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VOL. XXV. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1899 NO. 234

CURATOR HIST. DEP.

THE FINAL WARNING

Britain Gives President Kruger One More Opportunity to Avoid a War.

Cabinet Council Meets and Drafts a Dispatch to the Transvaal Government.

Unless Favorable Reply is Received Soon Harsh Methods Will Be Pursued.

London, Sept. 22.—Bulletin—The cabinet council held here today ended at 2:40 p. m. The ministers were cheered as they came out of the foreign office. Nothing transpired regarding the action taken, though the general impression spread that a vigorous line has been adopted. The secretary of state for war, Marquis Lansdowne, and first lord of admiralty, George J. Goschen, immediately proceeded to the war office.

When the cabinet went into session no new developments in the Transvaal situation had transpired. Dispatches from the cape continued in a warlike tone and voiced the indignation of the British contingent against the Orange Free State and the Afrikander attitude. The impression current here, though not based upon anything tangible, was that publicly the cabinet would only take steps pretending to prolong negotiations, while secretly it would prepare the details of an aggressive campaign, perhaps deciding to convoke parliament, though it was scarcely believed the latter determination would be announced immediately.

News from South Africa is eagerly awaited, as many think the cabinet council will be immediately followed by a Boer raid.

Previous to the meeting of the cabinet Baron Rothschilds visited First Lord of the Treasury Balfour. The circumstance is unusual and it is said to be in connection with money difficulties the government is encountering regarding prospective military campaigns.

Situation at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Sept. 22. — The executive council sat until 5 o'clock last evening. The telegram containing President Steyn's reply to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, was loudly cheered. A large order for horses has been given in the Orange Free State. Field cornets say that in the event of mobilization 4,000 men will be available at Pretoria alone.

Guessing at the Outcome.

London, Sept. 22.—Immediately after the cabinet council the German ambassador visited Premier Salisbury and had a long conference with him. The official German press, however, has been so outspoken in telling President Kruger he need not expect German aid that it is scarcely possible to attach credence to that inference. It is much more probable that Delagoa bay was discussed. Many rumors are current regarding the result of the cabinet council, all professing to be based on a good source. But these are vague and contradictory. One news agency announces that immediate and decisive action has not been decided upon.

Later in the day various rumors were still current regarding the cabinet meeting, but the following, which the Pall Mall Gazette publishes, is believed to be correct:

"The comparatively short duration of the council of war leads to the conclusion that nothing of supreme importance was decided at it, and such we believe to be the fact."

Information in our possession is to the effect that it was an interim cabinet, summoned to consider an interim dispatch. It is believed that this paper, which met with the unanimous approval of Chamberlain's colleagues, will be published as soon as received by the Boer government on Monday or Tuesday. According to the Gazette the dispatch opens with an expression of regreat at the unfavorable character of Secretary Reitze's last reply and proceeds with a firm insistence upon repudiation of the claim of the Transvaal to the status of a sovereign state, once more pointing out the British readiness to settle at once the nature of the proposed arbitration tribunal, provided the other British conditions are promptly and unreservedly accepted, and concluding with an intimation that the imperial government is now engaged in drawing up its own terms and that the Transvaal may expect to hear from them shortly.

The Pall Mall Gazette says another meeting of the cabinet will take place next Thursday or Friday, when the issue will be presented in more serious shape.

Troops Sail for South Africa.

Bombay, Sept. 22.—The remainder of the Nineteenth Hussars and cavalry staff sailed today for the cape. The cost of transporting the Indian contingent to South Africa is estimated at £400,000.

Will Strike First Blow.

London, Sept. 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon published a dispatch from Capetown which says it is stated that the Boers have given a guarantee to their sympathizers in the Orange Free State and Cape Colony that the Transvaal will be the first to make war.

FAVOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Orange Free State, While Deploring War, Will Aid the Boers.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 22.—The volksraad met yesterday with a full attendance, and President Steyn read a carefully prepared speech.

After welcoming the burghers he expressed regret that the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become strained. The members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger at Bloemfontein, when President Kruger made proposals which, although refused by the British high commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State to be exceedingly fair.

Proceeding to review the negotiations, President Steyn said the Transvaal had been decoyed by the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the imperial government of a breach of faith. He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal government to accept the latest British demands.

The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by treaty, to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had therefore convened the volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the president, "that warrants war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

In conclusion President Steyn said he would take this opportunity of laying certain draft laws before the volksraad for consideration, praying God to give the members strength to pass resolutions not only conductive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved state. Immediately after the speech President Steyn asked the volksraad to go into secret session, which was agreed to unanimously.

Harcourt Is Criticised.

Cape Town, Sept. 22.—Sir John Gordon Springg, leader of the opposition in the Cape house of assembly, and former premier and treasurer of Cape Colony, in the course of an interview says:

"I have no doubt that a portion of the population of the colony would be actively anti-British in the event of a war with the Transvaal. I do not anticipate a rising, but some of the young impulsive Afrikanders would probably show their sympathies by joining the Boer forces. In my judgment the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of Afikander members of the cape parliament were most injudicious. No mention was made of any sympathy with those who would suffer while fighting on the British side."

"It is impossible that those who are doing their best to uphold British authority should conceive anything in the nature of a retirement from the position adopted by the imperial government. Any such weakness would be fatal to the future maintenance of British authority in South Africa."

Referring to the speech of Sir William Vernon Harcourt last evening in New Tredegar, England, Sir John said he considered it "ill advised and injudicious, especially at the present juncture." In his opinion, Harcourt's assertion that Great Britain could not claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she had only partial suzerainty would do more than anything else to encourage dissatisfaction.

"I would remind the British public," said Sir John, "that Sir William Vernon Harcourt was a member of the government really responsible for all the political troubles in South Africa since 1881."

Afrikanders for Peace.

Cape Town, Sept. 20 (delayed in transmission).—At a meeting of the Afrikander members of parliament yesterday, Mr. Neethling presiding, the following telegram was dispatched to President Kruger:

"We, Afrikander members of parliament, thoroughly sympathize with our Afrikander relatives in their troubles. While appreciating the concessions already made in the interests of peace, we beg to urge the expediency of doing the utmost, short of sacrificing independence, to avert the horrors of war. While agreeing that the joint inquiry proposed by Mr. Chamberlain can not be asked as a matter of right, we believe such a commission will provide a way out of the difficulties which are fast approaching a crisis, with results which might prove fatal not only to the civil and free state brethren, but also to the Afrikander party of Cape Colony.

"In the presence of immediate danger and the momentous issues awaiting the decision of your honor, the executive and the volksraad, even the risk of being misunderstood is of minor importance. We beg your honor to lay these words, only dictated by a keen sense of our common interests and risks, privately before the executive and volksraad."

This message, which was signed by fifty-three members of parliament, received the following reply from President Kruger:

"I wish you and other sympathizers will notice, as you have doubtless already seen by the reply of the imperial government, that we have, according to your desire, considered the matter and accepted the invitation to the joint commission. Why the acceptance was delayed is shown by the dispatches published. I wish to thank you and other friends once more from my heart for the manner in which you have aided our efforts for a pacific and satisfactory solution. Finally, I express the hope that your work and ours will not be fruitless."

The meeting also adopted a resolution to the effect that it had heard with satisfaction that the executive of the Transvaal had accepted the invitation of the joint inquiry and trusted the acceptance would render an outbreak of hostilities practically impossible.

Max Regis Escapes.

Algiers, Sept. 22.—Max Regis, former mayor of Algiers and a notorious Jew baiter, during the night left the villa in which he and a party of adherents had been barricaded for some days, fearing arrest by the government. He is said to have gone on board a boat bound for Spain. Eight of his companions were arrested.

Bubonic Plague.

Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Sept. 22.—Twelve fresh cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague occurred at Magude, a small place near here. Two cases resulted fatally.

To Take Delegoa Bay.

Allahabad, British India, Sept. 22.—The Pioneer today prints a dispatch saying negotiations have been concluded by Great Britain for taking possession of Delegoa bay November 1.

DAVE BRANT'S RECORD

Clinton Democratic Newspaper Tells How He "Flopped" From the Prohibitionists.

Story Sounds Funny When the Facts Are Known—His Legislative Experience.

Senatorial Fight Growing Warm in Scott County—The Historical Society.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Sept. 22.—One of the delicate humors of the campaign has manifested itself down in Clinton county. One of the democratic newspapers there has been assaulting Dave Brant, editor of the Clinton Herald, charging that he was a prohibitionist all his life till he went to that county; when, finding the community the other way, he flopped. Dave represented Linn county through two sessions of the legislature, in the lower house. Then he went to Clinton, and the republicans there have nominated him for the house. He has a democratic majority of 500 against him, and a hard fight. But it seems funny to see him accused of being a prohibitionist, and perhaps, just to keep history straight, one incident of his legislative career may profitably be told.

* * *

Mr. Brant was one of the recognized leaders in the house, and there was not a more practical, capable, far-seeing legislator in either branch. In addition, he was a shrewd manager. When the manufacturing bill was up for consideration he took the leading part in its behalf, and was recognized, together with Representative Dowell of Polk county, as the most active partisan of the measure. He worked for weeks for it. When the fateful day came, and the bill was to be voted on, there was a dramatic scene on the floor of the house. All day the fight was waged, and "oodles" of oratory were poured forth on the devoted heads of the spectators who crowded the hall. The bill was taken up section by section, and all went well till it came to the roll call on final passage. There was a general feeling that it would be a vote short. Fifty-one votes were needed to pass it, and not a half dozen men in the house could possibly have told whence they were to come. On the roll call Ladd of Butler voted "No." Some people looked surprised, but Brant wasn't one of them. Ladd had been counted on to vote for the bill; at least, he was conceded to be necessary to its passage, and when he voted against it defeat was considered inevitable.

* * *

But there were a few men who knew differently. Dave Brant was one of them. He never turned a hair when Ladd voted, but went on diligently keeping his tally. The instant the roll was completed he knew that fifty votes had been cast in the affirmative. He jumped from his seat and went over to Ladd's desk. The clerk was verifying the roll, which gave a minute's time in which to maneuver. There was a hasty consultation between Brant and Ladd. Then the trick was turned. Ladd had agreed in advance that he would vote for the bill if his vote was necessary to save it; but not otherwise. While the roll was being verified he looked over Brant's tally, which agreed with his own, exchanged a few words with Brant, and then rose, just as the vote was about to be announced.

"Mr. Speaker," he began. The speaker was not slow to catch his eye.

"The gentleman from Butler" was recognized promptly, while every spectator held his breath. Something was about to happen.

"I desire to change my vote, and cast it in the affirmative," announced Mr. Ladd. It was so recorded, and the bill was passed. Next day it went to the senate, and after a long and hard fight it passed there, and by a single vote. Dave Brant was given the credit in the Des Moines newspapers of having the chief part in passing that bill; he furnished the diplomacy, the finessing, the hard work, the tireless energy. And that is why the efforts of the Clinton county paper are accepted by people who know as among the humorous things of the campaign.

* * *

The Gear people are reported to be making a fight for Gear instructions in Scott county. In view of the claims that have been made, it would seem about as reasonable for Cummins to fight for instructions in Des Moines county. But then there have been some surprises lately, and some of the Gear people say a victory in Scott would be no greater a surprise than some other recent results. Then there are rumors of a Gear effort to capture Plymouth's convention, which will be held at the close of the month. Plymouth, by instructing for Gear, would nail Senator Hobart down, and leave him little excuse to vote for Cummins, which it is said he is liable to do if matters remain as they are now.

* * *

N. M. Hubbard, Jr., of Cedar Rapids, is in town today, and talked about the prospective candidacy of Col. Dows for speaker of the house. "Mr. Dows is too wise to become a candidate for speaker before he is elected to the house," said Mr. Hubbard. "Too many candidates have tried electing themselves to the speakership before their constituents had rendered their decisions, and found at election time that they were entirely out of it in the first round. Of course there is no probability of such a thing in Linn county, but it is just as well to be modest about such matters. If the Gear strength is what is claimed for it, we may assume that the house will be organized along senatorial lines and that Gear will control. In that event it would certainly seem that Col. Dows would have a good chance to be chosen speaker, should he be a candidate."

* * *

A country editor who has been reading the Times-Republican demands to know why the ready-print trust shouldn't be listed among the combines to which Iowa pays tribute. He said that there is the most distinct understanding between the ready-print houses. Each has its own list of papers and they all agree not to invade each other's preserves. Of course they cut prices on each other occasionally, but they do it with the greatest care, so that rivals will not know it is being done. Some weeks ago the American Press Association came into Des Moines and undertook to buck the combine by making a ready print, superior in quality and equally cheap. But it couldn't get the business, because the houses in the combine were ready to cut prices rather than let in an outsider. The ready-print business is as completely in control of the combine, according to this patron of the print houses, as any line in the west, and every country editor knows it.

* * *

Secretary Aldrich of the State Historical Society is preparing a valuable historical contribution to the coming issue of the Annals of Iowa. It will give the history of each of the several military posts which were established in Iowa in the early days of the territories, first of Wisconsin, and afterward of Iowa. It is hard now to realize that sixty years ago what little of Iowa was really held by white men was kept by virtue of federal forts and military garrisons. Most of the population of the state was composed of Indians, and these included some of the most powerful and closely organized tribes in the country.

* * *

Very poor records have been kept concerning the military posts of those days. Mr. Aldrich has devoted a deal of effort to discovering the facts concerning these establishments and to setting forth the important documents related thereto. He proposes to publish a series of articles on this part of the state's history.

* * *

The most important military points in Iowa were Fort Madison, named after the fourth president of the United States, during whose second administration it was founded; the Council Bluffs blockhouse,; Fort Des Moines No. 1, which was in Lee county, near the site of the present town of Montrose; Fort Sanford, Wapello county; Fort Dodge, Webster county; Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek county, which was the strongest military point in the state, but whose very site is now almost lost; and finally, Fort Des Moines No. 2, at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, and on whose site the present capital of the state has been builded.

* * *

Nearly every fort has been made the site of an important city. Fort Sanford in Wapello county, and Fort Atkinson in Winneshiek were two notable exceptions. The former was located out in the woods a few miles from where Ottumwa now is. Its site is almost forgotten, but for years more troops were stationed there than at any other Iowa post. But Fort Atkinson was by far the most interesting of the old posts. It was built on a high, almost inaccessible hill, and was planned with the greatest care, and by a skillful engineer. A regiment of troops could have held it against an almost unlimited force of Indians, who never used artillery. Mr. Aldrich has discovered a fine engraving of this fort in a book of old records and will publish it with his articles.

* * *

Fort Dodge is one of the most interesting of the old forts, because it was long the most northwesterly military point, and from here the troops went to fight the Indians after the Spirit Lake massacre, the most notable outbreak that occurred in this state.

* * *

Old Fort Armstrong, which was built back in the earliest years of the country on an island in the Mississippi, now called Rock Island, was the beginning of the greatest arsenal in America—the Woolwich of the United States. It was practically an Iowa fort, because it had to do with tribes to the west of the river. It was older than Fort Madison, and was an important point from the time it was founded down to the present. It has remained in control of the government, first as a military post and afterwards as an arsenal. During the civil war it was a most important station, and it has become much more so since.

Tenth District Campaign.

Special to Times-Republican.

Britt, Sept. 22.—The chairman of each county central committee of the Tenth district held a meeting yesterday at Fort Dodge in consultation with Chairman Weaver, of the state central committee, to lay out and plan the work of the campaign throughout the district. The chairman of the Hancock county committee was in attendance.

District court convened at Concord on Monday, the 18th, Judge Kelly presiding. There are several important cases to be tried at this session.

The citizens of Garner are building a new court house one-half mile north of the county seat, with the hope that some day the people may vote to relocate the county seat at Garner. If this cannot be done the building can be used for other purposes.

Iowa at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Ralph McLean has been designated as a member of the civil service board for the postoffice at Creston.

George P. Salem has been appointed a substitute clerk in the Des Moines postoffice, and William E. Tukins appointed substitute clerk in the Sioux City postoffice.

The postmaster at Decorah will be allowed one additional letter carrier to take effect on Nov. 1.

IOWA PENSIONS.

Restoration and increase—Addison A. Harrish, Bedford, $4 to $8. Reissue and increase—William H. Rayburn, Corydon, $10 to $17. Orignal widows (reissue)—Elsie A. Montford (mother), Council Bluffs, $12.

Calhoun to Be Counsel.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 22.—It is reported here on good authority that Former Interstate Commerce Commissioner Calhoun, of Illinois, has accepted a position as general counsel for the Federal Steel Company at Chicago.

OTIS' EXCLUSION ACT

President McKinley and Cabinet Discuss Exclusion of Chinese From the Philippines.

Further and More Definite Information Will Be Sought—Porto Rico Postage.

It Will Be Reduced to Two Cents—General News of the Day.

Washington, Sept. 22.—At a cabinet meeting today the subject of Chinese exclusion in the Philippines was discussed at some length. It was decided to ask Otis for definite information as to what has been done and especially in regard to the particular complaint from the Chinese minister that one ship load has been stopped. Otis will be asked to give the reasons why this action was taken.

The telegram from Otis relating to the occupation of churches by United States troops in the Philippines was read and discussed. No orders will be sent to Otis on this topic, as it is regarded as a part of warfare to occupy churches.

The subject of postal matters in Cuba and Porto Rico was considered and it was decided to reduce the rate in Porto Rico from 5 cents to 2 cents, allowing the same regulations to prevail as in Cuba.

The navy department today received a cablegram from Admiral Wilson announcing the arrival at Manila of the marines under Mann Elliott.

WILL IMPORT GOLD.

Demand for the Yellow Metal Seems to Be Great.

New York, Sept. 22.—Reports are current in Wall street that the importation of gold from Europe is about to begin. It is said that £100,000, or $500,000, in gold has already been purchased in the open market in London for shipment to New York. It is said that the National City Bank is arranging to bring $5,000,000 from Europe and that Lazard Freeres will probably import a large amount from Paris. It is stated that with exchange on Paris of 5.20, less a sixteenth for demand, there will be a profit in bringing gold from Paris. Wednesday's final quotation for demand sterling exchange was $4.85⅝. It has been figured that gold can be brought from London at a profit with the rate at $4.84½. The probabilities are that concerns with special facilities, like the City Bank, can import gold with the rate 1 cent higher. With call money in London 1½ per cent and in New York 6 per cent and higher it is natural that gold should come here, especially since Europe is heavily indebted to this country on trade balance. If gold is coming to New York from the other side the effect will be to produce a relaxation in money, or at least to prevent a greater stringency. Money has been growing tighter, not only here but elsewhere, owing to the increased use of it in general business.

London, Sept. 22.—Regarding the £100,000 in bar gold purchased in the open market here yesterday, for shipment to New York, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"There has been no drain yet. This is a fugitive transaction and not important. No one can ship gold at the Bank of England's present rate at a profit."

J. S. Morgan & Co. said: "The shipment is without influence. It was purely a transaction of gold picked up in the open market."

The assistant cashier of the Bank of England said: "We have notified New York that the transaction is in no way connected with us. At present there is no tendency to export gold to the United States, but it may come soon."

BRYAN SPEAKS IN NEBRASKA.

Addresses Audiences at North Bend and Wahoo—Talks of Free Coinage.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22.—Specials from North Bend and Wahoo state that William Jennings Bryan spoke to large audiences there yesterday. The afternoon meeting at North Bend was particularly noteworthy in that a large number of farmers attended. Mr. Bryan directed his talk largely to the farmers, and began to discuss the money question. With great earnestness he advocated the doctrine of free coinage of silver, reiterating the declaration so often made that the question had not been settled right and would not down.

Last evening at the Wahoo meeting the announcement was made that the republican stae platform adopted at Omaha declared unequivocally for the gold standard and a few republicans in the audience had the temerity to applaud. This was sufficient to direct Mr. Bryan's argument to the money question, to which he devoted considerable time.

HANNA REPLIES TO M'LEAN.

Says Republicans Profit no More From Trusts Than Do Democrats.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 22.—Senator Hanna was shown a copy of the Associated Press dispatch from Cincinnati yesterday giving an interview with John R. McLean in reference to trusts and the heavy shrinkage in stocks in Wall street.

"So far as republicans are concerned," said Mr. Hanna, "they are the beneficiaries of trusts or combines to no greater extent than are Mr. McLean and his democratic friends. Mr. McLean's statement in reference to the heavy shrinkage in stock values during the last few days is simply ridiculous. The intrinsic value or the earning power of the properties themselves has in nowise been changed by the slump in stocks. Neither have the wages of the wage-earners been affected."

Mr. Hanna declared that he had never mentioned the steel industry specifically as having been benefited more than any other industry under the present administration, but included in his statement all classes of trade.

Secretary Charles F. Dick, of the national republican committee, arrived here from Washington yesterday and went directly to the office of Senator Hanna, where he held a long conference with the latter in reference to the approaching campaign in Ohio. Col. Dick said that President McKinley would deliver no set speeches during his western trip, but would in all probability occasionally make brief remarks from the rear platform of his car.

Chicago's Festival.

Chicago, Sept. 22—The outlook for the complete success of the fall festival and Chicago day celebration grows hourly brighter. At a conference which was finally held between Postmaster Gordon and M. J. Sullivan and J. J. Ryan, of the federal building strike committee, Mr. Gordon informed the laboring men that while the federal committee of arrangements was anxious to see a settlement of the corner stone difficulty, it had no power to offer any basis of settlement and advised them to communicate with Contractor Peirce, who alone, it was said, held the key to the problem.

It was intimated to Messrs. Sullivan and Ryan that although the federal arrangement committees had no authority to propose terms of settlement, it could and had exerted powerful influence on Contractor Peirce and that Mr. Peirce would probably meet the labor men half way. Messrs. Sullivan and Ryan stated to the postmaster that they called on him not to propose terms, but to get light on the possibility of an amicable settlement; that the conference had resulted in their securing the information they desired and that they would confer with their colleagues on the strike committee as to the further steps they would take.

Postmaster Gordon said after the parley that he had hopes of a speedy end to the present unsatisfactory status of affairs, but that if this end was not reached by the close of the week invitations to distinguished guests to attend the corner stone laying must be recalled. The postmaster declared that the time of the ceremonies would be too close to the beginning of next week to attempt at that time to settle the existing differences then.

Death of Ensign Coleman.

San Francisco, Sept. 22—Ensign Noah T. Coleman, of the battleship Iowa, died yesterday in a private hospital as the result of a complication of troubles and a bullet wound inflicted by himself some time ago in an attempt at suicide.

Young Coleman had been condemned to stand trial by court mortial for various offenses and attempted suicide. The wound would not have caused death under ordinary circumstances, but his vitality was so weakened by worry that he could not survive.

Ensign Coleman came from one of the oldest and most respected families of New York. He entered the naval academy with the brightest prospects and his sad end will be a great blow to his relatives in the east.

Odd Fellows' Proceedings.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—The sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows today refused to abolish the old Encampment branch of the Royal Purple degree, uniform. The sovereign legislature adopted a resolution authorizing relief committees to raise funds for relief purposes by giving entertainments and by any other means which the state grand masters may approve. The proposition for the establishment of a sanitary fund in aid of Odd Fellows' sanitariums in the regions of resort for invalids was re-committed.

Companies I, K, L, and M of the Eighth Infantry arrived in St. Paul last night from Cuba, en route to Fort Snelling.

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Showers tonight and Saturday; easterly winds.

For Illinois—Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, with showers in the north and central portions; warmer in the south and central portions tonight; southerly winds.

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REBELS DITCH A TRAIN

And Then Fire Into the Wrecked Cars, Killing Two American Occupants.

Lieut. Lome and Men Give Chase and Slaughter Six the Attacking Party.

Gen. Otis Reports on Occupation of Church Property in the Philippines.

Manila, Sept. 22.—A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles this morning and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket, killing two Americans and wounding five others. Lieut. Lome and five scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defense and chased the enemy. Six dead rebels were afterwards found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came.

Gen. Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calumet to the relief of the train, but his services were not needed.

Regarding Church Property.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The war department today received the following cablegram from Otis regarding the military use of church property in the Philippines:

"Referring to your cablegram of Sept. 18: Sixteen churches in different localities are occupied by United States troops. Four are only partially occupied and religious services are not interfered with; also three convents are occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches were formerly occupied by the insurgents. Church property is respected and protected by our troops."

FRENCH GENERAL DEAD.

Chief of the General Staff Brault Dies Suddenly.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Gen. Brault, who succeeded Gen. Renouard as chief of the general staff in November, 1898, is dead.

Bids the Past Be Forgotten.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The minister of war, Gen. de Gallifet, has addressed this order to the corps commanders:

"The incident is closed. The military judges, enjoying the respect of all, have rendered their verdict with complete independence. We all, without harboring after-thought, bend to their decision. We shall in the same manner accept the action that a feeling of profound pity dictated to the president of the republic. There can be no further question of reprisals of any kind. Hence, I repeat it, the incident is closed. I ask you, and, if it were necessary, I should command you, to forget the past in order that you can think solely of the future. With you and all my comrades I proclaim vive l' armee, which belongs to no party, but to France alone. GALLIFET."

The order will be read to the troops throughout the French army.

Dreyfus in Poor Health.

London, Sept. 22.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail, who joined the Dreyfus party at Bordeaux and accompanied them to Carpentras, describes Dreyfus as "thoughtful, prematurely aged, with soft eyes, a smile like a woman's and rather the appearance of a savant than a soldier." When told of the great wave of British sympathy in his behalf he wrung the correspondent's hand and showed the deepest emotion. His health, the correspondent says, is far from satisfactory. He ate meat yesterday for the first time."

"It is against the doctor's orders," said Mathieu Dreyfus.

"Ah," said the former captain of artillery, "let me have a holiday today. I will be sedate and obedient again tomorrow."

Dreyfus Denies Visitors.

Carpentras, France, Sept. 22.—Mme. Dreyfus arrived last evening. A number of visitors called, but Dreyfus refused to see any one until he had met his children, who are to arrive tomorrow.

Cook County, Ill., Taxes.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Cook county's total assessel valuation of real and personal property as fixed by the board of assessors is $363,599,442, as against $179,110,723 in 1898. The real estate books for the entire county were completed yesterday and will be sent to the board of review. They show a total valuation for real estate in the county of $302,608,692. The result will prove a disappointment to the members of the reviewing body and to many people interested in the success of the new law. That it will prove so is due largely to the fact that the public has been led to believe that a total valuation of at least $500,000,000 would be obtained, and upon this basis it was asserted the tax rate could be kept within 5 per cent.

The board of review will make an attempt to approximate the high-water mark, but in order to so it will be compelled to find nearly $100,000,000 added values in real estate. The board is practically through with its review of personal property values, and has succeeded in adding between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 to the assessors' figures. This will bring the total up to nearly $400,000,000

Big Fire in New York.

New York, Sept. 22.—Hencken & Willenbrock's wood and coal yard, East River Mill and Lumber Company and a seperate frame mill building were burned today. Total loss, $200,000.

The Thirty-second infantry from Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., arrived at San Francisco yesterday and went into camp at the Presidio. Col. Craig and Lieut. Col. Strother are in command of the regiment.

The First California Volunteer Regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States yesterday at the Presidio.