THE American Newspaper Directory for 1776, issued not long ago by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., contains the names of only thirty-six publications. Of this number Boston had five.

THE new supreme court chambers at Des Moines have just been christened, and the capital as a consequence has had a great diarrhoea of words this week.

THE Brown impeachment trial is still in progress at Des Moines. The expense to the state is about one thousand dollars a day.

THERE is a rumor that Chinese Gordon is still alive—that he has set up a black republic iu equatorial Africa.

A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF NANCY ANN HUNTER, THE GRANDMOTHER OF GEN. A. C. DODGE.

[Rev. Wm. Salter in Iowa Historical Record.]

The "Scotch Irish" immigration to America of the first half of the eighteenth century, has furnished many strong men to the nation. Prominent among them in the state of Iowa were Governor Grimes, who was descended from that which settled in New Hampshire, and the Hon. A. C. Dodge, who was descended on his paternal grandmother's side, from that which settled in Pennsylvania.

"It looks," said the provincial secretary of Pennsylvania, on one occasion, "as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants. Last week not less than six ships arrived." Many of the immigrants took up lands in the Cumberland valley, about Carlisle. They are described as a "Christian people" of the "better sort." Prominent among them were families of Calhoun, Dickey, Hunter. Of the latter family was Joseph Hunter; Molly Homes was his wife. They had eight children; Nancy Ann was the youngest; she was born at Carlisle.

About 1769, the family removed to the "back country," and bought a large body of land from an Indian chief named Catfish (Tin-gooc qua), of the Kuskukee tribe, which occupied the hunting grounds between the Alleghenny mountains and the Ohio river. The land was situated where the town of Washington, Washington county, now stands, twenty-five miles southwest of Pittsburg. It was known as Catfish Camp. Lying on one of the main routes to the west, it was a rendezvous for adventurers, traders and military expeditions.

Two sons of the family, James and Joseph, Jr., served in the revolutionary army, the former losing his life.

Failing in business, Joseph Hunter made over his Catfish Camp land to his Philadelphia merchant, and removed with his family to Kentucky. The capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes had given a powerful stimulus to western emigration. Mr. Hunter fell in with the tide of hardy adventurers. Savages whisked by and cut her clothing, herself unharmed. The next year (June 8, 1781), the position was abandoned.

The Hunter family returned, some of them to the neighborhood of Louisville; others went to Kaskaskia. Meanwhile Israel, a brother of John Dodge, married Miss Hunter.

Israel Dodge was born in Connecticut, September 3, 1760. His mother was Lydia Rogers. Sharing his brother's spirit of adventure and patriotism, he joined the Revolutionary army, and served as second lieutenant at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. In a hand to hand fight, knocking off the bayonet of his assailant with his sword, he received a wound in the chest. It was on the same field where Lafayette began his military career at the age of twenty, and was shot thro the leg. Joining in the western emigration of the period, Israel Dodge fell in with the Hunter family. In the record book of Col. John Todd, county lieutenant of Illinois, by appointment of Governor Patrick Henry, which is in possession of the Chicago Historical Society, the name of Israel Dodge appears as acting under the military authority of his brother, John Dodge, at Kaskaskia, under date of April 29, 1782. In the fall of that year, while upon a journey from this place to her parents in Kentucky, Mrs. Israel Dodge stopped over for rest and refreshment at "Post Vincennes," where Henry Dodge was born, October 12, 1782, under the hospitable roof of Moses and Ann Henry; the first American child born in what now constitutes the state of Indiana. The earlier white inhabitants were Canadian French.

Moses Henry was of the Henry family of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which still retains its reputation of more than a century for the manufacture of arms. He was at Detroit at the time of John Dodge's captivity. After Vincennes came under the American flag, in July, 1778, he was one of the little force left in charge of that post, which capitulated to the British under Hamilton, the "Hair-Buyer," in the following December. And he was present at the recapture of the post by General Clark, February 24, 1779. He was now acting as gunsmith for the Indians.

A few days after the birth of the child, a Piankeshaw chief came in, and said that it could not be allowed to live in their country, and he would dash out its brains. The mother plead for the life of her first born. Moses Henry explained that it was the "papoose" of a friend of his, whose "squaw" was sojourning in his house—that the child was born out of due time while the young mother was on her way to her people, and that they would soon go on their journey. These expostulations prevailed, the chief at the same time remarking, "nits make lice; this little nit may grow to be a big louse and bite us;" a prophecy which came true. In gratitude to her benefactor, Mrs. Dodge gave his full name to the child, which he retained until he was grown, when he adopted the single name, Henry.

Subsequently, the family established their home at Spring Station, near Louisville; afterwards at Bardstown.

Kentucky was then "the dark and bloody ground." The savages waged a merciless warfare upon the settlers, clung to their half-brother, Henry Dodge, as their counsellor and guide, having joined him at St. Geneveve. Their mother proves to have been the only woman in the land to whose name attaches the distinction of having two of her sons become senators of the United States; Lewis F. Linn having been senator from Missouri, 1833-1843; Henry Dodge, senator from Wisconsin, 1848-1857. Her grandson, Augustus C. Dodge, was a senator from Iowa, 1848-1855, at the same time that his father was a senator from Wisconsin; the only instance in American history of a father and son sitting together as senators in congress. At one period, 1841-1843, all three of these descendants of Nancy Ann Hunter sat together in the capitol; Henry Dodge as delegate from the territory of Wisconsin, A. C. Dodge as delegate from the territory of Iowa, and L. F. Linn, senator from Missouri. Their lives and public services were honorably connected with the settlement of the west and the growth of the nation, and belong to the history of the country. They were men with force of character, of scrupulous integrity, models of private virtue. Lewis F. Linn was honored as the "Model Senator." Such was his devotion to the interests of the people of Iowa territory, that he was called the "Iowa Senator." To him more than to any other public man of his day the settlement of Oregon by American emigration is due. One of the counties of Iowa perpetuates his name. Henry Dodge was governor of the original territory of Wisconsin, 1836-1838, which included what is now the state of Iowa, in common with the whole country north of the states of Illinois and Missouri lying between Lake Michigan and the Missouri and the White Earth rivers to the British line. His son, A. C. Dodge, was born at St. Genevieve, January 12, 1812, then Louisiana territory. He was the first person born west of the Mississippi river to become a senator of the United States. These three senators were sprung of "the heroic blood which Nancy Ann Hunter had in her veins," as Senator Benton said of her in the eloquent eulogium which he pronounced in the senate upon Senator Linn. December 12, 1843.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

MINERAL-WAX SLEEPERS.—On the Transcaspian railroad in Russia, now approaching Merv, it is claimed that about $800 per mile is being saved by the use of ozokerite, or mineral wax for ties. When purified, melted and mixed with limestone and gravel, the ozokerite, which is abundant in the vicinity of the railroad, produces a very good asphalt. This is pressed into shape in boxes, and gives ties which retain their form and hardness even in the hottest weather.

EFFECT OF HOT DRINKS.—By direct experiment on human subjects, and the use of a tube for examining the contents of the stomach at intervals, Dr. V. E. Nyeshel, of St. Petersburg, has ascertained that a healthy person may drink three tumblerfuls of hot tea after a meal without perceptibly affecting digestion, but that a greater quantity of hot drink retards the digestive process. No difference could be detected between the rate of digestion of hot and cold food.

LAKE RIVERS.—Surveys made during the past two years have shown that the

Henry was a son of John Henry
Christ— a brother of William Henry
Lancaster, Penn.

in this city for a long while. This college is an institution in which all of our citizens justly take a pride, and it is doing splendid and deserving work for the community. The college is doubtless in better shape every way at the present time than for many years and no little of its success is due to the earnest labors of its worthy president.

THERE is some feeling in congress over the titled foreigners who are gradually acquiring ownership of large bodies of land in this country, and the house, under a suspension of the rules, has passed the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, the provisions of which had been much abused.

JOAQUIN MILLER in the last *Independent* gives the city of Mexico half a million of inhabitants. About three-fourths of these people go barefoot the year round, and most of their supplies, such as wood, vegetables and fuel, are carried in bundles on their backs. The old fortress of Chapultepec is now a military school.

A RECENT investigation and a compilation of the statistics relating to it, shows that the United States has more tenant farmers than any other government on the face of the globe. And the landlord comes nearer owning his tenant in this country than anywhere else on the globe.

THE Austrian reichsrath is considering the passage of a law providing for the trial of all socialists without jury. That is the way not to suppress them. It is a mysterious providence that would thus dignify the disciples of anarchy.

THE Chicago *News* suggests that in the event of the North Atlantic squadron being ordered out, the commanders should be advised not to proceed beyond the three-mile limit from shore. This is a cold season for a long swim.

THE president and his bride have returned to Washington. About twenty reporters were tagging after them during their stay at Deer Park. Such newspaper enterprise as that is decidedly shoddy.

Zealous for his country, he was persuaded by Gen. George Rogers Clark to leave the Bear Grass settlement near Louisville, in the spring of 1780, and join an expedition to establish a fort and a settlement upon the banks of the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of the Ohio. It was in pursuance of the policy of Thomas Jefferson, then governor of Virgin a, who deemed it a matter of vital moment to maintain a watch at that point and vindicate the authority of the Commonwealth upon her farthest border. It was the object of the settlement, which was called Clark's Colony, to raise supplies for the garrison and give strength and support to the post.

The adventure, however, miscarried. The Chickasaw Indians, who claimed the country, and the neighboring Cherokees, proved hostile and treacherous. A stockade was built, but the cultivation of the land was hazardous, from assaults of the savages, either in stealthy attacks or with overwhelming numbers. Much of the time the fort was the only place of safety. From the difficulty of procuring supplies, the garrison and settlement were sometimes reduced to the verge of starvation. At one time, pumpkins with the blossom yet on them afforded their principal food. Many were sick with ague and fever. On the opposite side of the Mississippi, then Spanish territory, was a favorite resort of Buffaloes upon a beautiful prairie twelve miles distant. Joseph Hunter, Jr., with other daring scouts, ventured over there, eluding the Indians, and returned with pack-loads of buffalo meat upon their backs. In the course of the summer (1780), John Dodge brought down some supplies from Kaskaskia. He was a native of Connecticut, and before the Revolution had been an Indian trader at Sandusky; few men were better acquainted with the Indians. Being in sympathy with the Revolution, he was taken prisoner as a "suspect" by the British, and after a long and cruel captivity at Detroit, was sent in irons to Quebec, whence he managed to escape within the American lines. Governor Jefferson had taken him into his confidence and appointed him an Indian agent, in which capacity he was now employed in efforts to sustain this post, under instructions received from Col. John Todd, at the Falls of the Ohio. In a communication to his Excellency, recently published among the State papers of Virginia, he reported that the few goods he had left after supplying the troops must go for the purchase of provisions to keep the settlement from breaking up, and that without further relief the post must be evacuated. He employed some friendly Kaskaskias to hunt; but the supply from that source proved very precarious.

On one occasion, when the savages that had beleaguered the settlement seemed to have gone away and it looked safe and quiet all around, a favorite cow was permitted, with her calf, to stroll outside the gate. But shortly Indians were seen prowling among the thickets. In this emergency, as the men were parleying what to do, hesitating to expose themselves, Nancy Ann Hunter ran out into the open space, and taking up the calf brought it within the enclosure, the cow following, while the arrows of the

ments. A block-house, built of logs, surrounded by a palisade or picket-work, was the chief protection against sudden attacks. Every man carried arms. The mother and sister of our heroine were killed and scalped by the Indians, upon a Sunday evening in May, while viewing their flax patch; a brother at the same time barely escaped by his fleetness on foot, his shirt being powder-burnt from their guns. Subsequently, while at work in the fence row of the same field, he was killed by the Indians. Then a young child, Henry Dodge, was taken captive by the Indians, but returned unharmed. Five of his uncles on the paternal and maternal sides fell under the Indian hatchet. It was among the incidents of his earliest recollection to have seen the dead and bleeding body of one of those uncles borne in the arms of another on horseback to the stockade in which they lived.

At Bardstown, Israel Dodge built the stone house, which was used as a tavern. Here his second child was born, named Nancy for her mother. She became the wife of Joseph Coon, of Cincinnati, and, after his death, of the Rev. John Sefton, of St. Louis. The venerable Mrs. Rebecca W. Sire, of St. Louis, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sefton.

Henry Dodge received the rudiments of education in a log schoolhouse at Bardstown. Among his schoolmates were Felix Grundy, John Pope, John Rowan, who with himself came to honor in the public service.

Israel Dodge was a man of restless enterprise, eager for the chances that fortune threw in his way. About 1790 he left his family and removed to upper Louisiana, attracted by the liberal policy of Spain in offering lands to settlers. He located at New Bourbon, just below St. Genevieve.

When a lad of fourteen, passing thro a Kentucky village, Henry Dodge saw a brawny savage bending over the prostrate form of a woman with one hand in her tresses, the other brandishing a butcher knife, as if to take her scalp. As she screamed for help he seized a stone and felled the Indian to the ground, apparently dead. He at once informed his people of what he had done. His mother, apprehending that the Indians would seek revenge, told him that he must flee for his life. He spent the night in a graveyard, the next day joined a company of pioneers going west, and reached St. Genevieve in safety.

Meanwhile his mother had married again. Her second husband was Asael Linn, son of the brave William Linn, who performed an adventurous trip to New Orleans at the opening of the Revolutionary war and brought up a supply of gunpowder for the defense of the frontier; afterwards served with Col. Clark at the capture of Kaskaskia in 1778, and lost his life in a conflict with Indians, near Louisville, in 1781. When a boy of twelve, Asael was carried off a captive with three other lads by Shawnee Indians, and escaped by killing or maiming two old Indians who had been left as their guard while the young Indians of the band were gone away on a hunt. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Asael Linn were Mary Ann, born Nov. 24, 1793, and Louis Fields, born Nov. 5, 1795. They were early deprived of both their parents,

himself. The moonlight was brilliant; he advanced slowly, as if looking for somebody. Eleanor, who had been at her window all the time behind the curtain, saw him, half started forward, then stopped. He came nearer. Hers was the only window on that side; it was open, and he knew that it was hers. He paused and looked up, but she did not move. Then he spoke. "Eleanor", he said, softly—"Eleanor." She parted the curtains and looked out.

"Come out on the balcony a moment, please." She obeyed; she was trembling, but he could not see that. It was a low balcony; she was quite near him. His face was turned toward her; his back was toward the tree behind which Lola was hiding. Broad unbroken moonlight lay all around that tree; the girl could not escape; and three steps more in that direction would bring him within plain sight of her crouching form. And it seemed as if even this was not enough; for, as Eleanor stood there she saw the same stranger come out from the rose thicket, cross over the grass, and join Lola. Ethan Carew had seen it all; and, in any danger, he intended to be with the woman he loved. He almost hoped, indeed, that there would be a discovery, to end the whole matter and give him his own. And now Brandon had but to take the three steps, and he would see not only Lola, but Carew, the two standing together in the narrow shadow of the tree. The moonlight shown full in Eleanor's pale face, "Have you seen Lola?" asked Brandon. I am almost sure she is out here somewhere. Did she pass this way?" A long period seemed to go by, during which all the most eloquent and subtle devils that ever attack the human mind swarmed around the poor woman who loved him so deeply. It was not even necessary that she should speak at all, they said; hesitation would do it; even silence. Only three steps! But with a desperate effort over herself, with no hope of anything save that she would not do this thing, she answered, clearly: "Yes; Miss Valdez came out to get water from the well, but she went back immediately—five minutes ago, perhaps—and is now in her own room. I heard her door close." She paused an instant; then added: "Will you be so good as to bring me my shawl from the front piazza? I forgot it when I came in." Brandon went, without a word; and, as she expected, the instant he disappeared, the two who were hiding left their perilous post, and ran across like shadows to the thicket. When he came back they were safely out of sight, and all was quiet. He held up the shawl. Her face was wan and white, her hands quite cold, as she took it from him. But she smiled bravely. It was her last effort—a supreme smile of self conquest and renunciation. And then Brandon swung himself up to the balcony, and took her in his arms. "Noble, generous woman!" he said. "I saw them both. I know all. Kiss me once to show me that you love me, and then I will kneel at your feet and admire you, my only love, now as ever, my wife, my Eleanor." For once a lie was noble.

* *

Brandon had discovered the love

IOWA SPORTSMEN.

PROGRAMME OF THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD IN THIS CITY NEXT WEEK.

The ninth annual convention and tournament of the Iowa State Association for the preservation of fish and game, which is to be held in this city on next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, bids fair to be an occasion of more than ordinary interest, bringing here a large number of the leading sportsmen of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. The tournament will be held in Hacker's pasture, three miles above the city, adjacent to the railroad and the river. The place commands a fine view, there is plenty of grass and shade and water, and suitable provisions are being made for the convenience of the large number of spectators who will be in attendance. Trains will run between the city and the grounds at intervals of about two hours, so as to furnish easy access to the scene, and numerous hacks will be on duty along the highway between here and there. The contests are divided into sections A., B., C. and D., the first and last being at live birds, the two others at inanimate targets. The special match between J. R. Stice and C. W. Budd will be for the American champion pigeon badge and a large purse. We print herewith the programmes of each section, and the list of the special prizes.

SECTION "A." CLASS SHOOTING.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

40, 30, 20 *and* 10 *per cent. Subdivided,* 60 *and* 40 *per cent.*

SHOOT 1.—Ten single live pigeons. 30 yards rise. Ground traps. Use of both barrels. Entrance, $7.50, including birds.

SHOOT 2.—Ten single sparrows. 26 yards rise. Ground traps. Use of both barrels. Entrance $5.00, including birds. Gold headed cane, donated by F. Ebner, to first, valued at $20.00.

SHOOT 3.—Eight single live pigeons. 30 yards rise. Ground traps. Use of both barrels. Entrance $6.00, including birds. One Hinman ground trap to first, valued at $5.00. 1000 Merino felt wads No. 10, to second. One Allen duck call to third.

SHOOT 4.—Five double rises, live pigeons. 21 yards rise. Plunge traps. Entrance $7.50 including birds. One Strong Arms Co. hammerless gun to first. Value $25.00. One McNeill loader to second. Value $3.50.

SHOOT 5.—Citizen's purse $200.00. Ten single live pigeons. 30 yards rise. Ground traps. Use of both barrels. Entrance $1.00 for expenses, birds extra.

SHOOT 6.—Fifteen single live pigeons. 30 yards rise. Ground traps. Use of both barrels. Entrance, $15.00, including birds. One Allen shell swage to poorest score.

SHOOT 7.—Seven single live pigeons. 30 yards rise. Ground traps. Use of both barrels. Entrance $5.00 including birds. One Decatur red bird trap to first. 1000 Merino felt wads No 12, to second.

SECTION "B." CLASS SHOOTING.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

50, 30 and 20 *per cent Subdivided* 60 *and* 40 *per cent.*

All Entrances $3.00 including birds.

SHOOT 1.—Ten single Peoria blackbirds. Eighteen yards rise. One barrel.

SHOOT 2.—Five pair Cleveland blue rocks. Eighteen yards rise.

SHOOT 3.—Ten single Decatur red birds. Eighteen yards rise, One barrel. 1000 Merino felt wads to first. One Allen shell swage to sec-

AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY.

CRAWLING OVER RED HOT BARS OF IRON IN HIS FEARFUL FRENZY—A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AND ITS RESULTS.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

"Opium or death!"

This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off, is to-day a hopeless wreck.

One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. DeQuincy has vividly portrayed it. But who can fitly describe the joy of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of the cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found *I could not do it.*

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condition of those organs; *that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be imparted to them.* I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"

"Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how?"

"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring these organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits

state of affairs. Before. With the first knowledge the whole veil of enchantment had fallen away from the Spanish girl; he understood what she was, and she sank at once into her true position. He was not even angry with her, only with himself. Mrs. Ethan Carew's handsomest wedding present bore his card.

"It is a very satisfactory thing, isn't it?" commented the winter colony, in traveling attire, bag in hand, "that this old engagement of ours is to be renewed. We were accustomed to it, and so were the pine-barrens and the scallops; in fact, it *belonged* to the Point."

THE LIGHT RUNNING

SIMPLE STRONG

NEW HOME

SWIFT SURE

SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co.

—ORANGE, MASS.—

30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

TANSY PILLS

Are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Used to-day regularly by 10,000 American Women. Guaranteed superior to all others, or Cash refunded. Don't waste money on worthless nostrums. Try this Remedy first. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed to any address. Send 4 cents for particulars.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philada., Pa.

A POSITIVE Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16, 1876. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.

No nauseous doses of cubebs or oil of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular.
P. O. Box 1538.
J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John st., New York. CURE.

The ream of all Books of Adventure
CONDENSED INTO ONE VOLUME.
PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS.

This thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Huston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. Splendidly illustrated with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low-priced, and beats anything to sell.
STANDARD BOOK CO.,
203 Pine St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lang's Live SEEDS Flower, Vegetable & Field. Catalogue free. F. N. LANG, Baraboo, Wis.

SHOOT 4.—Ten single American clay birds. 18 yards rise. One barrel. One quarter keg Orange powder to first, donated by Laflin, Rand & Co.

SHOOT 5.—Six pair Peoria blackbirds. 15 yards rise. 1000 Merino felt wads No. 12, to second. One Allen duck call to third.

SHOOT 6.—Ten single Cleveland Blue Rocks. 18 yards rise. One Blue Rock trap to first.

SHOOT 7.—Five pair American clay birds. 15 yards rise, 1000 Merino felt wads, No. 10, to first. One Allen duck call to second.

SHOOT 8.—Ten single Peoria black birds. 18 yards rise. One quarter keg Orange powder to first, donated by Pilger Bros & Co.

SECTION "C." CLASS SHOOTING.

OPEN TO AMATEURS ONLY, EXCEPT 4 AND 2.

40 30, 20 *and* 10 *per cent. Subdivided*, 60 *and* 40 *per cent. Except No.* 4.

SHOOT 1.—Eight single live pigeons. 21 yards rise. Plunge traps. Use of one barrel. Entrance $4.00, birds included.

SHOOT 2.—Ten single live pigeons. 30 yards rise. Use of both barrels. Ground traps. Entrance $5.00, including birds. 1000 Merino No. 12 felt wads to first. One McNeill loader to second. One Allen duck call to third.

SHOOT 3.—Four pair live pigeons. 18 yards rise. Plunge traps. Entrance $4.00, including birds. One set (5) Bridgeport, G. I. Co. ground traps to first. 1000 No. 10 Merino felt wads to second.

SHOOT 4.—Team shoot. Two men to constitute a team. Open to any number of teams, from any organized club belonging to the state association. Three double rises live pigeons, 21 yards, and six single live pigeons, 26 yards rise. Use of one barrel. Entrance $2.00 per team, birds extra.

SHOOT 5.—Eight single live pigeons 26 yards rise Ground traps. Use of one barrel. Entrance $5.00 including birds. One quarter keg Orange sporting powder to second, donated by Pilger Bros. & Co.

SHOOT 6.—Ten single sparrows. 26 yards rise. Use of both barrels. Entrance $4.00, including birds. 1000 No. 13 Merino felt wads to first.

SECTION "D."

OPEN TO AMATEURS ONLY EXCEPT 2, 5 AND 7.

Entrance $2.00, Except Shoot No. 2 $3.00, including birds.

50, 30 *and* 20 *per cent. Subdivided*, 60 *and* 40 *per cent.*

SHOOT 1.—Ten single Cleveland Blue Rocks. 18 yards rise. One barrel.

SHOOT 2.—Twenty single Decatur red birds. 18 yards rise. One barrel. Entrance $3.00. L. C. Smith trophy to the first. Value $500.00. See conditions.

SHOOT 3.—Five pair Peoria blackbirds. 15 yards rise. 1000 Merino felt wads to first.

SHOOT 4.—Ten single Cleveland Blue Rocks. 18 yards rise. Use both barrels.

SHOOT 5.—Ten American clay birds. 18 yards rise. One barrel. 1000 No. 12 Merino felt wads to first. One Allen duck call to second.

SHOOT 6.—Ten single Peoria blackbirds. 18 yards rise. One barrel. 1000 No. 10 Merino felt wads to first.

SHOOT 7.—Five pair American clay birds. 15 yards rise. One quarter keg Orange sporting powder to second. Donated by Pilger Bros & Co., Burlington.

SHOOT 8.—Ten single Peoria blackbirds. 18 yards rise. Use of both barrels. 1000 No. 12 Merino felt wads to first. One Allen duck call to second.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The L. C. Smith trophy, value, $500.00, to best score in shoot 2, section D., under certain conditions. This match will be shot Wednesday, June 16, beginning 9 a. m.

The American C. B. gold badge, value, $100.00 donated by American Clay Bird Co., to be given to best average score in shoots No's. 5 and 7, section D. See conditions.

The Carpenter Des Moines county championship gold medal, value, $50.00, (donated by E. H. Carpenter, jeweler, Burlington, Iowa,) to go to best score in shoots 1, 2, 5 and 7, section "D." made by a resident of said county, who is not barred as a profession 1. See conditions.

Hotel Duncan championship gold medal, value $150.00, donated by Geo. A. Duncan, Burlington, Iowa. To go to best average in shoots 2, 4 and 7, section A.

The Iowa state team trophy, now held by Smith and Durant of Algona, Iowa, goes to best team score in shoot 4, section C, to be held till next convention, under following conditions. The team winning this cup are entitled to entrance fees, in team shoot at next tournament, on condition they deliver the cup or trophy in good order to treasurer.

The Iowa state association individual championship gold medal, value, $100.00, to best average individual score in shoots 4 and 5, section C.

One Runge hunting boat, value $200.00, donated by Runge & Son, Burlington, Iowa, to team making second best score in shoot 4, section C.

One pair bow facing oars, donated by Fred. Allen, Monmouth, Illinois, to person making lowest average score in shoots 2, 4 and 7, section A.

Hammerless shot gun, donated by the Strong Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. Given in shoot 4, section A.

alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it, and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over ninety per cent of all other human ailments originate."

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything,—experimented with everything and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I *know* nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and supplemented by our special private treatment, *it always cures.*"

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of those organs. We may say that it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical endorsement and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take pleasure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

Undigested Food.

In the stomach develops an acid which stings