

YOUNKER BROS

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

KID GLOVE SALE

Our Great Invoice of New Fall Kid Gloves was opened and put on sale Saturday. It includes our latest importations, and all the High Grade Gloves purchased for the New Store.

"SAN JUAN"—This line of Ladies' two-clasp Kid Gloves has one row of embroidery, comes in black and all the new fall colors, and is always sold for 88 cents per pair—Younkers' Annual Sale price 69c

"THE FORTUNA"—The glove that has made a reputation for the world over—that stands at the top—here again decked in daintier colors (or in black) to add interest to the October Glove Sale, per pair 93c

"VELVET MOCHA"—We offer at this Grand Annual Kid Glove Sale—a line of Velvet Mocha Kid Gloves—black, brown, tan, reindeer, grays, oxblood—A superior glove that retails for \$1.25—Sale Price, per pair \$1.00

"THE JUNO"—Every glove buyer in Des Moines and vicinity knows this to be our \$1.75 glove—the famous "Juno"—made of the best quality of real kid, in black and the very latest fall colorings, for street and evening wear—Reduced in price for our Grand October Sale, per pair \$1.50

"BROADWAY"—A line of two-clasp glove gloves, heavy and durable, in black and staple colors—Our \$1.50 glove at this sale, per pair 75c

"CAPE GLOVES"—We offer at this Grand Annual Kid Glove Sale a line of ladies' two-clasp gloves, Dent thumb, outseam, in gray, reindeer, tan—Our regular \$1.15 glove—Our Sale Price, per pair \$1.00

"SUPERFINE"—We offer at this sale a line of Ladies' Real Kid, five-finger, plain, sewed gloves in black, brown, tan, reindeer, navy, gray—Our regular \$1.50 gloves, reduced in price for this sale—Per pair \$1.19

"TREFOUSSE"—High-class gloves in beautiful colorings—pearl, bluet, blue, green, pink and fancy shades—Sewer, two-clasp and elegant—Reduced in price for this Grand Annual Glove Sale to per pair \$1.89

THESE PRICES are very low for the qualities offered—much lower than the regular prices. Send size of glove needed, also color and price you wish to pay. The easiest thing to send by mail is a pair of gloves.

BRUSHES

YOU WANT? We have all kinds,

- TOOTH, FLESH, NAIL, HAND, PAINT, ARTIST, WHITESASH, KALSOMINE, WINDOW, FLOOR, ETC.

PAINTS AND OILS ALSO WALL PAPER.

Everything at lowest prices, quality considered.

PETER MAYER, PHARMACIST, 19 WEST MAIN STREET.

J. G. VAN ORMAN

Is agent for following well known insurance companies:

- SPRINGFIELD, FIRE AND MARINE AND TORNADO, AACHEN AND MUNICH, LONDON ASSURANCE, TRADERS, CHICAGO, DES MOINES, MANHATTAN.

Insures against hail on growing crops.

Call for rates, at 116 West Main.

South Dakota Real Estate

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

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is piped into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.

KRUGER'S FINAL WORD

Long Note to Britain Precedes the Formal Demand for Withdrawal of Troops

Complains Bitterly of Long List of Official Acts Leading up to Crisis.

Blame for Existing Conditions Placed Entirely on the Imperial Government—London Exulted.

London, Oct. 11.—The colonial office has given out the text of the following telegram transmitted by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner to South Africa:

"The government of the South African republic feels itself compelled to refer the government of her majesty, queen of Great Britain and Ireland, once more to the convention of London, 1884, concluded between this republic and the united kingdom, and which, in article XIV, secures certain specified rights to the white population of this republic, namely, that all persons other than natives, on conforming themselves to the law of the South African republic, (a) will have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel or reside in any part of the South African republic; (b) they will be entitled to hire or possess houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and other premises; (c) they may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ; (d) they shall not be subject, in respect of their premises or property, or in respect of their commerce and industry, to any taxes other than those which are, or may be, imposed upon the citizens of said republic. "This government wishes further to observe that these are the only rights which her majesty's government has reserved in the above convention with regard to the white population of this republic and that a violation only of those rights could give that government a right to diplomatic representation or intervention; while, moreover, the regulation of all other questions affecting the position of the rights of the white population under the above mentioned convention is handed over to the government and representatives of the people of the South African republic.

"Among the questions the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competence of this government and of the people of the said republic, the franchise and the representation of the people in this republic, and although this exclusive right of this government and of the people of the said republic is the franchise and the representation of the people with her majesty's government, without, however, recognizing any right on the part of her majesty's government.

"This government has also, by the regulation of the new election law, in friendly fashion, the franchise and representation of the people with her majesty's government, without, however, recognizing any right on the part of her majesty's government. "This government has also, by the regulation of the new election law, in friendly fashion, the franchise and representation of the people with her majesty's government, without, however, recognizing any right on the part of her majesty's government.

"This government can only see in the above intimation from her majesty's government a new violation of the convention of London, 1884, which does not deserve to her majesty's government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively domestic to one for this government and which has already been regulated by this government.

"On account of the strained situation and the consequent serious loss in the interruption of trade in general, which the correspondence respecting franchise and representation of the people of this republic has carried in its train, her majesty's government has recently pressed for an early settlement, and finally, pressed by your intervention, for an answer within forty-eight hours, a demand subsequently somewhat modified in answer to the note of Sept. 12 replied to by the note of this government of Sept. 25, 1899, and thereafter further friendly negotiations were broken off, this government receiving an intimation that a proposal for a final settlement would shortly be made.

"Although this promise was, once more repeated, the proposal, up to now, has not reached this government. Even while this friendly correspondence was still going on, the increase of troops on a large scale was introduced by her majesty's government, the troops being stationed in the neighborhood of the borders of this republic.

"Having regard for occurrences in the history of this republic, which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this republic felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighborhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African republic, since it was aware of no circumstance which would justify the presence of such a military force in South Africa and in the neighborhood of its borders. In answer to an inquiry with respect thereto, addressed to his excellency, the high commissioner, this government received, to its great astonishment, in answer, a veiled intimation that from the side of the republic an attack was being made on her majesty's colonies, and at the same time a mysterious reference to possibilities whereby this government was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this republic was being threatened.

"As a defensive measure this government was therefore obliged to send a portion of the burghers of this republic to the front in order to offer requisite resistance to similar possibilities."

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

News of the Ultimatum Causes Great Excitement at the British Metropolis.

London, Oct. 11.—The more peaceful tenor of the morning's news and comments had scarcely been digested and aroused hopes Tuesday that Kruger's birthday would also mark the commencement of the dissipation of the clouds hanging over South Africa, when the sensational announcement that the Transvaal had handed a definite ultimatum to the British diplomatic agent in Pretoria caused a rapid slump in the hopes of those who believed that diplomacy would yet save the situation. Apart from this, the news tends to show that as long as the Boers remain inactive Great Britain will continue to adhere to persuasive methods.

It is understood from movements of the ministers and activity in government office, important developments are imminent, although whether they are pacific or warlike remain an enigma.

Officials of the colonial office worked all night and Chamberlain arrived early in the morning. In some quarters it is intimated that the government received notification of the Boer ultimatum and is relieved in consequence, as the government considers the Boers are now placed in the position of having forced on the war.

Whatever the official feeling may be there is no mistaking in the significance of the great manifestation combined with the war spirit, of imperial solidarity that occurred in the streets of London when the New South Wales lancers traversed the city in honor of South Africa. Tens of thousands assembled to do homage to a little handful of soldiers representing the empire's loyalty.

From the arriving of the squadron at Waterloo station to the embarking on the railway train at Fenchurch street, tumultuous scenes of wild enthusiasm marked the route traversed. Bands were allowed to play nothing but "Soldiers of the Queen," "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen," in which the dense crowd joined.

It is a sad fact that the cordial welcome was ever before witnessed in London. There was an incessant roar of cheers and song until the Mansion house, the official residence of the lord mayor of London, was reached. Here the traffic was completely blocked by the surging throngs and the only exit was through the side entrance of the mansion. Sir John Voce Moore, in full robes of his office, restrained the singing and vociferous cheering, while he addressed the colonial troops, wishing them God-speed and expressing the interest of the country in their departure.

The inspiring scene closed with the playing of the national anthem, the lord mayor leading. A similar demonstration took place at Fenchurch street station.

The reports from all the military centers show the mobilization orders were received with the greatest enthusiasm, now that Kruger has crossed the Rubicon and taken the irrevocable step of issuing an ultimatum.

The only wonder is why, if Kruger is resolved upon fighting, he waited so long. The explanation seems to be his hand has been forced by the fact that the Boers have not yet controlled the situation and if he waited the arrival of the British army corps the chances of military success for him would be of the slightest possible character.

The expiration of the time limit this evening does not leave Great Britain much time to strengthen her present military position and to concentrate a few troops at Durban, Natal, available for dispatch to the front, but the government will doubtless now adopt the suggestion to form refugees from the Transvaal into volunteer regiments, thus, while relieving their distress, utilizing the excellent material of the Transvaal, and the ultimatum is understood to be on its way, according to the latest advices. The time limit expires this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when if the demands of the Boers are not complied with, the further landing or dispatch of troops will be considered an act of war and hostilities commenced immediately.

The diplomatic circumstances surrounding the presentation of the ultimatum probably are without precedent. Ordinarily a foreign power, when addressing pre-emptory demands to another, sends them through the ambassador or minister accredited to its adversary.

The Transvaal, however, has no diplomatic representatives recognized by Great Britain. Montague White, the Transvaal consul general in London, would not be received by either the British or colonial office. Consequently Kruger was reduced to handing the ultimatum to Conyngham Green, at Pretoria, who in turn wired it to Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner to South Africa, by whom it was re-transmitted to Chamberlain, who thus becomes the first secretary of state for the colonies to receive an ultimatum. As soon as the communication is translated from the cipher in which it was transmitted, Chamberlain will forward it to the foreign office.

Fighting Resumed in Venezuela. Washington, Oct. 11.—The state department has received the following cablegram from the United States minister to Venezuela, announcing the failure of the peace negotiations that have been in progress for the last five days between the government and the insurgents.

Caracas, Oct. 10.—Secretary State, Washington: Negotiations suspended today; Venezuelan forces will be advanced. A decisive battle is fully expected this week. Puerto Cabello quiet.

Earlier in the day Capt. Hemphill called the navy department from Porto Cabello that application had been made by the representatives of the Venezuelan government and the insurgents to permit envoys to meet on board a United States warship in port. The application was received by the secretary of the navy department and the navy department has consented to permit the proposed meeting aboard the Detroit.

From his later dispatch, however, it is apparent that the meeting was futile.

German Explorer Killed. Mombasa, East Africa, Oct. 11.—The report has reached here that Dr. Koib, a well known German traveler, was killed by a rhinoceros.

McKINLEY TALKS TRADE

Speech by the President Before the Chicago Commercial Club on Prosperity.

Tells of the Vast Increase in Business and Hopes for Its Continuance.

Other Distinguished Men at the Banquet—Party Leaves Chicago for Evansville.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—The president was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Commercial Club in the banquet hall of the Auditorium last night.

To meet him there had been invited a small number of Chicago citizens, personal friends of club members and a number of the most prominent foreign guests of the city. The cabinet officials in the city and a number of senators and congressmen were also present as guests. Before dinner was served Mr. McKinley met the guests of the evening in an informal reception. He was compelled to leave the hall, however, at 8 o'clock to appear at the bricklayers' meeting on the west side. His remarks were made shortly after 9, occurred before the menu had been disposed of.

The banquet room was decorated simply with the flags of the three countries whose representatives were present.

At the banquet short speeches were made by a number of the distinguished guests, including the president. Among those who spoke were Senator Mariscal, of Mexico; Sir Richard Dobbell, of Canada; Secretary of State Hay, Secretary Gage and A. C. Bartlett, of the Commercial Club. The president's address was the feature of the evening. He said in part:

"We have had a wonderful industrial development in the last two years. Our workshops never were so busy; our trade at home was never so large, and our foreign trade exceeded that of any like period in all our history. In the year 1898 we bought abroad upward of \$67,000,000 worth of goods, and in the same year sold abroad \$1,227,000,000, giving a balance of trade in our favor of \$559,000,000. This means more labor at home, more money at home, more earnings for our producers, more exports carried on every sea and find a market in all the ports of the world. In 1888 the Japanese government took from us \$35 per cent of its total imports and in 1888 14.57 per cent. We are the greatest producers of pig iron and raise three-fifths of the world's supply. Our exports of iron and steel exceed those of any other country.

"The growth of the railway systems of the United States is phenomenal. From thirty miles in 1839 we have gone to 182,600 miles in 1897.

"The system of reciprocal agreement with foreign countries, provided by the tariff act of 1897, promises beneficial results in the increase of our trade in foreign countries. Most of the conventions already made await ratification before going into effect, but the first reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, the third section of the act, has been in operation now over a year. It is intended especially to cover some very important products of the west and northwest, which are largely handled by the merchants of Chicago. A comparison of these exports for the years 1897 and 1898 shows an increase in one year of reciprocity of about 15 per cent in logs and lumber, an increase of over 200 per cent in export bacon and hams, an increase of 11.62 per cent in the export of lard and its compounds.

"We have also, my fellow citizens, made a parcels post arrangement with Germany—the first ever made between the United States and any country in Europe. It went into effect October 1 and permits the interchange through the mails of all articles up to eleven pounds in weight at the rate of 12 cents for the first pound and reduced rates per pound for increased weights. This has been the result of fifteen years of effort to reach such an agreement, but not until now has it been carried through with success.

"Our shipbuilding has been greatly increased. For the first time in all our history the tonnage of our steam vessels exceeded on June 1 the tonnage of all our sailing vessels, barges and other craft. We built in 1897 and 1898 more vessels of steel than of all other materials combined. Our tonnage increased during the year 190,000 tons and is without parallel in our recent history. More large ocean steamships are under construction in the United States than ever before. Our shipbuilding plants are being enlarged and new establishments projected. There is no better time than the present, therefore, with all these favorable conditions, and others which will suggest themselves to you, for the development of a more powerful merchant marine.

"Our relations to other nations, by reason of our new possessions, make a new condition of the course of trade. It has never been so broad as it is now. American shipping under the American flag should be found in all oceans, and our trade must go wherever our flag goes. Our international commerce has even exceeded the growth of our outward commerce. Our railroads are crowded. Lines never were so crowded, while our builders of cars and engines are unable to fill the pressing orders made necessary by the increased traffic.

"We have everything, gentlemen, to congratulate ourselves over as to the present condition of the country. The only fear I have ever had—and I speak to business men who are familiar with the subject much more than I can be—the only fear I have had is that we might overdo it, and that really we were not exercising that conservatism that is so essential to substantial business. You business men do not doubt me, I differ with me as to this fear and say it was groundless, but the boundless prosperity we have had in the last year and a half has made me fear that, after all, we might be overdoing the business of the country. I trust I am mistaken.

"I am told by business men everywhere that the business of this country now rests upon a substantial basis, and that you are really only making what there is a market for, and as long as you do that, of course, you are doing a safe business, and our markets are going to increase. Our products are going into every port of the world, and the

reason for it is that we make the best products and we undersell anybody else in the world. That is the only reason for it.

DEWEY IN VERMONT.

The Admiral Arrives at His Old Home—Given a Warm Greeting.

Shelburne, Vt., Oct. 11.—Admiral Dewey is home at last and is happy to be within the shadow of the Green mountains and beside the waters of Lake Champlain, away from the noise and bustle that have filled his ears since his flagship Olympia came in sight of Sandy Hook. The fact that the admiral is really in Vermont was signalled last night by tall mountain lights from one end of the state to the other.

Admiral Dewey is the guest of Dr. W. Seward Webb at his magnificent country residence, Shelburne Farms, and will not become the state's guest until Thursday, at the capital, Montpelier. He came here on a special train from New York yesterday, occupying Dr. Webb's magnificent car, the Elmwood. When the train pulled into Shelburne the villagers and folks from the surrounding towns, even as far away as Burlington, had made up a crowd of nearly 3,000. When the train stopped Admiral Dewey stood on the rear platform. Preceded by Dr. Webb, he walked across the lawn to where an open landau drawn by two big black horses was in waiting. As the admiral bowed and smiling to the people around him, just at the steps of the carriage stood a man in working clothes, Michael McKenzie of this town, noticeable because of his height. Suddenly McKenzie threw his cap into the air and yelled: "Let's give three cheers for Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila." The cheers were given.

The admiral started, looked wonderingly at the man, dropped his hat and gloves, and then impulsively shook McKenzie's hand, which was still in the air after tossing his hat. Instantly the hands of the crowd were outstretched and the admiral, who was just starting back in fear, drew his hand toward his body and said: "No, no; I can't do that; my hands are very sore; too sore for that."

Bowing again and speaking almost inaudibly an expression of thanks, he set down and the carriage passed out of the station grounds.

Along the road were drawn up 200 school children, each with a flag. At a signal the children sang a parody on "Yankee Doodle," beginning "Yankee Dewey went to sea." The movement of the carriage was so timed that it reached the end of the line just as the chorus was reached, and the admiral, who had stood up in passing, bowed his acknowledgments.

The admiral was driven to Shelburne House, at Shelburne Farms, three miles away.

SHOE MANUFACTURING TRUST. Gigantic Combination to Control the Output of the World.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Standard Shoe Company, which has just filed for protection in bankruptcy at Trenton, N. J., is being organized for the purpose of consolidating practically all of the important makers of shoe manufacturing machinery in the country. This new company is the creature of the interests which were recently successful in forming the American Hide and Leather Company, commonly known as the upper leather trust, and is part of a scheme to make a close combination of the shoe manufacturing interests of the country, with a view to controlling not only the domestic trade, but the markets of the world as well. Thomas H. Ryan, who was the active promoter of the upper leather combination, occupies the same position toward the new company. It is said to be the scheme of the shoe trade interests who are behind the combination of machinery makers to follow this company with a combination of practically all the boot and shoe manufacturers in New England, about 125 in number, and to consolidate this with the American Hide and Leather and Standard Shoe Machinery companies, making a gigantic trust that will try to control the shoe trade of the world. The Standard Shoe Company is capitalized at \$5,000,000.

GREAT DAMAGE BY A FIRE. Valuable Homes and Much Timber Destroyed.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—A fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, has done great damage in Mill valley and the adjoining country about the base of Mt. Tamalpais. The town of Mill Valley was for hours in imminent danger and many summer visitors fled to places of temporary safety. Corte Madera gulch, Boyle canon, Bithdale canon and the Cascades were denuded of the majestic pines and red woods, which the flames swept away like so much dry grass. "Oxley's Nest," the residence of George T. Harsh, was destroyed. Dozens of homes were preserved by back-firing. There were many narrow escapes. A conservative estimate of the loss is \$130,000, though some claim it will reach half a million. Lorenzo Ferreri, a laborer, is missing, and is believed to have been burned.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA. J. P. WOODBURY, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. H. GERRARD, Am't Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$25,000. YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

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

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

WOOD! We are receiving some of the best dry all hard wood ever brought to the city. OUR HARD COAL. Is arriving (slowly) and can make our deliveries of elegant fresh mined coal, but from present indications hard coal will be very slow in coming, and the prudent man will not take chances by deferring his purchase. Gregory-Brown Coal Co.

A BEAUTY IN THE KITCHEN. One of our artistic, handsome and efficient Stewart ranges, that is the pride of the housewife's heart. If your range or cook stove is a poor baker, or doesn't burn right, have one of these fine ranges put in. The price is reasonable and the satisfaction that you get will more than repay you. A solid car of these ranges have been sold the past three months. This alone shows their popularity, and the price is right.

ABBOTT & SON.

A FINE LINE OF GOODS FROM WHICH TO SELECT YOUR

WEDDING PRESENTS

AT SIMMONS' BOOK STORE.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—A fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, has done great damage in Mill valley and the adjoining country about the base of Mt. Tamalpais.

Archie Parker's DRY GOODS 106 EAST MAIN.

Underwear Remember that we are headquarters for underwear. We make this department a special feature, and our stock will always be found complete.

Ladies' Waists We take pleasure in calling your attention to our large assortment of Ladies' Silk, Brilliantine and Wool Waists, very stylishly made and prices reasonable.

Kid Gloves Your hand nicely fitted, GLOVE WARRANTED, from 98c to \$1.50. It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this. It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.