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CHAS. F. SCOTT.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, May 1.—Upon the theory that like attracts like, it is not surprising that President Roosevelt should have appointed Representative William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to succeed John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy. Physically Mr. Moody bears so striking a resemblance to the President that he is very commonly referred to as the President's double. He has many of the President's mental and moral characteristics also. He is not so impulsive perhaps, or so snappy and energetic in his movements and his speech; but he is just as earnest, just as honest and takes just as lofty a view of the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

In the House, where he has served for seven years, he has the highest standing, and his appointment gave unqualified satisfaction to members on both sides of the political aisle. Without assuming any of the prerogatives of leadership, he has yet been recognized, almost since his first term, as a factor with which any one interested in important legislation had to reckon. Without being in any sense an orator, he has always been able to command the attention of the House, because on the few occasions when he arose to speak, the members all knew that he was expressing the most earnest and sincere convictions, and that his conclusions had been reached only after an exhaustive study of the question under discussion. Among other things he had made a careful study of parliamentary practice, and was one of the few men on the floor of the House recognized as an authority on that subject. For this reason, as well as for the knowledge that no personal or partisan sentiment could ever persuade him to make a ruling that would vary the width of a hair from his conviction of what was right, he has been prominently mentioned as an available candidate for Speaker whenever the present incumbent should retire or be retired. With this prospect before him in the House, and with a proud and enthusiastic constituency behind him, his congressional future looked bright indeed, and there has been no affectation in the regret he has freely expressed in making the change. Expressing this regret to the writer yesterday, his last day in the House, he added:

"It ends a service which has been agreeable and inspiring, and severs the relation with a considerate and generous constituency. But I take away many pleasant memories. After seven years' service here I have a firm and abiding faith in Congress. I believe that it is truly representative of the best there is in American life, and in large degree is composed of men who are earnestly striving for the public welfare. Through the widely differing opinions there seems to me to run a current of devotion to the country. It is not confined to any party or any section, and is the salvation of the republic."

He is admirably equipped, however, for the new duties upon which he enters. During the past seven years he has been a member of the naval committee and on this account he has been brought into intimate relations with the great department over which he is now to preside. A student by nature and habit, he has made it his business during all these years to familiarize himself with all the details relating to the support and management of the navy, and he will be able to take up his new work with a fullness of information touching all the duties it will involve which few of his predecessors have had. That he will administer the office with discretion, energy and great wisdom nobody need have the least doubt.

Nearly every visitor who looks in upon the House of Representatives for the first time remarks that the majority of the members are much younger men than he expected to see. As a matter of fact the average age of the members is forty-nine years. But there are probably more under that age than over it, a great number of them being between forty and fifty. Ralph Faxon, Mr. Long's secretary, took the trouble to figure this matter out in some detail recently and developed some rather interesting facts. He found that out of the entire membership fifty-seven are men of forty years or younger. Of the Kansas delegation, four—Mr. Long, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Jackson and the writer—were born in the same year. Mr. Calderhead at fifty-eight is the oldest, and Mr. Reeder at fifty-three is the next in seniority. Mr. Long is the youngest member of the delegation preceding the writer hereof by a month and a week.

The youngest man in the House is John J. Feely, of Chicago, who will not be twenty-seven years old until next August. The next youngest member is Asbury Lever, of South Caro-

lina, who was private secretary to his predecessor, and who passed his twenty-seventh birthday recently. The oldest member of the House is Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, father of the homestead law, who entered Congress for the first time more than half a century ago. Of course he has not been in continuous service during all this period, but he is now serving his fourth consecutive term since his rejuvenation in 1894. There is no member of the House more punctual and regular in his attendance than Mr. Grow, and in spite of his years he is strong and active, and his mind apparently as vigorous and alert as ever. He does not speak often, but when he does address the House his voice rings out with the vigor and power of manhood's prime, and his thought is logical, clear and strong.

There are fewer young men in the Senate, of course, where the membership is restricted to two members from each state, and where age and experience count for considerable. But even comparatively speaking there are fewer young men there, the notable exceptions being Bailey of Texas, who is thirty-eight, and Beveridge, of Indiana, who is in his thirty-ninth year. Bailey has been "prominently mentioned" as the Democratic candidate for President in 1904, and Beveridge has been a conspicuous figure in the Senate ever since his election in 1899. He has made several notable speeches. Beveridge is tall and slender, and during the last Congress was given the sobriquet of "the wasp from the Wabash," by Tillman, of South Carolina, whom he had referred to as "a guncap, or a box of matches." McLaurin of South Carolina, Penrose of Pennsylvania and Kittredge of South Dakota are forty-one years old. But as has been stated, these are the exception rather than the rule, men ripe in years and length of service predominating in the upper house of Congress. Senator Cullum, who looks like Lincoln, is seventy-three; Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts is seventy-six, and Senator Pettus, of Alabama is eighty-one. There are many others, too, who are veterans in senatorial service, and whose years easily outnumber the allotted three score and ten.

Thirty-seven years ago Kansas had but one representative in the House. This lone representative was Sidney Clarke, now a resident of Oklahoma City, but at present in Washington. He finds but two men now in Congress who were here when he represented the state in the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first congresses—from 1865 to 1871. Senator Allison of Iowa was here in the House at the same time, dropping out in 1871 and coming to the Senate in 1873. Senator Hale of Maine entered the House in Clarke's last term, 1869 to 1873, and continued there until he went to the Senate in 1881, with one term's exception. Senator Stewart of Nevada entered the Senate in 1865, when Clarke went in the House, but Stewart was out of the Senate from 1875 to 1877.

It would be interesting to know of what stuff their ships were made that they have been able to sail so long on "the treacherous vitriol sea."
C. F. S.

Hickory Sanders Arrested.

Some weeks ago, possibly a month, the REGISTER reported an assault made on a young man on west Madison avenue by a colored man. The colored party to the affair was Hickory Sanders and he left Iola immediately and stayed away until Monday when he returned here and the police nabbed him. The story of the crime is given by L. D. Ragland, a young white man, who says that Sanders approached him one evening on the street and demanded a nickel. Ragland refused and Sanders struck him, Ragland swore out a complaint, charging assault and using profane language on the street, but Sanders had disappeared. His trial was set for the afternoon.

Hickory was turned loose after being arrested on his own recognizance and he evidently recognized that he was up against it for he skipped and did not appear for trial.

Dickey Fighting for Chanute Gas

One of the considerations which induced W. S. Dickey to decide to locate his tile and brick works at Chanute was the lease known as the Cole lease which he supposed was coming to him. On this lease was drilled several months ago the best gas well in the Chanute field. The Coffeyville brick people, however, claim the same lease and put a gag of fifteen men from Independence at work, connected their pipes with the well and are probably using it now. They claim to hold a prior lease on the land. The Dickey people have taken legal steps to oust them but the Coffeyville people show fight and, having possession may make Dickey a heap of trouble.

Notice.

Contract for \$1000 home without interest, in original Home Cooperative Association of Kansas City. Number under 413, matures shortly. \$120 buys if taken soon. Address W. D. SHOCKLEY, LaHarpe, Kans.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION

Republican County Central Committee Met Today and Called it to Meet at Moran on June 17.

There was a goodly gathering of old line Republicans in town Tuesday the occasion being the called meeting of the fifty or more members of the county central committee. The meeting was held in the court room at the courthouse and the principal business of the meeting was the selecting of a date for holding the county convention and primaries.

The attendance was not full but there were thirty or forty of the committee present and Chairman Ewing called the meeting to order. The time of holding the convention was discussed so as to hold it when the wheat and corn crops would not keep the farmers from attending and the candidates were called on for expressions of opinion. Some favored June 7 and others June 21. After a full discussion it was decided to hold the primaries on the 14th and the convention on June 17.

Moran was selected as the place for holding the convention. Clark Thomas made an impassioned plea, setting forth the fact that the Katy had agreed to run a special train to reach Moran from Iola about 10 o'clock, that provision was made for feeding the delegates and the train would bring them back when the convention adjourned. There was no other candidate and so the convention will meet in Moran at 11 a. m. June 17.

It was decided also to print the rules regarding primary election for the instruction of voters who are not familiar with the system in vogue here. It was also ordered that the secretary have the primary tickets printed ten days before the convention, so candidates must have their announcements with him by that time to get on the tickets.

Miss Mitchell Re-elected

The Iola board of education met in its annual session Monday to consider matters of importance to the schools of the city. Reports were received and the board reorganized.

For the ensuing twelve months the officers of the board will be E. C. Remsburg, president, D. P. Northrup, vice-president, and G. M. Nelson, secretary. Mr. John Vannoy, elected at the city election last year, holds over as treasurer.

Miss Clifford Mitchell, the present superintendent of schools, was re-elected to that office. She has become so perfectly familiar with the work, has done such effective and satisfactory work that the board was a unit in voting to put her in charge for another year. Miss Mitchell is claimed as an Iola girl, having lived here for ten years or more, and her numerous friends will be pleased to know that her ability and industry are recognized.

The board adopted the Johnson automatic heat regulating apparatus for the new school building. In most buildings each teacher regulates the temperature of her room, but one never notices such things until the room is too hot or too cold. The automatic contrivance turns off or on the heat as the room requires, maintaining a fixed temperature.

A letter of thanks from Miss Maude Minrow, who left the Iola schools to accept a better position in Kansas City, thanking the board for its cordial letter of recommendation was read by the board with pleasure.

The treasurer made his annual report of moneys received and expended and it shows that the city schools have become an important and expensive concern. For the year from May 6, 1901, to May 5, 1902, the books stand as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Sale of bonds.....	\$19,810.00
Insurance burned building.....	1,000.00
Tuition.....	267.00
Co. Treas. General Fund.....	19,438.36
Co. Treas. Bond Fund.....	8,576.58
Bills payable.....	2,300.00
Rent.....	30.00
Sale building.....	3.50
Bal. on hand last report.....	8,480.14
Total.....	\$60,301.28
EXPENDITURE.	
Salaries.....	\$14,025.00
Sundries.....	12,086.17
Building account.....	29,291.7
Bond account.....	1,878.88
Balance on hand today.....	3,021.54
Total.....	\$60,301.28

Iola Boys Robbed in Colorado.

R. H. Brown this week received a telegram from Colorado City, Colorado, which read briefly but clearly: "Send fifty. Was robbed last night. Will be home Sunday." It was signed by his son Garfield Brown. He and his brother Art left some time ago for Colorado for their health and to secure work. They visited Colorado Springs and evidently drifted out to the half-way town just above that city. There the thieves fell upon them and stripped them clean. Mr. Brown thinks Garfield had several hundred dollars on his person and that Art had about seventy. Money for them to return home was sent them.

An Arkansas Industry.

A REGISTER subscriber whose business takes him into the White river region of Arkansas, (Ark.,) in a recent letter to an Iola friend makes the following interesting comment:

"It has been known for several years that there were pearls in the White river, Arkansas, mussels and notices of valuable finds have occasionally appeared in the papers. But it is only within the last year that the business of hunting them has assumed important proportions. The most productive beds seem to lie in the neighborhood of Newport, Ark., and Jacksonport, and some fifteen or twenty miles along the course of the stream, and the people of that vicinity have been gradually giving more attention to the business until within the past three or four months it has become a veritable craze. Everybody who can get to the river goes 'pearling.' Of course it is uncertain business; one may work a year and find nothing and another may find a fortune with very little labor.

"Recently they have been very successful. Valuable pearls are brought to the buyers at Newport every day and 'Slugs' or imperfect pearls are in everybody's hands. Of course every valuable find adds to the excitement and starts new pearlers into the business.

"While I was there one day last week an old negro woman, who had thrown up her job as cook in a family in town to hunt pearls, came in with a beauty which she sold for \$1200. A negro man on the same day found one worth two thousand dollars. It weighed something over one hundred grains. The day before a white man, an ex-section foreman found a pearl valued at \$1800. These were exceptionally fine specimens; the ordinary, or average, being worth anywhere from ten dollars up to one or two hundred.

"The process of getting the mussels out is very much like gathering oysters. Those who can afford it have a flat boat with a hole through the bottom through which they operate a pair of tongs or grab hooks which bring up about a peck of shells at a time. These are then dumped into a vat of hot water kept on board and as the shells open the flesh is scraped out and the cleaned shell thrown aside. The fisher then goes through the meat carefully after his pearl, and lastly the flesh is turned over to the hogs.

"While there is no certainty of finding the gems, the operator is sure of a good day's wages; from the fact that the empty shells find ready market at nine dollars per ton loaded in the car, and a thousand pounds of shells is only a fair day's work.

"An idea of the proportions of the business can be gathered from the fact that since last July over three hundred car loads of shells have been shipped from Newport alone. They go to button factories in several different states, and many of them are shipped to Germany and Austria.

"I spoke of getting the shells out by means of a boat; that is the aristocratic way of doing it. Generally the Pearler can afford only hand tools, a pitch fork or a garden rake and with these he wades in the water all day raking out the shells, and saturating his frame with malaria. Another device is to take a piece of gas pipe, six or eight feet long, run a lot of fine wires through it and make brush of them on one end. This he prods down into the water and whenever a wire happens to enter the open shell of a mussel he closes on it with what is literally his death grip and is brought to the surface and scraped off into the hot water bath.

The Pearl beds in White river seem to be practically inexhaustible. The banks along that part of the stream are lined with Campers and the river covered with boats of all descriptions.

Second District Populists.

The People's party congressional convention of the Second Kansas district is to be held in Fort Scott, possibly on the same day the Democratic convention meets there—May 20. This was the desire of the Populists, but it has gotten so late that they believe it to be impossible to have county conventions to elect congressional delegations in time for the Democratic convention.

To Cure a Cold in one Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Notice of Board of Equalization.

(First published May 9, 1902.)
Public notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Allen county, Kansas, will meet as a Board of Equalization at the office of the county clerk, on Monday, June 2, 1902, for the purpose of equalizing the value of real and personal property in said county. All persons feeling themselves aggrieved may appeal and have all errors in the returns of assessors corrected. The Board will be in session Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days of June and will have under consideration on Monday the returns of the assessors of the following townships, to-wit: Geneva, Carlyle, Deer Creek, Osage and Marston. On Tuesday Elm, Iola and Iola city. On Wednesday Logan, Humboldt, Salem, Cottage Grove and Florence. And it is especially recommended and desired by the Board of Commissioners that the returns of each township be presented on the day the returns of his township are considered. (Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of May A. D. 1902.)
C. A. FROCK,
County Clerk.

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