Iowa State Bystander.

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES, - - IOWA.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, August 10, 1900.

The work on the Auditorium has been recommenced. The completion will be rushed so as to make ready for the numerous fall conventions.

The inspection of factories by State Labor Commissioner Wennerstrum was begun last week. In company with his deputy, Arthur E. Holder, Mr. Wennerstrum made the rounds of a number of factories in Des Moines. Thus far no instances have come to light in which there is any serious infraction of the requirements for the welfare of employes. Mr. Wennerstrum some time ago prepared blanks containing an exhaustive list of questions, and the filling out of these comprehends a thorough summing up of the conditions in each place visited. It is the intention of the labor commissioner to make a very careful examination into conditions in factories in all the leading cities of the state. The legislature has placed at his disposal for the purpose only $500, but it will be the policy to stretch this out as far as possible. Mr. Wennerstrum will examine the majority of the factories personally. Mr. Holder will assist him by doing a part of the inspecting. It is the intention to begin on cities outside of Des Moines as soon as possible.

Free text books in the schools of the West Des Moines district have had a trial of a year. Superintendent Sheakley and members of the board are more than pleased with the experiment and pronounce it a success, both from an economical and educational standpoint. Just at present the district is receiving several thousand volumes to be used in the parts of the district recently annexed, the texts to be the same as were in use last year in the big West Side district. The work of sending them out to the schools is progressing rapidly. Superintendent Sheakley has kept track of the cost of books, the enrollment and the number issued to pupils, and from his statistics has compiled some interesting figures relative to the cost of the system. To a reporter he said: "Our experiment, though it is but a year old and represents the first cost of all the books in use, has demonstrated to us the practicability of the plan and ought to recommend the system to every other district in the state as a money saver. We expended a total of $7,082.27 for text books last year and the cost per capita for supplying the average enrollment was just $1,708. For supplies, which includes pens, pencils, paper, scratch pads, erasers, copy books, etc., etc., the cost to the district was $1,728, or $0.417 per capita on the average enrollment.

Prices of all kinds of iron and steel used in building operations have been going down during the past two or three weeks. Indications are now that if the present prices hold and looked for breaks in the lumber market occur, a great deal of building projected for Des Moines this year but which was dropped for the time being on account of the unfavorable prices will be carried to completion during the fall and early winter months. Architects and builders attribute the break in prices to an unexpected falling off in the demand. One architect embodied the expression of a number of his associates and contractors when he said: "Last year the building boom which spread over the entire country created a demand for steel and lumber that manufacturers had not experienced since 189?; and the boom came so suddenly and unexpectedly that most of the material was out of first hands or under contract before the manufacturers could catch their breath and advance prices. They concluded, however that they would not be caught napping again and believing the boom would continue this year, an unprecedented advance in prices of all kinds of building material followed. They anticipated a desire of many to invest large sums in improvements but they overreached themselves in fixing prices and the result was that millions of dollars worth of building that was projected during the winter and in the early spring was held up. In Des Moines alone, I dare say, there is upwards of a million dollars worth of work in the hands of architects that would be under construction if prices were right when bids were asked for and estimates taken. Well, the result of this was that manufacturers found themselves overstocked and as the season advanced and the prospect of having to carry stocks over the winter months increased, they have dropped their prices to unload with every indication that prices, except on northern lumber, will be within reach of prospective investors in a short time."

Recruits Very Scarce.

New York, August 9.—The naval tug Fortune has taken her departure from the Brooklyn navy yard to engage in a brand new system of enlisting recruits for the navy, so far as this section of the state is concerned. It is a new scheme followed through sheer necessity because of the serious falling off in enlistments. A stay of two weeks will be made at Albany by the Fortune. Lieutenant Swington is in command of her. His plan is to distribute circulars of information to the public at the capital and the towns surrounding for a radius of twenty-five miles. There will also be daily advertisements in the newspapers. After the alloted fortnight the Fortune will steam back to the navy yard and prepare for a trip to New Haven. There the same routine is to be followed.

Bresci Losing Nerve.

Milan, August 7.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has abandoned the attitude of calm which he had assumed since the murder was committed and has been giving way to fits of passion. This has necessitated placing him in a straightjacket for ten hours.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

For the fourth time in the history of Dunlap the barn on the corner of Sixth and Eaton streets has been burned down. This time it is W. J. Mize who is the loser. The fine barn which he built there about three years ago was discovered to be on fire, and in thirty-five minutes the structure was a heap of smoking ruins.

Rolfe is afflicted with a "Jack the Hugger." When the shadows of evening fall sufficiently he hies himself to some lonely spot on the walk and awaits a victim. It is said he doesn't wait for them singly, but will take twos. A great big rousing hug seems to satisfy him and he moves on to greener fields and hugging more. The freak has not yet been recognized.

Sickness and financial burdens too heavy for endurance led Emil Loehr, a laborer of Davenport, to take his own life. His son went down into the cellar to get some potatoes and found the body of his father, stiff in death, hanging by his neck on a rope attached to the floor above. For a year past Luehr had suffered greatly and it was at times thought that his mind was affected.

A sixteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Walrod of Callender was fearfully cut by a field mower. The child got away from its people and had wandered into the long grass. The driver failed to see it until it was too late and the little child was fearfully mangled. One arm was cut entirely off, some toes were also severed from the foot and its body and face were severely cut. The child may live.

In a frenzy of rage, Andrew Nelson, of Davenport, aged 70, shot his wife with a double-barreled shotgun and then cut his own throat. Mrs. Nelson is at the Moline hospital with a very slight chance of recovery. The charge of small shot tore her hand so that it had to be amputated and lodged in her breast. She fell upon the floor, blood flowing in livid streams all over her person and spouting out upon curtains and furniture.

The state levy in Iowa this year will be either 2.5 or 2.6 mills. On the latter basis there will be a reduction of 2-10 of a mill from a year ago. This reduction is warranted because of the increase in returns of all kinds of property from those of a year ago, expected to aggregate $14,000,000. There is an unusually large increase in personal property and new buildings, a large increase in railroad valuations, and a small increase on telegraph and telephones. A year ago the general state levy was three mills, including the 1-10 of a mill tax for the state university ordered by the legislature. This year there is in addition to the standing tax of the state university, 1-10 of a mill for the State College of Agriculture. This added to the 2.6 mills fixed by the council will still make the state levy 2-10 of a mill less than that of a year ago.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the first annual state golf tournament which is to be held in Des Moines the last week in August, beginning the 28th. More than fifty golf enthusiasts from all parts of the state will be in Des Moines. At the close of the tournament a state association of golf clubs will be formed, and a series of annual meetings will be inaugurated. Mr. Raymond Windsor, who has been until recently captain of the Des Moines Golf club, is chairman of the committee on arrangements for the state meeting. Associated with him in the preparations are George F. Henry, Warren Dickinson and Kirk Jewett. The first three days of the meet will be taken up with individual contests. On the fourth day there will be a team match with four men from each town competing. On the evening of the fourth day there will be a meeting for organization. The players will be the delegates to this meeting. Invitations to attend the meeting and take part in the organization have been sent to all the towns in the state where golf is the popular game, and undoubtedly fifteen or twenty will send representatives. Eleven have already notified Mr. Windsor that they will be on hand.

A recent dispatch from Webster City says: Ex-Sheriff W. W. Sinclair, whose sudden disappearance some nine weeks ago caused a large amount of talk, returned as suddenly a few days ago. Sinclair, it will be remembered, left home without telling any one where he was going, and his wife persisted in the idea that he had been kidnapped. At about the time of his disappearance Nellie Hand, a rather notorious character in these parts, also disappeared, and the general opinion prevailed that the pair had eloped together. They were said to have been seen in Denver together, but this statement was never verified. Sinclair denies ever having seen the Hand woman during his travels, and says he left home on account of family troubles, which, he claims, were breaking down his health. He says he has been in Nebraska, Illinois and other states, working most of the time as a hired hand on farms. He looks much better than before he left and says his health is greatly improved. He expects to make this place his headquarters, but will be out of the city much of the time on business. Sinclair's wife, whose health has gradually been growing worse since his disappearance, is said to be in a critical condition. Sinclair went out to his old home shortly after his arrival to see her. The Hand woman returned about three weeks ago and is living here.

Ed. Sewell, a young man whose home is southwest of Wyman, was thrown from his wagon and badly hurt. He had been hauling oats from a threshing machine and at the time of the accident was near Wyman. At one of the crossings there is a sudden and decided drop in the level of the road. The heavy load of oats jolted when going over this drop, and threw Mr. Sewell out on the ground, breaking one arm. He was also badly shaken up, but the extent of his injuries is not known.

Grandmothers will let their grandchildren have things they thought not good for their children.

CAST ASHES UPON THE WATER.

Bosom of the Mississippi Charles M. Bicknell's Resting Place.

Davenport, August 10.—From a pier of the bridge over the Mississippi river the ashes of Charles M. Bicknell of Des Moines, lately a student at the University of Chicago, were cast upon the Father of Waters to be borne to their last resting place. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Eleanor Gordon and Rev. Marion Murdock, Unitarian ministers, at the request of the family of the deceased. A short time previously the remains had been incinerated at the Davenport institution in the presence of the Bicknell family and their friends.

KILLED BY GASOLINE FIRE.

Mrs. D. Black of Nevada Meets Death by Being Burned.

Nevada, August 8.—While attempting to fill a gasoline stove before the fire had gone out, Mrs. D. Black's clothing caught fire. Willie Bronson, a neighbor, heard her agonized cries for help and ran to her assistance. Much of the old lady's clothing and all the hair on her head were burned before the flames were extinguished. Some damage was done to the woodwork of the kitchen, but nothing serious. The old lady lived several hours after being burned. The physicians could do nothing more than to alleviate the pain as much as possible.

Headless Body Found.

Carroll, August 10.—The headless body of a man was found by the side of the railroad track west of town near the coal sheds. A few feet distant was the head. The position of the head and body indicated that he was killed by a train going west. He is an entire stranger here, and there are no marks of any kind and no papers on his person by which he can be identified. He is a young man about 20 or 22 years of age, of medium size and rather tends to a sandy complexion.

Iowa Cattle Go to Scotland.

Montezuma, Aug. 9.—Ewart Bros. have left for Glasgow, Scotland, with 500 head of cattle, which will be loaded on board ship at Philadelphia. This shipment completes 1,000 head that have been exported since the first of May.

City Marshal John S. Spurr of Sanborn arrested a pickpocket who was wanted at Sutherland for burglarizing a hotel. A gold watch and other jewelry stolen from the hotel were found on his person. He was bound over in the sum of $500, but, being unable to furnish bonds, went to jail. Marshal Spurr secured $25 reward.

A dispatch from Goldfield says: The mystery attending the disappearance of Tena Peterson, which caused quite a commotion in this vicinity last week, has been cleared up and the girl was found alive and well at the home of a friend in Ruthven. She had made up her mind that her home life was such that she could not endure it longer, and planned a way of escaping what to her unjust treatment. Her story is that on the day of her disappearance her father came home somewhat under the influence of liquor and for fear of being abused she ran away. She had some help in her flight, but who the parties are who assisted her is not definitely known at this time.

A well formed lpan to burn all the barns in Fort Dodge seems to be in progress of execution. The work of the incendiaries is being done well and the town is greatly excited. All of them have been the property of prominent people, that of Congressman J. P. Dolliver being the first to be fired. The other fires that have been occuring in rapid sucession are those of Hon. S. T. Meservey, Geo. Fessell, W. L. Sperry, E. E. Prissia, J. M. Schaupp, Al Flint and Geo. Sopper. All of these barns are located in the center and most populous part of the city. The theory is that the work is being done by tramps, who are taking this method of getting even for municipal discipline. The citizens are greatly excited and it is feared that more fires will occur. A large extra police force in citizens' clothes have been sworn. Considerably property has been destroyed in the fires.

A little cottage at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, Davenport, occupied by Andrew Nelson and wife, a septuagenarian couple, was the scene of a gruesome tragedy a few days ago. Nelson appears to have been "cranky" for several years, if not actually insane, and quarrels between the old couple appear to have been numerous. Neighbors heard them quarreling and suddenly a gun shot was heard. The police were notified and the officers who hurried to the scene to investigate were confronted by a shocking spectacle in one of the rooms. The walls and floor were covered with human gore and bits of flesh. Mrs. Nelson was lying on the floor, with a ghastly wound in her breast, and one arm shattered. She had grasped the gun at the muzzle when her husband pointed a gun at her, and the charge had been fired into her body at that close range. Nelson himself was lying on the lounge grasping a penknife with which he had severed the jugular vein after shooting his wife. He died within half an hour after the police arrived. Mrs. Nelson was taken to the city hospital. The physicians amputated the arm which was shattered, and this with her other injuries make her chances of recovery rather slender. Nelson's body was taken to the police station.

Newtric Weed, a farmer residing near Lenox, was killed four miles north of that place. With other men he was engaged in moving a separator. They were going down a hill with the machine, having removed the engine and tongue of the separator. In some manner not known to Wood's companions, he fell under the front wheels, which passed over his head and shoulders. His death was almost instantaneous. He was a hard working, honest man, and was widely known. He leaves a wife and one child.

CONGER PARTY ALL WELL

Minister Himself Wires the State Department.

Washington, August 8.—Another cablegram came to the state department yesterday afternoon from Minister Conger at Peking, which is the second received direct from him since June 12. It is the first which has come direct from the minister since the above date, the other having been received through the intermediary of the Chinese minister here, Wu Ting Fang. Yesterday's telegram shows that the situation in the Chinese capital is still of a verry serious character; that the ministers are stil in danger from the Chinese trops, and that their suplies of ammunitions and provisions nave been reduced to a very considerable extent. So important were the statements contained in the dispatch that a conference was held by wire between several of the officials here and the president at Canton, lasting several hours. At its conclusion the cablegram from Conger was made public. It is as folows:

"Tsi-Nan-Yamen, August 7.—To Secretary of State: Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese government insisting upon our leaving Peking, which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive yamen ministers were beheaded. All connected with the legation of the United States well at the present moment. Conger."

London, August 9.—In the house of commons Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, read a telegram from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, received in cipher at the foreign office. The dispatch was in reply to a government message and bore date of Peking, August 3. It was as follows: "I have today received your cipher telegram forwarded to me by the Chinese minister. Shell and cannon fire ceased July 16, but rifle fire continued from Chinese positions held by government troops and Boxers intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been very slight. Except one private of the marines, all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the legation are well, including the whole garrison. The total killed is sixty and wounded 10. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over 210 women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese government has refused transmission to telegrams in cipher until now."

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER

All the Rebels in Central Luzon May Lay Down Their Arms.

Hong Kong, August 10.—Manila advices to the Filipino junta assert that Major General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, and General Alejandrino, a leading rebel commander, are negotiating for the surrender, under the amnesty proclamation of the insurgent forces in Central Luzon. These rebel forces include those under Cols. Lucuna and Tecson, who captured Lieut. Alstaetter, of the engineer corps and eleven cavalrymen. Diligent inquiries at army headquarters in Manila failed to confirm the report of any such negotiations being on foot. It is known, however, that General MacArthur has been in constant conference with the rebel politicians and military leaders with the object of bringing about peace otherwise than by fighting. On Saturday last General MacArthur, with an escort of officers, went to San Fernando and met Alejandrino at a conference which had previously been arranged. According to the Filipinos, General Alejandrino then made his offer to surrender the Central Luzon rebel commands and also to produce Aguinaldo under certain conditions, which were not made public. The result of this conference is not known. At its conclusion General Alejandrino returned to the mountains.

Salson Will Be Guillotined.

Paris, August 8.—Francois Salson, the man who attempted to assassinate the shah of Persia, will be guillotined unless the shah should intercede to save his life, which the authorities here do not think likely. In case such an intervention should be made the sentence will be commuted to hard labor for life in some military prison. The statutes of France provide that in case of attempted assassination the culprit shall be condemned to death at once.

Indians May Go to Mexico.

City of Mexico, August 9.—Six full-blooded Indians from the Indian territory have arrived here. They represent the Shawnees, Delawares and Caddos, and are conferring with the Mexican government regarding a concession which will enable them to settle with their respective tribes in Mexico, and become Mexican citizens. Their complaint is that the United States government does not give them land enough to live upon.

ATTACKS BY THE FILIPINOS.

Sixteen Americans Killed, Wounded or Captured Near San Isidro.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The war department has received the following message from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Aug. 4.—First Lieutenant Alstatter of the corps of engineers, with an escort of fifteen men, were attacked on the 1st of the road between an Miguel De Mayuma and San Isidro (Luzon) by an armed band of insurgents reported to be 350 strong. The entire party were killed, wounded or captured."

ALLIES TAKE YANG TSUN

American Troops Play a Brilliant Part in Victory.

Washington, August 10.—The capture of Yang Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces, was the supreme news of importance received yesterday on the Chinese situation. The first word came in a brief dispatch to the signal office at the war department from Colonel Scriven, the signal officer at Che Foo, saying:

"Che Foo, August 9.—Signal to Washington: August 6.—Yang Tsung Wo captured to-day. Wire up. Need our own transportation. All are well. Scriven."

Half an hour later a message came from General Chaffee, giving additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at a cost of about sixty casualties among the American troops. General Chaffee's dispatch is as follows:

Yang Tsun was occupied today. The wounded are Second Lieutenant Frank R. Long, Ninth infantry, moderate, asualties, about sixty men of the Ninth infantry, Batter F and the Fifth artillery. Nearly all are from the Fourteenth.. Names later. Many are prostrated from heat and fatigue.

Hardly less important was a dispatch from General Terauchi, second in command on the Japanese staff, sent to the war office of Japan and stating that the international army would total 50,000 men on August 15, at which time the real advance on Peking would begin. General Terauchi's dispatch stated that on the 4th, when it was forwarded, the advance had not yet begun. This was at first incomprehensible, in view of the fact that fighting has actually occurred. But the later statement that the international force would total 50,000 men on the 15th, appears to make clear General Terauchi's meaning and to reconcile it with General Chaffee's dispatches. The present movement, of some 16,000 men, doubtless is viewed in the light of a reconnoissance in force. This makes clear the meaning of General Chaffee's dispatch that Yang Tsun is an important strategic branch of the fast maturing military plans. The place is about eighteen miles from Tien Tsin and little less than a quarter of the way to Peking. Colonel Scriven's statement, "wire up," contains much meaning, as it is accepted as showing that there is direct telegraphic communication with the army in the field.

BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

Chinese Utterly Routed at Battle of Peitsang.

Washington, August 9.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General Chaffee:

"Che Foo, August 9.—Adjutant General, Washington: Peit Sang handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops, supported by English and Americans. Japanese loss, considerable; English, slight; Americans, none. Ground very limited. In the morning the American troops occupied rear position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in line. We will cross the Pei-Ho to the left banks tomorrow morning and move on Yang Tsun. Consul at Che Foo furnished copy of dispatch from Tsung-Li-Yamen on July 30, which he has cabled. CHAFFEE."

Che Foo, August 9.—During the engagement on Sunday which preceded the occupation of Peitsang by the allies, the Russians lost 500 killed and the British fifty. The Germans and Japanese also lost heavily. The road to Peking is supposed to be open.

CROWDS GREET BRYAN.

He and Stevenson Notified Amid Great Demonstrations.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 9.—William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, nominated respectively by the democratic national convention at Kansas City for president and vice president of the United States, were yesterday afternoon officially notified of the action of the convention. James S. Richardson, chairman of the notification committee, addressed himself to Mr. Bryan before an immense audience in Monument park. His address was short but Mr. Bryan responded at length, dealing with the question of expansion alone. Following the address of Mr. Bryan, Charles S. Thomas of Colorado made the speech nominating Mr. Stevenson, to which Mr. Stevenson replied, speaking half an hour or more.

PORTO RICAN GETS NO VOTE.

Illinois Judge Passes Upon an Issue Raised in Lebanon.

Springfield, Ill., August 9.—Judge B. D. Munroe, first assistant attorney general, issued an opinion in answer to inquiry by J. M. Chamberlain, Jr. of the Lebanon Leader, who asks whether Miguel Panellas, a native Porto Rican, who has resided in Lebanon one year, has a right to vote Judge Munroe holds that Panellas is not entitled to vote; that inasmuch as the treaty of peace with Spain provided that the question of civil and political rights of Porto Ricans who did not become citizens of Spain within a year shall be left to congress to determine and congress not having taken action upon the matter, Porto Ricans are still regarded as foreigners within the meaning of our naturalization laws.

Democrats Win in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., August 7.—A general election for state and county officers and for members of the general assembly was held in Alabama yesterday and a large majority was returned for the democratic ticket, headed by William J. Samford of Lee county. The election was regarded as a test of opinion on the mooted question of holding a constitutional convention, which is favored by the democrats, and the increased majorities are taken to indicate that the people are favorable to holding a convention which will eliminate the negro from politics.

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT.

Heavy Engagement Reported Sunday at Peitsang.

Washington, August 7.—The following cablegrams have been received at the navy department:

"Che Foo, August 6.—The British force reports unofficial engagements at Peitsang Sunday morning, from 3 o'clock to 10:30. The allied loss in killed and wounded was twelve hundred, chiefly Russians and Japanese. Chinese retreating. Taussig."

"Che Foo, August 6.—Official report believed to be reliable that about sixteen thousand allies were heavily engaged with the Chinese at Peitsang at daylight, August 5. Remey."

Peitsang is the first station six miles northwest of Tien Tsin, enroute to Peking. Taussig commands the Yorktown, which is at Che Foo. At the war department it is said that there is no reason to doubt the engagement, which was not unexpected, has taken place. Correspondents at Tien Tsin are unable to get anything fresh, though a dispatch from Shanghai avers the allies are making slow progress toward Peking because of the difference of opinion among the generals. The American, British and Japanese commanders favor one plan, this dispatch affirms, and the Russians, French and Germans favor another plan. Prince Tuan, it is added, seeks to inspirit his army by proclamations ordering every foot of the road from Tien Tsin to Peking to be disputed. All Chinese troops evidently have been paid in full and the troops with money and supplies are going to Peking from the southern provinces. It is deemed quite probable by the military men in London that the Chinese will make a fierce fight at Peking on a much greater scale than during the defense of Tien Tsin.

London, August 7.—"The advance of the allied forces commenced today," cables the British consul at Tien Tsin under date of August 4. This is the first official information received here that the attempt to relieve Peking has begun. It is accepted as correct. The British consul does not mention any fighting, but the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The Peking relief column is reported to have suffered a check. The Chinese are said to have adopted Tugela tactics and after several hours of fighting to have retreated."

PRAISES BOER WARRIORS.

Colonel Lynch Says They Can Continue the Fighting.

Paris, August 4.—The arrival here of Colonel Lynch, of the Irish brigade, followed yesterday by the arrival of two of his brother officers, revives somewhat the drooping interest in the Boer war. Colonel Lynch, who sails shortly for the United States and will probably take part in the presidential campaign on the democratic side, said:

"Generals Botha and De Wet can hold out for an infinite period, as the men they have with them are the flower of the Boer army. It is now in the field amount to 12,000, estimated that all the Boer forces General Botha's tactics are to avoid important engagements and to keep threatening the British at various points. The great mobility of the Boers aids this plan. General De Wet has a penchant for acting on the lines of communication. The Boers have driven their flocks and herds northward to Lydenburg, so that the main part of the food supply is secured. A great quantity of gold bullion is still in the Boer treasury, probably £3,500,000 sterling ($17,032,200.) The manufacture of ammunition has been transferred to Barberton. There is no lack of cannon and ammunition. Only one Long Tom and a few other guns have been captured. My two fellow officers have seen President Kruger since I left South Africa. He is using a railway carriage at Machadodorp as headquarters. He never leaves it and is determined not to be caught, but to fight to the end. It is said that considerable sums have been offered Generals Botha, Delarey and De Wet if they should give up, but they answered that they will fight while they have 500 men left."

GOLD FROM CAPE NOME.

Largest Consignment Yet Received from Erom the New Fields.

Seattle, Wash., August 10.—Three steamers from Cape Nome have arrived, all bringing gold and a large number of passengers. The Oregon brought $345,000, the largest consignment of Nome gold since the discovery of the treasure in that district; the San Pedro brought about $150,000 and the Charles D. Lane $50,000. A better condition of affairs is reported in the northern camp. Smallpox is said to have entirely disappeared, though there is still much sickness, mostly pneumonia. The recent rains made work on the creeks possible and numerous new discoveries are reported. The revenue tug Meteor recently returned from a cruise along the coast visiting Eskimo villages for the purpose of relieving suffering among the natives. Many deaths occurred among the Eskimos, and the condition of nearly all the survivors is said to be pitiable. Ninety-two of them were brought by the tug to Nome, where they have been provided with tents and such comforts as possible, and there the sick are being treated under the supervision of government authorities. An effort is to be made by the citizens to have a reservation set aside for them.

Yellow Fever Disappearing.

Tampa, Fla., August 7.—No new cases of yellow fever have been reported since the first outbreak, and there is little or no illness in the city. The situation is as favorable as possible. One of the suspected cases is about to be discharged from treatment.

Kruger Ready to Quit.

Pretoria, August 8.—It is stated positively that President Kruger is willing and anxious to surrender, provided a satisfactory promise is given as to his ultimate destination.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Historical Record from the Time of the Capitulation of Manila to Admiral Dewey and the United States Navy.

War with the Filipinos Has Been Fostered by the Democratic Allies of Aguinaldo—How the Enemies of Our Country Have Toasted William Jennings Bryan.

The "Fire In the Rear" Prevents a Peaceful Administration of the Affairs of the Islands—Lawton's Letter and Dewey's Denial.

MANILA capitulated to the United States forces, commanded by Admiral Dewey, on May 1, 1898.

In order to become informed upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines, President McKinley, on Jan. 20, 1899, appointed a commission composed of President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University; Professor Dean, Worcester; Charles Denby, late Minister to China; Admiral Dewey and General Otis. The commission handed its report to President McKinley Nov. 2, 1899, and the same was transmitted to Congress by the President, Feb. 2, 1900. It reads in part as follows:

"The undersigned commissioners appointed by you to investigate affairs in the Philippine Islands and to report the result of their investigations, together with such recommendations as might in their judgment be called for by the conditions which should be found to exist in these islands, have the honor to submit the following preliminary statement in compliance with your request."

The commission next tells briefly how it conducted the task intrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns.

History of Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement the commissioners declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses.

To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy, and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

Treaty with Spanish.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan Society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-na-Bate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representation of the Filipinos in the Cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was the principal question; the grant of the right of association and of a free press.

Promises Not Kept.

Governor General Rivera was willing to pay $2,000,000 in Mexican money when Aguinaldo and his cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hong Kong. It appears, however, that Paterno offered the latter only $400,000, $200,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hong Kong and the balance when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people.

The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders.

The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questioned, and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

Dewey and Aguinaldo.

The report then tells how Gen. Augustino came to Manila as governor general at this juncture and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustino sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him.

Then came the 1st of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came. On this point the commission says:

"The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"'On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul general at Singapore:

"'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hong Kong, arrange with commodore for general co-operation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph.'

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt, 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible,' the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong Government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th, and Mirs Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the admiral.

"It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 1, by the United States consul at Manila and others that the Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 Mr. Williams had telegraphed: 'Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war.'

No Alliance Made.

"Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff on May 19, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army.

"This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time."

The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how Gen. Anderson arrived, and Aguinaldo, at his request, removed from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the commission:

"Now for the first time rose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

Growth of Friction.

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

"There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind. * * * There never was any preconcerted operation or any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans.

Waiting for Pretext.

Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of "popular clubs," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. The decrees of the Filipino congress are also cited, as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila.

It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos. (At this stage the Paris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines.) The President was also to be asked his desire as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delaying these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces, which would afford a pretext.

Filipinos Begin War.

A brief chapter then tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by Gen. Merritt, through a commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipino people. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of the 4th of February, with the attack upon the American troops, following the action of the Nebraskan sentinel. The commission, in concluding this chapter, says:

"After the landing of our troops Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out.

No Alternative Left.

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force.

"Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

Reign of Terror.

The commissioners then take up the condition of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with conditions existing when they left a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants in and about Manila during the early spring.

"The situation in the city," says the commission, "was bad. Incendiary fires occurred daily. The streets were almost deserted. Half of the native population had fled and most of the remainder were shut in their houses. Business was at a standstill. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently audible in our house. A reign of terror prevailed. Filipinos who had favored Americans feared assassination, and few had the courage to come out openly for us. Fortunately there were among this number some of the best men of the city."

Restoring Public Confidence.

The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation and the good effects it had on public sentiment. The natives, accustomed to Spanish promises, urged upon the commission that acts instead of promises should be given them. As a result native law courts were established and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned.

As showing the limited scope of the rebellion the commission states:

"We learned that the strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalo provinces, namely, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Morong, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Principe, Infanta and Zambales. It was strongest in the first six named, and hardly existed in the last four.

Revolt Not Popular.

"The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the people were united in their opposition to us. Even here there was a strong conservative element, consisting of people of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the war."

Under the head, "The Rebellion not a National Movement," the report treats of the rebellion outside of the provinces of Luzon, where, it is stated, the uprising was viewed at first with indifference and later with fear. Throughout the archipelago at large there was trouble only at those points to which armed Tagalos had been sent in considerable numbers.

Ask American Help.

The machinery of insurgent "government" served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war contributions, while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth." It is stated that the insurgent administration throughout the interior was worse than in the days of Spanish misrule. In many provinces there was absolute anarchy, and from all sides came petitions for protection and help.

In speaking of Gen. MacArthur's movement northward the report tells of the insurgent method of intimidating the natives by telling them fearful tales concerning the American soldiers. This method of procedure, eminently successful at first, in the end recoiled on its authors.

Troops Bring Peace.

As to the state of affairs when the commission left the report says:

"Before the commission left the Philippines nearly all the inhabitants had returned to those ruined villages. Many of the houses had been rebuilt. Fields that had lain fallow for three years were green with growing crops. Municipal governments were established, and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines. Attempts of the insurgents to raise recruits and money in the province of Bulacan were proving abortive, except when backed by bayonets and bullets, and even in such cases the natives were applying to us for help to resist them."

The chapter devoted to "Establishment of Municipal Governments" gives in detail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountered. The condition of the people was found to be must pitiable. They had been plundered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels, money, clothing and even food, so that they were literally starving. Peaceful citizens had been fired on. Women had been maltreated.

Plan of Government.

There was general satisfaction that the Americans had come at last, and conditions seemed favorable for an American propaganda. The towns of Bacoor and Imus were selected for the purpose of experiment, and after talks with the local "head men" a local form of government was established. Encouraged by the result, the work was continued at Paranaque and Las Pinas, with similar good results.

At the request of Gen. Lawton, who had been assigned to this work by Gen. Otis, the commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government, similar enough to the old system to be readily comprehensible to the natives, but giving them liberties which they had never before enjoyed. This scheme was adopted and gave general satisfaction.

In every instance enthusiasm ran high before the commissioners took their departure, and cheers were raised for Gen. Lawton and for the country which he represented.

Secure Good Results.

With a single exception the officials elected proved worthy of the trust imposed in them, and conditions very rapidly improved in the newly organized towns. Governments were organized with more satisfactory results in Pandacan, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Merl, San Pedro and Machei, while a slightly different system was put into effect in Malabon, Polo, Obando, Meycauya, Yang and Malolos.

The commission states that a large amount of supervision over the affairs of our new municipalities proved necessary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the elections the voters went about "asking who they were expected to vote for," and it was only with great difficulty that they were persuaded to exercise the right of free suffrage.

Schools for Manila.

The commissioners sum up the situation at the time of their departure as follows:

"When we left Manila a large volume of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools in which English was taught had been advocated by the commission and established by Gen. Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance.

"In the Tagalo provinces of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed, as evidenced by the fact that the military governor of Batangas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Bicols, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalo masters. The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and scouts were already serving under Gen. Lawton.

Rebellion Dying Out.

"Stories of the corruption of insurgent officers were becoming daily more common, and the disintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources seemed to be all that held them together."

Having given so much attention to the Island of Luzon, the commission then takes up in detail the conditions in the other islands. On this point it is stated that the rebellion is essentially Tagalo, and when it ends in Luzon it must end throughout the archipelago. The situation elsewhere than in Luzon is summed up as follows:

"The only island, apart from Luzon, where serious trouble threatens, is Panay, to which a considerable force of Tagalo soldiers was sent before the outbreak of hostilities. Many of the Visayans of this island are opposed to the Tagalos, however, and it is not believed that the latter can make a formidable resistance.

Oppose the Tagalos.

"In Samar, Leyte and Masbate the Tagalo invaders are numerically few and are disliked by the natives of these islands, whom they have oppressed. We were assured that 200 men would suffice to restore order in Mindoro. Bobol was asking for troops. The Calamianes islanders had sent word that they would welcome us. There can be no resistance in Palawan. Satisfactory relations had already been established with the warlike Moros, whose sultan had previously been conciliated by a member of the commission, and in Mindanao this tribe had even taken up our cause and attacked the insurgents, of whom there are very few in the island.

"In Cebu we have only to reckon with the lawless element, which has never been very formidable there."

Special attention is given to the Island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives have adopted a local form of government, including a congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their program owing to ill feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular.

Need American Rule.

At the request of Gen. Otis a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better in the island to-day than at any time during the last twenty years.

Summarizing the failure of the native form of government and the success of the American control, the commission says:

"The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent native government in Negros, conducted as it was under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

Efforts for Peace.

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissions are set forth in detail. These commissioners were assured of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the President's readiness to grant the Filipino people as large a measure of home rule and as ample liberty as consistent with the end of government, "subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss."

The commission adds that nothing came of negotiations, as Aguinaldo's emissaries were without powers, and merely came, and came again, for information. Courteous reception was accorded to the insurgent commissions, and earnest appeals made to stop further bloodshed, all witnessing "the spirit of patient conciliation" exhibited by the American commission in endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment with the insurgents, as well as the obduracy of Aguinaldo.

On Self-Government.

The report sums up the result of these fruitless exchanges as follows:

"No better proof could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino peoples, but the continuance of his own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may feel confident that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities they offered and urged were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

The chapter devoted to "Capacity for Self-Government" is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality.

Tribes, Not a Nation.

The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest. As to this the report says:

"The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type."

Conerning their intellectual capacities the commission says:

"As to the general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos the commission is disposed to rate them high. But excepting in a limited number of persons these capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The masses of the people are uneducated.

Need of Education.

"That intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines. And it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizon and disciplined their faculty of judgment. And even then the power of self-government cannot be assumed without considerable previous training and experience under the guidance and tutelage of an enlightened and liberal foreign power. For the bald fact is that the Filipinos have never had any experience in governing themselves."

The report shows that this inability for self-government is due to the old Spanish regime, which gave the Filipinos little or no part in governing themselves. After reviewing this Spanish system the commission sums up on this point:

"This is all the training in self-government which the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have enjoyed. Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs.

Must Retain Rule.

"Fortunately, there are educated Filipinos, though they do not constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and their support and services will be of incalculable value in inaugurating and maintaining the new government. As education advances and experience ripens, the natives may be intrusted with a larger and more independent share of government, self-government, as the American ideal, being constantly kept in view as the goal. In this way American sovereignty over the archipelago will prove a great political boon to the people.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers and the eventual division of the islands among them.

"Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Filipino point of view of maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave us the responsibilities. Nevertheless they recognize the indubitable fact that the Filipinos cannot stand alone.

"Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine Islands."

Praise for Troops.

One of the closing chapters of the report is devoted to a tribute to "our soldiers and sailors in the war." The commission says that the presence of Admiral Dewey as a member of this body makes it unfitting to dwell on his personal achievements, but he joins in the eulogy of his comrades. The commissioners witnessed some of the many brave deeds of our soldiers, and they declare that all that skill, courage and a patient endurance can do has been done in the Philippines.

They dismiss the reports of the desecrating of churches, the murdering of prisoners and the committing of unmentionable crimes, and say they are glad to express the belief that a war was never more humanely conducted, adding:

"If churches were occupied it was only as a military necessity, and frequently their use as forts by the insurgents had made it necessary to train our artillery upon them.

Bright Trade Future.

"Prisoners were taken whenever opportunity offered, often only to be set at liberty after being disarmed and fed. Up to the time of our departure, although numerous spies had been captured, not a single Filipino had been executed. Such wrongs as were casually committed against the natives were likely to be brought to our attention, and in every case that we investigated we found a willingness on the part of those in authority to administer prompt justice."

The commissioners give a general view of the value of the islands, their richness in agricultural and forest products, their mineral wealth and their commanding geographical position. They state that the Phillippine Islands should soon become one of the great trade centers of the East. Manila is already connected by new steamship lines with Australia, India and Japan, and she will become the mutual terminus of many other lines when a ship canal connects the Atlantic with the Pacific. It cannot be doubted that commerce will greatly increase, and the United States will obtain a large share in this treatment.

Benefit to Islands.

Manila, with the immunity which it has thus far enjoyed from that terrible pest, the bubonic plague, should become a distributing center for China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Tonquin, Annam and Australia.

The report concludes:

"Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

Dewey Heard From.

On May 20, 1898, Admiral Dewey cabled to the Navy Department:

"Aguinaldo, the rebel commander-in-chief, was brought down by the McCulloch. Organizing forces near Cavite, and may render assistance which will be valuable."

On May 26 the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed to Admiral Dewey as follows:

"It is desirable, as far as possible, and consistent for your success and safety, not to have political alliances with the insurgents or any faction in the islands that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future."

To this telegram Dewey replied:

"Receipt of telegram of May 26 is acknowledged, and I thank the department for the expression of confidence. Have acted according to the spirit of department's instructions therein from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

Aguinaldo Conspires.

As soon as Aguinaldo discovered he was to have no assistance from the United States he commenced to conspire against our forces there, intending to overthrow the authority of this Government in the islands.

Dewey's Strong Denial.

In a pamphlet afterwards published by Aguinaldo, entitled "The True Version of the Philippine Revolution," he charged that Admiral Dewey had assured him that the United States would recognize the independence of the Filipinos. When this was published, the admiral wrote the following letter to Senator Lodge:

"Dear Senator Lodge: The statement of Emilio Aguinaldo, recently published in the Springfield Republican, so far as it relates to me is a tissue of falsehood. I never promised him, directly or indirectly, independence for the Filipinos. I never treated him as an ally, except so far as to make use of him and his soldiers to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards. He never uttered the word 'independence' in any conversation with me or my officers. The statement that I received him with military honors, or saluted the Filipino flag, is absolutely false. Sincerely yours,

"GEORGE DEWEY."

Aguinaldo Organizes Revolution.

On May 24 Aguinaldo issued three proclamations, one containing decrees as to the treatment of the Spanish enemy, another announcing the establishment of a dictatorial government with himself as dictator, and the third containing further decrees concerning military operations.

In the following July he organised a revolutionary government with himself as President. During that month the several detachments of the United States army arrived at Manila, and on July 25 Gen. Merritt took command, and Admiral Dewey sent the following dispatch:

"Merritt arrived yesterday in the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with insurgents under Aguinaldo, who has become aggressive and even threatening toward our army."

Hostilities Begun by Aguinaldo.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine commission, composed of Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, President Schurman, Prof. Worcester and Gen. Denby, says: "When the city of Manila was taken on Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view of looting the city and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of Gen. Merritt the palace of Malacanan for himself and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. This confirms the statement already made that he intended to get possession of these arms for the purpose of attacking us. All these demands were refused. After the taking of Manila the feeling between the Americans and the insurgents grew worse day by day. * * * Aguinaldo removed his seat of government to Malolos, where the so-called Filipino congress assembled.

Filipinos Prepared for War.

On the 21st of September a significant decree passed the Filipino congress imposing a military service on every male over 18 years of age, except those holding government positions. In every carriage factory and blacksmith shop in Manila bolos (knives) were being made. * * * Danger signals now multiplied. Aguinaldo endeavored to get the war making power transferred from congress to himself, and also urged a heavy bond issue to secure one million dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition. * * * It is now known that elaborate plans had been perfected for a simultaneous attack by the force within and without Manila. * * * Persistent attacks were made to provoke our soldiers to fire. The insurgents were insolent to our guards and made persistent and continuous efforts to push them back and advance the insurgent lines further into the city of Manila.

To Attack Americans.

Early in January, 1899, Aguinaldo had his plans perfected so as to be ready to commence hostilities against the American forces.

The following order, which has never

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bystander.

Friday, August 10, 1900.

DES MOINES - - - - IOWA

before been published, was received from Captain J. J. Erwin, assistant surgeon Thirtieth infantry, stationed at Lueban, in the Island of Luzon. Captain Erwin says the document was found in the church at Lueban when that place was garrisoned by the Second battalion, Thirtieth infantry, with enlistment rolls with names of officers and men enrolled in conformity to the order.

The original is in Spanish and the translation is as follows:

Proof Against Aguinaldo.

Gentlemen: No. 1253.

The Local Chiefs of the Coast.

From Lueban to Guinayangan.

The Office of the Secretary of the Interior has seen fit to order the following:

The Secretary of the Interior of the G. R. of the Filipinos in a telegraphic circular of yesterday says to me the following:

From the Secretary of the Interior to provincial presidents, to be circulated among the local chiefs of every town, Manila.

Push the preparations of all the towns to oppose the American invasion. See that all the inhabitants have their bolos and daggers prepared, that in every street or ward there be organized a national militia; every six should have a corporal, every thirteen a sergeant and every twenty-six a second lieutenant, every 52 a first lieutenant and every 104 a captain; the soldiers of the national militia should elect their chiefs of leaders. Make it clear to all that our salvation depends on our activity. The local chief of the Laguna (Lake) will please pass this circular to the chief of Tayabos, and in this manner from one to another until all have received it.

I have the pleasure of transmitting this to you for your information.

May God guard you,

Santa Ana, Jan. 5, 1899.

(Signed)

ESCOTASTIES SARANDANA.

I transmit the same to you for your knowledge and for all, that they fulfill with fidelity that which is ordered therein. Run without loss of time from town to town and return from the last with a report of the fulfillment of all that is hereby ordered.

Lucena, Jan. 7, 1899.

(Signed) QUIRINO ELEAZAR.

Conspiracy Perfected.

This was dated Jan. 5, 1899, just one month before the insurrection against the United States broke out. It shows that the conspiracy had then been perfected and that the Filipino people were being organized to attack the American troops. Two days later, on Jan. 7, Aguinaldo wrote to a personal friends in Manila as follows:

"Malelos, Jan. 7, 1899.

"My Dear Don Benito—I write this to ask you to send to this our government the photograph you have in your house, and I will pay you whatever price you may ask. Also buy me everything which may be necessary to provide the said photograph.

"I beg you to leave Manila with your family and to come here to Malelos, but not because I wish to frighten you. I merely wish to warn you for your satisfaction, although it is not yet the day or the week.

"Your affectionate friend, who kisses your hands,

"EMILIO AGUINALDO."

Trying to Avert Hostilities.

Meantime the American commander-in-chief, under instructions from President McKinley, was doing everything in his power to avert hostilities and cultivate terms of friendship with the Filipinos. On this point the report of the Philippine commission says:

"Aguinaldo endeavored to get the war-making power transferred from congress to himself. He also urged a heavy bond issue to secure one million dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition. It is now known that elaborate plans had been perfected for a simultaneous attack by the forces within and without Manila. The militia within the city numbered approximately ten thousand; they were armed for the most part with bolos. Gen. Pio del Pilar slept in the city every night. No definite date had been set for the attack, but a signal by means of rockets had been agreed upon, and it was universally understood that it would come upon the occurrence of the first act on the part of the American forces which would afford a pretext; and in the lack of such act in the near future at all events. Persistent attempts were made to provoke our soldiers to fire. The insurgents were insolent to our guards and made persistent and continuous efforts to push them back and advance the insurgent lines further into the city of Manila. It was a long and trying period of insult and abuse heaped upon our soldiers, with constant submission as the only means of avoiding an open rupture. The Filipinos had concluded that our soldiers were cowards and boasted openly that we were afraid of them. Rumors were always prevalent that our army would be attacked at once.

"With great tact and patience the commanding general had held his forces in check, and he now made a final effort to preserve the peace by appointing a commission to meet a similar body appointed by Aguinaldo to 'confer with regard to the situation of affairs and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the intent, purposes, aims and desires of the Filipino people and of the people of the United States.' Six sessions were held, the last occurring on Jan. 29, six days before the outbreak of hostilities. No substantial results were obtained; the Filipino commissioners being either unable or unwilling to give any definite statements of the 'intent, purposes and aims of their people;' at the close of the last session they were given full assurances that no hostile act would be inaugurated by the United States troops.

"The critical moment had now arrived. Aguinaldo secretly ordered the Filipinos who were friendly to him to seek refuge outside the city. The Nebraska regiment at that time was in camp on the east line at Santa Mesa, and was guarding its front. For days before the memorable 4th of February, 1899, the outposts in front of the regiment had been openly menaced and assaulted by insurgent soldiers; they were attempting to push our outposts back and advance their line. They made light of our sentinels and persistently ignored their orders.

"On the evening of the 4th of February an insurgent officer came to the front with a detail of men and attempted to pass the guard on the San Juan bridge, our guard being stationed at the west end of the bridge. The Nebraska sentinel drove them back without firing, but a few minutes before 9 o'clock that evening a large body of insurgent troops made an advance on the South Dakota outposts, which fell back rather than fire. About the same time the insurgents came in force to the east end of the San Juan bridge, in front of the Nebraska regiment. For several nights prior thereto a lieutenant in the insurgent army had been coming regularly to our outpost No. 2, of the Nebraska regiment, and attempting to force the outpost back and insisting on posting his guard within the Nebraska lines; and at this time and in the darkness he again appeared with a detail of about six men and approached Private Grayson of Company D, First Nebraska volunteers, the sentinel on duty at outpost No. 2. He, after halting them three times without effect, fired, killing the lieutenant, whose men returned the fire and then retreated. Immediately rockets were sent up by the Filipinos, and they commenced firing all along the line.

"The story of the actual fighting has often been told by military men who were engaged in it, and we do not deem it necessary to give a description of it here. It is known of all men that immediately after the first shot the insurgents opened fire all along their line and continued to fire until about midnight; and about 4 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 5 the insurgents again opened fire all around the city and kept it up until the Americans charged them and drove them with great slaughter out of their trenches.

"After the landing of our troops, Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare that he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited everybody, and especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful whether he had the power to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us, except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations, and to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

On the very night the actual fighting began Aguinaldo issued the following:

Order to the Philippine Army.

Nine o'clock p. m., this date, I received from Caloocan station a message communicated to me that the American forces, without prior notification or any just motive, attacked our camp at San Juan del Monte and our forces garrisoning the blockhouses around the outskirts of Manila, causing losses among our soldiers, who, in view of this unexpected aggression and of the decided attack of the aggressors, were obliged to defend themselves until the firing became general all along the line.

No one can deplore more than I this rupture of hostilities. I have a clear conscience that I have endeavored to avoid it at all costs, using all my efforts to preserve friendship with the army of occupation, even at the cost of not a few humiliations and many sacrificed rights.

But it is my unavoidable duty to maintain the integrity of the national honor and that of the army so unjustly attacked by those who, posing as our friends and liberators, attempted to dominate us in place of the Spaniards, as is shown by the grievances enumerated in my manifest of Jan. 8 last; such as the continued outrages and violent exactions committed against the people of Manila, the useless conferences, and all my frustrated efforts in favor of peace and concerd.

Summoned by this unexpected provocation, urged by the duties imposed upon me by honor and patriotism and for the defense of the nation intrusted to me, calling on God as a witness of my good faith and the uprightness of my intentions.

I order and command:

1. Peace and friendly relations between the Philippine forces and the American forces of occupation are broken, and the latter will be treated as enemies, with the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

2. American soldiers who may be captured by the Philippine forces will be treated as prisoners of war.

3. This proclamation shall be communicated to the accredited consuls of Manila, and to congress, in order that it may accord the suspension of the constitutional guaranties and the resulting declaration of war.

Given at Malolos, Feb. 4, 1899.

EMILIO AGUINALDO,
General in Chief.

To Attack the Americans.

The following proclamation was issued by Aguinaldo's Secretary of the Interior on Feb. 5, 1899:

First—You will so dispose that at 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all the streets of San Pedro armed with their "bolos" and revolvers and guns and ammunition, if convenient.

Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals, of whatsoever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

Third—The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid and liberate the prisoners and "presidiarios," and, having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them, "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos 'en masse' will second you. Long live Filipino independence!"

* * * * * * * *

Fifth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Trozo, Binondo, Quiapo and Sampaloc to go out into the street and do their duty. Those of Paco, Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see their companions need assistance.

Sixth—The militia will start out at 3 o'clock in the morning. If all do their duty our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates us. We know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants; war without quarter to the false Americans, who have deceived us! Either independence or death.

"The Fire in the Rear."

"The fire in the rear" has done more to prolong the insurrection in the Philippines and stimulate the rebel chief to resistance than all the armies Aguinaldo has been able to raise. On this point, Gen. Lawton wrote as follows to Mr. John Barrett, formerly American minister at Siam:

General Lawton's Letter.

"I wish to God that this whole Philippine situation could be known by everyone in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Filipinos or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines.

"If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground, and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

"HENRY W. LAWTON."

Aguinaldo and the Democrats.

In October, 1899, Aguinaldo published a signed manifesto in which he said:

"We ask God that he may grant the triumph of the Democratic party in the United States, which is the party which defends the Philippines, and that imperialism may cease from its mad idea of subduing us with its arms."

The revolutionists follow every utterance made by the Democratic enemies of the administration, and by those hostile to the acquisition of the Philippines. Here are some statements that have been printed and published by the Filipinos:

In Honor of Mr. Bryan.

"In the United States meetings and banquets have been held in honor of our honorable President Don Emilio, who was proclaimed by Mr. Bryan the future President of the United States, as one of the heroes of the world.

"The Masonic society, interpreting the unanimous desire of the people, together with the Government, organizes a meeting and popular assembly in this capital in favor of the national independence, which will take place on Sunday, the 29th, in honor of Mr. Bryan and the anti-imperialist party which defends our cause in the United States.

"All the Masons and all the Filipino people are called to take part in this solemn act. The meeting will be composed of three parts: First—At 8 in the morning on the 29th, a gathering in an appropriate place will take place, which will begin by singing the national hymn; then appropriate speeches will be read. Second—At midday a banquet will take place in the palace in honor of Mr. Bryan, who will be represented by American prisoners. Third—At 4 in the afternoon a popular manifestation will take place everywhere—the people will decorate and illuminate their houses, bands of music will pass through the streets."

Co-operating with Bryan.

"Filipino Republic, Secretary of Foreign Affairs:

Wishing to hold a meeting in the morning of Sunday next in the presidential palace of this republic, to correspond with the one held in the United States by Mr. Bryan, who toasted our honorable president as one of the heroes of the world, and with the object of carrying this out with the utmost pomp and with contributing by the presence of your subordinates to its greater splendor, I would be obliged if you would come to see me for a conference upon this matter.

"May God keep you many years.

"FELIPE BUENCAMINO,

"Tarlac, Oct. 26, 1899."

Opposed to McKinley.

Next is an extract from La Independencia, a newspaper published in the Philippines:

Mr. Bryan, the competitor of McKinley in the last presidential election and the candidate selected for the future by the Democratic party, has published a manifesto which has caused a profound sensation in the United States.

Mr. Bryan announces himself decidedly opposed to the imperial policy of the Government, and shows the danger in which American institutions will be placed by this entirely new ambition for colonization. * * * He asks that the regime instituted in Cuba be applied to all the territory taken from Spain. * * *

To place the American yoke on the millions of natives who wish to be free, 200,000 men will be needed. * * * Feb. 2, 1899.

A great popular meeting was held in New York on Feb. 23, to protest against the imperialistic policy of the United States. March 8, 1899.

Filipinos Honoring Bryan.

The following is a telegram from the rebel Secretary of War:

Provincial Chief Zambales.

"Received your circular by telegraph yesterday. Was received with great animation and patriotic enthusiasm by the people gathered in a great reunion in government house. We had early this morning a gathering of civil and military officers and private persons to celebrate the independence of the country and in honor of Mr. Bryan, and at 4 p. m. we shall have the second part of the meeting. We all join in congratulating our honorable president, the government and the army.

"TARLAC,
"Secretary of War."

The following is a translation of a circular or proclamation:

"May Providence decree that in the election for the President of the United States the Democratic party, which defends us, shall triumph, and not the imperialistic party, which is headed by Mr. McKinley, and which attacks us.

"The great Democrat, Mr. Bryan, one of the most eminent men of the United States, is assured that he will be the future President, and then our happy hours begin. There have also been celebrated in New York and Chicago great meetings and banquets in honor of our dearly beloved president, Sr. Aguinaldo, who was entitled one of the world's true heroes.

"The masses who have thus voted in our favor have done the same with reference to Cuba, asking her independence, for which she is already to-day struggling.

"Finally, the conduct of the Filipino annexationists condemns itself. They have changed their flag as they change their shirts, and are animated solely by momentary lust of stolen gold; but by their own vile conduct, aided by their thieving country, they are only raising their own scaffold.

"God guard your excellencies many years.

"SIG. DOMINGO SAMSON.

"Guinabatan, Dec. 4, 1889."

It is this "fire in the rear" that has done so much to sustain the Philippine rebellion and prolong the war against the peaceful administration of affairs by the United States.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Products of Our Factories Are Now Sold in All Parts of the World.

The increase in the exportation of American manufactures for the past year is one of the most remarkable features of our foreign commerce. We now compete with the nations of the world in every market, and we more than hold our own everywhere. Our total exports of manufactures for 1900 amounted to $432,284,366, an increase of $92,608,508 over 1899, the largest ever known, for in no preceding year has the increase exceeded $50,000,000.

Of the total exportations for the year manufactured goods formed 31½ per cent, or nearly one-third, against 28 per cent in 1899, 27 per cent in 1897, 23 per cent in 1895, 20¼ per cent in 1885, 15 per cent in 1870, and 12¾ per cent in 1860.

To put the results in a still more striking way it may be stated that in 1860 the total exports of manufactures were $40,345,892, and in 1900 were $432,284,366, while all exports in 1860 were $333,567,057, and in 1900 were $1,394,186,371. From these figures it will be seen that the total exports of 1900 were only four times greater than the total exports of 1860, but the exports of manufactures were ten times greater in 1900 than they were in 1860.

In other words, in 1860 manufactures formed but 12¾ per cent of the total exports and in 1900 they amounted to 31½ per cent.

These are the undeniable facts and figures, and they prove that not only does a protective tariff protect the home workingman and give him high wages, but it enables the American manufacturer to so enlarge his business that he can successfully and profitably enter into the markets of the world.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Proofs of Prosperity from the Treasury Bureau.

Never in the history of the United States has there been a more prosperous year than that which ended June 30, last. That is the time when the general government makes up its books and draws a balance to see how the nation stands, just as merchants and manufacturers take account of stock at the end of their business year.

The report for the government fiscal year is now published and every citizen, as a member of the great firm of "United States & Co.," may well be gratified at the showing. We have trade in every part of the inhabitable globe and have interchanged commodities with every people.

Our business for the year amounted to the enormous sum of $2,243,901,041, surpassing everything ever before known by nearly $320,000,000.

We sold to foreign countries merchandise valued at $1,394,186,371, and we bought from them to the value of $849,714,670, leaving a balance in our favor to be paid to us in gold, or to be credited to future accounts, of $544,471,701.

A business firm, showing a balance on its sales in a proportion like this, would be pretty sure to feel that it was doing a safe and prosperous business.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

What Candidate Alschuler Said About Free Silver.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

WILL VOTE FOR M'KINLEY.

Prosperity Visits a Farmer Who Wants More of It.

A white farmer of Georgia says: "I have a wife and three children and a little farm. I was raised not more than eight miles from where I live. Now, my friend, I have always voted for a sentiment so as to be in touch with those around me, but now I am going to vote in the interest of my home and that wife and children in the future, sentiment or no sentiment. This year I got more for my potatoes, and more for my syrup, and my cotton, than I have for ten years, and my hides that I used to hang on the fence to cut strings off I am now compelled to put up to save them, or my neighbors would steal them. I get a fair price for all I make and I am going to vote for the Republican party because it helps me provide for my house. My vote is for McKinley, who brought prosperity to my door."

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

New Southern Industries.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 30.—Among the more important of the new industries reported by the Tradesman during the week ending July 28, are a $10,000 basket and crate factory in the Fort Valley, Georgia fruit district; a broom factory in middle Georgia, a cigar factory in Florida, coal mines in Arkansas and West Virginia, electric lights and power plants in Georgia, Kentucky and Texas, a palmetto fiber factory at Gainesville, Fla., a flouring mill and grain elevator at Clarksburg, W. Va., hardware and supply companies in Georgia and Texas, a $50,000 harness and saddlery works at Dallas, Texas, an ice factory in Virginia, an irrigation company in Texas, a knitting mill in North Carolina, lumber mills in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, a $600,000 mining and development company in Arkansas, a $50,000 novelty works at Wheeling, W. Va., natural gas and oil companies in the Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia fields, an elevator manufacturing company in Tennessee, a $10,000 shirt factory at Atlanta, Ga., a soap factory in Kentucky, telephone companies in the Carolinas and Texas, tobacco factory in Kentucky.

Labor's Share of Prosperity.

That labor actually receives the greatest share of our country's prosperity is a fact carefully concealed by the calamity howlers. Labor receives this by drawing yearly the greater share of the products of industry. The census of the United States, Extra Bulletin No. 67, contains an array of figures dealing with the manufacturing industries of this country, and it shows the following figures:

Product total manufactures in 1890	$9,370,107,624
Material and cost	5,789,812,411
Wages cost	2,282,823,265
Balance to capital	1,297,471,948

These official figures show that labor has a yearly income nearly twice that of capital, and this year's census figures will be even more interesting.

Western States Republican.

During the present year it will be possible to carry the States of Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana on prosperity and the wool question, with a remote chance of Colorado and Utah, as wool-growing in these States is a very important industry. These States voted for Bryan last time on the silver question. The wool growers have received such substantial benefits from the Dingley tariff act, and prices obtained are in such strong contrast with those obtained under the free trade tariff, that the wool growers are convinced of the advantages of protection. Even the Governor of Idaho, a Democrat, is a purchaser of sheep ranches in that State. He is talking very little about free wool.

Prosperity Everywhere.

The most notable feature of the great prosperity wave is the manner in which it has swept over the entire country, not a single locality or a single industry escaping its stimulus. The best evidence of this is in the bank clearings. In New York in 1899 they increased nearly 45 per cent; in Pittsburg, 57 per cent; in Cleveland, over 32 per cent; Seattle showed a gain of 51 per cent; Salt Lake City, 43 per cent; Birmingham, Ala., nearly 44 per cent; Boston, 30 per cent; Minneapolis, 17 per cent; and throughout the whole country the average gain was 36 per cent over 1898 and 63 per cent over 1897.

Savings of Wage-Earners.

So steadily are the Democratic papers and orators engaged in applying epithets and abuse to any who are prosperous, and speaking in tragic tones of the "concentration of wealth," that the actual figures escape them. In 1899 the deposits in all the banks of the United States, national and savings, amounted to the enormous sum of $7,514,000,000. Of this great total the savings banks and the State banks—the depositories of the so-called poor people—held nearly one-half. It will be seen from the above figures that wealth is far from being concentrated and the cry about it should be dropped.

Prosperity in Pennsylvania.

The official reports of the State banks, trust companies and savings banks in the State of Pennsylvania, since 1892, show that prosperity has arrived in that State. Private banks and national banks are not included. Here are the figures:

Year.	No. of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Av. to each depositor.
1892	.....	$201,450,822 53	.....
1893	.....	184,927,713 56	.....
1894	468,940	204,924,055 60	$436 99
1895	504,558	218,967,981 72	433 98
1896	539,239	213,664,457 44	396 23
1897	571,497	239,083,745 94	418 35
1898	599,066	265,570,216 94	443 30
1899	675,463	324,880,705 84	480 98

South Has Lots of Money.

The South is at last getting on a self-sustaining basis, and is able to move the cotton crop with Southern capital. Prosperity and general development of the industries there, on account of the protective tariff, have led to a great increase in the banking facilities so that Southern banks are now able to furnish the money needed to handle the crop. In spite of this great improvement in conditions, the South will be expected to vote for free trade, free silver, anti-expansion or any other dose which the leaders of the Democratic party sees fit to concoct.

Money in Savings Banks.

On June 30, 1899, there were over 5,200,000 depositors in the savings banks of the United States as against 4,800,000 in 1894, and 3,800,000 in 1899. Each of these depositors had more money to his account than ever before. The average amount on deposit rising from $369 for each person in 1894 to $419 in 1899. It will be a terrific task for the Democratic and Populist orators and papers of the same ilk, to persuade this vast army of depositors that has steadily increased its savings, that prosperity is not abroad in the land.

Dollar Bills Circulating.

In the four years ending in 1899 the quantity of one dollar bills in circulation increased from $40,000,000 to $57,000,000, the two-dollar bills from $28,000,000 to $36,000,000, and five-dollar bills from $245,000,000 to $291,000,000. These are the denominations that go into the hands of the wage workers, and the above figures are most instructive.

Money Order Business.

The so-called "common people," and those who do business with the banks generally, send money to relatives, or when they purchase goods, by mail or postoffice order. The increase in the money order business of the government for the year ending June 30, 1899, over that of the year 1895 was more than 7,000,000 orders issued, and the increase in amount during the same time was $55,000,000. Only a wonderfully prosperous people can send that amount of money by mails.

Nebraska's Bank Deposits.

The most emphatic proof of prosperity and financial comfort in Nebraska is found in the report of the State bank examiner in Jan. 1, 1900. There was on deposit in the State savings banks of the State, most of which are outside the large cities, $21,666,110, an increase of $3,400,000 in one year. As these banks are the banks in which the farmer deposits, as well as the laboring man, it shows that prosperity has arrived in Nebraska in a very healthy state.

Prosperity and Charity.

Prosperity benefits largely education and charity. That the country is prosperous beyond what it has ever known is proven by last year's benefactions. The enormous sum of $79,749,956 was given to charity and various institutions as compared with $33,670,129 in 1896, $26,943,549 in 1895, and $19,567,116 in 1894. Of the amount given in 1899 educational institutions received $55,851,817, charities $13,206,676, churches $2,992,593, art galleries $2,686,500, and libraries $5,012,400.

When the Farmer Thinks.

The farmer is a wonderful and powerful force in the United States. There are upwards of 8,500,000 of him, as against 5,000,000 manufacturing workers, and only 368,000 mining workers. The farmer is prosperous as he never was before, and his mighty force will be felt when he votes to have his present prosperous condition continued. He remembers the condition of prices of his products under Democratic rule and shudders when he thinks of it.

Demand for Small Coins.

Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the United States mint, says that never in the history of the nation has there been such a call for small denominations of money—pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, half-dollars and one and two dollar bills. This is the sort of money that makes change in the retail store and is paid out by the banks in small dealings with farmers and wage workers, and shows how much of it they use.

Wyoming's Prosperity.

As to how prosperity is coming along in the State of Wyoming the following official figures as to the total deposits in the banks of the State for the past four years are very instructive. They are as follows:

Dec. 17, 1896	$2,728,064 40
Dec. 15, 1897	3,618,984 03
Dec. 1, 1898	4,075,580 89
Dec. 2, 1899	5,384,533 13

The Price of Wool.

The Yakima Wool Growers' Association of North Yakima, Wash., says that wool in that State, according to grade, sold in 1894 at from 5½ cents to 10 cents per pound; in 1895 from 6 cents to 10 cents per pound; in 1896 from 7½ cents to 12 cents per pound; and in 1899, under McKinley prosperity, it sells from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound.

Wool in Montana.

In 1894, under the Democratic free trade in wool, the average price, according to the official figures furnished by the Montana State Board of Sheep Commissioners of that State, was 9 cents per pound. In 1899, under McKinley and prosperity, it was 16 2-3 cents per pound, and this year contracts have been made at 20 to 22 cents.

Very Few Failures.

The official figures of the mercantile agencies show that the failures in 1899 were the fewest in number and smallest in average liability ever reported in twenty-five years. Verily "the widespread disaster" to all business that Mr. Bryan predicted would follow McKinley's election must have got sidetracked somewhere.

Wool in West Virginia.

In 1895 the wool growers of West Virginia were getting, under the Wilson bill, 9 to 11 cents for fine unwashed wool. In 1899, under prosperity and McKinley, they received 20 to 25 cents. These are the figures from the largest dealers in the State. Is it any wonder that West Virginia is for McKinley and prosperity.

Prosperity Down South.

Prosperity is abiding in the South. Atlanta, Ga., has contracts awaiting fulfillment for $6,000,000 worth of new buildings.

Under present prosperity prices the cotton crop of the South is estimated to be worth $300,000,000.

Populist Wheels Run Overtime.

The prosperity of the country is not confined to one particular location or class. Even the wheels in the heads of the Populist leaders are running on extra time on that contract of trying to account for the failure of their 1896 predictions.

Live Stock Values.

The live stock in the hands of the farmers is at present prices worth $400,000,000 more than in the Democratic times of 1894-96. The farmer knows this and realizes what prosperity means to him.

Silver and Wheat.

"Speaking of disappearing guns," inquired the reminiscent man, "what has become of the old 'silver-the-running-mate-of-wheat' howitzer the Democratic orators fired so fast and furiously in 1896."

The Farmers' Capital.

The farmer has an invested capital nearly three times that of the manufacturer in this country and twelve times that of the miner. He knows that he is prosperous and will vote for McKinley.

Savings Bank Deposits.

An evidence of prosperity that cannot be disputed is the immense increase in savings bank deposits. These banks are the depositories of the wage-earner.

Twice as Many Depositors.

The depositors in the banks of the country have doubled in ten years, in spite of "the oppression of the gold standard."

LOST ON THE.... VELDT

A STORY OF THE BOER CAMPAIGN IN NATAL

By H. B. Mackenzie

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"And to leave him behind? No, that I could never do!" cried Bluebell. She turned and looked straight into his face. "If that was what you wished to say to me, Mr. Moore, let me tell you at once you need say no more. As long as my father is in New Kelso I will stay with him. I am not in the least afraid. Why should a woman necessarily be a coward?"

"A coward? No! No one would accuse you of being that!" cried Moore. He turned his horse's head toward hers, so close that he was able to lay his hand on hers. Bluebell started and instantly withdrew her hand. Moore went on in a lower tone: "But you are one of those women to save whom from danger or hurt men would give up their lives. Bluebell, listen to me. I am going out of the country, and have only been waiting here until I should dare to ask you to accompany me. Your father is anxious you should consent."

She was still uncomprehending.

"You may leave the country," she answered coldly. "You are not of it; I am. I have been brought up in it, and I love it. Am I going to run away because we are going to be invaded by the Boers from the Transvaal? Do you think I have so little confidence in our British relations as that? Besides, where should I go? I have no relations in the world, so far as I know, but my father."

"You will not understand me," said Moore. His brow began to darken, but Bluebell did not notice that. "Miss Leslie—Bluebell, I love you with all my soul! I wish you to be my wife."

If the kopje they were ascending had suddenly been cleft asunder, and swallowed up rider and horse before her eyes, Bluebell could not have been more astonished.

Bluebell looked at the man for a minute to see if he were really in earnest; then, as once more he tried to lay his hand on hers, she shook it off and drew her horse aside.

"Mr. Moore, you have taken me by surprise. I never for a moment dreamt of such a thing. Why, you've only seen me two or three times! But though we had known each other for a lifetime it would be all the same. Thank you for the honor you have done me, but it is quite out of the question. I do not love you, and could never be your wife."

It was as well she did not see the expression of his face now. He did not speak for a few minutes. Perhaps he was trying to conquer himself.

"I will not take that as my answer, Miss Leslie," he said at last, in the same tone as before. "I have spoken too suddenly; you were not prepared for it. I will wait until you have seen your father, until he has spoken to you. Perhaps your answer then will be different."

"It cannot be different!" the girl retorted. "What could my father say to change my feelings? You may as well take your answer now, Mr. Moore; and please don't think it is because I did not expect what you have just said that I have made such an answer. I am very sorry if I have hurt your feelings, but I can't help it. Now I am going to put Rover to a gallop; we are getting near home."

She put the words into action, and the next moment the gallant little veldt pony was flying over the level plain, the girl keeping her seat like one to the manner born, her slight figure erect, her reins held with the intelligent yet firm hand of a thorough horsewoman. It was a pretty sight to see horse and rider lit up by the red blaze of sunset, the girl's whole figure simply outlined in the crimson light, her ruddy hair touched with the gold of the setting sun.

Moore followed. There was a look on his face that would have given Bluebell a thrill of indefinite fear and vague foreboding had she seen it. Once his lips moved, as if he were muttering to himself; but no articulate sound came from them.

Bluebell did not pause until they were close to the avenue of blue-gum and nettle; then she half turned her head to say:

"Are you coming up, Mr. Moore?"

"If you have no objection, Miss Leslie," he answered in his usual tones. Bluebell made no response, and a few seconds brought them to the door of the house.

The gaunt figure of Miss Elizabeth appeared at the entrance, brought thither by the sound of horses' hoofs. Her thin, high-cheek-boned face was grey with anxious fear.

"Thank God, you're safe home, my bairn!" she exclaimed, using the familiar Scotch word, as she was apt to do in moments of excitement. "I have not been able to do a stroke of work for over-anxiety about you. They say the Boers have entered the country."

"I didn't see them, anyway, auntie; and I've turned up all safe and sound, you see," said the girl with a little laugh, as she laid an affectionate arm round Miss Elizabeth's scraggy shoulders. "Here, Sam" to the Zulu boy who appeared from the stables—"take the horses, boy."

"Yah, missie," answered the Zulu, showing his teeth in a grin. He was an intelligent looking specimen of his race, with a frank and pleasant expression on his brown visage. As Bluebell and her aunt disappeared, Moore dismounted, but somehow his foot caught awkwardly in the stirrup, and he fell. As he rose, he saw a broad grin on the face of Sam. His rage, long at the smoldering point, burst forth, and, lifting his riding whip, he struck the boy severely across the face with it.

"Take that, you black nigger!" he said, with an oath, "and learn not to laugh at your betters!"

A great weal rose on the boy's brown face, as he uttered an involuntary exclamation. It reached Bluebell's ears, and she ran out quickly. A glance at the two revealed everything, and she turned on Moore white with scorn and anger.

"You struck my boy? How dared you, coward?" she cried, her voice full of ringing scorn and indignation. "And you dared to say to me what you did a few minutes ago! If I were my father, I would never let you cross New Kelso again! Don't touch the boy again! I dare you!"

She turned from him with inexpressible contempt, and walked with Sam to the stables.

Gerald Moore looked after her, an ugly line of anger along his lips.

"'Dared?'" he repeated to himself. "You shall pay for this yet, my lady! Oh, you shall pay for it with your very heart blood!"

He smiled a smile that had something fiendish in it.

Moore remained to supper. It was rather a gloomy meal. Mr. Leslie looked downcast, perhaps sulky. Miss Elizabeth was agitated and anxious. Only Moore talked and jested rather more than usual. As for Bluebell, she never once looked at or spoke to him.

She went to her own room after supper and did not know when Moore left. About nine o'clock Miss Elizabeth knocked at her door.

"Your father wants to speak to you downstairs, Bluebell."

"Now for it," thought the girl. She opened the door. "Well, auntie, I'll go down. I suppose Mr. Moore is away?"

"Yes," said Miss Elizabeth. "I wonder why he comes so much to New Kelso, Bluebell? I don't like him, lassie."

"Nor I," Bluebell answered; "but he's a millionaire, auntie, and that goes a long way with some. Well, I'll go down anyhow, and see what dad has to say."

CHAPTER IV.

Adam Leslie was standing by the fireplace when Bluebell entered, a heavy frown on his forehead, his face looking dark and determined. Bluebell did not like this mood in her father; but she had inherited her father's determination, and was quite ready to oppose her will to his.

"Take a seat, Bluebell," he said in a tone of hoarseness in his voice. She did so, and he went on: "Mr. Moore has been speaking about you to me."

"Indeed," said the girl coldly.

"Yes. He asks for you as his wife, and I have given him his answer.

"Indeed!" said Bluebell again. "I suppose you didn't think, then, that I had a say in the matter, dad?"

"A say in it?" retorted her father, breaking suddenly into a fury. "What say could you have but that you would do as I wanted? You shall marry Gerald Moore this day week, and be safely out of the country before the trouble begins. The man is a millionaire, rolling in money! You will go to England, where money is able to do anything, and be introduced into the highest society in the land, where you have a better right than many that are there. If all had their rights I should be Laird of Tinlaverstock, as you know. You will wear a diamond tiara, and drive in your carriage and be presented to her Majesty. What more should a girl want?"

His fury had blazed up and gone out the next moment, like a lucifer match, and his tone now was that of one who summons all the persuasion and argument he is master of to bring about a desire he is previously anxious for yet tries to conceal.

"And leave you and Aunt Elizebeth at New Kelso, to be attacked perhaps by the Boers?" said the girl indignantly. "No, indeed, dad, I shall do no such thing. Do you think the things you speak of are any temptation to me? What can a girl like me, who has been brought up among buffaloes and ostriches, with all the freedom of the veldt and the mountains about her, care for a gilded cage in an English city, even with a diamond tiara and a carriage? But, at any rate, even if that were a temptation, I wouldn't marry Mr. Moore, not for anything he could give. I don't like him nor trust him."

"But I tell you you shall marry him, girl! You must!" exclaimed her father again furiously. He started from his position and faced her, his face almost purple with passion and excitement, his veins standing out like knotted cords, his lips unsteady. "There's no choice in the matter—you've got to do it! I have sworn to Moore you will be his wife this day week, and you shall!"

"You had no right to promise such a thing!" retorted the girl indignantly. Bluebell Leslie was no milk-and-water, weak-willed girl, to be bullied into such a course by her father or any one else. She had been brought up in too hardy and independent a life for that.

"I shall not marry him, father, that is certain. You don't need to try to urge me. You are my father, and I owe you affection and obedience; but not in such a matter as that of selling myself to a man I despise and distrust. Yes, that is what I do. I didn't think why you brought him to New Kelso. If you had seen him strike Sam today— But there, what is the use of speaking?' she added quickly. "I have given you my answer, dad, as I gave it to Mr. Moore himself today. Did he not tell you?"

Instead of answering directly, her father strode to her side, seized her arm and, holding it in such a grasp of iron that it almost wrung a cry from her lips, whispered in her ear:

"You'll have to marry him, or see your father ruined and disgraced! Bluebell, I tell you I'm in Gerald Moore's power. At any moment he can sell me up, take every stick I've got, and turn us out on the veldt homeless and penniless."

Bluebell turned her face toward him. It had grown very pale, and her eyes glowed. Words of Adair Rothes kept ringing in her ears: "Beware of that man, he is dangerous!"

"You mean," she said, slowly, in a changed voice, all the girlish defiance and brightness gone out of it, "that you are in that man's power."

"I—I've been foolish lately, Bluebell, I confess it. I've been speculating and lost. I got into Moore's power up at Maritzburg. There's worse than I've told you. Moore holds a bill—a bill that would disgrace me forever, would"—his voice sank—"put me in prison."

Bluebell gave a low cry, shrinking from her father's touch, and covered her face with her hands.

"It was—I was not quite accountable for it," said Mr. Leslie in a hoarse whisper. "I—I had been taking too much. But it's done, Bluebell, and can't be undone. You must save me. On the day that you marry him Gerald Moore will give that paper over into my hands to be destroyed.

Bluebell's hands dropped from her face and she looked up at him.

"So, to save you from the consequences of your crime," she said slowly, "you would make me give myself up to this unscrupulous villian—a villian even according to your own showing! You will be saved, but what of me? I am to be sacrificed to a life worse than death, life with a man I fear and despise and dishonor, who—yes, I am sure of it—does not love me, but wishes for some purpose to get me, as well as you, into his clutches. Did it never strike you as being rather a cowardly thing to do, dad?"

There was a strange bitterness in her voice—a bitterness that had never been heard in Bluebell Leslie's blithe, clear young voice in all her life before. The wretched man felt it and winced; but the next moment he seized her arm again.

"I am your father, and I have a right to demand this of you!" he exclaimed hoarsely. "Will you see your father dragged to prison and your aunt and yourself turned out on the veldt, ruined and disgraced, to be shot by the Boers, or to die of starvation? Answer me that!"

"I cannot answer you now. Let me go to my room," said Bluebell in a low voice. "I beg your pardon, dad, for having spoken to you as I did just now. I should not have done it. But I do not think anything would justify me in marrying him."

Before he could stop her she had slipped from the room and gone up to her own. Miss Elizabeth had been waiting for her, and now came to the door.

(To be Continued.)

A Frank Advertiser.

The advertising man was telling about queer breaks made by his fellowmen, and he remarked: "Philadelphia merchants are mighty candid advertisers. I've always known that fact, but I never saw it so strikingly illustrated as I did in the Philadelphia papers Tuesday. I picked up one of the leading papers there and read over the bargains the big stores had to offer, and in the middle of one advertisement, under the head of hats, I found this: "'What do you get when you buy a $4 hat at other stores? —Stuck. Same here, $3.50.' Of course, I thought it was a break, but I got the other papers and I found the same thing in every one of them. Just suppose a New Yorker was as frank as that in his advertising announcements, wouldn't he do a trade, though?"—New York Sun.

Jack Had Escaped.

A gaunt, muscular woman of fierce mein entered a city hall in a Utah county seat and asked the county clerk to find out if one Jack Peters was married. Search developed the name of John Peters, for whose marriage a license had been issued two years before. "I thought so," said the woman. "Married 'Lize Waters, didn't he?" "The marriage license is issued for a marriage with Miss Eliza Waters." "Yep. Well, I'm 'Lize. I thought I'd ought to come in and tell you that Jack Peters has escaped."—San Francisco Wave.

Room for Such Work.

"New York theatrical agents are scouring foreign markets for new dramatic attractions." "They are? Well, they would better stay at home and scour some of the plays they have already secured."—Puck.

A woman who is too near sighted to see when the buttons are off her husband's macintosh can often read mighty fine print bargain advertisements.

TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE

HAS INCREASED FOURFOLD WITHIN SEVEN YEARS.

Importance of Manila as a Distributing Market for China and Japan—Hawaii and Australia Now Large Buyers of American Produce.

The market which the people of the United States will be able to make in the Philippines, while amounting to many millions of dollars, is, however, a small item compared to that which opens to them through the possession of the Philippines as an entre port for the distribution of American goods in the Orient. Grouped around Manila as a point of distribution lies the most densely populated part of the world. More than 80,000,000 of people form the population of Japan, Asiatic Russia, China, French Cochin China, Siam, British India, Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, etc., all of which are nearer to Manila, as a point of distribution, than any other great commercial center, while such cities as Canton, Shanghai and others are as near Manila as Havana is to the city of New York.

The commerce of this section, of which Manila may be made a great commercial center, now amounts to more than $2,000,000,000 per annum, and its annual purchases $1,200,000,000 per annum, or an average of $100,000,000 a month. Practically all this vast sum which it sends to other parts of the world is expended for the class of goods for which the people of the United States are now seeking a market. Cotton and cotton goods, breadstuffs, provisions, dairy products, manufactures of iron, steel and wood, the products of the farm and factory, are demanded by the people of that part of the world.

In most cases the apparent disposition is for these countries to purchase from the people of the United States rather than from any other section or people. China, which in 1880 took only 2.5 per cent of her imports from the United States, in 1898 took 8.2 per cent of her imports from this country. Japan, which in 1893 took only 6.8 per cent of her imports from the United States, took 14.4 per cent of her imports from this country in 1898. Our exports to China, which in the fiscal year 1893 were but $3,900,457, were in 1899 $14,493,440. Our exports to Japan, which in 1893 were $3,195,494, were $17,264,688 in 1899, and in the fiscal year of 1900 reached $25,000,000.

To British Australasia our exports, which in 1894 were $8,131,939, were in 1899 $19,777,129, and reached $25,000,000 in 1900. To the Hawaiian Islands our exports in 1893 were $2,827,663, and in 1899 $9,305,470, while those of the fiscal year 1900 were $14,000,000. To the Philippines our exports in 1897 were less than $100,000, and in the year 1900 exceeded $2,000,000. Taking Asia as a whole, our exports, which in 1893 were but $16,222,354, were in 1899 $48,360,161, and in 1900 amounted to $65,000,000, or four times those of 1893. To Oceania our exports, which in 1893 were $11,199,477, were in 1900 in excess of $40,000,000. Thus our exportations to Asia and Oceania, which in 1893 were $27,000,000, were in 1900 upward of $100,000,000, or four times those of seven years ago.

That such fields still remain open to us in the Orient is, however, shown by the following table, prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from the latest available data, showing the value of the imports and exports of the Orient and the share of the United States therein:

	Imports.	Exports.
British East Indies	$ 221,552,306	$ 365,217,000
British Australasia	277,879,000	278,708,000
China	146,077,000	110,849,000
Japan	138,751,000	82,977,000
Straits Settlements	109,955,000	97,822,000
Dutch East Indies	66,458,000	80,801,000
Russia, Asiatic	21,579,000	29,466,000
Siam	19,384,000	25,280,000
Philippine Islands	14,300,000	16,550,000
Hawaiian Islands	7,165,000	15,436,000
Mauritius	15,010,000	15,652,000
Persia	25,476,000	15,054,000
Ceylon	20,722,000	14,641,000
Hongkong	20,000,000	10,000,000
French East Indies	790,000	3,088,000
Korea	8,088,000	2,482,000
Total Asia and Oceania	$1,114,087,000	$1,163,193,000

BENEFIT OF COLONIES.

Their Commercial and Financial Relation to Mother Countries.

An official publication of the bureau of statistics, issued some months ago, shows that the colonies, protectorates, and dependencies of the world number 136. They occupy two-fifths of the land surface of the globe, and their population is one-third of the entire people of the earth. Their total imports average $1,500,000,000 worth of goods annually, and of this vast sum more than 40 per cent is purchased from the mother country. Of their exports, which considerably exceed imports, 40 per cent go to the mother country. Large sums are annually expended in the construction of roads, canals, railways, telegraphs, postal service, schools, etc., but in most cases the present annual expenditures are produced by local revenues or are represented by local obligations.

The revenues of the British colonies in 1897 were $755,000,000, and their expenditures $745,000,000. While the public debt in the more important and active of these communities aggregates a large sum, it is represented by canals, railways, public highways, harbors, irrigation, and other public improvements intended to stimulate commerce and production, the railroads in operation in the British colonies alone aggregating 55,000 miles, and is in no instance assumed by or a charge upon the mother country.

Of the 126 colonies, protectorates, dependencies and "spheres of influence," which make up the total list, two-fifths belong to Great Britain, their area (including the native feudatory states of India) being considerably more than one-half the grand total of colonial population. France is next in order in number, area and population of colonies, though the area controlled by France is about one-third that of Great Britain, and the population of her colonies less than one-sixth of those of Great Britain. Commerce between the successful colonies and their mother countries is in nearly all cases placed on practically the same basis as that with other countries, goods from home countries receiving in the vast majority of cases no advantages over those from other countries in import duties, and other exactions of this character.

We have given to Porto Rico and Hawaii vastly better treatment than is usual with colonies since we make the ratio of duty on commerce between Porto Rico and the United States but 15 per cent of that with other countries, and even that but temporary; while in the case of Hawaii, which voluntarily asked admission, we have continued and enlarged the freedom of interchange which already existed under reciprocity.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Its Beginning and Ending from Our Diplomatic Standpoint.

The instructions given to Minister Woodford for his guidance at Madrid directed him to impress upon the government of Spain the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid in securing a peace honorable alike to Spain and the people of Cuba. A new administration in the Spanish government encouraged the hope that a change of policy might be adopted which would result in the pacification of Cuba, but this hope was doomed to disappointment. After long and patient negotiation in the interest of peace, to the evils which had so long pressed upon this country in consequence of the insurrection, was added a series of incidents that rendered necessary, on April 21, 1898, an armed intervention to terminate the humiliation imposed by the condition of affairs. The brief and brilliant period of war with Spain was followed by preliminaries of peace, signed on August 12, providing for the relinquishment of sovereignty over Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and other islands belonging to Spain in the West Indies, together with an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, and the occupation of territory in the city and vicinity of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

When the commissioners of the United States, sent to Paris to negotiate a treaty of peace with the representatives of Spain, confronted the problem of settlement, it became evident that the interests of the population of the Philippine Islands, the peace of the world, and the consistent completion of the task of the pacification undertaken by the government alike demanded a cession of the entire Philippine archipelago to the United States. At the same time justice to a foreign foe and the magnanimous spirit of the American people seemed to require a recognition of the actual expenditures of Spain in the internal improvement of the islands, and the sum of $20,000,000 was agreed upon as a suitable compensation for the transfer of this great archipelago, whose extensive public lands, estimated at one-half the whole area of the islands, rich in mineral wealth and forests of valuable timber, will prove abundantly sufficient to justify this expenditure and to provide resources for a future government.

Our Mails on the Ocean.

One of the favorite claims put forth by American free traders who oppose legislation for the upbuilding of our shipping in the foreign trade is the one which pretends that the subsidies paid by Great Britain is merely for the carriage of mails, and they endeavor to create the impression that it is a purely business transaction, having no regard for the interests of the British ships thus subsidized. But the fallacy of this claim is apparent when we find an eminent Briton, a member of Parliament, and famous for his agitation in favor of reduced charges for mail transportation—J. Henniker Heaton—make the following quotation in a letter to the British Postmaster General a few years ago. Said Mr. Heaton:

"When, however, I introduced a resolution on the subject on March 30 last, Mr. H. H. Fowler, then Secretary to the Treasury, stated that already, even at the present high charges, there is a loss of £365,000 a year, or £1,000 a day, on the foreign and colonial service of the British postoffice."

The difference between the subsidy-paying British nation and our own is that the former loses about $2,000,000 on the transaction, while the United States, on the other hand, earns about $2,000,000 a year net, over expenses, for the carriage of its foreign mails. The passage of the ship subsidy bill now pending in Congress, however, will effect a needed reform in the carriage of American mails, and at the same time build up our shipping trade to its old-time pre-eminence.

Porto Rico Prosperous.

The imports and exports of Porto Rico for the month of May, 1900, were each about 100 per cent greater than for the corresponding month of the year 1899. This is the poverty and distress to which the Democratic platform said the Republicans had doomed the island.

BOERS CAPTURE HOARE.

Elands River Garrison Supposed to Have Been Whipped.

KITCHENER IS IN PURSUIT

Methuen Comes in Contact with DeWet's Advance Guard—Boer Delegation in Berlin — Trying to Get Measure of Independence.

Pretoria, Aug. 10.—Delarey, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach toward Rustenberg and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Elands river. Hamilton reported that firing in the Elands river direction ceased Monday and that Lieutenant-Colonel Hoare's garrison had evidently been captured.

Hamilton left Rustenberg Tuesday morning, bringing Baden-Powell's force with him.

De Wet commenced crossing the Vaal river Monday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come into contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener Tuesday morning.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The boer delegation and Dr. Leyds arrived here Wednesday. They were received Thursday at the foreign office by Herr Von Der Enthal, Count Von Bulow's representative. It is understood that the purpose of their visit to Berlin and also to St. Petersburg, where they will go next, is to induce Germany and Russia, when peace comes, to try to get some measure of independence for the Boers.

TOWNE QUITS THE TICKET.

Populist Candidate Withdraws in Favor of Stevenson.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 9.—Ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, who was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Populist national convention, held at Sioux Falls, S. D., in May, has sent a letter to the committee of notification withdrawing his name in favor of A. E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for that office. He says in part:

"In announcing this conclusion I cannot forbear to express to you, and, through you, to the great convention whose commission you hold, as well as to that patriotic body of advanced political thought that your convention represented, my deep sense of honor conferred upon me. To be the unanimous choice of such convention for the second highest office in the service of the republic would be a distinction to any citizen. Two circumstances, however, add emphasis to this consideration in the present instance: First, that the nomination was unsolicited by me; and, secondly, that the convention, as in the case also of its nominee for the president, went out of its own political organization to select a candidate.

"To my mind this action of the Sioux Falls convention in nominating for president a representative of the Democratic party, and for vice-president a representative of the silver Republican party, is one of the most encouraging and inspiring spectacles in recent politics. It unselfishness and magnanimity, its testimony to the precedence of the cause of the people over any merely partisan advantage raised the procedure of that convention into the serene upper air of true civic heroism. From such a spirit as this what service, what sacrifice, can be asked in the name of the republic! It was, of course, the expectation of your convention that its nomination for the vice-presidency would prove acceptable to the conventions of the Democratic and silver Republican parties, called to meet in Kansas City on the 4th of July.

"When Mr. Stevenson had been nominated, what was it my duty to do? My name had gone before the convention along with his, and I had been beaten. The nomination had been made decisively, and with absolute fairness. The candidate chosen was personally unexceptionable; his loyalty to our principles was beyond question, and his career had been a long exemplification of them. Manifestly it was my duty to support that nomination. Acting upon this conviction I went before the silver Republican convention and succeeded in persuading it not to nominate me, and the vice-presidential matter was finally referred to the silver Republican national committee with full powers. Later in the night the committee placed the name of Mr. Stevenson on its ticket as candidate for vice-president.

"This recital clearly develops the situation as it now is. Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Roosevelt is to be the next vice-president of the United States. I am expected to take a laborious part in the campaign. I shall, of course, advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson."

Robbers Use the Telephone.

The boldness of two burglars, who secured $500 worth of jewelry at B. Winegerter's store at Akron, Ohio, amazes the police of that town. By long-distance telephone the men called Winegerter from Cleveland and offered for $300 to return the property stolen. They gave a correct list of the articles taken, and wished to arrange a meeting with attorneys. The jeweler tried to secure a personal interview without success, and at last, after several conferences by telephone, he refused to pay the money without seeing the jewelry.

A NEW BOOK.

One Hundred Distinguished Leaders, is the title of a beautiful book, containing elegantly executed half-tone portraits and up-to-date life-sketches of one hundred of the leading colored men and women of the United States. The book sells for 25 cents a copy. It should find ready sale in every community where race pride is manifested.

The book containi portraits of such men as Bishop H. M. Turner, Booker T. Washington, the educator, the late Hon. Frederick Douglass, Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet, E. A. Johnson, the historian, W. S. Scarboaough, the Greek Scholar.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

Agents are wanted everywhere to sell this book. In lots of ten or more copies, agents are furnished the book at ten cents a copy; but for less than ten copies the regulas price, 25 cents, must be sent. Send all orders to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Ala.

All money should be sent by Pose Office Money Order.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysenty in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle of it at once. It proved to be one of the very beet medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering—Yours truly, MRS. GEO. F. BURDICK, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all Druggists.

Explosives Confined and Unconfined.

There is a widespread misapprehension in regard to the devastating effect of high exposives. When unconfined the effect even of large charges of them upon structures is comparatively slight. At the naval ordnance proving ground, so long ago as 1884, repeated charges of dynamite, varying from five pounds to 100 pounds in weight, were detonated on the face of a vertical target consisting of eleven one-inch wrought-iron plates bolted to a twenty-inch oak backing, until 440 pounds of dynamite had been so detonated in contact with it, and yet the target remained practically uninjured, while at Braamfontein the accidental explosion of fifty-five tons of blasting gelatin, which was stored in railway vans, excavated but 30,000 tons of soft earth. Thus at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, but two tons of dynamite placed in a chamber in the rock and tamped brought down 100,000 tons of the rock; at Lamberis, Wales, two tons and a half of gelatin dynamite, similarly placed, threw out 180,000 tons of rock, and at the Talcen Mawr, in Wales, seven tons of gunpowder placed in two chambers in the rock dislodged from 125,000 to 200,000 tons of rock.

The Ages of Men.

A great man does not always attain a ripe old age; in fact, hardly half of the greatest men of modern and ancient times have reached the limit of age set by the Bible. Among statesmen: Mirabean was 42; Pitt, 47; Caesar, 55; Richelieu, 57; Cromwell, 59; Frederick the Great, 74; Disraeli, 75; Bismarck, 83; Talleyrand, 84. Of great conquerors: Alexander the Great died at 32; Napoleon at 51, Hannibal at 33, Marlborough at 72, Blucher at 76, Wellington at 83, Xenophon at 86, Moltke at 91. The age of the decease of philosophers was: Spinoza, 44; Descartes, 53; Aristtotle, 62; Socrates, 68; Linnaeus, 70; Copernicus, 70; Galileo, 78; Kant, 79; Plato, 82; Newton, 84; Humboldt, 89. The longevity of great writers, poets, varies from Byron, 36, to Sophocles, 90. To painters death came at ages varying from Raphael at 37, to Titian at 99.

SEND NO MONEY

$4.95 SEAL PLUSH

CUT THIS AD. OUT and send to us, state your weight and height also number inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this Beautiful Plush Cape to you by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the MOST WONDERFUL VALUE you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $4.95 and express charges; express charges will average 50 to 75 cents for 1,000 miles.

This Circular Plush Cape is very latest style for Fall and Winter, made of finest Salt's Seal Plush, 20 inches long, cut full sweep, lined throughout with Mercerized Silk in black, blue or red. Very elaborately embroidered with soutache braid and black beading as illustrated. Trimmed all around with extra fine Black Thibet Fur, heavily interlined with wadding and fiber chamois. Write for free Cloak Catalogue. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Des Moines, Ia., July 31, 1900.

The city of Des Moines has had representatives during the last two weeks from every part of the state. First in occurrence, if not in importance, was the Chautauqua Assembly, and while the management reports a very small cash balance, the educational interests were quite mrked and highly appreciated by those who attended.

Last week the races at the mile track were perhaps the best in the history of the organization. There were many horses from a distance and many people from a distance also, while a fairly good interest was manifested by the city itself. This week more than a usual number of outside people are in Des Moines—most of them being called to attend the republican convention. Many candidates and active interest brings many more than the delegates, and while the contests are animated they are good natured.

Many of the managers of the State Fair are in the city making preparations for the annual fair, to occur in the last of August and ending September 1st. The grounds have been greatly improved; several new buildings erected; water pipes laid and many conveniences provided for the coming fair. The camp grounds will be especially fitted up, and it is expected that a very large number of the people of the state will avail themselves of the splendid camping facilities and remain on the fair grounds the entire fair. Tents can be rented ready put up at reasonable prices; wood and water are free, and supplies of all kinds can be bought delivered in the camp.

The stock interests of the state will be well represented by probably larger and better displays than ever before; while grains, grasses and vegetables will fill to overflowing the large Agricultural hall.

The Exposition building promises to be finer and with better displays than ever before. The new Art hall will take many things heretofore put in the Exposition building and will, in part, relieve the demand for space.

The special attraction features of the fair have been looked after with the view of excluding all fakes and undesirable shows. Ten side shows have already been granted license, and, in addition to that, there will be a full fledged Midway, but of more interest to fair visitors than the Midway will be the splendid free attractions offered by the society itself. These will consis of a circus and twelve other leading attractions, in addition to races, and the famous Fifty-first band furnishing music.

The races are expected to draw many fast horses and attract much attention because the purses are liberal, the lowest for harness races being $600.

Chicago, St. Luois and Minneapolis are all represented or will be during the conference of fair officers in regard to the fire works attractions which is to be one of the special, free features of the state fair. The program now under consideration will surpass anything ever seen before in the state, and the set pieces to be provided for being new and novel will attract special attention.

The secretary of the state society has had prepared a large lot of electrotypes giving views of the grounds and the buildings, and will send same to papers in the state desiring to use them; and these pictures give a fair idea of the location of the grounds. Many will probably avail themselves of the opportunity to present the grounds more clearly to their readers.

Several folders have been prepared and distributed and the demand has exhausted the supply, although they have been printed in large numbers, but a new one will be prepared as soon as the fire works program has been prepared, and will be sent to all applicants. Full information along any line in connection with the fair will be given by addressing the Secretary of the State Fair Society Des Moines, Iowa.

G. H. V. H.

When a baby cries without shedding any tears it is generally reasonably safe to spank him.

A conceited young lady says the men are a covet-us lot.

To marry for money and miss it is less painful than to marry for love and miss it.

Some men have no taste, but if the color is all right they take chances on it.

Dogs are not dentists, but they sometimes insert teeth.

Teplitz, a small watering place in Bohemia, claims the honor of being Gen. Cronje's birthplace.

"Filthy lucre" doesn't mean gold. It means bank bills after they have been in circulation for a dozen years.

Economy, we regret to say, is never the fashion.

Be a philosopher, but amidst all your philosophy, be still a man.

A life of pleasures is the most unpleasant life in the world.

Venice has had three international art exhibitions since 1895, and all of them have been successful. The last one, which closed on Nov. 13, occasioned the sale of $70,000 worth of paintings, 19 per cent of which went into the pockets of non-Italian artists.

YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE

Feel Their POWER WANING and they

NEED

To consult skilfull Specialists like Drs. Fellows & Fellows, that the strength, vigor and power of manhood may be restored to them.

SPERMATORRHOEA Is a diseased condition of the sexual organs of the male, where they are so weak as to permit of a relaxation of the muscles, ducts and fabers, as to allow a leakage of seminal fluid. This loss saps the vitality, undermines the constitution and wrecks the general health. Nine men out of every ten suffers in this way.

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IMPOTENCY This condition which renders a man useless, as his power is now gone, may be removed by so strengthening the entire sexual organism as to fully restore the desired vigor.

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NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., Chscago. Tickets on sale August 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENtion, Philadelphia, Pa. Tickets on sale June 14, 15 and 16.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENtion, Chicago, Ill. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27.

ANNUAL MEETING, NATIONAL Education association, Charleston, S. C.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONvention, Baptist Young People' Union of America, Cincinnati, Ohio. Tickets on sale July 10, 11, 12 and 13.

BIENNIAL CONCLAVE KNIGHTS of Pythias, Detroit, Mich. Tickets on sale August 25, 26, 27 and 28.

ANNUAL CONVENTION, YOUNG People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Denver, Colo. Tickets on sale July 23 and 24.

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12:10 a. m.	Night Express	*12:55 a m
12:40 p. m.	Day Express	*1:00 p m
...	Hawkeye Limited	7:00 a m

C. R. I. & P., GOING WEST.

8:30 a. m.	Denver Limited	*8:35 a m
9:55 p. m.	Night Limited Express	6:40 a m
12:40 p. m.	Day Express	*12:50 p m
3:55 a. m.	Rocky Mountain Limited	*4:00 a m
*11:40 a. m.	Fast Mail	

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11:52 a. m.	Eldon	6:55 p m
3:50 p. m.	Keokuk	7:10 a m

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6:30 p. m.	Ruthven Mail & Express	12:10 p m
10:45 a. m.	Tara and Fort Dodge	4:45 p m
8:30 p. m.	Minn. and St. Paul	*9:00 p m
6:40 a. m.	St. Paul and Minn. Flyer	8:30 a m

INDIANOLA & WINTERSET BRANCH.

11:20 a. m.	Mail	4:40 p m
6:40 p. m.	Winterset Accommodation	8:45 a m
7:05 p m.	Indianola Express	8:40 a. m

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—NORTH

8:15 p. m.	Chicago and St. Paul Lim.	*8:30 p m
	Chicago and St. Paul Ex.	8:30 a. m
*2:23 a. m.	Twin Cities Special	*2:30 a m

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6:50 a m.	Kansas City Limited	*7:00 a m
11.30 a m.	Day Express	*11:40 a m
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5:55 p m.	Chicago and Peoria Express	8.00 a m
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10.05 a m.	Mail and Express	2:20 p m
6:05 p m.	Mail and Express	8:25 a m

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6:15 p m.	Sioux City, N. & W.	9.00 a m
1.10 p m.	Colorado Special	*4 40 p m
*11:30 a m.	Chicago Limited	*9.00 p. m
1:05 a m.	Dakota Limited	2.00 a m
*7.55 p m.	Chicago Express	7:00 a m
*5:40 a m.	Chicago Night Express	*9 00 p m
7 55 p m.	Chicago Special	11.00 am
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C. M. & ST. P.—FONDA LINE.

11:05 a m.	Fonda Express	4:10 pm
5:45 p m.	Fonda & Sioux City Lim.	9.35 am

C M & ST P—BOONE LIME

11.30 a m.	Boone Mail and Express	3:40 a m
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For stock, reservoir tanks, thresher tanks, either round, square or half round, or any size, for all purposes, at lowest prices.

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Rev. S. Bates, Pastor.

St. Paul A. M. E.—Corner of Second and Center Streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 3 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. F. J. Peterson, pastor.

First African Baptist Church—Corner School and Fourth streerts. Rev. F. Lomack pastor, Preaching 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school 2.30 p. m., Mr. M. E. Housten, Superintendent: Young People's meeting 7 p. m, preaching 8:00 p. m.

Burn's M. E.—East Second and Des Moines street.—Sunday services, preaching at 11:00 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30. Prayer and Class meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m. All are welcome. Rev. C. W. Holmes, pastor, 220 Des Moines streer.

Mount Nebo Baptist Church—E. Second street, between Lncust and Grand aveaue—Sunday service, preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday School 12 30 p. m., Superintendent, Rose Johnson. Preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. J. H Bell, pastor.

SECRET ORDERS.

North Star Lodge, No. 2, A. F. A. M.—Meets First Thursday in each month at Masonic Hall—Fourth and Court avenue. J. H. Shepard, W. M.; J. L. Thompson, secretary.

King Solomon Commandery, No. 6.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursday in each month at Masonic hall. Fred Jackson, M. C.; G. H. Cleggett, Rec.

Charity Lodge, No. 2192, G. U. O. of O. F.—Meets First, Second and Third Tuesday each month at Odd Fellows hall on West Sixth and Walnut streets. D. Burns, N. G.; F. Brown, P. S.

Naomi Court, No. 3—meets Second Monday in each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. J. H. Shepard, matron; Mrs. Fred Jackson, secretary.

Mt. Olive Court, No. 4—Meets First Thursday of each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. Susan White, matron; Mrs. Flora Majors, secretary.

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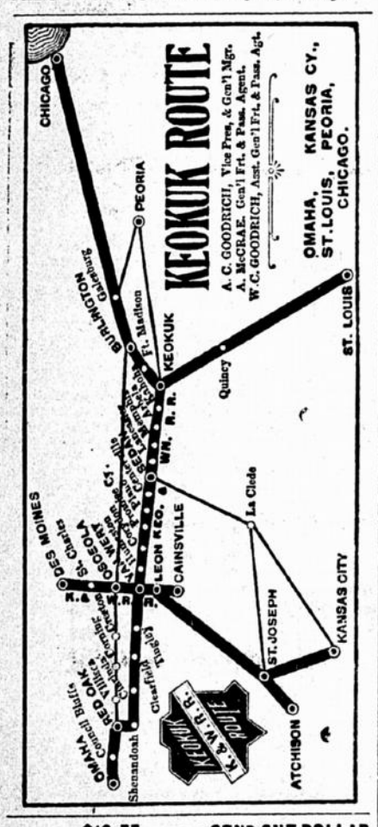

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THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1900 style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis Covert Cloth; full length, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed seams. Suitable for both Rain or Overcoat, and guaranteed GREATEST VALUE ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to $5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits and Over coats at from $5.00 to $10.00, write for FREE SAMPLE BOOK No. 90E. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.) CHICAGO.
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ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS USED.

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Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at the office room, 204 and 205 Marquardt Block, and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before August 30th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no consideration whatever will any charges be made for any services rendered for three months, medicine excepted, to all who call before August 30th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made; and, if incurable you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrhal deafness; also cancer without pain or cutting; all skin diseases, rupture and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their treatment.

Dr. J. Boyd, the chief consulting surgeon of the institute, is in personal charge.

OFFICE HOURS: 9:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. No Sunday Hours.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you cannot call, send stamp for question blank for home treatment

WANTED SEVERAL PERSONS FO RDIS trict Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly $600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Encloee self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 220 Caxton Building, Chicago

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all Druggists.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk County:

Alma Owen vs. Riley Owen } Original Notice.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby notified that on or about the 5th day of August, A. D., 1900, there will be a petition filed against you in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, by Alma Owen, of Des Moines, Iowa, asking that she be divorced absolutely from the bonds of matrimony that is now and heretofore existing between you and the above named plaintiff; on the grounds of wilful desertion for a period of more than two years prior to the filing of this petition, all without her knowledge or consent or just cause on her part. And now unless you appear and make a defense in said petition on or before the 17th day of September, A. D., 1900, which is the first day of the September, 1900 Term, judgment will be entered against you, as prayed in the foregoing petition And the cost of the court in the proceedings in the case.

J. B. RUSH,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Have you ever used
DAVIS' MECHANICS SOAP?
UNQUESTIONABLY
"The Greatest Dirt Killer."
20c. a Box of 3 Cakes.
If not kept by your dealer, send us his name.
Send 10c. for large full-sized cake.

Its greatest friends are Mechanics, Machinists, Printers, Painters, Farmers, Miners, and those having dirty work to do.
It not only removes dirt and stains quickly, but softens and invigorates the skin.
Excellent In Workshop, In Kitchen, For Toilet.
Agents wanted in every locality.
THE IDOL OF ALL MECHANICS
DAVIS MECHANICS SOAP
E. M. DAVIS SOAP CO., Makers, CHICAGO.

Cheap Excursion Rates to Colorado.

On Aug. 1, 7 and 21, and Sept. 4 and 18, tickets from Chicago and points east of Missouri River to Denver Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and return, will be sold by the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

—At rate of—
One Regular Fare Plus $2.00 for Round Trip.
Return Limit October 31, 1900
SPECIAL TRAINS
ONE NIGHT OUT TO COLORADO will leave Chicago at 4:45 p. m. for excursions of June 20, July 9, and 17, and August 1st. Tickets also good on regular trains.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS AND MANITOU
Take advantage of these cheap rates and spend your vacation in Colorado. Sleeping Car Reservations may be made now for any of the excursios. Write for full information and the beautiful book "COLORADO THE MAGNIFICENT"—sent free.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago

NERVOUS WEAKNESS CURED.

VIRTUMA is a French treatment for both sexes that is positively guaranteed to cure IMPOTENCY vitaliiy and vigor, restoring the desires, ambitions and aspirations of youth and health, fitting for success and happiness in business; professional, social and married life. $2 a package or 3 for $5. Ask your druggist, but refuse cheap substitutes. Sent anywhere prepaid on receipt of price and guaranteed by the Kidd Drug Company, Elgin, Illinois.
Retail and wholesale by Hurlbut & McArthur, Des Moines, Ia. Full line of rubber goods; name what you want.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county September term, A. D. 1600.

Huebsch Bros. vs. J. M. Muggley, also known as J. M. Muckley, A. L. Muggley also known as A. L. Muckley.

To J. M. Muggley, also known as J. M. Muckley and A L. Muggley, also known as A. L. Muckley: You are hereby notified that the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk County, claiming of you the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-eight and 16-100 dollars as money justly due from you and interest thereon at six percent from the 9th day of October A. D. 1899 upon your one joint and several promissory notes executed and delivered to the above plaintiff for the sum of $310.00, bearing date October 9th 1899 and due together with six per cent per annum on December 1st 1899, plaintiffs alleging that said note is still the property of these plaintiffs, past due and unpaid except the sum of $31.84, heretofore paid and credited on said note. Also alleging that you and each of you are non-residents of the State of Iowa, and asking for a writ of attachment issue against your lands, tenements, goods, rights, interests and credits. For further particulars see petition.

And that unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the September term, A. D. 1900, of the said court, which will commence at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 8th day of September, A D., 1900, default will be entered against you and judgment entered thereon.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Electors-at-large- John M. Baldwin of Council Bluffs and Ole O. Roe of Des Moines.

District electors;

First drstrict— E. V. Tucker of Louise

Second district—A. L. Bartholomew of Jackson.

Third district —L. B. Raymond of Franklin.

Fourth district—C. H McNider of Cerro Gordo.

Ffifth distreit—H. H. Rood of Linn

Sixth district—S. H. Harper of Wapello.

Seventh district—C. Rynsburger of Marion.

Eighth district —Marion F. Stookey of Decatur.

Ninth district—P. L. Seever of Guthrie.

Tenth district—Thomas Way of Crawford.

Eleaventh district—George E. Bowers of Sioux.

Secretary of state—W. B. Martin of Adair.

Treasurer of state—G. S. Gilbertson of Winnebago.

Auditor of state—F. F. Meriam of Delaware.

Attorney general—C. W. Mullan of Black Hawk.

Supreme juege— Emlin McClain of Johnson.

Railroad commissioner—D. J. Palmer of Washington.

MARSHALLTOWN ITEMS.

Miss Mattie Walkin who has been on an extended trip throughout this country spent two days in our city with her father, brother and sister, she left Monday morning on the fast mail, taking her sister Miss Jessie Walkin with her, who expects to go to Minneapolis and St. Paul before her return.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Brown was an over Sunday visitor at Mason City, stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Watson, returning home with her to spend several days.

Mrs. Howard of Albion was a Sunday visitor with her daughter Mrs. G. L. Suter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Johnson spent Sunday at Mason City visiting Mrs. A. L. Taylor.

At the residence of Mrs. Suter Thursday evening, will be given an ice cream social, every body is invited to come.

Mrs. E. M. Williamson met with a painful accident by running a nail in her foot, she is getting along nicely at this writing.

Mr. Ben Baker has moved in with his father-in-law.

Mr. H. R. Wright has gone to Cedar Rapids to work at the encampment this week.

Mr. Joseph Woods is back to work again after several months of sickness.

The colored citizens of Marshalltown who are in business should see to it that everything is kept nice and clean, if they expect first class trade drive out loafers and can rushers and you will have success.

It is nearly time for school to begin and every colored citizen, who has children to raise, should be making strong efforts to send them to school, education is what is needed for example see South and North Carolina.

We had a few boys who did not know just which way to vote, but they made up their minds in a hurry to vote for McKinley.

Next Tuesday night is the regular business communication every member take notice on the 2nd Tuesday is degree lecture, visitors are welcome at the Masonic Hall on First Avenue and State Street.

SIOUX CITY ITEMS.

Presiding Elder Bandy passed through this city on last Thursday enroute to Yankton, S. D to hold quarterly meeting.

Rev. T A. Clark held his last quarterl meeting of this conference year on the 5 th

Mrs. R. Early been on the sick list.

Mr. Isaac Watkins has returned from Sioux Rapids, Ia. Mr. Watkins is an old residenter of Sioux Rapids, having lived there nearly eighteen years. He has descided to come to Sioux City and live with his children.

The entertainment given by the the ladies of the church on last Thursday evening was well attended.

Mr. J. Baker has returned from Minneapolis.

Mr. C F Williams is able to be out after quite a sick spell.

Mr Horace Grama has gone to Freeport, Nebr. to reside.

Mrs. W. H. Anderson of Kansas City, Mo. arrived in the city Saturday morning to visit her sister Mrs. Albert Morgan.

Miss Ophelia Schutty of Carlton, Mo. is visiting her uncle Mr. James Washington Miss Schutty expects to spend the summer here.

MUSCATINE NEWS.

Lulu the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Loyd died last Friday and was burried Sunday. She was sick only a few days.

Editor J. L. Thompson was in our city week before last in the interest of the Bystander. He succeeded in getting several new subscribers.

The S. . picnic at Cedar River was Well attended, and a good time is reported by all.

Mr. C. W. Pierson, Mrs. Eliza Evard, and Mr. Thompson of Rock Island, were in attendance at picnic.

Miss Maggie Mason returned to her home after a pleasnt visit at the home of Rev. Gordan in Iowa City, Friday. Miss Mason made many friend while in the city, who regreted to see her leave,

Mr. Wm. Shackleford is slowly improving after a long siege of Typhoid feever.

Dollie White has gone to Burlington te visit relatives for a couple of weeks.

Their will be a lawn social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. White Thursday evening.

Mr. Thomas Hinkel has gone to Rock Island to work.

Quite a number of people are preparing to attend the Conclave to be held in Rock Island next week.

Mrs. Alyce Maxis has gone to Burlington for a visit.

Rev. Gordan preached at Iowa City, Sunday. The pulpit was filled by I P. Johnson.

Subcribe for the Bystanderr

IOWA CITY BRIEFLETS.

Paul Ward attended nhe "Fireman's Tournament" in Cedar Rapids the first of the week.

Joe Brown is at home to remain indefi ately.

Paul Brown died at his home 629 Iowa Ave. July 27th. of a complication of diseases. He was 13 years and 3 months old. He leaves four sisters and four brothsers to mourn his loss. The brothers an sisters have the entire sympathy of the community. It has been but 17 months since they lost their mother, and 1 month since the father was laid to rest.

Milton Thompson will cook for Co. I. at the encampment in Ottumwa. He will leave about the 15th. inst.

Mr. Alexanber has moved his family here from Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Maggie Mason came home Friday evening from a two weeks visit at Muscatine and reports a most enjoyable time.

OTTUMWA NEWS.

Mr James Terral accompaned Miss Lenora Canady of Oskaloosa, to the Hedrick races Wednesday.

Mrs. James Hamilton and granddaughter Lillian Fields have returned from Des Moines, where she visited her daughter Mrs. Mate Alexander, formally of this city.

Mr. Wess Lee was on the sick list, but is improving.

Mr. Coalston of Coalfax is here soliciting for his church.

Miss Mary Mosely made a flying trip to Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. J. L. Thompson stopped through here on his way to Bloomfield th attend the celebration

Mr. Burt Jones of Albia and Mr. Frank Bryant of Osceola was visiting friends in the city last evening.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Rev. Higgins read the general laws of the A. M. E. church Sunday morning, and preached an interesting sermon in the evening. The Mite Missionary held services in the afternoon and a liberal collection was taken. The Rev. is looking after his dollar money.

Miss Eunice Wilson Supt. of the Baptist S. S. wasable to preside over her school last Sunday for the first time with in three months.

The Court of the year will give their Annual entertainment on the 14th. given by the Endeavor Society.

Mrs. Emma Reed has moved to 711 Jefferson Street.

Mrs Goldie Cowden's mind was so impared as the result of medicine taken recently, that she jumped into the cistern last week but was rescued by her husband and mother. At this writing she is very sick.

Miss Gertie Moon is home from the hospital.

Mr. Roy Smith returned home from Davenport, where he has been working. His health is yet very poor.

Mrs. Forest White and niece of Muscatine is expected here this week to pay a visit to her brother-in-law and sister-in-law Mr. Wesley White and Mrs. Emma Reed.

Mrs M. I. Gordon of Muscatin is contemplating making a short visit this week with Mrs. G. A. Brown.

Brother Eleston of Marshalltown conducted service at the Union Baptist church last Sunday.

Mrs. Candace Wilson is in receipt of a letter from her only living sister. She resides in Batsille, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kinney spent a few days in visiting relatives and friends in Quincy and Missouri, and returned home Friday.

Mrs. G. A. Brown has moved to 217 Central Avenue.

Madames Unice and Mamie Wilson are slowly improving in health.

Mrs. May Johnson has moved to 840 Valley Street.

Mr. Perry Greenup left for Fairfield, to make his future home.

ALBIA NEWS.

Mrs. Mason and granddaughter Neal Morris of Ottumwa passed througg Aldia on last Monday evening from a short visit in Knoxville.

little Bessie Davis left Albia for Garden Grove on last Wednesday for a short.

Mrs. Josie Meadows went to Eddyille on last Sunday with a camping party.

Misses Hennison and Thompson of Ottumwa are guests in our city of Miss Jones and Mrs. Searcy.

A number of Albia people attended the celebration held in Coalfield the fourth. While there were four coaches of Hocking and Aldia people went on the train, the Hocking band was engaged to play music for the day.

A unmber of Albians visted Hocking Sunday.

Rev. Waldon of Hocking was in Albia Sunday.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman is to write the life of D. L. Moody.

Bishop Edsall has just completed a highly successful mission at Jamestown, N. D.

Tomkins Avenue Congregational church of Brooklyn raised over $27,000 for missions during the year.

The death roll in the Congregational ministry in Great Britain was unusually heavy during the year 1899.

A congress of the history of religions will be held at Paris, France during the first part of September next year.

The receipts of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, for the year make a total of $38,000, of which $17,000 is from pew rents.

The annual council of the South African churches was held at Graaf Reinet, and owing to the preoccupations of the war, only thirty-eight delegates attended.

Since his resignation from the Church of the Pilgrims relief from care has conduced to a marked improvement in the health of the venerable Dr. R. S. Storrs.

Ladies.

If you want a beautiful complexion, a bright eye, a good appetite, an active liver, bowels regular as clockwork, and vigorous, healthy body, use Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial, the great System Renovator. It cures all diseases to which women are subject, such as weakness, debility, melancholy, nervous prostration, etc. Sold by agent in every town.

United States trade with Zanzibar is increasing rapidity.

If you want to hear a hard-luck story just ask a man for money he owes you.

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

LADIES! When doctors and others fail to relieve you, try N. F. M. R.; it never fails, box free. Mrs. E. L. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Fac-Simile Signature

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

AN EXTENSIVE ADDITION

Being Made to the Indiana Mineral Springs (Indiana) Hotel

AT AN OUTLAY OF $30,000.

Growth of Enterprise Representing Expenditure of $250,000—Successful Management of H. L. Kramer.

Ten years ago the ground where the magnificent hotel property of the Indiana Mineral Springs Company is located at Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana was wholly unimproved and almost a wilderness. Now, owing to the discovery of the valuable medicinal qualities of the springs and the healing virtue of the soil itself, together with the enterprise of Major H. L. Kramer, there is located there one of the finest sanitariums in the United States. The natural picturesque surroundings have been made more attractive and the hotel is a model of comfort and elegance.

For the greater accommodation of guests who come in constantly increasing numbers from every section of the United States, arrangements have now been made for the enlargement of the hotel buildings. The contract was let yesterday by Major Kramer for additions that will cause an outlay of over $30,000. The improvements will consist of a new bath house and an addition to the hotel. The addition will be two stories in height and will occupy a ground space 80x160 feet. It provides forty additional guest chambers. The entire addition will be handsomely and elegantly furnished. The bath house, when completed, will be the finest in the United States.

Besides the bath house and the guest chambers there will be on the first floor a dining hall, a music room, a billiard hall, physician's offices and a barber shop. In connection with the bath house there will be ladies and gentlemen's dressing rooms and cooling rooms. The dressing and cooling rooms will be elaborately decorated and the floors will be laid in white tile. In both cooling rooms will be built large ornamental fire places which will be used for heating purposes in addition to the regular steam heating. The work will be entirely completed in 90 days.

The improvement and the entire arrangements of the hotel and grounds are made, keeping in view the artistic effect of the whole, and when the improvements arranged for are completed the hotel and surroundings will be much more attractive than before.

Major Kramer states that a still further addition to the hotel is contemplated, and that plans are now being prepared for an additional structure to contain 150 rooms for guests.

Already a quarter of a million dollars has been expended on the Indiana Mineral Springs enterprise and under the present management greater growth and development in the future is assured.—Attica Daily Ledger.

Berlin added 42,321 to its population last year.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Danish army officer is at the head of the Siamese navy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

A brigade of servant girls might do more in the warfare against China than a regiment of soldiers.

Save Money, Time and Labor

By using Maple City Self Washing Soap. Your grocer sells it.

Several zinc mines have been discovered in east Tennessee.

When the hair is thin and gray, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Misery is like a marriageable young lady; it loves company.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

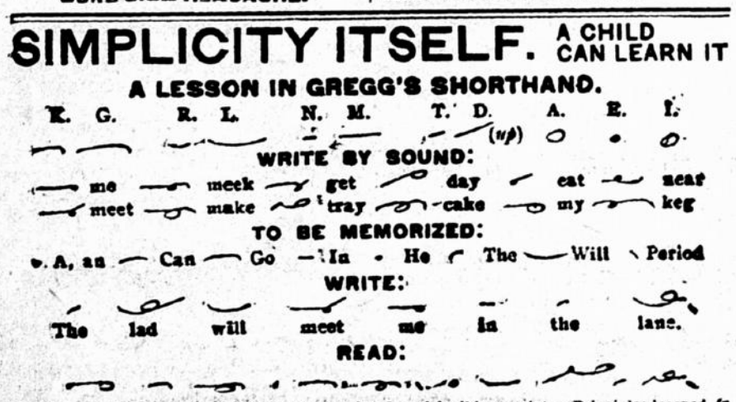
It is better to be taken by surprise than to be taken by the police.

A good story bears repeating. Use Russ Bleaching Blue, dont be deceived by fraudulent imitations. Sold by all grocers.

To correctly stand touch the nose, the chest and the toes to the wall.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF. A CHILD CAN LEARN IT

A LESSON IN GREGG'S SHORTHAND.



No shading or position. Written like longhand, and legible as print. Principles learned in 2 lessons. As speedy as any system. We have more demands for stenographers than we can supply. Have sent over 100 telegraph operators and as many book keepers to good positions since last summer. Fall term September 5. Address for particulars

Lessons by Mail. **IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Des Moines, Ia.**

BOOKLETS FREE, SAMPLE BOTTLES BY MAIL 10c

BENNE PLANT

J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT

CURES Colic Cholera Morbus Diarrhoea Dysentery and Bowel Complaints NEVER FAILS In the market since 1841. Recommended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy. Sold by all Druggists. J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LAST WARNING TO CHINA.

Must Permit Allies to Escort the Ministers

UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Condition Named by President McKinley in Note Delivered to Wu Ting Fang in Washington—Cipher Code Must Be Allowed.

Washington, Aug 10—The immediate result of the message received by the state department from Minister Conger has been an important communication from the government of the United States to the government of China, which was delivered to Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister in Washington. In adidtion to representing in very emphatic language that China has not complied with all the conditions looking to an amicable settlement, laid down by President McKinley in his letter of July 23, in response to the emperor's appeal for the president's mediation, the note is understood to contain a new condition or suggestion, in effect: That China, in order to show her good faith toward the foreign ministers in Pekin and their governments, permit a portion of the allied truce, to enter Pekin and take from the legations and the city the foreign ministers, other foreign officials, missionaries, marines, women, children, and servants who have been besieged for nearly two months. In making this and other conditions as a basis for an amicable arrangement of the differences between China and the powers, the United States goverament has again led the way towad an ending of the troubles in which China has become involved. To further test the good faith of the Chinese government, in its announcement through an imperial decree received by Minister Wu Ting Fang that the ministers and their governments will be afforded free communication in cipher, Acting Secretary of State Adee sent, by direction of President McKinley, a cipher telegram addressed to Mr. Conger at Pekin. The government will regard the receipt of an answer to this message as proof that the imperial authorities are honest in the declaration contained in the decree.

May Give Minister Wu His Passport.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Chinese Minister may be given his passports in the event of the failure of prompt compliance on the part of his government with the suggestions of the state department. This will be done, however, as a last resort, as the officials are loath to break off diplomatic relations with China, for when they do this they close the way for telegraphic communications with the American Minister. Minister Conger's advices received last night have upset the officials of the administration, and today they are in a state of mind bordering on despair, and they would not be surprised to hear at any moment that Minister Conger, his family, the attaches of the American legation, and the other diplomats have been massacred by the Chinese.

High Post for German.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—A German semi-official telegraph agency reports that the Cologne Gazette has been informed on trustworthy authority that Field Marshal von Waldersee has been appointed to command the allied forces in China.

CHEER SENT TO CONGER.

State Department Advises Minister of the Approach of Relief Column.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—A reply has been sent to Minister Conger by the state department to a message received from him late yesterday. It advises him of the approach of the relief column and exhorts him to be of good cheer. The dispatch was sent direct to Minister Conger at Pekin and a duplicate of it to Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. Goodnow was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to Minister Conger.

As a result of the conference last night between the president, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Secretary Root and Gen. Corbin, a cablegram was sent early this morning to Consul-General Goodnow, including a copy of the dispatch from Minister Conger and advising him of the situation as it is understood here. He was directed to communicate this to Earl Li Hung Chang, to Sheng and to such viceroys as can transmit it to whatever government there is in the Chinese empire.

This cable contained what is said to be a very emphatic statement of the position of this government and saying that action is immediately necessary. While it is not strictly speaking an ultimatum, it is very close to it.

The government officials here regard the situation as very dangerous to Minister Conger and other foreigners in Pekin and grave doubt is expressed whether the international force can reach Pekin in time to rescue the ministers.

The Chinese minister has received a copy of the imperial edict of Aug. 2, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tientsin, and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this safe conduct.

ALIVE IN PEKIN AUG. 3.

MacDonald Sends a Cipher Message Reporting the Garrison Well.

London, Aug. 9.—In the house of commons today Mr. Brodrick, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, read a telegram from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, received in cipher at the foreign office this morning. The dispatch was in reply to a government message and bore date of Pekin, Aug. 3. It was as follows:

"I have today received your cipher telegram, forwarded to me by the Chinese minister. The shell and cannon fire ceased on July 16, but the rifle fire has continued from the Chinese positions, held by government troops and Boxers, intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the legation are well, including the whole garrison.

"The total of killed is sixty and of wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over 200 women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese government has refused transmission to telegrams in cipher until now."

Mr. Brodrick also read the following dispatch from Admiral Seymour, filed at Chefoo, Aug. 6:

"The allies, about 12,000 strong, attacked the Chinese intrenched position at Hsiku, about two miles outside Tientsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward, pursued by the allies, who occupied Peitsang. Transports followed up the troops. By road and river the advance upon Pekin has been begun."

DEMANDS LIFE FOR LIFE.

Britain Bent on Exacting Penalty if Envoys Are Slain.

New York, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says that England has notified the Chinese government that its members will be held personally responsible for the safety of the ministers and other foreigners in Pekin. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" will be rigorously exacted. For every minister slain a Chinese official must die. Presumably the threat applies to the member of the royal family from the emperor and dowager empress, through all the grades of princes of the blood royal, down to tsung-li-yamen and other officers.

This policy of retribution was announced in the house of commons by Mr. Broderick, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office. He added that further information to the house would serve no useful purpose.

A member asked if it was true, as announced by Li Hung Chang, that the ministers had left Pekin under escort of Jung Lu. Mr. Brodrick said he had no confirmation of the report.

The reports about the ministers are conflicting. One from Taku says the commander of the Italian cruiser Elba has a dispatch from the viceroy of Shantung, saying the legations were safe on July 30, and that measures were being taken to insure their safe transport to Tientsin.

Then there is one from Shanghai saying the Japanese consul had received a message that they were safe Aug. 1, but expected a renewal of the attack, and had only six days' provisions and twenty-five rounds of ammunition. The same report says the Japanese secretary of legation had died of wounds.

And Gen. Chaffee's message to Washington, saying the ministers were safe on July 28, completes the list.

It is not believed here that the ministers have started from Pekin.

RUSSIANS COURT A BATTLE.

Move Against Village Near Peitsang Where Chinese Are Intrenched.

New York, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser, from Chefoo, says: The Russians have gone out to a village east of Peitsang, where the Chinese are strongly intrenched. The Japanese came in touch with the Chinese outposts Sunday.

Boats have been sunk in the Pei-Ho to hinder progress, while the river bank has been cut, flooding the country to the east.

The Chinese have mined the railway and filled the river with torpedoes. They have three large guns and many smaller ones at Peitsang.

Gen. Ma is in command. The viceroy meditates escape to Hwang-Hue-Tien, but he may be intercepted.

Peitsang Russian Graveyard.

Chefoo, Aug. 10.—During the engagement on Sunday, which preceded the occupation of Peitsang by the allies, the Russians lost 500 killed and the British fifty. The Germans and Japanese also lost heavily. The road to Pekin is supposed to be open

Choate to Be Arbitrator.

London, Aug. 9.—United States Ambassador Choate has been appointed arbitrator between the British and Chinese governments and the case of the sinking of the British dispatch boat Kow Shing during the Chino-Japanese war.

The President's Plans.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The President's next trip to Washington will be made on Thursday or Friday of next week. He will probably be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and remain for several days. On Saturday he will receive the Cuban school teachers, now in this country, at the White House, and on Sunday he will attend memorial funeral services in honor of the late King Humbart of Italy, for which arrangements are being made by Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador.

Says He Is Landers.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 10.—A special from El Paso, Tex., says that a man arrested confessed that his name was George R. Landers and that he had borrowed $60,000 from the Evans-Snyder-Buell company of Kansas City on cattle that afterward died. He said he took advantage of the bankruptcy law in the court at Wichita, Kan., a year ago, and then went into hiding. The man was driving overland from Mexico.

BRYAN AT INDIANAPOLIS

Hears Officially of His Nomination.

STEVENSON ALSO NOTIFIED.

In Reply to Notification Mr. Bryan Says That If Elected He Will Convene Congress in Extraordinary Session and Give Filipinos Their Independence.

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—W. J. Bryan was officially notified of his nomination for the presidency before several thousand people at Newby oval today. Adlai E. Stevenson was also notified of his nomination for the office of vice-president. In reply to the notification Mr. Bryan said in part:

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee: I shall, at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us, and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

In 1859 Lincoln said that the Republican party believed in the man and the dollar, but that in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar. This is the proper relation which should exist between the two. Man, the handiwork of God, comes first money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master; money the servant, but upon all important questions today republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant.

The maxim of Jefferson, "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and the doctrine of Lincoln that this should be a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," are being disregarded and the instrumentalities of government are being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the government.

The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil, when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits.

No one has a right to expect from society more than a fair compensation for the service which he renders to society. If he secures more, it is at the expense of someone else. It is no injustice to him to prevent his doing injustice to another. To him who would, either through class legislation or in the absence of necessary legislation, trespass upon the rights of another, the Democratic party says "Thou shalt not."

Against us are arrayed a comparatively small, but politically and financially powerful, number who really profit by Republican policies; but with them are associated a large number who, because of their attachment to their party name, are giving their support to doctrines antagonistic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetallism, now try to convince themselves that the gold standard is good; Republicans who were formerly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving national banks control of the nation's paper money; Republicans who used to boast that the Republican party was paying off the national debt are now looking for reasons to support a perpetual and increasing debt; Republicans who formerly abhorred a trust now beguile themselves with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more obscure; Republicans who, in times past, congratulated the country upon the small expense of our standing army are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; Republicans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful, now look with favor upon a foreign alliance; Republicans who three years ago condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal, are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has already blinded many to present dangers is certain; how large a portion of the Republican party can be drawn over to the new policies remains to be seen.

Criticising the Administration.

For a time Republican leaders were inclined to deny to opponents the right to criticise the Philippine policy of the administration, but upon investigation they found that both Lincoln and Clay asserted and exercised the right to criticise a President during the progress of the Mexican war.

Instead of meeting the issue boldly and submitting a clear and positive plan for dealing with the Philippine question, the Republican convention adopted a platform, the larger part of which was devoted to boasting and self congratulation.

In attempting to press economic questions upon the country to the exclusion of those which involve the very structure of our government, the Republican leaders give new evidence of their abandonment of the earlier ideals of the party and of their complete subserviency to pecuniary considerations.

I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the excuse for war expenditures, and then give to the Filipinos the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treaty.

In view of the criticism which my action aroused in some quarters I take this occasion to restate the reasons given at that time. I thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation. Lincoln embodied an argument in the question, when he asked, "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, a clean cut issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and imperialists must bear the responsibility for all that happens until the question is settled. If the treaty had been rejected, the opponents of imperialism would have been held responsible for any international complications which might have arisen before the ratification of another treaty. But whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the best method of opposing the colonial policy, there never was a difference as to the great importance of the question and there is no difference now as to the course to be pursued.

The title of Spain being extinguished, we were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Bacon resolution, introduced a month before hostilities broke out at Manila, promised independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that it was promised to the Cubans. I supported this resolution and believe that its adoption prior to the breaking out of hostilities would have prevented bloodshed, and that its adoption at any subsequent time would have ended hostilities.

Defends His Own Course.

If the treaty had been rejected, considerable time would have necessarily elapsed before a new treaty could have been agreed upon and ratified, and during that time the question would have been agitating the public mind. If the Bacon resolution had been adopted by the Senate and carried out by the President, either at the time of the ratification of the treaty or at any time afterwards, it would have taken the question of imperialism out of politics and left the American people free to deal with their domestic problems. But the resolution was defeated by the vote of the Republican Vice-President, and from that time to this a Republican Congress has refused to take any action whatever in the matter.

When hostilities broke out at Manila Republican speakers and Republican editors at once sought to lay the blame upon those who had delayed the ratification of the treaty, and, during the progress of the war, the same Republicans have accused the opponents of imperialism of giving encouragement to the Filipinos. This is a cowardly evasion of responsibility.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine Islands permanently and imitate European empires in the government of colonies, the Republican party ought to state its position and defend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Our whole history has been an encouragement, not only to the Filipinos, but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipinos hate foreign domination, let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson; of all the statesmen of history, none have used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellows in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the colonists must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations has run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washington, let them censure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defense of popular government when the present advocates of force and conquest are forgotten. * * *

Those who would have this nation enter upon a career of empire must consider not only the effect of imperialism on the Filipinos, but they must also calculate its effect upon our own nation. We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Philippines without weakening that principle here.

The Boer War.

Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism. Heretofore, this nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty. While our sphere of activity has been limited to the Western Hemisphere, our sympathies have not been bounded by the seas. We have felt it due to ourselves and to the world, as well as to those who were struggling for the right to govern themselves, to proclaim the interest which our people have, from the date of their own independence, felt in every contest between human rights and [illegible] power. Three-quarters of a century ago, when our nation was small, the struggles of Greece aroused our people and Webster and Clay gave eloquent expression to the universal desire for Grecian independence. In 1896 all parties manifested a lively interest in the success of the Cubans, but now when a war is in progress in South Africa, which must result in the extension of the monarchial idea or in the triumph of a Republic, the advocates of imperialism in this country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers.

Sympathy for the Boers does not arise from any unfriendliness toward England; the American people are not unfriendly toward the people of any nation. This sympathy is due to the fact that, as stated in our platform, we believe in the principle of self-government and reject, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy. If this nation surrenders its belief in the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will lose the prestige and influence which it has enjoyed among the nations as an exponent of popular government.

The Flag in the Philippines.

Our opponents, conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to confuse imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim Jefferson as a supporter of their policy. Jefferson spoke so freely and used language with such precision that no one can be ignorant of his views. On one occasion he declared: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest." And again he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few task masters and a few officeholders, and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives. * * *

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. An European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantages of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain, we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose that the only alternative, namely, to give them independence and guard them against molestation from without.

Ex-Vice-President Stevenson's speech was very brief, being mainly devoted to endorsement of the platform.

Li's Coffin For Sale

A Paris correspondent writes that Li Hung Chang's coffin was recently put up for sale at auction in Marseilles under rather peculiar circumstances. It will be remembered that during the globe tour of 1896 Li carried with him wherever he went a coffin in which, in case of death, his remains were to be conveyed to the flowery land. When embarking for home at Marseilles Li seems to have considered the coffin a useless freight.

At any rate, he left it at the hotel and the proprietor, not caring for his weird souvenir, passed it on to the customs depot, where, after reposing the statutory period, it figured in the periodical sale of unclaimed belongings. There was no bidder.

...o not stone the baby when you rock ...e cradle.

The girl who can be agreeable with the ...other she has an ideal disposition.

...e American Working Man.

...n comparison has been made be... the endurance of the Chinese and ...merican working man. Those with ...thority say that the average working ...an of America is as superior to the ...nese as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters ...o any other dyspepsia cure. The Bit... also cures constipation, indigestion ...prevents malaria.

Happiness results from being content with what you haven't got.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Lots of men get rich by helping other men make fools of themselves.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It has been computed that about seventy babies are born each minute.

Neuralgia Banished.

There is no more severe or stubborn pain than neuralgia. A remedy that will cure it will cure any pain. Dr. L. S. Stivers, dentist, Louisville, Ky., says: "My wife suffered over two years from very severe neuralgia, which several physicians failed to relieve. I then got Morley's Wonderful Eight, which relieved her in a five minutes and soon effected a permanent cure. Sold by agents in every town.

In Portugal, married women retain their maiden names.

O--I--C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for CASCARETS is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another, and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the CASCARET substitutor. Remember CASCARETS are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

Cold feet are no ground for divorce in July.

The Dueber Watch Works, at Canton, O., form the finest and most complete watch plant in the world. The twin factories producing both watch movements and watch cases are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of high-grade watch movements and watch cases. Every resource and every effort is concentrated in the single direction of making watch movements and watch cases as nearly perfect as lies within human power. All common watches are pendant set, and consequently dangerous and unreliable. The Hampden 17 jewel watch is Lever Set and pronounced by all experts as the most reliable and accurate watch on the market. In buying a watch, get the very best you can afford. It will be the cheapest in the end and give the greatest satisfaction. Railroad men, in the nature of their employment, are necessarily good judges of a timekeeper. They will tell you that no watch made equals the "Special Railway 23 Jewel" manufactured by the Hampden Watch Co., Canton, Ohio. Thousands of these watches are the standard in train service, and their accuracy of movement and reliability under all conditions have earned for them the enviable reputation of surpassing all others in the world. The latest production of the Dueber-Hampden factories is the smallest ladies' watch made in America. The name of this unique production is "The Four Hundred." Any lady who is the proud possessor of one of these gems has a thing of utility and beauty not exceeded by anything that money can purchase. The mechanical equipment of the Dueber Hampden Watch factories is of the finest quality, and its experienced workmen stand without peers in the watch industry. To-day the Dueber-Hampden watch is supreme; and the Dueber-Hampden Works the greatest watch plant in the world. All first-class jewelers keep these goods, demand the Dueber-Hampden watches and accept no substitute.—Irish World, July 7th, 1900.

There can be perfect love only when there is perfect confidence.

TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND MARK

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Sheep News.

Fleeces uniform in quality and length of staple are most desirable for manufacturing purposes.

The average weight of sheep received in June at the stock yards was the lightest of the year. The proportion of spring lambs was larger than usual, which reduced the weight. The average was only 81 pounds, against 87 pounds the previous month.

A sheepman says: "Tell these Wisconsin shippers that there is positively no demand for common to fair sheep and lambs. They have to sell at ridiculously low prices, and if shippers realized how low the market is for such stock no doubt they would not send them in so freely. Over 75 per cent of the sheep and lambs received the first week in July consisted of stock which buyers didn't want."

Prof. Herbert W. Mumford, of Michigan, says: With the vast amount of cheap unoccupied land in Michigan which is well adapted to sheep husbandry, combined with the present encouraging outlook for the wool and mutton industry, it is our opinion that farmers can well afford to double the number of sheep now kept in the state. Our climate and other conditions are favorable for the growth of wool and mutton and our geographical position gives us many advantages both from a breeder's and from a general farmer's standpoint.

Plans are being drawn in the bridge building department of the Denver & Rio Grande for the largest sheep dipping and clipping yards in the West. The traffic in sheep between New Mexico and Arizona and Colorado has so increased within the last year or two that the ordinary facilities for handling the stock are not sufficient. The new building for which plans are now being drawn will be erected at Chama, N. M., as soon as they have been approved by President Jeffery. The yards and buildings will be of unusual capacity and when moderately full will accommodate 7,500 sheep.

Sheep men, recently returned from the West, report a frightful condition on the sheep ranges of eastern Montana. Grass is dry as powder, and prairie fires have been raging in some sections, one fire sweeping over fifty square miles before it could be checked. They say the present generation has never seen the water so low in the upper Mississippi. No boats have run above La Crosse during the last month. Outlook for feeding at the northern points is very discouraging, with practically no screenings to be had, and ranges so bare of vegetation that the sheep must come into feed lots this fall in a weak and emaciated condition.

Burrs and Weed Seeds in Wool.

Prof. Herbert W. Mumford, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says: The condition of the wool refers to the cleanliness of the fleece,—the absence of all foreign substances, such as sand, burrs, chaff and all other substances looked upon by the wool manufacturer as litter. It is not because these naturally light substances affect the weight of the fleece to any considerable extent, that the wool manufacturer so strenuously objects to their presence in the fleece, but that they must be removed from the fleece before it is ready for manufacturing purposes and the process of separating these substances from the fleece is not only very tedious but very expensive, and that, as a rule, it cannot be done without more or less injury to the wool fiber. Knowing the above facts we can easily see how condition affects the price of wool, because it directly affects its value. It is not a difficult matter for the wool grower to so manage his flocks that the wool produced by them will be practically free from all litter. He must provide racks for the sheep which will permit them to eat without getting their necks full of chaff, seeds and dust. (It is, of course, unnecessary to mention the old straw stack.) He must keep his farm free from burr-bearing weeds, his flock will keep most other weeds in check. If we needed any proof that the farmers of our country are negligent about allowing weeds to grow and seed in abundance on their farms, we could visit some large wool scouring or woolen mill and carefully examine the refuse or waste from the mills and we would have abundant proof in the millions of weed seeds found. At some mills where such refuse is dumped where seeds can germinate and grow we find a large number of species and varieties of weeds.

Fowls Free or Confined.

Fowls kept in confinement will do as well as fowls having a free range provided they are cared for in an ideal manner. This is seldom accorded them, and so, in the circumstances in which fowls are usually found, they do by far the best on a free range, or, at least, a large range. The man that makes a business of poultry raising can with advantage keep his fowls confined. He will give them the attention they need. Also the man that has children that are enthusiastic in poultry raising can safely keep his fowls confined, provided he can depend on the children to do the necessary work.

Molasses An Food for Cattle.

A stockman of the South says: The very short cane crop of 1899 is developing an active demand for low-grade molasses. The low prices at which molasses sold in this country for a number of years, and the fact that considerable quantities of it are thrown away for lack of a market, attracted the attention of the live-stock feeders of England, and immense quantities of molasses have recently been sent abroad for horse and cattle feed, our own people seeming to be comparatively ignorant of the great food value of this by-product of sugar plantations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

W. N. U., Des Moines, No. 32.—1900

Is Life Worth Living.

Sleeplessness, debility, nervousness and palpitation of the heart are not diseases; they are symptoms indicating that the various vital organs are not working in harmony. Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial restores order and rids the body of all waste products that clog the system. It insures sound digestion, sound nerves, and sound sleep. Ask your druggist.

A tender feeling for the wife of another man isn't legal tender.

Imitation is sincerest flattery, don't be persuaded to take any of the many imitations of Russ' Bleaching Blue. Sold by all grocers.

The scholar who cherishes the love of comfort is not to be deemed a scholar.

Most women have pet theories as to what the ideal man should be like.

Carter's Ink

is so good and so cheap that no family can afford to be without it. Is yours Carter's?

Every man thinks he can solve the servant girl question.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An Ohio girl who is unable to speak above a whisper has had 47 offers of marriage. A word to the wise, etc.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Does the husband of a boarding-house keeper kick with the boarders?

The world doesn't care whether you have earache, toothache, headache, or heartache.

To Make Clothes Sweet and Clean

Use Maple City Self Washing Soap. It makes washing day easy. All grocers.

It is better to be imposed upon occasionally that to doubt indiscriminately.

Give the business man plenty of rope and he'll form a cordage trust.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Love is more apt to swell the head than the heart.

Washing Day Will Have No Terrors

If you use Maple City Self Washing Soap. It preserves the clothes—try it and be convinced—your grocer has it.

Self-interest is more likely to warp a man's judgment than anything else.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

About the only kind of hoods used in summer are falsehoods.

"THE TREATMENT THAT CURES."

COPELAND CATARRH TREATMENT WITH INHALER, 6 months for $1

Dr. W. H. Copeland, the founder of the System of Copeland Institutes all over the United States, has consented to place his famous Treatment for Catarrh in the hands of all first class druggists. If your druggist don't have it inclose $1.00 to

DR. W. H. COPELAND,
210 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

and he will send you a 6 months' course of treatment, including Inhaler.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead right was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

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Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

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Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. Chartered 1855. Thorough English and Classical education. Regular Collegiate Degrees.

In Preparatory Department students carefully prepared for Collegiate course. Physical and Chemical Laboratories well equipped. Conservatory of Music and School of Art. Gymnasium under direction of graduate of Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Catalogue free. The 46th year opens Sept. 4, 1900. Address,

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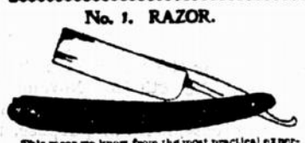
Complete premium list and instructions in every package. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is worth 5 cents per pound more than any other packaged coffee and costs no more. It is always uniform. Try this Coffee and you will never use any other. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

No. 1. RAZOR.



This razor we know from the most practical experience to be the best. Read the following: "This is to certify that I have used the two razors offered by McLaughlin & Co. as premiums, and shave my best customers with them, and I guarantee them to be first-class razors and far superior to the razors given as premiums by other package coffee houses. AARON ETTELSON, Barber, Sherman House, Chicago. Attested to by I. NEWMAN VAN FELT, Notary Public for Cook County, State of Illinois. Dec. 12, 1899. A razor sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 2. BUTCHER'S KNIFE.

Very useful for kitchen use. Blade of the best quality steel, rosewood handle. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 3. CARVING SET.

Knife and fork, genuine stag handles; length of blade eight inches, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 90 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 4. BREAD KNIFE.

To get be without our combination bread knife and saw. Suitable for slicing bread, cutting meats and ham. The back can be used for sawing the bone. Blade is 9 inches long, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 16 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 5. Child's Knife and Fork Set.

Three handsome pieces of artistic workmanship. Handles are heavily embossed, perfect in every respect, and packed in fancy lined box. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 85 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 6. SPOONS.

These are handsome teaspoons, ornamented with a double design; embossed handles and made of first-class material. Come six in a package. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 50 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 7. HOUSE SCALE.

With scoop. A most practical scale for all purposes; handsomely enameled and striped. Weighs 24 lbs. by ozs. Occupies but little space and can be regulated by turning the brass screw on top. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 200 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers. When ordering be sure to give your nearest express office as well as your post-office.

No. 8. HA... CLIPPER

Full nickle plated, cuts ½ of an inch; concealed spring; two extra springs with each clipper. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 100 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 9. LADY'S PEN KNIFE.

Two blades made of fine steel; fancy pearl handle; highly polished. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 25 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 10. Gentleman's Knife.

Made of fine quality steel; stag or ebony handle; steel lined; highly polished; small pen and large spear blade. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 35 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 11. JACK KNIFE.

Ebony or rosewood handle; steel lined; highly polished; pen and spear blade. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 20c. postage stamp and 75 "McLa" cut from face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 12. PARING KNIVES.

One complete set consisting of three different paring knives; best quality steel blade; enameled handle; no better paring knife made. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 35 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 13. EMERY KNIFE SHARPENER.

Has steel guard and wooden handle; emery fastened with steel running full length of sharpener. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 20 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

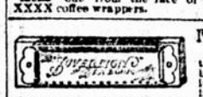
No. 14. SHEARS.

Eight inches long; made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction as a cutter. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 25 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 15. SCISSORS.

Six inches long, made of fine quality steel; evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 15 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 16. HARMONICA.



Here is something that will please the young as well as the old folks. A beautiful, silver reed harp containing thirty-two holes; nickle covers. If properly played will sound like a church organ. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 35c. postage stamp and 95 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 17. FEATHER BOA.

These elegant boas are just what every lady needs. They are now the rage in Paris and New York. Made of the finest feathers. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 40 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 18. Lady's Belt Buckle.

Suitable for sash or belt, of filigree work, cluster center richly enameled in colors on gold. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 40 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 19. BAND RING.

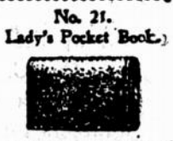
This is a handsome hand chased and raised gold wedding ring of very pretty and unique pattern; cannot be told from solid gold; will stand thorough acid test, is made on the same principle as the Boss filled watch case and is warranted for five years. Measure your size on the fine scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 18 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

NOT IN A TRUST

No. 20. Parisian Diamond Ring.

This swell glove ring is now all the rage. Set with a genuine Parisian diamond. This stone is an excellent imitation of the genuine diamond, and its brilliancy cannot be equalled by anything but the genuine diamond; settings are 14k gold and warranted for 2 years' wear. Measure your size on ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 25 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 21. Lady's Pocket Book.



Made of the very best seal grain one piece leather with ornamental embossing. Has two regular and one card case compartments. Currency compartment leather lined. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 25 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 22. COIN PURSE.

Made of fine kid leather with solid nickle riveted frame and is full leather lined. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 18 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 23. HAT PINS.

These are very stylish pins, set with jewels very brilliant and showy; will not bend or break; two pins in each; a very useful addition to any lady's jewel case. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 3c. postage stamp and 75 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 24. Neck-Tie Pins.

Ladies or gentlemen cannot get too many pretty tie or stick pins. Those illustrated here are the very latest; set with Parisian cut stones very brilliant and handsome; designs horse-shoe or cluster; made of the very best rolled plate settings and warranted. Either of these sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 18 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 28. TRIPLICATE MIRROR.

Size of each mirror 8x6 inches. Handsomely encased and bound with nickle covers; length when opened is 11 inches; useful and ornamental at the same time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 35 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 29. Dewey Combination Set.

For both ladies and gentlemen; consisting of a pair of handsomely chased and engraved, new style, link cuff buttons; three engraved beauty pins for shirt waists; one set of four collar buttons, consisting of one ball top button for the front, neck-tie holder for the back and two lever buttons for the sleeves; also a pair of plain cuff buttons for round cuffs. Warranted for one year. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 25 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 30. Tourists' Folding Curling Irons.

The most perfect folding curler made, the jolats are fitted with springs which securely hold the handles in various positions; simple, durable and perfect in operation. Nickle plated, antique oak handles, especially adapted for heating over lamps, gas, etc. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 15 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 31. LADY'S APRON.

Made of fine quality of white lawn with wide strings and fancy lawn insertion; size 36x31 inches. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 25 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 32. CORSETS.

Made of fine quality of sateen; steel lined; highly polished; pen and spear blades. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 20c. postage stamp and 18 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

Extra fine, long jean corset made of the very best material and modeled after the very latest patterns. Colors—white, grey and black. Sizes, 18 to 30 inches, waist measure. In ordering state size and color. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 100 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 33. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs.

Four hem-stitched with colored borders. Size 18½x18½. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 20 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 34. PIPE.

Genuine French briar, large size bull-dog shape, with vulcanite push stem. This stem has a double draft which divides the smoke and cools it; cannot possibly burn the tongue. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 30 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 35. Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Six handkerchiefs with colored borders. Size 12x13 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 20 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 36. Lady's Brooch.

The latest Parisian and Cluster Brooch; set with a very pretty colored center stone surrounded by Parisian diamonds, very handsome and brilliant. Made of the very best quality of rolled plate. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 18 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 37. DOLLS.

Fancy dressed dolls with movable arms and legs. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 50 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 38. PAPER DOLLS.

These dolls are by far the best ever gotten out and comprise eight dolls to the set. A set of these dolls could not be bought for less than 75c. They are in two sets, A and B. When ordering be sure to state which set you want. Sent on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 10 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

Vocal Music.

This is absolutely and positively the latest, best and most popular collection of twenty-five pieces of music ever offered, and it is only by special arrangements, and purchases of immense quantities, that we can give our friends the privilege of selecting from this strong and attractive list. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

38. My Coal Black Lady.
40. My Baby Lie.
41. My Gal is a High Born Lady.
42. Just One Girl.
43. Mister Johnson turn Me Loose
44. All Coons Look Alike to Me.
45. I Love You in the Same Old Way.
46. Because.
47. Johnny, My Old Friend John.
48. Wedding of the Lily and the Rose.
49. The Picture That is Turned Toward the Wall.
50. Her Eyes Don't Shine Like Diamonds.
51. Honey You's My Lady Love.
52. Just as the Sun Went Down.
53. Think Once More Before We Part.
54. Simply Friends.
55. Mamie My Darling.
56 Back Among the Old Folks Once Again.
57. Mammy, Mammy Come Tell Me that You Love Me.
58. Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coons.
59. Darktown is out To-Night.
60. Whoa You ain't got no Money You Needn't Come Around.
61. Who's Dat my Chicken in de Crowd?
62. Honey that I Love So Well.
63. Zizzy Zi Zum Zum.
64. You Get To Play Ragtime.

No. 65. GOLD FACED CLOCK.

Height 5 inches; finely finished in French satin gold plating; has a fine American movement, constructed like a watch and guaranteed to be a good time-keeper. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 115 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 66. GENTLEMAN'S WATCH.

Has extra fine works, in solid nickle-silver case; genuine American movement. Balanced jewsled, handsome porcelain dial; stem wind and stem set; will last a lifetime and guaranteed to keep correct time. This watch is manufactured and guaranteed by one of the largest watch factories in the United States. This watch is far superior in every respect to watches offered as premiums by other package coffee houses. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 200 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 67. PATRIOTIC ALARM CLOCK.

Nickle-plated, runs thirty hours with one winding; beautiful, lithographed dial illustrating McKinley, Dewey and all the heroes of the late war. Made by one of the largest factories in the United States and guaranteed to keep good time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 100 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 26.

These can also be used for pillow covers. They are inlaid with gold tinsel; are made in very pretty designs and will be an ornament to any lady's parlor. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 5c. postage stamp and 38 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 27. ALGERIAN TABLE SPREAD.

This spread is simple and artistic and is made by the skilled workmen of Algeria. They come in very pretty designs and are inlaid with gold tinsels. These goods were first introduced at the World's Fair and have been the rage ever since, commanding fabulous prices. Size 42x60 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 50c. postage stamp and 150 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 28. VEGETABLE SLICER.

For slicing apples, pears, bananas, potatoes, beets, cucumbers, turnips, radishes, cabbages, etc. Various novel and attractive designs are produced—perforated flutings, plain flutings, Saratoga chips, shoe strings, etc. Positively no waste, anybody can use it. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 35c. stamp and 30 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 110. NECKTIES.

Here is something every man likes. In the latest stylish patterns and made of the best silk, serge lined, assorted colors; come in the following designs: teck, four-in-hand, string tie and bow tie. Be sure to mention which design you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 40 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 111. Elf Playing Cards.

Made of fine linen stock, highly enameled and finished, size 2 13-16x1 15-16 inches. They are peculiarly adapted to Patience or any game where the space within which to play is limited, and on the other hand are large enough to be used for any game at home. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 25c. McLa cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 112. Scientific Diamond Box Kite.

Modeled after the Hargrave type. The most successful style of kite. Used by the United States Government in measuring phenomena at high elevations. Flies higher than any other kite. Directions enclosed with each kite. Sent postpaid on receipt of a 35c. postage stamp and 40 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 113. Lady's Bracelet.

The Netherwode patterns now so popular; of heavy twisted wire; Etruscan effect and heavily plated. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 18 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 114. Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella.

This is a silver trimmed, seven rib, steel rod, Paragon frame, Congo handle umbrella; made of silk and linen twilled, with case and tassel. When ordering be sure to mention whether a lady's or gentleman's is desired. Sent either by post or express prepaid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 170 "McLa" cut from face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 115. LADIES' GARTERS.

One pair in a box. Supporters made of silk face web, with nickel safety pins top, and nickle button and loop fasteners, all colors.

Band Garters made of silk face web, with fancy buckle and silk ribbon bows. When ordering state which of these you want. Either sent postpaid on receipt of a 25c. postage stamp and 35 "McLa" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

Iowa State Bystander.

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES, . . IOWA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

The little town of Brookhaven Miss., has twelve business houses run by Negros.

•••

Georgia has a Mutual Aid Society which owns a large tract of land where an Afro-American community will be established and a factory erected.

•••

Albuquerque, N. M. has an Afro-American, T. O. Mason who is a rampant Mohammedan.

•••

Frank Gladsen is the proprietor of one of the best stocked dry goods stores in Ocala, Fla.

•••

Miss Carrie Belle Lee, is the efficent teacher of phnograph and typewriting in Morris Brown College.

•••

"The Waiters Advocate" is a new sheet published at Washington, D. C. The Negro must organize, think, writeand be a man in order to hold his place.—Ex-

•••

The Young Mens League of San Antonio, Texas, will own and control a park exclusively for their own people who are mistreated by the superior(?) race.

•••

Cornelius Harris of Newport News, Va. is dead. He was the only Negro on the jury that indicted the arch-rebel, Jefferson Davis.

•••

Grant Clemmens, former Sergent, Co. C, Ninth O. V. I. has organized a company of Negro volunteers for service in China. His cause has been presented to the president.

•••

A movement is on foot by the plantation owners of the Hiawaiian islands to secure several hundred Negroes from the Southern States to go to Hiawaiia to work on the plantations.

•••

Mrs. Turesia M. Roles, a colored woman, has received a permit from the board of health to conduct business as an undertaker in Campridge, Mass. Her husband is in the same business at Baltimore.

•••

Several wealthy white gentlemen of Chicago, have agreed to furnish the $35,000 necessary to manufacture a working model of the new automatic gun, recently invented by Eugene Burkins, a colored boy.
The gun will be constructed at Baltimore.

•••

Mrs. Ruffin, who was denied admission to the National Federation of Women's Club's at the Milwaukee biennial, has entered suit against the officers of the federation for refusing to reconize her club whose dues, Mrs. Ruffin alloges, the association had accepted.

•••

Miss Willie Ethel Mollison, a colored high school girl of Vicksburg, Miss., was an attractive feature at the Philadelphia convention. She sat the with Mississippi delagation, and was alternate for H. C. Turley of Natchez. Mr. Turley was proud of his alternate, and said he was even tempted to suppress himself so as to give this ambitious girl a chance to vote in the delegation.

•••

In thirty-seven of these United States a married mother has no legal right to her children. In sixteen states a wife has no legal right to her own earnings outside of the home. In eight states a woman has no right to her own property after marriage. In seven states there is no law compelling a man to support his own family.

There is a colored man working as bootblack in Pittsburg, who is a graduate from the higest college in the land, the Propaganda at Rome; who reades and writes thirteen languages, speaking nine fluently; who stood third in a class of 500, and who ranked as a fine and and logical debater. This man goes by the name of W. J. Reed. Reed has been well over the world and the story of his life properly told no doubt would make an interesting book.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

"Genova" Tablets are mailed and guaranteed by Kidd Drug Company Elgin, Ill., to cure all forms of diseases of Urinary organs, and system, Bladder, etc., including Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Whites, Lucorrhoea, unnatural discharges, irritations and ulcerations of the urinary organs and mucous membranes never gives stricture, harmless and painless. An internal remedy with injections combined; only one in the world. Sent per mail on receipt of price, $3 per package or 2 for $5. Don't fool with cheap substitutes. Retail and wholesale of Hurlbut & McArthur, Des Moines, Ia. Full line of rubber goods; name what you wan.

During the civil war, as well as our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlains Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all Druggists.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

HOTEL CLERK'S

Plan of Lodging a Snorer So as to Protect Other Guests.

Among a group of newly arrived travelers who clustered about the desk of one of the large city hotels the other evening was a big, jovial looking man with a Roman nose and a collection of double chins leading down to his collar like a flight of stairs. He nodded to the head porter as he came in, and before he registered he shook hands cordially with the clerk. It was evident that he had been there before. "Well, my boy," he said, after he had inscribed and blotted his autograph, "what can you do for me tonight?" The clerk consulted the room chart. "I can give you 'steen 'eleven,'" he replied. "It's a very nice room at the end of the corridor; plenty of light and air and lots of privacy. Front! show the gentlemen to 'steen eleven!" "But hold on," protested the large man. "I don't want that room; it's too far off. Why can't you give me my old room on the third floor?" "I'm very sorry, Colonel," replied the clerk, "but that one on the corridor is the last one on the chart. Honestly, I'm lucky to have anything for you, with all this Mardi Gras rush." "Well, if it's Hobson's choice, I guess I'll have to take it," said the big guest, and moved away toward the elevator. Later on the clerk made a confession in strict confidence to a curious bystander. "Yes, I admit I have a few other rooms," he said, "but they are all in the middle of halls, and this gentleman is the champion snorer of West Virginia. Last time he was here I couldn't keep anybody on either side of him, and the result was that we had two rooms tied up from which we were deriving no revenue. We can't afford such a waste of space so near Mardi Gras, so I put him in one of our special snorer's apartments, of which we have four, all isolated at the ends of corridors. The wall spaces are filled with nonconducting packing, the transom is nailed shut, and he can snore there until the cows come home without disturbing anybody. Oh! yes, we keep a record of snorers, also of folk who talk in their sleep and holler murder in nightmares. Have to do it to protect our other patrons."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HISTORICAL PALACE FOR SALE.

Many of England's Kings and Queens Resided There.

The crown lease of Eltham court and palace, which forms one of the most interesting links with the past which have ever passed into the estate market, is advertised for sale, says the London Chronicle. Its history dates from the time of Edward the Confessor (1042-66). At that time the manor belonged to the crown. It was granted by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, earl of Kent, but reverted to the crown. While the date of the erection of the palace is uncertain, it is known that it was a royal residence from 1270 to 1628. "John o' Eltham," Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary, Elizabeth and James I., all resided at the palace. It was there, also, that Edward III. held his parliament, Richard III. entertained the captive king of France, Henry IV. was espoused to Joan of Navarre and Edward IV.'s daughter Bridget was born. After passing through other royal hands, the palace came into the possession of Sir John Shaw. It is from one of the three parks known as the middle park that the "Midle Park Plate" takes its name. The present house retains the old moat and part of the original palace is still standing.

☞We want you to subscribe for the Iowa State Bystander.☜

THE CONVENTION.

Strong Ticket Is Nominated, Meeting the Approval of All.

Intense Interest Shown in Party Welfare and the Campaign Work.

Something About the Able and Popular Men Who Were Nominated for State Offices.

Chairman Weaver Points Out the Duty of Republicans, and Tells How They May Make Sure of Victory.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 6.—The republican state convention held here last week resulted in the nomination of an exceptionally strong ticket. The spirit of the convention throughout was harmonious in spite of the spirited contests that were waged for the various nominations. There was more interest in this convention than in any other in the history of the party in Iowa. Never was such a great crowd gathered together before to attend a state convention. Republicans came for two reasons, to assist their friends who were candidates for state offices and because of the interest in politics generally in this presidential year. Delegates from all parts of the state visited the state headquarters and expressed their interest in the work of the committee, promising to do their part toward securing a perfect organization in their township. After the nominations were made the friends of all the candidates forgot the rivalry which had existed for several months and united in pledging to the ticket their hearty and unreserved support. There are no sore spots and the ticket is one which speaks for itself, requiring no explanation or defense.

William Birney Martin, of Greenfield, Adair county, nominee for secretary of state, was born in Rochester, Windsor county, Vt., March 17, 1846. His ancestors were Scotch and were early pioneers in central Vermont. Mr. Martin came west in 1867, lived two years in Illinois, came to Adair county in 1869 and was a farmer and teacher there four years. In 1873 he was elected county auditor and served four years. Since then he has been in the real estate business. He has been mayor of Greenfield and was a member of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh general assemblies, where he attracted the notice of the state as an advocate of examination of private banks. He is a man of high character and good business ability.

Gilbert S. Gilbertson, of Forest City, nominee for state treasurer, was born in Spring Grove, Houston county, Minn., October 17, 1863. He has a good common school education and took a course in a business college in Janesville, Wis. In the spring of 1879 he came to Worth county, Ia., and there engaged in farming and later in the mercantile business. In 1889 was elected clerk of courts in Winnebago county and held this office until 1896, when he resigned to enter the state senate, where he served four years. He is a prominent banker in Forest City and is interested in numerous business enterprises. He is the owner of the Winnebago Summit. He is universally popular in the state and his nomination was due to his attractive personal traits more than to anything else.

Frank F. Merriam, renominated for auditor of state, is a native of Iowa, born in Delaware county December 22, 1865. The family came to Hopkinton, Delaware county, in 1856. Young Merriam was educated in common schools and in Lennox college, from which institution he graduated in 1888. He earned his own way through college and after his graduation continued to teach school until 1893, when he went into the newspaper business in Hopkinton. In 1895 he was elected member of the house from Delaware county and reelected two years later. During his second session he was chairman of the committee on appropriations and was a member of the examining committee whose work resulted in the state board of control. He has always been very active in politics, having been several times associated with the management of the state campaign. In 1898 he was nominated for auditor of state and elected by a large majority.

David J. Palmer, renominated for railway commissioner, was born in Washington county, Pa., November 15, 1839. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1856, settling in Washington county, which is still his home. They began on a small piece of raw prairie and had all the experiences of pioneers. Col. Palmer served with distinction in the civil war, rising from a private in the Eighth Iowa infantry to lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-fifth Iowa. He was wounded several times and was in many battles. He has been prominent in Iowa politics many years and was a member of the state senate from Henry and Washington counties, elected in 1891 and serving two terms. He resigned in April, 1898, to accept the appointment of railway commissioner tendered him by Gov. Shaw to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. L. Davidson. He was nominated that year and elected by a handsome majority.

Senator Charles W. Mullan, of Waterloo, nominated for attorney general, has been an industrious republican worker in Iowa for many years. He was born in Wayne county, Ill., and came with his parents to Iowa more than 50 years ago, when he was but a little child. He has been in the practice of law in Waterloo since 1870 and is known as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. His ability was demonstrated during his service in the state senate to which he was elected in 1897. He has been city solicitor of Waterloo six years and county attorney of Blackhawk county six years, and is a man of scholarly attainments who will ornament the office he will hold. He also served in the union army during the civil war.

Chancellor Emlin McClain, of the law department of the state university, nominated for judge of the supreme court, is widely known in Iowa and throughout the county as an eminent author of law books and annotator of the code of Iowa. He was born in Salem, O., and is of Quaker descent. He came to Tipton, Cedar county, Ia., in 1855 and for a time was a teacher and to some extent a farmer. His father founded the Iowa City academy. In 1866 Emlin at the age of 15 entered the state university and graduated in the philosophical course in 1871 and a year later took the classical degree and in 1873 graduated from the law department. He was connected with the firm of Gatch, Wright & Runnells in Des Moines, and practiced law in Des Moines until 1881, during which time he prepared McClain's Annotated Statutes of Iowa, which became the standard code. In 1881 he was appointed professor in the law department of the state university, and in 1887 vice chancellor, and in 1890 he became chancellor. Since 1881 he has devoted himself entirely to teaching law and writing law books. His principal works are "Outlines of Criminal Law and Procedure," 1884; "Synopsis of Elementary Law and Law of Personal Property," 1884; "Digest of Iowa Reports," in two volumes, 1887, with third volume in 1898; "Criminal Law," in two volumes, 1897; "Cases of the Law of Carriers," 1893, etc. He was selected to annotate the new code of 1897 and was one of the commissioners who revised the code preparatory for that work. He was a candidate for supreme judge in 1891 and came near being nominated.

EVERY MAN ON DUTY.

Chairman Weaver Says Success Depends Upon What Republicans Do Themselves.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 6.—"The real fight begins this morning," said Chairman H. O. Weaver, of the republican state central committee, as he was preparing this morning to extend his efforts in all directions to promote the success of the ticket nominated. "The ticket nominated is the best that we could have had. It is strong in every respect, and while the contests were spirited and close, those who failed to secure their first choice are well satisfied, because they have all had their second choice. This was a remarkably fortunate feature for such a series of contests and it starts us into the campaign with universal good feeling. I have had assurances from the supporters of the defeated candidates that they need only to be told what is wanted of them during the campaign and they will do their part and even more. The fact is, we never have any sulking among Iowa republicans. The will of the party, once fairly expressed as it was this time, is final and is gracefully accepted by all. We are blessed in this state by a loyal, determined party membership and a wise leadership in all sections, representing all interests, which will now proceed in a united and well-organized attack upon the common enemy.

"We have plenty of work to do in Iowa. I have realized this from the beginning of the year and have made preparations accordingly. The organization is well under way, but it is not complete. This is the first and most necessary thing to secure. We are trying, here at the state headquarters, to get into close personal communication with at least one man, selected by the republicans of every voting precinct in the state for his recognized ability, adaptability and willingness to work for the republican party whenever he is asked to do anything from now until the votes have been counted on the 6th of November. With this army of workers we shall be able to accomplish our purpose, to make the majority for the national and state tickets this year the greatest in all Iowa's splendid record, and to make sure the election of all the congressional candidates by safe majorities.

"Of course no one has any doubt that Iowa will go republican, and this is the chief obstacle we have to contend against. Too many people seem to think there is nothing for us to do this year. It is our business to show them that this is a serious mistake, and we will do it through this great army of local workers. They are the men who win the victories, the strong arm upon which we lean. So we want to hear from them as soon as possible, every one of them, and know that they are all ready for business.

"It is well understood that the democrats intend to make their fight in several of the Iowa congressional districts. They are trying, as they have in previous campaigns, to mislead us as to their point of attack, but we shall know just what they intend to do and shall be well prepared to meet them. I have not the slightest doubt of the election of all our congressmen from Iowa, but my confidence is based upon the activity which I expect will be shown by the republican organization and the republican voters. We never won a victory by sitting down and waiting for it to come to us, relying upon our natural strength to bring it about without well directed effort, and we can't do it this time.

"We never went into a campaign in better shape for united effort, or with more assurance of success, provided we do our duty. But every man must now take his place and do his best until after election, or those who care anything about the promotion of republican principles will have time to indulge in many vain regrets. The best way to make sure of feeling good after election is to leave nothing undone before election that might contribute to the desired result. The man who thinks after election what he might have done, and didn't, to promote the success of his party, has about as disagreeable job of meditation as one can imagine. We are trying to save every Iowa republican from such a fate by finding something for him to do. There will be plenty of chance, as the campaign progresses, for every republican in Iowa to do a share of the party's work, and I want to give notice that the state committee, the county chairmen and the local committeemen will be calling upon them to discharge this duty. They must always be ready when called if they would be satisfied in November.

"This is going to be a lively campaign, simply because we are going to make it so, by giving the people first-class speakers, attractive and convincing educational matter in every form, and the people are beginning to do their part already by organizing republican clubs and marching companies. These clubs will keep things stirred up all through the campaign, and I wish there was at least one in every voting precinct. In fact, it looks as if it might soon come to that. The people are taking a lively interest in the clubs and marching companies everywhere. We are glad to assist them from the state headquarters in every way we can."

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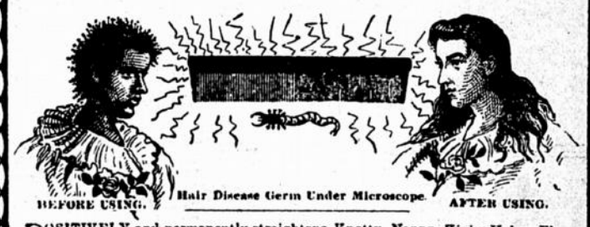

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