YOUNKER BROS

Greatest Mail Order House in the State.
DES MOINES, IOWA.

BUYING TIME

If you fail to get a reply to your request for samples in the first mail that comes your way after your letter reaches us, drop in a line. There must be something wrong somewhere or you wouldn't have to wait an unnecessary minute.

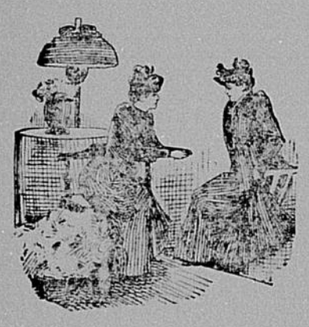
Business is on the rush—everybody wants waiting on at once. The mails are crowded and fall buying was never so active. However, our mail order department is well organized and is serving everybody promptly and satisfactorily.

ORDER FROM THESE

We commence this October sale with the swellest line of English and French costume cloths: Venetians, Tailor Checks, Homespuns, Cheviots, Scotch Suitings, in nobby effects, for correct tailor made gowns, traveling costumes and bicycle suits—48, 50, 52, 54 inches wide—at 75, 89, 98 cents, $1.19, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per yard.

NEWEST GOLFINGS

Younkers' extraordinary showing of the new reversible golfings is beyond the reach of cold type. It's an elaborate display of striking plaids and rich novelties, and the October sale gives all an opportunity to obtain these extremely swell creations at a less price than they can be had later in the season—50, 75, 98 cents, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $3.98 and $4.50 per yard.



What They Tell Each Other.

Conscientious and reliable work will satisfy the most fastidious. They use the best materials manufactured, and the finish of their work is most excellent. Their prices are the lowest. This is the key-note of the remarkable success of

Drs. Hurd & Hynds,

Corner Main and First Streets.

BOTH PHONES

DR. N. M. WILSON,

PROPRIETOR OF THE MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA,

INFIRMARY.
NO. 24 EAST MAIN STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

This infirmary has been established in Marshalltown for twenty four years, where hundreds of patients have been treated yearly, and where every preparation is made for the treatment of the all diseases of the eye and ear alone, and all surgical operations on these organs where necessary for Entropian (ingrowing lashes) Pterygium removed and artificial eyes inserted without pain. In cases of granulated lids and sore and inflamed eyes, as well as ulcerated, purulent or gonorheal opthalmia, the treatment is superior to any other practiced, from the fact that it does not injure the eyes in any case. Bluestone and nitrate of silver are generally used in such cases, sometimes causing permanent blindness. This infirmary has treated over 10,000 patients in the past twenty-four years in this city, reference of which can be had by addressing the above or for other references correspond with the business men of Marshalltown or Marshall county.

Dr. Wilson is a graduate in his profession from the Chicago Opthalmic College. Also took a course at the Chicago Clinical School and Hospital in 1897, and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary of that city.

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

THE COST OF THE WAR

Appropriations for Army and Navy Will Have to Be on Large Scale.

Estimates for Next Fiscal Year Will Exceed $200,000,000 for the Two Departments.

Leading Men Not in Favor of America Acting as Mediator in Transvaal.

Washington, Oct. 7.—When congress convenes in December it will be asked to make appropriations amounting to at least $200,000,000 for the support of the army and navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

A statement prepared by the navy department shows that $73,045,183.15 will be required to defray the expenses of the navy during the coming fiscal year. The chiefs of the several bureaus of the war department have not yet completed their estimates, but from present indications it is apparent that they will be almost as large as those submitted to the last congress for the current year, and conservative opinion makes the figures at least $125,000,000. Of course congress will not make the appropriations until next spring, and should the Philippine insurrection be suppressed they can be greatly reduced.

In addition to these sums for the support of the army Secretary Root will ask for about $27,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, and unless he cuts the bureau estimates for $12,000,000 for fortifications the total for the navy and war departments will be considerably above $200,000,000.

The estimate for the support of the army for the current year was $140,119,000, excluding the fortifications and river and harbor work, and the total appropriation made was $80,044,290. There was also a deficiency appropriation of $34,846,092. It would not be surprising to the officials, if the Philippine war should continue, if a deficiency should appear during the current year. The estimates for the naval department for the next fiscal year, and how they compare with the appropriations for the current year, are thus explained in the department's statement:

"The estimates for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, amounting to $73,045,183.15, as compared with the appropriations for the current year of $48,507,995.58, showing an increase of $24,337,187.57. This increase includes for public works at all navy yards and stations $12,268,474.32, as compared with current appropriations for the same purpose of $5,840,786.50. It includes for the new naval academy, $2,021,000, as compared with the current appropriations, $720,000. It includes for increase of the navy, construction and machinery, armor and armament and equipment, $22,983,101.

As compared with the current appropriations, $10,392,402, the estimate of the bureau of construction and repair is increased by about $3,000,000. The estimate for the bureau of steam engineering is increased by about $1,000,000. Estimates for pay of the navy are decreased by about $700,000, and estimates for ordnance are decreased about $700,000.

The quartermaster general will require almost $50,000,000 for his department if the Philippine insurrection should continue. At least $30,000,000 of this sum is required for transportation, so great is the cost of purchasing and chartering ships for carrying troops from the United States to the Philippines and back again.

The subsistence department will need nearly $18,000,000. The pay of the navy will be practically the same as the arrangements made for an army of 100,000 men for the present year—$29,000,000. Heavy appropriations will be required for clothing and company and garrison equipment and for ordnance supplies, the estimate for which will be materially increased over last year, as considerable small arm and rapid fire gun ammunition will have to be purchased for use in the Philippines.

OPPOSE THE MEDIATION PLAN.

Leading Men Think America Should Not Offer Services.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Opinion among leading men in Washington is decidedly against the United States offering mediation between Great Britain and the South African republic.

Even among those who sympathize with the Boers out of a natural tendency to side with the weaker, there is little disposition to believe that the controversy is one in which the United States would be justified in offering mediation without direct solicitation. Opposition to mediation is based not only on the fact that it is contrary to the policy of the United States to interfere in controversies that do not affect America directly, but it is also recognized that Great Britain's claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal, to some extent recognized by the Boers themselves, makes the controversy different in the light of international law from a controversy between two perfectly independent states.

The Transvaal has no foreign relations, except through the medium of Great Britain, and technically any offer from the United States to mediate might be regarded as an interference with the internal affairs of the British empire, in much the same way that an offer from a European power to mediate between the United States and Aguinaldo might be considered an interference with the internal affairs of the United States.

Former Secretary of State Sherman is one of those who do not think it would be wise for the United States to offer mediation. He said: "I have been led to suppose by what I have read in the papers that the English are rather sorry that matters have gone so far in South Africa. They already exert a practically controlling influence over that country and there are signs that Great Britain would be glad to avoid war and compromise in some way that would not alarm the British people. I don't think there is much doubt the people of the Transvaal would be better off with British control. It is very evident that England is disposed to avoid open war and it is clear the people of the Transvaal are disposed to resist, and from their numbers they could certainly make a formidable defense. I do not think the United States ought to seek in any way to interfere. We are too far away and we should not involve ourselves in a controversy that might lead to war."

TO ERECT SUGAR BEET PLANT.

New England Company Secures Land at North Judsen, Ind.

Mishawaka, Ind., Oct. 7.—The new England Sugar Beet Company have announced that a sugar beet plant, believed to be the largest in the United States, to cost $300,000, would be built for operation next season at North Judson. The location of the plant at North Judson was conditional on securing 5,000 acres of land to be devoted to Beet culture. The acreage has been secured. The draining of the Kankakee Valley has brought the attention of sugar manufacturers to that region, and large investments of eastern capital are assured.

GREAT MEN HONORED

(Continued From First Page.)

a territory,' he demanded, 'in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the union states, exclude slavery from its limits, prior to the formation of a state constitution?' The searching question pierced to the very heart of the whole fight. Again the timorous friends remonstrated. They pleaded that if Douglas was forced to answer he would make such choice as would satisfy Illinois and save the senatorship. Lincoln knew better than they that Douglas could not make an answer that would gain the senatorship without losing the presidency, and, with his farsighted sagacity, he drove the question home.

"Douglas could not answer that the people might directly exclude slavery, for that would contravene and nullify the supreme court decision. He could not answer that they were powerless, for that would contravene and nullify his doctrine of popular sovereignty. And so he dexterously found a way of doing indirectly what could not be done directly. He argued that slavery, though constructively present, could not maintain itself except by local support, and that the people of the territories could practically exclude it by unfriendly legislation and police regulations. In other words, as Lincoln keenly pointed out, the answer was that slavery could be lawfully driven out under local law from a place where it could lawfully go under the supreme law. The weakness of the position was not that of the man, for no man could have met the dilemma more adroitly than Douglas, but it was the inherent weakness of the inescapable situation. Around these central points, with their varying incidents and illuminating side lights, the whole debate proceeded. Douglas attacked Lincoln as the fomenter of sectional strife, as the advocate of negro equality and as the assailant of the supreme court. Lincoln attacked Douglas as the conjoint partner of slavery extension and as the champion of a political policy that reversed the theory of the fathers which treated slavery as a moral wrong to be gradually extinguished. The people followed the two masterful chieftains with intense and absorbed interest and their commanding combat fixed the lines upon which the country rapidly moved to the most decisive and momentous events of its history.

"The result vindicated Lincoln's judgment. It lost the immediate field, but gained the broad battle. It elected Douglas senator, but made Lincoln president. The issues fought on this and other platforms of Illinois became the battle cries of the country, and the two great antagonists of the state contest swept on to the leadership of the trial in the national arenas. Lincoln was elected; the irreconcilable division which he had seen and sought to mend by a peaceful and regenerated national policy broke loose; the south appealed to arms; the 'house divided against itself' threatened to fall; Lincoln, who had been charged with being a disunionist, became the savior of the union; and, with a nobility not less glorious, Douglas, who had been his most strenuous opponent, became his staunchest supporter. The courageous leader, who had resolutely fought and defeated the Lecompton infamy, now for the second time rose above all partisanship to the loftiest heights of patriotism. When the struggle came he instantly and unreservedly took his stand with the union and the flag, and he, who had for years crossed swords with Lincoln, the partisan chief, showed his chivalrous loyalty and gave an inspiring and enduring example for all time in marshaling his friends to uphold Lincoln, the patriot president."

The speaker closed with a glowing tribute to the personalities of the two men.

Smith was listened to with the closest attention. At the conclusion of the exercises, about noon, the presidential party boarded the train for Chicago.

The Mazet Committee.

New York, Oct. 7.—"Dire threats have been made against me!" exclaimed Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet investigating committee, yesterday, showing his teeth as he smiled and looked into the eyes of Peter F. Meyer, who stood in front of the witness stand. "I have been told that it would be a very serious matter for me if I should again call to the witness stand any one of those particularly prominent in Tammany Hall, and I presume that you are prominent, Mr. Meyer?"

"I had nothing to do with the threats," weakly replied Mr. Meyer, who had just entered a formal protest to the committee against being examined by Mr. Moss, and who had earlier in the day risen from his seat and denounced his detention in the committee room as an outrage, as he and his colleagues had public business to transact. Chairman Robert Mazet had characterized his conduct as insolent, indecent and ungentlemanly, and had called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove him until he remained quiet.

"They may blast me off the face of the of the earth, but I'll have them here whenever they are needed," resumed Mr. Moss.

Meyer, despite his preliminary protest, submitted to an examination with comparative meekness.

Late in the day evidence was offered to show that builders of the reviewing stands erected for the Dewey parade last week were compelled to pay blackmail.

Judge Hervey of Morgantown, W. Va., has declared unconstitutional the law which prohibits the payment of employes in goods or in scrip redeemable in goods at company stores.

A WONDERFUL CRAFT

Test of the Submarine Torpedo Boat Invented by Holland is Made.

Navigated Under Water For Three Miles in Space of Thirty Minutes.

The Naval Officials Highly Pleased With the Performance—The General News.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Holland submarine torpedo boat made an excellent showing on her trial run off Greenpoint yesterday. The run was made over the measured course, which is to be used by the government in Little Peconic bay. She left her moorings in a heavy rain storm, with head winds and against a heavy time. She covered three miles in less than thirty minutes.

Her run was made submerged over the one-mile course, at the end of which the vessel came to the surface for rapid observation, then, making a short dive and coming to the surface a short distance from the beginning of the second mile buoys. The mile run under wter was made in less than ten minutes, while the time for making observation and for changing the position of the vessel was made in less than seven seconds.

Before the submarine boat left her moorings Capt. John Lowe, chief engineer of the United States navy, Mr. Wellenkamp, constructor of the German navy, and Baron Capt. A. von Reuber Paschwitz, naval attache to the German embassy at Washington, escorted by John P. Holland, inventor of the boat, visited the vessel, and spent nearly two hours in inspecting the interior. In speaking of the boat Baron von Reuber Paschwitz said:

"Her performance was as nearly perfect as could be. There was no rolling or pitching caused by the sea. She is, in my mind, perfectly safe, whether above or below water, and I would not hesitate to take command of a vessel of her type. With such the present method of blockading muct be very materially changed."

To which Naval Constructor Wellenkamp added: "In the hands of competent men, the boat would prove a formidable weapon."

FUNERAL OF SENATOR HARLAN.

Will Be Held at Wesleyan University Monday at 2 p. m.

Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 7.—The funeral of ex-United States Senator James Harlan will be held at the science hall of the Iowa Wesleyan University in this city Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Senator Harlan's daughter, Mrs. Lincoln, was here at the time of his death. Robert Lincoln arrived today. The senator's nephews, Senator Clay B. Whitford, of Denver, and Greely W. Whitford, United States district attorney for Colorado, will arrive here probably on the evening train. McFarland Post, G. A. R., of this city, and soldiers of Henry county will voluntarily furnish the escort and guard of honor. Letters and telegrams indicate a large attendance at the funeral services from cities, from other parts of the state and from other states. It is understood that Senators Allison and Gear and Governor Shaw will be present.

Very impressive memorial services were held yesterday morning by the Henry county bar.

At a joint meeting of the members of the faculty and the students of the Iowa Wesleyan University yesterday morning the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, death has taken from us a venerable and revered chancellor and president of the board of trustees, the Hon. James Harlan, LL. D.; therefore

"Resolved, That we, the faculty and students of the Iowa Wesleyan University, do hereby express our profound sorrow at the loss which we personally sustain in the removal of one who was in the truest sense our friend, and whose example as a christian statesman, a scholarly orator, a model gentleman, a public spirited citizen, ever simple and modest in his greatness, shall always be to us an inspiration.

"Resolved, second, In his death the Iowa Wesleyan University is bereft of its staunchest supporter, its most liberal patron, its most distinguished officer, its most beloved friend and best chancellor, whose services have been invaluable and to whose beneficence is largely due its splendid equipment, if not its very life.

"Resolved, third, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press and forwarded to the family of our departed chancellor."

Senator Harlan's body will lie in state in science hall in the forenoon of Monday, when the public may have a last look at the face of Mt. Pleasant's most distinguished citizen. The services at the hour already indicated will be conducted by Dr. C. L. Stafford, late president of the university, and by Dr. Blakelee, present president of the institution. The interment will be made at the Harlan lot in the Forest Home cemetery.

In Honor of Harlan.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Oct. 7.—Governor Shaw issued a proclamation directing that flags on all public buildings be placed at half-mast until after the burial of ex-Senator Harlan; and would suggest that the school houses throughout the state display a similar token of mourning in honor of the first official head of the educational forces of Iowa.

Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 7.—Chairman Weaver of the republican state central committee announced last night that the First district opening meeting which was to have been held at Mount Pleasant today and addressed by Congressman Dolliver had been abandoned because of the death of ex-Senator Harlan.

Deplore Harlan's Death.

Special to Times-Republican.

Cedar Falls, Oct. 7.—The announcement in the Thursday evening papers of the death of James Harlan at Mt. Pleasant caused great sorrow here. Probably no county in the state, outside of Mr. Harlan's own county, contains more and warmer friends than in Blackhawk.

THE WORRIED MAN'S FRIEND

The mind reacts on the body in a wonderful way.

Perturbation of mind and anxiety cause any predisposition to disease to develop into actual disease.

Many a man who has fallen a victim to Bright's disease of the kidneys can trace its first manifestation to a time when he was struggling for financial life in a very sea of troubles.

What can be done under such circumstances to avoid a probably mortal disease?

Why, follow the example of thousands, who now bless its discovery, and take Warner's Safe Cure.

It is a remedy that can be relied upon, a remedy that never fails.

WINNEBAGO'S COUP.

Steals a March on Worth County and Gets Its Man on Ticket by Petition.

Des Moines, Oct. 7.—Winnebago county stole a march yesterday on its neighbor and legislative partner by filing nomination papers, by petition, for N. J. Nelson, of Lake Mills, for the house. It was one of the most interesting foot races for a nomination ever made in the state, and the end is not yet. Winnebago county is now in the lead, and the convention, which is still in session, must decide whether there will be a district nominee or a republican candidate in each county.

The Worth-Winnebago convention will go into history as one of the most remarkable contests in the state's history. Senator G. S. Gilberson, after being beaten at every point for the first month of the contest, finally comes out a winner. The convention met September 1 to nominate a candidate for representative. Winnebago and Worth each had eight votes. Winnebago voted for James Ellickson and Worth for Ed Collin. After a week of fruitless effort the convention adjourned till after the senatorial convention for Winnebago-Worth-Mitchell should have held its sessions. The senatorial convention met September 12 and took about ten days to nominate James A. Smith, of Mitchell county. Senator Gilbertson was thus defeated for the senatorial nomination, which had been his object in the fight. Then he went into the representative convention, which re-convened September 25, to nominate his townsman, Ellickson. The convention has been in session practically ever since.

Five weeks from the first session it began to draw near to the time when nominations must be on file with the secretary of state. It looked as if the convention would never agree. The Winnebago county leaders got together and determined upon a coup. They quietly secured the signatures of twenty-five citizens of their county to a petition for the nomination of N. J. Nelson for the house, as a republican. Senator Gilbertson put the petition in his pocket and got on the train Thursday evening to come to Des Moines. He reached this town at 6 a. m. and half an hour later climbed out of a hack at the home of Secretary of State Dobson. Mr. Dobson wasn't up yet, but he was soon convinced that there was either an earthquake or a disturbance of the peace going on. He came down stairs to find Senator Gilbertson with a petition in hand. It was presented to him and accepted for filing. This was some time before 7 o'clock.

While the Winnebago county people had thus secured their nomination, the Worth men had not been idle. By a curious coincidence the same bright idea had occurred to them. They would nominate a candidate by petition, and then, in case the convention failed to agree on a candidate, their man would go on the ballot as the republican nominee. So they set about getting their petition for the nomination of Ed Collin. It was completed Thursday and mailed on the same train which brought Senator Gilbertson to town with the other petition in his pocket. The mail went to the secretary of state's office, and there the Worth county petition turned up with the first delivery, two hours after Secretary Dobson, standing in his front hall in a robe de nuit, had accepted the Winnebago document. Winnebago had the cinch. The candidate whose petition was first filed will be placed on the official ballots as the republican nominee, unless the convention agrees. It is needless to say that, with every card in their own hands, the Winnebago people will never give a vote to a Worth candidate. If Worth wants to nominate a Winnebago man, well and good; if it doesn't, why Winnebago will go ahead and elect its own man. There are more republican votes in Winnebago than in Worth; and there are also more republican votes in Winnebago than there are democratic votes in both counties together. Add to this advantage the moral benefit of the place on the regular ticket and it seems that Winnebago's candidate has everything his own way.

It remains to be seen what the Worth county people will do. They can hardly charge bad faith to Winnebago, because they were playing the same trick, but didn't play it quite so well.

Joseph Stockford, of Hodgdon, Me., healed a sore running for seventeen years and cured his piles of long standing by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures all skin diseases. Sold by F. B. Wiley, postoffice druggist, and George P. Powers.

The secretary of war has issued an order discontinuing the military department of the gulf and merging it into the department of the east, under command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, headquarters at New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

If you have reached the point where you think nothing can strengthen your stomach try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Ailments.

This is a fact, not an experiment. Try it.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA.

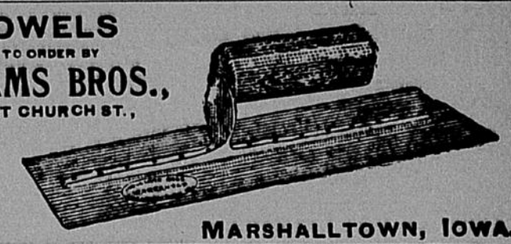
J. P. WOODBURY, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. H. GRIMME, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

CAPITAL, $100,000. SURPLUS, $25,000.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.



TROWELS
MADE TO ORDER BY
WILLIAMS BROS.,
104 EAST CHURCH ST.,
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

WE ARE DOING THE BEST LAUNDRY WORK IN THE CITY. THE WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The Peerless Laundry

24 WEST CHURCH STREET.

OLD PHONE 22. NEW PHONE 111.

OUR AUTHORITY FOR IT!

DO WE HANDLE LOWER VEIN COAL?

READ.

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

Boonsboro, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1898.

John Englert, Marshalltown, Iowa:

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

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

POSTS and POLES

Posts and poles of every description at the "Old Reliable Yard." Fenceposts for everybody's pocket book. See our 6 in. 7 foot leaders.

I am making a determined effort to supply the trade with lath. In spite of the scarcity of this material I am prepared to furnish lath at the lowest market price.

A. A. MOORE,

'PHONE 8. MARKET STREET.

The Hawkeye

We are Very Ambitious

To do a large Fall and Winter Business,

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

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

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

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

Have just received a full line of GOLF CAPES.

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

Earnestly Soliciting Your Patronage we are Yours for Inspection.

Whitton & Whitehead,

PROPRIETORS.

35 WEST MAIN STREET, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.