

GEN. MILES ON ARMY

Annual Report of the Commanding General on Condition of the Army Made.

Special Honors Recommended For Men Who Have Served in the War.

High Tribute to the Quality and Valor of the American Troops.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, has been made public. It bears date Oct. 17, 1899, and is extremely brief and formal in character. It announces the transmission to the secretary of war of the reports of the department and staff commanders and makes a brief statement of the strength and distribution of the army, including the muster out of the volunteer regiments, most of the details of which have been already published in the reports of the adjutant general. The report concludes with the following general statement:

"The demand for troops for foreign service has been unusual and has been met by a severe strain upon them, especially those of the regular army. Within the last eighteen months several regiments have been required to leave their stations in the extreme north, move to the islands of the West Indies, there engage in campaigns in summer, return to northern stations in the autumn and winter, and move again to tropical islands in the Pacific and engage in campaigns under the most difficult circumstances. Rarely in a service have troops experienced such unusual changes in climate as these above indicated. Under all circumstances and at all times the utmost loyalty, fortitude and faithful performance of duty have been manifested on the part of the troops. In nearly all engagements where the troops have been brought into contact with the enemy they have invariably acted on the offensive, and in not a single instance have they suffered defeat.

"The intelligence, discipline and fidelity of both officers and men have been most commendable.

"Owing to the additional and extraordinary exertions placed upon officers while serving in the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, it is recommended that they be allowed the same percentage of the increase of pay that is now provided by law for the enlisted men.

"It is also recommended that officers of the war with a creditable record who served during the civil war shall be granted the same consideration concerning rank and pay as has been accorded officers of the navy.

"As far as organization is concerned the army is in a transition state. It is believed that the force will be ample for the service required of it up to the time authorized, viz: July 1, 1901. It is gratifying to note that the government has authorized a military force which seems commensurate with its requirements, magnitude and institutions.

"During the past few years rapid progress has been made in the equipment of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts with modern defenses, and if the general plan is carried out it is hoped that in a short time our coasts will be in a proper condition of defense.

"Some very important discoveries have been made in relation to ordnance, projectiles and high explosives, and after careful, thorough and exhaustive tests, appliances have been developed which will greatly increase the efficiency of our armament."

FAVORS FEDERAL SUBSIDIES.

Manager of Steel and Wire Trust Presents Some Interesting Views.

Washington, Nov. 15.—In giving his testimony before the industrial commission John W. Gates, managing director of the American Steel and Wire Company, gave an interesting account of his effort to effect a consolidation of all the wire producing countries, including all the European nations. The commission had failed he said because of the impossibility of reaching an agreement on the share of the product to be allotted to the United States.

Mr. Gates commended a high tariff on the German method of encouraging the producing and exporting interests, saying that if the government of the United States would adopt the plan there pursued they soon would be doing 90 per cent of the iron and steel business of the world.

He advocated subsidies to steamship lines and to national corporations of \$5,000,000 capital and over. He would have the corporations pay liberally for such charters in the beginning and then have them pay large sums annually for the continuance of the franchise, increasing the amount as the capitalization increased until the annual fee should be no less than a million dollars for a company capitalized at a hundred millions. He advocated government supervision of all such corporations.

He said the protective tariff had had much to do with building up the iron and steel industry, and that the continuance of the policy was necessary to the future prosperity of the industry. He said that his consolidation had been effected last January. A large number of plants that could not be operated had been shut down.

The company employs 35,000 men and wages had been increased on an average of 40 per cent. The company did not, nor would it, recognize the trade unions, dealing with its men as individuals. He said the company controlled all the barbed wire patents and had a monopoly in this respect. On this product a higher charge was made than on other products, because of the monopoly of the patent. This was because the money spent in their acquisition. Generally speaking, the advance in wire products had been only proportionate to the increase in the prices of raw material and of wages. He considered that all these advances had been due to demand and supply and not to the combination.

He asserted that the American company did not seek a monopoly of the production of unpatented articles or seek to control the selling prices of its patrons. He said that the trusts only controlled about 40 per cent of the iron and steel business of the country. Mr. Gates deprecated the present high prices of iron and steel production, principally because of the high price of

raw material. He, however, expressed the opinion that the present prices would continue for the next two or three years.

He said that his company was exporting no less than 700 tons of wire per day. He admitted that the goods were sold at lower rates abroad than at home, but for the present this was necessary to hold the outside trade. He had found that in Germany all lines of the iron and steel industry were syndicated.

He said that the American company had earned a dividend on its common stock as well as on its preferred, the directors considering it wiser to lay aside something for a possible rainy day. Other witnesses of the day were Max Pam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company, James C. Pearson, organizer of the National Shear Company, and Frederick C. J. Wiles, vice president of the last named company.

FOUR CROOKS CAUGHT.

A Quartet of Dangerous Prisoners in Custody in New York.

New York, Nov. 15.—There is at police headquarters here a quartet of prisoners in whom the police of almost every large American city and many leading business houses, banks and trust companies have a deep interest. They were rounded up after being watched for several months. They were formally held by the police magistrate on the nominal charge of being suspicious persons. The police say that most of them have been convicted here and elsewhere of swindling, but netted them many thousands of dollars. The prisoners are:

Alonzo J. Whiteman, 39, Danville, N. Y., the alleged head of the gang. He was graduated at Columbia law school and is an ex-estate senator of Minnesota.

Frank Edmunds, 40, clerk, New York. John Thompson, alias William Hartley, alias P. Lawton, alias Dr. George W. Johnson, 31, clerk, residence unknown.

Robert J. Knox, 42, lawyer, New York.

There is under arrest at Pittsburg a fifth member of the gang, Charles D. Stewart, alias Charles Ward, about 70 years of age. According to a statement given out last night by Capt. McCluskey, chief of detectives, the gang has been for some time swindling banks through fraudulent drafts, the latest field of operations being Pittsburg, where the Tradesmen's National bank officials were notified by the police and plans made to arrest the gang. The plans miscarried and Stewart alone was caught. The other three escaped to New York and were caught soon after landing here. Whiteman, who came from Danville to this city Saturday last, was arrested at the Hotel St. Marc, on Fifth avenue, where he had registered as "W. Caldwell, Philadelphia." He had been receiving invitations himself by telephone and telegraph to occupy a box at the horse show and dine at various prominent clubs.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—State's Attorney Dineen was notified today that A. J. Whiteman, former mayor of Duluth, was under arrest in New York. An officer will be sent after him. Whiteman was convicted on the charge of obtaining money from a clerk at the Grand Pacific hotel nearly two years ago by false pretenses and fined \$5,000 and sentenced to a year in the house of correction. After a short service Whiteman was released on bonds which proved worthless and he disappeared.

JENNIE COLEMAN'S SUICIDE.

Once the Wife of "Lucky" Baldwin—She Dies Miserable Death in New York.

New York, Nov. 15.—While despondent and intoxicated early yesterday a woman about 30 years old, known in the upper part of the city for some years as Jennie Coleman, who said she once was the wife of "Lucky" Baldwin of California, committed suicide in her rooms on Eighth avenue by swallowing carbolic acid. She still retained much of the beauty and fascination for which it was said she was one time famous in the far west, where she lived some years. She died without recovering consciousness an hour after she was taken in an ambulance to the J. Hood Wright Memorial hospital. Her body was taken in charge later in the day by an undertaker employed by Peter Klingel, a restaurant keeper, by whom she was from time to time employed as cashier in the dead weight laundry.

In the dead weight laundry she found a letter from her mother, Mrs. C. A. Perkins, of Los Angeles, Cal., which she received and answered Saturday. The superintendent of the hospital refused to make public the contents of the letter.

"The woman came east five years ago and first made her appearance in the upper part of the city. She was well dressed and always seemed to have plenty of money. She often was seen about the large hotels at Long Branch, Manhattan Beach and other resorts near the city. To her intimates she said she was drawing a large sum monthly as alimony from "Lucky" Baldwin, to whom, she explained, she had been married several years before she came to this city. Her income seemed to diminish and she went to live on upper Eighth avenue.

She obtained a position as cashier in a small restaurant conducted by Peter Klingel, who remained her friend until the end.

"The woman became despondent during the last few months and frequently referred to the 'good times' of days gone by. She went out after the restaurant closed on Saturday night and returned shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning intoxicated. Going directly to the kitchen she drank carbolic acid. Klingel ran into the room and found her unconscious. He called an ambulance, and hurried her to the hospital, where she soon afterward expired.

North Pole in Midst of Sea.

New York, Nov. 15.—Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer; H. C. Bridgman, commander of the Peary expedition of 1897; Prof. F. E. H. Loomer, of Yale, who was a member of the Harriman expedition to Alaska this year, and Dr. F. A. Cook, of the Belgian antarctic expedition, delivered addresses Sunday night at the meeting of the Arctic Club in this city. Each explorer told of his most recent trip to the pole and illustrated the scenes described with lantern slide pictures. Mr. Wellman said that it had come to be the general opinion among arctic explorers that the only possible way to reach the north pole was by a dash from the farthest point on the land toward the pole at the season when the ice was safe. Explorations had shown that the pole, wherever it might be, was in the midst of a great sea, and the last 40 miles must be made across this sea.

WAR NEARING THE END

Generally Believed That Organized Resistance by Rebels Will Soon Cease in Luzon.

Aguinaldo's Army Thought to Be Disintegrated and Chieftain Himself to Have Flown.

No Effort Will Be Made to Make Him Prisoner if He Leaves Island.

Washington, Nov. 15.—In the opinion of army officers the insurrection in the Philippines is now practically at an end. Aguinaldo may have escaped to the northeast, as they first believed, though that is doubtful, but in any event it is certain the main body of the insurgent army north of Manila is now completely surrounded by American troops.

It is not believed there will be any general engagement, as all the dispatches indicate the rapid disintegration of Aguinaldo's army. The natives probably will play their old trick of hiding their arms and then slipping back into the fields and small towns as "pilgrims."

The three divisions of the Philippine army under Generals MacArthur, Lawton and Wheaton, now form a complete cordon, running from the former rebel capital at Tarlac eastward through Allagay to Cabanatuan on the Rio Grande and Pampanga, and thence north through Taybaya, San Jose and Carrangian, thence west and northwest through Lupao, Humingan, San Quentin, Tayug, San Nicolas, San Manuel and San Jacinto to San Fabian on the shore of the Langayan gulf.

This cordon effectually prevents Aguinaldo from what is left of it, doubling back toward Manila, and at the same time it covers the pass which leads northwesterly to the great valley of the Cagayan, with its mountain capital of Bengabong. If Aguinaldo has escaped to the latter place he carried with him only a small number of soldiers, and the rest of his army is either dispersed or safely landed in the great net thrown about him by the three American generals.

Officials at the department are particularly gratified at the strategical movement and assert this is a complete vindication of Gen. Otis, as the campaign was planned by him, but brilliantly executed by Lawton, MacArthur and Wheaton. Gen. Lawton is particularly commended for his rapid advance from San Isidro through the valley of the Pampanga, and to the watershed and pass near Carrangian. The capture of Aguinaldo's secretary near that place is taken to mean the insurgent chief himself was somewhere in the vicinity, but opinion is divided as to whether he was able to escape or his capture by Gen. Young's brilliant cavalry raid. The reports all show small bodies of insurgents scattered over the country at almost every point reached by the American troops, but in no case has there been a serious stand, and the complete rout of Aguinaldo's army, which the Hong Kong junta only a few weeks ago estimated numbered over 30,000 men. The retreat has been so precipitate, it is said, the insurgents had scarcely time to destroy the railroad, and it is believed the whole of Manila to Daanang, a distance of about 140 miles, will soon be in operation from one end to the other.

The reports further indicate that the American troops have captured a large amount of munitions of war which were stored in the different towns. It is also reported that the insurgent army is not only disintegrating and completely panic-stricken, but is suffering with hunger, owing to the collapse of the commissary department upon the retreat.

From this time on the American forces, which are now practically in touch all around the circle, will divide the intervening country into sections and wipe out what is left of the insurgent army. The opinion is confidently expressed that by Thanksgiving day there will be nothing left of the rebellion in the Philippines, except a few scattered guerrilla bands, who will be chased by cavalry and forced into the inhospitable mountain fastnesses, where they will soon be starved into submission.

President McKinley, it is said, expects to be able to announce in his forthcoming message to congress the complete collapse of the insurrection in Luzon. Just as last year he announced the practical close of the war with Spain.

Expect Peace Soon.

Washington, Nov. 15.—There is here an abiding confidence that by the time congress gets down to business the rebellion in the Philippines will have become a thing of the past. It would not surprise the president or the secretary of war to learn any hour now that Aguinaldo, "the George Washington of the East," had thrown away his hatchet and taken French leave of his beloved Philippines. It is perfectly true that this would be more acceptable news than tidings of his capture. Nothing could better please the officials of this government than the flight of the agile adventurer to Hong Kong or New Zealand or any other seaport beyond the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. This is, also, about what is expected. No efforts would be made to follow him up and gain possession of his body, dead or alive. His would be good riddance.

Doubtless Aguinaldo believes the Americans would shoot or hang him if they caught him, and this is the reason why it is believed he will escape at the first opportunity, if he has not already done so. He probably thinks that if caught he will get what he deserves, but he is not familiar with the American way of doing such things. He does not know that even the most vigorous supporters of the war against him would give him the benefit of the doubt as to whether or not he was a bandit or a patriot, and let him go. That is the American way, but it is hoped here Aguinaldo does not understand it, and that he will himself far away. As a captive he might prove to be a sort of elephant on our hands.

While it is true the time has not come for a serious discussion as to the details of the future government of the Philippines, that phase of the situation may be nearer at hand than we think. In this connection it is interesting to know that in administration circles

there is a sort of agreement as to what our policy should be. It remains to be seen whether the administration view will be the congressional view, but it is fair to predict that this is not improbable. The administration view, as it has been discussed at cabinet meetings and in private conversation, is to place over the archipelago a governor with absolute authority in all civil affairs, leaving the military under the direction of an experienced general, his duties being confined to the suppression of any disorder that may arise. The various important islands are to be kept apart, each under a government of its own, and the self-government within those islands to be developed as a local autonomy only, its only relations to the government of the archipelago being through the governor at Manila.

In other words, this plan calls for a segregation of the islands as political communities, because they are already different in their racial characteristics of their people, in their tribal sentiment and their language. A government that will be good for one of the islands might not be good for another. The methods that proved efficacious in one might be wholly unsuited to its neighbor. Each could then be dealt with according to its circumstances and needs. Of course, no trade barriers would be erected between the islands, no impediments to intercourse, but each would be placed upon its own bottom as an embryo state, gradually working its way toward a more perfect civilization and a more perfect form of local self-government. In time these various states may be welded together in a Philippine nation, either with absolute sovereignty or with something very closely approaching it. But that can only come generations hence, when the education of the people and their character as a nation shall have been shaped by the guiding hand of the United States into something strong and cohesive.

THE STORAGE OF WATER.

Geological Survey Figures on Reservoirs for Irrigation.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The question of storing flood waters for irrigation purposes, which is being generally discussed throughout the west, has brought in so much correspondence to the geological office of the United States that the hydrographer, has issued a circular setting forth what has been done in the way of government surveys and the attitude of the government towards the building of storage reservoirs. The circular says that a large number of reservoir sites in western states have been surveyed and reserved, and that the maps and estimates of cost of construction have been prepared and plans drawn to afford an accurate basis for "appropriation for construction." The circular states that the officers of the survey have no connection with the question where the reservoirs are to be built by private capital or public funds.

Carnegie Will Not Retire.

Pittsburg, Nov. 15.—Andrew Carnegie will not call out his interests to H. C. Frick or any trust. This was agreed to at a conference between Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick and others in the Carnegie offices yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion of the meeting a statement was given out for publication. The paper stated that there will be no change in the ownership, management or policy of the company, and that there will be no war between the Rockefeller ore-carrying and the Carnegie interests. The Rockefeller boats, it is claimed, are insufficient to carry the 4,500,000 tons of ore required annually, and the Carnegie people were required to get boats of their own. The company denies any intention of entering the shipbuilding business.

Failure to finance the deal is said to be responsible for the collapse of the negotiations for Mr. Carnegie's holdings.

The Young Mother

She thinks little of herself, and fails to notice how pale and thin she is growing. She worries constantly over the baby that does not thrive, although its food seems abundant.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes and strengthens the nursing mother and supplies to the baby's food the bone-forming and fat-producing elements which were lacking.

READ ALL OF THIS.

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

It is worth considerable to any citizen of Marshalltown to know the value of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime frail humanity is subjected to so many illnesses and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know, then, that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin generally termed hemorrhoids.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitutes.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA.

J. P. WOODBURY, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. H. GERHART, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$25,000.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.



MAGAZINES

Six Weeks Left to Get a Magazine Free.

Keep your sales slips and when you reach the \$20.00 bring them to us and we will mail to your address any of the following magazines:

McClure's, Munsey, Leslie's Monthly Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Lad's Home Journal, Punitan, Iowa Homestead, Wallace's Farmer, Semi-Weekly Times-Republican.

This is a good offer and one that is appreciated.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' all linen, hemstitched, the best bargain of the season, each..... 5c

TABLE LINENS—We offer a 58-inch, half bleached, all linen damask. This is a bargain, for..... 25c

OUTING FLANNEL NIGHT GOWNS—Ladies'—less than cost of material..... 50c up

Men's..... 50c up

WOOL SHIRT WAISTS—The best made and the best fitting waist sold in the city..... \$1.50 to \$2.50

Storm Sash

ALL SIZES, LOWEST PRICES, PROMPT DELIVERY.

STORM DOORS IN STOCK.

A. A. MOORE.

MARKET STREET. PHONE 8.

IT'S WORTH A TRIP TO DES MOINES TO SEE YOUNKER BROS' GREAT NEW STORE. Which was thrown open to the public Thursday, morning, November 10. TAKE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT US—AND IN THE MEANTIME Send in Your Mail Order.

Wall Paper We have some BIG SNAPS in REMNANTS.

SKEGG'S WALL PAPER STORE. 116 EAST MAIN.

DR. N. M. WILSON, PROPRIETOR OF THE MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

INFIRMARY. NO. 24 EAST MAIN STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1875. This infirmary has been established in Marshalltown for twenty-four years, where hundreds of patients have been treated yearly, and where every preparation is made for the treatment of the all diseases of the eye and ear alone, and all surgical operations on these organs where necessary for Entropion (growing lashes), Pterygium removed and artificial eyes inserted without pain. In cases of granulated lids and sore and inflamed eyes, as well as ulcerated, puffed or gonorrheal ophthalmia, the treatment is superior to any other method, from the fact that it does not injure the eyes in any case. Bluntstone and nitrate of silver are generally used in such cases, sometimes causing permanent blindness. Dr. Wilson has treated over 1000 patients in the past twenty-four years in this city, references of which can be had by addressing the above or for other references correspond with the business men of Marshalltown or Marshall county.

Wholesale and Retail Druggist B. A. MORGAN, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat. Artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Scott's Emulsion nourishes and strengthens the nursing mother and supplies to the baby's food the bone-forming and fat-producing elements which were lacking.

Meeker's Empire Laundry

LE GRAND QUARRY CO. CAPITAL, \$125,000.00. Rough, Sawed and Machine Dressed Stone. ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION OFFICE IN FIDELITY BANK BUILDING.

"CAMEO" BRAND CALIFORNIA FRUITS CANNED FOR SALE BY ALL RETAIL GROCERS. PACKED BY LETTS-FLETCHER COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND IMPORTERS. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

J. D. Seeberger, Wholesale HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Wagon Stock, Axes, Fence Wire, Circular Saws, Tinner's Stock. 422-424 COURT AVENUE, DES MOINES, IOWA.