

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

Are You Rigged Out for Cold Weather?

We've been talking about underwear for several days and feel confident that you are thinking strongly about ordering something out of the common. Munsing Pleated Union Suits for men are growing popular—No shirt to roll up, no drawers to slip down—all perfectly snug and comfortable. Prices for men: \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.75 and \$4.50 per suit. Why not "make a break" and try a Union Suit once?

Munsing Pleated Union Suits for children: 50 and 75 cents, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 per suit. Munsing Pleated Union Suits for ladies: \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per suit.

How about your furs? Our fur manufacturing department will make any garment you desire, to your measure, or will repair or remodel the garment you already have—charges moderate.

How about the little frocks? We have received an immense quantity of Children's Jackets, Coats, Reefers and Gretchens, in all colors and styles. Send age of child, together with color desired and price limit.

How about capes, jackets, separate skirts, silk waists and fashionable tailor-made garments? Give our great Mail Order Department a trial. We return your money if for any reason you are not suited, and you return the goods promptly in good condition.

YOUNKER BROS.

Outside furriers keep coming to Marshalltown to stay a few days and among other things to take orders for repairing and remaking. After the work is done many of the garments are brought to me to be made right, after the outside furrier has almost ruined the garment. Why not bring the work direct to me and have it done right, as guaranteed, and thus save paying two prices for the same.

H. SINGER, THE FURRIER. 206 East Main St.

25% DISCOUNT



On Eastman Kodak until further notice. We can not guarantee to hold the price for any stated time. These are fresh goods direct from the factory, and there are no shelf worn goods. A full line of Amateur Photographic Supplies.

Fisher Governor Co., 201 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Complete line of sanitarium foods, Rolston health foods and pancake flours.

GEO. L. ANDREWS, WEST MAIN.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Improve the general health. 10 cents & 25 cents.

A NATIVE GOVERNMENT

First Autonomy Government of the Filipinos Established on Island of Negros.

Entire Population of the Island Assembled at Bacolor to Witness Ceremonies.

Judges, Governor and Other Officers Take the Oath—Festivities to Follow.

Manila, Nov. 7.—At Bacolor, in the island of Negros, the first autonomy government of the Filipinos was established Monday. Gen. Smith, governor of the island of Negros, administered the oath of office to the judge of the supreme court, who, in turn, swore in the governor, three judges, twelve councilmen, the auditor and the secretary of the interior. The natives of the entire island attended the ceremony. The officers from Iloilo were also present. Three days' festivity will follow in celebration of the new government and the first anniversary of the surrender of the Spaniards to the Negro revolutionists, including a ball in the government house last night. American flags are displayed in the village.

The celebration consisted of horse racing and other sports, music, religious functions and an illumination. The ball last night attracted the wives of the wealthy planters and there was as great a display of rich costumes and costly jewels as would be seen at a similar affair in America or Europe. Elections were held on Oct. 2, the number of votes cast being 5,218. There were forty candidates for the various offices. Melero Rivero was elected governor, receiving 1,395 votes. Senor Gaimor received 1,271. Suffrage was determined by property qualification and ability to read and write.

Gen. Smith welcomed the officials on behalf of the United States. In the course of his remarks he said: "Negros leads in the van of civil government in the Philippines. Your honor lies in adding a new star to freedom's flag." Gen. Smith, during a speech which he delivered said: "You are promised as brightly as Japan's who today is recognized as among the civilized nations of the world."

Senor Severino, in replying, said that the best thing for the future of Negros was the continuance of close relations with the United States. Gen. Smith then announced the granting of freedom to the political prisoners in commemoration of the event. Gen. Hughes, in command at Iloilo, tendered a congratulatory speech over the eastern cable from that place.

Gen. Smith, in an interview, remarked that it was of the utmost importance that the Filipinos should be taught to recognize the sovereignty of the United States. "The gravest danger," he said, "threatening a peaceful administration is intrigue among the declared political parties. It is essential that the United States government must for years keep control of the Filipinos in order to prevent such conditions from existing. The members of the Sixth Infantry, which is divided into thirty garrisons throughout the island of Negros, are undergoing great hardships. A recently organized revolutionary movement was discovered in northern Negros, and the leaders have been forced to withdraw to Panay. A number of bandits, under the leadership of Papa Islo, a religious charlatan, have been driven into the mountains, but it is expected that they will give more trouble. A force of 250 native soldiers armed with Springfield rifles are helping the Americans and are found to be valuable as scouts.

Gen. Lawton's operations have been temporarily suspended, owing to heavy rains. The country around Cabanatuan is flooded. The river, however, has been falling rapidly and probably the country in that section will soon resume its normal condition.

STEYN'S APPEAL TO BURGHERS. Urged to Battle as Christians for Liberty and Fatherland.

New York, Nov. 7.—The consul general of the Orange Free State in this city has given the full text of President Steyn's proclamation calling on the Orange Free State Boers to support the Transvaal. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Burgers of the Orange Free State: The time which we had so much desired to avoid—the moment when we as a nation are compelled with arms to oppose injustice and shameless violence—is at hand. Our sister republic to the north of the Vaal river is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy, who for many years has prepared himself and sought pretexts for the violence of which he is now guilty, whose purpose it is to destroy the existence of the Afrikaner race. "With our sister republic we are not only bound by ties of blood, of sympathy and of common interests, but also by formal treaty which has been necessitated by circumstances. This treaty demands of us that we assist her if she should be unjustly attacked, which we unfortunately for a long time have had too much reason to expect. We therefore can not passively look on while injustice is done her and while also our own dearly bought freedom is endangered, but are called as men to resist, trusting the Almighty, firmly believing that He will never permit injustice and unrighteousness to triumph. "Now that we thus resist a powerful enemy, with whom it has always been our highest desire to live in friendship, notwithstanding the injustice and wrong done by him to us in the past, we solemnly declare in the presence of the Almighty God that we are compelled thereunto by the justice due to our kinsmen and by the consciousness that the end of their independence will make our existence as an independent state of no significance, and that their fate, should they be obliged to bend under an overwhelming power, will also soon after be our own fate. "Solemn treaties have not protected our sister republic against annexation, against conspiracy, against the claim of an abolished suzerainty, against continuous oppression and interference, and now against a renewed attack which aims only at her downfall. "Our own unfortunate experiences in

the past have also made it sufficiently clear to us that we cannot rely on the most solemn promises and agreements of Great Britain when she has at her helm a government prepared to tamper on treaties, to look for feigned pretexts for every violation of good faith by her committed. This is proved among other things by the unjust and unlawful British intervention, after we had overcome an armed and barbarous black tribe on our eastern frontier, as also by the forcible appropriation of our territory over part of our territory where the discovery of diamonds had caused the desire for this appropriation, although contrary to existing treaties. The desire and intention to trample on our rights as an independent and sovereign nation, notwithstanding the solemn convention existing between this state and Great Britain, have also been more than once and are now again shown by the present government, by giving expressions in public documents to an unfounded claim of paramountcy over the whole of British Africa, and therefore over this state. "With regard to the South African republic, Great Britain has, moreover, refused until the present to allow her to regain her original position in respect to foreign affairs, a position which she had lost not so much by her own fault, as by the intention of the conventions to which the republic had consented under pressure and circumstances that have been perverted and continually been used by the present British administration as a means for the practice of tyranny and of injustice, and among other things, for the support of a revolutionary propaganda within the republic in favor of Great Britain. "And while no redress has been offered, as justice demands, for injustice done to the South African republic on the part of the British government, and while no gratitude is exhibited for the magnanimity shown at the request of the British government to British subjects who had forfeited their lives and property, yet no feeling of shame has prevented the British government, now that the gold mines of immense value have been discovered in the country, to make claims of the republic, the consequence of which, if allowed, will be that those who—whose forefathers have saved the country from barbarism and who are now for civilization with their blood and their tears will lose their control over the interests of the country, to which they are justly entitled according to divine and human laws. The consequence of these claims would be moreover, that the greater part of the territory would be placed in the hands of those who, foreigners by birth, enjoy the privilege of depriving the country of its chief treasure, while they have never shown any loyalty to a foreign government. Besides, the inevitable consequence of the acceptance of the claims would be that the independence of the country as a self-governing, independent sovereign republic would be irreparably lost. For years past British troops in great numbers have been placed on the frontiers of our sister republic in order to compel her to accept of the demands which would be pressed upon her and in order to encourage revolutionary disturbances and the cunning plans of those whose greed for gold is the cause of their shameless undertakings. "Those plans have now reached their climax in the open violence to which the present British government now resorts. While we readily acknowledge the honorable character of thousands of Englishmen, who loathe such deeds of robbery and wrong, we can not but abhor the shameful treachery of creating the feigned pretexts for the transgression of law, the violation of international law and of justice and the numerous right-rendering deeds of the British statesmen, who will now force a war upon the South African republic. On their heads be the guilt of blood, and may a just Providence reward all as they deserve. "Burgers of the Orange Free State: Rise as one man against the oppressor and the violator of right. "In the strife to which we are now driven have care to commit no deed unworthy of a Christian and of a burgher of the Orange Free State. Let us look forward with confidence to a fortunate end of this conflict, trusting to the higher power, without whose help human weapons are of no avail. "May He bless our arms. Under His banner we advance to battle for liberty and for fatherland. M. T. STEYN. "State President."

BOTH CHARGED WITH MURDER. Arthur Henry and His Chum Accused of Poisoning Former's Sweetheart. Lafayette, La., Nov. 7.—Arthur Henry, 21 years old, son of S. P. Henry, a prominent democratic politician who was speaker of the house of the legislature for many years, and Sydney Debarge, his chum, are in jail charged with murder, the former as principal and the latter as accessory. Young Henry had for several years been paying attention to Miss Alice Chadwell, of the neighboring parish of Cameron. He is alleged to have made her a promise of marriage, but when the young woman was about to become a mother Henry regretted his promise and wished to back out of the marriage. With this end in view he is said to have consulted his friend Debarge, and it is charged that the latter counseled that Henry should poison the girl, and offering to procure the poison went to Grand Chenier and called upon the local doctor, asking him to compound the drug, offering him \$150. This offer the physician refused. A few days later Henry called on Miss Chadwell and found her quite ill. She complained of being feverish. It is alleged that he then, taking a capsule from his pocket, gave it to her, remarking that he often took the same medicine when he was feverish. In thirty minutes after swallowing the capsule she fell to the floor unconscious. She lingered for five days and then died, without having spoken. An autopsy was held and the post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had been poisoned. On the findings of the coroner's jury Henry and Debarge were arrested. Negotiations Are Ruptured. Paris, Nov. 7.—A dispatch has been received here from Vice Admiral Courtes, the French commander in Chinese waters, announcing that the negotiations for the delimitation of the Kwang-Chow territory, which had been proceeding satisfactorily for some time with the Chinese admiral, Sou, have been ruptured owing to the hostility of the viceroy at Canton. The French minister of marine announces that he has taken measures to strengthen the French force in occupation.

SURPRISES IN STORE

Prediction by Wellman That the Election Will Produce Some Strange Results.

Does Not Think That Presidential Contest Will Be Affected by Outcome.

No Matter What the Returns Show, Struggle in 1900 Will Be Same.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Wellman's special to Times-Herald—Keen interest is felt in today's election among all classes of officials here. But in no respect is the voting looked upon as at all decisive concerning future events. No matter how the important states vote today it is not believed by any one whose judgment is worthy of much consideration that either the democracy or the republicans will have a sure thing of carrying the country next year. By-elections are proverbially unsound as criterions of the larger and more strenuously waged contests of presidential years. Nor is it believed by clear-headed observers here that the two conspicuous political aspirants are to be adversely affected, let today's results be as they may.

As far as the president is concerned, the party of his interests, if danger to the republic may be considered, is not so much in the hands of the president as it is in the hands of the party. But even if Ohio should go democratic or return but a slender republican plurality it will be at once perceived that the result is due to local causes. In a year like this the republican party, like other parties in power, is sure to suffer to some extent while factional differences are being settled and old scores paid off. The president's friends are naturally anxious for a good republican victory in Ohio, but even if they fail of it they will not have the slightest fear that the party next year will be any more in the hands of the party, and without raising his hand, as matters now look, will be its practically unanimous choice next spring.

What is true as to the president is true in a modified way of Mr. Bryan. He is the natural leader of his party, and he is the natural leader of a real party, and without raising his hand, as matters now look, will be its practically unanimous choice next spring. What is true as to the president is true in a modified way of Mr. Bryan. He is the natural leader of his party, and he is the natural leader of a real party, and without raising his hand, as matters now look, will be its practically unanimous choice next spring.

It is true, of course, that Mr. Bryan is handicapped by a lack of issues. He has made his campaign in Nebraska and in other states largely upon the anti-expansion issue, and if the electors fail to support him in such states as Nebraska and Kentucky and Maryland there is a possibility that the result might harm his chances next year. Not only because of such a result, but for the much better and deeper reason that the democracy at large might well conclude that anti-expansion was a losing issue and that it was necessary to throw it overboard. If this should chance to be the outcome, and it is not impossible, it would only be natural to turn toward, along with the losing issue, the man who had raised it and pushed it to the front. An untoward result of a pronounced nature might indeed in this way force the national democratic party to make an effort to get itself once more in line with the business element of the country, which has won it all the presidential victories it has had to inscribe upon its rolls since the rebellion.

Among the administration people here I find this state of belief about Ohio: That the state is going republican, possibly by a slender plurality, and that the large element of the party are so many doubtful elements in this campaign that, so many forces at work which can not be accurately gauged, that it is impossible for the shrewdest campaign manager to know precisely where he stands. Anything from 10,000 to 50,000 for Mr. Nash would not surprise the president and the assistant of one of his who have heard all the inside news from Ohio that Mr. Hanna and Mr. Dick were able to get hold of. But they do believe the state is safe, barring a most extraordinary movement for Jones. Now that it is so near the close of the balloting there is no reason to expect any change in the result. I don't mind saying that Mr. McLean's family in this city do not expect him to win. Admiral Dewey is responsible for this pleasant bit of gossip, and any one may imagine where he got it.

As to Kentucky, the best source of information here foretells a republican plurality and a democratic seizure of the governorship. It is within my knowledge that betting men here have been advised by their friends in Kentucky not to wager a cent upon the plurality of Goebel, but to put up as much as they can afford to bet on the name of one, that Goebel, barring death, will be the next governor of Kentucky. There is but one explanation to be placed upon such a way of putting the case, and this is a most unpleasant one. The leading Kentuckians here are waiting with painful anxiety for the result there than in Ohio. Not a few of them are here foretelling a republican plurality and a democratic seizure of the governorship. It is within my knowledge that betting men here have been advised by their friends in Kentucky not to wager a cent upon the plurality of Goebel, but to put up as much as they can afford to bet on the name of one, that Goebel, barring death, will be the next governor of Kentucky.

Maryland appears to be a republican state. At least in republican circles one finds more confidence as to the result there than in Ohio. Not a few of them are here foretelling a republican plurality and a democratic seizure of the governorship. It is within my knowledge that betting men here have been advised by their friends in Kentucky not to wager a cent upon the plurality of Goebel, but to put up as much as they can afford to bet on the name of one, that Goebel, barring death, will be the next governor of Kentucky.

Treasurer Roberts' Report. Washington, Nov. 7.—Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, in his annual report to Secretary Gage, sums up the operations of the last fiscal year by saying that: "Notable activity was expended in all kinds of currency, with a marked increase in the use of gold coin, and in a less degree of silver coin, while the prosperity of the country has at no time left any part of the government notes in the treasury, above the demands of the daily business in its several offices." He says the effect of the revenue law is shown in the increased receipts of \$56,553,419 from customs and \$102,536,520 from internal revenues. Collections of internal revenue are larger than those of any previous year excepting 1866, and the total ordinary receipts, amounting to \$515,990,620 are also the largest on record with the same exceptions. The net ordinary expenditures are a little over \$605,000,000, an amount exceeded only twice, in 1863 and 1864. There is a deficiency of \$89,111,559 in ordinary revenues. Inclusive of loans and the issue of notes, and after deducting the total receipts on all accounts by war taxes were \$1,038,451,340, and the total disbursements, \$946,222,148. With the allocation of the proceeds of the new 3 per cent loan to the ordinary revenues, there was a fiscal surplus of \$100,791,521 for the year.

REVENUE STAMP SWINDLERS.

Important Arrests Made by Government Officers in New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—Frank G. Thompson, chief of the internal revenue bureau of this city, declared that at least 10 per cent of the revenue stamps used daily in the Wall street district, having already been cancelled, were fraudulently cancelled about the same time when on Saturday of Caleb L. Crockett and C. J. Lee on charge of restoring cancelled revenue stamps and selling them for use the second time. Thompson's jurisdiction extends to northern New Jersey, and he said that for two months he has been watching Crockett. It is estimated by Thompson that the government was defrauded of at least \$3,000 a day by the use of second hand stamps in the section of the city south of Fulton street. He says revenue stamps worth about \$50,000 are daily required in the transactions of that district, and that 10 per cent of this total is represented in restored stamps.

Chief Thompson, who made the first arrest for this crime about six months ago, said the work of restoring cancelled revenue stamps was being carried on to a large extent, and he was striving to arrest the swindlers as fast as his varied duties would permit. He said there was no connection between the arrests in Newark Saturday night and that early in October of Freeman Strait, in this city. "Crockett," Chief Thompson said, "was the manager of a large establishment in Newark, and his position was important and lucrative. He has been engaged in washing stamps for a long time. This is the first case of the kind we have run down in New Jersey. I learned that Crockett had engaged a room in the Palace hotel at Newark, and with several of my men I engaged an adjoining room. Lee was there and Crockett came in about 8 o'clock. We let them go ahead for a little while and then entered. I caught them at work with a lot of stamps and a bottle of acid used for this purpose was found on the table."

Chief Thompson said the stamps taken averaged a higher denomination than any he had previously seized. Messenger boys, Thompson said, are engaged to a large extent by the stamp swindlers in carrying on their work. He told of finding ten \$50 bills on a messenger boy he recently called to his office. "I will venture to assert," the chief said, "that I can go through New Broad street and take into custody the first fifteen messenger boys, indiscriminately, by searching those fifty boys find at least twenty-five with washed or restored revenue stamps. Some houses allow messenger boys and clerks to affix and cancel stamps, and even if boys receive good stamps they often substitute washed stamps and sell the good ones at a discount. Whenever any one of these stamps is for sale at a greater discount than 1 per cent for \$100 worth, the person offering them and the stamps themselves should be looked upon with suspicion. The greatest discount any one can get is 1 per cent on \$100 worth, which is the most that is allowed on stamps." Thompson said one dollar stamps were used with greater frequency by the swindlers. For this crime the penalty provided in the federal statutes is five years in prison and a fine of \$1,000. Chief Thompson, as an indication of the extent to which the swindle was being carried on, said he had \$25,000 in cancelled stamps in his safe.

Wanted—A pain that Mull's Lightning Pain Killer will not cure. Kills any pain instantly, internal or external. Guaranteed absolutely pure; 25 cents and 50 cents. For sale by McBride & Will Drug Company. A good railway engine will travel about 1,000,000 miles before it wears out.

A Letter to Mrs. Pinkham Brought Health to Mrs. Archambo.

LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 42,751 "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For two years I felt tired and so weak and dizzy that some days I could hardly go around the house. Backache and headache all the time and my food would not digest and had such pains in the womb and troubled with leucorrhoea and kidneys were affected. "After birth of each child I grew weaker, and hearing so much of the good you had done, I wrote to you and have taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Lozenges, one box of Liver Pills, one package of Sanative Wash, and today I am feeling as well as I ever did. When I get up in the morning I feel as fresh as I did when a girl and eat and sleep well and do all my work. If ever I feel weak again shall know where to get my strength. I know your medicine cured me."—MRS. SALINA ARCIAMBO, CHARLEMONT, MASS.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled; for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand suffering women a year. All women who suffer are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which will be promptly given without charge.

Coal is Going Down. Now just as fast as our wagons can cart it to your cellars, but the prices are going to go up. Forewarned is forearmed! So don't wait for cold weather to catch you unprepared. Get your supply now, while prices are down and the roads are good. Our coal is high grade, well screened and guaranteed to be satisfactory. J. C. DUNN.

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

Marshalltown Grocery Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Quick Shipments. Satisfactory Service. 209 to 211 Market Street.

The Pilgrim. Now one of the best equipped hotels in Iowa. Four Stories and Elevator. 20 Rooms with Bath. Newly Furnished throughout. Table Service the Best of All. \$2.00—\$2.50—\$3.00. D. A. WILLIAMS, MANAGER.

"Pennsylvania Oils" "ROSEINE" and "SOLARINE" HIGH GRADE BURNING OILS. Merchants that handle the above brands in addition to inferior oils are having a fine trade on HIGH GRADE OILS as consumers are willing to buy better oils if they can get it. THEY SURELY GET BETTER IF THEY BUY THE ABOVE BRANDS. ONCE USED ALWAYS USED. Other brands: "Keystone," "American Headlight," "Sunshine." Quotations on application. Address MARSHALL OIL COMPANY, MARSHALLTOWN, OKLAHOOMA, MASON CITY. Independent of all trusts. An Iowa industry by Iowa men. LUBRICATING OILS, LINSEED OILS, TURPENTINE, AXLE GREASE.

NOTICE. We have made a heavy purchase of Hard Coal and as usual are prepared to give our customers "A No. 1" Coal, good weight and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. We meet all legitimate competition. We are also agents for GAS HOUSE COKE. If you use a furnace or a surface burner heating stove, why not use coke? It will go as far as hard coal and is absolutely clean. We sell it from two to three dollars less per ton than hard coal.

Marshall Coal & Ice Co., OFFICES, 1202 EAST MAIN STREET SOUTH THIRD AVENUE. TELEPHONES 114-160.

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