YOUNKER BROS

Leading Mail Order Dry Goods House in the West.
DES MOINES, IOWA.

OUR NEW STORE.

Many New Departments Added and Old Ones Enlarged—Increased Facilities for Shopping by Mail.

We shall be ready to move into our store in a few weeks. In point of comfort, elegance, modern convenience and general completeness, it is unquestionably the greatest store in the west, and is built especially for the convenience of our customers and for the accommodation of our increased business. We have added the following

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

Fine Millinery.
Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
House Furnishings of nearly every description.
China and Glassware.
Druggists' Sundries. Stationery.
Boys' and Children's Clothing.
Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac.
Fur Manufacturing and Remodeling.
Complete Dressmaking Department.
Tailored Suits made to order.

All other departments, over twenty in number, Silks, Dress Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Ready to Wear Garments for Ladies and Misses, Tailored Suits, Undermuslins, Ladies' Furnishings, Men's Furnishings, etc., etc., departments that have made this store a household word all over the northwest, have been greatly enlarged and present unusual features to mail order customers.

We have taken measures to develop and extend our mail order business by the employment of a larger force of employes, by the adoption of a perfect system of handling samples, by keeping the people constantly informed about every new thing in stock and by instituting special shipping facilities.

MR. A. H. BETHKE,
Cancer Specialist,
Of Burlington, Iowa, is at Mrs. Bristol's residence, 36 North First street. Cancers and tumors cured without the use of a knife. No cure no pay. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

CUT FLOWERS.

Ten Large Greenhouses
Devoted to cut flowers and plants. We are the largest growers in the city and always have a large supply of season able flowers. Work for funerals, weddings, parties, and in fact furnish flowers for every occasion, from the cradle to the grave. Orders received by mail, telephon, or telegraph, day or night.

W. L. MORRIS,
FLORIST,
Des Moines, Iowa

ARTHUR WALL,

GENTS'
FASHIONABLE TAILORING
The Late Spring Effects and all the most fashionable styles.
REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL

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

PECKHAM & BATES,
Want Second Hand Furniture.
Will pay Highest Cash Price.....
CORNER CENTER and CHURCH STS

WHY NOT PATRONIZE READ'S TOWEL SUPPLY?
As every person uses towels in their office and business house, and I will furnish clean towels every week in any number wanted for the price of the usual price of laundry-ne. Leave orders at No. 9 East Linn, or order by postal card.
W. L. READ.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

COCKRAN ON THE TRUST

New Yorker's Speech Before the Chicago Conference One of the Best.

Says Publicity is the Safest and Surest Remedy For Trust Evil.

Bryan on the Platform, But Defers Speech Till Today—Cockran's Text.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The exciting joint debate looked for last night between William Jennings Bryan and W. Bourke Cochran on trusts did not take place. Central Music Hall was packed with an eager audience, but the people present had to content themselves without the oratory of the famous Nebraskan, who, however, occupied a seat on the platform.

Mr. Bryan reached the hall early in the evening and surprised the program committee of the Civic Federation conference on trusts by declining to speak at the night session with W. Bourke Cochran, in accordance with the program previously arranged. Mr. Bryan explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cochran. For that reason, he said, he would not speak with Mr. Cochran at the same session.

Mr. Cochran was sent for and he and Mr. Bryan discussed the situation privately. Mr. Bryan asserted that he never said he would follow Mr. Cochran with an address on the same evening. If the committeemen got that impression from the conversation he had with them over the long distance telephone on Thursday he said they had misunderstood him.

Mr. Cochran wanted to talk at the same session with the noted Nebraskan, and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address. Mr. Bryan would not accept the proposition. Mr. Cochran then agreed to appear at any time the committee desired. The program was then changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Bryan said he was anxious to address the conference and repeated that his only reason for changing the program was to avoid any indication of a public debate with Mr. Cochran. Mr. Bryan will speak at today's session.

Though disappointed in failing to see such a spectacle as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cochran pitted against each other the audience nevertheless enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cochran was at his best and his speech was punctuated with frequent applause. When Mr. Bryan made his appearance at the entrance it was the signal for tumultuous cheering, which lasted until the Nebraskan had taken his seat on the speaker's stand. Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, who was in the middle of an address when the outburst occurred, put the audience in good humor by remarking: "I guess you came here tonight to hear somebody else speak." Mr. Foulke was followed by Hon. Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, whose address received notable attention from his hearers. The chairman then introduced Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York.

At the close of his speech the New Yorker won the hearts of his listeners by paying Mr. Bryan a few well chosen compliments, which the democratic leader blushingly acknowledged. Mr. Cockran likened Mr. Bryan to a monopoly, and claimed he was a bigger monopoly as the leader of the democratic party than any financial corporation in the world.

Mr. Cockran spoke for about two hours and when he concluded cries for Bryan came from all over the house. Finally Mr. Bryan arose and said that for the good of the conference all partisan feeling should be eliminated from the gathering, and although he agreed with Mr. Cockran in many of his arguments, it was necessary that his side of the controversy should be given at Saturday's session.

Mr. Cockran began by saying that no person who had heard the addresses before the conference during the last three days could doubt for a moment that the object of the gathering was an honest search for truth.

He complimented the representatives from the labor organizations and the National Grange upon the papers contributed by them and said that he had become convinced that the laborers who spoke had a better conception of economic law than their employers.

He said that one of the greatest difficulties in a philosophical inquiry was the use of vague, sonorous and misleading phrases, which raise clouds of passionate declamation about the difficulty of the problem, obscuring its outlines and magnifying its dimensions. He would endeavor, for the purpose of establishing an intelligent basis of discussion, free from those terms, define prosperity as an abundance of commodity, fairly distributed among those who produced them. Continuing he said:

"Now, this is not a statement of two conditions separate and distinct, but rather a statement of two aspects of one difference. For, my friends, I hope to establish before I get through, that there can not be abundant production of commodities without an extensive distribution of them in the form of wages in a country wherein prosperity is based upon freedom. But whether this distribution is not as effective and complete as we might wish, we can defer consideration of that question for a moment and we can all agree that there can not be any distribution if there is not production, and that there can not be an extensive distribution unless there is abundant production. We must have commodities to distribute before we can distribute them in the form of wages or of profits. Any industrial system which operates to swell the volume of production should be recommended; anything that operates to restrict it should be suppressed. There are some combinations which operate to reduce prices and some which operate to depreciate them. Now, if I accept either, I should offend against that other offender of which I complain. It will be idle to say that some improve, that some raise prices and some depreciate them, if we did not prescribe some test by which we could distinguish between the two. The test is to ascertain whether the combination of capital flourishes through government aid or without it, for, my friends, you must see that any industrial enterprise which dominates the market without aid from the government must do so through cheapening the product, or, as it is commonly called, by underselling competitors. An industry which at one and the same time reduces prices and swells its own profits must accomplish that result by increasing the volume of its production. On the other hand, an industry which dominates the market by the favor of government, direct or indirect, can not. If it could dominate the market by underselling competitors in an open field without favor it would not need the government favor."

The speaker said there were three ways in which the government interferes in the trade of industrials in this country. One was by patent laws and another by the tariff. He said he would not waste time discussing these questions, which could not possibly be settled by the conference and upon which the conference would have but very little effect. He believed the tariff operated in favoring trusts by restricting competition in the production of any article to those engaged in it in this country.

"There is still a third and serious question," Mr. Cockran continued, "with which I think we can deal, and which I believe is vastly more extensive in its results than this tariff in favor of trusts. And I refer to those favors which are extended to certain industries of great corporations enjoying government franchises, which are none the less government agencies because their stock is owned by private individuals. And here we are face to face with a serious difficulty. First, I must assume it a serious difficulty because it is almost impossible to describe it. It is surrounded by secret. That it is existing and does exist everybody believes. But, my friends, you must remember that no person can enjoy a favor at the hands of any company enjoying a public franchise except at the expense of another. It is true of every instance where the government favors an individual. I have said in many places, and I say here, that the government cannot at one and the same time be a fountain of generosity and of justice. Government cannot create anything. Now, if government cannot create anything it has nothing of its own to bestow. If it undertakes to enrich one individual the thing that it gives to him it must take from another. A government cannot be just and generous at the same time, for, if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another.

"The most that you can expect to make of a perfect government is a just one. That is to say, an impartial government. A government is always just and always beneficent when it is absolutely impartial. The agencies that it empowers to discharge functions essentially public must be impartial in that service to every human being within the limits of the state.

"Now, I have said that these favors are extended by the common belief, and I have said and acknowledge that if one person attains rates that are excessively favorable, if his goods are transported at a loss, why, other men using that same facility, must make good the loss. If goods are transported from Chicago to New York for anybody for less than they cost, why that must be made up by the commerce of hundreds of others who pay too much.

"The remedy is simply to define a practical penalty, a serious one, and then provide for the publicity and the proper statute of publicity, and you need not enforce the penalty. An officer of a corporation granting special favors to any person who has a right to use that possession on equal terms with everybody else, ought to be held guilty of serious felony. No fines, no judicial rebukes, no denunciation from platforms, no legislative enactments declaring things are reprehensive, will touch the subject but the specific enactment that the special rate granted to any one is not enjoyed by others is felony, and the proper means to punish it will do something towards checking it, and, my friends, that is not any inconsiderate statement, it is a crime of the first magnitude. A public official in control of any great public franchise who gives to one man opportunities at the expense of another, robs that other party, if not of property in his possession, of the opportunity to acquire property.

"My friends, the remedy for all evils in my judgment is the original remedy which I suggested—publicity, publicity. A statute which would modify but slightly, if at all, the existing laws in every state, would make this species of fraud impossible, and while I believe that it is possible that this conference may reach an unanimous conclusion because every person who has spoken upon the subject has agreed that publicity is the remedy for unfair and unjust discrimination.

"What objection can there be to it? They tell you it's private business. No honest man ever yet discharging a duty for another, claims the cloak of secrecy. That is a badge of fraud. No corporation anxious to perform honest services to the public and its stockholders will seek secrecy or will insist upon it. We have but to provide a simple statute, that any stockholder shall have the right to examine the books of a company and know everything about its concern, although he owns but one share.

"In addition to that, every corporation should be compelled to file with the secretary of state, when it organizes, a statement of its property and then let the public buy at any capitalization it chooses to make. Every year it should report to some competent authority a full statement of its business. Finally extend the powers of your superintendence of insurance and banking to all the corporations; let these reports be verified, then you will have honest management of corporations.

"Now so much for interference of the government in the affairs of the citizen and monopolies resting upon it. Against the monopoly that depends upon the government, favored in any shape or form, I am as truly opposed as any gentleman. But, my friends, when we come to consider the organization which dominates the market without any aid from the government, why then we are face to face with a forced introduction which is of a radically opposite character. I must say, to begin with, that any industrial organization that cheapens to me the cost of something I need, I regard as a benefit and can not possibly bring myself to quarrel with it.

"You can not have competition without competitors. If you have competitors, one must prevail. If you do not allow the man who prevails in competition the full fruit of his victory, he will not compete, and nobody else will. Then you will have no competitors. He who sells the cheapest, must always dominate the market, for in economics the domination of the cheapest is the survival of the fittest.

"I have heard it said as an objection to this that a successful industry, by serving me so well throws men who can not serve me so well out of employment. I do not believe it. The man who says any combination throws him out of employment because he can not compete with it admits that somebody else can do his job better than he can. You would not destroy him. When you defeat him in competition you may change his place, you make him go from the sphere where he can not exist to a sphere in which he can have a chance. Believe me, there is no human being that has not aptitude in some department of human activity.

"Any competition, as I have said, is absolutely free to produce excellency. What are we to do, if we are not to recognize and encourage excellency wherever we find it? Is the leading orator to moderate the splendor of his periods in order to bring his speeches down to the level of many of those who would like to compete with him?

"You see, if we carry this thing to its logical conclusion, it would leave nothing for the competitors to enjoy.

"In my judgment there is but one test of prosperity, which is absolutely infallible—that is the rate of wages paid to the laborer. The largely increased demand for labor means a rise in wages and prosperity of which all must share. That is what I mean when I say there can not be an abundant production without there be an extensive distribution in the form of wages.

"Labor unions do not affect the rate of wages much, if at all, and yet they are of enormous benefit to the whole body of the community, quite as much to the employers as to the laborers, and it is to their protection and in their development that we must find and hope for that industry of peace which means this republic is destined, I believe, to affect industrial cost and conditions in the whole world. There is no rate of agreement between the employer and the employe by which the employer can give the employe more than he is worth; he can not give him much less than he is worth, for competition of capital will soon change that.

"It is said that this idea of partnership is inconsistent with strikes, turmoils and disturbances that break out at regular intervals between employers and laborers, but I think a little careful attention to that problem will satisfy you that the disputes and troubles haven't arisen about the rate of wages, but rather in the method in which the discussion has been maintained. The best way to defeat an unreasonable demand is merely to cause it to be formulated.

"What is the weapon of the striker? It is public opinion. Compel him to state before the public itself the grievance, and if that grievance be not well founded in public opinion, if the enterprise disturbs public comfort, then talk about boycott and they rule against it. It may be a good weapon, or it may be a bad one, but certain it is it depends upon public opinion for its efficiency.

"These are my suggestions:

"Publicity for corporate mismanagement; prohibition under penalties for special favors; right of action against any corporation whose service is suspended, except an absolute defense proves that it was at all times ready to discuss with its employes questions at issue between them, by agencies of their selection.

"All men are engaged in civilized life in the great scheme of co-operation in which activity of every man's hands is of vital importance to all the rest.

"We are told today that the closer co-operation would bring around socialism. I have no fear of that word. If a greater development of man's mortality and genius brings him as far as he will work as well for the common good as he would do for his own, and if we have just the same impetus for industry as we have had, socialism would not frighten me; for, my friends, I believe we are all bound together by one common tie in a common industry, in one common partnership. Our patience, our vanities, our hopes, our ambitions, are but delusions which bind us to the car of human progress, making each one of us discharge some tribute which we owe to all humanity.

"If I were asked to define the economic effect of humanity, that which makes this civilization a Christian civilization, I should say it was a substitution of free labor for slavery. A change from slave labor to free labor has worked an extraordinary change throughout this world. The free laborer enjoys a fair share of prosperity which has been created by his toil.

"Thank heaven, we have turned away from the question of foreign wars and exterior boundaries to the internal conditions of domestic prosperity. I do not fear any question that arises from this prosperity. We must extend the principle of brotherhood co-operation into our industrial system, for it is that which underlies it. It is the origin of this industrial system built upon freedom enlarged; not merely a field of man in citizenship but his partnership in industry and then the height to which a man has already risen will be the point from which he can survey with confidence, with strength and determination, still greater heights that shall ennoble him."

A RAILROADER MISSING.

J. S. Doyle Disappears With Considerable Money.

Omaha, Sept. 16.—The contractors on the new Illinois Central railroad along the Iowa side of the river are investigating the mysterious disappearance of a foreman named J. S. Doyle, who came to Omaha Sunday with a large sum of money in his possession and has not been seen by any of his fellow workmen since.

Doyle has been the boss of a grading gang. Sunday night he drew his pay, amounting to a considerable sum, and went to Council Bluffs for a time. Accompanying him were several of the men with whom he worked, and after their money gave out they returned to the camp, leaving Doyle in Council Bluffs. Friends met the foreman on the streets and tried to persuade him to return to the camp, but he was under the influence of liquor and refused, saying he intended to come to Omaha and enjoy life as long as his money lasted. Afterwards he was seen boarding an Omaha car.

H. S. Doyle, of Honey Creek, was searching for Doyle yesterday and asked the police to aid him. The graders say Doyle was not in the habit of getting drunk and remaining away from work, and they believe he has met with foul play. The foreman has never failed to assume his duties on time before and as he is a favorite with his men they are worried over his disappearance.

TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA

Rebels Are Gaining Ground and Threaten to Overthrow the Andrade Government.

Important Town of Valencia Captured and the Capital Menaced—Cruiser Dispatched.

The Detroit Speeding to Laguayra to Protect Americans—Robber's Strange Act.

Washington, Sept. 16.—A serious condition of affairs prevails in Venezuela, according to the cable advices received by the state department from its agents in that country.

Consul Luther T. Ellsworth, stationed at Puerto Cabello, cabled to the department that the report was current that after a battle Gen. de Castro's forces had occupied Valencia in the province ow Carabodo, driving the government forces out.

This government has a consular agent at Valencia, and it is presumed that Mr. Ellsworth has called upon him for a report. Mr. Russell, the American charge d'affaires at Caracas, cabled the department in confirmation of the advices that President Andrade had gone to the front to assume personal command of the government forces in the field, and his dispatch indicated that a critical condition of affairs existed. He requested that the movement of the cruiser Detroit to La Guayra be expedited in order that American citizens and their interests might be adequately protected.

Valencia, which the insurgents are reported to have occupied, is connected by railroad with Caracas and its occupation shows that the insurgents are making progress toward the capital, with a view to its capture. Senor Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, is confident that under the command of the government forces the rebellion will be subdued.

The dispatch from Mr. Russell was referred to Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen. That official could take no action, however, in view of the fact that the cruiser Detroit is now on her way to La Guayra and was expected to have reached that point yesterday. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the Detroit had arrived at San Juan, but the officials have no information to confirm this report, and as the cruiser was ordered to proceed directly to the Venezuelan coast they do not credit it. Upon arrival at La Guayra, which is the seaport of Caracas, Commander Hemphill, commanding the cruiser, will co-operate with Mr. Russell to provide adequate protection for American interests.

Revolution Gains Headway.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 16.—Advices from La Guayra, the port of Caracas, capital of Venezuela, dated Tuesday, report that the Venezuelan revolution under the leadership of Gen. Cipriano Castro is assuming overwhelming proportions in spite of the wholesale imprisonment of political personages, known to be implicated or who are suspected of complicity in the movement against the government and who have been unable to reach the insurgents' lines.

The government has been endeavoring to prevent the news from reaching the ports, but it was understood at La Guayra that President Andrade would change the composition of his cabinet and proceed to take command of the government troops, which had sustained two severe defeats, losing quantities of munitions of war, camp equipments and prisoners, suggesting the desertion of the government troops and collusion upon the part of the government generals with the insurgent forces.

The populace of Caracas and La Guayra is apathetic, but the whole interior is reported to be rising behind the banner of the revolution.

Iowa at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The following fourth-class postmasters have been appointed:

Granite, Lion county, A. M. Parker, vice N. Spencer, resigned.

Washington Mills, Dubuque county, Anna Melloy, vice Mary Cook, resigned

Minterville, Wapello county, E. G. Allen, vice Alexander Johnson, resigned.

Iowans were granted pensions as follows:

Additional—James H. Smith, Clarion, $6 to $8.

Supplemental—Lewis Harris, Mineral Ridge, $8.

Increase—Samuel R. Little, Coin, $8 to $10; Charles Hanthorn, Sac City, $6 to $8; John M. Ryan, Eddyville, $14 to $17; Charles W. Lanphear, Monmouth, $6 to $10.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saved Mrs. Hayes From an Operation.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64,283]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Words cannot express my thanks to you for your kind advice to me in regard to my health, I had been running down in health for about seven years. I had doctored with good doctors and taken a great many patent medicines. My trouble began when my first child was born. I had a very hard time and after its birth would have severe flooding spells.

"After my second child I had very good health until last winter when I again became pregnant and suffered very much and miscarried. I came very near dying, and the doctor said I must have an operation, which frightened me very much, and concluded to write to you for your advice, and take your medicine. Was troubled with the whites, great pain in back and hips, sometimes when lying down or sitting was unable to get up. Would have such pain in groins could hardly walk.

"I can say I have never seen anything so wonderful as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. Your remedies have done wonders for me. Hoping that many of my suffering sisters may be led to take your medicine from reading this letter, I remain, sincerely yours, MRS. MARY HAYES, HARDINSBURG, KY."

Letters like the foregoing should convince everyone that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is certain help.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA.

J. P. WOODBURY, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. H. GERMANE, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.
CAPITAL, $100,000. SURPLUS, $25,000.
YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

The Hawkeye

We are Very Ambitious

To do a large Fall and Winter Business,

Our New Fall Stock will be an exposition of all the best ideas in dry goods.

The same goods that the large city retailers are showing may be had at the "Hawkeye" at less than city prices.

Our new stock will comprise the following lines of new goods:

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, GLOVES, CLOAKS, CAPES, FURS, READY MADE SKIRTS, SUITS, SHIRT WAISTS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS.

Have just received a full line of GOLF CAPES.

We carry a complete line in domestics—Calicos, Ginghams, Muslins, and sheetings.

Earnestly Soliciting Your Patronage we are Yours for Inspection.

Whitton & Whitehead,
PROPRIETORS.
35 WEST MAIN STREET, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

AREN'T YOU SORRY

That you didn't build before material advanced in price. The best you can do now is to buy of the "Old Reliable Yard" where you always get the best grades for the lowest market prices.

A. A. MOORE,
'PHONE 8. MARKET STREET.

No Advance in "Ruberoid" Roofing.

OUR AUTHORITY FOR IT!
DO WE HANDLE LOWER VEIN COAL?
READ.

OFFICE OF
W. D. JOHNSON & CO. COAL CO.
H. H. CANFIELD, MANAGER.

Boonsboro, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1898.

John Englert, Marshalltown, Iowa:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of this date, we will say that for us to claim that we have the best coal, will have but little weight unless the consumer has tried it, Every operator in Boone thinks he has the best coal, but when we say, without contradiction, that we are operating the oldest mine in Boone county, the "Old Reliable Logan & Canfield Mine," our lower vein coal needs no further endorsement. We hereby appoint you as agent to sell our coal in Marshalltown, Iowa.

Very respectfully,
W. D. JOHNSON & CO. COAL CO.
T. N. CANFIELD, SEC'Y.

BRIDGES,
BOILERS,
STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL.
STANDARD SIZES
BEAMS,
CHANNELS
AND ANGLES IN STOCK

A. E. SHORTHILL CO.,
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.
Correspondence Cheerfully Answered.

BICYCLES REPAIRED A fully equipped machine shop under Shetler's harness shop.
A. L. FRAZIER MACHINIST
MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. NO. 11 WEST MAIN. TELEPHONE 287