Times-Republican.

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Republican State Ticket.
For Governor—
LESLIE M. SHAW.
For Lieutenant Governor—
JAMES C. MILLIMAN.
For Judge Supreme Court—
JOHN C. SHERWIN.
For Superintendent Public Instruction—
RICHARD C. BARRETT.
For Railroad Commissioner—
EDWARD A. DAWSON.

Republican County Ticket.
For State Senator—
J. B. CLASSEN.
For Representative—
THOMAS KIMBALL.

For County Treasurer—
C. H. SMITH.
For County Superintendent—
J. MORRISSEY.
For County Sheriff—
T. J. SHOEMAKER.
For County Coroner—
DR. F. P. LIERLE.
For County Surveyor—
WILLIAM BREMNER.
For County Supervisor—
T. J. SHEARER.

DEMAND FOR FARM LANDS.

The demand for farm lands in Iowa is one of the gratifying evidences of faith in Hawkeye soil which has become more manifest during this prosperous era. Crops are so uniformly good in this state year after year and failures so rare that this fact is an additional stimulus to buyers. A Marshalltown real estate dealer reports that the demand for town property is as nothing compared with the call for farms, although the city itself is growing at a satisfactory pace. He has two farms on which there is a standing offer, in one case of $60 and another of $65 per acre, but the owners are holding for slightly higher prices. Another good farm has been placed at $75 per acre, not because the owner expects to get that price now, but to place it beyond the temptation of buyers, and with the expectation that it will bring that figure within a few years if prosperity continues.

There is also a great demand for farms in the newer sections of the state, many prospectors appearing from Illinois and elsewhere. The Spirit Lake Beacon of last week states that "land buyers have been numebous the past week," and in another place reports that "the demand for farms both for crop and cash rent is a great deal greater than the supply. There are applicants at the real estate offices every day that cannot be supplied."

The same demand for farms is reported from other sections of the western part of the state and many sales are being recorded at prices that are manifestly satisfactory to sellers and which in time are bound to be profitable to buyers.

RAPID RAILROAD BUILDING.

An example of rapid railroad building is that now in progress on the new C. & N. W. line between Blue Earth, Minn., and Belle Plaine, Ia. Although the decision to build was not made early in the season hustling work has been in progress. With the location of this line of nearly 200 miles in length, and the multiform work of buying right of way through farming lands and securing materials and men to do the work, a prodigious amount of effort has been expended. With the great C. & N. W. corporation to back President Brice and his assistants they have pushed the project with great celerity. Grading is going on at various points. The laying of steel rails began at Blue Earth last week and is progressing at the rate of two miles per day. Mr. Fred W. Browne, one of the assistants, states that "the rails for the whole length of the line are already made and will be delivered at various points along the line before the 15th of October. The ties are all contracted for and are on their way here. The only material which is lacking is timber for culverts and this will not be allowed to hinder the completion of the work as it is a small item. The Northwestern is not allowing any ordinary difficulties to stand in the way of completing this line this year and the work is being pushed along as rapidly as can be."

The line traverses a rich Iowa territory and will be a big feeder for the Northwestern. Its construction has given employment to a large force of men, and many thousands of dollars have been scattered along the route in buying right of way. Hosts of farmers have had their bank accounts enlarged by selling little strips of ground, thus securing funds that will enable them to make improvements on their farms. The new line will be a great monument of enterprise in more than one respect.

REVIEW OF SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, writes the following for his paper, the Fort Dodge Messenger:

"The senatorial question in Iowa has been somewhat simplified by recent events. The long agony is practically over. The politics of this state may properly resume normal conditions. On the whole we do not feel particularly proud of the senatorial fight. It has demonstrated at least one conspicuous infirmity of our political system. The fathers carefully planned the electoral machinery so as to secure the highest wisdom in the senate by placing the election of senators apart from the passions of the people, in the legislature of the states. They intended, as the debates show, that the chosen representatives of the people in general assembly convened, should consult together and choose the wisest and best man for senator of the United States. They never dreamed that the time would come when instead of the legislature picking out the senator, the candidates for the senate, beginning years before the election, would undertake to win the office by picking out the legislature. We have unfortunately fallen upon such an experience. We sincerely trust that we have seen the last exhibition of this kind in Iowa. In the absence of constitutional provisions for the election of senators at the polls, we predict that hereafter the political party intrested will designate the senator in an open and orderly way in its state convention. Whatever objection there may be to that is more than made up by the prospect of escaping from such a campaign of intrigue and hunting as we have just passed through—a campaign that has subordinated every interest of the party and the state to the interests of the senatorial candidates. We foresaw that the program devised last spring to carry this question into the primaries would engender local and factional contentions injurious to the party. We have always felt that no man fit to represent a county in the legislature ought to be labeled and expressed to Des Moines, consigned in advance to a senatorial aspirant. Every member of the general assembly ought to be free to take counsel with his colleagues for the party and the public interest. It is gratifying that that is the state of things in so large a portion of the state. We have from the beginning sympathized with the candidacy of Mr. Cummins. It has not been without regret that we have seen his chance of election pounded to pieces by the awkwardness of his managers. The general public likes a generous contest. There was at the outset a substantial point to be made against Senator Gear on account of his age. But it was a point that required, if not a delicate, at least a gentlemanly treatment. The people of the state were not ready to see one of the most famous and honored servants of the people chased into the graveyard by a band of political savages. It is hard to state the feeling that came over Mr. Cummins' more discreet friends in this part of the state when his chief organ at Des Moines pointed out with glee the probability of Governor Gear's breaking down under the burdens of the fall campaign. It is also to be questioned whether this endless stupidity about the congressional trust has not done Mr. Cummins more harm than good. Is it surprising that men who have served with Governor Gear in congress for years should look with good will upon his effort to be re-elected? A single term in the legislature with ex-Congressman Curtis gave Mr. Cummins a life-long friendship with that splendid Iowa leader; a friendship that has brought him votes in the Second district, which would naturally have gone elsewhere. Is Governor Gear to be denied the sympathy of those who have served by his side, lest some over-zealous editor should manufacture a congressional trust? All such nonsense has injured a cause which was justly entitled to more intelligent support. It ought not to take many more county conventions to convince Mr. Cummins that if he is to prove worthy of the magnificent vote in the joint caucus so freely put at his disposal by the genial editor of the Nevada Representative, it must be on the public record of his party and public service, not on cheap trumpery about the Temple amendment, the Rock Island arsenal, the Omaha "niggers," the Muscatine treachery, the Cherokee conspiracy, the "Q reservation," the labor vote, or the perils of the congressional trust. For unless a change of policy can in some way be effected, Mr. Cummins is likely to be more advanced in years at the beginning of his first term in the senate than Governor Gear at the end of his last."

MILK IN TEXAS AND ENGLAND.

The Times-Republican has been favored with a copy of the Galveston (Texas) Tribune at the hands of Mr. Hiram C. Wheeler, well known in the Hawkeye state, the paper containing the following article of interest to dairymen and milk consumers—which latter means the entire population:

It is no use chucking stones at Galveston because we think that some things we have here are just a peg better than can be had elsewhere. This time we have a very high authority to commend the particular handling of one particular branch of a very important industry, the purity of which the Tribune made a hard year's fight for.

Yesterday Mr. James Pearson, of No. 7 West Kensington Terrace, West Kensington, England, left Galveston for Chicago. Mr. Pearson is a milkman; to be more explicit, Mr. Pearson does the largest dairy business in England, sending 3,000 gallons daily to London. Incidentally he furnishes the milk used by the royal family. Of course, when Mr. Pearson arrived here a few days ago on one of the numerous cargo boats crossing the western ocean for Galveston, he at once fell into good hands, who steered him up against the British Club, where he blew into the neck of a Belfast ginger ale bottle until all the liquid therein had been displaced. Then he fell to talking shop. He was in good hands for that—A. S. Newton and H. C. Wheeler, the latter being the owner of the Paul Wheeler dairy at Hampshire. Talking shop means talking milk.

Mr. Pearson told how he handled his product. Some of it he takes home from his own herd, while the rest of it is furnished him from herds known to be rich milkers. The milk is cooled to ground water temperature and delivered in London to customers in tin cans. Then it was that Mr. Pearson was invited to look into the way the milk can is handled at the Paul Wheeler dairy, and he learned something—he says so himself—about handling milk.

First, Mr. Pearson learned that the Wheeler herd is selected stock, sound, healthy and rich milkers. Then he learned that within five minutes after the milk is taken from the cow its temperature has been reduced from 98 degrees to 60 degrees, and that the product goes to the refrigerating room and within an hour the temperature is further reduced to 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Then the milk is shipped to Galveston in jacketed cans and taken to the cold storage rooms at 113 Twentieth street, where it is kept at a temperature of 35 degrees until it is bottled for delivery to consumers. The delivery is made in pint and quart bottles, sealed with a specially prepared air-tight paper stopper.

All this was something Mr. Pearson had not run up against in all his experience as a dairyman, and he said so. Further, he said that he should adopt several of the Wheeler methods as soon as he returns to West Kensington, and he also will write of what he has seen in this Texas dairy for publication.

Of the relative prices of milk in London and Galveston, Mr. Pearson gets 9 cents a quart, while the Galveston price is 10 cents a quart.

Now, reference to chucking stones at Galveston because we think we have some things here just a peg better than elsewhere, refers to the product of the Paul Wheeler dairy. The Tribune tussled and preached and struggled for a city milk inspection—which we have not. But we have good milk and any one can get it who wants it. Good milk is just as cheap as impure milk, the only difference being that impure milk fattens pigs better than human beings, and that good milk makes our babies strong and healthy. God bless them!

It may be a bit of news to most Galvestonians that in no place in these United States is milk handled from the cow to the consumer so carefully and cleanly as at the Paul Wheeler dairy. It's a fact, and if the milk supplies of the large cities of this country were conducted with the same careful attention to details and sanitary laws as is this Texas dairy, the death rate among the small children would be reduced very materially.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

The Iowa City Republican thinks "no chagrin is attached to the marriage of the millionaire's daughters to impoverished princes for they are generally so homely that no one would have them in this country."

"There are those who believe that as between the trusts and the democracy the country is better off with the trusts," remarks the Ocheyedan Press.

According to the Eldora Herald "reports from two more Hardin county banks places the increase of deposits September 1, 1899, at $494,121.05 more than for the same date, September 1, 1896 when Bryan was clamoring for 16 to 1. One bank reports that nine-tenths of its deposits are made by the farming and laboring classes."

The Toledo Chronicle observes that "the Fifth district legislative members will bear an important part in the election of the next United States senator from Iowa," and that "it is well that none of them are loaded down with instructions."

"Rural mail delivery is becoming almost as popular in Iowa as corn cribs," according to the Davenport Democrat.

"Just how many of these Gear and Cummins chickens will live to cast votes this winter will be watched with no little interest," remarks the Iowa Falls Citizen.

The Hartley Herald notices that "the returning soldiers from the Philippines are giving poor comfort to the antis."

The Colfax Clipper thinks "it is worthy of record that while the democratic orators and newspapers continue to revile President McKinley and Admiral Dewey as the originators and perpetuators of all the woes of the Philippine personification of George Washington, they make no secret of their willingness to endorse Dewey as a presidential possibility to displace McKinley. It is simply a renewal of the old cry: 'Anything to beat Grant!' And today's democracy has just about as much chance to beat McKinley as the original copperheads had to beat the great hero of our civil war."

The Spirit Lake Beacon notices that "Fred White is harassing the busy voter with campaign speeches in the interest of his gubernatorial candidacy. Democratic campaigning is always up-hill business in republican Iowa, but it is particularly heavy work this fall. White is sound on 16 to 1, is red hot for hauling down the flag in the Philippines and enthusiastic for all the anarchistic shadings of modern democracy which endear one to the populistic heart, but his lugubrious wailing makes a very poor impression on the public generally in these prosperous times. His demagogic rant will not seriously affect the rising tide of republicanism in this intelligent commonwealth."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Dewey interest will be distanced soon—at least among sportsmen—by the yacht contest between the Shamrock, the British challenger for the American cup, and the Columbia, the defender, an American vessel, the battle of the boats beginning Tuesday. This will be the eleventh attempt on the part of the Britons to recapture the trophy secured by America nearly fifty years ago, nine of the preceding attempts having failed.

* * *

The Minnesota Methodists have adopted resolutions endorsing President McKinley's policy in the Philippines.

* * *

One of the pathetic state incidents is that of the death of young Edwin R. Kissick, of the Fifty-first Iowa, while en route home from Manila. His father, Mr. Robert Kissick, of Oskaloosa, it will be recalled, is one of the chief promoters of the movement to bring the boys home from San Francisco. The chilling of hope at this home comes with poignant force.

* * *

An outbreak in South Africa is confidently expected to occur this week. War may be precipitated at any time by an overt act.

* * *

The New York Tribune says the decision of the Dominion government not to permit Canadian troops to take part in the Dewey parade "is scarcely to be regretted, and certainly not in the least to be resented." Yet it takes issue with the commanding general of the Canadian troops when he says, "This is not a celebration in honor of the navy, or of the admiral, but of his victories over a power with which Great Britain is friendly." The Tribune declares: "Just the reverse is true. We celebrated the victory of Manila bay on May 1 last, its anniversary. The celebration of this week is specifically in honor of the navy, and, above all, of its admiral, and has only incidental reference to the battle of Manila. It refers to that battle as merely one incident in the career and in the development of its hero. We may say it was the crowning and chief incident, without which George Dewey would not have been made admiral and would not have received the magnificent tribute he is about to receive. Yes; but even so, it remains true that this nation has regard more for the man than for his achievement, more for the way in which he did it than for the thing he did. If we were to undertake to interpret the causes which have led to this unprecedented demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey, we should say that it is because, in the first place, he is so fine a type of the best American ideal—so thorough in preparation for duty, so ready for the undertaking of it, so fearless in the pursuit of it, so puissant in the execution of it, so generous in triumph, so patient in waiting, so judicious in counsel, so modest in bearing and so pure in motive."

* * *

During the Dewey parade in New York Miss Helen Gould gave up the reviewing stand in front of her Fifth avenue home to poor children from the East side. It was characteristic of her noble and loving heart.

* * *

At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Chicago a Nebraska banker endeavored to give the convention a realistic idea of the size of the Nebraska corn crop. He said: "This year Nebraska will produce 310,000,000 bushels of corn. In order that you may know what that means, let me tell you that with a car crossing the Missouri river every minute, loaded with with 610 bushels of corn, it would take a year to move that crop, and the train would be 2,935 miles long, or as far as from New York to San Francisco." You may also see what Iowa could do, with more regularity, however, than Nebraska.

* * *

This is Dewey week in Washington, the great event being the presentation of the $10,000 sword voted by congress.

* * *

The Chicago & Alton Railway Company has given a refunding mortgage to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for $40,000,000, due five years from Oct. 1, 1899, at 3 per cent, secured by all its property. The mortgage bears $20,000 worth of stamps. This last item shows to what extent some of the great corporations are contributing to the funds of the government.

* * *

President McKinley has notified the federal committee that he will arrive in Chicago next Saturday, Oct. 7, at 4 p. m., to participate in the events of the corner-stone laying of the postoffice building.

* * *

The T.-R. acknowledges an invitation from Chicago to be present "to assist the president in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the U. S. government building in that city on Monday, Oct. 9th." Like the Dewey demonstration in New York, it will be one of the big events of the year. The invitation is a novelty in its way, being on stiff cardboard about 9x12, in variegated colors.

* * *

The stoncutters' union of Chicago, which threatened to prevent President McKinley laying the corner stone of the new federal building, stands in a peculiar position. The union's representative is charged with offering to accept $5,000 from the citizens' committee and smooth over the difficulty raised by the union. The press has exposed the offer and declares this representative stands in the light of a blackmailer and asks the union to take the matter up.

THE SHADOW OF 1864.

[New York Sun.]

The democratic platforms for the state elections in November, in the tone and spirit of their declarations concerning our maintenance of sovereignty in the Philippines, recall the Copperhead utterances of that party in 1864. So close is the resemblance that the printed declarations of that day could be utilized, with few changes, for present platform requirements.

Whether the protest of the democratic convention, as in the mild and pacific phrase of the Maryland democrats, in favor of the "time honored doctrine of peace, commerce and honest friendship to all nations," or in the resolution adopted by Ohio, that "the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted but encouraged to establish independent republics," the censure of the government for crushing an armed insurrection against the national authority is the same. In Iowa the democrats condemned the war against the Filipinos as "the subjugation of people who have committed no offense save the love of liberty and a willingness to fight and die for it." In Nebraska, less guarded, they condemn the policy "which has converted a war for humanity into a war for conquest," and the democrats of Massachusetts went further in describing the pacification of the Filipinos as wanton and needless and "a violation of the principles of American constitutional liberty," declaring that the Filipinos "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

It is noticeable that the phraseology of condemnation is strongest in distinctly republican states, and becomes less pronounced in doubtful states; but the purpose of all is the same. It is to discredit the government, impose obstacles to the prompt and humane termination of warfare, and add to the difficulties and dangers of our soldiers, in the forlorn hope of getting party profit from some reverse encountered by American arms. Like the copperhead democracy of 1864, the copperhead democracy of 1899 is staking its fortunes on national defeat and humiliation. It is praying for victory for Aguinaldo.

The democratic party, through its elected representatives in office, has not now control over either branch of congress, and none over any state administration north of the Virginia border line and east of the Mississippi. It is true that one state partly within this territory, Minnesota, has an ostensibly democratic governor, but otherwise the whole administration there is in stalwart republican hands, and the legislature of 180 members has a republican majority on joint ballot of more than ninety. The democrats, therefore, seem to assume that, in such states, declarations, however fervid, however violent, however unjust and however unpatriotic, carry with them no serious responsibility and entail no prospective loss of vote greater than the democratic party sustained in the same territory three years ago. But they fix the democratic party in an evil reputation. They make it a party which banks on national adversity and accordingly is interested in provoking calamity, and, of course, there is something horrible, distinctly treasonable, about that, when the gratification of the wish depends on the slaughter of the nation's troops and the humiliation of the American name. It smacks of the copperheadism which wrought shame on the democracy of 1864. That party seems to be preparing not only for defeat next year, but also to assume a load of opprobrium which will continue to weigh it down for many years to come.

Dysentery Quickly Cured.

"Last summer I had an attack of dysentery," says Mr. J. A. Kelly, the well-known merchant of Henderson, N. C. "I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." This is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by druggists.

Half Rate to Chicago.

For the laying of the corner stone of the new government building and the fall festivities at Chicago, Oct. 4 to 11, the B., C. R. & N. railway will sell tickets to Chicago and return at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Oct. 2 to 9 inclusive, good until and including Oct. 14. The B., C. R. & N. offers the best service to Chicago. Daily through trains, fast schedules and the most convenient depot in the city. Call on agents for rates, etc.

Chicago Fall Festivities.

Which will include the laying of the corner stone of the new government building, will be held Oct. 4 to 11, 1899. President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, President Diaz of Mexico, and Premier Laurier of Canada will be present on this notable occasion. The Chicago Great Western railway will sell, commencing Oct. 2, excursion tickets to Chicago at the rate for the round trip of one fare. Good to return till Oct. 14, inclusive. For further information inquire of any Chicago Great Western agent, or address F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On June 20, July 4 and 18, Aug. 1 and 15, Sept. 5 and 19, and Oct 3 and 17 the Iowa Central will sell round-trip homeseekers' excursion tickets at one fare, plus $2, to points in the following territory: Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan; also to points southeast. For full particulars inquire of agents, or address the undersigned, W. G. Martin, Acting G. P. A., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Your Minister

Will furnish you a bottle of Beggs' Cherry Cough Syrup free if you have not the money to pay for it. It stops coughing in church. Cures coughs and colds. George P. Powers.

Food Held at Famine Prices.

Calcutta, Sept. 30.—The weather is fine at Darjeeling, the scene of the recent disasters caused by earthquakes, floods and landslides.

Everything is quiet and all are doing their best to help the sufferers, but food is nearly at famine prices.

Many houses and tea factories have been left perched in dangerous positions. The military is at work clearing away the landslides.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash-remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although this was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.

W. B. NEWMAN, Staunton, Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

S.S.S. For The Blood is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals.

Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

High Water Advertising Mark.

The New York Herald of April 17 printed an editorial statement that on the previous day (Sunday, April 16) its paid advertising reached the high water mark in that journal's history. "The Chicago Tribune" on that same day, last Sunday, April 16, printed not only more advertising than the New York Herald, but what is believed to be the greatest amount ever printed in a single issue of any regular main edition of a newspaper. Leaving out of account the twenty-two columns of advertising printed by the New York Herald on that day in the special section devoted to the interests of Brooklyn and New Jersey and appearing only in those editions, the record of "The Tribune" for April 16 surpassed that of the Herald for the same day by more than 10,000 agate lines of paid advertising. Even allowing the Herald all it claims, including its Brooklyn and New Jersey supplements, the New York Herald on that day still fell short of "The Tribune" by more than 1,000 lines in the actual amount of paid advertising.

The exact figures are given as follows: The New York Herald of April 16 printed in its main edition, exclusive of its Brooklyn and New Jersey supplements, 77,823 agate lines of advertisements. Including those supplements it claims 86,760. "The Chicago Tribune" printed that day 88,450 agate lines of paid advertisements. The comparison should be made in lines of agate measure, because the columns of "The Tribune" are longer and contain 305 agate lines, while those of the New York Herald contain only 288 lines of agate each.

For the four Sundays ending April 16, the number of columns of advertisements in the New York Herald, according to its own claims and including its Brooklyn and New Jersey special edition, was 1,067.25. In the same period of time "The Tribune" printed 1,084.43 columns of actual paid advertisements. These, reduced to agate lines, give the New York Herald 307,368 lines and "The Tribune" 330,751 lines. In "The Tribune" there were printed in that period 23,383 more agate lines than in the New York Herald. This excess was equal to eighty-one columns of the size of those of the New York Herald. Therefore the New York Herald printed an average of 20.25 columns less each Sunday than "The Chicago Tribune."

South Dakota Real Estate

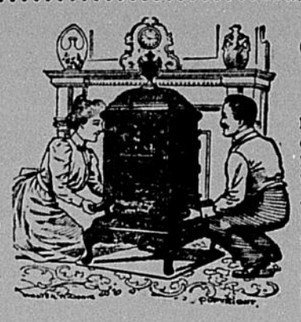
FOR SALE BY
D. W. BURRICHT,
OF MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA.
Choice Farms and Cattle Ranches for Sale in Different Parts of the State.
Write for Prices.

Sturtevant House,

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

BRITTAIN & CO., Pork Packers

Pay the Highest Cash Price for Hogs.
See Daily Markets in This Paper.
ANCHOR ✦ BRAND ✦ HAMS.
Our Product is the Best.



ORNAMENTING THE PARLOR

With one of our handsome Stewart Heating Stoves, every one should do when they set up their heating stove for cold weather. We have a superb stock of parlor stoves that are designed with skill, making the most attractive in appearance, and have the advantage of being economical in the use of coal, with superior heating qualities. Also Stewart Oaks—hot blasts for both wood and soft coal. Stewart Todd base burners for wood that are economical, wonderful heaters and beautiful in construction. See them at

Abbott's Hardware

Just Received a large stock of Very Latest Idéas in . . . . . .

NEW STATIONERY

For Correspondence, Invitations, etc.

We are Offering Bargains in all lines before the coming of our new Fall Stock.

SIMMONS' BOOK STORE,
No. 4 WEST MAIN STREET.

G. F. KIRBY, President. GEO. A. GREGG, Vice-Pres. H. J. HOWE, Sec'y-Treas

LE GRAND QUARRY CO.

CAPITAL, $125,000.00.

Rough, Sawed and Machine Dressed Stone.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
OFFICE IN FIDELITY BANK BUILDING.

White Transfer Line

GEO. W. BEASLEY.
202 EAST MAIN STREET, MARSHALLTOWN.
Storage for Household Goods and Merchandise.

BICYCLES REPAIRED — A fully equipped machine shop under Shetler's harness shop. — A. L. FRAZIER MACHINIST

MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. NO. 11 WEST MAIN. TELEPHONE 267