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Is ready at the old stand to furnish patrons with the best of clear ice and the promptest service.

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On Short Notice.

SECOND HAND WHEELS

For Sale or Rent.

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CUT FLOWERS.

Ten Large Greenhouses Devoted to cut flowers and plants. We are the largest growers in the city and always have a large supply of seasonable flowers. Work for funerals, wedding parties, and in fact furnish flowers for every occasion, from the cradle to the grave. Orders received by mail, telephone, or telegraph, day or night.

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Quickly cure constipation and rebuild and invigorate the entire system—never gripe or nauseate—DeWitt's Little Early Risers. For sale by F. B. Wiley, postoffice druggist, and G. P. Powers.

THE NEBRASKA TROOPS

A Wonderful Change in Demeanor and Actions Since They Marched Away.

March Through the Streets of Erieo Apparently Oblivious to the Crowd's Cheers.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, Gives His Views of Administration's Philippine Policy.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Between solid walls of humanity the First Nebraska infantry and Ninth light artillery marched to the presidio yesterday, where they will remain till they are mustered out, which will be in about three weeks. A hundred thousand people cheered the men returning from a year's foreign service as they did not cheer them when, as raw levies, they marched away.

Tears stood in many eyes as, with stern-set faces, hardened by the war god's hand, the veterans marched with steady, soldierly tread over nearly the same course they followed in their departure last summer. Many were only boys then, but months of campaigning in the rice fields and swamps of Luzon, weeks spent in the trenches and the hardships of a year's foreign service, had changed them, and they are boys no longer.

They had a smile and a merry word for friends when they marched away. Yesterday they marched with military precision, looking neither to right nor left and even when passing Gen. Shafter and Governor Poynter, who reviewed the troops, there was neither sign nor sound to show that the marching men were more than automatons, save the smooth movement of "port arms" in salute.

Among the people all was enthusiasm, as when the battered Nebraska battle flag, fluttering proudly in the cool breeze, went by, there was a spontaneous cheer. Only the stars on blue ground with ribbons of silk retained, but the crowds uncovered reverently as the banner passed. The most touching feature of the march was the hospital corps. Eight army ambulances were loaded with sick and wounded soldiers, some wrapped in army blankets and all bearing on their thin pinched faces the signs of what they received in defense of the flag. One poor fellow's thin face was racked by a terrible cough which told too plainly that he had come home to die.

The men in the ranks presented a remarkably robust appearance, and their tread was firm and precise. Although they were in heavy marching order, they carried their packs easily and seemed to be but little fatigued by the long march. Like the veterans they are, they responded to the commands of the officers, and their movements were marked by the precision which comes from long practice.

Badly worn karkhi trousers and faded blue shirts of veterans contrasted strongly with bright blue and red uniforms of the Third artillery escort, and their battered caps and canteens told of rough usage in the far-off Philippines, while their Springfield rifles were bright about the lock, told a plain tale of battle.

Governor Poynter rode with Col. Mulford at the head of the Nebraska regiment till the reviewing stand at Van Ness and Sutter was reached, when he took his position with Gen. Shafter and staff, Major Pheasant, who reviewed the parade.

The Utah artillery made a splendid showing. Tall Maj. Grant rode at the head of his men, who had taken part in almost every battle up to the time of their departure. Many times along the street the Utah boys were heartily cheered. One of the features of their line was the mascot, Bobbie Donahue, a 14-year-old boy, who carried a great silver cup the boys won at baseball in Manila.

During the passage of the Utah men before Shafter there was an exciting scene. One of the guns of the regular light artillery, which was in the escort, lost its place in the line, owing to a broken bridge, and the artillery decided to catch their comrades. They wheeled the horses into the narrow lane between the marching troops and the crowd on the curb, and at a gallop the six horses plunged along with the gun rumbling behind. It almost created a panic for a moment among the spectators, but not a man in the moving column turned his head as the gun dashed by—it was a familiar sight.

The review was reached about 11 o'clock, and after a brief speech by Governor Poynter, who had followed the regiment from the review place, and three cheers for the executive by the men, the soldiers went to the camp, which had been prepared for them and were soon at home. Thousands of people visited the camp this afternoon.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1.—Governor Poynter, who is at San Francisco, telegraphed for the \$1,000 unexpended appropriation for the benefit of the First Nebraska and the money was sent. It will be used in hospital service. The safe arrival of the soldiers had added to the interest in the state reception to be tendered on their return to Nebraska. The local committee has the promise of President McKinley to be present if he makes his expected western trip.

CANDLER MAKES APPEAL

Governor of Georgia Says Mob Violence Must Stop. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 1.—Governor Candler last night issued an appeal to the people of Georgia to join hands and put an end to mob violence in the state. The governor believes that the only way to restore a condition of peace and tranquility and to bring an end to the lawlessness that has been manifested in different parts of the state is for the people to uphold the courts, aid them in bringing to speedy justice all criminals, and by the strong force of a virile public sentiment visit punishment on law-breakers of all kinds. "The purity of the fair mothers and daughters of Georgia must and shall be preserved, and at the same time the lives and liberties of all of the law-abiding negroes in Georgia must and shall be protected. Arson and burglary and assassination and robbery and rape must stop, and at the same time law must stop. The good of both races and the fair name of the state demand this. "The ordinary processes of the law

are amply sufficient to punish all crimes. Our judges are pure and incorruptible. Our juries are composed of our most intelligent citizens, and who seldom make mistakes. The mob often makes mistakes and the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty. It never knows where to stop, out, after punishing the guilty, drunk with the blood of an innocent, it thirsts for the blood of another, and offers sacrifice on the altar of vengeance whose who are guiltless of any crime. "We must away with the mob. We must re-enthroned the law. We must restore the altar of reason and tear down the altar that passion has erected. We must do this for the sake of the white men of Georgia and in the interest of the negroes of Georgia, and for the fair name of Georgia, and to protect the virtue of the women of Georgia.

"In bringing about this end I would invoke the active, earnest co-operation of all good men, white and black, with the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime, suppress mob violence and bring criminals to justice and to restore peace and order and tranquility to all of the people of every race, class and condition."

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES IN COREA.

Attempts to Blow Up Official and Royal Residences. San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Oriental advices by the steamer Gaelic contain the following from Tokyo, Aug. 15: A series of dynamite outrages there, evidently the work of a band of conspirators, whose head is Prince Pak Yung Hyo, whose efforts are directed to demolishing houses of the premier and members of the royal household in Seoul, capital of Korea, on the night of June 10 the city of Seoul was thrown into a state of great excitement by six terrific explosions. Investigation disclosed the fact that attempts had been made to wreck vengeance on Sin Ko Sin, premier, Pak Ki Yang and Pak Chung, members of the household department, by blowing up the residences. The explosions were repeated in different parts of the city on the 11th, 12th and 13th, the last being in the house of Prince Pak, which demolished part of the building, injuring and when the battered Nebraska battle flag, fluttering proudly in the cool breeze, went by, there was a spontaneous cheer. Only the stars on blue ground with ribbons of silk retained, but the crowds uncovered reverently as the banner passed. The most touching feature of the march was the hospital corps. Eight army ambulances were loaded with sick and wounded soldiers, some wrapped in army blankets and all bearing on their thin pinched faces the signs of what they received in defense of the flag. One poor fellow's thin face was racked by a terrible cough which told too plainly that he had come home to die.

THINKS IT MEANS WAR.

View of a German Editor—Others Are Indecisive. St. Louis, Aug. 1.—Dr. Emile Pretorius, editor of the Westliche Post (German), advised that the interview does not represent the real sentiment of Dewey. The fact that Dewey and Diederichs exchanged congratulations shows that relations between them were pleasant. The letter Dewey wrote the German authorities while he was at Manila shows he had no animosity toward Germany. Everything else known of Dewey shows he would not make such utterances of his own free will. I am inclined to believe that unless Dewey's denial follows close on the heels of the interview, serious results will follow. There will be every reason to believe that the interview was inspired by the state authorities, and that they have followed the advice of England and concluded to have war with Germany.

IOWA AT WASHINGTON.

Special to Times-Republican. Washington, Aug. 1.—Thomas G. Weirick of Iowa has been appointed clerk in the bureau of engraving and printing, at \$720 per year. Pensions have been granted to Iowans as follows: Original—Thomas McLaughlin, Mt. Auburn, 44; Homer Darrow, Columbus Junction, 36; Joseph Kelly, Des Moines, 48; George Richardson, Shellrock, 36. Additional—Samuel Luce, Fayette, 44 to 81; John A. Rowland, Nevinville, 44 to 81; Charles A. Drawn, North McGregor, 44 to 81. Supplemental—Edmund Loughran, Ames, 44. Increase—Henry Bollman, Harvard, 24 to 30; Robert Honess, Lamotte, 24 to 32; William H. Baker, Batavia, 31 to 14; George W. Appleton, Keokuk, 38 to 47; Charles Hester, Osceola, 31 to 27. Release—John W. Graham, Birmingham, 48. Original widows, etc.—Anna Ober-schelp, Burlington, 38; Mary E. Snyder, Brighton, 38.

IOWA PATENTS.

L. M. Churchill, Vinton, Sandkerchief holder; D. Goske, Davenport, wheel; W. W. G. Hurt, Coing, tongue support.

Government Finances.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the government revenues and expenditures, which will be issued tomorrow, shows a deficit for July of about \$5,518,000, which is slightly in excess of the estimate made by the officials a month ago. The total receipts for the month were \$45,979,359, as follows: From internal revenue, \$28,322,734; customs, \$16,971,454; miscellaneous, \$2,786,229. The expenditures amount to \$56,573,000. Internal revenue shows an increase of about \$2,000,000 over July, 1898, and customs an increase of about \$1,000,000. For July, 1899, the receipts were \$48,847,108 and the expenditures were \$74,263,475. During that month the expenditures on account of the war were about \$35,000,000, which item has been reduced to about \$19,300,000 for the month just closing.

The Mazet Committee.

New York, Aug. 1.—Sessions of the assembly investigation committee generally known by the name of its chairman, Robert Mazet, was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning in the county court house. The committee will continue in session for two or three weeks before an adjournment of much length is taken. Members of the committee and its counsel, Frank Moss, have been silent as to the work cut out for the investigators. Mr. Moss, in speaking of the probability of an extra session of the legislature to amend the charter of Greater New York, said that the greatest defect in the document was the four-year term of the mayor and other officials.

ALGER'S FINAL SHOT

The Secretary of War Issues a Statement in Reply to His Critics.

Defends All His Acts as Head of the Department—Invites Inspection.

Upholds Appointments and Challenges Finding of Any Discrepancy in Expenditures.

Washington, Aug. 1.—One of the last official acts of Secretary Alger, who today relinquishes his portfolio, was to prepare a statement covering several matters regarding the conduct of the war which have been the subject of criticism in the public press, particularly with reference to the appointment of staff officers in the volunteer army. The statement follows:

"I am led to make the following statement on account of the many criticisms which have been made by the public press, and especially on account of a recent article which appeared in the London Times containing assertions which have no foundation in truth. "At the commencement of the war with Spain, and for several years prior to that time, the regular army consisted of only 25,000 men, with seven regiments of cavalry and seven regiments of medical supplies, camps and camp equipment, and all that pertains to equipping an army for service, had to be manufactured, transported and distributed for use. "From the statements referred to, the public might be made to believe that the volunteer army was officered by men selected through political influence with the secretary of war, by special favor and without any regard to fitness for the duties they were to perform. As is well known, the volunteer force, with the exception of three regiments of engineers, three regiments of cavalry and ten regiments of immune infantry, was made up of regiments from the various states, the officers of which were all appointed exclusively by the governors of the respective states from which the regiments were raised. "The volunteer force was found unfit for service and discharged was replaced by another in the same manner. The president had no voice or control in the matter. "The returns of the volunteer army show that in August, 1898, there were 207,241 enlisted men and 8,735 officers in those regiments. This, with the regular army recruited up to the war strength, made an aggregate force of about 275,000 officers and men. The volunteer officers appointed by the president numbered, all told, 1,932. Of this number 441 were taken from the regular army and 591 from civil life. The scarcity of regimental officers in the regular service, owing to appointments and mustering details, had so reduced their number that to have taken the larger number for service with the volunteers would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the regular regiments. For a little over a thousand appointments made by the president, the number of applications was over 25,000, and each application was accompanied by a certificate of ability and in many instances military service, either in the regular army or a state organization, and not infrequently in both. "Of the number appointed there were, for instance, twenty-six major generals, of whom nineteen were taken from the regular army and seven from civil life. Of these seven, all but one were graduates of West Point Military Academy and all had distinguished themselves in command during the civil war. Of brigadier generals there were 192 appointed, sixty-six from the regular army and 126 from civil life. Those from civil life had all seen service during the civil war or on our western frontier and all had proven themselves competent to command. "It has been stated and repeated many times that the secretary of war made the appointments, when the truth is that very few were made upon his recommendation, although he caused the entire list with the recommendations to be compiled and placed before the president for his selection. I would be only too glad to have had the honor to have made these appointments. No better, nor more loyal or more patriotic set of men as a whole ever served their country and their appointments were a credit not only to the appointing power, but to the country they served. There were exceptions, but that could not have been foreseen. There were three regiments of cavalry, the officers of which were appointed by the secretary of war, Col. Leonard Wood, now a brigadier general and commanding the departments of Santiago and Puerto Principe, was one of these. Col. Grigsby and Col. Torrey, both good officers, were the other two. There were three regiments of engineers, the colonels of which were all graduates of the military academy, and not only the officers, but the enlisted men, were selected with a view to their special fitness, and in most instances upon the recommendations of the colonels themselves, and all proved themselves most efficient. "There were also ten regiments of immune infantry, of whose colonels eight were graduates of the military academy, who were selected for special fitness to command, and in the short time these regiments were in service they developed remarkable proficiency. "Criticism as to the amounts and methods of expenditures which could not be made, or the careless use of money were also made by the London Times. This charge is false. So far as the conduct of the service was concerned, no person with any knowledge of the facts can ever charge truthfully, and no one can ever show that a dollar was misappropriated, stolen or embezzled, out of the hundreds of millions of dollars that were expended. The records are an open book and I will be glad to have them rigidly examined and ask my successor to open these accounts to the country whenever properly called for, in order that the entire truth may be known. "R. A. ALGER, (Signed) Secretary of War. "Washington, D. C., July 31, 1899."

SENATOR BURROWS' VIEWS.

Thinks the War in the Philippines a Mistake and a Disgrace.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Senator Burrows, of Michigan, in an interview with a Post reporter yesterday afternoon, said: "It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be the disadvantage of the republican party. The only hope for the party, and the country, I might add, is in a speedy change of conditions in the Philippines. Unless the war in the Philippines speedily ends it will become an important political factor, and its continuance will make the outlook for republican success uncertain, to say the least. If I could have had my way we would have simply taken a coaling station or a base of supplies in the Island of Luzon, we would not have paid a penny to Spain, and we would have our hold in the east without the sacrifice of life and money. I believe in finding new markets for our people, who are the greatest producers the world has known, and the Orient doubtless offers to us a great opportunity. No one yet knows what possibilities are to be afforded by China, which seems now to be staggering to her fall. If there is to be a great development in that direction, I certainly want the United States to have a share. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that we may run counter at any moment to England, France or Germany, and we must be prepared to meet them apparently so friendly, will strike at us the moment we cross her threshold. More than this, I say frankly that if our participation in the eastern trade is to be purchased at the cost of an indefinite war in the Philippines, we will pay a very large price for what we receive. "How would you meet the present situation?" "The president is acting wisely, in my opinion, in endeavoring to restore peace and order in the Philippines by sending an increased army to assist Gen. Otis. I do not remember, however, that although we have been fighting some time, we have conquered a territory only fifty miles to the north of Manila and fifteen miles to the south, a mere bagatelle compared with the immense area of the archipelago. If the additional troops sent to Gen. Otis can restore peace, congress will have to deal with the problem and ought to have the first definite information on which to act. "You would not now abandon the Philippines," suggested the reporter. "I do not see how we can get away now," said the senator. "We can not surrender our ships to Aguinaldo and say to him that he can murder our soldiers. Now that we have commenced, the only thing we can do is to end the conflict as soon as possible. After that is done the question of the disposition of the islands or their permanent retention rests with the people and with congress."

WOOLSON MAKES RULING.

Federal Judge Gives Instructions Regarding Practice in His Court. Des Moines, Aug. 1.—A letter to the clerks of the United States circuit and district courts of this district, Judge Woolson announces the practice to be hereafter followed in settling bills of exceptions in cases tried before him. After stating his uniform refusal to consider or sign a bill of exceptions, until the same has been submitted to opposing counsel, he directs the clerks to notify counsel, preparing cases for appeal, that the bill of exceptions must be submitted to opposing counsel at least thirty days before the limit fixed by the order of court for its filing. Ten days after such submission will be allowed opposing counsel to present to counsel desiring the bill such corrections or additions as may be deemed necessary. If no corrections or additions are presented within such ten days the court will regard none as desired and may accept the bill as prepared. If such corrections are presented within ten days then, unless assented to, counsel not assenting must promptly apply to the judge for a date on which counsel may appear and have the bill settled. As the Judge requests the clerks to make his directions known to the members of the bar generally, we quote the concluding portion of his letter. He says: "My chambers at Des Moines are so easily reached from all parts of the district that three to five days' notice will ordinarily be sufficient to permit counsel on both sides to attend and present matters pertaining to the correctness of the bill. If notified of changes desired to which they can not agree counsel must not delay presenting the bill until the time limit for filing the bill has been reached. The occasion will be unusual where, upon request by telegram or letter, I can not fix an earlier date for settling the bill. And settling the bill should not be delayed because of motion for new trial pending. On request of counsel having such motion in charge I can readily fix an early date for its determination. This I will gladly do. So that delay in disposition of such motion will be regarded, not as justifying delay in settling bill of exceptions, but rather as evidencing lack of diligence on the part of counsel. The prompt action herein directed will not only facilitate the work of this court, and frequently remove friction between counsel otherwise arising because of delay and consequent failure or disagreement of memory, but will as strongly assist in early presentation of the case in the appellate court. From whatever standpoint considered, the suggestions above made are so desirable in practice that I shall feel abundantly justified in putting the same into active force."

National Bank for Honolulu.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Col. McFarland, who was chamberlain to Queen Liliuokalani, has arrived from Hawaii to perfect the organization of a national bank at Honolulu. He will take back gold coin representing the stock subscribed for by San Francisco and New York capitalists. It will be the first national bank established outside the continental boundaries of America. A charter for the bank has already been procured from the United States government by Perry S. Heath, assistant postmaster general. It can not be used, however, until congress places the Hawaiian islands under the territorial laws of this country. Meantime the new financial institution will be known as the First American Bank a charter for which has just been granted by the Hawaiian government. It is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and one-half of that amount will be in the vaults, as required by the banking laws of the island, when the bank opens its doors on Sept. 1.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA.

J. P. WOODRUFF, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. E. GERRARD, Asst. Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$25,000. YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

The Peerless Laundry

WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS NEXT WEEK.

Advertisement for Williams Bros. Rambler Bicycles. Includes text: "All kinds of Bicycle Repairing Done. 104 E. Church St. ONLY \$40"

Advertisement for Meeker's Empire Laundry. Includes text: "DON'T LET YOUR WIFE WASH. Your crash suit because you are afraid the servant will not do it up right, when we make them look just like new, as well as linen suits, duck trousers, Madras shirts and your fine linen. No domestic laundering can begin to compare with the beauty of our fine laundry work—and our prices are so small that you can hardly see them."

Advertisement for A. E. Shorthill Co. Building Materials. Includes text: "Standard Sizes Always on Hand. Structural Iron and Bridge Work a Specialty. Contract Work on Short Notice. Write us. A. E. SHORTHILL CO."

Advertisement for Wealth and Wisdom. Includes text: "Usually travel together. What you save has more to do with your becoming wealthy than what you earn. Saving means finding a store where you get the best for less than elsewhere. The largest and prettiest line of carpets may be seen at DENSEL & WILBUR'S, the first invoice of their new goods having arrived. Their lace curtains and portieres are beauties."

Advertisement for Densel & Wilbur, Funeral Directors. Includes text: "DENSEL & WILBUR, SOUTH CENTER STREET. FUNERAL DIRECTORS"