IT'S WORTH A TRIP TO DES MOINES TO SEE

YOUNKER BROS' GREAT NEW STORE

Which was thrown open to the public Thursday, morning, November 10.

TAKE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT US—AND IN THE MEANTIME

Send in Your Mail Order.

DO YOU ENJOY A FREE AND

Easy Smoking Cigar

If so you will find a nice line of them in our show case.

EVANS' DRUG STORE.

J M. PARKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Practices in State and Federal Courts.
OFFICE OVER 27 WEST MAIN ST.
OPPOSITE TREMONT
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

ADDS HIS EVIDENCE

Story's the Same as From Other Sources.

Lots of Money Spent But no Returns Have Been Received.

The people in Iowa willingly add their evidence to that which has already been given in favor of Morrow's Kidne-olds, the best remedy that has ever been sold in this state for backache, kidney and urinary disorders, sleeplessness and nervousness. Our druggists report wonderful cures and state that Kid-ne-olds are daily increasing in the opinion of our people. Kid-ne-olds act directly upon the kidneys and nerves and restore them to their natural condition. Good kidneys make good blood, good blood makes strong nerves. Kid-ne-olds make good kidneys and strong nerves.

Mr. W. B. Batchell, city weighmaster, of 919 Buchanan street, Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have been afflicted with kidney complaint for the past five years. My trouble commenced with severe pains across the small of my back, followed by urinary disturbances of an alarming nature. I became very restless and nervous and was subject to spells of dizziness. I was in a very bad condition when I commenced to use Kid-ne-oids. They soon wrought a wonderful change in my condition, entirely relieving me of kidney backache, corrected the urinary troubles, made my nerves strong, so I sleep well at night. In fact I have been relieved of all my former troubles by using Morrow's Kid-ne-oids."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but yellow tablets, and sell at 50 cents a box at all drug stores and at McBride & Will Drug Company's store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, O.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.
It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

Needless.

"When are you going to wind up this campaign?" asked a native.

"Nothing of the kind is necessary," answered the Filipino general. "We can run without being wound up."—Washington Star.

ROBERTS TO RESIGN

Polygamist to Be Sworn in and Then Resign His Seat in Congress.

Would Be Useless Member and Ostracised in Society—Way Out of Difficulty.

Congressmen's Wives Begin a Crusade Against His—Cape Nome Gold Chain.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, is not to sit as a member of the house of representatives in congress, and he is not to be unseated because he is a polygamist. He is to resign after being sworn in and the state of Utah will thus have a chance to elect a representative in congress who will not be unwelcome to his colleagues and useless to his constituents. At least it is now believed that an arrangement of this sort has been reached, or will soon be agreed to. Negotiations are in progress between certain republican leaders and Mr. Roberts and his Mormon friends, and the chances are that this will be the outcome of the celebrated case.

The republican leaders of the house are reluctant to take drastic measures against Mr. Roberts. They doubt the constitutionality of unseating him simply because public opinion is against him. They admit that legally he has as good a right to his seat as any other member, and they are not even able to assert that he is violating any other law than one set up by public opinion. Even if he is violating law, they are forced to admit that congress is not a criminal court, and if a precedent should be established that in seating members legally elected to its body the house had the right to pass upon the morality of those members, and the question whether or not they were approved by public opinion a pretty state of things might follow.

At the same time they are not sure but they might be forced to take action, even against their judgment, in response to popular clamor against the man who has the courage to do justice to three women, though the world says he should be just to but one. This danger has been plainly pointed out to Mr. Roberts, and he and his friends have also been shown that at the very best Mr. Roberts could not hope to have a pleasant or useful career as a public man in Washington. He would be ostracised socially and personally. As a member of the house he could be of no service to his state, and his term would be nothing but a source of irritation and disappointment to himself and his constituents.

The suggestion has been made that there should be a compromise, no proceedings being instituted against Mr. Roberts, and he being allowed to take the oath, thus saving his personal rights and dignity; and that then he should resign and permit the people of his state to send in his place a more acceptable man. It is believed this arrangement has been made and will be adhered to.

PETITION AGAINST ROBERTS.

Mrs. Joy Sends a Circular Letter to Congressmen's Wives.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Charles F. Joy, wife of Congressman Joy, of St. Louis, has joined the crusade to have Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts expelled from congress. Mrs. Joy feels deeply on the subject and her feelings have aroused her to action. Yesterday she sent out to the wives of members of congress a circular letter in which she asks that their influence with their husbands be used to prevent Mr. Roberts retaining his seat. Her letter is as follows:

"Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1899.—My Dear Madam: We the wives of members of congress, in a large degree represent our husbands in Washington, and, whatever may be our inclinations, we certainly become deeply interested in their affairs, and through them in the credit and honor of our country. Our privileges often exceed our rights; therefore, let us, who in this sense are representative women of America, use our power to influence each her own husband to cast his vote against allowing Brigham H. Roberts to remain a member of the Fifty-sixth congress, and we can thereby do our full part in maintaining the sanctity of the American home. If you will kindly sign the enclosed petition and re-mail it to me, we will see that it is properly presented when congress meets. Sincerely yours,

"MRS. CHARLES F. JOY."

Accompanying this letter is a petition which the wife of each member is requested to sign and return to Mrs. Joy. The petition is as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1899.—We, the wives of the members elect of the incoming congress, hereby urge our respective husbands in their official capacity, and the fifty-sixth congress as an organized body, to expel from membership therein Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. The spirit of our civilization, of our laws, as well as the dignity of American womanhood and the purity of the American home, demand that neither he nor any such as he shall ever take part in the councils of the lawmakers of our beloved country."

By the time congres meets Mrs. Joy expects to have responses from the wives of most of the members. The petition wil probably be presented to congress on the opening day of the session. It will undoubtedly be the most unique petition ever presented to congress and respectful consideration of it is assured.

In speaking of her action Mrs. Joy said that, while she had consulted with Mr. Joy before deciding upon the step she has taken, Mr. Joy was not committed to vote against Mr. Roberts. She expected to use her influence upon Mr. Joy just as she had requested the wives of other congressmen to use their influence on their husbands, and she hoped for success.

Congressman Joy, when seen and asked about his position on the Roberts case, said he had as yet reached no conclusion. "There is undoubtedly a very strong sentiment against allowing Roberts to hold his seat in congress, as I have reason to know," he said, "but I reserve my opinion until I am fully informed as to what there is against him to justify his expulsion."

GOLD CHAIN TO SIBERIA.

Cape Nome Belt Traced Forty Miles to the Czar's Domains.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 11.—The Alaska Cape Nome gold belt has been traced across the Bering Sea to Siberia. Prospectors whose word can hardly be questioned claim to have accomplished this task. They say that gold is there; that it is the same quality and character as that found at Cape Nome, and that new diggings will soon be heard from.

Col. C. M. Sheafe, formerly receiver of the Washington Savings Bank of Seattle, and one of the most prominent and trustworthy of Seattle's citizens, confirms the Siberia story. In an interview he says: "The Nome belt is undoubtedly a continuation of the Klondike, and extends across to Siberia forty miles distant. It has been traced to the czar's domain by prospectors whose word can not be doubted."

Other returning Nome prospectors say Russia will soon open Siberia to prospectors and there will be a big rush. Col. Sheafe and his son, Ralph J. Sheafe, returned on the Aloha. Asked for an estimate of the season's output of the Cape Nome district, Col. Sheafe replied: "It was about $5,000,000, certainly not less than that. Gold is there, and in great quantities, but that does not mean that every man who goes there can pick it up by the handful.

"Speaking of the beaches, I think there was as much gold left in tailings as was washed from them. The ground was worked in the main by inexperienced men. It is a flour gold, and it was not until very late in the season that sufficient copper plates were to be had to save it. The gold bearing beach extends from Point Darby on the south to Cape York on the north, a distance of nearly 200 miles. The Cape York district is likely to prove as rich as Cape Nome."

Col. Sheafe believes the tundra will prove rich through hydraulic development, the only practical method, in his opinion, of working this peculiar formation. He says some have found dirt in the tundra running as high as $3 a pan.

HAMMOND IS ACQUITTED.

Man Who Shot John T. Shayne Exonerated by a Jury.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—After a trial lasting three weeks Harry Hammond, a tailor, was last evening acquitted of the charge of attempting to murder John T. Shayne, a prominent merchant of this city. Last spring Hammond entered the cafe of the Auditorium Annex where Shayne was at lunch with Mrs. Hammond, the divorced wife of the tailor, and fired several shots at him, one of the bullets inflicting a wound which for a few days, it was thought, might cause Shayne's death. Hammond's defense was insanity and much evidence was introduced in the trial to show that Shayne had rendered Hammond's home unpleasant. Shayne was active in the prosecution.

The shooting for which Harry H. Hammond was tried and acquitted took place in the ladies' cafe of the Auditorium Annex at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. John T. Shayne, in company with Mrs. Hammond and two other ladies, had entered the cafe a few minutes before and seated themselves to a table near the center of the room, and almost directly opposite the door leading from the lobby of the hotel. Shayne's back was toward the door. Hammond entered, and after handing his hat and muffler to a waiter, walked over to where Shayne was sitting, and drawing a revolver from his overcoat pocket, fired three shots at Shayne. The first bullet entered his back, the second the fleshy part of his leg and the third buried itself in the leg of the chair on which he was sitting.

After firing the shots Hammond walked quietly to the clerk of the hotel and handed him the revolver, after which he was taken in custody and locked up at the Harrison street police station. Shayne was taken to a room in the hotel and for several weeks hovered between life and death. The following day Hammond was arraigned and released on bail. He was indicted April 23 on four counts, charging assault with a deadly weapon, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to do bodily injury and assault. The case was called for trial on the morning of October 26.

The verdict was generally expected except by the attorneys and close friends of the State street furrier, who maintained to the last moment that Hammond would be convicted. Although nearly two hours were spent in deliberation, but four ballots were taken, most of the time being spent in going over the evidence and reading the instructions of the court. The first ballot showed ten for acquittal and two for conviction on one of the minor counts in the indictment.

The jurors have practically declared that Hammond was insane at the time he did the shooting, but the general impression among those who have watched the trial closely is that the finding was based more on sentiment than on the actual law and evidence. That this was the case with one at least was evident by the frankness of Peter Schneider, who, as soon as the verdict had been read and the jury discharged, stepped from the box and grasping one of Hammond's attorneys by the hand said:

"Mr. Scanlan, I would have stayed in that jury room 100 years before I would have voted to convict Mr. Hammond. It was simply a case of whether a rich man can enter the home of a poor man and steal his wife."

SPORTSMEN AFFECTED.

Decision in Illinois Upholding Game Law Interests Iowa Hunters.

Burlington, Nov. 11.—Judge Kohlsaat's decision in Chicago in the Illinois game law case, upholding the new law taxing each non-resident hunter $10, seriously affects about 300 Burlington sportsment, who are members of Crystal Lake, Carthage Lake, Sand Lake and Lone Tree Hunting Club, situated in the Illinois bottoms just across the river. These clubs own thousands of acres of land, on which their buildings stand, and their contention was that being property owners exempted them from the operation of the law. To test the constitutionality of the law Mr. Frank Eberlee of Burlington shot a duck on the club preserves without a license. He was arrested and fined $25 and costs and the case was appealed to the United States court, with the result of today's decision. This decision materially reduces the worth of the club shares, which up to the present time were held at a premium.

It Kills Them All—Pleurisy, diphtheria, croup, colds, winter cholera or any kind of pain, internal or external. Mull's Lightning Pain Killer. Absolutely pure. Twenty-five cents. For sale by the McBride & Will Drug Company.

DISCUSSES THE CANAL

Congressman W. P. Hepburn Gives His Views of the Nicaraguan Canal Project.

Reviews the Engineering Difficulties to Be Met With In Various Routes.

Many Serious Obstacles to Overcome, But Thinks the Plan is Feasible.

Des Moines, Nov. 11.—Hon. W. P. Hepburn, congressman from the Eighth district, accompanied by Mrs. Hepburn, arrived in the city Thursday night. Mrs. Hepburn will go to Iowa City today to visit a sister, and Col. Hepburn will remain here today, going from here to Chicago and thence, in about a week, to Washington for the opening of the congressional session on Dec. 4. Col. Hepburn is chairman of the house committee on interstate commerce, to which all bills relating to the Nicaragua canal go.

"As nearly as I can state from somewhat incomplete reports I have heard from the Eighth district," said Col. Hepburn, "the republicans have about 4,000 majority there this year. There were gains in almost every county; in fact, in every one from which I have heard, and I presume the same rule will run throughout the entire district. The Eighth is a reliably republican district."

Asked about national issues of next year, Col. Hepburn said he anticipated the national democratic convention would make a general reaffirmation of its convictions on the money question, without mentioning the 16 to 1 ratio. "I wouldn't be surprised to see them put in a gold standard plank," he added. "Nothing they might do would be a surprise ot me. I anticipate that congress will this winter pass legislation declaring it the policy to pay all government obligations in gold or its equivalent, which would settle the question of a gold standard, and take it out of the reach of any administrative power to change from this basis.

"As to matters of new national legislation, I see very little prospect for anything of importance. The Nicaragua canal will have to wait till the new commission has investigated and reported. They tell us that will take another year. The situation is getting decidedly complicated. First, there is the old Maritime Canal Company, of which Warner Miller was the head. The Nicaraguan government maintains that its concession expired on Oct. 13 of this year, and I am disposed to think it is right. The concession provided that it should expire at that time unless the canal were built; but, in the event that the company might have expended a large sum of money in the work then the Nicaraguan government would favorably consider a proposition for a reasonable extension. As the company has expended only about $1,000,000 of the $125,000,000 contemplated, I don't believe it could claim to have earned the right to an extension of time.

"Then comes in the new Panama Canal Company, which claims to have succeeded to all the rights of the old De Lesseps company in the original Panama route. They show that they have acquired all the property improvements and rights of the De Lesseps company, representing altogether an actual investment of $118,000,000. This includes $88,000,000 in work and improvements, and $30,000,000 more in the railroad, docks, wharves and equipment for carrying on the work. In this last $30,000,000 is also included $11,000,000 of cash, which they have raised. The company, it appears, was composed first of some French engineers who were connected with the De Lesseps project. They saw this great investment, which would be absolutely lost if we should build a canal on the Nicaragua route. They have interested with them some capitalists, and want to complete the canal and hold it open to all nations, with the United States guaranteeing its neutrality. The company will make a hard fight and maintain a big lobby to prevent us from doing anything with the Nicaragua route. They have a big stake in it, and will fight to the end. Their financial status has been investigated by the new commission. It reports that the reorganized company is granted all the properties and rights of the old De Lesseps concern, and that it is authorized to place a mortgage on the entire plant for enough to complete the construction. The revenues shall be used to pay operating expenses, interest on the bonds, and then 4 per cent annually on about $200,000,000 of stock of the old De Lesseps company. After that, the stock of the new company, and this $200,000,000 of what may be considered preferred stock, shall share equally all further profits.

"The engineering features of this project will be carefully examined by the commission. There is first the question of cutting through the eight miles of solid rock which forms the backbone of the isthmus; it is an immense task, but is probably not impossible. Then comes the problem of taking care of the Chagres river. These engineers announce a new plan, which is to build the canal, not at sea level, but on three levels, thirty, sixty and ninety feet above the sea. The question is whether they can get a supply of water for the ninety-foot level. Their plan is to impound the waters of the Chagres river, and turn it into a big lake some thirty miles distant. Here the water will be held as in a reservoir, to be drawn into the canal. The plan, it is claimed, would provide security against the danger from this river, a tropical stream which is said to rise at times seventy-five feet in one day. The whole plan will be investigated and the commission will report its conclusions.

"To go back to the Nicaragua plan, the Maritime Canal Company, with its rights alleged to have expired, has a new competitor in a company of Americans composed of some of the disgruntled members of the Maritime and including Warner Miller, who was deposed from the presidency of the old company. There was a row in the Maritime, Miller was succeeded as president by Hitchcock and the Miller faction went out and formed a new company. They have secured a new concession which begins from the expiration of the new one, that is, from October 14, 1899, and announce that they are in the field to build the canal.

"While I do not expect anything will be accomplished in the way of legislation this year, I shall again introduce my bill and try to get it endorsed by the committee. It provides that the president shall acquire the sovereignty over a sufficient strip of territory between the two oceans to build and defend the canal under the American flag. It is my idea that the government if it is to guarantee the loan for building the canal, might as well own it. I would use it as a subsidy to encourage American shipbuilding. The Suez canal charges a toll of $1.55 per ton for freight passing through it; the same charge is made to all flags. Suppose the United States should give free passage or passage on more liberal terms to ships under the American flag. It would certainly go a long way to building up our merchant marine."

ELOPERS MARRIED.

Agnes Kraemer and Her Colored Lover Located at Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 11.—Agnes Kraemer, of Calumet, Mich., a 16-year-old white girl of respectable parents, and William Hann, a burly negro 30 years old, were married in this city by Rev. D. B. Foster, pastor of St. Mark's African church, under a license issued by the authorities of Douglas county, Wis., but the couple have, it is alleged, been living here for a week as man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hann are spending a quiet honeymoon at police headquarters. They were arrested yesterday afternoon on a telegram from the chief of police of Calumet. In the trousseau, which is also in possession of the police, is a set of fine crap dice, two with double "fours" and "fives," making it almost impossible to throw a seven or an eleven.

The case is a queer one. The bride seems to be a mere school girl and has quite an attractive face. She says her parents are well-to-do and that she met Hann at Calumet last spring and fell in love with him. They eloped about two weeks ago, going first to Houghton, where they lived together, and came here a week ago yesterday. They decided to try legal marriage and went to the pastor of the African church and were married, the groom claiming the girl was 18 years old. A white woman who claimed to be the girl's mother gave the bride away. Under the Wisconsin law five days must elapse after the issuing of a license before the wedding. This makes the marriage illegal, as the license was obtained in Wisconsin Thursday.

DORMANT FACULTIES AROUSED.

Deaf Mute Speaks and Hears Three Hours Before Death.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—At the St. Louis Baptist hospital, last Tuesday, Miss Mary Nolan, 29 years old, a deaf mute from birth, recovered the power of speech, hearing and the understanding of language three hours before her death. She was the daughter of Patrick Nolan, a local real estate dealer, and during her entire life had never heard a sound or uttered a word.

About three hours before her death she suddenly exclaimed: "Suffering awful!" Her two sisters and the nurse started in astonishment. The girl understood and repeated: "Suffering awful!" Then she was silent, but after awhile said: "Papa, papa." Her father, who was in an adjoining room, came. The girl smiled, and soon after died. It is the opinion of the head nurse and the dead girl's relatives that she comprehended everything that was said in the room for three hours before her death.

For a Guatemalan Loan.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The Evening Post states that a syndicate of American, English and German bankers has about perfected arrangements with the government of Guatemala to advance to that country $15,000,000, relieving it of its debts and placing that country on a firm financial basis. Under the terms of the agreement the money will be loaned for a term of twenty-five to fifty years, and will draw interest at 1 per cent. In addition the syndicate will be allowed to control a certain percentage of the customs receipts of the different ports. It is believed by those interested that this loan will have the effect of ending the numerous internal revolutions which have threatened to disrupt the country.

Negroes Want to Be Deported.

Mason, Ga., Nov. 11.—Congressman Bartlett and Senator Bacon received a petition signed by about 100 negroes asking them to use their best efforts to secure the passage of a law whereby the negroes might be deported to Africa. They say that the conditions under which they live are not satisfactory; they see no prospects of a change, and it would be better for the two races to separate.

Jones Did Not Say It.

Toledo, O., Nov. 11.—Mayor Jones has issued a signed statement in which he denies that he had said: "If my race has in any way contributed to the success of John R. McLean and a rebuke to the infamous policy of the administration I feel it has not been in vain."

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 92,649]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—MRS. DELLA REMICKER, RENSSELAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

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

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IS SHOWING

Something Extra Fine in

KID GLOVES, NOVELTIES, BELTS, LADIES' JET COLLARS.

THE ONEITA UNDERWEAR is the best; we sell it for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Handsome Silks for waists.

Our Dress Goods Department is filled with pretty patterns, and our Cloaks, Capes and Collarettes are the very latest styles.

Whitton & Whitehead,
PROPRIETORS.
35 WEST MAIN STREET, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Dr. C. C. TAKE BRISTOL'S PILLS

For Torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache

They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, and always give satisfaction.

They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children.

ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS

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Pork Packers
Pay the Highest Cash Price for Hogs.
See Daily Markets in This Paper.
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Our Product is the Best.

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GRATES,
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Gregory-Brown Coal Co.
Try our HOCKING COAL. It is the best Soft Coal on the market.

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

J. D. Seeberger, Wholesale HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass,
Wagon Stock, Axles, Fence Wire, Circular Saws, Tinners' Stock.
422—424 COURT AVENUE, DES MOINES, IOWA.