

**UNION LABEL**  
**Semi-Weekly Courier**  
 Entered at Ottumwa as Second Class Matter.  
 Founded 8th August, 1848.  
 By A. W. LEHR.  
 Published semi-weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
 Office: 112 South Market Street.  
 Telephone (Editorial or business office) No. 4.  
 Address the Courier Printing Co., Ottumwa, Ia.  
**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
 Daily Courier, 1 year, by carrier, \$4.00  
 Daily Courier, 1 year, by mail, 3.50  
 Semi-Weekly Courier, 1 year, 15.00

**CIRCULATION.**  
 The Ottumwa Courier has a larger circulation than any Ottumwa newspaper ever had. Larger in the city and larger outside.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**  
 For Governor,  
**L. M. SHAW,**  
 of Des Moines.  
 For Lieutenant Governor,  
**J. C. MILLMAN,**  
 of Logan.  
 For Sept. of Public Instruction,  
**R. C. BARRETT,**  
 of Osage.  
 For Railroad Commissioner,  
**E. A. DAWSON,**  
 of Waverly.  
 For Supreme Judge,  
**JOHN C. SHERWIN,**  
 of Mason City.

Ottumwa has the Dain plant. Contagions are in order.

The stupidity of the Iowa democratic platform seems to be attracting wide attention.

When the votes are counted Cato Sells will wonder why he ever wanted to be a candidate anyway.

South Ottumwa is certainly a "chip of the old block." She agreed to take 100 Dain lots, and took 115.

Does Edward Atkinson mean to allow the Sultan of Sulu to become a better American than himself?

The decision has been made. We shall be known as the "enterprising and progressive city of Ottumwa," not as "Sleepy Hollow Siding."

The way Ottumwa went over into Missouri and annexed the Dain Manufacturing company, of Carrollton, is a practical working example of expansion in its best form.

The present condition of things in Hayti may be taken as a fair sample of what would result in the Philippines if Atkinson and his party had their way. And a Filipino republic was established.

In regard to the Dain plant, Ottumwa may be said to have rolled up her sleeves, gone to work, and conquered. It was a trifle more common-place than the historical "Veni, vidi, vici" episode, but it was just as successful.

Anyone who thinks that the contest for the senatorship had anything to do with the choice of H. O. Weaver, as chairman of the republican state central committee, is mistaken. Mr. Weaver was chosen because he was a fit man for the place.

The ringing utterances of President McKinley at Pittsburg, when he so eloquently addressed the soldiers of the Tenth Pennsylvania, should make the ears of the fellows who are trying to pull down our flag in the Philippines tingle with shame.

Are you reading the opinions of Ottumwa's prominent citizens on the question of municipal ownership of water works in this city, as they are published from time to time in the Courier? They are well worth a perusal, and will afford material for reflection.

The Manila Freedom, a paper published by the American soldiers there, says "Atkinson is a traitor to his country and an enemy to his flag." These are harsh words, but they show how far the Atkinson pamphlets and other fabrications of their kind have penetrated the patriotic sentiment of the boys in blue.

Secretary Root is giving Gen Otis all the troops he needs for his Philippine campaign. Mr. Root realizes that to work well a general, like anyone else, must have adequate appliances. He will not judge a man's ability until he has given him a fair chance. There is a steady accumulation of evidence that the war department is in good hands.

Logic proves and experience will also prove the inaccuracy of democratic anti-expansion views, as thoroughly as both logic and experience have proved the inaccuracy of the democratic expansion views on the currency question. Three years ago the democrats were expansionists, and events have since proved the utter fallacy of their theories. Now they are anti-expansionists, and time will as completely show their error in this particular.

If no other ground could be discovered upon which to rest arguments that the elimination of the Spaniard from control of Cuba was a good thing, the act could be justified on the premise that it was necessary for the health of the world. The sanitation of Cuba has done much to reduce the danger to civilized nations from yellow fever. Santiago, Havana, and the other ports from which, under Spanish rule, so much fever found its way into this country and Europe, have, since the Americans took control, ceased to be breeding places for Yellow Jack.

Workmen who are interested in seeing business activity among home

manufacturers will be gratified to know that the importations of woolen manufactures in 1899, under the Dingley law, were but \$13,831,967, against \$49,162,902 in the last year of the Wilson law; manufactures of fibers, \$25,132,495, against \$32,546,867, in the last year of the Wilson law; manufactures of wood, \$14,499,457, against \$20,342,810 in the last year of iron and steel, \$12,098,239, against \$16,094,547 in the last year of the Wilson law; manufactures of leather, \$11,116,551, against \$13,283,151 in the last year of the Wilson law; manufactures of tin-plate, 108,484,826 pounds in the year 1899, against 230,073,683 pounds in the fiscal year 1897, the last year of the Wilson act.

The Independent, a magazine published in New York City, says: "Nothing stupider could well have been written than this paragraph in the platform adopted last week by the democratic convention of Iowa, after listening to a speech of Mr. Bryan: 'We condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance. That is really a new invention of malice, and ought not to deceive anyone but the most ignorant. And yet we find it printed in big capitals in an Irish religious paper published in this city.'"

The name of Dr. Harry J. Watson has been prominently mentioned, by the younger republicans of the city, for the office of coroner, and Dr. Watson has decided to ask the next county convention for the nomination. There is no more popular young man in the city than Dr. Watson. He came to Ottumwa three years ago, a perfect stranger, but by attention to duties has managed to acquire a wide practice. He is peculiarly fitted for the office of coroner, being a graduate of Trinity Medical college, of Toronto, Canada, and he has also had a post-graduate course in the London and Edinburgh hospitals. Before Dr. Watson came to Ottumwa he was the assistant to the coroner in Toronto for nine months. Dr. Watson's capabilities more than fit him for the place, and he will probably go into the convention with a good following.

**CHAIRMAN WEAVER.**  
 We believe every republican in Iowa will be glad to hear of the choice of H. O. Weaver, of Waverly, as chairman of the republican state central committee. Mr. Weaver is a hard-working, upright man, and during his term of office will serve no faction, but will be the representative of the whole party in Iowa. He is experienced in politics, having been on the committee under J. E. Blythe in 1894. There is little doubt but that he will conduct an intelligent and successful campaign.

The republican party in this state is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so good a man. Under Mr. Weaver's administration the business of the party will be conducted along thoroughly good lines. Mr. Spencer of the Eighth district, and Mr. Phillips of the Second district, are capable men, and will prove valuable helps in the management of the campaign.

**A CHANCE FOR ATKINSON.**  
 If the threatened race troubles in Georgia develop into open war, Messrs. Atkinson and Garrison will have an opportunity to show a little of their large-hearted friendship for the dark peoples. If they are consistent with the policy they have been advocating for the Philippines they will insist that the state of Georgia and the government of the United States call off their troops and deputy sheriffs and let the negroes to rage in rampant rebellion to their heart's desire. No matter what they may choose to do, burn, slay, or outrage—these great philanthropists will maintain that they must not be restrained lest restraint lead to oppression.

We are afraid the gentlemen will not be consistent. It is all very well with them for Aguinaldo and his rebels to burn and kill in Luzon; it is all very well that women be terrorized and property destroyed in the thousands of miles from America; but it is not well that such things should happen here at home. It is oppression to shoot down a marauding Filipino; it is justice to keep our own negroes from running amuck. With men of the Atkinson-Garrison stamp it makes a vast difference whose ox is being gored.

**OTTUMWA'S GOOD FORTUNE.**  
 The Courier is proud to congratulate Ottumwa on the energy and determination she has shown in the recent successful effort to bring the Dain Manufacturing company to this city. The eyes of every town and city in the state have been upon Ottumwa during this struggle, and had she failed the success would have been as bitter as the commendation is now hearty. She did not fail and her reputation as the most wide-awake enterprising city in Iowa remains with her.

Who are the ones to be thanked for Ottumwa's success? Certainly the citizens who bought the lots in the Dain addition. Every man on that long list has a right to throw back his shoulders and take a large share of the credit of this enterprise unto himself. Each one has a right to the name of public-spirited citizen, and a prouder title than that no American can have. There are many men among the purchasers of lots who are not wealthy. Especially is this so of many of those who live in South Ottumwa. Yet the fact that 115 of the lots were sold to residents of the South Side shows that there was little tendency among our citizens to shirk, or to throw the whole burden of the project on the rich men. The public-spirited Ottumwa man is so proud to lead the wealthy citizen have all the honor.

And the young men. How well they came to the front. Perhaps, indeed the most encouraging feature of the whole affair has been the thorough interest taken by the younger men. It shows that Ottumwa's future is safe, that she will keep on growing larger and richer, that she will hold her place at the front of Iowa cities.

As to the little band of citizens who bought and platted the Dain addition,

and those who formed the soliciting committees that sold the lots, how can we say enough of them? It was their self-sacrifice, their disinterestedness, their enterprise and public spirit that made the whole thing possible. If it had not been for them the rest would have had no chance to show what they could do. Every one of these men have businesses of their own to look after, but they have sacrificed much of their time; yet not one of them hesitated to sacrifice hours, or even days, of his precious time for the good of the city.

As is the rule with such people these men are quiet and unassuming citizens. They would not care to be thanked publicly or ostentatiously. The most we can do, then, is to assure them of Ottumwa's deepest gratitude, and tell them that Ottumwa realizes that they have made her what she is.

And now let us rest a moment to look upon our laurels, and to prepare ourselves for greater triumphs in the future.

**MARRIAGE ON SMALL SALARY.**  
 A discussion has been going on in the Chicago Tribune in regard to the policy of marrying on small wages, as a result of the grievance committee of the Federation of Labor looking into the charge that a leading firm in Chicago had discharged men who proposed to marry under such conditions. It was found that the firm had merely counseled with them and cautioned them.

The discussion by various contributors disclosed a variety of opinions, generally against marriage on a small salary. One of the most important communications on the subject was sent in by a lady and was based on experience, and, we should say, good judgment. She declared that it did not depend upon the amount of the salary to form a happy union, but it did depend upon the use of the salary, previous to marriage. She said, further, with good common sense: "If a man does not have enough interest in his future home and wife to save some of his money and prepare that home, he should ask no woman to marry him. If he spends his entire salary before marriage when he is in pursuit of a home and wife, he will not be a good provider for that home when it is in his possession." In other words, a man must have accumulated enough to furnish a home, even if it be a rented one, and this experience in economizing will enable him to be prudent in his expenditures thereafter if he has selected the right kind of a helpmate and has a business position that in itself has some guaranty of stability.

Under such circumstances a man with an average salary is warranted in launching out on the sea of matrimony if he is endowed with good health and the average mental and physical equipment to overcome difficulties and to get ahead in the world.

**IOWA PRESS COMMENT.**  
 Even the Corn.  
 Davenport Times: The corn has caught the fever and is now expanding at a rate that brings joy to the heart of the farmer and corresponding woe to the owners of those political fences that cannot stand prosperity's strain.

**Chance for an Iowa Man.**  
 Des Moines Register: Hon. E. H. Conger, the Des Moines man who is United States minister to China, is soon to take a tour of inspection along the Chinese coast in the United States gunboat Princeton for the purpose of appraising our government of the exact condition of affairs in that now much discussed land. Minister Conger's name is likely to become very well known to the world by being the next year or two as there is no telling what the crisis in the Celestial empire will lead to.

**Quick Repartee.**  
 Burlington Hawkeye: The quickness of repartee of Congressman Dooliver was shown the other day when he was making a speech about the Philippines at Chautauqua. The incident also showed that Mr. Dooliver is a first-rate man not to interrupt when he speaks; not because he minds being interrupted in the heat, but because the interrupter invariably gets worsted. On the occasion referred to, a man in the audience called out: "What about the Declaration of Independence?" "Oh, as to that," Dooliver promptly replied, "I don't want to know more about that historic document than the man who wrote it, Thomas Jefferson, and if I read history right, the prince of Louisiana was gored for not merely trying to propose to govern the Philippines. Aaron Burr, the Aguinaldo of that time, objected. He was arrested and tried for treason." What the interrupter had to say in reply to this is not stated. But it is safe to conjecture that he said all he could think of saying, to-wit: Nothing. The nonsense about the Declaration of Independence and the consent of the governed being applicable to the race of Filipinos, could not have been met more aptly.

**Gear Gaining Ground.**  
 Des Moines News: While the enthusiastic young gentlemen who are conducting Mr. Cummins' campaign for the United States senate, continue to chase rainbows from district to district; explaining, with the guilelessness of amateurs, why this county did not instruct for Cummins, how that one went for Gear and why the democrats will beat the gear candidate in the other one, the veteran politicians who are doing business for "Old Business" are day by day adding to the long list of votes secured for the present incumbent.

If things go on at the present rate much longer, all the tables W. O. Payne can collate; all the rose-colored editorials Senator Pank can indite and all the disquisitions Uncle Dick can evolve on the subject of "De Senecott" will not prevent the election of Senator Gear for a second term.

must be admitted that the outlook is intensely gloomy and discouraging, notwithstanding the boasts of the injudicious friends of Mr. Cummins' candidacy.

**A Candid Opinion.**  
 Cedar Rapids Republican: The Union Veterans' Union, whatever that may be, seems to be composed largely of soreheads. They denounced the administration, Governor Shaw, Pension Commissioner Evans and Secretary Wilson. The union got \$2,500 out of Des Moines or somewhere, under false pretenses, for the attorney from the outside was very meager, although it was called a national encampment.

**Reed's Resignation.**  
 Iowa Capital: Hon. Thomas B. Reed has resigned his seat in congress in a letter addressed to the governor of Maine. Mr. Reed is one of the brilliant men of the world. For twenty years he has been a great power in American politics. He reformed parliamentary usage that had been in vogue for centuries, and for that achievement he will live in history, if for none other. He will practice law in New York City and be able to make plenty of money something that he needs, as he is getting old.

**Hooker Washington's Ideas.**  
 Des Moines Leader: After a day's discussion of resolutions condemning Booker T. Washington, the moral men's convention in Chicago struck the leader's name from its books. Mr. Washington makes light of the matter. He makes philosophic announcement that he presumes there is politics in colored as well as in white organizations. This is the whole matter, says Mr. Washington himself is not in politics, and he thinks it would be better for the colored people as a race if they would think more about self-education and training and less about attempts to mix in public affairs. "Educate yourselves first," says Mr. Washington to his colored brothers, "and then you may be able to compete with the white people in the political arena." It is advice natural, however, that this advice should be unpalatable to colored men who, presumably, have as much taste for politics as the whites. They are before struck Mr. Washington's name from their books, but it is noteworthy that at the same time they adopted a resolution wishing him "Godspeed in his noble efforts."

**PEOPLES PULPIT.**  
 Governor Shaw's Attitude.  
 Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 28, 1899.  
 Editor Courier: Dear Sir:—The magnificent spirit which characterized the act of Gov. Shaw in the appointment of J. Bush Lincoln, an ex-Confederate, as brigadier general of the Iowa troops when they were called into service at the opening of the Spanish war, is highly commendable and should receive the hearty endorsement of every true and loyal American citizen of Iowa. This act represents the governor as possessing a great heart and fearless in the performance of what he deemed to be right, to-wit: that our brother in the south should be forgiven. When are we to forgive him? How long are we to remember the bloody shirt? Shall we spit in his face to intensify our revenge in token of the grudge we hold against him, or shall we, with great magnanimity of spirit, forgive our brother in the south, who is now standing at our side as loyal and as ready to fight under the American flag as ever did the Union soldiers in the defense of the Union? In the good work now already accomplished, in bringing back the south to the defense and support of the constitution of the United States, shall we be weak in punishing a man which recognizes a divided north and south? It required great courage, sacrifice and heroism on the part of the brave boys of Iowa, to face the cannon in suppression of the rebellion; but boys your work is not complete by simply subduing your enemy, you must forgive him also. To do this requires greater courage than to stand in the midst of flying shot and shell. The former is the greater, the appointment of Mr. Lincoln to the position he now holds, is the greatest evidence, that you have forgiven your enemy, and should have received the approval of every soldier of Iowa for that reason alone. This is Christian America, and the act of the governor, is only representative of true American spirit, while to have done otherwise, would have been characteristic of barbarous and heathen nations, who seek only revenge. The writer had a brother in the hardest and thickest of the fight, but he does not regard any injustice being done him, in the support of the governor's position, but he would sorely regret to know that that brother cast his vote against the governor of the state of Iowa, because he did not deem it to be representative of true American citizenship in his representative capacity. At the time of Mr. Lincoln receiving his appointment, can we accuse Governor Shaw of having any aspirations for a second nomination for the governorship? As to the certainty of that I am unable to state, but supposing that he had, was he insensible of the injustice he was doing himself by making the above appointment? He knew very well what the old veterans of the state would think of it. Right here is where the man is tested, and a trying position in which to be placed. Outside of his own personal interest, are we to suppose, that it did not give him pain to oppose his constituency and especially the old soldiers of his state, by whose influence and vote he now holds his present position?

In this act Gov. Shaw imitates the example of the hero of Appomattox and voices also the worthy example of President McKinley in his treatment of the south in our recent difficulties with Spain. This is the proper and only course to pursue. It is the embodiment of the purest of Christian principles and example. With Christian love and forgiveness, America will tower above every other nation, without it she will fall. T. W. Smithson.

The depot at Rock Valley is to be enlarged.

**COL. CORDIER TESTIFIES.**

**He Does Not Think Leakages in War Department Can be Ascribed to Dreyfus.**

**SANDHERR SAYS SAME.**

**Interesting Explanation of the Work of Spies Whose Duty Was Not Only to Get News but Furnish German False Information.**

Rennes, Aug. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—Colonel Cordier, formerly deputy chief of the intelligence department of the war office, having been released from his oath of professional secrecy, since his former appearance, was the first witness in the Dreyfus case today. He testified that he first became aware of the existence of the bordereau when shown it by Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department in the first week of October, 1894. Investigation resulted in a suspicion pointing to Dreyfus as the author. The witness believed that the bordereau was handed to Sandherr by Henry, who received it from a woman who got it in the embassy to which it had been sent. The war office discovered the leakage of information occurring at Bourges. The witness, however, declared that the investigation showed that these leakages could not be ascribed to Dreyfus. Sandherr was of the same opinion. At that time it was discovered that a certain man was in the habit of conveying information to the Embassy. This man did not resemble Dreyfus, but another officer whose name has been mentioned, but who could no longer be prosecuted, was convicted. The witness went into explanations at great length touching the work of the spies whose duty it was not alone to secure information but to furnish false information to Germany. He declared the carelessness at headquarters and that they continued as long as he was connected with it.

Cordier declared that the investigation showed that Dreyfus' life was not spotless previous to his marriage, but was very different afterwards. He attributed Dreyfus' inquisitiveness at headquarters merely to a desire for useful information. In '94 the witness regarded the bordereau, the sole evidence against Dreyfus, as insufficient, but the unanimous verdict of conviction changed his mind. His doubts returned, however, when he discovered that the date of the bordereau, received in September, had been fixed as May. The famous campaign against Picquet increased his doubts. Now he was absolutely convinced of Dreyfus' innocence. (Great excitement.) The witness declared the Henry forgery could have had no other object but the ruin of Picquet with a view to giving Henry his place.

At the conclusion of Cordier's testimony, Major Lauth, Col. Bleur, Archivist Gribelin and General Roget and Mercier rose in turn to deny parts of his evidence, but the points raised were not material to the issue.

Ex-Premier de Freycinet was the next witness. He was expected to throw light on the alleged collection of 35,000 francs for the Dreyfus defense, as asserted by Mercier; but Freycinet had only the most general remembrance of his conversation on the subject with General Jamonet. The remainder of Freycinet's deposition consisted of patriotic speeches exhorting his hearers to work for the pacification of the country and especially to avoid doing anything to weaken the confidence in the army or of its generals. A number of unimportant witnesses followed and the court adjourned.

**DU PATY IS CANAILLE DE D—**  
 Colonel Pannizzardi is Quoted as Saying the Initial Indicated the Colonel.

London, Aug. 29.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Colonel Pannizzardi positively declares that the initial 'D' in the Canaille de D— document means Dubois, which is an alias for Colonel du Paty de Clam."

The pope, according to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, conferred yesterday with Father Marlin, the head of the Jesuits, with the view of persuading the French Jesuits to moderate their violence toward Dreyfus, his Holiness being alarmed at the trend of events in France.

**PROFESSORS ON STAND.**

**Ancient Manuscripts Experts Declare Esterhazy Author of Bordereau.**  
 Rennes, Aug. 30.—(By Associated Press.)—At the opening of the Dreyfus trial today Professors Paul Meyer, Auguste Molinier, and Giry, of the school of ancient manuscripts, experts of the highest order, all testified to the same general effect, that the bordereau was clearly written by Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus. All declared that Bertillon's system was fallacious. Giry asserted that the bordereau was written in a free, natural hand, without tracing. George Picot, a member of the institute, was then called and related the conversation he had with Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attaché, last May. Picot said that Schneider gave him the impression that he meant to assert, unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus. Schneider, according to Picot, said that the bordereau contained only three documents of importance, the

others being only padding to make it look large. Picot declared that Schneider asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché, who dismissed him because Esterhazy only brought in information devoid of interest. "It was then," continued Picot, that Esterhazy tried to enter the war office, and it was then he wrote Schwartzkoppen the letter since known as the bordereau. In reply Schwartzkoppen wrote the telegram card, known as Petit Bleu, but on reflection, crumpled it up and threw it in the fireplace." General Deloye repeated his testimony before the court of cassation relating to the 120 short cannon, hydro-pneumatic brake, and robin shell. Dreyfus, in reply, explained that he saw the hydro-pneumatic brake once at Bourges and one at the school of war, but never saw it used because he was never present at firing practice. On application of the government commissioner, the court decided to sit before the court of cassation relating to the 120 short cannon, hydro-pneumatic brake, and robin shell. Information bureau, containing information not desirable for discussion in public.

**IMPORTANT FIND.**

**Paris Police Find a German Commission in French Officer's Possession.**  
 Paris, Aug. 29.—(By Associated Press.)—The police claim to have found at the residence of a French artillery officer at Nancy, a commission in the German army and valuable French army maps. The suspected man belongs to an old Alsatian family, the other members of which are suspected of complicity in the affair.

**WEAVER IS HOPEFUL.**

**New Chairman of Central Committee Talks Encouragingly of Campaign.**  
 Cedar Rapids, Aug. 30.—Hon. H. O. Weaver, of Wapello, passed through Cedar Rapids on his way home from Dubuque, where he attended the meeting of the republican state central committee and at which he was unanimously elected chairman. Mr. Weaver was naturally in good spirits. He said that the committee meeting had been harmonious in every way. There had been a little parleying, but when the matter came to a vote there was no opposition to him.

In speaking of his work as chairman Mr. Weaver said: "I propose to put all my efforts into the work of the party. I shall endeavor to make the campaign decisive and straightforward. I have no idea as to the date of the opening of the speaking canvass. I am inclined to think that one month will be enough for the speakers or at least not more than six weeks at the longest. Governor Shaw will naturally be the main reliance of the committee. He will no doubt make a fine canvass of the state."

"The majority? Well, it will be large, but as I have made no study of the situation, I can not make an estimate. I think, generally speaking, we will do better than we did last year or two years ago. Prosperity is surely here and we have the patriotic motto added."

"I shall use the office of chairman for no candidates, but for all the party. I succeed good chairmen—Hancock, McMillan and Blythe. I shall try to keep up the record."

**ANOTHER ROCK ISLAND WRECK.**

**Rear-End Collision in Kansas Injures Eight Persons.**  
 Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—East-bound flyer No. 10, on the Rock Island, due here at 7:30 a. m., was wrecked at 5:45 o'clock yesterday, at Keats, near Manhattan, Kan. The accident was caused by the flyer running into the rear end of a freight train, which had just pulled onto the siding to allow the flyer to pass.

At headquarters here it is reported no one was killed. The following were injured: Engineer Culbertson, foot and ankle sprained. Fireman Crawford, shoulder sprained. E. T. Roach, Mens, Arkansas; bad cut on arm. George Van Cleaves, mail clerk; collar bone broken. Tom Gilbert, Kansas City, Kansas; head and left arm cut. Ed Halls, injured in chest; doctor thinks not serious. Miss E. McEwel, Peru, Ind.; arm bruised. Miss Jennie Frances, Perryburg, Ind.; bruise on arm.

**GIRL KILLED BY YOUNG BOY.**

**Carrie Bush, Aged Seven Years, Shot by George Greulich, Aged Six Years.**  
 Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 30.—Carrie, the 7-year-old daughter of John Bush of Columbia was shot and killed by George, the 6-year-old son of Frank Greulich, a neighbor, to whose house she had gone to play with the Greulich children.

Hearing a shot in the room where the children were, Mrs. Greulich opened the door as the child fell. The girl died in fifteen minutes, a bullet having struck her in the back and passed out through the left breast.

The boy said that a piece of lead which they had found, exploded when Carrie struck it with a hammer, but afterwards confessed that he had shot her with his father's revolver, which he took from a drawer. The boy has not been arrested.

**TROOPS ANXIOUS TO LEAVE.**

**Thirty-Second Volunteers Expect to Start for Manila September 16.**  
 Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 30.—Private telegrams to the officers of the Thirty-second volunteers are to the effect that the regiment is to sail for the Philippines Sept. 16. Preparations are being made to leave here Sept. 8, and a bulletin was posted stating that no passes for over twelve hours would be issued after Sept. 4.

The soldiers are very anxious to start for the Philippines, and they are bearing hard drill during the heat of the day without complaint. Much of the time from now until the departure will be devoted to target practice. An entire battalion of 400 men practice on the range at one time.

Ottumwa Conservatory of Music, fall term opens Sept. 1.

**BOER WAR IS IMMINENT.**

**Situation in South Africa Has Probably Reached a Point Beyond Diplomacy.**

**THIS VIEW IS GENERAL.**

**Both Sides Making Active Preparations for Hostilities, Which May Come First From England—Africans Look for Peace.**

London, Aug. 30.—There is no diminution in the tension over the Transvaal crisis, although it is now stated that the Boer refusal of the Chamberlain offer was unofficial and only communicated to the Cape Dutch.

Both the Transvaal and Britain, however, are busy seeing to their military preparations, and in Pretoria a most gloomy view is taken as to the outcome.

Indeed, in telegrams received in London it is stated that war is certain, but the papers hesitated to publish them owing to their gravity.

It is certain that the Johannesburg messages ought to be treated with a certain amount of caution, since scares are frequent on the Rand.

Still there is reason to believe that matters are becoming more and more serious, and that probably Secretary Chamberlain will issue another statement in the course of a few days, reviewing the entire situation and throwing the blame on the Boers, and finally outlining a firm British policy which will take the form of acts if necessary.

The government will then increase its troops in South Africa, and then probably take some slight hostile step. This would mean war.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "Events have taken an alarming turn. Great Britain, at the request of the Uitlanders' Council, has enlarged the original demands of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, and is adopting the view of Cecil Rhodes that President Kruger will never withstand an ultimatum."

"I have, however, high authority for asserting that President Kruger, the Volkraad, and the nation will unitedly resist an unconditional demand for giving effect to the Milner program, but will concede reforms on the conditions already reported."

The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing this morning editorially to the statement of William P. Schreiner, the Cape premier, that in the event of war he would do his best to keep the Cape Colony aloof from the struggle says:

"This is a startling misconception of duty. When the government of the queen declares war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"A pitiable scene was witnessed at the railway station today on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children whose parents are too poor to come themselves. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began."

"In the house of assembly today the government announced that it was considering a proposal to afford greater facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg."

Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment, owing to the fears of a Boer raid. Colonel Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extensive frontier, and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of the Transvaal.

A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramatlabama camp in British Bechuanaland.

**IOWA AT WASHINGTON.**

**Deaths of Hawkeye Residents at the Nation's Capital.**  
 Washington, Aug. 30.—Iowa patents Arthur W. Gray, Keota, vehicle attachment; William L. Sprague, Atlantic, draft equalizer; William Loudon, Fairfield, hay carrier; Jason W. Macy, Searsborough, road grader; Alfred W. Morgan and T. E. Morgan, Burlington, wire fence stay; John H. Morris, Maquoketa, cream separator; Carl E. Nelson, Exira, boot or shoe cleaner; Samuel Odson, Springwater, collar clamp; Charles O'Haven and F. P. Uhrig, Fort Madison, harrow; Henry Phillips and W. Hunt, Ottumwa, car loader; Harry B. Porter, Hartwick, hat and clothes rack; Edward L. Rigg, Griswold, steam generating appliance; Hosmer Tuttle, Cedar Rapids, bicycle, two patents; Charles H. Van Alstyne, Marchester, barrel heater and feed cooker.

Pensions to Iowans—Original—Special, Aug. 15, Albert Weitzze, Davenport, \$12. Increase—Andrew J. Dalley, Audubon, \$8 to \$10; Daniel L. Sprague, Clear Lake, \$6 to \$12; Jacob Miller, Edgewood, \$8 to \$12; John E. Curry, Wright, Clinton, \$6 to \$10. "Original widows, etc.—Lucy J. Bessey, Centerville, \$8.

**AT THEIR OLD HOME.**

**President and Mrs McKinley Welcomed to Canton.**  
 Canton, Ohio, Aug. 30.—(By Associated Press.)—President and Mrs. McKinley received a rousing reception on their arrival at noon. They were escorted to the Barber home.