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FEATURES OF THE IOWA VOTE.

According to the unofficial figures only fifteen of the ninety-nine Iowa counties gave democratic majorities on the vote for the governorship, and only two of these majorities exceeded 1,000, those of Lee (in which Keokuk and Fort Madison are situated) and Dubuque. The number in 1897 exceeded twenty. Governor Shaw received over 13,000 more votes than in 1897 and Fred White about 12,600 less than in 1897. Shaw's plurality as stated by the Register is 55,704. The ordinary and conservative estimates before election placed the figures at 40,000. Only two counties exceeded Marshall's 1,790 majority, those of Polk, the capital county, which rolled up 2,886, and Story with 2,027.

It will be noticed that outside comment places stress on the vote of Iowa as a vindication of the administration's view of our relations with the Philippines, that it is a strong endorsement of President McKinley and his policy. This is true, as Iowa issues were not considered, the republican record being unassailable. The democrats made their chief plea against "imperialism" and expansion and the republicans accepted the gage of battle and won an overwhelming victory.

OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Judge George K. Nash, who has just been elected governor of Ohio by an unexpectedly large plurality, is a graduate of Oberlin, and served in the army with credit in the civil war. He was twice elected attorney general of Ohio and was subsequently appointed judge of the supreme court by Governor Foster. He is held in high esteem by all his fellow citizens and is a stanch supporter of the gold standard. He made his position plain on the monetary question during the recent campaign. In speaking of the present period of prosperity and the depression which preceded it, he said: "In March, 1897, we were at the lowest ebb in financial, industrial and commercial ruin. Now we are on the top wave of a prosperity never before equaled. Much of this great gain to our country is attributable to the restoration of a tariff law so fashioned as to be beneficial to American interests alone. But much more credit is due to the determination of the American people to maintain inviolate and forever a sound and honest financial policy in this land."

His great plurality may in large part be credited to his sound financial views. He carried the state by about 50,000. In 1897 Governor Bushnell's plurality was only 28,165.

THE BOER WAR.

The British forces in South Africa are holding Ladysmith with grim determination, though the outside public is expecting disaster. The belief is expressed by those on the ground that the position is entirely safe. The reverses which followed the first success of the British armies have taught the latter more respect for their Boer assailants, not merely as regards fighting qualities but as to numbers also. In fact the Boer forces were underestimated in numbers at first by their antagonists. It is now asserted that President Kruger has 50,000 soldiers in the field at various points, and as their aim has been to crush the English armies before reinforcements could arrive they have been exceedingly active and aggressive. Their successes have been offset by severe losses, and their recently developed strength has led the British to organize another force of 10,000 for the contest. The British reinforcements are beginning to arrive, and when they reach the scene of war in sufficient numbers the situation will no doubt be changed from that of defensive to offensive operations. In fact British opinion is that the tide is now turning in their favor. It is thought that if Gen. White can keep the British flag flying over Ladysmith until he is relieved the campaign will turn a fresh page and with the advance of Sir Redvers Buller's force the British public is promised more cheerful reading.

AN IOWA MOULDER OF THOUGHT.

The Cedar Rapids Republican pays a thoughtful tribute to Mr. Charles Aldrich, curator of the state historical department. It will be appreciated by the older readers of this paper, who knew Mr. Aldrich while he was publisher of the Marshall Times (now the Times-Republican) and wrought effectively as its editor. Mr. Aldrich recalls with pleasure and amusement his earlier efforts here, and enjoys relating an incident by which he secured a boom in the way of advertising by stating that Louis Armbruster made Gen. Ben Butler's boots, a free notice that won him many dollars thereafter from the dealer in footwear. The Cedar Rapids Republican says:

"The meeting of the State Library Association has brought many distinguished people to the city. The librarians of the state are the higher teachers of the people, the teachers who keep alive the sacred fires of literature among the many. But librarians are not the only delegates to the convention. There are men and women from all walks in life who through their work on the library boards of the state have learned to take an interest in such matters. They are all doing a worthy work in stimulating the love of books and learning.

"But today we want to overlook even the president of the State University, who is the guest of the city, to pay the tribute which is due Charles Aldrich, the curator of the state historical department of Iowa. Just why he should be called the curator is not known, for as a matter of fact he is the whole state historical department. He is the beginner and the builder of the monumental work to which the state of Iowa through its legislature has finally assigned a separate building in the capital city.

"Many years ago Mr. Aldrich while a newspaper editor in Webster City began to take an interest in autographs and in historical manuscripts. Finally the state recognized his efforts to the extent of permitting him to place a cabinet with drawers filled with autographs in the state library. In time there were several cases and a separate room had to be assigned to the collection. But the collection outgrew the rooms in the state house and a building had to be provided.

"Charles Aldrich is more than a mere collector of personal and historical data. He has directly and indirectly been a moulder of thought in Iowa and what is better of taste in literature. His life work is one of the most considerable that has been contributed to the history of the state. No man has wrought more from such small beginnings. He has founded a department of the state's life and it is a department to which the people will point with increasing pride for historical data like good wine improved with age. Mr. Aldrich is the father of the historical library work in Iowa and we honor him as such."

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

The Iowa City Republican notices that "It is getting to be slowly but surely understood that it is perfectly useless to try and enforce laws that are written for the purpose of litigation."

"The resolutions against the seating of Roberts are coming from all directions and the man of three or four wives may have to stay at home yet. There will be a warm time when he takes his seat. He will think a wasp sting mild in comparison," says the Grundy Republican.

"There is nothing in the election returns to indicate any real sympathy on the part of the people with the democratic opposition to the administration on the Philippine question," says the Waterloo Reporter. "Imperialism and militarism were made the most of on every stump. These terms were distinctive democratic issues everywhere, but the people have rejected them. In Iowa White, Sells, Boies and others of more or less prominence devoted all their orations to a denunciation of the war, a glorification of Aguinaldo and his cause and clap-trap wailings on the dangers of militarism. The result is the republicans have a largely increased majority both on state and legislative tickets, and the repudiation of the unpatriotic policies is overwhelming and complete."

"The Standard Oil Company has voluntarily advanced the wages of 500 oil pumpers in Indiana $5 a month each. The men now receive $60 per month. This is simply terrible! We must throttle the trusts!" exclaims the Muscatine Journal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

It appears that the politicians are not through counting the vote in Kentucky.

* * *

Now that Dewey is happily married and has reached the zenith of fame and glory, a curious public will or should allow him to enjoy his honeymoon in quietude.

* * *

"Perhaps few people are aware of the fact that Wisconsin is getting to be one of the big tobacco-producing states of the union," said Mr. M. K. Doyle, of Milwaukee, recently. "Only the other day a shipment of the weed went out to the east that required ninety-five cars for its transportation, and its value was over $1,000,000. Our tobacco is in strong demand, and prices are so good that it is regarded as a paying crop. This big consignment was to the American Tobacco Company, often spoken of as the tobacco trust, and most of the shipment will be used in the manufacture of binders for cigars."

* * *

The United Confederate Veterans of New Orleans are planning to buy Beauvoir, the Mississippi home of Jefferson Davis, for an industrial farm for ex-Confederate soldiers still able to do light work. They have received intimations that Mrs. Davis wants to sell the property and invest in New Orleans real estate.

* * *

Gen. MacArthur recently captured another Philippine town without losing a single man.

* * *

The St. Paul Pioneer Press on Thursday issued a jubilee edition of sixty pages in celebration of its fiftieth anniversary as a newspaper. It prints on one of its pages a fac simile of the first number of the Minnesota Pioneer, a weekly paper issued in 1849, from which the Pioneer Press evolved. Another page presents a beautifully tinted view of the modern 12-story building in which it is now published, with a side picture of the little one-story shanty where it was first published. Other pages contain facts of pioneer and present interest, with illustrations of early as well as late scenes of city life. It is a valuable and interesting souvenir of one of the great and reliable newspapers of one of the west's most substantial cities.

* * *

According to Walter Wellman's Washington correspondence "Mr. McLean was very much surprised at his defeat in Ohio. He really believed he was going to win. The day before election he wired several of his friends in this city that he was safe, that they could wager money on his victory, even to their last dollars. Some of them did so, and are now wondering how 'Johnnie' could have so deceived himself and them. Mr. McLean is now poorer, even if not a sadder and wiser man. It is said here by men who ought to know that he has spent fully $200,000 in his effort to win the governorship of Ohio, a considerable part of which was represented by those nice new $1 and $2 bills which he carried from Washington two weeks ago in his little trunk. But Mr. McLean is a royal fellow, who loves to spend his money, and we poor Washingtonians are quite confident he and his gas company will not take it out of us by furnishing a poorer quality of illuminant during the coming winter."

* * *

While Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is unable to say when the United States forces will leave Cuba, on account of many difficulties still in the way of withdrawal, yet he states, "I can say that during the last six months crime has decreased and peace and prosperity are spreading or reviving in a great measure. This, however, seems attributable to the presence of the United States troops, whom the chief property-holders and conservative business men insist must stay. The Cubans themselves seem to be much divided in opinion as to what ought to be done. Some want an independent republic immediately. Others insist that Cuba shall be annexed to the United States."

* * *

With two methods of counting the ballots in Kentucky, it would seem that a single-acting voting machine would be preferable.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IOWA ELECTION.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The popular sentiments as to the only great issue which now divides the republican and democratic parties can be studied better in Iowa than in any other state which held an election on Tuesday, because the campaign was not obscured by or mixed up with local issues. There were no factions contending with each other and no disaffection anywhere on local questions. The only change of any consequence was in Scott county, among the Germans. They were democratic originally, but voted for McKinley to show their opposition to the free silver heresy. That issued having been dropped, they went back to their party and followed White into the democratic camp.

In Iowa, where it was an out-and-out fight upon the McKinley Philippine policy, the republicans in an off year have voted the splendid majority of at least 50,000, and perhaps considerably more. Three years ago they gave McKinley 65,452 majority. Two years ago they gave Shaw for governor 29,885 majority. That they should have more than doubled that majority this year and nearly equaled the McKinley majority, when the only issue was the McKinley Philippine policy, shows the sentiment of the people in an unmistakable light. They stand back of the president as firmly as the rock of Gibraltar. The result in Iowa should be studied by all those who wish to ascertain what the people of the west think about our sovereignty over the Philippines and the doctrine of expansion.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

From a national point of view the returns from Iowa have greater significance than those from any other state. The contest in that state was made upon distinctly national issues. There were no local complications or factional strifes to divert public attention from the discussion of those questions which Mr. Bryan advised Candidate White to press to the front in the campaign.

Following the advice of the silver leader Mr. White raised the cry of "imperialism" and "militarism" in every county in the Hawkeye state. The silver issue was abandoned by the democrats early in the contest on the theory that more votes could be gained through a general "stampede" of German-American voters against "imperialism."

But the stampede was in the other direction. The voters of Iowa could not be frightened away from the gold standard by the hobgoblin of "imperialism." Governor Shaw accepted the challenge and made a square, fair fight on the one great issue growing out of the war, forced by the democrats themselves, who regarded Iowa as the most favorable battle ground for testing popular sentiment upon this question. Iowa has spoken for the Union, and her verdict is clean, clear-cut and decisive. She is for expansion. She has declared by a plurality of 60,000 that the flag must not be pulled down in the Philippines.

NEW NATIONAL HYMN.

[Thanksgiving Hymn of Messrs. Atkin, Schurzkin and Godson.]

We chant our country always wrong
At any given time;
List to the pathos of our song,
The sorrow of our rhyme!

I.

Our country! 'tis of thee,
Vile land of tyranny,
Of thee we sing:
Land where our fathers lied,
Land of unholy pride,
From every larynx wide
Let treason ring!

II.

Our hapless country, thee—
Land of us craven three—
Thy shame we love;
We love thy knocks and ills,
Thy woes and bitter pills,
Our hearts with gloating thrills,
Thy grief above!

III.

Let our words taint the breeze,
And wing from even trees
Tears at our song;
Let morbid tongues awake;
Let us all spread a fake
'Till rocks we're set to break
And "shoved along."

IV.

Our fathers' God of thee—
Author of such as we—
Pray we this thing.
How can our land be bright,
When we, the holy quite,
Are weeping at the sight
Of Mac as King?

—H. R. G. in New Haven Register.

Place your confidence in a remedy that is guaranteed to cure. "I coughed constantly and my strength was all exhausted; I looked more like one dead than alive. Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup entirely cured me."—Mrs. S. D. Harsh, Fairport, Kan. For all throat and lung troubles. It has never failed. Geo. P. Powers.

VIEWS OF EUROPE.

Days in Russia.

[Special Correspondence Times-Republican.]

My first night in Russia was my worst. I came into St. Petersburg at 10 o'clock on a railway train, without a map of the city, a guide-book or the knowledge of a word of Russian. The chief porter, whose business it is to ascertain the desired destination of strangers and summon a cab for them, was surrounded by a throng of people and not waiting for his direction I left the station to find a hotel. This I had a theory would be possible in any city of Europe. I did not then have my present knowledge of the czar's capital city. I spent two hours upon the streets, making some interesting observations meanwhile, but finding no place to stop. Why? First, because the streets were dark, lighted only at corners with a flickering gas flame. Because signs were all in Russian, which I could not read, and again because there was no man to give me direction. Store keepers, porters at the gates of houses, policemen, cabmen, all were unable to understand the word hotel and the fact that I wanted to reach one. There are 5,000 Germans in St. Petersburg and on any other day that language would carry me where I would go. My limping French saved me on other days, for French is the fashionable speech and is spoken by the educated class. This night every man I approached was one of the 30 per cent who can neither read, write nor understand. On the stroke of 12, the hour when all street doors must be closed and locked, I entered a bar room closed and locked, I entered a restaurant and bar-room as the two score of drunken loungers were being driven out, and more by signs than by words made the red faced proprietor understand that I would be a patron of his hotel department. After giving him possession of my passport I was shown to a room and locked myself in. I am ready to take an oath that some Russians sleep dressed and in their boots. It may be a custom, for the bed in this room had not enough covering to keep an Esquimo warm. The night was piercing cold and my blood is thin. The room, moreover, was dirty and the company not desirable. I stayed until daylight, because I could not get away. But there are good hotels in St. Petersburg and on the second night I had nothing to wish for.

When Peter the Great founded the city which bears his name he said he would have "a window looking out into Europe." It is built on the two banks of the river Neva and on low ground. Great stone buildings have their foundations resting on piles twenty feet below the surface. When the wind blows in from the Baltic the Neva rises until within a few hours it is at the level of the streets and should a strong wind continue for more than a day the sentinels, ever on the watch, would fire the cannon which warns the people that the city is in danger. Petersburgers take pride in saying that the Russian capital is, however, a European city. There are, however, many points of difference from other cities of Europe. The domes, gilded with gold, of the Greek Catholic churches, the worshippers bowing and crossing themselves in the streets, the laborers with long red shirts worn instead of coats, women with no headdress save a shawl, street venders balancing their trays upon their heads, the great proportion of heavy bearded men, these all seen in St. Petersburg are peculiar to it alone of European cities.

The center of the city is marked by a group of buildings on the banks of the Neva which includes the buildings of state, the Winter Palace, the Hermitage, the University, the Synod and various museums. Radiating from this center are three principal streets and the busiest of these is the Newsky Prospect.

The streets are of unusual width and for this reason seem to lack the crowds of a large city. Not so with the Newsky for it is ever thronged. It has the business of State street, the wealthy show of Michigan avenue and the poverty of the Whitechapel, London. A single track horse-car line runs along the Newsky, the large remainder of the street travel is by cars. These number thousands, driven by bearded men of large circumference, who go fast for a low fee.

Russia extends from the Baltic sea to the Pacific ocean, from the unexplored, ever frozen north to the semi-tropical regions of the southern Caucasus, and has within its borders a great variety in land and many peoples. In general the country which I have passed through has been low, with much swamp land, is partly cultivated, in part overgrown with dwarfed pine and white birch. The houses of the peasants are grouped together in small villages, the one-roomed houses are of rough, unpainted lumber or logs turf roof, many of them miserable huts affording not fit shelter for a horse or cow.

The boxes, wicker trunks, sacks and bags, carried by the Russian traveller, are a great number. The length of the journey bears no relation to number. The wonder is, the poorer the traveller, the more the luggage. The first class traveller knows how to go unburdened but the fourth class traveller is loaded and tied down with a wonderful array of baggage. My private opinion is that he takes his little world of possessions with him on the shortest journey with the certain knowledge that if he does not do so he will be without property on his return. This is not without a basis. A new copy of Murray for which I had paid ten rubles three days before and a package of writing materials, valueless except to myself, were missing on the return from a moment on the platform at a way station. These and my neighbor of the adjoining seat I never expect to see more. During the same night I saw a man pass rapidly along the aisle of the candle-lighted coach, on the way taking a ladies' watch. Her attendant who had been very demonstrative in his show of devotion now became serviceable in a practical sort of way, regained possession of the watch and sent the thief off with an aching jaw. A customary sentence should have been added, the police arrived on the scene too late to be of any service. The incident was not enough out of the ordinary to create any stir of interest among the passengers.

The Russian feels his greatness. He adorns his official walls with the maps which show his empire as including one half of the earth's surface; his newspaper page with prints figuring the surpassing size of the Russian army as compared to that of all other nations and by night has visions of empire which would surpass by far the dreams of the wildest American imperialist. He regrets only that his language has not the vitality of the English, French and German and that it has not with these an equal chance to live. In Russia I found people generally willing to be of service. Two instances illustrate this. Wishing to see the cottage of Peter the Great I asked guidance of a soldier in uniform. He not only gave the direction, but insisted on going with me to the place, as it was somewhat out of the way. It was a half hour's distance, as they say in these countries, and I was sorry to cause him the trouble. He chatted cordially and the cottage at hand, excused himself and was gone almost before I knew it. Another time I received information from an officer of the navy, who also went out of his way to guide me. Every Russian naval officer is required to have a knowledge of English. The authorities of government propose to know who enters and who leaves the territory, and the regulations concerning the passport is one of the vexatious, time consuming things which tries the patience of the traveler and makes him vow that Russia once left behind will be again unvisited. At least so I felt when spending precious time in running here and there to obtain possession of my credentials whenever I happened to have need of identification. First the passport must be "vised" by a Russian minister outside the empire, who charges for his "seeing" and making the record a dollar. But he refuses to take cognizance of it unless it has been signed by an American minister. Accordingly he must be visited and paid for his signature. Then it must be examined and stamped at the border. The first request at the hotel is for the passport and it is taken possession of by the hotel clerk, who turns it over to the police. Before leaving for the border I was obliged to visit police headquarters and signify my intention, receiving stamped permission on the back of the passport. From the hotel it must go to another official and then before the border is crossed a final examination is made and the departure from the country noted. Two Germans on the train had evidently missed some step of the process, for the guard came to them and said: "You can go no farther." There was no explanation. That was the decision and it was authoritative. The Germans return the compliment by requiring all Russians entering their territory to be provided with passports. I have had a warmer feeting for Deutscheland since the day I came in from Russia. The crowd was in great confusion, searching for papers, looking after baggage, pushing every way at once, and passing through the gate but slowly. Coming to the guard I said "I am an American." He passed the word on, the gate was opened and I went through with no questions concerning passport or baggage. I saw a carload of Russian emigrants bound for the United States. They herded on the stone floor of the depot like sheep; baggage in bags, boxes and tied in shawls and handkerchiefs. They were started through Germany in a box car, the side of which bore a placard, "Russich Answanders," a warning to passengers to leave that car to itself. How many thousands of such herds can America in safety and justice receive?

W. C. BARCLAY.

Dresden, Oct. 25.

KITCHEN HINTS.

To clean a spice mill, grind a handful of raw rice.

Stone jars are better than tin boxes for keeping bread during hot weather.

A whisk broom is just the thing to clean a horseradish grater.

Wood ashes put in a woolen bag and placed in the water will make hard water soft.

A special broom should be kept for the kitchen and pavements.

Drain pipes should be cleaned regularly at least once a week with lime water, carbolic acid or chloride of lime.

Pickles or vinegar will not keep in a jar that has ever had any kind of grease kept in it.

Clam shells are more convenient for scraping pots and kettles than a knife, requiring less time to remove the burnt surfaces.

If grease is spilled on the kitchen floor or table, cold water poured on it at once will prevent the spot from soaking into the wood.

Grease stains can be removed from matting by first wetting them with alcohol and then washing them with suds made from white castile soap.

Put a little household ammonia on a rag and clean off the rolls of a wringer before putting it away.

If the ceiling becomes smoked from a lamp, wash off the blackened surface with a little weak soda water.

Lamp chimneys may be quickly cleaned by rubbing them with a clean, soft cloth and polishing with a piece of newspaper.

A tablespoonful of kerosene added to the boiler when scalding clothes will help to whiten them, and will not leave the slightest odor after rinsing and drying.

A scorch mark, if not too heavy, may be removed by moistening with water and laying in the sun. Repeat the moistening two or there times until the spot disappears.

Personally Conducted Tours to California in Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Via the Chicago Great Western to Kansas City and the Santa Fe route to Los Angeles and southern California. The true winter route, avoiding cold weather and snow blockades. Commencing Monday, October 23, and on every Monday following, one of these new Pullman tourist sleeping cars will leave Marshalltown at 5:35 p. m. via the Chicago Great Western for Los Angeles and southern California via Kansas City, and reaching Los Angeles the following Friday morning, thus avoiding all Sunday travel. These tours are personally conducted by an experienced railway official, who accompanies the train to its destination. The cars are well equipped for a long journey and are as comfortable as the Pullman sleepers, while the price is only $5.50 for a double berth, less than half the price in the standard sleepers. For full information inquire of J. A. Ellis, Chicago Great Western agent, or address F. H. Lord, G. P. and T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

J. D. Bridges, editor "Democrat," Lancaster, N. H., says: "One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy for croup I ever used." Immediately relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. All druggists.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

I began using Piso's Cure 13 years ago, and believe it saved me from consumption. My child is subject to Croup. Piso's Cure always relieves him.—Mrs. B. CRANDELL, Mannsville, Ky., July 9th, 1899.

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