The Leon Reporter

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LEON - - - IOWA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1901

ASSASSIN'S BULLET FATAL

Medical Science Could Not Have Saved the President.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 15.—The official announcement of the physicians as a result of their autopsy on the president's body that death resulted from gangrene of the wounds led to much discussion of the causes leading up to this gangrene. It developed that Dr. Wasdin, one of the consulting physicians, and an expert of high standing in the marine hospital service, strongly supported the view that the murderous bullet had been poisoned and that this was one of the moving causes of the gangrenous condition. The area of this dead and gangrenous flesh was a source of much surprise to the surgeons, reaching a circumference about the size of a silver dollar about the internal wounds. The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley was issued at 5 o'clock:

The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidavle by any surgical or medical treatment and was the direct result of the bullet wound.

RESTED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

President's Body Borne There With Sad Ceremonies.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The remains of President McKinley last night lay in the east room of the white house, where for more than four years he had made his home as the chief magistrate of the great American republic. Upstairs his widow mourned for her dead in the family apartments that now bring back but the saddest memories. It was with simple ceremony and a silence that fitted perfectly the sadness of the occasion that the body of the late president was borne up Pennsylvania avenue to the white house and laid upon the bier in the great east room, where he had stood so often in the pride of his manhood to receive the greetings of the common people he loved better than himself.

It was fitting that such ceremony as there w[illegible]ould be so military in characte[illegible]ognition of the fact that t[illegible]ent was commander-[illegible]ilian part[illegible]ion. The [illegible]ut the station were filled [illegible]nted troops and the station [illegible] was occupied by stalwart soldiers and sailors in uniform. The blue-coated policemen and the railroad employes were nearly all that stood for civil life. The march of the troops escorting the body from the depot to the executive mansion was very impressive. The streets were flanked by immense crowds and the buildings were hung in deep mourning.

HOWISON DISQUALIFIED

Proceeding of Court of Inquiry Terminate Abruptly.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Within three hours from the time of convening the Schley court of inquiry yesterday it was announced that Rear Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court and was excused from further duty. This brought proceedings to an abrupt termination and caused a temporary adjournment of the court in order to permit the navy department to designate an officer to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the first of next week.

It had been expected that little official business would be accomplished on the opening day, and the prompt decision as to Admiral Howison came somewhat as a surprise.

MRS. M'KINLEY BEARS UP WELL.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 15.—It is definitely learned that it was Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, who broke the news of her great loss to the stricken wife. She went from the bedside of the dead president to the wife, whose condition was such that it seemed best to remove her from the sick room before the end.

Mrs. McKinley is occupying a large room in the Milburn house overlooking Delaware avenue and Ferry street. Through the drawn shades the early morning light was breaking when Mrs. Barber told her that the sleep into which the president had passed would know no wakening. Mrs. McKinley, whose extreme delicacy was for years the president's ore great sorrow, received the news with unexpected calmness, and at once acquiesced in the request of her physician and family to leave the details of the sad ceremonies in which the entire nation is to join entirely in the hands of the official and personal friends who are assembled. All day long she remained quietly in her room, stricken to the soul, but bravely bearing her sad burden, because she knows "the major," as she lovingly calls the late president, would bid her do so.

Dr. Rixey, who for years has guarded her from all excitement, and was in constant attendance during her recent illness in San Francisco, is much encouraged by the way she is bearing up at present, although it is quite possible the strain of the next twenty-four hours may make it desirable for her to return with her sister to Canton to *avoid* the [illegible] strain of a state *funeral*.

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THE NEWS IN IOWA

DR. FAILOR MURDERED.

Dr. Failor, an Aged Physician, Beaten and Robbed By Thugs.

Newton, Sept. 13.—Dr. Benjamin M. Failor, one of the oldest practicing physicians of this city, was brutally murdered at midnight while returning from a professional call, at Wm. Graham's on Race street. Dr. Failor was visiting pleasantly with his daughter, Mrs. Grandstaff, who with her children came a short time ago from Burlington for a visit at home. About 11 o'clock a call came to go to a house near the Rock Island depot and it being but a few blocks distant the doctor walked to the place of his visit. He had completed his call and had just left the house when in passing the Jasper lumber yard, a dark and lonely place at the corner of Race and North streets, it is supposed he was attacked by thugs and sandbagged with robbery as the motive. The doctor was discovered in an unconscious condition by a passerby about an hour after the assault and carried into D. M. Wert's house. It was seen that the doctor had been struck about the head and over the eyes, the skull being fractured. His clothing was badly torn and his watch gone. One pocket of his trousers was torn out. He was unconscious and could tell nothing of the assault. He was removed to his home, where he died at 5 o'clock a. m. in terrible agony, there being a hole in his head that seemed to cause terrible pain. Drs. Engle, Smead and Robb, who were called, are of the opinion that the doctor was struck with a club which, perhaps, had a nail in it. The police as yet have no clue but several colored men have been arrested as suspects. Dr. Failor was 76 years of age and highly respected, having practiced here for many years.

WOMAN'S BODY FOUND.

Grewsome Discovery Made By Workingmen Near Oskaloosa.

Oskaloosa, Sept. 17.—The body of a woman in an advanced stage of decomposition was found in a clump of high weeds southeast of the city by farm hands who were cutting corn in a field. Attracted by the stench the men penetrated the thicket and found the body stretched on its back, the arms and legs stretched out. The condition of the body indicates an exposure of six or eight weeks. The weeds had grown about the form and any signs of a struggle which may have existed were obliterated. The woman was well and stylishly dressed, her long black hair disheveled. Her hat was found near the body. No weapons or papers were found and identification is impossible on account of the advanced stage of decomposition. No one is missed about here, so far as known, and the greatest mystery surrounds the case. Circumstances point toward the necessity for a careful investigation. The place where the body was found is a lonely, unfrequented spot southeast of Forest cemetery, 800 feet from the public road, in high weeds at the side of a plum thicket. Absolutely no clue exists as to the identity of the corpse or the manner of death. The body was that of a medium sized woman, and the hair indicated youth. She wore a woolen skirt, plaid shirt waist covered by a vest like a male's garment, a small jacket, summer hat, trimmed, and neat walking shoes.

Alleged That He Had His Bulldog Chew Up a Greek.

Webster City, Sept. 14.—K. Kowry, a Greek, was perhaps fatally bitten by a bull dog near this city. Kowry, together with his son, a lad about fifteen years of age, was traveling across the country in a covered wagon from Fort Dodge to Cedar Rapids. When in the near vicinity of this city he stopped at the Ward Deffenbaugh farm and asked for water. Mrs. Deffenbaugh met him at the door. She granted him permission to get water from the well. Her husband started with Kowry toward the well. They had gone but a few steps when, he says, Deffenbaugh grasped him about the body and set his bull dog upon him. He is at present unable to leave the bed and probably will be for several days. County Attorney Boeye got out a warrant for Deffenbaugh charging him with intent to maim.

Greene County Mystery Solved.

Jefferson, Sept. 14.—In a hand-to-hand fight, Duncan McDonald of this county killed the beast which for a month has been prowling about the northern part of this county, killing stock and paralyzing women and children. McDonald found the animal feasting upon a sheep and went after it with a club, finally dispatching it, although not until the animal had bitten McDonald on the leg. It develops that the beast, which, it was believed, on account of its large tracks and size, must be a panther, or mountain lion, was a very large timber wolf, a species unknown in this vicinity.

Victim of a Live Wire.

Clinton, Sept. 16.—Charles McMahon, a well known citizen and superintendent of construction for the Iowa Telephone company, was badly hurt, and possibly fatally, by being caught by a live wire. He was up on a high pole assisting in stringing new cables, when a dead telephone wire dropped upon a live electric light wire. He took hold of the wire and received a shock that rendered him insensible. He was equipped with a belt preserver, which held him in place till help was called. He is in a critical condition.

Where Cousins Would Send Anarchists.

Tipton, Sept. 13.—The following letter of Congressman Robert G. Cousins is self-explanatory:

"Philadelphia North American, Philadelphia, Pa.—Replying to your telegram, I am opposed to the admission of anarchists into any place, except one, and without stopping to look the matter up, have very grave doubts about their eligibility there.

"Robert G. Cousins."

Sets a Girl's Hair on Fire.

Sioux City, Sept. 17.—Lottie Murray, aged 15, was the victim of a brutal attack in broad day, made by a thief who entered the house after ascertaining that she was alone. He dragged her about by the hair, then set her tresses on fire, after which he cut them off. He choked her into insensibility, chloroformed her and robbed the house.

Miss Duffy Acquitted.

Cedar Rapids, Sept. 14.—The grand jury in the federal court reached the unanimous agreement that Rosa P. Duffy, the pretty and popular assistant postmistress at Parnell, was not guilty of the crime of embezzlement of which she was charged.

The most successful nation is determination.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Des Moines, Sept. 15.—Governor Shaw issued a proclamation yesterday morning formally announcing the death of President McKinley to the people of the state and paying a tribute to the departed chief executive. It follows:

The State of Iowa, by the Governor —A Proclamation: William McKinley, president of the United States, is dead. With profound sorrow I make the formal announcement of his death, which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Three times in our history has the hand of an assassin been successfully raised against the life of the nation's chief executive. Eighty million Americans stand appalled that such deeds of violence are possible where law is supreme, and where justice according to law is the corner-stone of liberty. But, even amid our sorrow and our shame, there abides this great consolation that the departed leaves a stricken people the priceless legacy of a blameless life. As a citizen, William McKinley was emplary; as a soldier, he was valiant; as a statesman, the peer of the greatest; as a public servant, faithful; as a husband, ideal; as a Christian, commendable; and at all times and under all circumstances, he was a gentleman. Wherever Christian civilization exists or shall hereafter be established, now and to all time, wives will recount the devotion of that husband, and parents tell the story of that life.

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, governor of the state of Iowa, do hereby recommend to the people of this state that on the day that shall be set apart for the funeral all secular pursuits be suspended in order that a mourning people may unitedly do honor to the departed, and at the same time counsel with themselves abstinence from such conduct and teachings as lead to disregard for the forms of law and disrespect for those whom they have placed in authority.

I further direct that the capitol be draped in mourning and that flags be displayed at half-mast from all public buildings until the close of the day of the funeral.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the state of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one.

Leslie M. Shaw.

By the governor,

W.B. Martin, Secretary of State.

The governor also sent out messages of condolence to Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou, and a third assuring President Roosevelt of the loyal support of the people of Iowa.

WILL PRESS THE CLAIM.

State Will Ask for Interest on Bonds of the Civil War.

Des Moines, Sept. 16.—Ex-Senator J. S. Lothrop of Sioux City was in consultation with Attorney General Mullan and other state officers in regard to the claim of the state against the federal government for the interest on the war bonds and war warrants, the principal of which has been repaid to the state, but the interest on which is regarded as legally forthcoming.

The collection of this interest has been agitated for nearly a year. Senator Lothrop was the first person to investigate the matter and bring it to the attention of the executive council. He endeavored to obtain authority from the executive council to collect the interest. The council last spring took the question up, but the members were in doubt whether the claim could be collected and referred it to the governor to investigate and turn it over to the attorney general to collect in case there was ground for such procedure. The governor after looking into it referred it to the attorney general. Under the code, the governor has also the authority to employ additional counsel to assist the attorney general in case he deems it necessary. Under the power thus vested in him he has requested Senator Lothrop to assist Attorney General Mullan.

The code is silent on the compensation in such cases and Senator Lothrop said yesterday if the claim was collected he would have to rely on the generosity of the legislature for any pay he might receive for his work.

Senator Lothrop was asked what amount he considered was due the state. He estimated it at from $300,000 to $400,000. Attorney General Mullan put the interest at a lower figure, in the vicinity of $150,000 to $200,000. Senator Lothrop began work yesterday afternoon on securing official information to incorporate in the statement he will present to the treasury department. He is anxious to secure the records of the treasurer's and the auditor's offices of the civil war period. Thus far he has been able to find only the printed reports for that time. He desires the original records in order to have facts at his command that are not disputable.

Farmer Charged With Forgery.

Hedrick, Sept. 14.—Stephen Hawk, a young farmer living north of Martinsburg, is in the Sigourney jail, where he is charged with forgery. The prisoner, it is alleged, borrowed $250 of County Attorney Ashcraft some time ago, giving a note signed by himself, with Ezra Elijah and Sarah Hawk as sureties. Mr. Ashcraft had no reason to doubt the authenticity of the signatures, and the matter went on for some time until he attempted to sell the notes to a bank in Sigourney. The bank desired proofs of the signatures before purchasing, and Mr. Ashcraft went to the sureties, finding, much to his surprise, that they knew nothing of the note. The arrest followed.

Does Work of Twenty Men.

Cedar Falls, Sept. 14.—A trial test was given a new machine on the Fields farm with satisfactory results. The machine was a corn harvester and shocker. The harvester cuts and shocks 100 hills of corn in three minutes. A record of two minutes and twenty seconds was made here. The test was made under the direction of a traveling man. This is the first shocker placed on the market. One man with a team will do the work of a score of men with corn knives.

Deliberate Suicide in a Saloon.

Sioux City, Sept. 16.—A stranger entered a saloon here and ordered a glass of beer. When it was served, he emptied the contents of a bottle into it and drank it. In a few minutes the police picked him up on the sidewalk, and an hour later he was a corpse at the police station. He had taken poison. Papers on his person showed his name to be Max Lavitan. He was a solicitor. No cause for the deed is known.

ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH

Formally Assumes the Duties Which Were His By Law.

Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, who yesterday was tragically elevated to the chief magistracy of the American republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this state of mourning yesterday afternoon, after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods. He had been president, under the constitution and law of the land, since the minute the martyred president ceased to live. All the duties and powers of the office had developed upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision, requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States. He took that oath at 3:30 yesterday afternoon in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend, with whom he stopped earlier in the week when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin.

The scene was a most affecting one. The new president had just come from the Milburn house, where his predecessor lay cold in death. Overcome by the deep personal sorrow he felt, in his characteristically impulsive way, he had gone first to the house of mourning to offer his condolence and sympathy to the broken-hearted widow.

Secretary Root, who twenty years ago, had been present at a similar scene when Arthur took the oath after the death of another president who fell a victim of an assassin's bullet, almost broke down when he requested Mr. Roosevelt, on behalf of the members of the cabinet of the late president, to take the prescribed oath. There was not a dry eye in the room.

The new president was visibly shaken, but he controlled himself, and when he lifted his hand to swear, it was as steady as though carved in marbel. With the deep solemnity of the occasion full upon him, he announced to those present that his aim would be to be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name. Deliberately he proclaimed it in these words:

"In this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

The great far-reaching significance of this pledge to continue the policy of the dead president, announced at the very threshold of a new governmental regime, profoundly impressed his hearers and President Roosevelt's first step after taking the oath was in line with its redemption. His first act was to ask the members of the cabinet to retain their portfolios in order to aid him to conduct the government on lines laid down by him whose policy he had declared he would uphold. Such an appeal was not to be resisted and every member of the cabinet, including Secretary of State Hay and Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who were communicated with in Washington, has agreed for the present, at least, to retain their several portfolios.

The president has made no plans as yet. He said he was so shocked by this national calamity that had thrust new responsibilities upon him that he had no time yet to think of his future career at Washington. He will remain here quietly today and on Monday will accompany the funeral train to the national capitol.

STEEL STRIKE SETTLED

Amalgamated Association Loses a Long Fight.

New York, Sept. 15.—The great steel strike which began on June 30, was brought to an end at a conference held yesterday between the leaders of the Amalgamated Association and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

An agreement was signed, under which the men will return to work in the mills that have been idle, on Monday morning. The announcement was made at the office in this city of the American Tin Plate company, where the conference was held.

The full terms of the settlement were not divulged, and it was announced that this was in accordance with agreement between the parties to the conference.

It was learned, however, from an authoritative source that no concessions were made by the United States Steel Corporation. It was also learned that the Amalgamated Association gave up its fight to control in the following mills:

The Crescent, Irondale, Chester, Star, Monongahela, Demmler and Monessen mills of the American Tin Plate company.

The Canal Dover, Hyde Park, Old Meadow, Saltsburg, Dewees Wood and Wellsville mills of the American Sheet Steel company.

The Painter, McCutcheon and Clark mills of the American Hoop company.

The Joliet and Milwaukee mills of the Federal Steel company and all of the mills of the American Tube company.

STOWE TO SAY SOMETHING.

When Consulship Is Resigned He Will Express a Boer War Opinion.

New York, Sept. 13.—James G. Stowe, formerly consul general of the United States at Cape Town, has arrived in New York and will go at once to Washington. He says that when he has officially given up his position by reporting to the Washington department, he will have something to say about the Boer war. Until then, however, he declines to talk on the subject.

Mr. Stowe says when he took the position at Cape Town four years ago the trade of the United States in South Africa was six million dollars. Now, he says, it is twenty million dollars. Commenting, in this connection, on the smallness of the salary of the consul general at Cape Town, Mr. Stowe said:

"In the expansion of American ideas which mean to extend the field for American manufacturers, something will have to be done to place our consular force on an equitable financial basis."

ADMIRAL RAMSAY APPOINTED.

Succeeds Admiral Howison on the Schley Court of Inquiry.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Admiral Ramsey, at one time chief of the bureau of navigation, has been selected as Howison's successor on the Schley court.

Mr. McKinley's Insurance.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Mr. McKinley's insurance is placed by Chicago agents at $65,000, although at one time he was known to have considerably more than $100,000 in various companies.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt tonight issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States: A Proclamation:

"A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The president of the United States has been stricken down; a crime committed not only against the chief magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizens.

"President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which, in the superior hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

"It is meet that we, as a nation, express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, September 19, the day on which the body of the dead president will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good president whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington the fourteenth day of September, A. D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and One, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.

(Seal) "Theodore Roosevelt,

"By the President. John Hay, Secretary of State."

THROUGH A LIVING LANE.

Route of Funeral Train From Buffalo to Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Through a living lane of bareheaded people stretched from Buffalo up over the Alleghenies down into the broad valley of the Susquehanna and on to the Marble city on the banks of the shining Potomac, the nation's martyred president yesterday made his last journey to the seat of government over which he presided for four and one-half years. The whole country seemed to have drained its population at the sides of the track over which the funeral train passed.

The thin lines through the mountains and the sparsely settled districts thickened at the little hamlets, covered acres in towns suddenly grown to the proportions of respectable cities and were congested into vast multitudes in the larger cities. Work was suspended in field and mine and city; the schools were dismissed, and everywhere appeared the trappings and tokens of woe. Millions of flags at half mast dotted hillside and valley and formed a thicket of color over the cities, and from almost every banner streamed a bit of crepe. The stations were draped heavily with the black symbols of mourning. At all the larger towns and cities after the train got into Pennsylvania, militiamen drawn up at present arms kept back the enormous crowds. The silence with which the countless thousands viewed the remains of their hero and martyr was oppressive and profound.

Only the rumbling of the train's wheels, the sobs from men and women with tear-stained faces and the doleful tolling of the church bells, broke the universal silence. At several places, Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the chimes played Cardinal Newman's grand hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." Taken altogether the journey home was the most remarkable demonstration of the universal personal sorrow since Lincoln was borne to his grave. Every one of those who came to pay their last tribute to the dead had an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the flag-covered bier elevated in the observation car at the rear of the train.

There was no other bit of color to catch the eye on this train of death. The locomotive was shrouded in black, the curtains of the cars in which sat the lonely, stricken widow, the relatives of the president, cabinet and others, were drawn. The whole black train was like a shuttered house, save only for that hindmost car where the body lay guarded by a soldier of the army and a sailor of the navy.

Mrs. McKinley stood the trip bravely. In the morning, soon after leaving Buffalo, she pleaded so earnestly to be allowed to go into the car where her dear one lay that reluctant consent was given, and she spent half an hour beside the coffin. All the way the train was preceded about fifteen minutes by a pilot engine, sent ahead to test the bridges and switches and prevent the possibility of accident to the precious burden it carried. The train had the right-of-way over everything. Not a wheel moved on the Pennsylvania railway system thirty minutes before the pilot engine was due, or for the same length of time after the train had passed. The train left Buffalo at 8:30 yesterday morning and arrived at Washington at 8:30 last night. In twelve hours it is estimated over half a million people saw the coffin which held all that was mortal of President McKinley.

CZOLGOSZ IS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Charges Him With Murder in the First Degree.

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was indicted yesterday by the county court grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music in the Pan-American exposition grounds at 4:15 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6.

When arraigned before Judge Edward Emery, in the county court, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penney as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The district attorney then suggested that, inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned.

Judge Emery assigned Hon. Lorain L. Lewis and Hon. Robert C. Titus, former supreme court justice of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar association. Czolgosz probably will be arraigned again this morning to plead to the indictment.

District Attorney Penney presented the evidence in the murder case to the grand jury. Aside from the surgeons and physicians in the case no witnesses were sworn other than those who were in the Temple of Music and witnessed the shooting.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, Sept. 17, 1901.

Judge Prout has rendered a decision in the case of F. M. Hubbell et al. vs. the Iowa Telephone company, holding that the company is operating in this city contrary to its municipal laws and therefore, illegally. The decision is a result of an action begun by Hubbell and others, asking the telephone company be ousted from the public streets and alleys of the city on the ground that it is operating without a franchise and is a nuisance. The franchise granted the old Central company some years ago was never renewed and when the Iowa succeeded to the property and business of the former no new franchise was asked for, the company claiming that it did not have to have the consent of the city; that it was here by right of the state law which granted to all telephone and telegraph companies the right to operate in the public highways of the state. A writ of ejectment was stayed by the attorneys for the defense filing notice of an appeal.

The cost of running the state government as estimated is over $700,000 more than the estimate two years ago for the biennial period now drawing to a close, the total of that estimate being $3,577,423. Of the increase $500,000 is for the institutions under the state board of control, made necessary by the fact that the Cherokee hospital will open next year and that there has been an increase in the population of other state hospitals. Increased endowments for the educational institutions are also included.

Iowa has two state pensioners, Joseph Metz and F. M. Hull, both of whom were prisoners of the state and received injuries through no fault of their own. The amounts annually paid them are $240 each, and the state legislature biennially makes an appropriation of $250 for each one. The money is paid to the pensioners monthly, $20 each. The injuries to Metz occurred in 1876 at Fort Madison penitentiary and resulted in the loss of limbs for which the legislature first appropriated $250 for artificial limbs. Later the annual pension was granted. The pension for Hull began in 1894, due to an accident in the penitentiary, while serving a three year sentence for arson. He was pardoned as a result of the accident.

The federal government repaid the last of the principal in the bonds of 1881. The last of the war claims of the state were not repaid until some years later. The proceeds from the sale of bonds and from other sources were used by the state government in the equipping of troops for the federal service.

The law firm of Cummins, Hewitt & Wright is to be reorganized through the retirement of Albert B. Cummins, and the return of Carroll Wright to the firm. The new style will be Wright, Hewitt & Wright. Mr. Wright, personally, will retain his connection with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. He will remain the Iowa attorney for that road. He will have an assistant, however, in the person of Judge John I. Dille.

Assistant State Geologist A. G. Leonard has returned to the capitol after carrying on field work during the summer. He has made a survey of Wapello county. Prof. S. M. Byers, who has been engaged in field work, has been investigating the coal resources of Monroe county. He believes this county has large undeveloped coal resources and that it will take the lead in the production of coal in Iowa in two or three years. Mahaska county is now first in coal tonnage, its annual production being 1,098,617 tons.

One of the most interesting statements of the many that are to be included in the biennial report of the state auditor is that showing the tax collections during the years 1899 and 1900, as compiled from the reports of the county auditors and the auditors of special charter cities. The total collections for 1899 were $19,726,789.80. The collections include all corporate taxes derived from the general and special levies. A portion of the increase of 1900 over the preceding year is due to the additional levy of one-tenth of a mill for the agricultural college.

HAD NO CHANCE FOR RECOVERY.

German Medical Weekly Pointed Out the "Mistaken Optimism" of Physicians.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Amid the extraordinary grief manifested here at the death of President McKinley, Germany's medical oracle, the German Medical Weekly, strikes a jarring note in an editorial reflecting on the "mistaken optimism" of the president's physicians. The article is prophetic, as it was written prior to the president's relapse. It says:

"The buoyant hopefulness of the Buffalo bulletins baffles scientific comprehension. If President McKinley had not earned a name in history through political greatness his recovery from the wounds from which he is now suffering would earn him undying fame in the annals of medical science. The diagnosis cabled to Europe has compelled the dispassionate realization that the president's injuries are destned to be fatal.

"Recoveries from bullet wounds in the abdominal region are so excessively rare that modern surgery never reckons the possibility of exceptions. Peritonitis always occurs through the holes torn by the bullets. The bacilli permeating the fluid so released carry the elements of death when vital parts like the stomach are affected."

ARMS SMUGGLED TO BOERS.

England Is Planning to Stop the Importation Through Delagoa Bay.

London, Sept. 17.—The expiration of the period proclaimed by Lord Kitchener for the technical continuance of hostilities in South Africa is marked by a revival of one of the mysteries of the Boer campaign. This is the source of Boer military supplies. Ammunition ought to have been exhausted long ago, even if extraordinary precautions were taken to provide an enormous stock of war material before the opening of hostilities.

It has been suspected in military circles for a long time that rifles, ammunition and other supplies have been smuggled into Delagoa bay and secretly delivered to the Boers, and the seizure of large quantities of contraband of war on Portuguese territory lends to explain the marvelous ability of the guerillas to continue fighting when every base of military supplies has been closed. The right to search cannot be exercised in neutral territory so long as the Boers are allowed belligerent rights. It is believed by many influential men that the status of the Boers will be officially changed by a fresh proclamation next week.

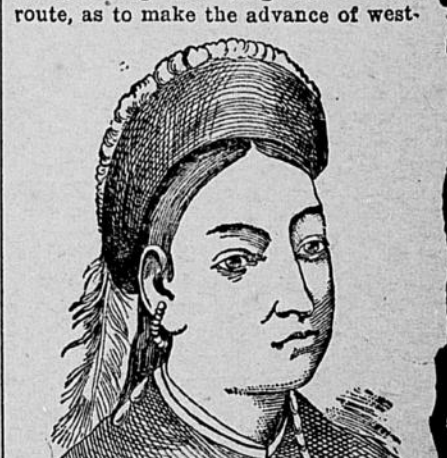
CHINA NOW RALLIES.

GENERALS PREPARING TO MEET THE FOREIGNERS

It is an Idle Dream to Believe that the Country is Pacified — Generals Care Nothing for the Royal Family—A Republic in Prospect.

(Tientsin Letter.)

The impression prevails in western lands that China is beaten, and is badly demoralized by her defeat and her humiliation. What, let us inquire is China? Not the empire of that name, which, as a whole, knows nothing of the presence of foreigners within her boundaries, and cares even less. If we take the two Provinces of Shansi, through which the court passed to get to Si-Ngan-Fu, and that of Shensi, where the court now is, we may arrive at a fair estimate of what China thinks about this whole business. In the latter province, the people are too much occupied in the industry of trying to keep from starving to death to attend to much else, except to contrive how to get rid on any terms of that court which they never wanted with them. Its presence has been in no way a benefit, but a burden and an exasperation throughout. We gather from what filters through the opaque media environing the distant Ch'ang An that, so far as foreign armies go, those who have the ear of the Empress Dowager feel themselves quite secure in the remote fastness. There was a time when deep dread filled every heart. This was also the case in Shansi. In the month of October, a very small foreign force could have penetrated the Ku Kuan passes, for the mere mention of their name diffused a pallor over every cheek. Now, after all these months, the Chinese soldiers and generals have had time to regain their breath after a protracted fight altogether, and they have entrenched themselves along a line hundreds of li in length, and are grown bold with the success of negative defiance. They have succeeded in so defending the long and difficult route, as to make the advance of west-



EMPRESS OF CH[illegible]

ern troops difficult, and, [illegible] totally inpracticable. Ac[illegible] reports of trustworthy na[illegible]tians recently from Shansi, [illegible] command of a son of Li[illegible] strongly posted throughout the [illegible] from Ting Chou in Shansi to with[illegible] short distance of the French out[illegible] at Huai Su Hsien in Chihli, a[illegible] very gate of the T'ai Hang moun[illegible] Other Chinese just from Si Nga[illegible] state that the imperial highway[illegible]ing thither from Tung Kuan, [illegible] crossing of the Yellow River, [illegible] great road from Shansi, is every[illegible] intersected at brief intervals wi[illegible] like those used in Fukien to [illegible] tigers, covered with sorghum [illegible] upon which is a layer of earth.

The essential point to be n[illegible] that the Chinese have forgotten [illegible]thing, and has learned nothing. [illegible] has been only one period during [illegible] years, when the Chinese court ha[illegible] been engaged in playing off one p[illegible] against another that China might [illegible]cape. As the number of "powers[illegible] enlarged, the difficulties increase[illegible] geometrical ratio, and by the [illegible] there are eight armies and eleve[illegible]gations to deal with the friction [illegible] multiplied that motion ceases. [illegible] we have all along feared, and th[illegible]nese have all along hoped for. [illegible] they are s[illegible]e of it, and so, too, [illegible] It would be contrary to the uni[illegible] of nature if this incontestab[illegible] vital fact did not make incura[illegible] chronic amaurosis of the Chi[illegible]litical eye. They are saved [illegible] dissensions of the powers.

ARTHUR H. S[illegible]

Elevators Affect the Hea[illegible]

Some physicians, in making examinations for life insurance companies, think that they have discovered a marked tendency to heart trouble and premature degeneration of the arteries in men and boys who run elevators and in others that make many trips a day. They do not yet know to what to ascribe it. Perhaps it may be due to changes in atmospheric pressure in passing from basement to roof and down again, or to the sudden starts and stops and the rapid descent. On the other hand, it may be the result of causes that they have not yet been able to discover.

Mining in the Philippines.

Copper is mined by the Igorrotes of northern Luzon. In recent years few iron tools have been introduced but the old Tagalog gold miners still use wooden crowbars. Instead [illegible] blasting fire is used to soften mass[illegible] of earth and ore. Nowadays many Tagalogs make and use a crude gunpowder, but the old shafts and galleries were constructed without the ai[illegible] of powder. The Filipino miners h[illegible] no pumps, but carry off the gr[illegible] water in buckets made of leaves pa[illegible] from hand to hand along a chai[illegible] men.

The pitcher may not belong [illegible] particular set because he's a[illegible] piece.

Remember all who have ever sh[illegible] us any kindness. May we never [illegible] get to be grateful.—Henry [illegible] Beecher.