

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Secure a Full Ticket with Fred E. White for Governor—It Is Indorsed by the Populists.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 17.—The democratic state convention on Wednesday nominated the following ticket: For governor, Fred E. White, of Keokuk county; lieutenant governor, M. L. Bevis, Montgomery county; judge of supreme court, A. Van Wageningen, Woodbury county; railway commissioner, W. H. Calhoun, Marshall county; superintendent of public instruction, B. P. Holst, Boone county.

The populist state convention also met and indorsed the above ticket. All the nominees are democrats except Calhoun, who was the populist candidate. The Chicago platform was indorsed in its entirety, and the democratic state committee was empowered to fill any vacancies caused by death or otherwise.

Cato Sells could have been named for governor, but was not acceptable to the populists, and withdrew, throwing his strength to White. Fred E. White was the candidate on the fusion ticket two years ago, being defeated by Gov. Shaw,



CATO SELLS. (The Temporary Chairman.)

who is the republican candidate again. The convention was very turbulent throughout, and the business was transacted with difficulty, but the results are satisfactory to the radical silver element, which was in control. It is not probable, however, that the sound money element will make an attempt to maintain a separate organization this year.

The resolutions indorsed unequivocally and unreservedly the Chicago national platform of 1896, in whole and in detail, and favoring W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president in 1900. The convention then denounced the war in the Philippines as a "repudiation of American doctrine," and as inspired by Great Britain to bring about an Anglo-American alliance. Expansion was declared to mean militarism, and militarism the death of democratic institutions. Trusts were denounced as ruinous to business and declared to be created by a protective tariff. Convict labor by contract was declared an evil, and an amendment of the mule law was asked. The state and national administrations of the republican party were condemned for "weakness and inefficiency."

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 17.—The Iowa populists met in state convention Wednesday morning, with only about 50 delegates present. The First, Second, Third and Fourth congressional districts were not represented. Gen. J. B. Weaver called the convention to order and W. H. Robb, of Creston, was selected temporary chairman and Mr. J. B. Clark, of Albia, secretary. Regulation working committees were appointed and also a committee of three to confer with the democrats regarding the nomination of a state ticket acceptable to both, as well as on the resolutions to be adopted. At the afternoon session this committee reported that a satisfactory agreement had been reached, the results of which are seen in the action of the democratic convention. After the democratic convention adjourned the populists indorsed the nominees and resolutions of the democrats and then adjourned.

Back from the War. San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Gayly dressed with lines of many colored flags, the United States transport Warren arrived at this port at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, having on board the First Colorado regiment volunteers, back from the campaign in the Philippines. The regiment, commanded by Col. McCoy, returns with 46 officers and 924 men, about 250 less than the number who sailed from San Francisco last year. Just before the regiment departed from Manila 25 of the First enlisted in the Thirty-seventh regiment of volunteers, which was formed in the Philippines.

To Hold National Convention. Chicago, Aug. 17.—The first national convention of the Young People's Christian Temperance union is called to meet here September 27 and 28. This claims to be the first temperance organization to systematically unite the ability of women and the voting power of men. The organization of the work into a national movement will be effected on Frances Willard's birthday, in honor of her interest in and appreciation of young people and their efforts. Rates of a fare and a third have been granted from nearly all parts of the country.

Senator Hayward Better. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 17.—Reports received from Brownville Wednesday are to the effect that Senator Hayward is considerably improved. His mind is clearer, he is some stronger and there are no indications of a relapse. It has been decided not to attempt to remove him to his home in Nebraska City at present.

Milwaukee Captures Convention. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.—Milwaukee was victorious Wednesday in the contest for the next convention of the International Typographical union by a vote of 84 to 78 for Birmingham, Ala.

M. LABORI IS MISSED.

His Enforced Absence Tends to Lessen Dreyfus' Chances.

Strong Evidence Against Him Goes Almost Unchallenged by M. Demange, His Counsel—The Prisoner Moved to Tears.

Rennes, France, Aug. 17.—The second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the French artillery, charged with treason, was continued Wednesday morning, Maj. Carriere, representative of the government, having refused to agree to the adjournment of the case until Monday, applied for by M. Demange, counsel for the prisoner, and Capt. Dreyfus, owing to the murderous attack upon Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus on Devil's island, his prison off the coast of French Guiana. Dreyfus wept in court when the clerk read a document recounting the details of his incarceration.

The proceedings opened with the application of M. Demange for an adjournment. This was followed by the deposition of M. Guerin, the former minister of justice, who, however, only repeated the evidence he had given before the court of cassation.

M. Lebon, the former minister of the colonies, a big, red-bearded man, then testified in justification of his instructions to treat Dreyfus rigorously, declaring that the extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner.

Col. Jouaust, president of the court-martial, asked Dreyfus if he had any questions to put to the witness, and he replied, in an emotional voice:

"No. I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak of the atrocious suffering which for five years I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, suffered on the Ile du Diable."

A Harrowing Tale. M. Demange here asked that the official report of the treatment of Dreyfus on the Ile du Diable, which was published in the newspapers last week, should be read. The clerk of the court did so and, in a sympathetic tone, recounted the harrowing tale of Dreyfus' mental and physical sufferings and inhuman treatment on the island.

Deep-drawn breaths of indignation came from the hearers as the reading proceeded. Dreyfus at first watched the faces of the judges with his usual composure; but gradually, as the story proceeded and incidents of his awful existence were brought up before him, his eyes grew dim and tears glistened in his eyes and slowly trickled down his cheeks.

Dreyfus could stand it no longer and for the first time during his trial gave way to his emotions and silently wept. The faces of the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion, and even the captain of gendarmes sitting beside Dreyfus turned and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion.

M. Lebon afterwards returned to the stand and added a few more words in justification of his conduct, and then Col. Jouaust ordered the next witness to be brought in. All eyes were turned towards the door on the right of the stage, and a moment later the form of a woman dressed in deep mourning appeared in the doorway and, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, advanced to the platform.

Mme. Henry Testifies. It was the widow of Col. Henry, the French officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing to forging certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised before the crucifix she took the oath to tell the truth. Mme. Henry is of medium height and has a common cast of features and certainly could not be described as attractive. She at once put herself at ease, leaning forward with both hands resting on the rail of the witness stand. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying the words with frequent gestures.

Admitted Forgery. Her evidence, however, was of little weight. She admitted the frequent visits of Esterhazy to her husband and said her husband told her he had forged one document "in order to save the honor of the country." She gave her evidence in a matter-of-fact way and was in no wise the sympathetic figure the anti-Dreyfusardites have tried to make her.

Gen. Roget, in dress uniform, followed. His evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end.

The court adjourned until Thursday on the conclusion of Gen. Roget's monologue.

Unfavorable to Dreyfus. The general impression left by Wednesday's proceedings is unfavorable owing to the absence of such cross-examination as M. Labori would have given M. Lebon and Guerin, and owing to the fact that Gen. Roget's arguments received no reply. This, however, it is hoped, will prove damaging when M. Demange cross-questions him Thursday, although M. Demange cannot be said, up to the present, to have shown to any great advantage.

Governments Not Held Responsible. Columbus, O., Aug. 17.—President M. D. Hatchford, of the United Mine Workers, and a member of the sub-committee on mines and mining of the industrial commission, which has just investigated the recent mining troubles at Wardner, Idaho, in an interview declares that the national government is no way to blame for the unfortunate state of affairs at Wardner.

Cyclone in South America. Montevideo, Aug. 17.—A cyclone swept over this part of the country, causing much damage to property. Several fatalities have been reported.

REMOVING WOOL FROM SKINS.

An Electrically Heated Blade Does the Work with Neatness and Dispatch.

It has always been a problem how to get the wool off the skins of the many millions of sheep which are annually slaughtered in Australia, South America and on the continent of Europe. An electrical apparatus for the purpose has been patented, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The invention, the first idea of which is said to have been struck by a lady, consists of an electric cautery or fleshing knife, by which the wool may be shorn from the skin rapidly and without injury either to the wool or the pelt. The knife has a very short and very wide blade, which is fitted on a handle electrically connected. To remove the wool the cautery is simply pushed along the surface of the skin.

BARGAINS IN TOMBSTONES.

Advanced Methods in the Funeral Business Adopted Near a City Cemetery.

The approaches to all the cemeteries about New York are lined with stoneyards, where headpieces may be had on short notice and in a great variety of styles to suit the varying tastes and degrees of grief or sentiment on the part of the survivors. Tombstones are such cumbersome and heavy ware that they are displayed at the very gates of the graveyards for convenience in making prompt deliveries. The demand for them is reasonably steady, and it would not strike the casual observer that there was much stimulation to an eager competition in the business of supplying them.

It is the more surprising, therefore, says the New York Sun, to come across

A GROUP OF ROYAL YOUNGSTERS.



This family group consists of their royal highnesses, Prince Edward, Prince Albert and Princess Victoria of York, children of the duke and duchess of York. Prince Edward is the oldest son of the duke of York and is destined to be king of England some day, if everything goes well. He seems a very nice little boy, and is a favorite with all the youngsters with whom he associates. He is the most important of Queen Victoria's many great-grandchildren. The picture here presented, which is copied from the New York Journal, is the best photograph ever taken of him.

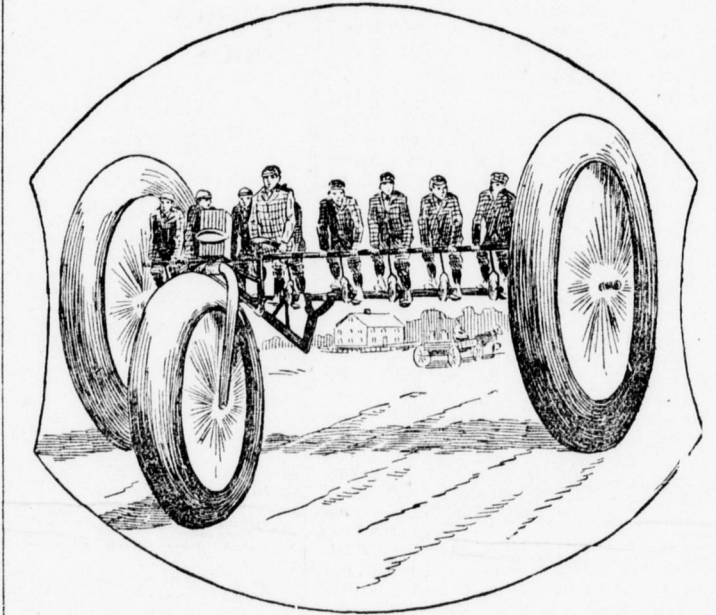
The red-hot knife instantly mows down the wool, and the speed at which the work can be done is governed by the deftness of the operator. The heat need not affect either the skin or the wool, provided that the knife is properly manipulated. With a few hours' practice, it is estimated, a girl can dewool from eight to a dozen skins per hour, and the cost of the current should be not greater than one cent for 18 hours' work. The advantages of the system are that the wool need not be injured by lime, chemicals or other deleterious influences, and the mere singing of the end of each fiber is imperceptible. It is claimed that the skin, which presumably has been sun dried in Australia or South America, immediately after the slaughtering of the sheep, is in a more perfect condition for the purposes of the tanner. The estimate of the cost of such operations shows the great econ-

omy of the electrical method of dewooling. It now costs the fellmonger eight cents a skin to wet down, lime-stone, or sweat the skin into condition for the pulper, and the pulling wages range from 11 cents to 17 cents per dozen skins.

A job lot of headstones at bargain prices. Out in an eastern suburb of the city on Long Island a wheeling tourist came upon an odd spectacle of a mark-down sale of tombstones the other day. All goods were marked in plain figures in the regular and much approved manner of the great department stores. The prices were attractive and the manner of their exhibition was enough to tempt one to lay in a supply against the time when in the course of nature he might need something in this line.

Lettered in white paint were all styles, shapes and sizes in granite monuments—plain, polished and ornate. "This style, \$20;" "Very fine at \$48;" "A beauty, only \$14.50;" and "Reduced to \$30," were some of the legends. The stonecutter stood, like a floorwalker, among his wares, wearing an inviting smile, while a rival dealer across the way looked on with scorn all over his

LARGEST TRICYCLE IN THE WORLD.



Boston has just built the largest cycling machine in the world. It is a tricycle, weighing nearly a ton and standing fully 11 feet high. It requires nine men to operate it, one to direct its course and eight to propel its pedals. It attains great speed, too, considering its weight, being capable of over 39 miles an hour. Its driving wheels are each 11 feet in diameter and weigh in the neighborhood of 250 pounds. Four sets of pedals connect with each shaft, the men sitting in a row between the wheels. The front steering wheel is over seven feet in diameter. It is controlled by a chain and easily handled by one man.

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American Humor. Here is one of the bits of "American humor" that pleased the women's congress in London. An English paper says: "Women still talk about their children; they used to discuss their ailments; they now discuss their education, and in the very they are magnificent in their methods. At the recent congress an American delegate listened with great gravity to theories on children culture, and then made a real hit by remarking in an inimitable American manner: 'Well, it seems to me that you ladies will have our children in spectacles before they have any teeth!'"

grime face at the advanced business methods of his neighbor.

Many "Nobles" in Stripes. According to the figures presented in a French magazine the number of persons of titled birth confined in the prisons of Europe is 20,000. Of these Russia has the largest representation, 12,000 of her blue-blooded lawbreakers having been placed behind the bars. Italy, whose prison cells contain thousands of noblemen, has won second place in this humiliating rivalry.

A Double Revenge. When Voltigeur, the French horse, won the derby, a French nobleman came up to the duke of Beaufort, who had bet heavily on the race, and grasping his hand enthusiastically, said: "Ah, my dear duke, Waterloo is at last avenged!" "Yes, my dear count," was the reply, "the French also ran well at Waterloo!"

CAPTURE ANOTHER CITY.

After a Sharp Engagement Americans Take Angeles—Filipinos Lose Heavily.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Another sharp engagement between MacArthur's command and the insurgents was reported to the war department, in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Aug. 16.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur's troops occupy country from Candalla, to point near Angeles, thence toward Porac, taking within his line Santa Arita, Guagua, Bacolor; Col. Smith, with ten companies Twelfth Infantry and two guns First artillery, attacked to-day enemy entrenchments at outskirts of Angeles, estimated at 2,500, driving them north, and inflicting upon them reported loss of 200 killed and wounded; our loss two killed and 12 wounded. On 11th inst. Gen. Young's troops, consisting of detachments Fourth cavalry, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry, drove insurgents northeast of Manila through Maraguina, San Mateo into the mountains, returning following day; a column of insurgents 500 strong descending the road east of Baliuag for the purpose of taking railway; driven by our yesterday; this force in full retreat northward, carrying a number of their officers. Angeles will be permanently occupied at once. OTIS."

New York, Aug. 17.—A Journal dispatch from Manila says: The Filipinos sustained a severe defeat before Angeles Wednesday. Ten companies of the Twelfth infantry, with two cannon, attacked 2,500 insurgents who were entrenched near the town.

A fierce fight followed in which the Filipinos were worsted and driven away in disorder. Their loss was 200 men. The Americans had two killed and 12 wounded.

The Twelfth occupied Angeles and is holding the town. Maj. Kirkman, on entering Santa Maria and Depanay with a reconnoitering party, learned that, after the fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's men near Bustos, about 330 insurgents retreated northward, carrying many wounded, including five officers.

Manila, Aug. 17.—Our force will hold Angeles. About 200 insurgents appeared Wednesday morning in front of Dolores, a short distance north of Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the Twelfth regiment, under command of Capt. Anglum. One American was wounded.

Manila, Aug. 17, 8 a. m.—The Twelfth infantry left Calule at sunrise and advanced up the railway. Capt. Evans' battalion deployed to the right of the track and Capt. Wood's to the left. Two companies remained on the track with artillery. The insurgents were found well entrenched in front of the town, the trenches having been dug within a few days and since the occupation of Calule. At a distance of 1,500 yards the Filipinos opened fire. Their force was estimated by Col. Smith at 1,500, although the residents afterward said it exceeded those figures by a thousand. The enemy sent heavy volleys against the whole American line. Most of their shooting, as usual, was high, but they concentrated their heaviest fire down the track upon the artillery. Col. Smith kept the whole line moving rapidly, with frequent rushes. The insurgents attempted to flank Capt. Evar and therefore two companies were sent to the right and drove them back. Unable to stand our continuous volleys, the Filipinos abandoned the trenches and retreated through the town northward. It appears that they had only received their supply of ammunition this morning.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary Root has been in consultation with the officers of the quartermaster's department, with a view to expediting the movement of the Philippine reinforcements, and as a result he has directed that four additional transports be chartered. They are the Pueblo, Belgian King, Columbia and Charles F. Nelson. These four ships have a capacity of 2,550 men. The Pueblo is now at San Francisco and the Columbia at Portland, Ore. The other two vessels are expected to arrive at San Francisco in about ten days, and it is expected that all of them will be ready to sail for Manila by September 10. It is Secretary Root's desire that the entire body of reinforcements for Gen. Otis' army may reach the Philippines for service during the month of October at the latest, and to that end he has been quietly negotiating for additional ships. It is now believed that all of the ten regiments will have landed at Manila by the time the dry season opens. A short and successful campaign by this new army would of course obviate the necessity for sending any additional volunteers to the Philippines and the plans under consideration at the war department are said to be predicated on that idea, it being the intention that whatever additional troops may be recruited will be held in reserve for possible contingencies.

Disaster in a Mine. Ironwood, Mich., Aug. 17.—John Peterson and Charles Lundberg were fatally injured at the Aurora mine Tuesday evening. Peterson died four hours after the accident occurred and Lundberg lies in a critical condition and is not expected to survive. The two men were coming up in a skip, and when nearing the surface something fell from above, crushing them. Just what caused the accident is not known, but it is supposed a timber became loosened at the top of the shaft.

Officially Notified of Plague. London, Aug. 17.—The local government board has been officially notified of the existence of the plague at Oporto and has ordered all necessary precautions against the introduction of the disease at the various ports of the United Kingdom. Orders have also been given for the Royal Mail steamers to cease calling at Oporto.

Will Move to St. Louis. Peoria, Ill., Aug. 17.—The order of Railway Telegraphers will leave Peoria and will step into new headquarters in the city of St. Louis on September 20 this year.

JIMINEZ IS IN HOC

He Is Arrested by an American Officer.

CAUGHT AT CIENFUEGOS.

Aspirant to San Domingo's Presidency was Wroth.

IS NOW HELD IN A HOTEL.

Several Armed Expeditions are Said to Have Eluded the Vigilance of the Cuban Coast Patrol and Sailed for San Domingo.

Havana, Aug. 19.—In view of the fact that Bacallao, chief of the secret police, persisted in his declaration that Juan Jimenez, the aspirant to the presidency of San Domingo, was in Havana, either not having left or having returned, the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos instructing Capt. Stamper, collector of customs there, to ascertain whether Jimenez was on the Menendez steamer and to arrest him if that should be the case. Just as the steamer was about leaving Cienfuegos Capt. Stamper located Jimenez and arrested him.

Jimenez denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law and would not yield except to force. Capt. Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary, and Jimenez then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself. Frias, mayor of Cienfuegos, refused to make the arrest, claiming that Jimenez was an old personal friend whom he had known for years. When Jimenez was taken into custody Frias was found with a police inspector in close conversation with Jimenez and the latter's secretary. It is believed the mayor was urging him to leave the steamer, to conceal himself and wait for a better opportunity.

Col. Stamper informed Jimenez that he would make him as comfortable as possible, and after Jimenez and his secretary had packed their trunks they were driven, accompanied by the chief of police and Capt. Stamper, to the Union hotel, where two bedrooms and a dining room were placed at their disposal. Jimenez will be kept under police charge until further advice are received from the governor general. There is much excitement among the people of Cienfuegos over the incident. The feeling is generally expressed that the authorities had no right to arrest Jimenez, an unarmed citizen, going apparently to Santiago, and the point is even made that even if he was going to San Domingo he would only be returning to his native country.

Aybor, a representative of Jimenez, left Cienfuegos for Santiago last Tuesday after remaining at the former place ten days. It is believed he tried to fit out an expedition, as a small schooner was found lying outside the harbor, supposed to be awaiting a cargo of ammunition. Aybor had taken out clearance papers for Key West several days before. Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 19.—The Dominican agents are rapidly recruiting expeditions in this part of the island, particularly on the north coast. Orders were received Friday from Havana to baradeo, pending an investigation. All trading schooners are closely watched. On Thursday the tug Adonis was armed and sent to Guantanamo to patrol the coast. It is certain that several expeditions have been able to get away without any interference, but Gen. Wood is determined to do all in his power to enforce neutrality.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—Advices from San Domingo say the government there is growing desperately apprehensive of the arrival of Jimenez, leader of the revolution, who is momentarily expected. His arrival, it is added, will completely turn popular opinion, which has been partly undecided. Consequently the chief object of the government is to intercept Jimenez, and a number of armed vessels are patrolling the coast with orders to search every strange vessel and capture Jimenez under any flag, armed or not.

Tupper's Talk. London, Aug. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian high commissioner, in an interview Friday said: "The United States is purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through delay. We have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters between Canada and America until the Alaska question is settled. I propose that a British railway be built from Kitimat to Dawson and that a law be passed allowing only Britishers to mine on the Yukon."

Kid McCoy Is Knocked Out. Chicago, Aug. 19.—Jack McCormick, of Philadelphia, last night knocked out Kid McCoy in about one minute. The bout was to have been for six rounds, and it was generally thought that McCormick stood no show at all. The fight, as so short that there was nothing to it but the punch that put McCoy to sleep.

Assaulted by a Brutal Negro. Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 19.—Another white woman was brutally assaulted by a negro in this city Friday. A deputy sheriff came upon the scene while the assault was being committed. The negro took a revolver from the officer and beat him into insensibility. The negro escaped. Excitement is intense.

39 Cases and 13 Deaths. Oporto, Portugal, Aug. 19.—It is now acknowledged that the bubonic plague began here on June 4 last, since which time there have been 39 cases, 13 proving fatal.