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NO. 247

WAR MEASURES TAKEN

English Parliament Summoned and the Reserves Ordered Out by Proclamation Today.

Twenty-five Thousand Soldiers to Be Sent to South Africa at Once.

Mobilizing to Begin Next Monday—Great Military Activity Reported at Pretoria.

London, Oct. 7.—A royal proclamation summoning parliament to meet October 17 and authorizing the calling out of reserves was signed this morning.

The Gazette announces that summons will be issued today for a number of reserves necessary to bring every battalion ordered to South Africa to its full strength of 1,000 men and the men must present themselves before October 17. This movement here is fully counterbalanced by stories of military preparations in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

The war office announces that under the proclamation calling out the reserves 25,000 men will be summoned.

London, Oct. 7.—Bulletin: The field force for service in South Africa will commence mobilizing Monday.

TO BLOCKADE LUZON.

Every Port and River Mouth to Be Guarded by the Navy.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Every port, every river mouth and every likely landing place in the island of Luzon is to be blockaded by the navy. This is ordered by the advice of Admiral Dewey, who is firm in the belief that the insurrection must be suppressed at all hazards, leaving the question of the future government of the islands to be settled hereafter.

The navy is to be ordered to block the admiral asked for an increase in the number of light draught and fast ships.

He believes the heavy cruisers, monitors and battleships may have work in guarding the big ports, but insists that the island of Luzon in particular must be guarded by a squadron of smaller ships capable of running close in shore in pursuing filibustering craft. It is not expected that the navy can fight the insurgents, but it can prevent the introduction of arms and supplies for Aguinaldo's army.

Naval ships are now scouting all along the coast, and have recently devoted their attention to Lingayen and Dagupan at the northern terminus of the railroad right-of-way. All along the shores of the Lingayen Gulf there are river mouths, islands and inside channels. From now on a warship will be stationed in the Gulf and every trader entering between the cable station at Bolinao and San Fernando will be halted and forced to show its papers, whatever the flag it carries.

This is a serious blow to Aguinaldo's line of communication with the outer world. The same blockade is being maintained at other points, both south and north of Manila. Light draft gunboats like the Nashville, now on its way to the islands, will be utilized for this service, and launches and converted yachts are to be utilized as well.

Admiral Dewey has guaranteed that the navy will effectually blockade the island so that if Otis does his work and disintegrates Aguinaldo's army it will be unable to secure supplies for a re-organization.

INSURGENTS REPULSED.

Manila, Oct. 6, 5:50 p. m.—Gen. Fred Grant, with three companies of the Fourth Infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry and a band of scouts, attached to the former regiment, advanced from Imus this morning, driving the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus river.

Three Americans were wounded and it is estimated that ten of the Filipinos were killed.

Companies C and H, with the scouts, crossed the river at Big Bend and advanced westward in the direction of the Bineayan road, the insurgents firing volleys, but retiring. Twenty Filipinos were discovered entrenched at the Bineayan church, about midway between Bacoor and Cavite Viejo. These were routed, six being killed.

Riley's battery of the Fifth Artillery made an effective sortie about a mile south of Bacoor and shelled the west bank of the river at close range. That bank is now held by the Americans.

REVOLUTION ENDS

Capt. Hemphill of the Detroit Reports on the Situation in Venezuela.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Capt. Hemphill, of the cruiser Detroit, cables from La Guayra, Venezuela:

"By request of the United States minister I brought the government peace commissioner from Puerto Cabelo to expedite the pending negotiations for peace. Castro has accepted the conditions proffered and if the Venezuelan president holds to them settlement will be arranged Oct. 9 at Victoria. The terms were not ascertained."

MEXICANS LEAVE NEW ORLEANS.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Minister Mariscal and party arrived at New Orleans yesterday, having passed the night on the west side of the Mississippi river, to allow the visitors an opportunity to rest and sleep.

At Gretna yesterday a committee from New Orleans came on board the train and extended a welcome to the Crescent City. There was a great crowd at the station, and when the minister appeared he was given a good round of cheers. The party were taken in carriages for a drive about the city, and then to the St. Charles hotel for lunch. Col. J. H. Miller, on behalf of the mayor of New Orleans, made an address of welcome that was of true southern eloquence. Minister Mariscal was impressed by the earnest reception, and replied in an earnest manner. When the party left for the north there was an enthusiastic demonstration at the depot, and hundreds waved a good-bye to the distinguished Mexican as he stood on the rear platform of the train bowing to them.

At nearly every station there was a crowd to see the party, and at Hammond, La., all the school children were brought to the depot and when the train stopped they sang "America," much to the delight of the minister.

He spoke to the children and said he was especially delighted to see the school children give a welcome, and embrace each one of them, but as I can not do that of course I want you to give three cheers for the United States," he said. This was done and repeated as the train moved away. At Macomb City there was the largest crowd to give a welcome, and here all the school children led in the demonstration.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Lady Laurier, Mayor R. Prefontaine, City Clerk L. O. David, of Montreal, and Mrs. Sifton, of the dominion minister of the interior, left last night for Chicago to attend the festivities to be held there next week.

MUTINY ON BOARD

Excursion Steamer to Boat Race Signals for Assistance—Four or Five Killed—Particulars Lacking.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Philadelphia excursion steamer Georgiana, which went to the race this morning, returned this afternoon with the British flag at half mast and the American flag hoisted with the union down, indicating death on board and wanting assistance.

As she passed the battery the captain sent out a police tug that mutiny had occurred on board. Several persons were killed, and to come immediately. A police captain at once called a number of policemen together and started with the tug after the Georgiana, which is making for a pier in North river.

The Georgiana was made fast to the pier. The gates to the pier were immediately locked and guarded by the police. No persons were allowed to enter or leave.

It is now reported that no one on the Georgiana was killed, but a number were injured. One of the passengers who managed to get ashore says the Georgiana was chartered by an organized gang of gamblers, whose object was to fleece the passengers. Eight games were set up on deck. No attempt was made to follow the Georgiana, but the passengers rebelled and a riot ensued. Several gamblers and others were badly beaten.

German to Aid Russians. Berlin, Oct. 7.—At Leipzig the Pan-Germanic Union has sent a committee to inform the Red Cross society in Holland of its intention to help their brethren in Africa if war ensues, and announces a mass meeting to protest against the Czech position.

The Pan-Germanic Union is composed of enthusiasts who want to annex Holland, Switzerland and the German-speaking part of Austria.

Its sympathy for the Boers extends, however, to all classes and parties. A committee is forming here to collect funds for Red Cross purposes.

A volunteer corps of several hundred men is forming at Reichenberg, Bohemia. The Garibaldiists in Italy are also reported to be organizing a Transvaal volunteer corps.

GREAT MEN HONORED

McKinley and Party Present at the Celebration of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate.

Eloquent and Impressive Address by the Chief Executive—Charles Emory Smith Speaks.

His Oratory a Forensic Effort of Great Merit—Ovation for the President.

Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 7.—On the campus of historic Knox College, where forty-one years ago Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met in one of the memorable series of debates to determine which should occupy the seat in the United States senate, President McKinley and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith this morning delivered stirring addresses commemorative of the contest between those two great leaders of former days. Citizens of Galesburg and the surrounding country turned out en masse in honor of the president and members of his cabinet, and an opportunity was given them to greet through the streets before the exercises at the college began. Everywhere enthusiasm was unbounded and when the college campus was reached the president received a great ovation.

Congressman George W. Peck, welcomed the president to the Tenth congressional district and the greeting in behalf of the people of Illinois was spoken by Senator Cullom. The brief speech of the president was listened to with the closest attention, and was punctuated throughout its delivery with outbursts of applause.

Cullom, in the course of an address, said: "Fellow citizens: I congratulate you upon the presence among us of the president of the United States. No man in the 100 years of our country's existence has given greater devotion to duty than he. No man ever guided the ship of state through the storms of war with more consummate wisdom. President McKinley, I commend to you the people before you as the highest type of citizens worthy our great republic."

The president said: "The time and place make this meeting memorable. Forty-one years ago on this spot two mighty leaders, representing opposing ideas, contended for mastery before the people. It was a contest which history will not fail to record. Some are yet living to tell of its interesting and thrilling story. It has been recited around the family firesides until to the people of Illinois has become a household tale, inspiring a love of liberty and the right of free institutions. Lincoln and Douglas are inseparably connected in the public mind. Their association began in conflict and ended in co-operation. They were in antagonism for more than a generation over the interpretation of the constitution and were at last when the constitution itself was sailed. One asserted the right of slavery under certain conditions to enter the territories—the other disputed that right under any conditions. But both agreed that the slave power should not divide the union. The debate was national and historical and of the deepest profound attention. It interested all sections. It was watched with the deepest anxiety by the followers of both. It was read and studied as no other public discussion before or since. It marked an epoch in our history. It touched the public conscience and made the issue impossible of escape. It united the friends of liberty, as well as those of slavery, and hastened the irrepressible conflict."

"Three years—only three years—intervened and the debate was removed from the arena of peaceful discussion to that of war and carnage. Then Lincoln and Douglas stood no longer divided. Sumpter was fired on April 12th, 1861. On the 15th of that month Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops. The position of Douglas at this critical juncture was that of a patriot. Without hesitation he aligned himself upon the side of the national government and threw the force of his great personality in support of the executive. His patriotic course was a mighty factor in moulding union sentiment and uniting the patriotism of the country. His responsibility was not a light one. He should serve as an example of good citizenship and inspiration to duty. Lincoln was the leader of a triumphant cause. Douglas, though opposed to him for a lifetime, supported and strengthened his arm. Both will be remembered longest, not for the debate, but for their part in the mighty events which ensued. They will live because the union which was saved and the liberty which was established will endure to perpetuate their names."

Then followed the oration of the day by Postmaster General Smith.

After a few introductory remarks giving a vivid description of the political events that led up to the great debate, Charles Emory Smith, President McKinley's postmaster general as orator of the day said of the debate:

"Mr. Douglas was then the foremost name in the policy of the Clay and Webster, the great triumvirate of the middle period, had passed away. Benton and Cass had closed their careers. Seward and Chase had yet their highest place and fame to make. Buchanan was president, but nervous, plastic and without the fibre of the country. Douglas was left the most conspicuous chief on the stage of public action. He had been in the very center and thick of the stormy fight of the previous four years, which, at times, had ranged directly in and around his rugged personality, and his high courage, his independent action, his combative power, and his picturesque and perilous role, concentrated the attention and interests of the country to an extraordinary degree.

"He was placed in a most delicate and difficult position. He stood for the northern democracy which was affected by the rising sense of the section on the question of slavery. At the same time, as a believer in party and party government—nay, more, as a patriot—he desired to preserve the unity of the party and the section, and as an avowed and justifiable candidate for the presidency he had every interest in its solidity. The conflicting tendencies and demands strained his dexterity to the utmost. He yielded to the exactions that the Missouri compromise should be abrogated, and reported the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the fatal provision. He did it upon the plea that it was required by the policy of non-intervention in the territories, and accompanied it with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which, with many had a captivating sound. But, when the conspiracy of the section and the constitution reared its head, he refused to go farther with it, and went forth like another Hercules, and slew it. More than any other influence, more than all other forces, his single handed and untiring warfare, in defiance of the adverse party, reared its head, and was as far from that iniquity. These varying attitudes brought fluctuating tides in his political fortunes. His participation in the repeal of the Missouri compromise offended the sentiment which had rested in that sacred settlement, and was administered with a heavy hand. But his heroic resistance to the wrong, his uncompromising stand, his own section, and crowned him with the halo of a fearless fighter and a victorious champion of right.

"From that triumphant but hazardous battle, Douglas came to the contest and debate over his re-election. He came to it with extraordinary powers for such a trial. He was the most facile and trenchant debater of the day. He had unrivalled skill in parrying attack and delivering blows. He was fearless, bold, and unflinching. He was open joint in the armor of his opponent and deft in piercing it. His quiver was filled with every fact from the arsenal of political controversy, and he sent his shafts with unerring force.

"His oratory, while rarely rising to eloquence, was direct, lucid, pungent and sinewy. He swayed the masses, not by the graces of rhetoric or the flights of fancy, but by his virile strength, his robust logic and his vehement intensity. To his devoted followers he was a pillar of rock and compact in stature, but towering in leadership and commanding in his aggressive energies.

"His antagonist was of an altogether different mold. Mr. Lincoln had then no such personal prestige as his rival. He had played no important part in the national history of the day. He had state his rare attributes had placed him at the head of his party. He had none of the arts of sophistry, and could not seek to make the worse appear the better reason. He was frank, ingenious and candid. The tender of his mind was plain, and his words were of the plainest. He searched for the truth, and in his faultless logic and profound conviction he followed the truth with heroic fidelity to its irresistible conclusions. He was honest with himself and honest with his hearers. He aimed at truth, not at victory. He was a transient expediency of the momentary advantage. With all his openness, he was singularly acute and subtle in uncovering fallacy and unmasking deception and always cool, self-poised and good humored, always sure of his own right and penetrating the rank of his opponent, he was a dangerous antagonist, even for the prince of debaters.

"Mr. Lincoln inaugurated his campaign with that bold and memorable declaration: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently divided. It will either be all for one or all for the other. I do not expect the house to fall; but I expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Timid friends had deprecated and advised against this portentous deliverance. They feared the consequences. Lincoln and his party to the odious charge of disunionism. But Lincoln rejected the trembling counsel and spoke the fateful words. He had deeply reflected on the mighty struggle and comprehended its full and far-reaching import. There are times when a man gets a premonition of such an eventful time when the chosen and destined leader of a historic movement, rising above the doubts of the hour and the misgivings of the halting, must rely on his own sure and saving sense and on his own communion with the fate of the world, to decide the true leader to take the responsibility. Mr. Lincoln was claiming a truth and not a purpose, and was dealing with a fact and not a plan. History had vindicated the prophetic vision, and even for the immediate contest he was wise. He was a conflict which was only an end in the struggle of one idea or the other, and he sought to ally strife and assure peace by bringing the country back to the position of the father, where controversy would cease in the accepted faith that slavery was in course of ultimate extinction.

"Douglas instantly seized on Lincoln's declaration and used it with artful power. He pictured the union as having existed half free, half slave, for over eighty years, strong in its very diversity, and skillfully appealed to the feelings of the masses. He was denounced as a proclamation of sectional war. Lincoln, who had deliberately measured his ground, never faltered, but calmly and candidly justified his statement of a basic truth, and developed it into a powerful argument program from time. This kept the country in the hands of the people. Then he in turn, poised his lance for the attack. Douglas was the author and champion of the doctrine of popular sovereignty which professedly left the people of the territory to decide between freedom and slavery for themselves. He was constrained also to accept the Dred Scott decision which carried slavery into the territories under the constitution despite both congress and the people. Out of these contradictory propositions Lincoln forged a weapon which inevitably impaled his antagonist on the one horn or the other of a fatal dilemma. 'Can the people of

JOB PRINTERS UNITE

A State Organization to Do Away With Demoralizing Competition is Formed.

Standard of Prices to Be Fixed For All Kinds of Printed Matter.

An Honest Job and Fair Profit to Be the Rule—Good Roads Convention.

Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, Oct. 7.—The employing printers of the state are trying to get together to meet the requirements of the age in the regulation of competition. It is a matter of common knowledge that the printing business has been ruinously demoralized by cut-throat competition in recent years. There has been no standard of prices and printers have been played upon by their customers and often led by misrepresentation, pride, jealousy and other mistaken notions into doing work, not only without profit, but frequently at an actual loss. No town or city was in a worse condition in this respect than Des Moines. Too many print shops existed, it is true, and each one seemed to be trying to keep others from getting business, as well as endeavoring to get as much as possible himself, regardless of price. That condition has been removed and the business placed upon a solid foundation by the organization of an employing printers' association, which has adopted differences, established rules for the regulation of competition and is in itself a guarantee to the customer that he is getting his money's worth and getting an honest job. The price can not be made exorbitant, because if it was the shops outside the association would not do business. At present the schedule of prices is such that no good printer can afford to cut them, and some of the shops outside the organization adhere to the list of prices that it uses. The necessity for dishonest work has been removed by insuring the printer a fair price for doing the job right. When he had to bid below the actual cost of doing the job as it should be done to get it at all, he usually found some way of getting even, and it was often at the expense of the greedy customer, who was willing to drive him to doing work at ruinous prices. Now the competition is one of skill and merit. It used to be a competition merely of price, and quality and art were but little considered, for printers could not afford to do good work. With no opportunity for a competition, the printer naturally tries to gain favor by doing the best work, better than his competitor, anyway.

The Des Moines printers have found the plan most satisfactory. It has saved them from many hardships as well as made them money. There is one price for ordinary kinds of work and there is no deviation from it when the competition is confined to members of the association. On competitive work they have an arrangement whereby when a house makes a price on a big job he reports that price to the general manager of the association, who makes a record of it. If another house is asked for a bid, it must ask the general manager if a price has been made on that job, and if so, he must not bid lower than the price on that kind of work the successful house must pay to the association 2 per cent of the price at the meeting that this arrangement had saved his house \$70 on a recent large job. Their bid would have been \$70 lower, but the association would not have allowed the general manager as to the price already made on the job. The money collected in this way is distributed in the form of dividends to members and the first three months of the Des Moines association it paid about one-third of the expenses of the operation there. Now when a man gets a bid he knows he is getting a fair price, for the prices are figured very closely on the actual cost of producing the job. Hereafter bids have been so wide apart that the customer could never tell when he was getting an honest job or price on a certain job.

A committee was appointed, of which George A. Miller, of Des Moines, is chairman, to finish the work of organizing the Des Moines printing association by the Des Moines organization, and on that basis it will work.

The banquet given last night at the Savery House to the employing printers and members of the Iowa Press Association by the Iowa Press Association of this city was a very pleasant affair, and very largely on account of the skill of the toastmaster, Lefe Young. He stood over the speakers with a club and prevented them from over-doing it in the matter of time. This kept the program from dragging and put every man on his mettle to do his best. Mr. Young was at his best and had a hot shot for every one of them, constantly reminding them of the necessity of keeping within bounds, which most of them did. Charles Junkin, in his remarks, joked a little fun at Des Moines for her cheap and slim decorations and her fake shows, but he smoothed it all over by saying that all Iowa rejoices in the prosperity and growth of the metropolis of the state.

D. B. Lyons gave the editors something to think about in connection with the best sugar industry, which he is trying to promote. After cracking a few good jokes at the expense of some of those present, he told them what we in this country are doing, sending more than \$100,000,000 annually out of the country for sugar, three-fourths of what we use being beet sugar, most of it from Germany, where they have been manufacturing it for more than 100 years, and we have been so short-

(Continued on Second Page.)

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