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VOL. XXV. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899 NO. 106

LIEUT. DREW KILLED

Americans Encounter Large Force of Filipinos While Reconnoitering North of Angeles.

Sharp Engagement Ensues, Lasting Over an Hour—The Rebels Driven Back.

Sixth Infantry Engages Enemy in Mountains of Negros—Gen. Miles in Favor.

Manila, Aug. 21.—One lieutenant of the Twelfth infantry was killed and another was seriously wounded while reconnoitering Saturday evening north of Angeles. The Americans encountered a large force of insurgents and drove them from their positions.

Lieut. Cole of the Sixth infantry, with eighty men, encountered 100 insurgents intrenched in the mountains of the island of Negros and routed them after an hour and a half of severe fighting. The Americans had three men slightly hurt. Nineteen dead insurgents were counted in the trenches. Six rifles and a quantity of reserve ammunition were captured.

The insurgents recently cut the cable in Laguna bay leading to Calamba, on the south shore of the lake, but the break has been repaired.

Official Dispatches Received.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The following dispatch announcing engagements with the Philippine insurgents were received at the war department Sunday:

"Manila, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Cole, Sixth infantry, and eighty men attacked and routed 100 of the enemy intrenched at Tibuan, Negros mountains, having three slightly wounded. Enemy left in intrenchments nineteen dead, six rifles and all reserve ammunition. Supposed to be armed Tagals who a few days since crossed from Panay in small boats."

"Manila, Aug. 20.—First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth infantry, instantly killed, and First Lieut. Willis Uline, same regiment, severely wounded yesterday in an attack on insurgents in the vicinity of Angeles by two companies Twelfth infantry. No other casualties. Enemy routed."

Lieut. Drew was born in Texas and was graduated from the military academy in 1891, being assigned as second lieutenant of the Twelfth infantry. During the war with Spain he was major of the Third Texas volunteer infantry.

The news that Lieut. Cole, with eighty men, had attacked and routed on the island of Negros a force of 100 armed Tagalos, who had evidently come in small boats from Luzon, is taken in army circles here to mean that Aguinaldo is endeavoring to spread the insurrection to the other islands of the Philippine group. It is supposed that his plan to send small bodies of his men to the other islands outside of Luzon to make demonstrations and at the same time to try to incite the people to join the revolt. The purpose of this movement, of course, is to induce Gen. Otis to weaken his forces in Luzon by sending regiments or parts of regiments to put down this incipient rebellion in other places.

According to war department officials, however, Otis will not be diverted from his main purpose by any such attempts to mislead him. Practically all the troops under his command at the beginning of the dry season will see active service at once. Gen. Otis will then begin the campaign which will have for its aim the capture or destruction of Aguinaldo, or at least his forced retreat from the Philippine archipelago. War department officials believe that with the 50,000 men that Gen. Otis will have at his disposal by the first of December, it will not take more than a month or two of lively work to crush the rebellion in Luzon completely. The importance of garrisoning the principal towns in each province is readily appreciated, and it is this necessity, more than anything else, that has caused the administration to send Gen. Otis more men than he has asked for and more than he will need for actual fighting.

The report that Gen. Miles or Gen. Merritt will be sent to take supreme command in the Philippines is not credited in army circles here. Gen. Otis will remain at Manila as governor general, and Generals Lawton, MacArthur, Wheaton and Bates will retain the command of the four divisions of the American army and have practically free rein in the conduct of the military operations of their respective divisions.

PROPOSE TO USE TWO ARMIES

Officers Think Separate Forces Can Be Operated in Luzon.

Washington, Aug. 21.—It is believed that more than one army can operate to advantage in the Philippines and the suggestion has been made by some army officers that two armies should start from different points and operate in such a manner as to distract and destroy the Filipino forces. At present the United States forces do not occupy a line of railway more than half way to Lingayen, on the gulf of the same name. It has been suggested that if one force were to start from Lingayen and move south at the same time that another were moving north there would be a very great probability of soon securing the entire railway for the use of the army, and the insurgents would be separated into divisions east and west by the railroad, as they are now divided into northern and southern bands.

Between Angeles and Lingayen is Tarlac, a town of considerable size and situated in a province where the natives are said to be friendly to the United States. If this province could be occupied it might be of great advantage to the government.

While these are merely suggestions, it may be that when the army in the Philippines consists of 60,000 men instead of 20,000 or 25,000, it will be possible to have four or more armies operating instead of two, as during the last campaign.

The locations of troops as marked by pins on a map prepared for Secretary Root show the places occupied as follows:

North of Manila—(Under Gen. MacArthur)—A point above Angeles (Gen. Wheaton), Angeles, Porac, Calucut, Santa Rita, San Fernando, (MacArthur), Batis, Candaba, San Luis, Calumpit, Malolos, Quinga, Baluig, Bustos, Guinguinto and Bigaa.

South of Manila—Imus (Lawton's headquarters), Mingting-Iupa, Cavite, Bacoor, Talaba, Paranaque, Taguig, Pasig, Mariquina and points adjacent around the aqueduct and pumping station, Tatay, Antipolo, Moreng and Calamba, the farthest point south and which has no communication by land.

Miles Now in Favor.

Washington, Aug. 31.—"Maj. Gen. Miles sustains the same friendly relations with Secretary Root that Gen. Schofield did with Secretary Lamont."

This statement was made by an officer of Gen. Miles' staff. The facts which he cited in its support indicate that the president's wish for harmony in the war department has been realized as a result of the appointment of Mr. Root as secretary. Gen. Miles' advice, neglected and never asked by Secretary Alger, is now sought by Secretary Root. His recommendations are acted upon promptly, and when in Washington Gen. Miles is frequently seen entering the secretary's office to confer with that official in regard to some pending matter.

When Secretary Root returned to Washington from Lake Champlain, where he had conferred with the president, he came with authority to make arrangements for calling out five additional volunteer regiments. He consulted with Gen. Miles and found him opposed to making two bites of the volunteer cherry, he suggesting that ten regiments be enlisted. The general advanced reasons which the secretary found cogent and the call last week was the result.

Nor is this all. Several of the colonels of these regiments, notably Lieut. Col. E. J. McClernand, adjutant general of volunteers on the staff of Gen. Wilson at Matanzas, Cuba, and Maj. Joseph H. Dorst, also on Gen. Wilson's staff, were appointed on the recommendation of Gen. Miles.

In addition the president, upon the joint recommendation of the secretary and Gen. Miles, has appointed Capt. Francis Michler, Fifth Cavalry, aide-de-camp to the general, as a lieutenant colonel of one of the volunteer regiments. In the appointments announced yesterday, moreover, were those of First Lieut. G. H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry, also on the staff of Gen. Miles, to be a major, and Capt. J. G. Gilmore, Jr., assistant quartermaster of volunteers and son of Lieut. Col. J. C. Gilmore, adjutant general to the major general commanding, as majors in the new regiments. Several other officers recommended for volunteer service by Gen. Miles have been designated by the president or have been recommended for appointment by Secretary Root.

OLYMPIA SAILORS ATTACK.

Five Men Arrested for the Offense at Leghorn, Italy.

Leghorn, Italy, Aug. 21.—Five men have been arrested on the charge of attacking and wounding sailors who came ashore from the United States cruiser Olympia.

Plague Breaks Out Afresh.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—Three fresh cases of the bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character. The Spanish consul there will be prosecuted for failing to notify the Spanish government of the outbreak. It is estimated that already the commerce of Oporto has suffered a loss of $500,000.

Lisbon, Aug. 21.—The sanitary board has resolved to isolate Oporto, where the bubonic plague has broken out, with a sanitary cordon.

Paris, Aug. 21.—An official decree authorizes the Pasteur Institute here to prepare a quantity of anti-plague serum.

Cudahy Is Generous.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 21.—Edward Cudahy, the meat packer, has given $3,000 to complete the fund of $35,000 needed to bring the First Nebraska volunteers home on a special train. The regiment will be given a state reception at Lincoln. Company L, of Omaha, will be received here in a fitting manner, a large sum having been raised for the purpose. Each of the other companies will be given a royal welcome in its home town.

Gen. Butterfield Stricken.

New York, Aug. 21.—Word came last night through telegrams from the Bellevue hospital that Gen. Butterfield, chairman of the Dewey reception committee, had been stricken with aphasia at his summer home, Cold Spring on the Hudson.

Aphasia is the loss of speech or interference with speech, as a result of an affection of the brain.

Lynching in Kentucky.

Fulton, Ky., Aug. 21.—Squab Bolin, colored, was hanged by a mob. Three weeks ago Bolin and another negro named Henry Stewart robbed Gail Hamilton of $13 and shot and killed him. Bolin escaped at the time, but Stewart was captured and hanged by a mob the night after the murder.

Governor Tanner Very Sick.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21.—Governor Tanner, who is suffering an attack of malarial fever, is a very sick man this afternoon.

Goes to Meet Dewey.

Paris, Aug. 21.—U. S. Charge Vignaud has gone to Ville Franche to receive Dewey, whose arrival is expected tomorrow.

Ohio Reform Party.

Columbus, O., Aug. 21.—The state convention of the reform party will convene at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The advisability of nominating Mayor Jones of Toledo for governor is being considered.

Dewey Leaves Leghorn.

Leghorn, Aug. 21.—Dewey sailed today.

LABORI NOT AT TRIAL

Dreyfus' Lawyer Still Unable to Participate In the Rennes Court Martial.

Anti-Dreyfus Witnesses Cornered and Self-Contradicted on the Stand Today.

The Famous "Petit Bleu" Shown to Have Been "Doctored"—The Testimony.

Rennes, Aug. 21.—Labori was not present at the opening of the third week of the Dreyfus trial. He is progressing favorably, but his physicians thought it best for him not to appear just yet.

The first witness of the day was Gen. Fabre, former chief of the bureau of the general staff. He said he compared the handwriting of the bordereau with that of various officers of the bureau, including Dreyfus', to which it bore a remarkable resemblance. He declared Dreyfus was distrusted by his fellow officers on account of his extraordinary efforts to learn the secrets and plan of concentration of troops, with the result that he neglected his duties. His duties put it in Dreyfus' power to disclose documents referred to in the bordereau. Demange pointed out that this testimony differed from that given by the witness in 1894. Dreyfus, replying to witness, admitted it was his duty to keep the dossier slating and concentration posted up and said it was no light task. Col. d'Abouville, former deputy chief of the fourth bureau, related how Fabre showed him a photograph of an anonymous note, evidently to some one outside the army, intimating he had confidential documents to communicate. These documents could have been communicated by Dreyfus and the handwriting bore a striking resemblance to his. Cochefort, former chief of detectives, testified that he was present when Paty du Clam subjected Dreyfus to the famous dictation test. He said from the first the prisoner showed evidence of uneasiness. He received the impression that Dreyfus was guilty. He had not then seen the bordereau, otherwise the impression might have been modified. Dreyfus at the time protested innocence and declared he did not know what was charged against him. At the conclusion of Cochefort's testimony Dreyfus said he would not reply till Paty du Clam was present.

Gribelin, principal archivist at headquarters staff, asserted his belief in Dreyfus' guilt and said he was cognizant of Dreyfus' relations with loose women. He said at the dictation test Paty du Clam pointed out to Dreyfus that his hands were shaking. Dreyfus replied that his fingers were cold.

Maj. Lauth testified that he believed the bordereau was delivered to Col. Henry by an emissary outside of headquarters the Saturday morning following. Witness told of being shown the bordereau by Henry at that time. He declared the Schneider letter of November 30, 1897, authentic and that it emanated from "Agent Pierre."

Col. Picquart testified concerning alterations in the postal card known as "petit bleu" after it left his possession. Alterations of quite a serious character were made, words being erased and others written in. The address was written in ink made of gall nuts, while the superimposed word was written in ink made of logwood. This testimony was given while Lauth was still on the stand. Lauth said when he photographed the petit bleu he saw no sign of erasure. Picquart replied the plate taken by Lauth bore no traces of the erasure. The photograph alone was tampered with. Capt. Juncke, a probationer at the same time as Dreyfus, testified at some length, going into the particulars of Dreyfus' intrigues with women, as related by Dreyfus. He declared the latter was fully cognizant of plans for the transportation and concentration of troops and declared it utterly impossible for Henry to divulge the documents referred to in the bordereau.

Dreyfus, replying to the witness, said he would not speak of the latter's confidences to him; denied that he (Dreyfus) ever gambled at the club at Mans; declared the probationers, at the time the bordereau was written, knew they would not go to the maneuvers. He had no information through a cousin in the foreign office, because he had no cousin there. As to the plans for provisioning the troops, he helped print them, but he only saw a small portion.

When Dreyfus finished Bertulus came forward and in effect accused Juncke of lying when he said the witness told him (Juncke) that he (Burtullus) did not believe Esterhazy guilty. Bertulius asserted that he believed Esterhazy guilty from the first, and Juncke's statement to the contrary came from a wish which was father to the thought.

Gen. Gonse then intervened and said Juncke and Henry told him the same thing at the time of the alleged interview.

Bertullus reiterated his statement in regard to Juncke. Then Picquart had a short inning, referring to the petit bleu to demonstrate the valuelessness of Juncke's evidence.

Court adjourned.

SAYS WILL CONVICT DREYFUS.

Gen. Mercier Sure of the Guilt of the Prisoner.

Rennes, Aug. 21.—Gen. Mercier, who in the present trial of Dreyfus is the virtual prosecutor, was called upon by a representative of the Associated Press, who invited him to make a statement of the attitude of the anti-Dreyfusards.

Although unable to receive the correspondent in person, Gen. Mercier sent his oldest son to convey the following expression of his views:

"Gen. Mercier considers it useless to attempt to convert foreign opinion regarding the Dreyfus question, in which, moreover, foreigners have no right to intervene. Foreign people have been misled by their press, which is violently Dreyfusard, for the very good reason that a majority of the foreign newspapers have been bribed by the Jewish syndicate. Gen. Mercier considers anything he might say explaining his position, which is that of a majority of the French people, would be useless. The best reply to the Dreyfusards' statement abroad will be the condemnation of Dreyfus.

"This condemnation is only a matter of ten days or a fortnight, for condemned Dreyfus certainly will be. Foreigners will then see that their journals have deceived them, for they will recognize that the mass of the French nation, who will receive the news of the conviction of Dreyfus as joyful tidings, is not composed of officials, and that the majority of the French applaud the condemnation, it will be because it is just and merited."

MAY ARREST MERCIER.

Former Minister of War May Be Prosecuted.

London, Aug. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special says: "The government, I understand, has decided to arrest Mercier. It is rumored that order will be given to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents relied upon to establish his guilt were forgeries."

Paris, Aug. 21.—It is stated that Col. Schneider, Austrian military attache at Paris, will come here from Ems next Wednesday to prosecute Gen. Mercier. The latter produced a document in the Rennes court purporting to be a report from Schneider to his government on Dreyfus. Schneider will prosecute Mercier for forgery before the Paris court of assizes. This will be the severest blow the army has yet received. It will also smash the veracity of the anti-Dreyfus newspapers, which have been boasting that Schneider lied in the interest of the triple alliance.

SAYS DREYFUS WILL GO FREE.

Former Private Secretary of Labori Confident of His Acquittal.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—M. Lauren Bureau, of Paris, formerly private secretary to M. Labori, is in the city. He said that the present trial of Dreyfus will result in his acquittal. If a verdict of guilty is returned the court of cassation, the higher French authority, will set it aside and order another court martial and so on until he is acquitted. The court of cassation knows that French law is being juggled by this military court and there are two grounds on which it could set aside such sentence: First, a violation of the law, and second, abuse of power. When the court of cassation sent Dreyfus back for a second trial he was remanded on the charge of having been the author of the bordereau. Now that is the only thing he could be tried for. Instead of sticking to this the court has allowed witnesses to talk of his relations with women and other outside matters, which is directly a violation of French law. If some matter not connected with the bordereau should come up in the trial proving Dreyfus' guilt this court martial could not try him: the court of cassation would have to order a new trial for the specific purpose."

DREYFUS STILL FEEBLE.

Compelled to Live on Milk and Egg Diet.

Rennes, Aug. 21.—Capt. Dreyfus still lives almost exclusively on milk and eggs. On rising at 5 o'clock he takes a glass of milk. He is then escorted to the court room under a strong guard. On returning to prison he takes a second glass of milk, and at 1 o'clock a soft-boiled egg and another glass of milk. At 2 o'clock his wife calls upon him, spending a couple of hours with him daily, without restrictions of any kind. After their interview, another member of the family sees him for half an hour.

M. Demange arrived daily at 4:30 in the afternoon and remains until 7 o'clock, discussing the progress of the case. During the remainder of the time the accused generally reads or studies mathematics. He retires to bed about 9:30 o'clock. Dreyfus retains his good spirits, and expresses confidence that he will be acquitted, especially now that he believes Labori will be able to return to the active work of the defense.

Paris, Aug. 21.—There are rumors that after all Esterhazy will go to Rennes to testify.

The Figaro enumerates altogether eleven documents thus far discovered in the Dreyfus affair.

There were slight disturbances Saturday evening in Rue de Charbrol, in front of the building where M. Guerin and the anti-semites are entrenched. The police charged the crowd several times.

A strict blockade has been established in the Rue de Chabrol, and the authorities have begun a regular siege of the building in which M. Guerin and his anti-Semite colleagues have entrenched themselves.

Revolution Threatens France.

Rennes, Aug. 21.—The sober press of France universally condemns bringing the triple alliance into the trial through Mercier's reading of Schneider's letter and Cuignet's reference to the Ems dispatch. The latter, coming as it does, right after Emperor William's eulogies of dead French soldiers on the occasion of the inauguration of the St. Privat monument, is, to say the least, inopportune. They say the little game of Mercier and Cuignet may cost both them and France dearly.

The revisionist papers continue to urge the prosecution of Mercier.

The situation here is no longer normal. There is excitement everywhere and the atmosphere seems charged with electricity.

The news of the arrest of Sebastian Faure in Paris, riots in the streets, and the probable arrest of Drumont, Millevoye and Lasies, has caused a sensation here. New prisons will have to be built if warrants for arrests continue to be issued. Revolution is now being freely discussed.

To Succeed Judge Sherwin.

Mason City, Aug. 21.—The item in reference to the endorsement of Clifford P. Smith to succeed Judge Sherwin should have stated that it was the Britt bar which took such action. The Mason City bar has not yet acted, although a majority are believed to favor Mr. Smith.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN PARTY

H. O. Weaver, of Wapello County, Likely to Be Successor of Chairman Hancock.

Latter's Decision to Resign a Surprise to the State Central Committee.

Populist Platform and the State Tax Levy—Convict Labor and Politics.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Aug. 21.—The refusal of Chairman Charles T. Hancock to become a candidate for election to the position another year has come as a surprise to many of the party leaders of the state. It was known that Mr. Hancock had been seriously considering the advisability of declining another term of office, but the declination was not expected at just this time. The committee will meet within ten days to name another chairman. The indications are that H. O. Weaver of the First district will be the man. If not Mr. Weaver, then R. H. Spence of Mt. Ayr, in the Eighth district, will be the man. Either of these committeemen, it is admitted, would be satisfactory to all parties and are possessed of the executive ability and acquaintance with the issues to make an excellent chairman. Mr. Weaver is the oldest member of the committee in point of service and for that reason it is deemed probable that he will be named. The resignation of Mr. Hancock is entirely because of the opposition of his family to his longer devoting the time necessary to be the executive head of the committee and direct the campaign in the state this year, and to the pressure of business interests. The talk of certain interested newspapers to the effect that the refusal of Mr. Hancock to serve another year as chairman is due to differences of opinion between him and other members of the comittee is the veriest bosh. Mr. Hancock was assured of a unanimous election if he would allow his name to be used. He had no opposition, but was, on the contrary, strongly urged to allow his name to be used. His term of office, as committeeman, does not expire for one year yet, and he will probably remain a member of the committee, at least, during that time.

* * *

There is a famine of building materials in Des Moines. Prices on all building material have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. Even labor is much more expensive than at the beginning of the season. This condition is due to the large amount of building. Some classes of builders' supplies can not be had in Des Moines at the present time at any price. All the brick manufactured in the city have been contracted for up until Sept. 15.—These brick have been bought by one firm for legitimate purposes, because of large contracts the firm has on hand. Structural iron has tripled in price and some building is being abandoned until next year because of the cost of material and labor. Lath has nearly tripled in price. Lumber of all kinds has advanced rapidly. The outlook for building during the remainder of the season and next year indicates that the high prices will continue for some time.

* * *

The state board of control is going to Duluth the first week in September to attend a convention and conference on charities and correction. All the members will attend. On its return trip the board will stop at Stillwater, Minn., to investigate the twine industry at the state penitentiary.

* * *

The populist platform adopted in the convention of twenty men here last Wednesday gives the republican party credit for reducing the state tax levy and for eliminating the state debt, but condemns the party for being responsible—according to the plank—for increasing taxation on farms and reducing it on corporations. This is so ridiculous that the opinion prevails that the author of the plank is an ignoramus. When it was read by E. H. Gillette, however, Gen. Weaver smiled significantly as if with pride over the construction of a plank which is the quintessence of demagoguism, and the reader couldn't help laughing a little himself. The facts are that the railroad assessment was increased this year about $200,000, while the assessment on real estate is decreased almost $20,000,000. The assessment of live stock is about $6,000,000 less than it was two years ago. So much for one populist lie.

Another plank on which the party of demagogues will seek to make votes this year is that in the democratic platform against contract labor at the penitentiaries, falsely claiming it is in competition with free labor. The Second district delegates got this plank inserted. For several weeks a malicious statement has been circulated to the effect that 125 men at Anamosa had been contracted for twelve years. The number is but twenty-five and the term is indeterminate. The thing has been taken up as an experiment to help pay the expenses of the institution at Anamosa and by so much reduce the taxes necessary to spend on keeping the criminals. The system has been recommended by Judge Kinne, who is the democratic member of the state board of control, for it is necessary to furnish men in confinement something to do or they would become maniacs. Judge Kinne investigates labor in state institutions in twenty states, investigating 200 institutions, and recommends the employment of such labor in the interests of the inmates as well as for the benefit of the tax payers, whose taxes are reduced by whatever amount is produced for the credit of the state at the institutions. Objection could as reasonably be made to the growth of 100,000 bushels of potatoes at the institutions this year, which will save the taxpayers from $50,000 to $75,000.

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Fair tonight, followed by thunder storms in the west Tuesday; warmer in the extreme west tonight; winds shifting to southerly.

For Illinois—Fair tonight and Tuesday; westerly winds, shifting to southerly Tuesday.

PAGE ONE

TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL:
Labori Too Ill to Attend Court.
Contradictory Evidence in the Dreyfus Case.
Transvaal Reply to Britain Received.
Lieut. Drew Killed in a Skirmish.
Fight in the Negros Mountains.
Resignation of Chairman Hancock.
The Populists' Platform.

PAGE TWO.

IOWA AND GENERAL:
Schurman's View of the Philippines.
Anarchists' Riots in France.
News of the Day.

PAGE THREE.

IOWA NEWS:
The Fifty-First Iowa.
Wreck on the Central Near Belmond.
Sad Drowning at Coon Rapids.
Short Iowa Specials.

PAGES FOUR AND FIVE.

EDITORIAL:
The Glucose Works and Workmen.
Better Report From Philippines.
Was It by Design?
Topics of the Times.
Iowa Press Comment.

PAGES SIX AND SEVEN.

LOCAL MATTERS:
Col. Martin Talks of Retirement and New Work.
Alleged Horse Thief Bound Over—Other Court and Police Doings.
Charles Baker Dies of Injuries.
Cemetery Association Buys King Land.
Appointment of Dr. E. G. Beeson.
C. & N. W. Enjoined.
City News in General.

PAGE EIGHT.

Liscomb's New Rebekah Lodge.
Monday's Markets by Wire.
The Dewey Welcome.

American Laborer Lionized.

London, Aug. 21.—Thomas Tracy, American delegate to the trades union congress at Plymouth, was the principal speaker yesterday at the opening of the Gas Workers' and Laborers' Union of London.

When interviewed Mr. Tracy said:

"I am lionized here. I have been invited to address many workingmen's meetings. It seems to me that labor in England holds a more favorable position than in America, because there is less fight against it here and more effective methods for it to do fighting in return.

"On this side labor and politics go together. Labor elects members of parliament. While it enters largely into municipal elections in America, there is a sharp line between labor and politics.

"We have a hard nut to crack in the ever-increasing trusts. In England there is really no equivalent of these. But if the labor movement in America is advancing more slowly we are advancing none the less surely."

MISS HARLOCKER INSANE.

Hastings Poisoner Said to Be in an Illinois Asylum.

Omaha, Aug. 21.—A special to the Bee from Hastings, Neb., says:

Word comes to Hastings that Miss Viola Harlocker, who is resting under a $5,000 bond, charged with having attempted to take the life of Mrs. Charles A. Morey by sending her a box of poisoned candy on April 10 last, is now in an insane asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. It is the general opinion here that at the hearing of her case on Sept. 25 that Miss Harlocker will be properly adjudged insane, and this celebrated case will thus be brought to a close.

Northwestern Conductor Severely Injured.

Special to Times-Republican.

Boone, Aug. 21.—D. T. Trigley, a freight conductor, was severely injured Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock by being thrown against the stove in the caboose of his train. The air was suddenly put on and he fell against the stove, breaking a rib. He was carried to the hospital at Carroll and his wife, who resides in Boone, went out to Carroll yesterday to be with him. He will probably be laid up for some time. He is unable to move at present and has been resting very badly.

Resignation of Rev. Bullock.

Iowa City, Aug. 21.—Dr. M. A. Bullock, pastor of the Congregational church of this city, has tendered his resignation and his action will prove a surprise to his many friends. He has served as pastor here for eleven and one-half years, and during his pastorate 250 have have united with the church. He is an exceptionally bright man, and is widely known over the state in church circles.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Signor Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, will visit the United States next month.

The steamer Roanoke has arrived at Seattle, Wash., with 350 miners and gold dust estimated at $250,000.

A serious break occurred in the Erie canal at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday and 200 boats will be delayed several days until repairs are made.

President N. E. Young, of the National Base Ball League, has been notified of the death of his father at Amsterdam, N. Y., aged 91 years.

While driving with his family through Holmesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia, Frank Radcliffe was killed by a bullet fired by some unknown person.

Immense bodies of ice and large bergs off the coast of New Foundland are interfering seriously with the fishing off the banks and greatly retards traffic across the Atlantic.

In attempting to arrest the Richard brothers for illicit distilling at Lake Butler, Fla., Saturday night, Deputy Sheriff Kite was shot and killed after wounding both of the brothers.

KRUGER MAKES REPLY

Transvaal Government Submits Answer to the Latest Proposals of the British.

It Is Acknowledged a Partial Acceptance of Her Majesty's Terms.

Further Diplomatic Representations and Postponement of the Crisis Likely to Follow.

Capetown, Aug. 21.—The report that the Transvaal has handed a reply to the British proposition to the British agent at Pretoria is confirmed. It is believed the proposition is not acceded to, but that fresh proposals are advanced.

London, Aug. 21.—The colonial office confirms the dispatch from Cape Town that the Transvaal has handed a reply to the British agent at Pretoria. It adds only this: "The reply is not a complete acceptance of the British proposals."

It is not known what the reply of the British government will be, but it is probable further diplomatic representations will be made and the crisis be thus postponed for the present.

JIMINIZ IS INDIGNANT.

Declares His Arrest at Havana Was an Outrage.

Havana, Aug. 21.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminiz, the aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, left Cienfuegos yesterday morning on the Polaria, bound for Santiago de Cuba. After his release he remained at the Union hotel until he left the city. He complained bitterly to his friends of the arrest.

It is rumored in Cienfuegos that a yacht will meet him at Manzanillo. Before leaving he said to the Associated Press:

"My mission is perfectly peaceful. I am unarmed and am going home in answer to my country's call to take peaceful possession of the presidency. It was no more lawful to arrest me than it would be to arrest Mr. McKinley, when after his election he was going from Canton to Washington. I am not a soldier taking expeditions with me. Nothing of that sort is necessary. My appearance in the island will be the signal for peace and good government. An enthusiastic welcome will be accorded me by nearly 90 per cent of the people of Santo Domingo.

"I have absolute assurances that the acting president will co-operate with me as soon as he knows what the public desires.

"I can not understand the action of the United States toward me. Many of my best friends are Americans, and my policy when president will be to establish the closest relation between the two governments."

INDIANS ON A RAMPAGE.

Troops Called Out to Quell an Uprising in Arizona.

Winslow, Ariz., Aug. 21.—Two hundred Indians belonging to a grading gang at Navajo Springs threaten to exterminate all the whites in that section. They were paid off on the 15th and began drinking and gambling. Trouble followed with a gambler named Landreth, whom they shot, scalped and mutilated the body. Serious trouble is feared. Troops have been ordered to the scene from Fort Wingate.

Trolley Car Collision.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—A head-on collision between two trolley cars occurred Sunday on the Norristown, Chestnut Hill & Roxborough railway in Plymouth township, a few miles north of this city. Thirty persons were injured.

The following are believed to be fatally hurt and are in the charity hospital at Norristown:

John Parson, Philadelphia; William Harstine, West Point, Pa.; Bridget Nunan.

Others badly hurt, but not fatally injured, are:

Mrs. Julia Morlein, Norristown; Miss Alice McGuigan, Philadelphia.

The railroad is a single track road with switches. The passengers of the south-bound car assert that the motorman failed to wait at the switch for the arrival of the car going north and the accident resulted.

A Louisiana Feud.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 21.—News has just reached here from Lake End, Natchitiches parish, of a desperate fight between Cal C. Brown, Robert Lee Brown and Dr. W. H. Glover on one side and B. G. Freeman on the other. Freeman shot to kill and with his first shots Cal C. Brown and Dr. Glover fell dead upon the floor. The duel occurred in Freeman's store. The third shot from Freeman's revolver felled Robert Lee Brown, who pleaded with Freeman to spare his life. The latter allowed Brown to leave the front door. Brown stepped to the door, firing at Freeman as he went. The latter, though wounded, sent a bullet through Brown's breast and both expired, leaving four dead men on the floor of the store.

All the participants in the duel were men of high standing. The trouble grew out of an old grudge between Cal C. Brown and Freeman.

Father and Son Lynched.

Wetumpka, Ala., Aug. 21.—Peter Louin and 15-year-old son were taken from jail by a masked mob and lynched for shooting Hall Jordan, a respectable citizen.

Starving on Monsterrat.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 21.—News from the island of Montserrat says assistance is urgently needed to save the people from starvation, the result of destruction wrought by the recent cyclone. Great destitution also prevails at St. Kitts and Antigua.

Riot at Prague.

Prague, Bohemia, Aug. 21.—In riots growing out of race difficulties between Czechs and Germans, the gendarmes charged a mob with drawn swords, killing four and wounding a number. The troops finally restored quiet.