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A DISCOURAGING TALE

Correspondent in the Philippines Says Americans Hold Only a Small Territory.

And That Only by the Most Constant Watchfulness and Hard Fighting.

Otis' Forces Too Small to Cope With the Rebels—Abandoned Territory.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The Tribune prints the following from Manila, dated June 26: The rainy season has just begun in earnest in the Philippines and the offensive operations of the American forces against the insurgents are about ended. The next campaign can hardly begin sooner than in November, although the country may dry up enough towards the middle of October to permit the American troops to take the field then.

The consensus of opinion, both of American officers who have been in the Philippines over a year and of people who have resided here for many years, is that when the rainy season begins so late as it does this year the conditions will hardly permit of the movements of large bodies of troops with artillery and wagon trains before the latter part of November or the first of December. The roads at present are in good order, the rains so far not having been heavy enough to reduce them to anything like the condition which they assume in the rainy season, when they are turned into swamps and bottomless pits of sticky mud. The American army during the rainy season can hardly be expected to do anything more than hold what it has gained and prepare for the next campaign. The holding of what it has gained will not be anything too easy for the army, while an insurgent army sitting quietly in front of every outpost and making sallies and night attacks whenever they feel the need of exercise.

To be sure, the American army has not a great amount of ground to defend. Not near as much as is usually demanded in the states. Take the big five-foot map of the island of Luzon issued by the war department at Washington. Place a child's hand on the map so that the lower part of the palm will be over Manila. The hand will entirely cover all of the territory now under the control of the Americans. On a map sold in the Philippines that is over two and a half feet square a man's forefinger could cover the territory possessed by our forces. On the south of Manila we have Imus, about fifteen miles away, where the Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry, with several companies of the Sixth Artillery are stationed. This territory was gained only within the last two weeks by the hardest fighting at Paranaque, at which even the rattle of the rifles could be heard in Manila. We hold the road that runs to Imus through the mountains and Barcebo, a rocky inch of which was only gained by hard fighting and which has to be closely guarded all the way to Imus by troops in trenches and massed in two or three companies at the villages and bridges.

The activity by the insurgents in that district is not only shown by the stubbornness with which they fought at Paranaque, but by the attack that they planned on Imus last Monday. A force of 2,500 was marching against this place when it was diverted by the reconnaissance column of the first battalion of the Fourth Infantry, which was on its way towards Deo Marinas, that was expected to surrender with a struggle. The insurgents permitted the reconnaissance column to shoulder its way in between their columns, as far as it would go and then turned and drove the battalions back three miles, and seemed to have a splendid chance of defeating it utterly but for the splendid way in which Maj. Bubbs handled his command and the timely arrival of reinforcements from Imus.

Deo Marinas was taken the next day, but as the place is in the midst of great swamps and consists of nothing but a few nipa shacks grouped around a church, and has absolutely no strategic value, it was abandoned and Imus remains the most southern point of the American line.

Norward, the farthest point in the control of our soldiers is San Fernando, forty-one miles from Manila, on the railroad. The railroad is 149 miles in length in all, but the insurgents control all the track between San Fernando and Dagupan, the northern terminal of the road. A gunboat was sent some time ago to seize Dagupan, and it was published in some paper that the town had been taken by the Americans. The Americans controlled only such portions of Dagupan that they could conveniently reach with stretch shells. After the shells had exploded the Filipinos again occupied the disputed territory.

The insurgents not only control over two-thirds of the track of the only railroad in the Philippine islands, but they also could outvote the Americans if a directors' meeting in the interests of the road was called, as they are in possession of three-fourths of the rolling stock. They have twenty-seven of the road's locomotives, while the Americans only have four. The rest of the rolling stock is also distributed between the two parties in a like ratio.

The Americans hold Candaba, east of San Fernando ten miles. They hold all the towns along the railroad, of course, to San Fernando and Baliuag, seven miles east of Pullan.

Reports continually come from Baliuag that the town is entirely surrounded by the enemy and is about to be carried by assault. But Col. Page and the Third Infantry have so far driven the rebels back with disastrous loss every time they have assailed the town, and he declares he can hold it for an indefinite time, although his position there is by no means an easy one. Supplies and mail can only be carried over to Baliuag from the railroad under an escort of not less than 150 men, who are invariably attacked somewhere along the road, both going and coming.

The insurgents have their intrenchments drawn well around both San Fernando and Baliuag, and their outposts are in sight of the American outposts.

An officer down from San Fernando told me today that the insurgents seemed never to relax their vigilance.

Their sharpshooters and skirmishers are always alert, and frequently the showing of a head by a careless American picket will draw four or five shots from the enemy in a twinkling and start a general fusillade.

At San Fernando two determined attacks along the whole rebel line were made last week. The second engagement lasted three hours, when the insurgents were driven back with heavy losses. Bullets fly continually over both places, and stray bullets frequently find victims.

The insurgents' intrenchments are in the shape of a horse shoe, with the two ends resting on the railroad track. The Americans, besides a few trenches, have few defenses, while the enemy are continually working their trenches closer to the American lines.

At San Fernando are the Ninth, the Thirtieth, the Seventeenth, and the Twenty-second United States Infantry, together with the Twentieth Kansas, the Fifty-first Iowa, and the South Dakota regiment, with some guns of the Third Artillery. General MacArthur is in command at San Fernando, telegraphed down yesterday that he must have reinforcements or be forced to abandon the place, as the enemy was massing in too great strength. The Twelfth Regiment was immediately ordered to his reinforcement and it is expected that the Twentieth Kansas Infantry will go to take the place of the Kansans, who are coming to Manila for a rest.

These details are given only to show that even the towns which the Americans have taken are only held at the muzzle of a rifle and that the garrisons in these places are continually in the presence of a desperate enemy and should be properly reinforced and supported.

To meet the wakefulness of the insurgents the little garrison at San Fernando must be always on the alert. Day and night, under a boiling sunshine or in icy darkness, in muddy trenches and under pelting rains, there must always be a sufficient number of sturdy hearts and sleepless eyes to meet any maneuver that the enemy may make. The whole town is a firing line, and there is absolute safety nowhere.

THE CZAR SATISFIED.

Work of the Hague Conference Comes Up to His Expectations. St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—The Official Messenger publishes a government communique reviewing lengthily the result of the Hague peace conference. After referring to the sympathetic reception the powers accorded to the czar's "magnanimous appeal for peace," it proceeds:

"The results of the conference fully come up to the expectations of the government. It has been found necessary for the conference to postpone a definite settlement of the complicated question of suspension of armaments until it is fully elucidated by the different governments. Nevertheless, the lightening of the military burdens already admitted by unanimous resolution, will be urgently desirable for all nations. On the other hand the labors of the conference will doubtless exercise an influence in regulating the customs of war and stopping the various cruelties. The various questions of the military resources in favor of the maintenance of peace and the abolition of war. It is now an established fact that mediation, which has hitherto depended on the good will of the states interested, can henceforward be offered by a third power on its own initiative."

The communique concludes: "Without impairing the sovereign rights of the individual states, the results afford a fresh basis for international peace. The necessity for a solution of the czar's proposals was admitted by all the powers, and the march of events will indicate the means to be employed in securing the welfare of mankind and the full attainment of the objects in view."

JIMINEZ MAKES CLAIMS.

An Interview With the Rebel Leader in San Domingo.

Havana, Aug. 4.—In a conversation with a New York Herald correspondent Juan Isidro Jiminez, a prominent candidate for the dictatorship of San Domingo, said:

"For the last two years I have been working against President Heureaux. I have worked against foreign powers, I have landed filibustering expeditions, and at last my plans are successful."

"They were my agents who killed President Heureaux, and I am going to the United States in a day or two to organize another party, who will go with me to San Domingo and, if necessary, take forcible possession of the government."

"The people do not want Figueredo; they want me, and they shall have me." Gen. Jiminez will be sent to the United States by Capt. Piedra of the police force and several prominent Cuban army men who sympathize with him.

The correspondent saw cables that Gen. Jiminez sent to his agents in San Domingo, saying that unless the present government retired before the 15th of this month he would lead a general uprising and take forcible possession of the island.

His movement is attracting attention here because of the number of prominent men concerned in it. Gomez is said to favor Jiminez.

Doubted in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Administration officers here are not disposed to take the Havana interview of Jiminez, the San Domingo revolutionist, seriously. It is not believed that he will attempt to organize a filibustering expedition either in the United States or in Cuba. He will be watched, however, and if he undertakes to organize an expedition or violate in any way the laws of neutrality he will find the United States government in his way. If he undertakes to leave the United States he will be dealt with under the neutrality and navigation laws of the country, just as were the expeditions which were detected in their efforts to reach Cuba during the insurrection in that island. If he undertakes to go from Cuba he will be taken in hand by the military authorities.

It is not believed here that Jiminez would have said anything about his intentions if he really intended to head a filibustering expedition.

Increased Army for Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 4.—It appears probable from developments during the past two days in the war department that Secretary Root has in contemplation an army of forty thousand available men for the Philippines. Mr. Root has been making diligent inquiries among the bureau chiefs regarding supplies and equipment, and the trend of his questioning has been in the direction of an increase in the available force for the eastern archipelago.

BRADLEY SHIFTS BLAME

Kentucky Governor Says the Truth Has Not Been Told About Taylor Feud.

Affair Has Been Exaggerated and the Governor Expected to Take Unwarranted Action.

Gov. Roosevelt Addresses a Theological School—Says McKinley Must Be Sustained.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 4.—Governor Bradley has issued a statement regarding the Clay county troubles in which he lays the blame on the local civil authorities who have failed to do their duty. He says:

"The trouble in Clay county, while bad enough, has been magnified by newspaper correspondents.

"Burch Stores, Wils Howard, George Baker, Will White, John Baker, Frank Clark and Tom Baker, seven in number, have been killed in a period of something more than a year. The slayers of all these men have been indicted and the indictments returned by Judge Clark and Tom Baker. James Howard, who killed George Baker, obtained a change of venue to Laurel, where he was convicted and subsequently the verdict was set aside. Tom Baker, on a change of venue, was convicted of killing White; the court of appeals reversed the judgment, and he was subsequently bailed out on order of the judge of the Lincoln circuit court. The slayers of Burch Stores and Wils Howard were indicted and obtained a change of venue to Knox county, where the cases are now pending, except that the case of Tom Baker, who was killed shortly after the order of the change of venue was made. So that all these cases have been acted on except the three named, and every step taken that can be by law.

"The suggestion that I declare martial law is ridiculous. The constitution of Kentucky does not allow any law suspended except by the general assembly or under its authority.

"As to the suggestion that the governor arrest, try and convict those men, the wisecracker have probably forgotten the power of the governor is merely executive, and that he can not try or pass sentence on criminals.

"It has been suggested, however, that the governor should appoint a circuit judge and commonwealth's attorney, who should look after these cases. Unfortunately for these critics, the governor has no such power.

"And, notwithstanding the constitution and laws do not allow the governor to do these things, he is condemned and denounced for not doing them. It is suggested that the governor has failed to do anything since the death of Tom Baker, and that Tom Baker was killed. It may be said, in response, the troops were then present, and their presence availed nothing, either in preserving Baker's life or arresting his murderers. I might send soldiers today to preserve the peace, and the only result would be that there are here indulged in it would be next impossible for them to do anything. There are not enough members of the state guard in Kentucky to patrol that county.

"Had the soldiers been in Manchester, free the Grimes and Phillips and had their more recent conflict they would not have prevented it, because the scene of the difficulty was about ten miles from Manchester. It is contended by some that the governor should interfere on account of the recent Philpot controversy. The slayers of the Philpot-Griffin fight have all been arrested, one side acquitted, the other awaiting the hearing of a wound for a trial. In this instance the officers of the law promptly arrested the parties. Soldiers were not needed to preserve the peace, and I do not have interfered. The Philpot trouble is in no wise connected with the White-Baker feud.

"But it is said that I might order everybody disbanded in Clay county. The constitution guarantees to the citizen the right to bear arms openly and such persons could not lawfully be armed unless engaged in some act manifesting a disposition to break the peace.

"I know nothing personally concerning the position occupied by the peace officers of Clay county towards the Whites and Blacks, but I do know that in no instance has one of them called on me for aid and naturally conclude that matters should continue as they are and have been for some time.

"The whole fault in Clay county is a violated public sentiment and a failure of the civil authorities to do their duty. The laws are insufficient to enable the governor to apply a remedy. Such feuds have been in progress, more or less, for years, and no governor of the state has ever been able to quell them."

MUST SUPPORT M'KINLEY

Governor Roosevelt Declares It Would Be a Disgrace to Retreat From the Philippines.

New York, Aug. 4.—Governor Roosevelt addressed the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology last evening. Governor Roosevelt spoke on "Practical Politics and Decent Politics." He said, in part:

"It is idle for the mass of good citizens to try to set themselves apart as not responsible for our political shortcomings. In the end, the politicians must be exactly what the people allow them to be. They must represent the people—perhaps the vice, perhaps the virtue, perhaps the indifference of the people. This does not in the least excuse politicians that are bad, and we must keep in mind the fact that every vicious politician, above all every successful politician, tends to debauch public conscience, to render bad men bolder, and decent men, who are not far-sighted, more cynically indifferent than ever. But in blaming the politician, do not forget that we are ourselves to blame for permitting his existence. Again, do not fall into the mistake of thinking that we shall ever make politics better by histories in any shape or form.

"It is a shame to us as a nation that we should have tolerated, in a city like New York, an administration against which it is necessary to war, not on grounds of political expediency, but on grounds of elementary morality.

"Just at the moment the nation is face to face with a duty that calls for heroism, I mean our attitude in the

Philippines, we put our pick into the rotten foundations of Spanish government, both in the East and West Indies. We tumbled the building down in an righteous war as was ever undertaken. Now it were worth our place among the great nations of the earth we must see to it that the ruins are cleared away and the temple of justice and honesty reared in their places. We shall be guilty of a terrible wrong to humanity if in the Philippines we retreatworth assembly, savagery instead of organizing a suitable government which shall guarantee justice to everyone and an ever-increasing measure of liberty to those who show themselves worthy of it. It will call for the merest fraction of our strength, provided only we choose to exert our strength. If, however, the people let their representatives in congress hamper the administration as they did last winter, when they refused to put the army on a proper footing, then the people have themselves to thank if the war fingers with difficult and dangerous increased. What the people have to do is to resolve to back up the president to the full in seeing that the outburst of savagery is repressed once for all and what is even more important, to see that these new tropic islands in the east and west are not preyed upon by the greed of spoilsmen, but are governed primarily in the interest of their inhabitants and therefore ultimately for the honor and renown of America."

BLIND CHAPLAIN STRUCK.

Rev. W. H. Milburn of the United States Senate Overcome by the Sun.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, one of the lecturers at the Nebraska Epworth assembly, was afflicted with a sunstroke yesterday afternoon. He was unconscious for a time and his condition was considered critical, but late in the evening he was greatly improved.

He was lecturing in the large pavilion at the assembly grounds and had just fairly started when he was struck when he was seen to halt and tremble, and then to fall forward. Bystanders saw that something was the matter and caught him as he was falling. Other assistance was at hand almost at the same time and the only injury he received was a bruise under the left eye from contact with the organ, which had been standing immediately in front of him, and which he was using as a sort of stand.

Chaplain Milburn was carried to a cot and in the shade, fanned by the breeze from the north which was blowing, he regained consciousness after many applications of ice water had been made to his head. The chaplain's symptoms were those of a pronounced case of sunstroke, a very swift pulse, accompanied with nausea. His friends gave him every possible attention, and he was soon able to speak, though he was very weak.

His adopted daughter, who travels with him, was called from the city, and as soon as she arrived he was brought to the city and physicians ministered to him. The doctors express the opinion that he will recover, though he will be obliged to cancel all immediate engagements.

SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Presidents of the Various Republics Getting Together.

Montevideo, Aug. 4.—President Roen, of the Argentine republic, on board the Argentine cruiser San Martin, arrived here yesterday to visit President Cuetas of Uruguay, on his way to Brazil. Last evening President Roen was present at a banquet given in his honor. He expects to leave today.

London, Aug. 4.—The London Times published a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, July 2, saying that President Roen, of the Argentine republic, would leave that country about the middle of July for Uruguay and Brazil, with the intention of inviting the presidents of those republics to meet at Buenos Ayres in the autumn and confer with the president of Chile, Senor Errazuriz, on the question of reducing South American armaments. It was added that he would also propose an alliance of the four republics.

New York, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from London to the Associated Press, Aug. 1, gave the substance of a message sent by the Rome correspondent of the Morning Post to his paper. He said: "According to the news received here, the victory over Spain and the growth of imperialism in the United States, has led the large South American republics to talk of an alliance against the United States, and it is alleged that the preliminaries of such an alliance have been concluded between Brazil and Argentina."

Denial From Secretary Hay.

Washington, Aug. 4.—In a recent speech or interview Representative Bailey, of Texas, declared that he personally knew there was a treaty or an understanding between this government and that of Great Britain of an alliance offensive and defensive. The declaration has attracted considerable notice and has been the subject of much comment. The attention of Secretary Hay was directed to Mr. Bailey's statement, and he was asked as to its correctness. "Mr. Bailey is, I believe, a truthful man," said Secretary Hay. "If he says he knows a thing, that settles it. But if he knows there is a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, he made it himself. Nobody here had anything to do with it."

Chairman Jones Will Resign.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, wished to return home from Europe as early as September 10, but his physician lays upon him the injunction to not leave before October 1. The senator writes to a friend in this city that he feels as well as any time in twenty years and has not the slightest premonition of another attack of heart disease. It is learned from a friend of the senator that he is not ambitious to hold the chairmanship of the executive committee of his party, but that it was not deemed wise to resign at this time and invite a scramble for the place. Hence, without quoting Mr. Jones himself, he says the senator will resign the leadership of the Democratic committee by the time the democratic convention meets, so as to give opportunity for the choice of another man.

Employees Share Profits.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The Columbus Street Railway Company paid its first dividend to employees under its profit sharing plan adopted in May. The company pays a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent to holders of stock and has determined to pay the same dividend to employees of one year or more service, the per cent to be figured on their yearly earnings. The average amount received was \$8.50 per man.

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