



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.

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

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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 folks? We have received an immense quantity of Children's Jackets, Coats, Reefers and Gretchens, in all colors and styles.

How about capes, jackets, separate skirts, silk waists and fashionable tailor-made garments? Give our great Mail Order Department a trial.

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.

H. SINGER, THE FURRIER.

206 East Main St.

25% DISCOUNT



On Eastman Kid's until further notice. We can not guarantee to hold the price for any stated time.

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 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 a great 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 3,248. There were forty candidates for the various offices. Meleiro Rivero was elected governor, receiving 1,305 votes. Senor Giamer received 1,277. Suffrage was determined by property qualification and ability to read and write.

Col. Milner, who presided over the officials 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: "Our future promises 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 commend at Bacolor, 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 'insular politicians' and he declared 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 Ido, 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 Calapan is flooded. The river, however, has begun 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:

"Burghers 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 unprovoked enemy who for many years has prepared himself and sought pretext for the violence of which he is now guilty, whose purpose it is to destroy the existence of the Africaner race.

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 trample on treaties, to look for alleged 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 the Dominion over part of our territory when 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 a solemn convention existing between our 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 South Africa, and therefore over this republic.

"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 in no sense by her own faults. The original intention of the conventions to which she had consented under pressure and circumstances has 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 revolution in our country 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 the original intention of the conventions to which she had consented under pressure and circumstances has 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 revolution in our country within the republic in favor of Great Britain.

"The magnitude shown at the request of the British government to British subjects who had forfeited under the laws of the republic 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 whose forefathers have saved the country from barbarism and have won for it the independence which they 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 power will be placed in the hands of a few 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 these claims would be that the independence of the republic 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 by fear to accede to 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.

"These 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 bringing of treaties, the signed protests for the transgression of law, the violation of international law and of justice and the numerous right-reading 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 just Providence reward all as they deserve.

"Burghers of the Orange Free State: Rise as one man against the oppressor and the violator of right.

"In the strife in 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 repented 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 Cheniere 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 Courjeolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, announcing that the negotiations for the delimitation of the Kwang-Chaowan 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 unbound as criterions of the larger and more strenuously waged contests of presidential years. Now it is believed by clear-headed observers here that the two conspicuous political aspirants are to be adversely affected, but today's results be as they may.

As far as the president is concerned, the only danger to his interests, if danger it may be considered, is in Ohio. But even if Ohio should vote for Bryan 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 from the effects of a factional difference as being settled and a portion of 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 of his re-election by the party next year. He is the natural leader of his party, and without the aid of any 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 will take a great deal more than temporary defeat of either in Nebraska, such as some people think may occur tomorrow, to hurl him from his position. Mr. Bryan is not a one-state man any more than Mr. McKinley is, and the fortunes of neither of them is bound up in the commonwealth in which he happens to be elected. The national men, and the movements which stand behind them, the forces of public opinion which sustain them, are superior to trivial incidents like a slender plurality or even an adverse vote in this state or that. For an instance of what a real leader may do without the aid of any support of his state it is only necessary to turn to Mr. Cleveland's experiences as a presidential candidate from New York.

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 simply 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 throw overboard 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.

Among the administration people here I find this state of belief about Ohio: That the state is going republican, possibly by a slender plurality, perhaps by a very large one. Here are some of the reasons for this belief: The man there, 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 60,000 for Mr. Nash would not surprise the president and those assistants 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 that one can not be careless of trying to affect 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, fresh from a republican victory in that state, says that the republicans will have to accept the result. 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 news of the result. They care little which side wins; what they fear is bloodshed and disgrace in their commonwealth.

Maryland appears to be a republican state. At least in republican circles one finds more confidence as to the result there than in Ohio. A few Maryland democrats who are in the party in 1896 through fear of real danger of free silver have now returned to it through fear of fancied danger of imperialism, but the best reports are that enough remain to make the state republican. If this proves to be true the republican column will be assigned to the republican column as a permanent fixture, at least for some years to come.

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 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 \$36,553,419 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 \$315,865,630 are also the largest on record with the same exceptions. The net ordinary expenditures are a little over \$205,000,000, 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 certificates the total receipts of all accounts by war taxes were \$1,038,451,340, and the total disbursements, \$946,222,148. With the addition 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 fraudulent. Chief Thompson said this when asked on a large scale by him in Newark 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 Essex hotel in Newark, and with several of my men I entered 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 \$10 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, and 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 has a stamp 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 the government allows."

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

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM VOL. 42, 392] "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 of my work. If ever I feel weak again shall know where to get my strength. I know your medicine cured me."—MRS. SALINA ARCHAMBO, 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 ailing 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.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA. J. F. WOODRUB, President. T. J. FLETCHER, Cashier. E. GEHART, Asst. Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$25,000. YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

Marshalltown Grocery Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Quick Shipments. 209 to 211 Satisfactory Service. 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, IOWA. Independent of all trusts. An Iowa industry by Iowa men. LUBRICATING OILS, LINED 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.

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FLITTON BROS., At 24 West Church Street, will do Cleaning and Dyeing Exclusively in the Future. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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.