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REPLIES TO ALTGELD

Henry Watterson Devotes an Editorial in Reply to Views of Altgeld.

Differs from the Ex-Governor in His Ideas of the Chicago Platform.

Row in the Massachusetts Democratic Convention—Reece Nominated at Omaha.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 22.—Henry Watterson says editorially in the Courier-Journal today: "In his speech at Cooper Institute the other night Governor Altgeld assured his audience that the 'New Declaration of Independence' was the Chicago platform of 1896. He said that for thirty years after the war democracy stood for practically the same thing that the republican party stood for, that it had become a mere convenience of political and commercial manipulators, and that during these thirty dark years it held out no inspiration, it pointed out no great principle, it espoused no great cause, it made no heroic fight for anything."

"The leaders being in a state of singular diversity just now a poor layman has the chance to speak up in meeting without violating the rules, the more particularly, as in our case, if he be not a care a cent whom he pleases or displeases."

"For thirty years, that is from 1866 to 1896, the democratic party, according to its self-constituted Moses from Rotterdam, or at least from Don't-give-er-him, was a cowardly craven, playing second fiddle to the republicans."

"We had been of a different impression. Somehow, we had got into our head that the democratic party, under the lead of Seymour and Tilden in the general field of national politics, and that of Thurman and Bayard and Hendricks and Beck and Pendleton and Voorhees and Randall and Lamar and Kerr and Gordon and Hill and McDonald, in congress, had made a fairly good fight against the radical scheme of reconstruction by which the constitution was to be brushed aside and a centralized despotism to be set up in room of the old free union of the states."

"Again, we had the fancy, or conceit, or what you will, that the party, with Carlisle at its head, and such men as Bayard, A. Wells and Frank Hurd and William H. Morrison and Randolph Tucker and Roger Q. Mills, had rung a clear note and struck a brave blow at monopoly through their fight in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and, although the fruits of their labor were lost to us by the broken promises of the Cleveland administration, criticism comes with poor grace from a person who, like Governor Altgeld, helped to set aside the principle of tariff reform in order that a bargain might be struck with an organized body of free silver protectionists and speculators. But since the ex-governor tells us that Bayard was a fraud and Thurman was a thief, that our own Beck sleeps in a dishonored grave, and that Tilden, Lamar and Hendricks lived in vain, we must accept the new gospel or else be ruled as not better than one of the wickedest in it is not so?"

"The Courier-Journal can not accept Governor Altgeld's new declaration of independence just yet. We don't have to. We have the right between national conventions to plead for whatever changes of the party platform and policy we think best."

"We plead for old-time democracy against Altgeld and Altgeldism."

"The ex-governor is a half-splitting German socialist of real ability and undoubted plainness of speech. As a fellow-bowler we respect him. But we can not accept his view."

"We think the fight against the force bill and kindred abominations was brave and wise; that the fight for a sound and stable currency, the public credit, and the nation's honor was brave and wise; that the fight for a just system of taxation embodied in a demand for a revenue tariff was brave and wise."

"Each of those battles called forth a debt of honest inspiration. Each brought to the front its representative men and good democrats."

"Believing these things, we still continue to fight on the general lines of principle and policy they marked out as far as they bear any relation to contemporary affairs."

ROW IN CONVENTION.

Police called in to Quell Trouble Among Massachusetts Democrats.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 22.—There was hardly a moment at the annual convention of the state democracy in Mechanics Hall yesterday, after the speeches of the temporary and permanent officers were concluded, when there was quiet and harmony. At times entire delegations were upon their feet, the members standing on chairs or tables, shouting in the heat of passion some denunciatory remarks at the chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform. The climax came when, at the request of the chairman, the captain of the police force appeared upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John E. Fitzgerald, in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform had he not subsided and allowed Chairman McNary to address and calm the excited assemblage.

The cause of the tumult, which raged for nearly three hours, was the question before the body accepting the action of the state committee in presenting a list of delegates to the national convention. It was claimed by those who opposed the idea that it was against all precedent and robbed the various districts of their constitutional rights. The final result of all the confusion and discord was the overwhelming passage of every motion and report that was made by the state committee and the election of national convention delegates.

George Fred Williams presented the report of the committee on platform, which was unanimously adopted. The platform declares that the Chicago platform of 1896, like the declaration of independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of the democratic government. The financial plank of that instrument is particularly reiterated and the financial ills of the five years prior to 1897 are ascribed to a

contracted currency for which republican financial legislation had provided no form of relief.

"The farmers of the west and south," the platform says, "being compelled to sell their products in the world's markets in competition with silver using countries, are condemned to low prices for what they sell, while the rising scale of prices at home due partly to the increased volume of money and more to the intervention of the trusts, results in the exaction from them of higher prices for all they have to buy."

The republican party is accused of planning "to surrender to the banks the governmental function of issuing paper money and controlling its volume."

"Today," says the platform, "our trust magnates are our bankers. They hold the bank stock, they sit on the boards of directors, they select the officials and they will apply to their command the money of the nation in the same merciless and extortionate methods which they used in turning to their own profit their present monopolies."

The war in the Philippines is characterized as "criminal aggression, wanton, needless and wasteful, and impetuously and corruptly prosecuted. It is demanded that to the Filipinos as to the Cubans shall be said today that they are and of right ought to be free and independent." "Such a declaration," it is added, "coupled with the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign power would speedily restore order, purge our national honor of the stain upon it by injustice and bad faith and advance the American trade in the far east."

The platform alleges that "in the reiterated demands for more and more troops and subsidies the Tagalos may be detected the purpose to have ultimately more soldiers to employ at home," making it possible for monopolistic corporations "to secure the aid of armed forces, both state and federal, to overcome their workings in time of labor dissensions."

The platform then denounces the conduct of the military authorities in the Coeur D'Alene coal district of Idaho. The proposal to lease the Boston & Albany railroad to the New York Central is condemned and the legislature is asked to refuse its consent.

The platform favors direct legislation, the initiative and referendum, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight hour work day. The abolition of the law granting a lifetime to members of the judiciary and the public ownership of street railways, water works and other municipal business enterprises.

The platform concludes with pledging the loyalty of the Massachusetts democracy to William J. Bryan.

REESE NAMED FOR JUDGE.

Nebraska Republican Convention a Harsh and Open Gathering.

Omaha, Sept. 22.—The republican state convention yesterday was one of the most harmonious gatherings ever held by the party in this state. M. B. Reese, of Lincoln, was nominated for supreme judge on the first ballot, and E. G. McGillon, of Omaha, and William B. Ely, of Ames, were each nominated for regents of the state university on the first ballot.

Senator Thurston and several others made speeches, but the one which set the delegates and spectators wild was that of Chapman Malley, of the First Nebraska. His opening sentence started a pandemonium of cheering. He said he had never voted a republican ticket in his life, but he intended this fall to uphold the hands of the administration in the Philippines.

The committee on resolutions reported, and the resolutions were promptly adopted. After touching upon state affairs and matters, the planks on money, national policy and trusts were as follows:

On the question of foreign policy the platform states: "We heartily endorse the wise, conservative and patriotic administration of President McKinley and congratulate the president upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we respect his judgment and confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future."

"While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippines, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our nation by the victory of our navy and the matchless valor of our arms resulting in the treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the president the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory acquired thereby and so long as there is no pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our president in affording protection, tranquility and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation."

After paying a glowing tribute to the valor of the First Nebraska volunteers in the Philippines, the platform deals with the money question as follows: "We adhere unflinchingly to the gold standard and we are liberally opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834 and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world."

and national as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses."

A liberal pension policy is recommended and the loyalty of the sound money democrats commended. After the convention adjourned the new state central committee met and organized by electing E. J. Hainer, of Lincoln, chairman.

HOON WAS A FORGER.

Washington, Sept. 22.—A dispatch was received at the war department regarding Private Lawrence F. Hoon, of the Ninth infantry, who was the subject of a letter from Governor Altgeld to President McKinley protesting against the sentence of the court martial at Manila. Gen. Otis says the petition presented by Hoon had the names of several members of his company forged to it and it was for this crime he was convicted.

The following is the dispatch of Gen. Otis, giving a statement of the Hoon trial: Manila, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: Private Hoon, Company K, Fourth infantry, sentenced by court martial, sitting at Imus, to dishonorably discharge for desertion in Manila prison for one year. Sentence approved by Gen. Lawton and being executed. April 17 Hoon sent direct to me a paper purporting to be a petition asking for a commission. Paper referred to commanding officer, Fourth infantry, United States Army, Manila, in charge of violation of sixty-second article of war under which specification laid as follows:

"In that Private Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth infantry, did write and send to Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. V., military governor, Manila, in Manila, a paper purporting to be a petition in words and figures as follows: Camp La Loma, April 17, 1899.—General Otis—Honored Sir: We, the undersigned, do hereby, in behalf of the company, present to you for promotion under presidential appointment Private Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth infantry, for integrity and bravery and good moral character. He is unsurpassed in the Fourth regiment. He has a college education and senatorial ancestors, his grandfather, Judge William Lawrence, ex-comptroller of the United States treasury. Private Hoon left his regiment in the trenches and joined the Twenty-second regiment, Company F, because it was at the front. He left without gun or belt and stood in the lines until a man fell. He took his outfit and fought with valor. He was in the trenches with Sgt. Trotter, Company F, of the Twenty-second, and returned to his company. He has been to the front in all the skirmishes of K company and has seen three times more service in the Philippines than any man in the regiment. Hoping you will allow him the promotion he craves, we submit the petition, Yours,

SERGEANT J. MOORE, CORP. MARK BALDWIN, CORP. BANNON, CORP. CHANDLER, PRIVATE H. COSH, PRIVATE C. DEAL.

We could secure the signatures of the entire company, but consider this sufficient and thus avoid publicity. Yours truly, SERGEANT J. MOORE, COMPANY K, FOURTH INFANTRY.

Knowing that he, the said Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth infantry, had feloniously and maliciously written the names of Sgt. J. Moore, Corp. Mark Baldwin, Corp. Bannon, Corp. Chandler, Privates H. Cosh and C. Deal to the petition, with the intention of deceiving the said Gen. Otis and thereby trying to secure (Otis) aid in obtaining a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army. This in camp at La Loma church, near Manila, on the 17th day of April, 1899, proceedings of trial forwarded to Washington August 17. OTIS.

TO TRAVEL IN SPLENDOR.

President Diaz's Government Votes Handsomely for His Traveling Expenses.

City of Mexico, Sept. 22.—President Diaz will make his trip to Chicago in palatial style. Besides having been granted twenty days' leave of absence in order that he may attend Chicago's festival he has been awarded \$100,000 out of the national treasury to meet expenses incident to the journey.

Friendship to the United States is strikingly shown in this action, following so closely upon the unanimous voting of leave of absence. Wednesday the representatives passed the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the trip. It was hurried over to the senate and was approved as quickly. There was not a word of dissent in either branch of the national assembly.

When it is figured that President Diaz is thus authorized to make expenditures at the rate of \$5,000 a day some slight idea of the splendor in which he is to travel may be gained.

Must Reduce Phone Rates.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 22.—The supreme court yesterday dismissed the complaint and petition of the Nebraska Telephone Company, which sought to restrain the state board of transportation from ordering a reduction in telephone rates. The legislature of 1897 gave the board of transportation control over express, telephone and telegraph companies, and John P. Yieser of Omaha, through the state board, began proceedings looking to a radical reduction in telephone rates. The company secured an injunction in the district court of this county, but on the hearing Judge Cornish dissolved the injunction.

An appeal was taken and the supreme court sustained the lower court. The supreme court does not pass on the constitutionality of the act in so many words, but the opinion is construed as upholding it, and the decision will be the basis for many minor suits.

Plumbers' Trust Sued.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22.—A novel defense is set up by the managers of the Moorish Palace in a case in which they are sued by J. J. Hanighen, plumbing contractor. The case was heard by Justice Foster and is a suit over a disputed account.

Attorney Strickler, for the defendants, resisted the attempt to collect a bill on the grounds that the master plumbers' association as a trust, and according to the statute passed in 1897 its members cannot collect money due them, such being the provision of that statute.

The reply of the plaintiff to this is that the association is not a trust, but a trade union, and that if it is a trust the statute is unconstitutional.

DISOWNS CUBAN BONDS

Action of Spain in Repudiating Interest on Bonds Causes Considerable Interest.

Will Not Affect the United States—Spain Must Settle Own Debts.

Money Was Used for Purpose of Making War on the Insurgents.

New York, Sept. 22.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: The decision by the Spanish cabinet that the interest of the Cuban bonds must be paid by the Cuban government is a virtual announcement that Spain will not pay the interest and that the bonds are valueless. Involved in this announcement is the condition that there may be an attempt to entangle congress in a discussion of the responsibilities of the United States government for the interest during the American occupation of the island.

The action of the Spanish government was referred to the state department, from which the following authoritative statement was obtained: "The United States commissioners at Paris never at any time or in any degree agreed that the United States should be responsible for Spain's Cuban debt. There never was any understanding that any other party should be responsible for that debt than Spain herself. The reason the United States did not assume the debt, or any part of it, was that the debt was incurred almost wholly by Spain to crush the several insurrections. The United States might have assumed to pay this debt if the funds named had been expended in internal improvements in Cuba. This government, as is well known, consented to pay to Spain twenty millions in the case of the Philippine islands, solely on the ground that approximately that amount had been expended by Spain in improvements. The United States has assumed no obligations for, and has no interest whatever in, the declarations of the Spanish cabinet on debts of Spain or how they shall be paid. The present declaration looks like a repudiation of the debt, principal and interest."

The state department argues that when Spain relinquished her sovereignty in Cuba she relieved that island of debts contracted to keep her in bondage. This construction, it is held, is affirmed in the notes which passed between the two disputing commissions when the treaty was under discussion in Paris.

Benjamin W. Schwab Killed.

New York, Sept. 22.—Benjamin William Schwab, 32 years old, a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd line of steamships, while riding on horseback in Van Cortlandt Park, yesterday, was killed. Mr. Schwab had entered the park and was riding along the bridge path leading to the parade ground. There the horse became frightened and dashed across the ground. At one side of the shrubbery stands an old tree, which, it is said, was planted by the Van Cortlandt family.

As the horse dashed past it one of the projecting branches of the tree, which had come in contact with both horse and rider. Mr. Schwab was thrown from the horse, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone and concussion of the brain.

Metallurgy.

His will was of iron, he stoutly declared, but his wife merely smiled and was not at all scared. For his will could be bent with facility great; her "won't" was a furnace that melted it straight. —New York Journal.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA. J. F. WOODRUFF, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. H. GERRARD, Asst. Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$25,000. YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

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Did you ever see a Snow Storm in Summer? We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm. No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will Ayer's Hair Vigor melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this; it prevents their formation. It has still other properties; it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every case. And it does even more; it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair. We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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