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Evening Times-Republican

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A FIGHT AT FERNANDO

General MacArthur's Army Attacks a Superior Force of Insurgents Near San Fernando.

Rebels Driven Back Five Miles, Leaving Dead and Wounded—American Loss Light.

Fate of the Saturnus—Secretary Root Proposes to Push the War.

Manila, Aug. 9.—12:25 p. m.—General MacArthur's force, consisting of 4,000 men, advanced five miles beyond San Fernando today and encountered and defeated a Filipino force of 6,000 men.

The Americans covered five miles in the first five hours and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side for two miles, resting at night three miles from Angeles, which will be made the northern base of operations instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 was left.

The casualties were between thirty and forty. The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed the usual tactics of holding the trenches until they became too warm and then retreating in disorder.

The Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments had the sharpest engagements. The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud in some places was knee deep.

Angeles, one of the richest towns north of Manila, is considered a better base of operations than San Fernando. The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowans, Seventeenth, Ninth and Twelfth regulars, Peil's new Thirty-sixth, a battalion of the Sixteenth, troop E, Fourth cavalry, and fifteen guns.

Report is Confirmed. Washington, Aug. 9.—Ottis confirms the report of the battle of San Fernando in the following: "MacArthur with 4,000 men attacked the insurgent army of 6,000 strong, concentrated around San Fernando, at 5:15 this morning. At 10 o'clock he had driven it five miles in the direction of Angeles. Casualties: few. Attack ordered for the 7th inst.; rain did not permit the movement. The railway from Angeles north is badly wrecked out by the unprecedented floods of the last six weeks, beyond ability of the insurgents to repair."

FATE OF THE SATURNUS.

Steamer Beached and Valuable Cargo Sacked by the Insurgents. Manila, Aug. 9.—The steamer Saturnus of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was discovered by the gunboat Pampana, Aug. 2, and beached at San Fernando, under the insurgent trenches. The steamer was boarded by an armed boat's crew and the passengers taken off. The cargo, consisting of general merchandise and \$100,000 in specie, has been sacked. Several attempts to tow the Saturnus off were unsuccessful. The Pampana then left San Fernando to search for further assistance, whereupon the insurgents returned and burned the vessel. The gunboat Yorktown subsequently bombarded San Fernando.

The Enlistments. Washington, Aug. 9.—The number of enlistments yesterday for the Philippine regiments was 539, making the total 11,297. The "weeding out" process has begun in regiments which have full quotas. Discharges of nearly 100 recruits have been ordered from them.

TO PUSH THE WAR.

Secretary Root Declares Plenty of Troops Will Be Furnished. Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President McKinley yesterday afternoon had a second talk with Secretary Root. The latter's opinion of the situation is to be prosecuted with a vigor that ought to result in speedy cessation of hostilities there. The correspondent of the Associated Press says Secretary Root last night just after he had said good-by to the president was preparing to take the 9:45 train for Washington. The secretary referred to his visit to Plattsburg barracks in the afternoon, where he witnessed a regimental drill of the Twenty-sixth regiment, under command of Col. Rice. This regiment has been recruited and organized in a little over three weeks, and the men drill like veterans.

"The progress which the officers and men of the Twenty-sixth regiment have made in drilling in so short a time is simply marvelous," said Mr. Root. "It shows the wonderful power of the United States when ten regiments of volunteer soldiers can be recruited, organized, drilled and equipped for active service in the field in so short a time."

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" Mr. Root turned on his heel and replied quickly as a flash: "Yes, sir, the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the arms and all the supplies necessary to end the trouble in the Philippines will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

"How large a force will be at the disposal of the commanding general there?" was asked. "There will be 50,000 men there ready for active service at the close of the rainy season, about the first of October, and more will be sent there if necessary."

As to the rumor published in some of the papers that President McKinley and he were not agreed upon the policy to be pursued in the Philippines, Mr. Root said: "Of course that is all nonsense."

When asked whether Gen. Otis would be relieved of the command of the American forces in the Philippines, Mr. Root replied that he had nothing to say on that point at this time.

It would be impossible for any one to be more enthusiastic or determined than Secretary Root in his avowed policy of ending the trouble in the Philippines. He seldom talks for publication, and the fact that he had just come from a two days' conference with President McKinley adds interest to his words.

The president and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed a sail on Lake Champlain yesterday morning on board the yacht Elfrida. They were accompanied by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Miss Duncan, Secretary of War Ellihu Root, Capt. and Mrs. Buckingham, Dr. and Mrs. Hixey, Private Secretary to the president, Mr. Forster. They sailed out around Crab Island and out toward Grand Isle, and returned through the Valcour channel. Later the president and Secretary Root had another long conference relative to war department matters.

PLEA IS IN VAIN.

State Department Not Concerned About Aguinaldo's Appeal for Recognition. Washington, Aug. 9.—State department officials are not at all concerned about the formal appeal of Aguinaldo to the United States for recognition, but look upon the rebel leader's efforts simply as a renewal of those which have been made in the past. The department is entirely without information of the address of Aguinaldo, which was printed in yesterday's press dispatches, and there is no apprehension in official circles that any foreign nation will pay the slightest heed to the appeal.

There has been no indication that any foreign power has entertained even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary, the most friendly feeling has been exhibited by all foreign powers towards this government throughout the Philippine insurrection, and the criticisms which have been indulged in by the foreign press do not represent the views of officials of the powers.

At no time has the presence of Europe suggested and the presence of the Philippines are so far removed, and the trade of those now being conducted there does not materially affect the commerce of Europe.

It is believed the war in the Philippines could be carried on indefinitely without the aid of any foreign power, as many of the European nations sympathize with the United States, because most of them have trials similar to those of this country. Aside from this there is no disposition to commit any unfriendly act which would disturb the peaceful relations between the United States and other first-class nations.

While in the past the recognition of belligerency or independence has been held a cause for war, and during the American revolution Great Britain made war against France for recognizing the independence of the United States, the recognition of nation on this question has undergone a complete change.

The recognition of belligerency or independence is not now a casus belli. During the Cuban insurrection the international usages on this point were fully developed. The question was exhaustively debated in both the senate and house, and the subject was one of extended consideration in messages of President McKinley.

When this government was on the verge of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, Spain steadfastly maintained if the United States did so it would be an unfriendly act, and tantamount to a declaration of war. This contention was not admitted by this government, and the American sentiment favored considerable liberty of action among foreign powers in recognizing that an insurrection constituted a state of war.

It is extremely unlikely that any foreign power will invoke these precedents, for while the recognition of a state of war in the Philippines would not be a casus belli, it would certainly be an unfriendly act.

French Fishing Boat Fired On.

London, Aug. 9.—The British torpedo gunboat Leda found a French boat fishing within the three-mile limit this morning. The fishermen attempted to escape and did not stop when a blank shot was fired. The Leda then fired a shot, disabling the fishing crew and killing the helmsman.

The name of the French vessel is Etolle de Mar. She was towed to Folkestone with the body of the helmsman on deck. There is much excitement over the incident. It is hoped it will draw attention to serious inroads made by foreign fishermen in British waters.

Canadians Visit McKinley.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Two distinguished Canadians arrived this morning, and called on President McKinley. They were Major General Hunter of Ottawa, commanding her majesty's troops in the Dominion of Canada, and Major Laurence G. Drummond of Scott's guards, Ottawa. They had a long talk with the president. The visit is said to be purely social.

DREYFUS AIDS COURT

Prisoner's Knowledge of German Proves of Assistance in Examining the Dossier.

Further Military Precautions Taken to Protect the Accused—Secret Session Today.

Official Report of Dreyfus' Jailers Shows That He Was Cruelly Treated.

Rennes, Aug. 9.—The secret session of the Dreyfus court martial today lasted from 6:30 until 11:45. Gen. Chanoiné nearly completed his part of the explanation of the secret dossier. He will be heard tomorrow for a couple of hours; then Paleologue, of the foreign office, will take up the task which, it is understood, will be completed Friday. Public session, therefore, will take place Saturday. The dossier consists of about four hundred documents, of which fifty were disposed of yesterday.

Several of the documents are written in German. During the proceedings today a German dictionary was sent for. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from a sure source, that when certain words and expressions could not be exactly understood, even with the aid of a dictionary, Dreyfus, who is a perfect German scholar, volunteered translations and was allowed to give explanations which were of valuable assistance to the court. Police measures today were much more stringent than yesterday. Strong detachments of infantry, instead of gendarmes, cordoned the streets, and the Lycee and the public who, today, barely numbered 300, was pressed still further back. The authorities explain the rigor of these measures on the ground that yesterday a few cries against the prisoner were raised, while he was crossing the avenue. Not a discordant note was heard anywhere today.

TORTURE OF DREYFUS.

Official Report of His Jailers Shows Cruelty Past Was Practiced.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Matin publishes an official report from the administration of the colonies to the minister on the sojourn of Captain Dreyfus on the Isle du Diable. Many of the facts are not new, but they are very revealing, and recognition, officially, of cruelty worthy of the middle ages and publicly establishes their authenticity. From the five columns devoted to the report the following are some extracts:

"During the first period of his confinement Dreyfus endured a certain amount of torture. His prison was of stone, four metres square. The door was barred with iron and so was the window. The door opened on a space two metres by three. In this court was a guard.

"Five guards in all watched the prisoner, who was not allowed to walk out in the daytime in this very limited space. "He was locked up from sundown to sunrise. His correspondence was examined. Silence was enjoined upon him except to the guards. At the end of 1896 the regimen was severely changed. The prisoner was surrounded by a palisade, outside of which the prisoner was forbidden to go. His correspondence was examined more rigorously than before and parts cut out. Then an outer palisade was built to obstruct his view of the sea.

"Captain Dreyfus was told that, at the least demonstration on his part, or by outside friends, he would run the risk of instant death. Vessels were not permitted to come within gunshot of the island. "In August, 1897, a new prison was built, to which the prisoner was transferred. It was divided into two parts by a solid iron fence. On one side of the partition was the prisoner. On the other side was a guard. The windows were barred. A pointed wood palisade, two metres eighty centimetres (over nine feet) high, surrounded the little lobby between the two parts. The door opened out the air and the pen became stifled. "When put in irons, Dreyfus cried out: 'Ah! They're going to burn me here!'"

"In December, 1898, the prisoner was allowed to walk with his guards outside the palisade five hours a day. "All the time he was in captivity the prisoner continued to assert his innocence. He spoke constantly of his wife and children and once cried: 'It is now ten months since I have received letters'; but in September, 1898, he received ten. "Once he said: 'I would have lodged a bullet in my head if it were not for my wife and children.' "He said Col. du Paty de Clam had promised to look up evidence in his favor. He never thought it would take so long a time. He hoped it would be done soon. In December Dreyfus wrote a cablegram to his wife. Letters were received that his health was good and that he sent kisses, but the cablegram was not allowed to leave. "When Dreyfus learned that his appeal to the president had been rejected he said: 'They discuss when an innocent man is incarcerated within four walls. I would like to demolish everything, myself included, but no! I'll go on for my wife's and children's sake.' "His general attitude was submissive and deferential. He never formulated any complaint. He passed most of his time sitting reading and weeping. "At one time in August, 1898, he asked for books, to try and forget, for he can not think without great pain in his head. He can not re-read his wife's letters. "As his health report says, he suffered from heart trouble in 1896, and he had nervous prostration, then brain fever and congestion of the brain. "In December, 1897, he cried to the doctor, 'I'm at the end of my strength. He suffered from heart palpitation,

choking and hallucinations. Latterly he has been taking calming potions of chloral and opium. "The doctor's health, though feeble, thanks to his moral energy, is as satisfactory as it is possible to hope for under the circumstances."

During his four years' imprisonment Dreyfus wrote more than 1,000 letters to his wife and brother, the president, ministers and officers.

A DENVER TRAGEDY.

Bodies of George Bond and Goldie McConkey Found in a Park.

Denver, Aug. 9.—A double tragedy, apparently due to a lovers' quarrel, occurred early this morning near the River Front park. At 1:30 faint calls for help were heard. Investigation disclosed the bodies of a man and a woman. The man was identified as George Bond, a body of Goldie McConkey was found several blocks distant, with two bullet wounds in her breast. Bond faces having killed his sweetheart, and says some one unknown to him shot them both. Appearance indicate the wounds were not inflicted by a person standing at any distance, for the clothing of Miss McConkey was burned with the fire of the revolver and the shirt on Bond's breast was scorched.

A TRAGEDY AT CANTON.

Woman Shoots Her Husband, Child and Herself.

Canton, O., Aug. 9.—The bodies of Edward E. Eckerling, wife and 3-year-old daughter, were found in their home this morning by neighbors. Apparently Mrs. Eckerling shot her husband and daughter with a shotgun and then tried to kill herself by gashing her wrists with a knife. This method not proving swift enough she reloaded the gun and shot herself. Eckerling was a farm laborer, aged 35. He had been drinking heavily of late, and frequent quarrels resulted. The couple agreed to separate, commencing today.

Wreck in Canada.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—The fast express from Montreal to Ottawa, over the Canadian Atlantic, jumped the track near St. Polycar. Six or seven persons lost their lives. As far as known the dead were the wife and daughter of Mr. Lycee and the public who, today, barely numbered 300, was pressed still further back. The authorities explain the rigor of these measures on the ground that yesterday a few cries against the prisoner were raised, while he was crossing the avenue. Not a discordant note was heard anywhere today.

Corbin's Patriotic Sentiment.

Wilmingon, Ohio, Aug. 9.—At the annual reunion of the Seventy-ninth Ohio regiment, in which Adj. Gen. Corbin began his military career, a letter from him was read in which he made a strong plea in behalf of giving those in charge in the Philippines full confidence till their work is completed. He assured them when this time should come, the "Old flag will be more loved at home, and more respected abroad."

Protestant Grand Lodge.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—The fifth annual convention of the grand lodge of the American Protestant Association began here today, with 150 members present from all parts of the country. Reports of various committees were heard at the forenoon sessions. The committee on death benefits recommended that the amount of benefits be increased without increasing premiums on assessments.

New York Yacht Club.

Shelton, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The New York Yacht Club started this morning on a cruise of thirty-seven miles from Gardiner's bay to Newport, with the fleet. The Columbia and Defender held back fifteen minutes after the departure of the rest of the fleet to give them plenty of room to maneuver.

Japanese Steamer Lost.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steamer Empress of China brings meagre details of the wreck of the Japanese steamer Marujust before the Empress of China left Yokohama. Two boat loads of those on board were lost. It is not known how many. Munobaki Maru foundered on Barren Islands July 21st.

Killed by Whiteappers.

Amite City, La., Aug. 9.—Adolphus, alias "Echo" Brown, colored, was shot and killed last night, and Edgar and Edward Barr were severely floored by a gang of armed men. Brown was shot while trying to escape from the whiteappers.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Atkinson.

New Man, Aug. 9.—The funeral of the late Governor Atkinson took place this afternoon. Prominent Georgians from all parts of the state present, including Governor Candler and other state officers. Interment was with Masonic honors.

West India Hurricane.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The weather bureau has issued the following bulletin: "No West India reports were received this morning from points east of Cuba. The hurricane center is probably near Porto Rico."

A Fatal Jealousy.

Dunlow, W. Va., Aug. 9.—Levi Ramsey, son of a very wealthy farmer, was shot to death by Sherman Smith at a dance last night. Jealousy is said to be the motive. A posse is in pursuit of Smith.

Senator Beveridge at Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, arrived last night from the Orient. He declined to talk on any subject connected with the situation in the Philippines.

Cyclone at San Juan.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The signal officer at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported a severe cyclone swept over the city; several were killed and much property destroyed.

Yellow Fever Situation.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Official advice from the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, say everything is progressing favorably in the yellow fever situation.

Quarantine Withdrawn.

Punta Delgada, Azores, Aug. 9.—The quarantine against the United States has been withdrawn, except to ships coming from Virginia ports.

Dewey Kept Busy.

Naples, Aug. 9.—Dewey was kept busy today returning visits made him on board the Olympia.

TAXING OF LIVE STOCK

Executive Council Will Make Another Attempt to Equalize the Live Stock Assessment.

Plan First Outlined Will Be Abandoned—Soldiers' Letters for Historical Hall.

Judge Woolson Renders Decree in Manning Insurance Case—The Democratic Nomination.

Des Moines, Aug. 9.—Another attempt will be made tomorrow by the executive council acting as a board of review to equalize the live stock assessment of the state. The task was first undertaken several weeks ago, and a plan was then outlined for the work. It is not likely, however, that this plan will be followed, as during the recess taken by the board, it has been demonstrated that the scheme would result in an injustice to certain sections of the state. According to the original plan, the state was divided into nine almost equal districts. In each of these the assessment of the different kinds of live stock were to be averaged, and in those counties in which the assessment fell below the average for the district, the figures were to be raised, leaving unchanged those assessments made by the counties which were above the average.

It has been discovered that this plan would result in an increase in the live stock valuation of the state of nearly \$2,000,000, an increase of \$600,000 being made in the assessment of cows alone. It is because of this increase that the plan suggested at first will not be followed. The necessity of a large livestock assessment is not apparent at this time. The proposal to increase greatly the assessment on real estate was abandoned after mature deliberation and it is deemed best not to increase that on live stock to any great extent.

The plan most likely to be adopted is to average the counties in districts as first suggested, and then to increase those assessments below the average to within five per cent. of the average assessment, decreasing the higher assessments to five per cent. above the average. This plan would effect but a slight increase in the aggregate and would accomplish the purpose of the board by really equalizing the assessment. The average assessment of cows in the state is \$29. Portawatomns county has 15,000 cows which it assessed at \$30 each. If the first plan were carried into execution, an injustice would be done to that county as its assessment would remain unchanged, while other counties would be raised only to the general average for the district.

Mrs. Anna Wittmeyer, of Philadelphia, has presented the state historical department with a collection of soldier letters, which, taken as a whole, form a valuable history of the civil war. The letters were written principally by Iowa soldiers during the rebellion, although many from representatives of other states are included. There are several thousand letters in all, enough to fill three large boxes. They are bound in permanent form, and will afford a valuable source of information to those students who are making a careful and detailed study of the war. Especially are they valuable in tracing the history of the war from the point of view of the soldier. Mrs. Wittmeyer is one of the most prominent women in the country. She was the first president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1890 she allied herself with the nonpartisan branch of the organization and became its president. She also assisted in the organization of the Women's Relief Corps. She is an Iowa woman and has been interested in a number of important movements in this state. It was she who founded the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport. This fall she will visit Iowa and renew her acquaintances in the state.

The members of the Iowa Railway Commission left this morning for Denver, Col., to attend the annual convention of the national association of railway commissioners. The session will last from ten days to two weeks.

Judge Woolson in the federal court entered a decree yesterday in the case brought against the city of Manning by the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill. The company had purchased \$100,000 bonds issued by the municipality for the purpose of erecting a city water plant. The issue exceeded the constitutional limit of indebtedness, and payment was enjoined. The company then sought to enforce collection, but the court held for the city, declaring the bonds to be invalid.

That the severe cold of the past winter did great damage to the fruit crop of the state is being more completely demonstrated as the season advances. The yield of small fruit in Iowa was exceptionally small. The crops still to ripen will also fall far below the usual yield. Secretary Green, of the state horticultural department has secured reports from many counties in the state, every district being represented. According to those figures, the yield this year will be but a small per cent of the average crop. The showing of fall apples is 65.5 per cent; for winter apples, 31.5; for American plums, 55; for grapes, 16.5 of the usual crop.

The movement against the nomination of Cato Sells as governor by the democratic party at its coming convention was given further impetus by the Dubuque county democrats yesterday. In their county convention, they adopted strong resolutions endorsing the Chicago platform, reiterating 16 to 1, favoring the renomination of Bryan in 1900, and instructing its delegates to the state convention to use their influence

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather. For Iowa—Generally fair tonight and Thursday, except possibly thunderstorms in the extreme east this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler tonight; south to west winds.

For Illinois—Showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; Thursday, generally fair; fresh south to west winds.

PAGE ONE. TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL: Battle Near San Fernando. Root Will Push the War. South African War Cloud. Parliament Opens Session. Third Day of Dreyfus Trial. Strange Tragedy at Denver. Taxation of Iowa Live Stock.

PAGE TWO. IOWA AND GENERAL: Shaw and Weaver on Expansion. Democrats Favor Anti-Trust Issue. Mrs. Crawford on Dreyfus Trial. The Revolution in Domingo. IOWA NEWS: Ida Grove Boy Kidnaped. Logan Enjoins a Saloon. The Barker Case at St. Louis. Iowa Man Killed in Nebraska. Another Death in Fifty-first. Political Conventions Held.

PAGE THREE. IOWA NEWS: A Kick From the South Side. Barnes Had a Chance to Settle. Auditor Hargrave's House Damaged by Fire. Stamford Falls With Three Men. Miscellaneous City News.

PAGE FOUR AND FIVE. EDITORIAL: Something Lacking. Convict Labor System. The Canadian Grab. Topics of the Times. Press Comments, Etc. Iowa Items and Newspapers.

PAGE SIX AND SEVEN. CITY NEWS: A Kick From the South Side. Barnes Had a Chance to Settle. Auditor Hargrave's House Damaged by Fire. Stamford Falls With Three Men. Miscellaneous City News.

PAGE EIGHT. IOWA AND GENERAL NEWS: The Wednesday Markets. Iowa Library Reports.

Incorporating these same principles in the state platform. The convention also adopted a resolution opposing any declaration by the party on the liquor question. No mention was made in the convention of the candidacy of S. H. Bashor, but the delegation will come to Des Moines loaded for bear and bitterly opposed to the nomination of anybody who is not an advocate of 15 to 1, and who has not said so during the past three years. The Dubuque meeting was dominated by Editor J. S. Murphy of the Telegraph.

BRAKEMAN INSTANTLY KILLED.

James Rice Run Down by a Milwaukee Passenger Train. Castalia, Aug. 9.—James Rice, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was struck and instantly killed here by a west-bound passenger train. It was the first brakeman on a freight train going in the same direction. The freight had side-tracked to allow the passenger to pass and Rice had locked the switch and started for his train. He must have been unaware of the close proximity of the rapidly moving passenger train. He walked straight down the track. The passenger struck him on the side and top of the head, reducing it almost to a pulp. His remains were taken to Calmar by the same freight train on which he had been working.

He lived in Mission City, where he was formerly a call boy. He had been promoted only two weeks before the accident.

ACCIDENT AT DYSART.

Son of Superintendent Hit of the Rock Island Probably Fatally Injured. Special to Times-Republican. Dysart, Aug. 9.—A son of Superintendent Hitt of the Rock Island, who was severely injured shortly after noon today by falling off a freight train at Dysart. One foot was cut off and the other leg broken. Particulars of the accident could not be learned and it is not known exactly what was the cause of the unfortunate affair. It is understood they were conducting some experiments.

The K. P. Grand Lodge.

Special to Times-Republican. Davenport, Aug. 9.—The first session of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias was held today. The attendance is unusually large. Delegations from all over the state have been pouring in since Monday. The city is elaborately decorated. E. B. Salinger is the leading candidate for grand chancellor.

Newspaper Change.

Special to Times-Republican. Toledo, Aug. 9.—Cash Mann, of Garwin, purchased yesterday one-half interest in the Toledo Independent, and will conduct it as a democratic organ, the only change being in name. Mr. Mann is a brother of T. E. Mann, who was at the head of the Tama County Democrat for several years.

Tuberculous Cattle Slaughtered.

Cedar Rapids, Aug. 9.—State Veterinarian Gibson slaughtered at the local packing house thirteen finely bred cows, one bull and three calves from the Chickasaw county poor farm, all in advanced stages of tuberculosis.

Catholics in Session.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Four hundred delegates to the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America assembled here today, after having attended high mass at the cathedral. The morning session was devoted to preliminaries. A business session was held this afternoon.

Dony Demand Was Made.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The minister of the interior officially denies that the German ambassador demanded a guarantee against indiscreet disclosures prejudicial to Germany at the Rennes court martial.

Shot by City Marshal.

Marion, Va., Aug. 9.—City Marshal Scherer shot and killed Joe Ruit and fatally wounded Ruit's wife this morning, when they resisted arrest.

ENGLAND'S WAR CLOUD

Convening of Parliament Brings South African Situation Prominently to the Fore.

Queen's Speech Recognizes Grave Conditions Menace the Whole of South Africa.

Chamberlain Declares in Commons That Grievances Exist and Must Be Remedied.

London, Aug. 9.—Parliament was protracted this afternoon by the royal commission. The queen's speech contained the following statement: "The conference summoned by the emperor of Russia to consider measures for promoting the maintenance of peace has completed its sittings. Although the result of its deliberations did not fully correspond with the lofty aims which it was summoned to accomplish, it met a considerable measure of success. The institution of a permanent tribunal of arbitration can not fail to diminish the frequency of war, while extension of the Geneva convention will mitigate its horrors."

On Transvaal complications it says: "The position of my subjects in the South African republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa." Negotiations on this subject with the government of the South African republic have been entered into and are still proceeding.

London, Aug. 9.—The reply to Chamberlain's proposal for a joint commission of inquiry has not yet been forwarded.

Capt. Town, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Pretoria, the capital of the South African republic says the Volksraad has declined to agree to Chamberlain's suggestion for a joint commission.

London, Aug. 9.—The Times correspondent at Pretoria says: "The general impression in Boer circles is that Chamberlain is forcing on a war and consequently it is futile to make advances."

London, Aug. 9.—The Mail publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg: "By a special article added to the constitution of the Transvaal the president is authorized in the event of war, rebellion or other emergency to proclaim martial law and compel every inhabitant of the republic to bear arms in its defense."

London, Aug. 9.—Pretoria forts are being strengthened.

WILL NOT TURN BACK.

Chamberlain Makes a Straightforward and Unequivocal Statement in the Commons. London, Aug. 9.—In the commons today Secretary for the Colonies Chamberlain said no official confirmation had been received of the report that the Transvaal had declined to agree to a joint inquiry into the effect the franchise reforms will have on outsiders.

Several regiments are about to be dispatched to South Africa for the defense of Natal, in response to a request from the Natal government, and preparation is being made for all contingencies. Replying to T. P. O'Connor, Chamberlain deprecated a resumption of the debate on the Transvaal situation which while serious is still hopeful. It would be a fatal mistake to allow O'Connor's views, that war is entirely needless and that the government ought to express a willingness to wait, it may be for twenty-five years, for a redress of grievances, to be considered. He added: "We recognize the grievances of the outsiders; have said these grievances are not merely themselves a serious cause for interposition, but are a source of danger to the whole of South Africa. We say this state of things can not be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plough and won't turn back. With that statement I propose to rest content."

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