

COMPARISONS MADE.

The Death Rate by Disease in the Civil War Exceeds that of this Year.

SHAW GIVES FIGURES.

Iowa's Thirty-Four Infantry Regiments Lost 4.34 Per Cent During Their First Five Months of the Rebellion.

Nearly two months ago there was printed in this paper a communication from A. S. Wilson, of this city, showing that the death rate from disease in the thirteen regiments of hundred days men from Illinois near the close of the civil war was over 24 per cent., while in service very similar and under much the same conditions the death rate from disease in the Fifty second regiment in the recent war, during its first 100 days of camp life, had been only 1 1/2 per cent., showing that, notwithstanding the reports of great fatalities at Camp Thomas, the record could not be regarded as abnormally high.

In a recent speech at Montezuma, Gov. Shaw has made a comparison somewhat similar to that printed by Mr. Wilson in these columns. The governor takes the records of the first five months of service of all the thirty-four infantry regiments contributed by Iowa to suppression of the rebellion, and compares these with the record of the four regiments of this year, which have been about five months in service, taking into account in both cases only the deaths from disease.

While the regiments in the war of the rebellion lost by death 4.34 per cent during their first five months service, the regiments of this year have lost only 1.8 per cent. One regiment in the civil war (the Thirty-fourth) lost 145 by disease alone during the first five months, and another, (the Twenty-ninth) lost 138, while the total loss from disease in all four of the recent regiments has been only 95. Either the Thirty-fourth or Twenty-ninth alone lost over 50 per cent more men than the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second combined—and the four regiments average a membership about one-third larger than either of the two.

Iowa's four regiments of hundred days men lost 100 members from disease during their service averaging 110 days, and they had a total membership of only 3,539. The four regiments of this year have lost 95 members from disease in 155 days service out of a total membership of over 5,300 men. That is to say, if the total membership of the hundred days regiments had been as large as the recent regiments, their total deaths from disease would have been 150, as against a total of 95 for this season; and if the membership and length of service of the hundred days regiments had been the same as the four regiments mustered in last April, their total number of deaths, at the same rate as was suffered, would have been about 225, as against the record of 95 in the recent regiments.—Sioux City Journal.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

What the Flags on the College Indicate. The Weather Foretold.

For the past two weeks the weather forecast has been sent to the Normal school and displayed by a system of flags. So far every change of temperature either for colder or warmer has been accurately foretold and the matter of cloudy days or rain is also quite generally correct. The telegrams are sent direct from Chicago and are received about ten o'clock. The flags indicate what the weather will be for the following twenty-four hours.

There may be some who are not familiar with the flags in use. The system is the same throughout the United States, and the flags at the college are the property of the government, only loaned for use at that station. Their use is explained in the dictionary, but is so simple it can readily be remembered. The black triangular flag indicates whether it will be warmer or colder. The white flag indicates clear weather. The half white and half blue indicates cloudy weather liable to be showery. The blue flag indicates a rain or snow storm. There is also a red flag which is to be displayed in case of a blizzard or cyclone. The above constitute all that are in use for weather signalling.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Next Friday occurs the Dow City vs High School foot ball game. Let everybody turn out.

The next programme will be held on Wednesday the 2d, instead of on Thanksgiving day as stated in the last issue. All are invited to attend this programme.

The teachers left for Omaha this morning. They will visit the Omaha schools today and attend a meeting of the North Western Teachers Association held at Council Bluffs to-morrow.

Following is a list of Mr. Schuler's pupils who have formed a chorus for their Thanksgiving program. The chorus is under the leadership of Gertrude Ilen Fritz, and they sing the song "My Own Dear Fatherland" very nicely. Sopranos—Hazel Laub, Raymond Conner, Retta Van Ness, Edith McCormick. Alto—Stewart Scriver, Gertrude Ingen Fritz, Warren Romans, John Retman, Peter Henderson.

HOW TO MARK BALLOTS.

The text of the statute on "How to Mark the Ballot" is as follows: Sec. 1120. Ballots marked as first provided in the preceding section (when the circle is left unmarked) shall be counted for the candidate designated by the marks in the squares. When a circle is marked, the ballot shall be counted for all the names upon the ticket beneath said circle. The marking of a cross in the square of another ticket than the one marked in the circle shall not affect the validity of the ballot, except as to the office for which the person opposite whose name such cross was made is a candidate, and as to that office the vote shall not be counted. When more than one circle is marked, the ballot shall be rejected. When only one candidate for any office is to be elected, if the voter marks in squares opposite the names of more than one candidate therefor, such vote shall not be counted for such office, whether the circle is marked or not. When two or more officers of the same kind are to be elected, if more squares

TO COMMITTEEMEN.

Take the Responsibility Upon Yourself and GET ALL THE VOTES OUT

Help Swell the Republican Vote by Getting Your Neighbor to the Polls as it is Very Necessary. Will you not take the responsibility of seeing that every republican voter gets to the polls on election day? It is very necessary that a full vote be cast. We have a large majority to overcome, but if the committeemen will make it a point to get republicans out to vote, that large majority will be greatly reduced. Tell your neighbor and in turn have him tell his neighbor to go to the polls. Editor C. C. Vail was a very pleasant caller at this office today. He is making a good local paper of the Observer and we wish him continued success.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Crawford County Sunday School Association will hold its annual convention on Wednesday, Nov. 9, in the Presbyterian church, Denison, when the following program will be carried out: WEDNESDAY MORNING. 9 a. m. Song and Prayer Service led by..... E. S. Plimpton 9:30 a. m. Words of Welcome by..... President Martyn Response by..... Rev. W. Pinkerton of Vail. 10:00 a. m. Roll call. Response by delegates and visitors. "Why am I Here." 10:30 a. m. Organized S. S. work—"What, Why?" Sec'y State S. S. Ass'n. 11:00 a. m. Principles of teaching..... Miss Mary Barnes of Des Moines, State Field Worker. 11:30 a. m. Report from county officers and delegates from the Sunday Schools. Appointment of committees. Adjournment. AFTERNOON SESSION. 2:00 p. m. Promise and Praise meeting led by..... Rev. Tweed of Manila. 2:15. How to reach our non-English speaking population with the S. S. and the Gospel.....

SPAIN WILL NOT AGREE.

Generally Accepted View at Paris That United States' Terms Will Be Rejected.

MAY PRESENT A COUNTER PROPOSITION

Newspaper of Paris Approves the Speech of Senator Hoar Against the So-Called Policy of American Expansion—Figaro Thinks Negotiations Have Reached Crisis. Paris, Nov. 3.—The generally accepted view here of the peace negotiations is that the Spaniards will not agree to the proposition submitted by the Americans to take the Philippine islands and to reimburse Spain the money spent upon permanent improvements in those islands. But there is a conflict of opinion as to whether the Spanish commissioners Friday will present a counter proposition. This matter, it is added, was undecided at two o'clock Thursday afternoon. Approve of Hoar's Speech. Paris, Nov. 3.—The Echo de Paris expresses strong approval of the speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., by Senator Hoar, in which he denounced the so-called policy of American extension. The paper mentioned quotes the speech fully and remarks that all American political men "apparently do not agree with the policy of conquest." The Figaro says: "The peace negotiations have reached a very critical point. Up to yesterday the Spanish delegates had received no definite instructions from Madrid. Will the Spanish government accept the American proposition? We doubt it." The Petit Bleu remarks: "One must admit, in looking beneath the surface, that the late war has completely changed the American character. Outside of being merely anxious for commercial supremacy and playing a small political part, save regarding the South American republics, the United States felt no desire to interfere in European politics. But everything changes very suddenly. After the success against Spain, the American government felt itself capable of taking part in European politics, and advances of great Britain showed the American ministers they could speak up. This popular feeling has induced the American government to demand the whole of the archipelago, when at the outset a part of the Philippines was all that was demanded. The Weak Point. "This new demand exceeds a war indemnity, and this is the weak point which American diplomacy has encountered. The Spanish government is at the end of its resources, and, hopeless as it is for an attempt to master the insurrection in the Philippine islands, even if they were handed over to her to-morrow, it is evident that if, instead of using the word 'abandonment,' 'cession' against a cash indemnity is spoken of, the Spanish and American delegates may come to terms. "The American delegates have made several offers, and have at the present time proposed the sum of \$40,000,000. The Spaniards want more, and have demanded \$100,000,000. "The Spanish delegates, for whose sad condition one must feel pity, had for a moment the illusion that Europe would intervene and defend the interests of Spain. They must have lost this illusion by now. American diplomacy has played its part with great cleverness, and has from the outset gained an extraordinary position. At the present moment the United States is taking advantage of the hatred against England which is growing upon the continent, and offers its neutrality if Europe will leave the United States a free hand with Spain. "Besides, Europe really has no interest to interfere. The various European governments foresee what will inevitably come if the United States restores the Philippine islands to Spain. As soon as Spain had proved her inability to quash the revolt, Germany would offer her interested assistance, and immediately the covetousness of French, English and Russian diplomacy would provoke international intervention which would raise a quarrel of exceptional gravity. "At the present moment, it is because something of the sort might happen that the attitude of Europe in general towards the Spaniards and Americans is as follows: "Come to some agreement about the price of the Philippines, make concessions on either side; but, whatever you do, be quick about it. There are plenty of troubles floating around just now upon the political horizon without a prolongation of these dangerous negotiations of yours." Duties Payable in Gold. Porto Plata, Nov. 3.—In an interview President Heurieux says it has been arranged that export duties are payable in gold coin. He also announces that the national bank will be reorganized and will issue certificates redeemable in gold. This is regarded as assuring stability for the rates of exchange. A Steel Bird's Nest. In the natural history museum at Soleure, in Switzerland, may be seen a bird's nest made wholly of steel wire. There is at Soleure a considerable number of watchmakers, and in their yards are pieces of cast-off or broken watch-springs. This debris a bird thought proper to use for the construction of its nest. One day a watchmaker observed in a tree in his yard a very queer-looking nest. He examined it closely, and saw that it had been made entirely out of watch springs. It was more than a decimeter (2-5 in.) wide and was perfectly adapted to its object. When the brood had been raised the nest was taken down and given to the museum, where it is a striking example of the adaptiveness of birds in taking advantage of circumstances in building their nests.—Cosmos. Mrs. DeVore, whom we spoke of in a previous issue as a missionary returned from Alaska, delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian church on last Tuesday evening to a good sized audience. In the course of her remarks she spoke of the modes of living of the savages in Alaska, and when once taught they were very eager to learn more. She also told of their manner of dress, saying when they put on new clothing it was not removed until worn out. The audience was well pleased with her lecture.

C. H. SUMMERS DEAD.

Chief Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Passes Away at San Francisco. San Francisco, Nov. 3.—C. H. Summers, chief electrician of the Western Union Telegraph company at Chicago, was suddenly seized with heart failure at a late hour while walking with a friend. He was carried to 220 O'Farrell street, where he expired a few moments later. He was well-known throughout the country and was on this coast on a trip combining business and pleasure. Charles H. Summers was the chief electrician of the western division of the Western Union Telegraph company, located at Chicago, and was a native of Kentucky. He entered the telegraph service in 1854 as an operator on the old Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph line. Long experience with the telegraph company had made Mr. Summers a veritable telegraph encyclopedia. He had traveled over and inspected the telegraph company's lines so often that he carried a map of the great system of lines and offices in his mind, and this familiarity enables him to decide at once upon all matters referred to his department. Mr. Summers had some rare experiences in the line of duty. He was once blown up on a steambot on the Ohio river, captured by the confederates, shot by the Mexicans on the Texas border, blown up in an underground manhole in the streets of Chicago, but to the end he kept attending to business as usual. McClure's Magazine for November. In timeliness, variety, and positiveness of quality and interest the November number of McClure's must be pronounced a rare magazine. A character sketch of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt presents, in its full picturesqueness, the personality of one of the most independent, original and forceful of living Americans. "The Inner History of Admiral Sampson's Campaign," related mainly in hitherto unpublished official despatches, gives for the first time the full and true story of the hiding and securing of Cervera's fleet. "A True Story of the Fire patrol," and Mr. E. A. FitzGerald's account of his own experiences in leading a party for the first time in human record to the tops of the two highest mountain peaks in the Western Hemisphere, and perhaps the highest ever climbed, exhibit human power and endurance in their strongest and most heroic manifestation. And Mr. H. J. W. Dam's portrayal of "The Mystery of Vesuvius," as it was exhibited to him in his own recent explorations of the volcano, gives a sense of the profundity and mightiness of the great earth dragon not to be had from any other writing on the subject. Then there are three or four very short stories—one by Stephen Crane that shows him to great advantage in an entirely new field. The pictures of the number are notable also—illustrating the several articles with singular truth and spirit, and so contributing interest as well as beauty. THE S. S. MCCLURE CO., 141 East 25th Street, New York City, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, Nov. 3. FLOUR—Fair demand and steady. WHEAT—Unsettled. December, 65 1/2 @ 67; May, 67 1/2 @ 69. CORN—Easy. Cash, 32 1/2 @ 34; December, 32 1/2 @ 33; May, 33 1/2 @ 34. OATS—Higher. No. 2 cash, 24; December, 23 1/2 @ 24; May, 24 1/2 @ 25. RYE—Not so much doing and easy. No. 2 cash, 52 1/2 @ 54; No. 3, 51 1/2 @ 52; May, 51 1/2 @ 53. BARLEY—Very strong at late advanced prices. Poor quality Barley, 34 @ 35; feed, 35 1/2 @ 37; low grade malting, 38 @ 39; fair to good, 39 @ 42; and choice to fancy, 44 @ 50. PORK, LARD AND RIBS—Steady. January pork at \$9.00 @ 9.10; January lard, at \$4.80 @ 4.92; January ribs at \$4.52 1/2 @ 4.67 1/2. POTATOES—Market easier. Burbanks, 22 @ 24; Hebrons, Empire State and Peerless, 20 @ 22; Rose, Kings and Early Ohio, 20 @ 21. EGGS—Market notably steady to firm. Strictly fresh eggs salable at 15c, and re-candled stock, new cases included, about 13c. BUTTER—Quiet and easier. Extras, 21 @ 21 1/2; dairies, 12 1/2 @ 13c. LIVE POULTRY—Market very dull and weaker. Turkey, 7 @ 8; Chickens, 4 @ 5; Ducks, 6 @ 6 1/2 per pound; Geese, \$3.00 @ 3.25 per dozen. New York, Nov. 3. BUTTER—Firm. Western creamery, 15 @ 23c; Elgins, 23c; factory, 11 1/2 @ 14 1/2c. CHEESE—Steady. Large, white, 8 1/2c; small white, 9 @ 9 1/2c; large colored, 8 1/2c; small colored, 9 @ 9 1/2c. EGGS—Firm. Western, 11c. Live Stock. Chicago, Nov. 3. HOGS—Market rather slow and feeling easy. Prices a shade lower. Sales ranged at \$2.50 @ 2.40 for pigs; \$3.20 @ 3.24 for light; \$3.20 @ 3.35 for rough packing; \$3.30 @ 3.70 for mixed, and \$3.35 @ 3.70 for heavy packing and shipping lots. CATTLE—Market was rather slow. Feeding steady. Prices were unchanged. Quotations ranged at \$3.55 @ 3.75 for choice to extra Steers; \$4.75 @ 5.30 for good to choice do.; \$4.60 @ 5.05 for fair to good; \$4.10 @ 4.75 for common to medium do.; \$4.00 @ 4.45 for Butcher's Steers; \$4.00 @ 4.30 for fed Western Steers; \$2.90 @ 3.40 for Stockers; \$4.00 @ 4.50 for Feeders; \$1.75 @ 1.90 for Cows; \$2.00 @ 2.60 for Heifers; \$2.50 @ 4.25 for Bulls, Oxen and Stags; \$2.80 @ 4.15 for Texas Steers; \$3.50 @ 4.55 for Grass Western Steers; \$2.75 @ 3.10 for Western Cows and Heifers, and \$4.00 @ 7.25 for Veal Calves.

W. E. FISHEL, Republican Nominee for County Clerk.

A. F. KADDOCH, Republican Nominee for County Auditor.

J. L. AINSWORTH, Republican Nominee for County Recorder.

W. McLENNAN, Republican Nominee for Co. Attorney.

Will Soon Run in Full.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 3.—While the resumption of window glass factories scheduled for Wednesday night was not as general as expected, a good start was made and the manufacturers expect the split in the ranks of the blowers and gatherers to result in a resumption in full before the end of the week.

Visited by Fire.

New York, Nov. 3.—The works of the National Starch company at Glen Cove, L. I., were visited by a disastrous fire Thursday. The volunteer fire departments from Glen Cove and surrounding places were unable to check the flames. The loss will amount to about \$200,000.

Dies of Appendicitis.

New York, Nov. 3.—H. Rockwood-Hewitt, widely known in theatrical circles all over the country as H. Rockwood, Mr. Charles Frohman's general business manager, died from appendicitis at the San Remo.

Freight Depot Burned.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 3.—The Choctaw freight depot at Oklahoma City burned at one a. m.

F. C. Winton of Sioux Rapids Missionary S. S. Union.

2:45. The Qualifications of a S. S. teacher by..... J. C. Preston. Access 10 minutes. 3:00. The Church and the Sunday School, their relationship—discussed, opened by Rev. Allen of Manila. 3:30. Business session. Report of committees and election of officers. 4:10. The Children's Half-Hour, by..... Miss Mary Barnes, of Des Moines. Sunday school children specially invited. EVENING SESSION. 7:30. Song Service, led by..... Prof. Van Ness 8:00. Address—..... 8:45. Address—"Development"..... Miss Mary Barnes, of Des Moines. Collection for expense. Closing song. Benediction. The above program will be interspersed with music and song.

Transport St. Paul Arrives.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The United States transport steamer St. Paul arrived here, 37 days from Manila. She brought four prisoners from the United States steamer Charleston, who will serve their sentences at Mare Island.