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AMERICANS ADVANCE.

Camp For the Night Near Filipino Stronghold.

FIGHTING CLOSE TO MANILA.

Insurgents Open Fire on American Forces Near La Loma Church, Four Miles From Heart of the City, and Are Driven Off With Artillery.

MANILA, Oct. 10.—Yesterday afternoon a body of insurgents was seen near La Loma church, four miles from the heart of Manila. They opened fire, the bullets falling among the tents of the Twenty-fifth infantry. The Americans manned the trenches and replied at a range of 1,300 yards. The insurgents volleyed and the Americans used their artillery. The fight lasted an hour, after which the insurgents retreated. One American was wounded.

General Schwan's column, consisting of the Thirteenth infantry, a battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, two troops of cavalry, Captain Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery and Lowe's scouts, continued the advance yesterday toward San Francisco de Malabon, meeting with little resistance and suffering no casualties. The enemy fell back steadily. The American camp is within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, the stronghold of the insurgents in the province of Cavite, where the Filipinos are said to number 5,000.

During the march from Novleta to Rosario only a few shots were fired. This large coast town was literally filled with white flags. The Americans captured 200 or 300 men, many of the Filipinos changing their clothing for white costumes. The bay of Rosario was filled with hundreds of boats, in which the people had spent an exciting night.

Cartor Pays the Fine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Oberlin M. Cartor has paid the fine of \$5,000 imposed by the court martial. His check for that amount was sent to United States District Attorney Burnett. Mr. Rose, of Cartor's counsel, has been called to Savannah and Judge Lacombe has therefore extended the time for submission of briefs on habeas corpus proceedings until next Saturday. The writ was obtained by Mr. Rose in an endeavor to save his client from the additional punishment of five years at Fort Leavenworth.

Night and Day Work at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 10.—The sugar factory is now working 250 men in two shifts of twelve hours each, there being no shutdown from the time the first beet is sliced until the last grain of sugar runs out of the granulator.

Last week the average consumption of raw material was about 350 tons each twenty-four hours, from which there were produced daily from 600 to 700 bags of fine sugar as was ever put on the market. The factory is sold ahead of its output.

Steamer Pekin Sighted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The steamer City of Pekin, from Hong Kong, has been sighted. On board the Pekin is Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who will be rushed to his home on a special train as soon as he is permitted to land from the steamer. He will be conveyed to Oakland on a special tug boat and his special train will leave the pier as soon as the roadway is clear. The Pekin is overdue four days.

Dewey Goes to Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Admiral Dewey and party of friends left last night over the Pennsylvania railroad for Vermont, where the admiral is to be the guest of W. Seward Webb. The party, which occupied a special train, included in addition to the admiral, Lieutenants Caldwell and Brumby, Dr. Webb, Governor Smith of Vermont, his son and his Chinese servant.

Brooklyn to Sail in Two Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The repairs to the Brooklyn will be done at the Norfolk navy yard at once, instead of at New York. This order has been made to save time and it is expected that the ship will be able to clear for Manila directly from Norfolk inside of two days.

Transport Newport Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The United States transport Newport arrived last night, 83 days from Manila. She has 465 members of the volunteer signal corps aboard and 13 civilians. The Newport will not be docked until after her inspection by the quarantine officers.

MAKING TROUBLE IN SAMOA

Indications that Natives Are Preparing for Renewal of the Strife.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Some apprehension is felt in official circles over the condition of affairs prevailing in Samoa. The state department is without complete advices from Consul General Osborne regarding the situation, but sufficient is known to make the authorities understand that the natives are again plotting. It is not believed, however, that there will be a return of the fighting which occurred last April, unless there has been a heavy importation of arms, which is expressly forbidden by the provisions of the Berlin treaty.

The charge is renewed that Germans in the islands are spreading dissatisfaction among the natives and it would not be surprising if certain of these men are plotting again with Mataafa, who has remained in Samoa. The three governments have not yet formally adopted the recommendation of the high joint commission which investigated the Samoan question, nor are negotiations looking to this end likely to be set on foot until the return of Secretary Hay.

MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

New York Police Looking Up Clues to a Ghastly Murder.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The mystery surrounding the identity of the mutilated woman, portions of whose body were found in West Seventeenth street and in the North river on Saturday, is still unsolved. Several men and women have positively identified the dismembered portions of the body which are still at the morgue, but so far those identifications have been without results. Dr. Albert F. Weston, coroner's physician, is firmly convinced that the case is a repetition of the famous Whitechapel murders of London. The body of the victim was mutilated in identically the same manner as were the unfortunates in the London crimes, certain organs being missing from the portions found.

Business Houses Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10.—The business part of Sheffield, a manufacturing section of this city, was visited by fire. Seven buildings were destroyed and a dozen firms sustained losses, the aggregate exceeding \$10,000. While within the city limits, Sheffield has no fire protection, and by the time the fire department reached there from the city the flames had secured considerable headway.

Murder at a Dance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—While the floor of Aurora Turner hall was thronged with dancers late last night Dominic Peterantonio, an Italian, shot and killed Pasquale Zaccanido. The dancers made a rush for the murderer and the police say that violence probably would have been done had not three patrolmen with drawn revolvers forced the crowd back.

Tennessee Soldiers Sail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A cablegram to the war department from General Otis states that the transport Indiana sailed from Manila yesterday with 43 officers and 619 men of the Tennessee regiment. The regiment left no sick. The Indiana also brings 100 general prisoners.

Victor Hod Carriers Strike.

VICTOR, O., Oct. 10.—The Hod Carriers union declared a strike yesterday, and in consequence the work of rebuilding the burned district is stopped. The men who have been receiving \$3 and \$3.50 per day of eight hours demand \$8.50 and \$4. About 300 men are involved.

Gloomy Outlook in India.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, telegraphs that no further rains have fallen in India and that the weather is prejudicial to the standing crops and the cold season to sowing. According to the viceroy's dispatch the agricultural outlook shows no improvement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Captain C. H. Rockwell, at present captain of the Norfolk navy yard, was ordered to command the Chicago, which will be Admiral Schley's flagship on the South Atlantic station. The detail was made at Captain Rockwell's request.

Southerly Winds For Racers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The weather bureau last night gave out the following: There is every indication that the yacht race Tuesday will be favored by southerly winds, which will freshen during the afternoon.

Fever Still Raging at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reports to the marine hospital service say that there were twenty-eight new cases of yellow fever at Key West yesterday and three deaths.

CORNERSTONE IS LAID

Ceremonies on the Site of Chicago's New Building.

THREE NATIONS AT THE BANQUET

Largest Gathering Ever Assembled in Chicago's Auditorium—Imposing Pageant of Military and Civic Societies. Streets Packed by a Great Throng.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Surrounded by men who guide the diplomatic relations of three governments and in the presence of thousands of spectators President William McKinley yesterday formally laid the cornerstone of the magnificent new federal building of Chicago. The event was the crowning feature of the week's celebration marking the annual observance of Chicago day. Long before the hour set for the ceremonies the streets surrounding the block on which the steel skeleton of the new building stands were packed from curb to curb with pushing, jostling people, anxious to get a glimpse of the nation's president and the distinguished visitors from other countries. In front of the Union League club building reviewing stands had been erected for the accommodation of the distinguished visitors, including Vice President Mariscal and party of Mexico, Premier Laurier of Canada and other notables of that country, members of President McKinley's cabinet and the diplomatic corps at Washington, senators and congressmen and other invited guests, and when President McKinley threw the first trowelful of mortar under the uplifted block of limestone and pronounced the cornerstone set one of the most notable gatherings ever in Chicago looked on.

President McKinley was introduced by Secretary Gage and as the president stepped forward to receive the trowel from the hands of Architect Henry Ives Cobb the crowds burst forth into cheer after cheer, the applause not ceasing until the president raised his hand. The president then stepped to the side of the uplifted mass of Illinois limestone and, taking a trowelful of mortar from the board, he threw it on the base of the stone. As he did so a band stationed in the reviewing stand played the "Star Spangled Banner" and as the notes of the national anthem were heard the crowd again broke into cheers, the noise almost drowning the music. President McKinley then pronounced the stone set and resumed his seat as the workmen settled the stone in its place.

Monster Parade.

The military, naval and civic parade was reviewed by President McKinley and other distinguished guests of the city of Chicago. The day was fine and the line of march was jammed with spectators, windows, roofs and every available space where a foothold could be secured being occupied. The parade began to form as the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the federal building were being concluded. Nine divisions, comprising uniformed bodies and trade organizations, passed in review.

Two Escorts for McKinley.

During the parade difficulty arose over the fact that two escorts were provided for the president, one being troop A, of the First cavalry, I. N. G., and the other the U. S. Grant post of the G. A. R. At the outset the cavalry men closed in around the presidential party's carriages, forming a complete cordon about them. At Twentieth street and Michigan avenue the Grand Army men came into line and began to form inside the square made by the troops. As this was against the orders that had been issued by General Bentley, the chief marshal of the line, J. O. Wilson of the cavalry troop objected to it very strongly. The veterans, however, believing that they had the right of way, pushed aside the horses and attempted to get ahead of the riders. The latter were reluctant to give up their position of honor and spurred on their horses. The result was that both of the parties struggled to get the front. Captain Wilson at this juncture ordered his men to go to the rear while he found General Bentley and stated his position to him. General Bentley agreed that the cavalry men should have the coveted place on the ground that they were a guard and not an honorary escort. The veterans thereupon gave way.

Banquet at the Auditorium.

Chicago's great Auditorium, which has been the scene of so many notable events, never held a greater gathering than last night, when the Chicago day banquet was held within its walls under the auspices of the Fall Festival committee. The material part of the banquet occupied two hours and it was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Stone rapped for order and introduced the president as the first speaker. Following the address of the president, which was received with every manifestation of enthusiastic approval, Mr. Stone introduced Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada.

Perhaps during the entire evening there were no sentiments more rapturously applauded, more enthusiastically received than in Premier Laurier's address when he said: "There are no two nations on the face of the globe as united as Great Britain and America, nor any comity of blood—and blood will tell—as that which flows between the

English speaking people on this side of the great Atlantic." The audience rose to its feet and cheered and cheered again, while the premier, unable to proceed, smiled and bowed his thanks for the appreciation of the sentiment.

The hearty welcome extended to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was repeated when the next speaker, Vice President Mariscal of Mexico, rose.

General Anderson was the last speaker on the regular program and after the conclusion of his speech short addresses were made by General Wesley Merritt and others.

Congressman Burkett Is Better.

LINCOLN, Oct. 10.—Dr. Holyoke, the physician in attendance upon Congressman Burkett, said at noon that the patient was resting better, and he thought was better than last night. No operation has been decided upon yet, and the physician said that the conditions were not such as to lead to the conclusion that an operation was necessary.

Over to Meet Fifty-first Iowa.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.—The party of Iowans which is to welcome the Fifty-first Iowa home to America will be off for San Francisco tomorrow morning at 8:30 over the Rock Island road. The party will have its own sleeper from Des Moines to San Francisco, and will pick up some of its members at Council Bluffs.

Mason City Carnival Closed.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 9.—Saturday closed the most successful street carnival yet held in the state. The attendance reached at least 40,000. The city was full and running over. The floral parade was repeated and was beautiful. The traveling men had the day, and their parade was one of the best events of the carnival. Financially it was a big success, every reward being paid.

Employing Printers Meet.

DES MOINES, Oct. 7.—The employing printers of the state met here yesterday and organized for mutual protection. Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids and all the large towns were represented. In the afternoon the printers were taken for a carriage ride around town and last evening were tendered a banquet at the Savery. There was a meeting of the state press today.

Burglars Visit Altoona, Ia.

ALTOONA, Ia., Oct. 7.—Last night burglars pried the front door off of Shafer's drug store and burglarized the safe by pounding the lock off and jolting the bolts out with a sledge. The inner door was blown off and the safe completely wrecked by a tremendous explosion, which played havoc with the building and stock. The safe contained \$400 worth of jewelry and \$330 in money and checks. Of this amount \$300 was cash. The loss is estimated at \$1,000.

IOWA TROOPS TO SUE STATE

Insist that Under Code State Must Pay for Entire Term of Service.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.—State officers announce that a test case will probably be brought against the state of Iowa on behalf of the four regiments of Iowa troops which entered the Spanish war. The military men insist that under the state military code the state must pay them for their entire term of service, whether or not the federal government does the same.

If suit is brought and this position sustained, it would cost the state about \$1,000,000 to make the payment.

CLARION FIRMS BURN OUT.

Fire Starting in an Oil House Sweeps Four of the Town's Biggest Buildings.

FORT DODGE, Oct. 6.—A disastrous fire, in which four of the principal business buildings were burned, occurred at Clarion yesterday. The fire originated about 4 o'clock and was supposed to have started in the front of Johnson's oil house.

Before the fire was brought under control the buildings and stocks of McCoy & Nagle, general store, Harrington & Rodgers, hardware; A. M. Johnson, groceries, and a tailoring stock were destroyed. The loss to McCoy & Nagle was \$11,000 to \$12,000; insurance \$6,000. Harrington & Rodgers' loss \$3,500; fully insured. A. M. Johnson's loss \$3,500; insurance \$1,700. The total loss will probably amount to about \$35,000.

OPEN IOWA FIGHT.

Republicans Begin Speaking Campaign in All But Two Districts.

DES MOINES, Oct. 9.—The Republican campaign in Iowa opened Saturday in all of the congressional districts except the Eleventh and First. In the latter Dolliver's meeting at Mount Pleasant was postponed out of respect for the memory of ex-Senator Harlan. No meeting was arranged for the Eleventh district at this time. Meetings were held as follows: Senator Allison at Marion, Hon. A. B. Cummins at Charles City, Senator Gear at West Liberty, Congressman Henderson at Waterloo, J. C. Burrows also spoke; Congressman Lacey and Hon. George D. Perkins at Grinnell, Congressman Hull at Indianola, Hon. Charles B. Landis at Indiansia, Des Moines, Congressman McPherson and Hepburn at Shenandoah, Governor Shaw and Secretary of State Dobson at Jefferson, Treasurer of State John Herriott at Stuart. The keynote was support of the president's Philippine policy and enactment by congress of a gold standard law.

OPEN THE CAMPAIGN.

Iowa Republican Leaders Make Speeches.

MEETINGS IN THE DISTRICTS.

They Do Not Fear to Tackle the Question of the Trusts.

FACTS ABOUT STATE ISSUES.

Republicans Defend the Administration and Indorse McKinley and His Conduct of the Philippine War—Iowa Out of Debt and Her Rate of State Tax Being Reduced—Senators Gear and Allison, Gov. Shaw and Other State Officers and Congressmen Begin the Campaign.

The speaking campaign in behalf of the Republicans was opened in the various districts of the state last Saturday. The meetings were all of them well attended and very successful. The speakers were listened to with the closest attention and their utterances received frequent applause. On account of the death of Hon. James Harlan the meeting of the First district, which was to have been held at Mount Pleasant, was declared off, the committee feeling that it was proper to take such action in view of the respect due the grand old man who has passed away. The other meetings were held as arranged for.

Senator Gear at West Liberty.

The meeting in the Second district was held at West Liberty and the speaker was Senator Gear. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd and his speech was one of the best expositions of the present condition of affairs, especially with reference to Iowa, that will be heard during the campaign. At the outset he called attention to the fact that the amount of gold imported into this country during the past fiscal year was largely in excess of that exported, while a larger amount of silver had been exported than was imported.

Referring to the condition of things in Iowa the senator said that on June 30, 1897, there were on deposit in the savings banks and state banks of Iowa \$59,336,458.62. On June 30, 1899, these deposits amounted to \$77,405,668.16. Wages have also advanced during this time, shops in the state are working overtime and work is plenty. Those who are under the necessity of borrowing money can get it on bonds or mortgages at the low rate of 5 per cent, a less rate than ever before.

The state taxation of all property in Iowa in 1898 was \$1,753,180, and this year it was \$1,528,590, or a decrease of \$224,590 from last year. The assessed valuation of the property of the state is \$20,000,000 less than last year, while the rate of taxation was reduced from 3.2 mills in 1898 to 2.9 in 1899. In the meantime the state debt has been paid and the state treasury has on hand over \$400,000.

The senator said that in his opinion an examination of the expenses of the state between the administrations of Governors Larrabee and Boies would show that the increase of expenditures was larger in the administration of Gov. Boies than during that of any Republican chief executive. The Democrats charge that the corporations are not paying their just portion of the taxes. The facts are that while the real and personal property of the state is assessed \$20,000,000 less this year than last, the railways, telegraph and telephone companies pay on \$400,000 more. This shows the fallacy of the Democratic charge.

The senator then took up the discussion of the affairs of the nation and showed how prosperity had come to every line of industry under Republican rule.

Senator Allison at Marion.

Senator Allison was the speaker at the meeting at Marion. After congratulating the people on the state of Iowa having been brought out of debt and heartily indorsing the Republican ticket, he denied the statement of Fred White that there was any attempt at an alliance with England or any disposition to pick a quarrel with Germany. He then spoke at length on the money question, saying that the purpose of the party is to maintain our sound monetary system and that the strengthened and invigorated until it would be impossible for any secretary of the treasury or any president of his own fiat and without positive affirmative legislation of congress to force upon the people the depreciated standard of silver money.

In regard to the trusts he said the Republican party would not hesitate to deal with them honestly and justly.

In regard to the Philippine insurrection he said: "Congress has the power and the responsibility. It cannot act until the islands are pacified and the rebellion suppressed. And then with deliberation and care, after full investigation and knowledge, I feel sure wise legislation will follow suited to the situation. My own view at present is that we ought to legislate for this people with a general purpose akin to that which Great Britain has adopted towards her most enlightened colonies, giving them a local government under their own control—as far as possible—and a local system of taxation, internal and external, suited to their condition and needs from time to time."

Colonel Henderson at Waterloo.

Colonel Henderson and Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, spoke at Waterloo. Colonel Henderson called attention to the fact that every prediction made by Bryan in 1896 failed. Money has gone down in value while the price of labor, of wheat, of corn, cattle and other products have gone up. Yet in the face of this the Democrats reaffirm the Chicago platform and Mr. Bryan is today as good as nominated for president in 1900.

On the trusts Col. Henderson said: "I believe that the congress has gone as far or nearly as far as it is possible for it to go, except possibly to enlarge and extend its work. I think it would be much better to have federal legislation so that the treatment of these combinations might be uniform throughout the nation than to have the peculiar views of each state crystallized into law for the treatment of combinations. But to reach this by federal legislation more power must be given to congress than I am able to find in the constitution of the United States. I believe that congress will ultimately act on this matter for the protection of the people, and I believe that the several states would promptly ratify a constitutional amendment looking to the accomplishment of this important end."

The speaker referred at length to the Spanish war and went into the official records in detail and in conclusion said:

"Without violating the traditions of the fathers responsibilities are upon us; opportunities are with us, and it only remains to be seen whether we will fall our country in meeting these grand opportunities, when in doing so we will not only bless our own people but carry blessings to other lands. Let us not run from the higher command which orders us to aid in the civilization and advancement of other parts of the world, and above all let us not run from an unfriendly gun. Let us never for one moment contemplate the disgrace of the American republic by admitting that we are incapable with all our vast power of sending our civilization to territories blessed by the American flag."

Gov. Shaw at Jefferson.

Governor Shaw was the speaker at Jefferson. He devoted considerable time to the consideration of the trust question and said:

"Personally I believe very much can be accomplished through methods which have been quite generally approved, that of publicity. If the different states would provide that corporations organized within their confines should make a report of the original expenditure of their capital, so as to reveal the fact whether it was watered or not, and make reports at stated times concerning their business and profits, as banks are required to do, I believe it would go far toward curbing the evil. For instance if a corporation were paying 10 per cent. dividends it would invite competition and with plenty of money there would be no difficulty in organizing a competing corporation."

Such a bill should contain certain points, as follows: It must permit the organization of laborers into unions for the purpose of advancing the price of labor; but it must prohibit the consumers of labor from organizing to advance the price of the products of labor. It must permit the southern planters and the northern wheat growers to organize to limit the output of cotton and wheat, so as to avoid excessive production, but it must prohibit the manufacturers of cotton goods and flour from combining to limit the output of their plants.

He spoke at length on the Philippine question and said he had no more sympathy with those who wanted to see our forces in the islands defeated than he had with those who called the boys in blue "Lincoln hirelings."

A. B. Cummins at Charles City.

Mr. Cummins opened his address with a hearty indorsement of the resolution adopted by the last general assembly for a constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections. Of Fred White the speaker said he believed him to be an honest man, but disqualified for any office, state or national, because he misconceives national character, national needs, national growth, and indeed fails to comprehend what a nation is and how it can survive. "His views upon public affairs," continued Mr. Cummins, "are so cramped and distorted, so narrow and short-sighted, that it would be a crime to assign to him the leadership of the magnificent state that marches along in the forefront of the national column."

Mr. Cummins then gave an eloquent tribute to the battleship Iowa at the battle of Santiago, and added that while the heart of every person in Iowa thrilled when it was known that the Iowa had the place of honor in that final encounter of the war, there was one man who should have sat silent and alone at that glad hour. That man was Fred E. White who in the Fifty-second congress at every opportunity voted against the appropriations for the building of the Iowa and the Brooklyn. The speaker did not feel frightened over the Democratic charge that we are violating the constitution and the principles of the declaration of independence, because the Democrats have continually charged us with violation of the constitution, and besides the Democrats are poor expounders of that document. The Democrats have constructed a Trojan horse which they have labeled "The Philippines" and on which they hope to ride into power, but inside that horse are the true soldiers of Democracy, whose war cry is the free coinage of silver. The speaker then referred at length to the money question and followed with a strong presentation of the true facts concerning the Philippines. He also spoke of the trusts and after a careful discussion of them said that while it was the duty of all to carefully ponder upon this manifestation of commercial life he had nothing but indignation and contempt for the man who attempts to make the subject a partisan one.

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