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VOL. XXV. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1899 NO. 261

CURATOR HIST. DEPT

BOERS RENEW ATTACK

Main Column of Transvaal Forces Thought to Be Engaged at Glencoe.

Gen. Yule Said to Have Retreated To Find Better Position of Defense.

English Anxious to Hear Outcome of the Attack—Gen. Wolseley's Statement.

London, Oct. 24.—Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office Wyndham, in the house of commons today, announced that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief, sums up the situation in Natal today as follows:

"Gen. Yule has fallen back to effect a juncture with Gen. White. He camped yesterday evening sixteen miles south of Dundee without seeing anything of the enemy. He has since reported all well at Wasehbank river. White fought a successful action with Orange Free State forces today on the road between Ladysmith and New Castle and should join Yule this evening. The last message from Kimberley, October 22, reported all well."

A native rumor says that Col. Plumer, at Tuli, defeated the Boers.

BOERS STILL AGGRESSIVE.

Confirmation of the Report That Second Attack Was Made at Glencoe.

London, Oct. 24.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Durban, Natal, says an official of the Bonanza mine who has just arrived from Pretoria declares that while there he heard that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, had captured Gen. Cronje and thirty other Boers and had killed 500.

London, Oct. 24.—From the scanty news of the day regarding operations in Natal one thing is certain and another may be inferred. The British under Gen. Yule, Gen. Symons' successor in command, have fallen back and are concentrating all available strength on the defense of Glencoe, while it was practically certain that no second fight had taken place at Glencoe up to last evening. The rumor of a second victory, however, has roused London to a pitch of enthusiasm unknown in this generation. Men stop on the street, clasp hands and slap one another on the shoulder as they congratulate themselves on the latest alleged news from the seat of war.

In military circles the announcement of Gen. Yule's abandonment of his hardly won position has caused more or less apprehension, for Gen. Joubert's main column has yet to give an account of itself, while the British force has two points—Glencoe and Ladysmith—to defend, and is wearied by fighting to boot. It is agreed that the work of the British up to this point has been brilliant. The task set them now is to hold on. Will the Boers make their tactics equal to their strategy when Joubert strikes the next blow?

It is evident that the Boers up to this point have fallen victims to the very plan by which they hoped to drive the British forces in Natal back to the sea. By the brilliant counter strokes delivered they have been beaten in detail. The latest accounts speak in high terms of their courage and determination, but their fatal defect, in the execution of their skillful plan of campaign, appears to have lain in their inability to act from different directions in combination.

According to the latest information, Mafeking is making a successful defense, though it is to be remembered that Gen. Cronje has not attacked that position with his full force. The latest news from Afrikander sources regarding Mafeking is clearly unreliable. The Boers admit that three of their guns have been captured, but add the astounding information that not a Boer has been so much as wounded, though a great number of British have been slaughtered.

Of a piece with this report is the dispatch from Pretoria giving an account of the battle of Talana Hill. This cable, dated Saturday, gives the following as Gen. Joubert's statement:

"Commandant Lucas Meyer has had an engagement at Dundee. He made a plan of campaign by messenger with Commandant Erasmus, but Erasmus failed to appear. It is estimated that the British lost heavily. Our forces suffered, but owing to the mist it has been impossible to get all details. It is reported that ten of our force were killed and twenty-five wounded."

In the meantime the cordon is being steadily drawn around Kimberley and news of action in that neighborhood is daily expected, as is also a movement on the part of the Orange Free Staters against the British post on the Orange river. Owing, however, to ample precautions taken for the defense of this point, including the erection of batteries in a commanding position, it is unlikely that the Boers will be able to invest the place.

The question is now raised here, What will be the moral effect of these initial British victories as regards Europe? Already the continental press affords evidence of a change of tone. The Cologne Gazette, for instance, has converted its former ill concealed hostility into benevolent neutrality and now asserts that German interests will not permit the annihilation of England by any other power or powers. The majority of the French papers still remain unfriendly, but that is only to be expected.

Day of Gloom in London.

London, Oct. 24.—Yesterday for London began in reasonable elation and closed in doubt and some suspense. The anxiety was due to the sudden and unlooked for silence from Glencoe, and Wyndham's statement in the house of commons tended to increase the uneasiness. When asked for the latest news from the front he responded with a quotation from Lord Wolseley to the effect that Gen. Yule, commanding the force in the Dundee-Glencoe district, had found a Boer force greatly superior in numbers advancing on his position and had thought fit to leave Dundee and fall back on Glencoe Junction.

The curtness of this pronouncement was suspicious, but the explanation was made at a late hour that it was due to the ambiguous terms of the dispatch rather than to any positive information of any decided reverse.

It was evident that Glencoe had been menaced by a third body of Boer troops under Joubert, after two columns had been defeated, and that the war office was anxious and was holding back news which would be misunderstood and might cause needless alarm.

FEAR FOR GLENCOE.

Gen. Yule, English Commander, Said to Have Retreated to Better Position.

London, Oct. 24.—The Daily Telegraph published the following dispatch this morning from its special correspondent:

"Ladysmith, Natal, Oct. 22.—The Boers, who are reported to be 9,000 strong and under the command of Gen. Joubert and President Kruger in person, are today again attacking Glencoe.

"Gen. Yule, who is in command of our troops, has moved his camp back into a better defensive position."

London, Oct. 24.—The Daily News has the following dispatch from Ladysmith dated Sunday night:

"A large force under Commandant General Joubert and Commandant Vogan opened fire on Dundee yesterday. The firing was continued today. The result is not known here."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Durban, Natal, says:

"An official of the Bonanza mine, who has just arrived from Pretoria, declares that while there he heard that Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, had captured Gen. Cronje and thirty other Boers and had killed 500."

The Daily Mail says it understands a message was received in London yesterday (Monday) from Cecil Rhodes, dated at Kimberley, Oct. 19, declaring in substance that the inhabitants of Kimberley desired to draw the attention of the government to the need of speedily sending reinforcements there, as the town was being surrounded by increasing numbers of Transvaal and Free State Boers. The matter, according to the Daily Mail, has been submitted to the cabinet.

The parliamentary secretary of the war office, George Wyndham, made a statement in the house of commons yesterday, saying:

"Lord Wolseley sums up the position in Natal early this morning as follows:

"'In the battle of Elandslaagte, Oct. 21, two guns were captured from the Boers, who lost heavily.

"'A large column of the enemy appeared advancing from the north and west on Gen. Yule, who, consequently, had fallen back from Dundee, and was concentrating at Glencoe Junction. In this operation we gather in the wounded and medical attendants left at Dundee.

"'Gen. White was in position at Ladysmith, and is being reinforced from Pietermaritzburg.

"'The enemy appears to be in large numerical superority.'"

A dispatch from Ladysmith, Natal, dated at 4:15 yesterday afternoon, has just been received. It is a literal repetition of Cape Town's Glencoe advices of yesterday, and it is regarded as somewhat ominous that nothing has since been received respecting the result, especially when viewed in the light of Lord Wolseley's statement that Gen. Yule's force felt it necessary to retire from Dundee to Glencoe Junction.

Gen. Yule evidently is in a tight corner, as he now has or had to face the main Boer army under Gen. Joubert. Gen. Sir George Stewart White, the British commander-in-chief in Natal, will undoubtedly dispatch part of the force which was victorious at Elandslaagte to his assistance. Such a detachment, however, will leave Ladysmith poorly protected against the threatened attack from the west, as Gen. Hunter on Saturday wired that the departure of the force to Elandslaagte left him with only a couple of battalions of regulars, a mountain battery and 500 Natal volunteers to defend the town, which is the British military base in north Natal. Further news, therefore, is anxiously awaited.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Sir George Stewart White, British commander in Natal, dated at Ladysmith Camp, 4:45 p. m. Monday:

"Gen. Yule telegraphed me yesterday evening that the wounded at Dundee were doing well."

This dispatch partly relieved the anxiety regarding Glencoe, as it was assumed the British there had not been attacked up to last evening.

HIS BETTER HALF.

Chicago Bigamist Confesses to Having Married Forty-two Wives.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Forty-two wives scattered throughout the world, four in Chicago, was the confession today by Walter L. Farnsworth, a candy commission man arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy.

"I cannot tell exactly how many women I married," said he. "I know of eleven in Europe, four in China, three in Peru, one in England and over twenty others in different parts of the world, but to save my soul I could not tell how many."

Murdered by a Cuban.

Peoria, Oct. 24.—Juan Garcia, a Cuban, and his sweetheart, Bessie Mahoney, the daughter of a prominent publisher, were found dead in a road near here. Garcia shot the girl and then himself. Her parents objected to Garcia's attentions to the daughter. Last evening the young couple went walking and did not return. The bodies were found by searching parties today.

TO PROSECUTE GIRLS

Board of Control Decides to Prosecute Ringleaders in the Riot At Mitchelville.

About Twenty of the Girls to Be Tried Under the Criminal Laws.

Further Particulars of the Uprising and Its Results—Much Damage Done.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Oct. 24.—A conference was held this morning between Larrabee and Cownie, of the board of control, and Attorney General Remley and County Attorney John McLennan. It was decided to prosecute about twenty of the ring leaders of the Mitchellville reform school riot under sections 2712 and 5035 of the code.

"Whoever unlawfully aids or assists any inmate lawfully submitted to the industrial school in escaping or attempting to escape therefrom, or knowingly conceals such inmate after escape, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years."

Prescibing penalty for riotous conduct:

"If any person or persons unlawfully or riotously assembled pull down, injure or destroy or begin to pull down, injure or destroy any dwelling house or other building or destroy, attempt to injure or destroy any boat or vessel, or perpetrate any premeditated injury on the person of another, not being a felony, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding $500 and be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, and shall also be answerable to any person injured to the full amount of the damages by him sustained."

These will be sent to the penitentiary, as they are all from 16 to 20 years old, mostly 18 or over. Some others will be returned to the counties. An investigation will be held shortly to determine who are the most guilty. The damage to the institution, it is claimed by the board of control, is not over $300 at the outside figure. Close investigation shows the cause of the outbreak was that an entire "family" of forty girls were locked up Sunday for the misbehavior of five or six in the chapel and in violation of the board of control rules, were deprived of supper. All is quiet at Mitchellville today.

Des Moines, Oct. 24.—Chairman Larrabee and John Cownie, of the board of control, went to Mitchellville as soon as possible after they were informed of the riot. They found the establishment in a sadly demoralized condition, though State Architect Liebbe, who accompanied them, said the property loss was not so large as had been estimated. Most of the window panes in the five institution buildings had been broken. The walks around the structures were strewn with broken glass and crockery; inside the corridors and rooms were piled with wreckage; doors were smashed, many of the window frames were wrecked, commodes smashed, pictures torn down. In fact, there seemed to be only one article of furniture which was sacred against the attacks of the infuriated girls. They proved that despite their viciousness and recklessness they were still women, by sparing every mirror on the grounds. Not one was to be found injured.

The employes and subordinate officers of the institution are unanimous in the belief that the abolition of corporal punishment was a mistake. These people, who certainly ought to understand the character of their wards, declare that it is useless to try to conquer them by kindness; they will only take advantage of any lenity manifested. The method of administering corporal punishment was to take a good solid strap or thong of leather and apply a certain number of good smart blows to the palm of the offender's hand. There are stories, too, that some of the employes have seen fit to apply the lash at times to the naked backs of the girls. The employes all deny this, and it is probably untrue.

In the opinion of the citizens of Mitchellville, who have known the institution from its beginning, and of the employes, corporal punishment should be restored and a lock-up should be provided upon the grounds. At present there is no place in which offenders may be locked. The need of such a place was well proved during the riot.

The leaders of the riotous element among the girls include Lenora Allen, of Des Moines, a sister of the celebrated Jeanette Allen, woman of the town, now of Skaguay, Alaska, who has a penitentiary record in Iowa; Amanda Johnson, of Ottumwa; Maude Jeffries, of Des Moines, whose parents live on Pennsylvania avenue; Lena Leonard, of Lake Mills, and Lizzie Randolph. They are all utterly incorrigible. The only person in the official corps of the institution who has been able to manage them is Miss Rose Mintier, who has been there six years. Miss Mintier is a firm believer in the efficacy of corporal punishment, and likewise is adept at administering it. She is about 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighs about 180 and so powerful that it is said no girl has ever been confined in the institution who dared to oppose her. Miss Mintier is not much on moral suasion, but when she looks hard at an offender it means that trouble is ahead; she can jerk a 160-pound girl into the middle of next week so suddenly that the girl never realizes how much time she has missed.

Sheriff Stout and Capt. Hayes devoted a good share of their time to the effort to discover how the girls were supplied with liquor. It is now known beyond question that a large amount of it has been supplied to the girls. They say it was brought to the grounds Saturday and Sunday nights by some young fellows from Mitchellville and Colfax; that beer was brought by the case, whisky by the quart and cigars and cigarettes in proportionate supply. Many of the girls were thoroughly intoxicated. The officers and the board of control are thoroughly determined to locate the offenders and are confident they will soon be able to make arrests. It is proposed to make a horrible example of every one caught. The girls, almost without exception, were clamoring for liquor from the beginning to the end of the riot. Young men came with buggies to the outskirts of the grounds, and taking the girls in their rigs, drove away. They were well supplied with liquor and cigarettes, and the girls, on their return, would invariably boast of their exploits.

While the girls were in possession of the main dormitory building and holding out against all assaults, they raised a fearful uproar. There were two pianos in the building and these were pounded vigorously, while cancans and hoochie-coochies were done by a score of girls at a time. In the big school assembly room the girls smashed chairs, piled up the remains of broken crockery and then brought in a lot of bibles, hymn books, international lesson leaves and a small edition of the "Moody's Anecdotes." It seems that, in addition to the usual religious training, the girls have been provided with several hundred paper bound copies of the "Anecdotes," the board of control considering them ideal reading for this class of offenders. The girls evidently didn't agree with the board's view, for they took especial satisfaction in tearing up the bibles and books of anecdotes. A great heap of these books were piled in the middle of the room, nearly all of them torn to shreds.

Another of the delicate attentions of the management which the girls didn't seem to appreciate was a big motto painted on the wall of the main corridor under the stairway from which the rioters hurled soap dishes, tureens and kitchen knives at invaders. The motto reads, in big red and blue letters, "Be What You Seem to Be." The girls had daubed it with ink, thrown pieces of crockery at it and torn a good share of the plaster off that particular wall. "We thought we'd take the advice for just once," explained one of them afterward.

The girls spent the night in the basement of the chapel. The doors and windows of this room were guarded by men with stout clubs, but the girls did not try to escape. It was after 3 o'clock before the last one had been singled out and placed in the basement room. It was believed that the ringleaders of the rioters and the worst of the participants were confined, and while some of the sheriffs beat the bushes, so to speak, about the town's suburbs the rest maintained guard at the windows of the basement.

During the entire night the girls kept up a constant shouting, singing and yelling. This was interspersed by the foulest of conversation and indecencies. The brutish and bestial evidences that arose from the darkness of the basement indicated that the room was filled with harpies rather than human beings.

During the night Superintendent Miller and the officers had arranged to serve a breakfast so far as it could be served on the few dishes remaining in the institution. The breakfast was served to the thirty-five or forty girls confined in the basement of the chapel just as if they were well behaved and deserved it. Much criticism was expressed for this way of doing business and the common judgment was that the best way to subject them was to starve them. During the breakfast the girls constantly manifested a desire to break the remainder of the dishes and to complete the destruction of everything that was loose. Sheriff Stout constantly cautioned them against any outbreak and was kept busy dodging potatoes which the vixens hurled at his head.

After the breakfast the girls were removed to the third floor of dormitory No. 2. This had been ruined by the girls the night before, but the beds had been rearranged in such shape that they could sleep if they desired. They were locked onto the third floor and guards stationed at the doors. The windows were too high to permit them to jump. The girls had stolen the pencils in the offices of the building and they began to elaborately decorate the walls. Their own names were varied with the vilest obscenities, both in words and pictures, and this was the prevailing tone of their entire conversation with each other and the remarks they addressed to the guards.

Superintendent Miller was quoted as saying that some of them had had liquor to drink. It is a fact that this evil is one which the management of the institution finds to be among the most difficult to cope with, the furnishing of liquor to the girls by young scoundrels, who entice the girls away from the institution.

The fact is that the school is a mark for the lecherous brutes who go about the country with apparently respectable vocations, but who are recruiting for houses of prostitution. Three girls were caught at Des Moines yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. They were inquiring their way to Whitechapel. The girls who escape from the institution invariably make for disreputable places whose addresses have been furnished them from outside. The identity of the scoundrels who furnished the girls liquor Sunday night will be discovered by the authorities, and they will be made examples of.

There are those who confidently assert that if a few of their vicious heads had been cracked to begin with the riot would have been nipped in the bud. Others call attention to the fact that hysterical people would protest against using violence against a woman under any circumstances. So the authorities believe that the corporal punishment was best omitted after all and the riot allowed to wear itself out with the arrest of the ringleaders. But so far as expressions were heard in the city respecting the matter the only criticism offered was that no adequate punishment was inflicted. If it had been a riot of men a few broken heads would have ended the trouble. With the girls they ran the institution.

At Jackson, Miss., six new cases of yellow fever were reported Monday, five Sunday.

AN ATTACK AT ILOILO

Gen. Pulion Begins "Unrolling the Bloody Scroll" as He Recently Promised.

Volleys Being Fired at American Outposts Nightly—Rebels at Das Marinas.

Amigos Near Malabon Ask Otis to Establish Garrison—Troops Are Lacking.

Manila, Oct. 24.—Iloilo is stirred by expectation of important fighting. Gen. Pulion has begun "unrolling the bloody scroll," as he promised his followers in a recent speech, by firing volleys at the American outposts nightly. Since Sunday night reinforcements have been arriving from the north. This activity is designed to divert the Visayans from their dissatisfaction against the Tagalos. Aguinaldo has ordered released on parole all Visayan leaders who were disposed to negotiate for peace and is watching them to prevent further negotiations. The Fourth infantry reconnoissances about Imus found the insurgents returned to Das Marinas. It is reported they are organizing at Malabon and other towns. Leading inhabitants in that section requested Otis to garrison the towns, because the insurgents are living off the people. Sufficient troops are lacking for this. Otis has prohibited local papers printing any movements of troops. Aguinaldo, if he has read the Manila papers, has been kept posted as to the whereabouts of every company in the army.

NATIVES HARASS THE CAMPS.

Light Brush With Insurgents Near Calamba is Reported.

Manila, Oct. 23, 5:50 p. m.—The insurgents around Calamba and Angeles have bothered the Americans lately with their repeated attacks, like most of the Filipino attacks, consisting of shooting a lot of ammunition into their opponents' camp from long range. Maj. Cheatham's battalion of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, three companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, a battery of the Fifth Artillery and a gatling gun sallied out this morning from Calamba, drove the Filipinos from their trenches and pursued them for three miles, inflicting heavy loss on them. One American was killed and three wounded of the Twenty-first Infantry.

Lieut. Ferguson, with twenty scouts of the Thirty-sixth regiment, reconnoitering near Labao, encountered a party of mounted Filipinos. He killed six of them and captured eight, with ten rifles.

Four men from the gunboat Marivelos were lured ashore eighteen miles from Iloilo by a flag of truce, and the insurgents killed one of them, wounded one and captured a third. The gunboat was unable to fire for fear of wounding the Americans.

The Second battalion of the Nineteenth regiment, Maj. Reefe commanding, embarked for Iloilo today to reinforce the troops there.

ONE REBELLION PUT DOWN.

Insurgents Driven Out of Negros Island by American Troops.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Otis cables: "Hughes reports the Panay insurgents driven out of Negros. Byrne struck one band and killed ten and captured thirteen. Native troops struck another band and killed six. No casualties."

WILL DO NOTHING.

Cabinet Decides Not to Attempt to Relieve Monetary Stringency.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The cabinet today decided not to do anything to relieve the monetary stringency, believing the heavy war expense will, in due course, reduce the treasury surplus. It was decided to allow vessels purchased by American citizens to engage in Philippine inter-island trade.

BIG HOTEL BURGLARY.

Over $20,000 Stolen From an American at a London Hostlery.

London, Oct. 24.—It was announced Monday afternoon that a sensational burglary had taken place at the Savoy hotel, London, where the room of Mrs. Stockwell of New York, widow of a New York jeweler, was entered and robbed, it is understood, of jewelry valued at £10,000 and bank notes and other negotiable currency to the amount of £5,000.

Mrs. Stockwell has been staying at the hotel for some time with a nephew. The apartment was entered while they were at dinner. On returning to the room Mrs. Stockwell found the door locked on the inside. An alarm was raised and the door forced. The room was found empty, but it had been thoroughly ransacked.

The management took prompt measures, had the hotel doors closed, summoned detectives and searched all strangers and servants. Nothing, however, was discovered. The burglars had escaped, the thick fog enabling them to get away.

Several detectives from Bow street and Scotland Yard are hard at work on the case, but thus far there is no trace of the thieves. Mrs. Stockwell declines to discuss the matter.

CASTRO ASSUMES CONTROL.

Insurgent Leader in Venezuela Takes Reins of Government.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 24.—Gen. Castro, insurgent commander, has assumed control of the government and formed a new cabinet.

Fifteen Sick Men.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—Fifteen sick men of the Iowa regiment are in the hospital at the Presidio—Homer W. Read, Harry N. Wood, Corp. Arthur A. White, Company A; Rolland Mills, Campany B; Ira Baird, William A. McLean, Sergt. Frank A. Baker, Company E; Joseph Dewhirst, Company F; Musician Riley V. Stevens, Alfred H. Lovely, Company G; Lorenzo D. Bates, Company H; Sergt. Walter B. Stevenson, Company K; R. L. Dalley, Edward Wood, Corp. Hugh Goss, William E. Hesse, Company L; Samuel J. Tilden, H. B. Brusholts, Edwin J. Stotler, Company M; Allen O. Garrell, musician of band. Nearly all are convalescent.

THE BULLETIN.

NEWSY NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Thunder storms Wednesday and in the north and west tonight; cooler.

For Illinois—Fair tonight; showers and cooler in the northwest Wednesday afternoon and tonight.

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WRECK A TRAIN.

Train Wreckers Get in Their Work on Illinois Central Near Charles City.

Special to Times-Republican.

Waterloo, Oct. 24.—Two rails were removed one mile south of Charles City last night. The "Clipper," bound north on the Illinois Central, was wrecked. Engineer Chevalier was injured, but not seriously. No others were hurt. It was the work of train wreckers.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Decisions Handed Down by Iowa's Highest Tribunal Today.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Oct. 24.—The following decisions were handed down by the supreme court today:

Furness, appellant, vs. Eide, Story district. Decree against Eide and Mickelson reversed and decrees against Severtson affirmed.

Richardson & Co., appellants, vs. Carlton, Lee district. Affirmed.

Mentzer vs. Davis, appellant, Marion district. Affirmed.

Wilson vs. Remley, judge. Linn district. Dismissed.

Soorholtz vs. Marshall County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., appellant, Marshall district. Modified and affirmed.

Anderson, appellant, vs. Illinois Central Railway Company, Delaware district. Reversed.

IOWA EASTERN STAR.

Annual Session of the Grand Chapter at Davenport.

Special to Times-Republican.

Davenport, Oct. 24.—The annual session of the Iowa Chapter of the Eastern Star opened this afternoon with a school of instruction. Six hundred delegates and visitors, including national officers, are present. A reception will be held tonight. Regular sessions begin tomorrow.

BEACON MINERS STRIKE.

Three Hundred Men Out of Work as a Result.

Special to Times-Republican.

Oskaloosa, Oct. 24.—The drivers and day men at the Beacon mines struck today, causing work to cease. They have been receiving the highest wages of the scale agreed upon sometime ago, but want more. While only fifty struck, over 300 are affected.

O. L. ROSEMAN DEAD.

Prominent Citizen and Odd Fellow of Montezuma Expires Suddenly.

Special to Times-Republican.

Montezuma, Oct. 24.—O. L. Roseman, one of the most prominent Odd Fellows of Iowa, died suddenly this morning at 5:30 of apoplexy.

Case of Miss Schofield.

Des Moines, Oct. 24.—Dr. Schofield and Cylde Schofield, father and brother of Mabel Schofield, who is supposed to have been murdered and thrown into the Des Moines river, or else committed suicide, and whose body was found floating on the river's surface Sunday afternoon, arrived in Des Moines last evening via the 8:15 Great Western train from Macksburg, the family home. They repaired immediately to McDermott's morgue to view the remains of the dead girl. The mother was overcome with grief and was not able to come to Des Moines. Dr. Schofield and his son are in favor of holding a post mortem examination.

The impression is gaining ground that the girl threw herself into the river with suicidal intent.

Strike is Settled.

Special to Times-Republican.

Cedar Rapids, Oct. 24.—The strike of the B., C. R. & N. switchmen has been amicably settled. The men have returned to work. The basis of agreement was not made public, but is satisfactory to both the company and men.

A NEW PROPOSITION

Canada Submits a Project For Final and Permanent Settlement of Alaskan Dispute.

Demands Are Very Different From Those Formerly Made—Many Concessions Made.

Asks For Arbitration, But Stipulates a Seaport as a Condition Precedent.

London, Oct. 24.—The Associated Press is enabled to give authoritatively Canada's final proposition for a permanent settlement of the Alaskan dispute. It is very different from the former demands. It is as follows: That the boundary line be arbitrated upon terms similar to those imposed by the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, particularly the provisions making fifty years' occupancy by either side conclusive evidence of title, occupancy of less than that period to be taken as equity allows under international law. That, as a condition precedent to and absolutely preliminary to arbitration, Skaguay and Dyea be conceded to the United States without further claim, if Canada receives Pyramid harbor. In other words, Canada gives up much of the disputed gold country in return for a seaport, but stipulates that she must get the latter before she agrees to arbitrate the boundary line.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that Canada's new position was greatly influenced by imperial pressure. It can be stated positively that Chamberlain advised the concession as much as possible in order to gain a port of entry free from United States control, with the professed reason of commercial advantages; but, it is said, the ulterior motive is to increase the British naval strength by making Pyramid Harbor a strongly fortified naval station.

To Arbitrate Russian Claims.

London, Oct. 24.—Russia has agreed to arbitrate with the United States the claim resulting from the seizure of sealers in Bering sea, pending eight years. A protocol has been drawn up and final formalities are expected to be concluded next month.

SETTLE SAMOAN QUESTION.

Negotiations Have Progressed to a Basis of Adjudication.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Negotiations for the settlement of the Samoan question have progressed to such an extent that the basis of adjudication seems reduced to two possibilities. The first is a partition of the Samoan group. The second is a purchase of the group, the two withdrawing nations to be indemnified.

These negotiations are being conducted in London. Consequently no significance attaches to the frequent visits of the British and German diplomatic representatives to the state department. These visits are made for the purpose of exchanging news and gossip.

The fact has already been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the interested parties here that the pending negotiations can not result in a renewal of the tripartite agreement. During the last ten years the enforcement of this agreement has been a source of continual friction between Great Britain and the United States. It is not believed possible that any new form of triple protectorate could be suggested by which friction would be avoided.

In the negotiations now progressing the United States is taking less interest than either Great Britain or Germany. The position of this government is virtually as an arbiter between the other two, and any reasonable agreement reached by those having most at stake will be acceptable to the United States. Especial emphasis is laid on the fact that the relations between the United States and Germany as a result of the pending negotiations are of the most friendly character.

CHURCHES TO UNITE.

Universalists Adopt Resolution Looking to Union With Unitarians.

Boston, Oct. 24.—At today's session of the Universalist conference the committee on a proposition for a closer union between the Unitarian and Universalist national bodies reported in favor of the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Unitarians concerning the plans for bringing about the proposed union. The report of the committee looking toward a union with the Unitarians was adopted by 101 to 26.

Episcopal Convention.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Between 200 and 300 bishops and clergymen of the Episcopal church have assembled here to attend the annual missionary council, which met today and will continue in session throughout the week. Preceding the business session an impressive service was held at Christ Church cathedral, fifty bishops being seated in the chancel.

The afternoon session was occupied in the presentation and discussion of papers. The house of bishops meet Thursday to consider the appointment of a bishop to Japan, and the course to be pursued relative to the appointment of bishops to Porto Rico and Hawaii. There is already a bishop of the English church at the latter, but it is believed, diplomatic correspondence will be able to effect a transfer of the church there to the American Episcopate.

Fatal Collision.

Wabash, Ind., Oct. 24.—Four miles east of here, on the Wabash road, at 7:30 o'clock last night, thirteen cars became detached from local freight train No. 73, and, running down an incline, collided with freight No. 91, wrecking the locomotive, killing the engineer and probably fatally injuring the fireman.