

Times-Republican

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Republican State Ticket. For Governor—LESLIE M. SHAW. For Lieutenant Governor—JAMES C. MILLIMAN. For Judge Supreme Court—JOHN C. SHERWIN.

Republican County Ticket. For State Senator—J. B. CLASSEN. For Representative—THOMAS KIMBALL.

For County Treasurer—C. H. SMITH. For County Superintendent—J. MORRISSEY. For County Sheriff—T. J. SHOEMAKER.

IOWA DEMOCRACY'S INNING. The democratic state convention will assemble in Des Moines tomorrow.

The democratic state convention will assemble in Des Moines tomorrow. The call provides for nearly 2,000 delegates and this fact and the prevailing good times, together with the desire of democracy to know what it ought to do, will probably draw a somewhat larger crowd to the capital than usual.

From present appearances the party will endeavor to pull itself, or its various elements, together on a harmony platform, though that will depend upon the grace exercised by the rampant 15-to-1ers, who are to control. Should they succeed in doing so and nominate Cato Sells they will make a strong appeal to all opposing elements.

The platform will be largely built of resolutions of denunciation, if not of state affairs, then of national, consisting chiefly of opposition to expansion and of criticism of the republican administration.

MERRITT MAY SUCCEED OTIS. Whether Gen. Otis is to be relieved of the command in the Philippines or not, there is an impression in Washington that Gen. Merritt is likely to succeed him. It is the opinion of many of the war department officials that the new secretary, Elihu Root, is really anxious to have Gen. Merritt take command, though he is loth to displace Gen. Otis in view of his excellent record under adverse circumstances.

ENGLISH INTEREST IN AMERICAN BUTTER.

Through the efforts of the agricultural department the English people have become interested in butter of American production to such an extent that there is hope they may become more extensive buyers. The importance of the British market to American exporters of butter is shown by the fact that in 1897 English buyers purchased abroad \$77,000,000 worth of butter. The latest figures on British importations show that while the United States leads Canada on butter sales to England, furnishing 154,000 hundred weight, as against 109,000 hundred weight by Canada exporters, this is only a small part carried into that country.

that our producers pay little attention to the export trade unless there is an over production in this country. In order to be successful in building up a foreign market our exports must be continuous.

The department says further that American butter can only be introduced abroad successfully and a demand created for it with a full recognition of its merits after a period of persistent effort.

Fortunately for our country and the great West English dealers are becoming more and more interested in it, and are now trying to secure it in greater quantities.

The cost of transportation on experimental efforts on refrigerated vessels has been less than 2 1/2 cents per pound from Iowa. This increased demand will mean a great deal to the Hawkeye state if our dairymen will make a strong effort to meet it.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Ottumwa Courier notices that "as the time of the democratic convention draws nigh, our brethren of the bogus reform party begin to show signs of uneasiness. This is natural. We, too, might be restless if we were between the devil of free silver and the deep sea of anti-expansion."

It having been reported that a keeper of a notorious house of prostitution across the river was about to invade Dubuque on the understanding that he was to be licensed or to be regularly mulcted the Dubuque Times utters a strong protest against it. It says: "It has been the boast of this community, notwithstanding it has been called the 'state of Dubuque,' and has been reviled as immoral, that it has never yet compromised with this mortal offense against the institutions of decent society. From this record it can not afford to depart for the sake of a few filthy dollars nor to oblige any who may imagine their selfish business interests would be advanced if a section of the city were delivered over to a vice to which in the more than half a century of its existence it has never given recognition."

The Webster City Freeman remarks that "the golden grain of Iowa seem to have a tendency to increase the number of gold bugs in the state. The gold bug thrives best on plenty and prosperity, while the silver bug multiplies and propagates on poverty and penitence." "Scratch a kicker and you will find a man who does not even deserve what he has," observes the Stanton Call.

The Denison Review remarks that "the republican party demands that wherever any combination of capital abuses its power and becomes oppressive to the people that such adequate legislation shall be adopted as will cure this evil. It demands that should no other way be possible to correct the evil imposed by an oppressive trust, that the trust should be abolished."

The Clinton Herald believes "the state should not discriminate against any school of medicine, but it should insist that every person who practices medicine should be prepared for his work by proper education and a proper training in recognized schools of medicine and surgery. Some of the schools are turning out doctors altogether too fast and their haste will react against their graduates."

The Iowa City Republican sarcastically declares that "two or three fights in the rear of a saloon at 5 o'clock in the morning means that the saloon was closed and the men were compelled to fight on the outside just for sociability, don't you know?" The Waterloo Courier says: "Several newspapers of the state persist in alluding to S. H. Bashor, of this city, who appears to be the probable nominee of the democratic party for governor, as 'Rev. Bashor. While the appellation is a honorable one in every way, Mr. Bashor is not entitled to have it affixed to his name. He was at one time a minister in the Dunkard church, but gave up the calling several years ago of his own volition, on account of failing health and a combination of circumstances which had nothing to do with his church connections. It is only fair to Mr. Bashor to make this statement."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

The storm center of Iowa will be in Des Moines tomorrow. The democrats will flummox their wrath.

Secretary Root has taken a vigorous hold of work in the war department, and in a way that is suggestive of good results.

Holland is to have a new coinage, as Queen Wilhelmina wishes her head to be represented as it is and not as that of a child. Officially the change is said to be in honor of the peace congress at The Hague. No effigy of the queen can ever be as charming as that of the little girl with hair flowing loosely that has hitherto appeared on Dutch coins and postage stamps, but queens are like other young women, and feel the dignity of doing up their hair. The late King Alfonso of Spain used to have a new issue of postage stamps struck off whenever he detected a perceptible growth in his whiskers, according to a sarcastic chronicler.

Under date of the 13th the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports that "as evidence that the administration proposes to do everything in its power to crush the Filipino rebellion without delay, Secretary Root tonight telegraphed the governors of all states requesting them to name two officers from each regiment which

served during the Spanish war, with a view to their appointment in the Philippine service. This is thought to be proof that the entire provisional army of 35,000 men will be enlisted, making a total of 100,000 men under arms. The larger portion of these troops will be sent to the Philippines, and it is anticipated that at least 70,000 men will be under the command of Gen. Otis before the end of the rainy season. It is the intention of the president to end hostilities in the Philippines before congress convenes so as to prevent an outbreak on the part of the anti-imperialists and silence the criticisms of the democrats. He would then recommend the reduction of the army instead of asking for an increase in the fighting force." This is certainly a policy that would meet with approval.

A heavy rain in Nebraska Saturday and Sunday seems to have assured an immense corn crop in that state.

Dreyfus may see what a fate he escaped by being a prisoner instead of a free man in France. It is surmised that the assassin who shot Labori, the counsel, thought he was shooting the accused, as, when one of his pursuers tried to stop him he exclaimed, "Let me pass, I have shot Dreyfus." It may well be questioned if France would be a safe home for him, even if granted freedom.

In the South within the last five months \$17,000,000 of new capital has been invested in cotton mills.

Richard Croker, of Tammany, has reversed his position and now opposes expansion. His first was a frank and patriotic expression to the effect that our soldiers should not give up a foot of territory they had taken. His last is a political opinion to aid his disjuncted party.

Judge Charles T. Dickinson, of Tekamah, who has been four years on the district bench, is a leading candidate for the republican nomination for the supreme judgeship in Nebraska.

The character of the work done by some of the clubs of colored women, which are now holding their national convention in Chicago, will be surprising to people who are not thoroughly posted on the subject. The New York Club, for example, conducts a Fresh Air Home on Long Island. The Newport, R. I. Club conducts a day nursery, the excellence of which has been recognized by the municipality. The New Bedford, Mass. club supports a Home for the Aged, the inmates of which belong to both races. The New Orleans club conducts night schools, sewing schools and a sanitarium and training school for nurses. In several other cities similar work is carried on with great success.

The greatest of ocean steamships, the White Star liner Oceanic, is now preparing at Belfast for its maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York. Capt. Cameron, formerly of the Majestic, has been given the command of the Oceanic and is engaging his officers and crew. Capt. Cameron, when put in charge of the ship, spent three days in studying and walking about the gigantic vessel. The graceful outlines of the Oceanic delight the beholder regarding its great size. The vessel has yacht-like lines, clean cut bows and is cut away at the counters. The Oceanic is 264 feet long, 66 feet 4 1/2 inches wide, and 49 feet deep. The ribs of the Oceanic are only thirty-one and one-half inches apart, and to them are riveted 17,000 steel plates. Most of the plates in the midship section of the ship being twenty-eight feet long. Each plate weighs two to three and one-quarter tons. The main saloon is eighty feet long, sixty-four feet in width and nine feet high, with a dome in the center. Some of the single staterooms are thirteen by nine feet in size. The promenade deck is 600 feet.

The Spanish government is removing from Cuba to Spain 4,000 destitute Spaniards. Cubans will be glad to wave adieu to them.

August weather calls for a strange blending of fans and furs.

The soldiers in the Philippines have no sympathy with the Atkinson, Hoar, Bryan crowd. A corporal of Company E, Fifty-first Iowa, writing home, says: "To those who wish to know the opinion of the American soldiers in the Philippines on the war question I should say, if they could only be here they would fight as every soldier in the island does—fight it to a finish!"

The total of the state taxes will be about \$21,000 less than they were last year.

LOOKER-ON IN IOWA

For the Times-Republican. Lake Park, Aug. 14.—It is surprising, considering the burning question it was a few years ago, how little the people of Iowa now care for prohibition. Communities, were five years ago "all torn up" over it. Every town seemed to have a self-constituted committee to enforce the prohibition law. Of course the end sought was to remove the curse of liquor consumption, and the only way to do it in the opinion of those good people was to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. One bad feature of the crusade was the manner in which the height, was the intemperate condemnation of those who opposed the plan of prohibition. Such men and women were promptly placed with the whiskey crowd so much so that in one republican platform it was found necessary to mention that opinions on the prohibition question were not a test of party fealty. And in one town at least while a temperance crusade was in operation, a minister told his congregation that those of his church who were not prohibitionists were not consistent church members. All of this zeal was for the plan—no other way was there to cure the evil.

But notice the change today. Only here and there is the word prohibition heard in public or private. The mulct law which "knocked out" of politics, has also taken it out of party fealty. Questions discussed in the homes, in the bars and other public places. The ten-

deney now is to lose interest in the question of liquor consumption, because we cannot discuss the plan. This change has been brought about by the peculiar features of the mulct law. First—What was known as the prohibition counties, i. e., where the law was enforced. Now saloons are not forced on them by the mulct law against the wish of the majority. Put it another way, prohibition still prohibits, if the prohibitionist is in earnest and active. Then turn to the "wet counties" and the river towns, and the mulct law is so well liked that the temperance party does not care to make it a local or state issue. Perhaps in the coming convention at Des Moines they may put up a straw (whisky) man, but with it as an issue they dare not go before the people of Iowa.

As has been remarked editorially in these columns the curse of liquor drinking is still with us and is a proper subject for agitation and discussion. The writer had great hopes of Rev. Mr. Abrams. He was not a republican, a democrat or a prohibitionist; he was an enforcer. The Looker-On heatedly does not. And we have an enforcement league in Iowa. That's so, because a good brother sent the writer the constitution and by-laws. But what are they doing? The harvest is ready; where are the laborers? Any number of saloons in Iowa are running away with the business before the windows, sell to minors and drunks and break the law in other respects. The writer believes in the mulct law as the one best temperance bit of legislation ever enacted in Iowa. And to make the strictly enforced. And Mr. Abrams will have the best citizens of the state with him if he continues his work on the lines of the enforcement league's constitution and by-laws. But if he goes into persecution of parties who try to live within the details of the law, he will be hounded by the press and continuous violators of the mulct law then he will find "this occupation gone." And the law itself unenforced will soon be laid on the legal shelf where our anti-trust and combine law reposes.

MR HENDERSON AS SPEAKER. [Philadelphia Saturday Post.] David Bremner Henderson, of Iowa, will find himself very soon the most powerful man in the United States, barring Messrs. McKinley and Bryan. His absolute control over legislation, he will enjoy enormous influence and many advantages. He will draw a salary of \$8,000 a year—\$3,000 more than an ordinary congressman gets—and a large and handsomely furnished office adjoining the speaker's chamber. At the door, to inspect visitors and keep out cranks, will sit a messenger, an ex-saloon, who has performed the same duty under seven previous speakers, and this man, paid out of the treasury, will be his own personal servant. Beneath the office, on the floor below, is a private dining room, which Mr. Henderson will have all to himself, nobody else, save such guests as he may choose to invite, being permitted to enter it at any time. There he will eat his lunch, and the members of the house will close by. It may be taken for granted that the meals will be excellent, for the speaker can deprive the restaurant keeper of his privilege if he chooses.

Mr. Henderson will be ex-officio enforcer of the house end of the capitol, and as such will be responsible for the good order of that part of the building. Perhaps he will want to make some reforms; Mr. Reed accomplished a number of them when he took charge. The first thing the latter did was to do away with the "bad room" adjoining the legislative chamber; then he drove out the peddlers who had long infested the corridors—old Martha, with an enormous basket, a candy man, a dealer in cigars and tobacco, and even the venerable Clara Morris, merchant of curiosities and long recognized as an institution. Henceforward Mr. Henderson will be regarded with awe by the pages and messengers of the house, all of whom he appoints. The pages' duties are restricted to the floor, but the messengers may be utilized for any sort of service. Most of the latter are attached to committees, the chairman of which frequently employ them to wait on the table at their houses when they give dinner parties. Indeed, the most important qualification of a messenger is experience in handling eatables and drinkables, and over on the senate side a colored man, who is reckoned one of the most expert mixers of appetizing bracers in the country, has been retained for twenty-two years, chiefly on this account, by the committee of which Mr. Hale is now chairman. The doorkeeper, clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the house are elected by a caucus of the majority party, but Mr. Henderson will control the appointment of the assistant doorkeepers. Likewise he will employ or discharge the barbers who cut the hair and trim the whiskers of representatives at the capitol. As a matter of fact, however, the speaker does not interfere with such matters of petty patronage as a rule, and a story is told of a severe scrub which Mr. Reed administered to Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, when the latter complained of an elevator man and requested his discharge.

"My dear Mr. Walker," replied Mr. Reed with his customary drawl, "I regret to be obliged to refuse what you ask; but it so happens that the man you mention is the only employe of the house whom I have appointed because of personal inclination on my own part." It is probable that Mr. Henderson will make few changes in the office which are in the speaker's gift, preferring to let the present incumbents remain. Most important among them are the places of parliamentary clerk and time clerk. The former holds a very peculiar position in relation to the house, being, in fact, its recognized authority as to rules of procedure. He is otherwise known as the speakers' clerk and the speaker calls upon him for points and precedents whenever a dispute arises as to parliamentary proprieties. Just below the right of the speaker, he is placed the time clerk, who notes the time occupied by members speaking on the floor on occasions when debate is limited. He has a little round clock which ticks off the seconds, and when a gentleman's time is up he notifies the speaker by raising a finger or otherwise. Then the gavel falls with a bang, and the member must stop, though in the middle of a sentence. Mr. Henderson will be a sort of chief police for the house. If gentlemen persistently refuse to behave themselves, he will call upon the sergeant-

at-arms, who will bring out the mace, which is a sort of parliamentary fetich—the symbol of authority. Then, if members still decline to be good, evincing a riotous inclination, the sergeant-at-arms will forcibly take hold of them and compel them to be seated. Further resistance by them will necessitate their arrest and a summons before the bar of the house; but in no case can they be put in jail. A congressman, during sessions, is exempt from arrest, except for a felony; during recesses he may be imprisoned like any ordinary citizen.

Formerly the speaker, having first obtained unanimous consent, could grant the use of the hall of the house for lectures, entertainments or any other such purpose, but under the present rules this is forbidden. Parnell, when visiting the United States, enjoyed the last privilege of this kind that was granted. Mention should be made of the fact that a card signed by Mr. Henderson will admit anybody to the gratuitous privilege of a bath in the superb bathrooms in the basement of the capitol, where the tubs are of marble and the servants in charge are skilled masseurs.

A KANSAS CONGRESSMAN'S DEBUT.

Kansas politicians are enjoying a good story at the expense of Bill Reeder, the new republican congressman from the Sixth district of that state, according to the Kansas City Times. He went to Washington early this summer, and Joe Bristow, of Kansas, the fourth assistant postmaster general, agreed to show him around and put him on to the ropes. The first place they went was into the office of Charles Emory Smith, the postmaster general. They were introduced and chatted for a while, and as Reeder arose to go he said: "I beg your pardon, but I didn't catch your name." "Smith," replied the postmaster general. "And what position might you hold?" "I am postmaster general." "I beg your pardon, said Reeder, as he backed out awkwardly. Bristow was blushing like a school girl. Then they went to the war department, and Mr. Bristow took the Kansas into Secretary Alger's private office. Reeder put his hat down on the desk in front of Secretary Alger after the introduction and the three chatted for a while. When they started Reeder nearly stamped Bristow by asking the secretary: "What did you say your name was?" "Alger—Russell A. Alger." "And," continued the new congressman, with the air of a man yet unenlightened, "what are you secretary of?" "Secretary of war," replied Alger, truthfully, for he was then.

Being the seance Bristow stood first on one foot and then on the other. Before leaving the state, war and navy building, they ran into Vice President Hobart. There was another introduction, and this time he remembered the name. Reeder, still thirsting for knowledge, asked: "Do you reside here in the city, Mr. Hobart?" "Part of the time," replied Mr. Hobart, "but my home is in New Jersey." "Well, I'm mighty glad to have saw you," replied Reeder, with cordiality typical of the bouillabaisse. Later he asked Bristow, "What does that fellow do?" and when told that he was vice president, and therefore didn't do anything, he was greatly surprised.

Then they encountered Senator Cullom, and after the introduction Reeder said: "I didn't catch your name, senator?" "Mr. Cullom," replied the senator. "What state might you be from?" "Illinois," said the venerable senator, modestly. "Glad I seen you," continued Reeder. "Do you know, you look like the picture of Abraham Lincoln?"

Before the Illinois senator could recover from his astonishment Joe Bristow had him by the arm and was leading him back to the postoffice department. They had an engagement to go to the white house together, but Bristow pleaded to be excused on the ground that he had a tremendous amount of work to do. In reality, he was afraid he would ask Mr. McKinley what state he is from, and what he is president of.

IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME CHAPEL

Great God of all, can it be so, That we are left to hellward go, Without a pilot at the wheel To steer the Soldiers' Home to Weal? Are we deserted on the sea, To sink or swim, as chance may be, Upon the breaking, white-capped wave, With none to pity, none to save?

O, Marshalltown, of high estate, Why have your preachers jumped the gate? And left us in the darkness cell That opens into nether hell? Why syndicate for carnal gold, Against the poor, the maimed and old, And so refuse six hundred souls A place upon Salvation's rolls?

O, Christian name! why thus ignore The souls inside an open door, While storming craves on China's hills, And strewing pearls on Orient's rills? Why "poor" for cash the lowly name Or Him who bore reproach and shame, To lift us, through His generous love, Up to the God of all above? Why have you made this awful breach At God's command, "Go and preach," Unless you're paid the princely fee? The lawyers claim for making plea? Woe unto you who block the way, Like Pharisees in Jesus' day; You can not enter with your sin, And hinder those who would go in! How can you blame the board of control For shortness on your service roll? The people build this pleasant home For us to trod the battle's gloam, And still provide our every good—Our drugs and clothing, drink and food; And hence, the board, from honor's birth, Should pay no more than things are worth.

Is not "three dollars" ample pay For sixty minutes work per day? The farmers and those in the mills Are taxed to pay these chapel bills; And none of them, with twelve hours' task, Can earn the lordly sum you ask—Five dollars for an hour of time, Employed in speech and mistral rhyme.—A. W. Parsons, Iowa Soldiers' Home.

THE VERDICT.

There is one thing to commend the astomobile. It cannot throw its tall over the lines in fyttime.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

In polite circles "peninsula" is used as a substitute for "rubber," because it likewise means a neck stretching to sea.—Philadelphia Record.

A writer wishes to know how to eat corn on the cob. The only safe way to eat corn on the cob is to eat it off the cob.—New York World.

The new geyser in Yellowstone National park has been christened Dever. This is a mistake. The hero of Manila bay is no spouter.—Indianapolis News.

The man who knows all about managing a sailboat is being heard from in various parts of the country, and the funeral director is quite busy.—Baltimore Herald.

One of the direct results of the hot weather is the kidnaping of a Massachusetts girl. All cold storage establishments should be immediately searched.—Indianapolis Journal.

Maybe the fellow who proposes setting up a kingdom in Cuba, with a full complement of titles and court attendants, has an eye upon the heiress of the United States.—Savannah News.

The woman who at the Buffalo reform conference said the place of a woman was to look after her husband should explain what the woman who has no husband is to do.—Rochester Times.

Colorado people should put a guard around the golden girl which they propose to send to the Paris exposition. Some impetuous foreign nobleman is likely to carry her off.—Omaha Bee.

A sailor on a British warship fell from the masthead and was killed while trying to display an American flag. He deserved it. You don't catch Yankee sailors waving union jacks from mastheads.—London (Out) News.

A Chicago man fired at a piece of bullet proof cloth the other day, and the ball rebounded and hit him in the forehead, drawing blood. This goes to show that bullet proof cloth should always be worn by the man behind the gun instead of the one in front of it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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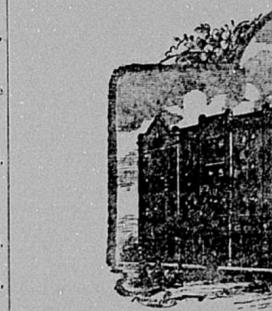
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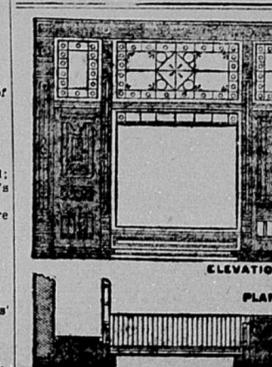
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