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VOL. XXV. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899 NO. 233

CURATOR HIST. DEPT.

STAND BY M'KINLEY

Nebraska Republicans Endorse the Administration's Policy With Regard to Philippines.

Candidates for Supreme Judge and University Regents Selected—Massachusetts Democrats.

State Convention Held and Delegates to National Convention Chosen—Trust Conference.

Omaha, Sept. 21. — The republican state convention meets at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Since last night a complete change has taken place so far as candidates to head the ticket are concerned. The state officers to be elected are: One supreme court judge and two regents of the state university. Until the arrival of the Lincoln delegation this morning ex-Governor Crounse was supposed to have the best chance to the nomination for judge. They sprang the name of M. B. Reese, a former member of the supreme court, and it was announced that he would accept the nomination, though he stated in the earlier stages of the pre-convention contest that he would not do so. If he accepts, as seems probable this afternoon, the indications are that he will be accorded a nomination practically unanimous.

The prospects are that the convention will complete its work without delay. The platform will be an endorsement of the national administration, declare for the maintenance of the present money standard and for such legislation as will effectually prevent harmful trade organization. The attendance is the largest for several off years.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Committee Preparing Its Report—Shaw's Reply to Stephens.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The conference of governors and attorney generals, to discuss the trust question, was late in assembling this morning. The members of the resolutions committee toiled until after midnight in trying to bring together the widely divergent views presented. Finally they came to a conclusion and the matter was left in the hands of a sub-committee, who were still at work when the morning's session began. A recess until 11 was taken. Judge Reavis was selected as temporary chairman.

At 11 o'clock the conference took a recess for another hour at the request of the resolutions committee.

The republicans present yesterday thought they saw an attempt from the start to turn the matter into a channel where it could be used to help out the democratic party in the next national campaign and they fought back accordingly. The result was a political squabble which overshadowed all else and the advertised purposes of the conference were lost sight of altogether.

Governors Sayers, of Texas, and Stephens, of Missouri, started the thing with speeches which would have found favor in almost any democratic mass meeting, and then Governor Shaw, of Iowa, came back with an address in which he declared the gathering was called for a partisan purpose and paid his respects to the chief executive of Missouri in a manner which delighted every enemy of the last named speaker.

Stephens' speech bordered on the ridiculous and his reckless juggling with Romans and Roman history caused a good many smiles among his auditors.

In this part of his talk he went into a review of Roman history after a fashion which afterwards subjected him to several thrusts from Governor Shaw. He spoke of Tiberius, Gracchus and Cicero as contemporaries, located Sulla as of the same generation as Pompey and Ceasar, and represented the three as forming a "ring" for the suppression of the rights of the common people.

In conclusion he referred to the battle of Actium as marking the end of the Roman republic.

"Compressed into a moral," said he, "the lesson thus taught may be expressed in two words, 'trusts, expansion,'" and then growing alliterative, he continued: "Trusts and tramps, the tandem team of imperialism," and then with an appeal to his hearers, whom he styled "sapient sons of sainted sires," he concluded: "Within twelve short moons the phalanxes will be drawn up in battle array, when ballots, not bullets, will decide the contest; on the one side the trusts and reluctant tramps, on the other side the patriots, the people; and on the one side the silken banners will bear the inscription, 'Trusts, imperialism;' on the other side the glorious flag of our country, on whose folds in letters of flame will be the legend of America, 'Liberty.' Choose you today under which banner you will fight."

Governor Shaw's speech was somewhat facetious and he was sharply criticised by one of the speakers following.

Shaw said in part:

"I regret that the call for this conference did not include all that is in the mind of him who issued it. It was evidently his purpose to make it not only an anti-trust conference but an anti-expansion and free trade, free silver convention. Had this been done it is quite possible a larger attendance would have been secured; for certainly it would have embraced subjects upon which there are greater differences of opinion than upon the question of trusts alone. I was interested by the address from the governor of Missouri, for he stated that his state had triumphantly exterminated the octopus. I prefer a formulated bill, such as I may safely submit to the general assembly of my state, rather than resolutions. I think I'm politician enough to draft a set of resolutions so drastic that if heeded all the trusts and combinations would immediately take their departure from the commonwealth of which I have the honor to be the chief executive; but I'm not so confident that I'm statesman enough to draft a bill which will compel their everlasting exit providing they are determined to stay. If the committee when appointed shall draft a bill which seems to me comprehensive and effective I will very gladly recommend it, for I desire here and now to say I have no sympathy with any combination of capital which results in a monopoly. I desire that the governor of Missouri shall serve upon this committee for the reason that he reports the statute of his state adequate to meet the demands of the hour; and I hope if he shall consider it essential to this end, that he incorporate the law recently approved by him, which if I may trust the verbal testimony of the citizens of his state permitted competing lines of street railways in this city to combine. And I desire that the governor of Tennessee may serve on this committee for, in private conversation, he advised me with evident pride I thought that very extensive deposits of phosphate had been discovered in his state from which great fortunes are now being made and he reported that many of the producers of phosphate had been thereby driven from the market. I desire him to incorporate in the bill if he shall deem it advisable such a provision as will prohibit a capitalist of Tennessee from monopolizing the phosphate business. It will be necessary to direct the proposed bill with great accuracy and like the Kentucky hunter, to so aim it as to hit if it be a deer and miss if it be a calf. The remedy suggested by implication in the two speeches in the forenoon session, that of the repeal of all tariff provisions and through the free coinage of silver, would in my opinion, effectually break the back of every trust in the United States. It would accomplish this much in the same way that the fire in a wheat field temporarily destroys the Canada thistles, but I have learned from observation that these pests will spring up again as soon as the conditions are favorable to the growth of another crop of wheat."

Governor Daniel W. Jones, of Arkansas, in vigorous terms scored Governor Shaw for his facetiousness, saying this was no time or place for remarks not tending to the furtherance of business before the conference. He then made a speech against "The Monsters," as he termed trusts, he having felt their power among his people. In his opinion the trusts should be annihilated. Jones was followed by Attorney General Edward C. Crow, of Missouri, who favored the enacting of a law in every state so that when the trusts are organized the equality of the law shall prevail. Attorney Generals Taylor of Indiana, Nolan of Montana, Oreh of Michigan and Smith of Texas also spoke.

On reassembling McMillan presented the report of the committee on resolutions. In lieu of numerous papers and resolutions submitted the committee submitted a set of resolutions, which were adopted, that in a general way follow the plan of dealing with the trusts outlined in Bryan's Chicago speech before the anti-trust conference there.

The report suggests the enactment and enforcement by both state and nation of legislation defining as a crime any attempt at monopolization or restraint of trade in any line of industrial activity. State legislation for control and regulation of corporations chartered by the state. Prevention of the entrance of any foreign-created corporation into any state for any other purpose than interstate commerce, except on terms that will put it on a basis of equality with domestic corporations of the state entered. No corporation shall be formed in whole or in part by any corporation. No corporation shall own or hold stock in another corporation engaged in a similar or competitive business.

Eight states only were represented when the vote was taken. Governors Shaw, of Iowa, and Thomas, of Colorado, and Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, went home last night.

Adjourned sine die.

BIG FIRM FAILS.

Barrett, Farnum & Co., Dealers on Board of Trade, Go to the Wall—Big Plunge in Wheat Brings the Crisis.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Barrett, Farnum & Co., a board of trade firm, failed today. The house, it is understood, was heavily short of wheat. The firm sold heavily short during the past three days, plunging in expectation that the New York stock panic would bear the market, resulting in a break in wheat. The shortage of the firm is variously estimated at four to five million bushels of December option.

Yesterday and this morning the firm made a desperate cover, taking in about a million bushels, but prices held firm. The crash came when the deals went into clearing house. When the announcement was posted the scene in the pit bordered on a panic. After a time the market steadied to narrow fluctuation.

"It is impossible to say what the liabilities are," said Manager Walker, "or assets either, for that matter, but with the wheat of which we are sure I believe the ship is not at the bottom yet, but just a little waterlogged."

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Delegates to the National Convention in 1900 to Be Selected.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The democratic state convention assembled today to nominate state officers and select delegates to the national democratic convention.

According to the program of the managers, the names of George Fred Williams, W. S. McNary, Callahan and Alexander, and Bruce of Lawrence, will be presented as delegates-at-large. All favor of the renomination of Bryan.

The platform will endorse the principles of the last national convention and oppose the policy of the McKinley administration in the Philippines.

Bulletin: Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, was nominated for governor by acclamation

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT

Where and How It May Cut a Big Figure In the Fall Campaign.

Many Close Counties Depending on Good Faith of the Senatorial Managers.

Board of Control May Ask for a Reformatory for Young Men.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Sept. 21.—The senatorial fight will soon be in the hands of the committees and the mathematicians. Two things are coming to be pretty generally recognized. One is that the state committee will not by any means conduct the entire campaign. It will not be expected to distribute the money that will go into legislative districts, nor to do the fine work that must be done on behalf of legislative candidates. The other is that the next legislature is not going to contain so many republicans as has been commonly assumed. The Cummins people claim, and apparently with a good deal of reason, that their chances will be better if the membership in the republican caucus is smaller, for Gear has to depend on carrying many close counties, while Cummins candidates have largely been nominated in safe counties.

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In the first place there will not be over 100 republicans in the next legislature. That is the basis on which figures have been made of late. A good many experienced politicians say it will go down to ninety-five. Nobody seriously claims over 105. The more the situation is studied the more it appears that 100 is a safe figure to fix as a maximum. If there should be occasion for a special session of the legislature next week it would assemble 100 republicans and fifty democrats. There would be thirty-eight democrats in the house and twelve in the senate. The democrats unquestionably are confident of making gains in the legislature. Suppose the Cummins and Gear people get suspicious of each other during the campaign and begin to turn a few tricks? There are strong intimations on both sides that it may be done. Each side accuses the other of bad faith already. It can safely be predicted that the first sign of disloyalty on one side will be followed by some dangerous knifing on the other. Already it is charged that the republican managers in Des Moines county tried to get two democrats nominated for the house, who would allow the republicans to elect their legislators. That would have meant two easy votes for Gear. But the democratic convention couldn't be handled, to the disappointment of the Gear men.

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It will be a wonder if the bitter feeling between the Cummins and Gear partisans in counties like Pottawattamie, Floyd, Cherokee, Muscatine, Poweshiek and a dozen others that might be named, does not show an effect at the polls. There is no doubt that the very first act of treachery by Gear men in a Cummins county would lead to retaliation. Whatever else may be said, Cummins has one powerful force of voters at his back and it is organized so that it will go where it will do the most good to the cause. That force is composed af the 30,000 railroad men of the state. Nobody ever denies that they are for Cummins. If any unfairness is attempted it may be expected that the railroad vote will cut some unexpected capers. Mr. Cummins, who never saw much of the real inwardness of practical politics till he got into this fight, has been learning fast.

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If the Gear men go to knifing Cummins candidates and the Cummins men undertake to discourage the candidacies of Gear partisans there will be a lot of surprises in the results. It is well enough to say that the men who are running for United States senator are too loyal republicans to do such things. But no man can control all of his friends, even if he wants to. If Mr. Cummins and Mr. Gear get up a bitter fight in this state this fall they may expect that the returns from the polls will tell of it.

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The quarterly conference of the superintendents of state institutions is in session at the rooms of the board of control. From members of the board and others it is learned that the board is halting between two recommendations as to appropriations for the next legislature. It will recommend the establishment of one new institution, but it is still uncertain whether to ask for a reformatory for young men, or a colony for epileptics. The superintendents are almost if not quite unanimous in favor of the latter institution. The board, too, is understood to take the same view, although the members are not given to anticipating their report by announcing in advance what they will recommend.

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The committee of the board, while in the east, visited the Craig colony for epileptics in New York, and investigated it with much interest. It is the largest institution of the kind in the country, although Minnesota has one, and several other states have established them in the last few years. Dr. F. M. Powell, of Glenwood institution for feeble minded children, who has been perhaps the pioneer in the movement in this state, says that an epileptic is a person who, on account of an excess of nervous energy, is liable to muscular convulsions, called fits, controlled by the diseased nerves. There are probably 4,000 epileptics in Iowa, or about the same as the number of insane. Two hundred of them are being cared for in Dr. Powell's institution and 100 in other institutions. The rest are in their homes or on county poor farms. He considers them as much entitled to care by the state as any other class of unfortunates, and adds that they can be given care at less cost than any other class. This is for the reason that thye are able to do a great amount of useful work.

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The Craig colony is based on the theory that there should be at least one acre of land provided for each inmate. They started in New York to establish an institution for 2,000, and bought 2,000 acres of land as a beginning. They conduct a great farm, and it is found that the work is of great value to the unfortunates, who enjoy the work and do it well. The result is that they are maintained at an average cost of only about $100 a year. This is less than the cost in the Iowa institutions, except the penitentiaries. The asylums and institution for feeble minded cost about $140 per capita for support and conduct. The board will make no recommendation as to location of the institution, but there is a general feeling that it should be close to Des Moines, far enough from the city to make it possible to buy land at reasonable prices, but near enough to have advantage of the railroads and other facilities of the city. It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that not less than 1,000 acres of land ought to be bought as a beginning.

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The cottage plan is favored for housing the people. It is universally followed in such institutions, being an importation from France, where the first colonies were founded. There would be no demand for any expensive buildings, but a large number of comparatively inexpensive cottages would be required. The institution would doubtless be located by a commission, so that it would be inadvisable to open any discussion of locations at this time. However, central Iowa cities will make no mistake if they prepare to offer sites for the establishment. The question of real estate prices will doubtless enter into the matter to a considerable extent.

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The superintendents are a unit in supporting the board's policy of demanding that all insane in the state be kept in the four state institutions. There are about 2,600 patients now in the institutions at Mount Pleasant, Clarinda and Independence. The federal census of 1890 indicated about 3,100 insane in the state, which is not less than 3,500 now, and perhaps 4,000. The board is of the opinion that if the 300 epileptics now being cared for in the institutions were taken to an epileptic colony there would be ample room, with Cherokee's new asylum opened, to care for all insane in the asylums. Then a state levy for insane support, such as New York has, would be the next move. Senator Healy, author of the board of control bill, favored this strongly, but felt that it would be hard enough to pass the bill without adding any other burdens in the way of additional reforms. Accordingly he did not prepare such a measure, but it is more than likely that he will present it at the next session, if the board of control is willing to back him.

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A state reformatory for young men is one of the things which Governor Larrabee strongly favors, though he is disposed to allow the epileptic colony to take precedence at this time. Like others who have studied the question, he believes that environment has a large influence in determining the development of character. He wants to see the young and inexperienced criminals separated from those who are older and whose influence with the young would be unfortunate. At present there are no institutions except the reform school and the penitentiaries. It is often hard to determine whether the youthful offender should be sent to the reform school or to the penitentiary. The younger class of offenders are liable to be wrongly influenced by the older criminals in the penitentiaries. On the other hand, many of them have gone so far in crime that it is unsafe to send them to the reform school, because of their bad influence with the young boys there. A state reformatory would be a sort of half-way establishment between the two. States which have tried the experiment find that many young men are taught trades, made useful citizens and saved from a life of crime by this plan.

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The doings of the Mason City Bar Association, at its meeting last Saturday evening, have just drifted to town. The three candidates for judge, Messrs. Clarke, Wilber and Smith, had their friends out in force, and a ballot was taken which resulted:

Smith—12.
Clarke—4.
Wilber—8.
Rule—2.
Cliggitt—1.

A dozen or fifteen more ballots were taken without change of any imoprtance, though Wilber's vote ran up to 10 at one time. Smith held his twelve from start to finish, on one ballot getting 13. It is understood that the results of the balloting will be certified to Governor Shaw, with the request that he investigate the conditions fully and make such appointment as best suits him. The result is in great doubt.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Fatal Accident East of Maxon on the "Q."

Special to Times-Republican.

Ottumwa, Sept. 21.—While Jasper Beebe, aged 57, and son George, aged 7, with Mrs. Effie Johnson and two daughters, Gladys, aged 4, and Gertie, aged 2, were driving in a light wagon to Albia from Maxon this morning they were struck by Burlington train No. 3, on the main line at the crossing east of Maxon. Gertie will die, but the others will recover. The horses were killed and the wagon knocked to pieces.

FLAGS ARE HOISTED.

Mothers of Members of the Fifty-first Iowa Honor Home Coming of the Boys.

Des Moines, Sept. 21.—In accordance with a resolution by the Association of Mothers, 200 flags were raised over homes throughout the city today by the mothers of members of the Fifty-first Iowa, in consequence of the sailing of the regiment from Manila for home. The flags will be kept flying until the transport reaches San Francisco.

Broke Jail Windows.

Special to Times-Republican.

Webster City, Sept. 21.—Two men were arrested for fast driving on the streets here yesterday. On being placed in the county jail they proceeded to break all the windows and furniture.

NEARING THE CLIMAX

Suspense Succeeds the Recent Exchange of Notes Between England and Transvaal.

Ominous Calm May Be Followed by War—Kruger Appeals to Queen.

Anti-Boer Party in Great Britain Made Furious by Speech of Harcourt.

Pretoria, Sept. 21.—Gen. Joubert, the Boer commander-in-chief, is quoted as saying: "The situation is serious. Probably the heaviest fighting will occur on the Natal border. The British are likely to attempt to invade the Transvaal by way of Van Reinan's pass."

London, Sept. 21.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition today as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England is not going to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury is quietly at home at Hatfield House Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the colonial office and double forces at the royal arsenal and dock yards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the cape.

It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters and the colonial office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless. The report that Great Britain had demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burgers, the colonial office would neither deny nor affirm, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, who returned yesterday morning from Dublin, has held long conferences with Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, field marshal, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the contract, supply and transport departments.

The departure of the British transport Jelunga for the Mediterranean with 1,100 troops was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd.

At Woolwich activity increases daily, especially in the ordnance department, where Maxim guns, Lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, wagons for limelight apparatus, water carts, ambulances, army wagons and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumors of the re-assembling of parliament are current, the fact is recalled that in the Afghan war in 1878 Great Britain declared war first and then assembled parliament.

Last evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the war office warning all subordinates to refrain from giving the press any information without authority of their superiors and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which, the order says, "will be no longer tolerated."

Advices from Capetown last evening were to the effect that the Afrikanders declare that the Transvaal will not yield further and that if the imperial government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable.

According to other advices the burghers are rapidly going into laager, while the exodus from Jonannesburg has reached 1,000 persons. The merchants there are erecting barricades in front of their shops.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centered in the meeting of the Orange Free State volksraad today, which it is hoped may somehow suggest a modus vivendi that will save the situation.

On the other hand advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the raad, adding that the result of today's sitting is already agreed upon, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the Free State burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice.

Rt. Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the course of an address to his constituents last evening said he could not read the persistent attempts of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal situation without indignation. "Great Britain," said the speaker, "cannot claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she has only partial suzerainty and President Kruger cannot claim for the Transvaal the position of an international sovereign state. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations which cannot be maintained by either." Sir William declared that there was no casus belli and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

Appeals to the Queen.

London, Sept. 21.—The Daily Mail's Capetown special says:

"President Kruger has cabled a strong personal appeal to the queen beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. It is about a column in length and is intended to scarify the consciences of the 'Unco guid' when published."

The Morning Post's Johannesburg special says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday if no reply has been received from England by that time. It is understood that the dispatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer officers are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by a successful military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

Call It Treason.

London, Sept. 21.—The speech of Sir William Vernon Harcourt at New Tredegar last night and the message from the Capetown Afrikander members of parliament to Kruger, sympathizing with their Afrikander relatives, proved red rags to the "war at any price" party. The cape papers declare the action of the members of parliament amounts to almost treason and the same terms are applied to Harcourt's remarks by the English anti-Boer papers.

The report that Kruger has personally petitioned the queen to avert hostilities certainly does not bear out the alarmist reports of English correspondents in South Africa that Kruger determined long since upon war. Nevertheless preparations for that eventuality continue energetically on both sides.

The Standard and Diggers' News gave out a cablegram today, dated Johannesburg, saying the returns from the field cornets in the Transvaal and Orange Free State show 52,000 burghers ready to take the field.

CASHIER STRUCK DOWN.

Aged Official of Palatine Bank Has Fatal Struggle With Robber.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—Frederick I. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine bank, twenty-six miles north of Chicago, is lying close to death as the result of an attack made upon him yesterday by a young man who gives the name of Walter Lawton. The latter, who is unknown to anybody in Palatine and apparently of good education, is in the county jail, suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen, which will probably prove fatal. Henry Plaggo, 70 years old, a farmer, whose intervention at a critical moment prevented the outright murder of the cashier, is at his home in West Village, cut, bruised and disabled as the result of his struggle with Lawton, whose motive for the assault, according to his repeated statements, was not robbery. The attack upon Filbert was made with a tack hammer and the aged cashier was struck at least a dozen times before Plaggo interfered.

Cashier Filbert was alone in the bank when Lawton, whom he recognized as a visitor of last Friday, who had sought a loan on a supposed farm, entered. Lawton called Filbert into the outer office to consult a map which hung on the wall and started a quarrel, which resulted in his pounding Filbert savagely on the head with a small tack hammer. His cries attracted Farmer Plaggo, who met Lawton as he entered. Plaggo pushed open the door to the rear room and as he stooped over the prostrate cashier Lawton struck him three times on the back of the head with the hammer. The old farmer grasped his assailant and both fell to the floor in a struggle for possession of the hammer. Lawton drew his revolver which, in the scuffle was discharged, the ball striking Lawton in the abdomen. A crowd which had gathered after the alarm was given separated the two men and took the supposed robber to the village lock-up. He was too severely wounded to offer any resistance, and this fact is all that saved him from violence at the hands of the excited crowd.

Lawton was brought to Chicago late last night and placed in the county jail. Lawton claims that Filbert alienated his wife's affections. It was announced that Both Filbert and Lawton will die.

Lawton Dies of His Wounds.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The man who, under the name of "Walter Lawton," yesterday inflicted fatal injuries upon Frederick Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine Bank, died today from the gunshot wound inflicted by a farmer named Pegge, who tried to rescue Filbert. Filbert is still unconscious.

Miles Will Attend Carnival.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Gen. Miles will attend the fall festival in October, responding to the toast at the McKinley banquet, "The Army."

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

Iowa—Fair tonight and Friday; warmer in the central tonight; variable winds.

Illinois—Fair tonight and Friday; warmer in the south and central tonight; southerly winds.

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MAY COME TO AMERICA

Dreyfus' Baggage Said to Be Billed For New York—His Whereabouts.

War Department Mail Lost on the Morgan City—Failure in Chicago.

Barrett, Farnum & Co., Unable to Meet Obligations Incurred in Wheat Pit.

Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse, France, Sept. 21.—Dreyfus arrived this morning and went to the home of Valabregue, a relative.

London, Sept. 21.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Liverpool:

"A quantity of luggage has arrived here from Havre and Folkestone addressed to Mme. Dreyfus, and rooms have also been taken at a local hotel.

"The luggage is marked for New York and it is supposed that Dreyfus is going to America."

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Aurore today publishes the following declaration from former Capt. Dreyfus:

"The government of the republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From today I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim.

"I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me tne abominable crime perpetrated by another.

(Signed) "ALFRED DREYFUS."

Whereabouts Unknown.

Nantes, Sept. 21.—Dreyfus arrived here yesterday from Rennes, accompanied by his brother, Mathieu Dreyfus; the chief of the secret police, M. Viguier, and one policeman. The party traveled as ordinary passengers. The train reached the station at 8:10 a. m. The Dreyfus brothers alighted on the platform first, followed by M. Viguier, who inquired if they could have a private room. A waiter replying in the affirmative, the brothers entered a room and ordered two glasses of milk, while M. Viguier and the policeman remained outside in the public bar.

Inquiry was then made concerning the Bordeaux train, which, they were informed, left at 8:58 a. m. All four then entered a first-class compartment in which there were already other passengers. It was intended, by thus refraining from an attempt to secure privacy, to avoid exciting curiosity, and this apparently succeeded. M. Viguier and the policeman only went as far as the first stop, Vertou, whence they returned to Nantes, leaving the brothers to continue their journey alone. It is believed the Dreyfuses alighted at an intermediate station to take a fresh start in an unknown direction.

Bordeaux, France, Sept. 21.—The Petite Goronde says that three travelers arrived here yesterday on the train from Nantes, one of whom was recognized as the former Capt. Dreyfus. They went to a hotel, intimating their intention to proceed by the Nice express.

WAR MAIL LOST.

Mail Sent on the Morgan City Lost in the Wreck.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Otis has informed the war department that the mail sent by the transport Morgan City was lost in the wreck of that vessel.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Detroit, Sept. 21.—The Odd Fellows' sovereign grand lodge today indefinitely postponed consideration of a resolution permitting the members of five civilized Indian tribes of the Indian territory to become Odd Fellows, provided they had no trait of negro blood. A resolution providing that at the next session of sovereign grand lodge representatives be paid only actual traveling expenses instead of 10 and 12 cents a mile met a similar fate.

Strikers' Ranks Increased.

Montgomery, W. Va., Sept. 21.—One thousand more miners joined the strike here today. But two collieries in the New River district are now in operation.

The Kearsage on Trial.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Kearsarge left the Brooklyn navy yard today, bound for the Massachusetts coast for final trial over a measured course.

Peter Jackson Ill.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 21.—Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, is here suffering an attack of pneumonia. It is feared he can not recover.

Millionaire Whitman Dead.

Denver, Sept. 21.—Charles N. Whitman, the millionaire breeder of Hereford cattle, died at his home here today, aged 49.

Johnson Made President.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Henry V. Johnson, mayor of Denver, was elected president of the League of American Municipalities.

Work on Transports Delayed.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The strike of the boilermakers is still on and work on the transports will be further delayed.

Marconi in New York.

New York, Sept. 21.—Marconi, the promoter of wireless telegraphy, arrived today from Europe.

Turf Congress.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Today's session of the American Turf Congress was taken up with business details.

John Herget Dead.

Pekin, Ill., Sept. 21.—John Herget, the millionaire distiller, died today.

Russian Ruler at Kiel.

Kiel, Sept. 21.—The czar and czarina arrived today.