Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

H. SINGER,

HAS MOVED HIS

FUR STORE

From 108 East Main to

206 East Main St.

Now is the time to have your furs changed to the new styles.

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

Its of Interest to Home Readers Because It Has Reference to Marshalltown People.

It's astonishing how good news will spread. From every ward and street people are heard talking about the workings of the little conqueror. Merit and honorable methods receive their just reward. So many cases are cropping up that it is next to impossible to investigate them all, but a few are taken in hand and given publicity for the benefit of the reader. A representative of Doan's Kidney Pills obtained the following statement of facts in a personal interview. They are true in every particular and no stronger evidence can be obtained than home endorsement.

Mr. R. H. Deacon, of 403 North Third street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills did me a world of good. I, in common with most men who are on their feet all day, felt the need of a medicine to relieve backache. I had a good deal of pain through my kidneys, commonly called backache. The secretions from those organs were excessive. Knowing the danger of neglect of kidney difficulties I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at McBride & Will's store. Their use soon relieved the pains in my back, the kidney secretions became normal and in a short time I was cured. It is now some months since, and I have had no return of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Coal Tar

FOR SALE!

MARSHALLTOWN

Light, Power & Ry. Co.

Office 326 South Third Avenue. Telephone 146.

GAS RANGES.

Miss E. L. and A. H. Bethke, Cancer Specialist,

OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Has moved to 207 West Main 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.

W. H. DRAPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Room 9 City Bank Building.

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 24, 9 East Main, or o rder by postal card.

W. L. READ.

IOWA NEWSPAPERS.

WISE PRECAUTION.

[Rockwell Phonograph.]

Our town council should see to it that some competent person is employed to make a careful inspection of all chimney flues and stovepipe connections within the business portion of town, as stoves are about to be put up for winter use. And this in accordance with the old adage than an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

OATS COMING DOWN.

[Grundy Republican.]

At about 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon the grain storage house of Gier & Belz at Conrad burst, letting out about 30,000 bushels of oats. The collapse was rather gradual and was not unexpected early in the morning, although nobody thought of its happening so soon. The Northwestern answered a special call and now have plenty of empty cars in the yards, so that by dint of working night and day Messrs. Gier & Belz will not suffer a great loss of grain.

A BIBLE TRUST.

[Newton Journal.]

And now comes a "bible trust," and one of those interested says it will include all the principal bible publishers in England and America and that it is probable that the prices of the bibles will be doubled. Of course under democratic reasoning this trust is the outgrowth of "the protective tariff" or "the crime of '73." It will also be remembered in this connection that there is no tariff on bibles and that "the crime of '73" has about as much to do with it as the moon has on the price of horses.

BUYING UP SCHOOLS.

[Washington Press.]

Rockefeller seems to want to buy another university—Brown—offering a quarter million of a two million endowment. That's greasing the old thing quite slushily. He greases 'em before swallowing 'em a la anaconda, and then he wants 'em to teach his political economy. There seems to be no doubt he bounced Bemis out of the Chicago Standard Oil University for opinion's sake. In a late Independent Bemis tells where that sort of thing has been practiced in many schools. Well, if a man buys a school, why shouldn't he dictate its teachings? Doesn't he own it? Isn't it like real estate, a fast horse, a yacht that he also owns? Go to.

HUNTING TRUSTS IN IOWA.

[Waterloo Reporter.]

The Des Moines correspondent of the Marshalltown Times-Republican is on a trust hunt in Iowa. He digs up an octopus nearly every day. The first was a paper mill trust, in which the Waterloo institution was paraded as an evidence of the injury which a trust inflicts to communities. The next day the lumber trust was ventilated, and the maneuvers by which the trust divides territory and patronage and fixes prices was dilated upon. If the explorations continue throughout the whole gamut of business enterprises Iowa will soon be pictured in cartoons as a land where the festive octopus rears more legs than a centipede.

DEPOT GROUNDS LOCATED.

[Algona Upper Des Moines.]

Railway Commissioners Palmer and Mowry, with Secretary Lewis were in Algona yesterday, and gave their official permit to the Iowa Central to condemn the row of blocks the road crosses in reaching Diagonal street. The law provides that when a railway company asks for more than the usual 100 feet of right-of-way the commissioners must pass on the request. Commissioner Dawson was ill at home and unable to be present. George C. Call and E. V. Swetting took the commissioners out in carriages to look over the depot site, and also drove them about town. They expressed themselves in terms of unqualified admiration of Algona.

A GREAT CLUB FEAST.

[Mason City Times-Herald.]

The Cannibal Club is a new organization with Tod Ransom occupying all the offices from president to page. Well, Tod went out hunting the other day and came home with the story that he had bagged one of the finest jack rabbits the prairie affords. Of course the club members were invited to join in the feast. The jack was splendidly cooked, rolled in crushed crackers and eggs and fit for the queen of our street fair. But it was noticed that Tod was not filling his plate and he excused himself on the plea that rabbit was not his dish. The boys just feasted—would eat and then rest and eat again. After they had gorged themselves till the buttons began to fly Tod out with his joke. He had been out in the suburbs of the city and a good old lady prevailed upon him to dispatch an ugly old Thomas H. Cat which annoyed her and upon this carcass the boys feasted. If you want to know what they did with Tod just ask Jack Mulgrew, Will Stebbins, Will West or George Loomis. For further particulars see small bills.

IOWA NEWS ITEMS

NEWTON—The public schools of Newton opened last week with an enrollment of 705—a slight increase over previous enrollments.

DES MOINES—The Murphy temperance meetings in the large tent, one block north of the auditoriuin on Fourth street, are increasing in interest.

STORY CITY—The Messenger reports that Story City is to have a well equipped hospital, which will be equipped and managed by a local physician.

IOWA CITY—The veterans of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa regiments are present in large numbers attending the reunion.

SHENANDOAH—The farmers are still discussing the size of the corn crop. Most of them think the dry weather damaged the corn to considerable extent.

FAIRFIELD—The fall term of Parsons College apened Tuesday with an enrollment of 115, about fifty of whom are new students. An unusually large percentage of students enrolled is from outside Jefferson county.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—An employe of the Pintsch Gas Company met with a peculiarly painful accident Monday while supplying one of the outgoing trains. His finger was caught in one of the boxes which holds the gas, and as the train started up he could not extricate his hand. He called for help, but the noise of the moving train drowned his voice. Danger of being dragged to death stared the man in the face, and he tore his hand loose, leaving the first joint of the middle finger in the box.

ALGONA—The steel rail supply on the Iowa Central has given out and work this side of St. Benedict is at a standstill for a couple of weeks. The steel gang were put to work with shovels and their wages cut from $175 to $1.50 a day and thirty-one of them quit work.

NEVADA—Workmen are busily engaged this week placing the boiler for the new heating plant of the court house. The boiler is of the sectional type and one of the best improved. The heating plant when completed promises to be what the county buildings have long needed.

CARROLL—Thomas Hartung, of Washington township was in the city last Saturday and informed the Herald that he had sold his farm out there to Henry Grau for the handsome price of $50 per acre. He bought it but a few years ago at what was then a good price, $38 an acre.

FORT MADISON—The Mississippi river is again reaching an extremely low stage of water, making it very hazardous for the larger craft to navigate and causing the Diamond Jo boats to go out of the through trade. Their business has been better this season than for a number of years before.

SIOUX CITY—The first killing frost of the season occurred here Tuesday night. It comes too late to cause any damage except to late garden truck on which the loss will be slight. There was a frost that night all over this section, though nowhere so heavy as in Sioux City and its immediate vicinity.

DAVENPORT—The Old Settlers held their reunion on the 20th with a large attendance. The reading of the list of dead showed that sixteen pioneers had departed during the year. The subject of a monument to be erected to the memory of the Scott county pioneers came up for discussion again and was referred to a committee consisting of J. M. Eldridge, chairman, and the vice president of the society.

CLINTON—The Herald reports that workmen are engaged in remodeling the Baell spring and mattress factory. A drying kiln is being constructed and a furnace is being built, besides other improvements. The factory at Eldora will be shut down Saturday and the work of removing the machinery to this city will commence at once. It is expected that work will begin here in about two weeks.

FORT DODGE—It is understood that nothing will be done toward the erection of the new library building until next spring. The reason for this lies partly in the high prices now being received for material and labor and also partly for other reasons. * * * Twelve hundred dollars was the sum recently paid by the Christian Scientists of the city for the Humphrey property on Twelfth street. The organization proposes to erect an elegant church in the near future, probably next summer.

GRUNDY CENTER—Republican: The Grundy people who attended the Hardin county fair last week were disappointed. They say the exhibition of animals and farm products was not large and the races were poor. A large crowd was in attendance. The gate receipts amounted to $5,942.30. * * * Last Friday Paul Suttman found a pocket book containing a draft for $112. When the little fellow discovered that the pocket book and contents belonged to Miss Marble he lost no time in returning the property to her.

WATERLOO—The B., C. R. & N. has effected settlements for nearly all claims made against the company on account of the terrible wreck which occurred near here on the night of May 28 last. Altogether ninety-three claims were made against the company, and adjustment has been made satisfactorily in all but six. Three suits are pending in court and three other claims have not been adjusted. Efforts are being continued in that direction, however, and representatives of the company in whose hands the business is placed say their instructions are to effect settlements if possible.

OTTUMWA—Joseph Dain and Architect D. C. Mitchell are expected in the city either the latter part of this week or the first of next and very soon thereafter the erection of the buildings of the new Dain plant in this city will be begun. The plant at present will consist of five b uildings, will occupy an area of over two acres, and have a floor space of 70,000 square feet. All of the buildings will be one story high, except the office building, which will be two stories. They will be constructed of brick. One of them will be 350 feet long and sixty-eight feet wide, and the office will be fifty feet square.

KEOKUK—Tuesday night about 9 o'clock there landed at the foot of Main street the two finest and best built boats that ever poked their noses ashore on the Keokuk levee. They are the Sachem and the Choctaw, built by the Iowa Iron Works for the government to use as tenders on the lower river. Each boat is 195 feet six inches long on the fantails and from the bow to the aft of the big wheel buckets measured 199 feet and four inches. The beam is thirty-seven feet eight inches, the steel hull is six feet from keel to deck. Everything except the upper works is steel—frame, plates, deck, driving beams, steam stearing gear and what not.

OSKALOOSA—A meeting of citizens was called in the court room Tuesday evening to consider the proposition of having the Acme Manufacturing Company, now located at Bussey, Ia., removed to this city. This factory will employ at least fifty hands and will increase its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000. The proposition is for them to occupy the five rooms at the power house and the city to donate them ten acres of land and $500 cash to put the building in order. Mr. McNeill has given the board an option on ten acres for $3,000 which would mean that $3,500 would have to be raised. The citizens' meeting endorsed the action of the board of trade and authorized it to sign a contract to secure the establishment.

"I suffered with piles eleven years before using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; now my health is fully restored—I feel like a new born man"—Conrad Stange, Pierz, Minn. A soothing, healing preparation of standard merit; beware of worthless counterfeits. For sale by F. B. Wiley, postoffice druggist, and G. P. Powers.

A man's idea of martyrdom is to get his own breakfast before the rest of the family are up.—Bangor News.

Better sleep can be obtained with a ow than with a high pillow.

STANDARDS OF TIME.

THE DAY BEGINS AT SUNSET IN MOHAMMEDAN COUNTRIES.

Any Sort of Time Is Kept In China, While In Africa They Keep Very Good Time—Some Countries Use Two Standards of Time.

The ordinary method of reckoning time in Mohammedan countries is from sunset to sunset. Twelve o'clock is at sunset, and this is the beginning of the day. Two periods of 12 hours then pass till the next sunset, whereupon everybody sets his watch, if he has one, backward or forward, according to the season. Of course accurate time is impossible under such a system. The telegraphs and railroads in Syria, for example, keep anything but exact time, though it might be procured from the observatory at Beirut, which issues its mean time. In Teheran, Persia, a midday gun is fired by the time shown on a dial and this in spite of the fact that the correct local mean time might be procured at the telegraph office, which is regulated daily by a time signal from Greenwich, and is the time standard for all the telegraphic business. But the merchants and the street car company keep gun time, and the railroad trains do not seem to require a time table at all, as they seldom start until full or required to start by a government order.

There are out of the way parts of the world that keep very good time, because their clocks are regulated by telegraph from Greenwich, and then the Greenwich mean time is reduced to local time, according to the longitude differences. Thus at Lagos and the gold coast, West Africa, the local time is checked daily by telegraph from Greenwich and transmitted to all telegraph offices in the colonies. The time at Acera is only 46 seconds slower than that at Greenwich and is the time used throughout the gold coast.

Most any sort of time is kept in China. As a rule the Chinese use an apparent sun time, obtained from sun dials. The foreigners at the ports on the coast use an approximate local time calculated from the Shanghai time, supplied by the telegraph companies. In the great city of Tien-tsin, with 1,000,000 inhabitants, the time is determined by the municipal chronometer, which is the town hall clock. It is supposed to be regulated every Saturday, when the community may set their watches, but it has been known to be in error at least three minutes.

In India the standard of time for the whole of the peninsula is the mean time of the Madras observatory, and this time is used on through lines of railroad and in recording the time of sending telegrams to foreign countries. Local time is, however, used in most towns and villages, and it is announced by clocks striking, gongs, bells and guns, the signals being given from churches, treasury buildings, forts and telegraph offices. The local clocks are set daily by the time telegraphed from Madras, and each telegraph office has a closely printed table, filling about 50 pages, giving the difference between Madras and local time for all the government telegraph offices in India.

Not a few countries constantly use two standards of time. This is not troublesome at all when we consider that, before the adoption of the hour zones, the railroads across our own continent employed about 70 standards of time in making up their time tables. Railroads and telegraphs throughout Spain use Madrid time, but for all other purposes the local time is determined by the meridian of each locality. Throughout Russia St. Petersburg time is used for telegraphic purposes, and each place has its own local time besides. In Portugal the country towns keep their local time very roughly, but Lisbon and the railroad and telegraph service have the time of the Tapada Royal observatory. There is considerable confusion in the Netherlands, and if one's watch does not agree with the town clocks as he travels through the land it doesn't follow that he has a poor timekeeper. In the railroad stations, telegraph and postoffices the exact time of the Greenwich observatory will be found. In many towns Amsterdam time is in use, and it is about 20 minutes faster than reliable clocks in many other towns that use Greenwich time, and still other towns use their own local time, so the Netherlands do not lack for variety in time standards.

Every place in Newfoundland uses St. John's time for all purposes, excepting Heart's Content, which has special privileges as a cable station. For local purposes this little town employs local time. Every day it receives a signal from London giving the Greenwich time, and as the difference in time between the two points is 3 hours, 33 minutes and 33 seconds it is only necessary to keep the local clocks that much slow on Greenwich time to have the exact local time. But in the cable office all foreign business is transmitted with Greenwich time.

In Great Britain Greenwich mean time is the standard and is used for all purposes nearly everywhere. Among the few exceptions is the city of Canterbury, which uses a time about four minutes fast on Greenwich, and clocks at a few railroad stations are kept one or two minutes fast. Ireland uses the time of Dublin, and so all the clocks in the island are 25 minutes and 22 seconds slow on Greenwich time.

The official time throughout Argentina is that of the city of Cordova, which is telegraphed every day to control the timepieces in the various cities. It is used everywhere in the railroad and telegraph offices, but many citizens in the provinces prefer to use local time of doubtful accuracy. The people of the Hawaiian Islands try to keep their timepieces 10 hours and 30 minutes slower than those of Greenwich and call this standard time. At Belize, British Honduras, the clock over the courthouse, which furnishes the time for the town, is usually regulated by the time kept by the ships in the harbor.

We have plenty of time variety in our own country. For example, any town that happens to be on the dividing line between two of the hour time zones will have its own time, and, in addition, at the railroad station there will be two times, differing by an hour, one for the west and the other for the east bound trains.—Washington Times.

TWO WOMEN IN A DUEL.

A Gown and a Tongue Were the Weapons Used.

She was the daintiest, sweetest, most flowerlike little creature, with a ruffly, fluffy rose pink frock and a Greenaway hat. Her eyes made you ashamed of yourself for being so old and guileful and worldly wise, and her face was as innocent as a morning glory, but she was only a whited sepulcher or, worse still, a pink tinted sepulcher, for this is what she said:

"You know," she began, "that Carl used to be engaged to her before he knew me, and when she heard he was married she sent me the horridest note of congratulation—fancy!—that you ever read. Well, she's a widow now, and I know she came to Washington just to see Carl, but my! I was nice to her, not hateful and polite, but just really civil, you know. I invited her up to dinner. When she came, she had her glad rags on to beat the band. You could see her dress must have cost a dray load of plunks, and she'd been to a hair dresser for hours and hours getting her hair done.

"'Oh, dear!' she said, 'I hurried off so that I didn't have time to half do my hair. Does it look all right?'

"'Oh, just take this brush and touch it up at the side a little, and it'll do!' I said. 'There's nobody here but Carl, you know.'

"She smiled at me as if she'd like to run me through a sausage mill.

"'Oh, thank you!' she said. 'And will you put a pin there in my collar, please?'

"That was so I could take a good look at the dress and drop dead, you know.

"'Thank you again,' she said. 'I just loathe this frock, anyway.'

"'Why, I can't see why,' I said. 'I think it's perfectly sweet. Carl has told me so often about how clever you always were with your needle.'

"Glad rags! Well, they looked like the second plume on a hearse before I got through with her, that's all."

And with the smile of an angel on her flowerlike face she said goodby.—Washington Post.

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

But It Caused an Uproar In Nine Rooms In the Hotel.

"The other evening just before we changed watch," said the clerk at one of the hotels, "a fat drummer came up and began figuring out his expense account for the day. He took the first piece of paper he could lay his hands on and didn't notice that it was the blank we use for keeping memoranda of morning calls. The blank is arranged in columns, headed by figures representing the hours and half hours, and he began his penciling in the 3:30 row.

"First he jotted down $1.50 for buggy hire, then 15 cents for stamps, 35 cents for car fare, $1.60 for express package, $1.10 for telegrams, 50 cents for a trunk strap, 5 cents for a paper and 25 cents for messenger service. Down at the bottom, as an afterthought, he put 40 and wrote 'beer' after it, thinking to work it in somehow, I suppose.

"Well, at 3:30 o'clock next morning there was trouble and plenty of it. The night clerk supposed, of course, that the calls had been left in the ordinary way, and, while he was a little surprised at so many people wanting to get up at such an unearthly hour, he told the boys to wake Nos. 150, 15, 35, 160, 110, 50, 5 and 25 and carry a quart bottle of beer to 40. They had a terrible time getting the people up, and everybody was as mad as blazes, particularly the fat drummer himself, who happened to be in 110 and swore he was going right down and lick the clerk.

"About that time the boy with the beer got to 40. There was a preacher from north Georgia in the room, and he called out to know what was wanted. 'I've brought you the beer you ordered,' hollers the kid, and the preacher nearly had a fit. 'Merciful heavens!' he said. 'This will ruin me for life! I will go down immediately and see the proprietor!'

"He and the fat drummer struck the office together. The drummer wanted gore, but when he saw the call list he turned pale around the gills and sneaked back up stairs. It took nearly an hour to get the minister cooled off, and when the facts leaked out next day several people began looking for the fat drummer with clubs. He lay low, but he bought a new memoranda book on purpose to figure up his cash."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A QUEER INDUSTRY.

Oyster and Clam Shells Do Not Go to Waste.

A singular and but little known industry is carried on in New York city in the sale of oyster and clam shells. The dealers in this commodity pursue their calling in so unostentatious a way that it attracts no attention. From the eating houses where oysters and clams are consumed the year round the shells are collected by persons who either carry on that business for themselves or are in the employ of the wholesale dealers. It seems incredible how large an area of ground can be covered many feet deep with the conglomerate of shells and foreign matter that is unavoidably collected with it and apparently amalgamates without destroying the characteristics of the harder material.

Seeing a number of carts loaded with shells moving toward the same point would induce the supposition that more reclaimed land was being filled in with material that would exclude the possibility of such land ever being used as a market garden, or it might be taken for granted that another dump heap was allowed in some of the still unoccupied upper west side lots. But if curiosity should lead to investigation it would be found that the carts were bound for a big yard at Fifty-fourth street and the North river, where they deposited their loads.

Every autumn the yard is so filled up that a considerable hill of shell is formed. This being excavated from the bottom as loads are again carried away leaves the mass with the appearance of having been geologically formed and offers a curious sight to the uninitiated. How the shells are used is one of the most astonishing things to those ignorant of the value of the material for anything except filling in streets and making beach drives, such as that one famous in the history of Savannah. But this shell suffers a curious change. It is sold to the gasworks and is used as a purifier.—New York Tribune.

Where Hastings and Stone Met.

Some time around 1880 two men sat in the smoking car of a train bound from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. They were both big, stout men. It was nighttime, they were alone, and the desire for conversation seemed to strike each of them at the same time, for they arose simultaneously.

"I was about to remark," said the other, "that my name is Stone, and I come from Alleghany."

"And I was about to remark," said the other, "that my name is Hastings, and that I hail from Center."

Soon after that Stone became United States district attorney for western Pennsylvania and Hastings became adjutant general of the state. Then, later still, they became governor—that is, one at a time.

Blackmail.

"I seen yer buy the apple, Susy Roach, and if yer don't gimme 'alf I'll rub against yer and yer'll catch the measles."—Tit-Bits.

A Turn Over.

"Why so angry?" said the button.
"Why do you fret and frown?"
"I can't help it," replied the collar;
"My owner's turned me down."
—Chicago News.

CURTAIN RAISERS.

N. C. Goodwin's season at the Duke of York's theater, London, has been resumed.

Sir Henry Irving received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Glasgow.

"The Belle of New York" has celebrated its five hundredth performance at the Shaftesbury theatre, London.

There is in contemplation a burlesque on "Hamlet" to be produced at the New York theater some time this winter.

Heinrich Zoellner's opera, "The Sunken Bell," based upon Hauptmann's play of that name, will be produced in New York this season, according to report.

Mary Mannering, star of the Lyceum company, is to assume the leading role in "The Maneuvers of Jane," which is Daniel Frohman's opening play for the season.

Frederick Warde will revive this season Henry Guy Carleton's powerful play, "The Lion's Mouth." Charles D. Herman will be seen in his original role, Friar Angelo.

Alice Neilsen has sailed from San Francisco on the steamship Yucatan for the Sandwich Islands. She will spend a month in Honolulu and Waikiki and then return to this country, going direct to New York to rehearse her new opera.

Mr. Arthur Overpeck, the chief mechanical constructor of Charles H. Yale's great spectacle, "The Evil Eye," was nearly two years in working out the models of the stage mechanism used in the piece, all of which is covered by letters patent.

The Jefferson Comedy company will play for several weeks next fall before Joseph Jefferson joins the company. After his short season the Jefferson boys will continue until spring, when the veteran actor will join them again for a brief spring tour.

BEE BUZZES.

Kingbirds will destroy bees.

Arrange the hives so that they can be opened easily.

Place a frame of hatching brood in the frame of each hive.

When there is a scarcity of honey, bees do not increase so rapidly.

Wax is a natural secretion of the bee and is produced by the food.

Wax may be produced at any time by simply feeding the bees on sirup.

Thorough ripening is a matter of more importance than the color of the honey.

For contracting the space in the hive division boards may be used with good results.

Pollen is gathered by bees for the purpose of feeding their brood. It is carried on their legs.

It is proper during the fall to re-queen every colony that has in any way a defective queen.

All particles of comb saved during the summer should be melted into wax. It is well worth the trouble.

Hives should not be set flat on the ground. They should be raised about two inches—the thickness of a brick, which should be under each corner. The air should always circulate between the ground and the hive.—St. Louis Republic.

ONE CENT A WORD.

ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "To Exchange," "To Trade," "Lost" or "Found" inserted in this column ONE CENT A WORD for each insertion, payable invariably in advance. No advertisement inserted for less than 10 cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 411 East Main street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. No other need apply. Mrs. Trower, 409 North First avenue.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Also a good girl for plain sewing. Address 200 South Third street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL. MRS. F. H. Boucher, 208 South Third avenue.

WANTED—WALL SHOW CASE. Address R, care Times-Republican.

WANTED—MAN WITH SMALL FAMILY to work on farm. Must have good reference. Address A. A. Robinson, Marshalltown, Ia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR SUIT, COMparatively new, a refrigerator, and lady and gent's bicycles, a bargain. 110 North Third street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, GOOD houses and lots owned by non-residents. Also lots in my residence block, with great variety of beautiful trees. Delano T. Smith. Telephone 251.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS; parties leaving city. Inquire at 105 North Third Avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BLICKENSDERfer type writer at the Tremont.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE 135 SOUTH Second avenue. Also family horse and buggy. A. N. Parrett.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT. GOOD business. Box 505 Hampton, Iowa.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, MODERN conveniences. One on North Center street, one on North Third street. Enquire at 112 North Third street.

TO RENT—WEST MAIN STREET STORE room. New, modern, cheap. Address L, Times-Republican.

LOST.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS ABOUT SEPT. 7. Finder please leave at Times-Republican office. F. M. Breese.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO TUNING—LEAVE ORDERS WITH Hellburg, jeweler, for H. A. French.

IOWA FARM FOR SALE.

168 acres, 3½ miles from Marshalltown, Iowa, a city of 13,000; a fine improved farm, well fenced and good buildings, finely watered and one of the richest farms in Marshall Co. For full particulars write me.

I. B. CAPPRON,
Grinnell, Iowa.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the district court of the United States for the southern district of Iowa.

In the Matter of I. Wickliff Bouldin, in Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of I. Wickliff Bouldin, of Marshalltown, in the county of Marshall and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, that the said I. Wickliff Bouldin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office in Marshalltown, Iowa, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GRAHAM W. LAWRENCE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BISHOP & LOUNSBERRY, Attorneys.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1899.

COFFEE

The strong coffee may suit some people and others wish mild, fine flavored coffee.

We can truthfully say that we have a complete line of coffees that will suit everybody.

Try our Pedang Mocha and Java, 40 cents per pound. Nothing better to be found in the city for the price.

Our bulk coffees range from 12½ cents per pound up to 40 cents per pound.

We also have an assortment of package coffees.

TEA

Our Rose Japan assortment of teas can not be matched anywhere for quality and prices.

We still sell White Satin flour, only $1.05 a sack, guaranteed.

Sweet potatoes, twelve pounds for 25 cents.

Fern soap, ten bars for 25 cents.

Standard soaps, eight bars for 25 cents.

Full cream cheese, two pounds for 25 cents.

CULLEY'S

C. O. D. STORE

10 and 12 SOUTH FIRST AVE.,

TRY US ON
BICYCLE REPAIRING.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Thurber's Cycle Store

CHURCH ST, AND FIRST AVE.
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Sturtevant House,

BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.,
NEW YORK,
WILLIAM F. BANG, PROP
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY
Time table at Marshalltown.

	GOING NORTH.	
No. 1	St. Paul Mail	9:45 a. m.
No. 3	St. Paul Express	2:10 a. m.
No. 5	Mason City Mail	5:35 p. m.
No. 9	Local Freight	6:00 a. m.
	GOING SOUTH.	
No. 2	St. Louis and Kansas City Mail	5:30 p. m.
No. 4	Peoria Express	1:30 a. m.
No. 6	Peoria Mail	9:40 a. m.
No. 12	Local Freight	6:00 a. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

STORY CITY BRANCH.

Story City train will leave Marshalltown at 6:25 a. m., daily except Sunday and Friday, and at 5:05 a. m., and 3 p. m., Friday only.

Train from Story City arrives at 1:40 p. m. except Friday and Sunday, and at 9:20 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. on Friday only.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.
Maple Leaf Route.

	TRAINS SOUTH.	
No. 1	D. M. & K. C. Limited	4:46 a. m.
No. 5	D. M., St. J. & K. C. Express	9:22 a. m.
No. 3	Southwestern Express	5:35 p. m.
	TRAINS NORTH AND EAST.	
No. 6	Twin City and Chicago Spl	4:16 a. m.
No. 4	St. Paul and Chicago Exp	10:35 a. m.
No. 2	Twin City and Chicago Lim	10:40 p. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 except Sunday, others every day.

B. C. R. & N. RAILWAY
The Cedar Rapids Route.
Time table at Abbott Crossing.

GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
No. 601 (b)	11:50 a. m.	No. 602 (b)	5:05 p. m.
No. 605 (a)	3:09 a. m.	No. 608 (a)	9:45 p. m.
No. 641 (b)	3:10 p. m.	No. 642 (b)	7:40 a. m.
No. 607 (a)	5:16 p. m.	No. 692 (a)	12:42 p. m.

a—daily. b—daily except Sunday.

C. & N. W. RAILWAY.

	GOING WEST.	
No. 1	Overland Limited	2:10 a. m.
No. 3	Pacific Express	8:20 a. m.
No. 5	Colorado Special	5:25 p. m.
No. 15	Fast Mail	9:35 a. m.
No. 13	Chicago & DesMoines Exp	5:05 p. m.
No. 39	Freight	1:15 p. m.
	GOING EAST	
No. 2	Overland Limited	11:25 p. m.
No. 4	Colorado Special	12:53 p. m.
No. 6	Chicago Limited	1:15 a. m.
No. 8	Atlantic Express	7:55 p. m.
No. 14	Chicago Express	9:35 a. m.
No. 38	Freight	1:45 p. m.

Nos. 13, 14, 39 and 38 daily except Sunday.

TIME CARD.
ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

LEAVE DEPOTS FOR				CARS LEAVE			
CEMETERY.		SOLDIERS' HOME.		CEMETERY		SOLDIERS' HOME.	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M	P. M
6:04	2:04	6:16	2:16	6:20	2:20	6:32	2:32
6:28	2:28	6:40	2:40	6:44	2:44	6:56	2:56
6:52	2:52	7:04	3:04	7:08	3:08	7:20	3:20
7:16	3:16	7:28	3:28	7:32	3:32	7:44	3:44
7:40	3:40	7:52	3:52	7:56	3:56	8:08	4:08
8:04	4:04	8:16	4:16	8:20	4:20	8:32	4:32
8:28	4:28	8:40	4:40	8:44	4:44	8:56	4:56
8:52	4:52	9:04	5:04	9:08	5:08	9:20	5:20
9:16	5:16	9:28	5:28	9:32	5:32	9:44	5:44
9:40	5:40	9:52	5:52	9:56	5:56	10:08	6:08
10:04	6:04	10:16	6:16	10:20	6:20	10:32	6:32
10:28	6:28	10:40	6:40	10:44	6:44	10:56	6:56
10:52	6:52	11:04	7:04	11:08	7:08	11:20	7:20
11:16	7:16	11:28	7:28	11:32	7:32	11:44	7:44
11:40	7:40	11:52	7:52	11:55	7:56	P. M.	8:08
P. M.	8:04	P. M.	8:16	P. M.	8:20	12:06	8:32
12:04	8:28	12:16	8:40	12:20	8:44	12:32	8:56
12:28	8:52	12:40	9:04	12:44	9:08	12:56	9:20
12:52	9:16	1:04	9:28	1:08	9:32	1:20	9:44
1:16	9:40	1:28	9:52	1:32	9:56	1:44	10:08
1:40	10:04	1:52		1:56	10:20	2:08	

Soldiers' Home cars—Red signs and lights. Cemetery cars—Green signs and lights