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VOL. XXV: MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1899 NO. 263

ATTACK ON MAFEKING

Boers Begin Bombardment Tuesday and Continue Wednesday—The Result Not Known

Belated Dispatches Received at the British War Office—Gen. Yule's Column Safe.

Number of Britons Taken Prisoner Seems to Be Large—Held at Pretoria.

Pretoria, Oct. 24.—The bombardment of Mafeking by Gen. Cronje's command began this morning. The women and children were given ample time to leave town.

Pretoria, Oct. 25.—The shelling of Mafeking was resumed at daybreak this morning. Several houses are in flames.

Cape Town, Oct. 25, evening.—It is officially announced that Gen. Yule is in touch with Gen. White at Ladysmith.

London, Oct. 26.—The war office received the following from Gen. White:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 26, 12:40 p. m.—Yule's column has just marched in here, after a very hard march during a night of exceptionally heavy rain. The men, though done up, are in good spirits and only want rest. The enemy did not molest them."

London, Oct. 26.—Orders were issued today for an additional 5,000 troops to sail for South Africa.

THE FIGHT AT DUNDEE.

Delayed Dispatches Tell of Severe Engagement—Two Hundred Missing.

London, Oct. 26.—A batch of delayed dispatches arrived this morning via Lorenzo Marquez, as follows:

"Pretoria, Oct. 21.—Friday's fight at Dundee started at 5 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The burghers, under Gen. Meyer, took up a strong position, but were compelled to retire to their laager, after capturing a Maxim. Fighting was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning in the neighborhood of Glencoe and Dundee. Several Boer forces are engaged. New Castle is under martial law. Town quiet. Guards are protecting property.

"President Stein, of Orange Free State, has issued a proclamation to Basuto natives, explaining the reasons for the war and stating that Boer forces have been placed near the Basutoland border. He makes known that the republic is at peace with the Basutos and wishes to continue so, adding that no injury will be done Basutos remaining quiet and not assisting the British."

"Pretoria, Oct. 22.—The Johannesburg burghers' Hollander corps held a heavy engagement at Elandslaagte. The battle lasted twelve hours, against heavy odds. Two hundred are missing and about 100 burghers are dead or wounded. It is reported that Col. Schiel and Field Cornets Pionaar and Joubert were killed."

"Pretoria, Oct. 25.—Gen. Joubert reports Gen. Cronje, commanding the Free State and Winburg forces, had an engagement yesterday with the British at Elandslaagte. It started at 9 o'clock and lasted seven hours. Nine burghers were wounded and six killed. All the British retired to Ladysmith."

"Pretoria, Oct. 22.—The British prisoners captured Friday near Dundee were entrained at Dannhauser. They filled ten trucks. Enormous crowds assembled at the station here to witness the arrival. When they alighted the prisoners were received with funeral silence by the crowd. The greatest order and decorum prevailed while they were traversing the streets. The wounded were taken to the hospital and other officers and men were marched to the race course, escorted by mounted burghers, and were encamped on the spot where Jameson's troopers were confined."

EXPECT BIG BATTLE.

Boer Forces Uniting to Crush Britons in Natal.

London, Oct. 26, 4 a. m.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Natal and the governor general has called out the rifle associations for the defense of Pietermaritzburg.

London, Oct. 26.—The proposed attack of the combined forces of Sir George S. White and Gen. Yule on the Orange Free Staters who are supposed to be coming through Tintwa Pass, is still to be realized so far as any reports reaching London are concerned. The British continue to stand in readiness for battle, but apparently the enemy is still out of sight.

All reports from the front predict an early, sanguinary fight, but unless the action comes quickly Gens. White and Yule will have to meet not the Orange Free Staters alone, but the combined forces of the Transvaal Boers and the Free Staters, under Gen. Joubert.

The fact that the Free Staters did not make their expected appearance yesterday through Tintwa Pass leads to the well grounded belief that the Boers have been made aware of the British concentration and have turned their course so as to join Joubert's force without interruption.

In case the two united forces collide it is quite likely the most important engagement of the war will be fought.

The war office is still in the dark regarding the true size of either Joubert's or the Free State legions, as the estimates range all the way from 16,000 to 30,000.

The combined total size of the two British forces was Tuesday night given as from 10,000 to 12,000. Yesterday, however, the figures were reduced to 7,000 or 8,000 men, which are all that can be spared from Ladysmith and other points which must necessarily be guarded, and whereas it was on Tuesday claimed that the British had a total of fifty guns it is now stated that they have only thirty-six.

If this is true the Boers have at least twice as many men and an equal number of guns.

The situation is not the best the British army has seen by any means.

The skirmish described as a mere "brush" between Sir George S. White and a Boer force of unknown size on Tuesday proves to have been more serious than supposed. The British report their own losses as thirteen killed and ninety-three wounded, with three missing. The circumstances attending the fight are obscure, but it would seem that the Boer force attacked was not the main body of the Orange Free Staters, and that the fight saved Gen. Yule from what perhaps might have been a serious battle and allowed him to join Sir George S. White is certain.

Sir George S. White's dispatch to the war office today substantially confirms the dispatches of last night of the meeting of the two British commanders. Apparently Gen. Yule began his march on Monday night and on Tuesday sent messengers across the short intervening country to inform Sir George S. White of his movements. Obviously there was a large force of Free Staters in the vicinity of the skirmish at Reitfontein, and the great care shown by the Ladysmith contingent to strongly occupy a northern position, so as to cover the retiring forces, proves this. Hence it is apparent that Sir George S. White and Gen. Yule deferred junction till noon yesterday.

Claim a Big Force.

London, Oct. 26—According to a Brussels dispatch Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in Europe, has issued a statement that the Boers have now nearly 100,000 men in the field, made up as follows:

Boer regulars	35,600
Artillery	1,250
Police	1,750
Orange Free State troops	35,000
Natal	3,000
Bechuanaland and Rhodesian Boers	8,000
Americans	600
Germans	4,000
Dutch-Belgians	6,000
Irish	2,000
Scandianvians	1,000
French, Swiss and Italians	600
Jews	200

The Jews, it appears, are doing police work.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marques, dated Oct. 24, purports to give an interview with one of the highest Transvaal executives, who is quoted as having urged that, while the Boer successes were yet unimportant, there was still time for an amicable settlement, as he believed the Boers had been misled as to the real issue.

Powers Not to Interfere.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Interference by continental Europe in the war between Great Britain and the South African republic is not expected by administration officials here. Mediation may be offered, but present indications show that there will be no coalition to compel its acceptance, and there is certainly no expectation on the part of the administration that the United States will be invited to join other powers in tendering its good offices to bring about a settlement of the war.

Up to this time, it is stated authoritatively, the United States has not been approached by any power in Europe to use its influence to bring an end to the hostilities. It was added significantly that the nations of the continent are not likely to make such a suggestion in view of their understanding that the president does not intend to take any steps in the matter until informed by both Great Britain and the South African republic that they will be willing for him to mediate.

The expectation of the authorities that there will be no interference in the war is based upon the fact that the British government still has its stronger arm—the navy—free to use in any direction that may appear necessary. There has been no considerable strengthening of the naval forces in South Africa because there is nothing for it to do.

SWORD FOR BRUMBY.

Atlanta Honors Dewey's Flag Lieutenant.

Atlanta, Oct. 26.—In the joint session of the houses of the legislature Governor Candler in a brief speech today presented Lieut. Thomas S. Brumby, Dewey's flag lieutenant, with a handsome sword in recognition of his services at the battle of Manila. The presentation was followed by a parade of Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia troops and G. A. R. veterans.

Will Not to Be Filed.

New York, Oct. 26.—Senator Depew announced yesterday, after consultation with other Vanderbilt representatives, that the Vanderbilt will would not be filed for probate until Friday, but an abstract of the document would be made public Thursday evening.

To Remove Catholic School.

Dubuque, Oct. 26.—Rev. Dalton, of St. Louis, is here arranging for the removal of the Catholic Summer School from Madison to Dubuque. It is national in its scope and includes the arch-dioceses of Milwaukee, Santa Fe, Dubuque, St. Paul, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The instructors are the most eminent Catholic educators of the country. The attendance averages 1,500.

An Iowa Editor Arrested.

Special to Times-Republican.

Oskaloosa, Oct. 26.—Al F. Wooster, editor of the Oskaloosa Journal, was indicted by the grand jury for publishing the articles reflecting upon the character of H. J. Vail, editor of the Ottumwa Press. Wooster was arrested and is under bonds for appearance.

CLOSE CALL FOR YULE

His Position at Dundee Was Most Precarious and Escape Almost Miraculous.

Particulars of the Engagement at Reitfontein and of the Glencoe Evacuation.

Gen. Yule Compelled to Leave His Wounded at Dundee—Death of Gen. Symons.

London, Oct. 26.—A special from Ladysmith, dated the 24th, gives the details of the Reitfontein fight. It says:

"On discovery that the Boers were massed to the westward of the main road to Dundee, Gen. White moved out to attack the Boers, believed to be Free Staters. The Fifth Lancers on the flanks first came in touch with the Boers below Modderspruit, where 1,500 burghers occupied a strong ridge, whence they opened fire at 1,200 yards, hitting several British. Meanwhile the Erdsars and Natal carbineers advanced through an opening in the ridge, under fire of a Boer gun, while the Imperial Light Horse took part of the crest of the ridge, the Boers retiring. About 9 a Boer gun stationed on the crest of Matawanaskop opened fire with great accuracy on the main force, which meanwhile was come up; but the shells failed to explode and the British artillery silenced the opposition. The whole British force then advanced and action became general. A large body of Boers occupied a strong position at Matawanaskop and the precipitous ridges surrounding it. The British guns shelled the positions and the infantry advanced under cover of the fire. The Gloucesters and Devons crossed a fearful fire zone beneath Tuitanyoni hill, when the Boers poured a withering fire with such effect that thirty dropped within a distance of 200 yards. Seeing the peril of the Devons and Gloucesters, White dispatched the Carbineers and Liverpools to take the enemy in the rear.

"A fierce rifle and artillery duel was maintained for some time, but the Boers, under cover of a rock, remained cool and replied with an incessant rifle fire. The British artillery, which swept the face of the hill, became so destructive that the Boers retreated to another ridge, whence they were dislodged by volunteers in the face of a galling fire. The Boers soon reformed and took up a position on another ridge, but the volunteers dashed across the intervening plateau, again rushed the Boer position and drove them back to the main force, occupying Matawanskop. The British then shelled the latter until clusters of Boers were seen retreating westward when the engagement closed."

A Glencoe camp special, dated on the 23d, says:

"After the victory of Friday the British imagined they were free from further molestation for some days, but soon found the earlier reports of sweeping success exaggerated. The reported capture of all Boer guns was incorrect. The burghers succeeded in removing some before the British carried the hill.

"Saturday's news was received of the approach of Joubert's main column, threatening Dundee. Yale quickly recognized the impossibility of defending both Dundee and Glencoe against such a superiority of numbers, sent word to Ladysmith of his dangerous situation and ordered the evacuation of Dundee. The attack on Dundee was commenced with long-range firing by big guns at daybreak Sunday. The Boers made excellent practice and shells from a forty-pounder occupying the Impati mountains were dropped in and around the town. Meanwhile the British had reached Glencoe in safety. There orders reached Yule to fall back on Ladysmith. At the same time he was informed that a large force was awaiting him at Elandslaagte to assist in his retirement. Glencoe camp was accordingly quietly evacuated. The precarious position of the British was not known to the Boers."

GEN. SYMONS DEAD.

Announcement Made in Commons—Yule's Wounded Left at Dundee.

London, Oct. 26.—The death of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, wounded in battle with the Boers at Glencoe on the 20th, was announced in the commons today. Parliamentary Secretary of War Wyndham, in announcing Symons' death, said:

"This news was considerately sent White by Gen. Joubert, which confirms the impression that Yule had to leave his wounded at Dundee.

"The house," he added, "will be glad to know we have a further report from Mafeking, which was all right on Oct. 21.

"As the establishment of the Eighteenth Hussars was complete, there is no explanation why the infantry officers fell into the enemy's hands. It is assumed they were mounted infantry."

Under yesterday's date Gen. White telegraphs from Ladysmith: "Yule's force left Dundee with a view to concentrating at Ladysmith. To avoid a risk of life which the long march would have entailed, the wounded were left at Dundee under medical supervision.

"In the action at Elandslaagte, on the 21st, the Johannesburg force, with a detachment of the German corps, was completely broken up.

"All well at Mafeking up to the 21st. All well at Kimberley up to the 23d. The defenders are in good spirits."

Prisoners of Boers Escape.

London, Oct. 26.—The correspondents who were taken prisoners in the train at Elandslaagte have escaped. They report that they were well treated by the Boers and that in the collecting and assisting of the wounded Boers and British seem to have been mutually helpful.

At Cape Town it is proposed to raise a cape irregular force.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from De Aar, Cape Colony, dated Monday evening:

"The Transvaal government is about issuing a proclamation declaring the district north of the Vaal river and including Bechuanaland, to be Boer territory.

"Commandant Cronje, who has been twice repulsed at Mafeking, is said to be advancing on Kimberley and to be impressing men and seizing stores and munitions in British territory. He left a small force investing Mafeking. The Free State Boers are moving westward in order to join him for an atack on Kimberley.

"The dispatch riders who are coming down to the Orange river from Kimberley are performing thrilling feats. They ride through the Boer lines under cover of darkness and get to the Orange river without taking any rest, save for a change of horses. The distance is sixty miles.

"One rider who got into Kimberley last Friday was chased seventeen miles by the Boers, narrowly escaping with his life. The same man returned safely with dispatches to the Orange river today. When he reached a point thirty miles from Kimberley his horse fell and kicked two of his fingers against a rock, but despite this painful wound the gallant fellow made a good journey here.

"He reports that the Boers are three miles from Kimberley, but are afraid to attack the place and are awaiting the arrival of Commandant Cronje. No Boers are to be seen south of Belmont, which is twenty miles north of the Orange river. The defeats in Natal are taking all the fight out of them and they will not attack the British troops, though they may defend a few positions. Indeed, it is believed here that the heaviest fighting of the war is over except for a battle near Pretoria."

MANY POSTAL IMPROVENENTS.

Gen. Heath's Annual Report Contains Important Recommendations.

Washington, Oct. 26.—First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in his forthcoming annual report will recommend that congress shall fix the salaries of assistant postmasters at 50 per centum of that of postmasters; that postoffice clerks shall be classified on the same basis as letter carriers and railway postal clerks; that the postoffice appropriation shall be made interchangeable; that the unexpended balance of one appropriation may be transferred to other appropriations, and that where consolidation of postoffices is deemed advisable, and the same may be effected under the existing law, the money saved thereby be made available for clerk hire and other expenses at the newly established offices.

The department has again urged the special attention of congress to the necessity for a re-classification of clerks in first and second-class postoffices. The department will also ask for a substantial increase for additional clerks, also for the payment of substitutes for clerks on vacation in the smaller offices and a material increase in the appropriation for temporary clerks at summer resorts, election and holiday service.

Not Fit for Self Government.

Washington, Oct. 26.—"The natives of Porto Rico are not now and never will be capable of self government." This is practically the burden of a report just submitted to the secretary of war by Gen. George W. Davis, military governor of Porto Rico. It is upon the information contained in this communication that the president will base the recommendations relative to Porto Rico in his forthcoming annual message.

Gen. Davis says it will take years to educate the Porto Ricans, for they are inert, and the progressive American spirit will have to be instilled into them slowly, as they do not grasp ideas with encouraging rapidity. From observations so far made Gen. Davis thinks it is advisable a governor general should be appointed, vested with certain powers. To aid him there should be a body of Americans to act in the capacity of a cabinet to superintend the affairs of the various branches of the island's government.

To test the abilities of the natives it is recommended that they be eligible for membership in a legislative body, the election to be conducted by the native Porto Ricans. The actions of this legislative body, however, are to be passed upon by an authoritative council, which will take the form of a supreme court, to consist of Americans of judicial knowledge, which will decide upon the wisdom of the acts of the Porto Ricans as a legislative assembly.

Didn't Get the Parsonage.

Miller, S. D., Oct. 26.—Owing to a break-down the Methodist ladies did not get their parsonage out at St. Lawrence last night. Today the Miller people have State Senator Kink, Justices Butterfield and Patterson and Town Marshal McCunen arrested for conspiracy and intimidating. Another St. Lawrence men, who drew a revolver on the ladies and workmen, was also arrested. The parsonage is being hauled out and will arrive here in a day or two.

Took Too Much Laudanum.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdell, a prominent church man, rector of the Trinity Episcopal church, died early this morning. He suffered from insomnia and took two ounces of laudanum to induce sleep Tuesday night. He awoke yesterday morning, but immediately fell asleep again. A doctor was called and worked over him till 3 o'clock this morning, when he died.

Roosevelt at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here this morning, having completed a tour of the western part of the state in support of Governor Lowndes' candidacy for reelection. Roosevelt in his speeches urged on the people that support of Lowndes meant support of the national administration's currency, tariff and foreign policies.

THE RURAL SCHOOLS

State Superintendent Barrett Active In Bringing Consolidation of Small Districts.

A Few Interesting Facts About the Country Schools in Iowa Given.

Some of the Many Advantages of the Concentration Plan—Its Economy.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Oct. 26.—Richard C. Barrett, state superintendent of public instruction, is doing all in his power to bring about the consolidation of small rural school districts, the pupils in each to be transported at the expense of the district to a central school, where they will have much better schools than they can possibly have now, and at considerably less expense. Besides, the transportation of the children saves them the hardship of the long walk through the snow in winter time. Mr. Barrett points to the fact that the attendance upon the district schools in the country has decreased until it is but a fraction of what it was twenty-five years ago. The rural schools have not kept pace with the city schools, he says, and offers the concentration plan as the best remedy.

Mr. Barrett has recently been getting some information from county superintendents showing just what the conditions are. There are 1,193 school townships containing 9,336 sub-districts and 3,642 independent districts. These require an army of at least 25,000 school directors and 10,000 secretaries and treasurers.

"Our reports from county superintendents," said Mr. Barrett, "show that there are seventy independent and 263 sub-districts maintaining schools with an average attendance of less than five; 502 independent and 2,083 sub-districts with an attendance of less than ten; 1,274 independent and 5,060 sub-districts with an attendance of less than fifteen; 1,950 independent and 7,365 sub-districts having an attendance of less than twenty. So that 53 per cent of the independent districts and 78 per cent of the sub-districts have an average daily attendance of less than twenty; 34 per cent of the independent and 54 per cent of the sub-districts have an average of less than fifteen, and 13 per cent of the independent and 22 per cent of the sub-districts have an average of less than ten.

"In 1898 there were enrolled in the schools of the state 548,852 youth of school age and of this number 377,349 were in ungraded schools. If each teacher were given forty pupils it would require 9,433 teachers to supply the country schools. How to train these teachers is an important phase of the country school problem. Generally the inexperienced do their first teaching in the country. Of those licensed last year, 3,508 had no experience and 3,825 had taught less than one year. Our facilities for training teachers are insufficient. The next biennial report from this department will show that in spite of all the normal schools and colleges are doing, only 2,526 persons were issued first class certificates in 1898 and only 976 were holders of state certificates or diplomas. Since 5,381 teachers are required for the graded schools alone, it is evident that we fail far short in our effort to prepare teachers for our public schools. There should be a well supported state normal school in each quarter of the state, and the present state normal school in Cedar Falls is greatly in need of new buildings and additional equipment, being crowded beyond its capacity."

Asked concerning the practical workings of the consolidation of school districts, which Mr. Barrett regards as the easiest and quickest way to improve the country schools, the state superintendent said:

"The transportation of children and consolidation of districts has proven feasible in Ohio, New York, Maine and Massachusetts. The plan has been tried in several places in Iowa, where it has been entirely satisfactory. At Buffalo Center the saving has been $18 per school per month for several years. At Forest City children were brought in from a single district and the saving was $10 per month. At Baldwin, Jackson county, a saving of $11 a month was effected in a single district, and so on, the children getting much better school advantages than they possibly could in the little sub-districts. At Buffalo Center the building of three school houses was saved by this plan. In Madison township, Lake county, Ohio, where consolidation has been successfully accomplished, the cost of tuition on the basis of enrollment has been reduced from $16 to $10.43; on the basis of average daily attendance from $26.66 to $16.07.

"If the entire school enrollment of the state were so divided as to give each teacher forty pupils the number of teachers and rooms required would be 13,721. If the children were properly concentrated the number of school rooms now required could be diminished 25 per cent. Our statistics show that for the year ending with September, 1898, $1,106,428 were pair for fuel, rent, repairs and janitors. The saving on this item alone would therefore be $254,477. During the same period the sum of $423,088 were paid for school houses and sites. A reduction of 23 per cent on this item would be $97,310, and on the amount paid teachers $5,315,157, it would be $1,222,486, or a total saving of $1,574,274, if districts were consolidated, pupils transported and teachers throughout the state were given forty pupils each. Of course this would not all be saved to the taxpayers, for some of it would have to be used in transporting children.

"The effect upon the teachers would also be beneficial. Better teachers would be demanded and better salaries would be paid. The greater the number of schools in a county, according to the population, the lower must the salaries be, or taxes must be increased. Good wages enable teachers to make adequate preparation for their work, while low wages discourage them, deprive them of advantages they should have to properly fit themselves for their work and result in turning the schools over to incompetent, inexperienced, makeshift teachers. Whatever lowers the grade of teachers lowers the standing of the schools, and the pupils will gain very little from such schools.

"Since 70 per cent of the children of Iowa reside in the country at a distance remote from high schools, it is desirable that central schools of a more uniform and higher standard of excellence should be provided for them. This can be most readily accomplished by making the township the unit of organization. The educational forces of the country, and especially in Iowa, have been working for many years to bring about this reform. My predecessors in this office have continuously urged it, as the records show, as far back as 1857. The highest educational authorities in the land, including Horace Mann, Francis Adams, numerous state superintendents and the national commissioner of education, have strongly urged that the township should be the unit of educational organization. A teachers' meeting is hardly ever held without resolving in favor of the township plan, and it will be urged upon every legislature until its advantages are understood and the plan is adopted. The state law already allows districts to transport pupils to another district to attend school, upon the proper arrangements being made in regard to cost of tuition."

F M Bicknell

The Glucose Decision.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—C. H. Matthiessen, president of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, last evening made the following statement regarding the recent supreme court decision adverse to this company:

"I have not heretofore expressed any views upon the recent glucose decision. There has, however, been such confusion in the public mind about that decision and its effect on this company and its business that a word or two from me is not now out of place.

"The counsel of the company have charge of its law matters, and I do not, therefore, discuss the same. Our counsel have filed with the supreme court notice of an application for a rehearing. Their argument in support of that application will be heard at the next term of court.

"They entertain the opinion that a rehearing ought to, and I therefore assume will, be granted. Irrespective, however, of this litigation, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company will continue its business and, if the final court of review stands by the opinion just delivered, this company will cheerfully conform its course, heretofore believed to be entirely legal, along the lines which the highest court shall direct."

The Episcopalians in Session.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The morning session of the missionary council of the Episcopal church was chiefly occupied in considering the missionary field in South America and that among the negroes of the south and in Cuba. An increase in the appropriations in these directions was decided on. This afternoon the house bishops met to consider the selection of a bishop to Japan and the advisability of sending bishops to Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Illinois Masons Meet.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The fiftieth anual meeting of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Illinois began here today. Reports made showed the organization flourishing. Officers were chosen by the promotion of the former officers according to custom.

Arrival of a Transport.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—The transport City of Sydney, from Manila, arrived today.

CHANGE IN HDR. DEPT.

THE BULLETIN.

MANAGEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Showers in the southeast tonight and in the extreme southeast Friday.

For Illinois—Showers tonight and Friday; colder in the central tonight and in the south Friday.

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MUST PAY ALL TAXES

Decision of Great Importance to Insurance Companies by Supreme Court Today.

Law Exempting Payment of County, City and School Taxes Declared Void.

Well Known Farmer Near Waterloo Suicides—Death of Hardin County Pioneer.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Oct. 26.—The supreme court today decided in the Hawkeye Insurance Company case that corporations must pay weal taxes the same as individuals. It is held that the state law exempting insurance companies from paying local, county, city, road and school taxes is unconstitutional; that payment of the state tax does not relieve them from paying these taxes. Insurance companies are compelled to pay the state tax in order to secure a certificate from the auditor of state.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Decisions Handed Down by Iowa's Highest Tribunal Today.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Oct. 26.—The following decisions were handed down by the supreme court today:

Hawkeye Insurance Company, appellant, vs. French; Polk district. Affirmed.

Wible vs. B., C. R. & N. Railway Company, appellant; Linn district. Affirmed.

Bonnott Company vs. Newman Bros., appellants; Polk district. Modified and affirmed.

McFarland vs. Stewart, appellant; Harrison district. Reversed.

Johnson County Savings Bank vs. Carroll, appellant; Johnson district. Reversed.

MULCT LAW POINTS DECIDED.

Wholesale Liquor Dealer Can Not Sell Outside His Warehouse.

Des Moines, Oct. 26.—The supreme court decided some interesting mulct law points in a decision handed down yesterday. Henry Potratz of Winneshiek county conducted a wholesale liquor establishment, receiving liquors from the brewers and selling them to saloons about town. There was no objection to his selling them at wholesale from his warehouse; but it was shown that he was in the habit of going to the saloons, selling the goods, delivering them, and then collecting at the saloons. The supreme court holds that while a man may secure authority to sell liquor at a particular place, it does not involve the right to peddle it around town, delivering and collecting where he pleases. This process amounts to selling at the place where the agreement and collection are made. Potratz was prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance, and Judge L. E. Fellows discharged him. A proceeding in certiorari was then begun to have the decision reviewed, and the supreme court finds that the discharge was wrong, and the case must be carried further. The decision is important, for it amounts to a holding that a liquor house may not sell through agents who call on customers. The language of the court, in the opinion by Judge Ladd, is:

"The keeping of a place under the mulct law does not authorize the peddling of beer in all parts of the city. If this may be done at wholesale it may be done at retail. The accused might lawfully sell beer at the cold storage plant, but not elsewhere. His sales at the different saloons and other places in the city were unlawful, and it was in keeping beer with the intention of making such sales that the building he occupied was used."

Another point in this case is as to the method of canvassing a mulct petition. The Winneshiek county petition was filed May, 1897, based on the vote at the 1896 election. It was not canvassed by the supervisors till January, 1898, when it was held sufficient. It was objected that the comparison should have been made with the number of votes at the election last preceding the canvass. But the supreme court holds this is not true; that the canvass must be on the basis of the vote at the election preceding the taking of the petition and that the board of supervisors can canvass when it pleases without invalidating the petition.

A FARMER SUICIDES.

D. M. Bailey, Living Near Waterloo, Drowns Himself This Morning.

Special to Times-Republican.

Waterloo, Oct. 26.—D. M. Bailey, a well-known farmer living four miles east of here, committed suicide by drowning this forenoon. He left home about 10 o'clock this morning and a note was discovered shortly after his leaving, conveying the intelligence that he intended to suicide. A searching party was organized and at noon his son and a neighbor discovered the body in Elk Run, near the river.

DEATH OF WILLIAM LLOYD.

An Old Resident of Iowa Falls Passes Away.

Special to Times-Republican:

Iowa Falls, Oct. 26.—William Lloyd, an old resident of this county, died at his home in this city yesterday. He has been in poor health for some years past, being a sufferer from stomach troubles. He was apparently much improved the last of the week and was about town, but was taken suddenly worst Sunday and died yesterday morning. He formerly resided in the western part of the county, where he was engaged in farming, but has made his home in this city for several years past. His wife and a family of grown children survive him, among them being Mrs. C. W. Gleason, of Mason City; Mrs. M. H. Green, of this city, and William Lloyd, Jr., who is in the Klondike. The funeral will be held tomorrow and interment will take place in Union cemetery.