

YOUNKER BROS. Greatest Dry Goods House in the West. Woman's Safe Resort for Mail Orders. DES MOINES, IOWA.

"THE NEW STORE"

It is not boasting to say that our new store with its six immense floors and splendidly equipped departments is a more satisfactory trading place, at the counters or by mail, for Iowa people than any store in Chicago or other metropolitan cities.

Orders for goods received here in the morning are shipped out the same day, and orders received in the night mails go out on the first train going to your town. All people on main lines of railway running east and west and on all lines radiating from Des Moines like the spokes of a wheel, like the Des Moines & Kansas City, the Des Moines Northern & Western, the Keokuk branch, etc., can get as prompt service as can be given in any of the large cities, and in most cases they will receive their goods from three to eight hours quicker by ordering of

YOUNKER BROS. WE FURNISH EVERYTHING THAT WOMEN AND CHILDREN NEED TO WEAR, INCLUDING SHOES, MILLINERY, ETC., AND NEARLY EVERYTHING NEEDED TO FURNISH A HOUSE.

Sturtevant House, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. NEW YORK. WILLIAM F. BANG, Prop. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

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.

W. H. DRAPER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. Room 9 City Bank Building.

WHY NOT PATRONIZE READ'S TOWEL SUPPLY? As every person uses towels in their office and business house, and will furnish clean towels every week in any number wanted for the price of the usual price of laundry, we have orders at No. 1 East Main, of course by special card. W. L. READ.

Coal Tar FOR SALE! MARSHALLTOWN Light, Power & Ry. Co. Office 326 South Third Avenue. Telephone 146. GAS RANGES.

DR. N. M. WILSON, PROPRIETOR OF THE MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. INFIRMARY. NO. 24 EAST MAIN STREET.

This infirmary has been established in Marshalltown for twenty four years, where hundreds of patients have been treated yearly, and where every preparation is made for the treatment of the all diseases of the eye and ear, and all surgical operations on these organs where necessary for Entropion (turning inward), Pterygium (fleshy growth), Strabismus (squint), and all artificial eyes inserted without pain. In cases of granulated lids and sore and inflamed eyes, as well as ulcerated, pitted or gonorrheal ophthalmia, the treatment is superior to any other practiced, from the fact that it does not injure the eyes in any case. Blue-stone and nitrate of silver are generally used in such cases, sometimes causing permanent blindness. This infirmary has treated over 10,000 patients in the past twenty four years. For a full and complete address of this city, reference of which can be had by addressing the above or for other references correspond with the business men of Marshalltown or Marshall Iowa.

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

TELEGRAPHY Fascinating and Profitable. Can be learned in a few weeks by our up-to-date system at small expense. Living expenses very moderate. The telegraph service insures pleasant and profitable work and certain promotion. Enter college at any time. For free catalogue, "The Telegraph" send address to C. C. REARICK, Prop. HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE OF TELEGRAPHY, Des Moines, Iowa.

NEW CURRENCY PLAN

Controller of the Currency Dawes Makes His Annual Report for Congress.

Several Changes in the Banking Laws Recommended—His Views In Detail.

More Elastic Circulation for National Banks—Provision for Emergencies Sought.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended on Oct. 31, 1899, has been prepared for transmission to congress. With respect to the condition of the national banks during the year, as shown by the five reports required from the banks, the comptroller says: The number of banks in operation on Sept. 7, 1899, was 3,595, with a paid up capital of \$605,723,970. The individual deposits on that date amounted to \$2,450,725,931, and the aggregate resources to \$4,650,355,133.44. A comparison of the Sept. 7 returns with those made on Sept. 20, 1898, indicates an increase during the year in individual deposits of \$419,271,955.92; in loans and discounts of \$340,789,623.20; in amounts due from other banks and bankers, \$160,391,896.68; in specie, \$44,687,224.44, and in aggregate resources, \$398,844,988.57. On Sept. 7 the net deposit liabilities of the national banks of the country aggregated \$3,031,433,016.68, on which a reserve of \$890,988,825.90, or 29.38 per cent, was held. The composition of this reserve was as follows: Specie, \$38,571,383.30; legal tenders and United States certificates of deposits for legal tenders, \$127,734,571.01; due from reserve agents, \$414,126,660.44; redemption fund with the treasurer of the United States, \$10,116,130.63.

In recommending to congress improvements in the banking laws as directed by section 333 of the revised statutes, the comptroller, before making his chief and new recommendation for a bond-secured elastic circulation, repeats his recommendation of one year ago for a law providing for an unsecured emergency circulation to lessen the destructive power of financial panics, and taxed so heavily that the normal conditions must be restored and can neither provide profits for the banks nor serve as a basis for the expansion of commercial credits. He emphasizes the necessity of such a circulation, designed, like clearing-house certificates, simply as a remedy for a rare emergency, and not as an instrument of current business, repeating the words of his former recommendation, "to be used only in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the issue of such currency as to protect the issuing bank against the possibility of a fund being made in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full, without necessitating any preference of note holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing banks. This currency should be issued only in times of emergency, and should be provided for by the emergency passes. Such a currency could be used only to lessen the evil effects of the too rapid liquidation of credits which are collapsing under a financial panic, but could not be profitably used as a basis of business speculation and inflation. In introducing his new recommendation, the comptroller then says that if such a law is not passed, a marked degree of elasticity is possible of attainment in connection with our present system of bond-secured national bank notes and should be provided for by law, whether the former law is passed or not.

The comptroller therefore would recommend legislation authorizing the issuance of national bank note circulation to the par of the deposited United States bonds, and that the additional 10 per cent circulation thus allowed the banks be subjected to a tax at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent per annum for the time used, which will tend to prevent its unrestricted use under normal conditions, and to save it for use at those periods of the year when crops are to be moved, and in those periods of panic when it is most valuable both to the banks and the business public as a means of assisting the general liquidation of credits. With the object of securing an increase in the present bank-note circulation, he would recommend the reduction or abolishment of the present tax of 1 per cent per year on the circulation to 90 per cent of the deposited bonds—the amount of the reduction in the tax on currency to be collected from the necessary per cent of tax on the capital and surplus of national banks if requisite to the public revenues.

The comptroller believes that the levying of a tax of one-sixth per cent upon circulation to 90 per cent of the par of the bonds and allowing the banks to issue currency to the par of the bonds by paying a tax at the rate of 2 to 3 per cent per annum on the excess up to the par when outstanding, will result in the desired increase in our general bank-note issues, and provide a marked degree of elasticity in our circulation. In this connection the comptroller says he can not properly discuss the question of taxation of banks as related to the public revenues further than to say that the imposition of a tax upon the capital and surplus of the banks to offset any reduction in the tax on currency will remove any objection to his recommendation on the grounds that it lessens the share of the public burden which the banks should properly bear. In considering the probable effect on the amount of bank circulation outstanding which will result from a change in rates of taxation it must be remembered that the calculation would properly include, if it could be safely made, an estimate of the increased price of government bonds, which will probably be incident to a greater demand for these bonds from the banks

seeking profit on circulation under the modified rate of taxation. This increased price of bonds may be such as to negative to some degree the desired effect of an increased bank-note circulation, since it will tend to lessen the profits on circulation. It must be remembered, however, as suggested, the rate and method of this objection can be made to any method of increasing the apparent profits on bank-note circulation, including the method of authorizing issues to par, subject to a uniform tax. The comptroller believes that for the purpose of carrying on international and international banking, as distinguished from domestic banking, he also recommends laws authorizing the establishment in small communities of national banks with a capital of \$25,000.

He repeats his recommendation of one year ago relative to a modification of the law restricting the issue of any individual to 10 per cent of the capital of a national bank, and advises the attaching of a penalty for making excessive loans after the present section is modified. He also gives in detail the results of the extended investigation of the different banking systems of the United States during the last ten years.

GIFT OF A FLAG BY THE KAISER.

Presented to Chicago German Soldier Societies by Dr. Von Holleben. Chicago, Nov. 28.—Dr. Von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, yesterday in the presence of 2,000 Germans, presented a flag sent by Emperor William to the United States soldier societies in Chicago. In delivering the gift, Dr. Von Holleben said: "I bring you greeting from the German emperor. He commissioned me to give you this flag, that you had so long wished for with the request that it be passed from one of your societies to another to be kept by each for a year at a time. It is a sign of the gracious favor of the emperor, and a token of the friendship and the love which he bears to you, and which you have deserved by your services to your country, for which many of you have fought and bled on the battlefield. It is the symbol of a German soldier's honor. The United States is bound close with Germany by racial and political ties, and it is a pleasure to you to take this flag as a symbol of national unity."

As the flag was unfurled the crowd rose and cheered for several minutes, while the band played the German national air. The German ambassador called for three cheers for the emperor, which were heartily given. The spectators rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Dr. Holleben refused to discuss political matters, but said to a reporter: "Germany has the kindest feeling toward the United States, and it is as if each year brings these two great nations closer together."

The Famine in India. New York, Nov. 28.—Rev. J. E. Abbott, of the American board of foreign missions, for thirteen years stationed at Bombay, and who is now in New York, makes the following summary of Viceroy Curzon's report to the legislative council of India on the famine: "Conditions are favorable in Bengal, Madras and at least half of the north-west province of Sind, and in south-west India. In the Bombay province, which was a bumper rice crop. These regions will be able to export grain to the needy western coast. Meagre conditions are anticipated in the south Malabar and south Deccan districts of the Bombay presidency, a large portion of Nizam's dominions, the greater portion of the central and western states, and half of the northwestern provinces and the northern sub-montane districts of Punjab. In this belt of country the crops have been marked failures, but it is hoped the distress will not be excessive. The seriously affected areas comprise 1,200,000 square miles, and are populated by 2,000,000 people. It includes about five-sixths of the central provinces, nearly the whole of Beers, North Deccan and Guzarat in the Bombay presidency, and south and central Punjab, together with territories of large and important native states in central and western India, a large group of native states north of Bombay Baroda state, the greater part of Rajputana and some minor states in central India are very seriously affected. The area is larger than that of the famine of 1897-7, but the population affected is less. It is estimated that the cost of the famine to the government up to March, 1899, will be \$5,000,000 rupees (about \$5,000,000), aside from the advances to the agriculturists and loss of revenue in the affected area. Notwithstanding that all the governments will be expected to do their best, there will be large classes of the native population that may be saved from perishing by the timely exercise of private philanthropy."

Commenting upon the situation as described by Lord Curzon, Mr. Abbott says: "The recovery of the people from the famine of 1897 has been slow. A month ago 400,000 persons were employed on the relief works and the number now reaches 1,000,000. Cases of death by starvation in northern Guzarat were reported a month ago. If such was the case, thus early in every part of the famine area, it augurs sadly for the days to come, when the distress will become more general. The question will naturally arise as to the best avenue for sending relief. Until other relief committees are started, the missionary bodies afford organizations for the relief of distributing the bounty of this country. The American Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Presbyterian, Alliance Mission and Disciple church boards will have missions in the famine area. The time to help is at the very beginning of the famine."

Eliminating the Detectives. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 28.—William F. Miller, the New York promoter of the Franklin syndicate, for whom hundreds of detectives are in the country are on the lookout, is reported to have passed through Kansas City last Saturday en route to Vera Cruz, Mex. No further trace of him has been secured.

WOULD SAVE GLENN

Father of Woman Forger's Fiancée Employs Counsel to Aid the Prisoner.

Strange Developments in a Strange Case—Hillsboro People Are Greatly Fuzzled.

Prisoner in Male Attire Was a Woman—Engaged to Marry Pretty Girl.

Hillsboro, Ill., Nov. 28.—Today brought further complications in the case of "Mr." Ellis Glenn, forger; Miss Alice Glenn, martyr, or whatever may be styled the action that was called in the circuit court yesterday morning. The central figure in the Chester prison denouement was brought before Judge Dwight, when it was announced that James Dukes, the father of the girl who was engaged to marry Miss Glenn while that person was masquerading as a man, had employed counsel to defend the prisoner.

Permission was asked to withdraw the admission of guilt previously made and to add to the tangle the woman, who still wears the garb of a man, and appeared in court in that attire, averred that her name was really Ellis Glenn, not Alice Glenn, as she has insisted since the discovery of her sex. A technical defense was set up by the woman's attorney, and next Wednesday the court will hear arguments in a motion to quash the indictment. With these developments the case rested, and the people of Hillsboro are more puzzled than ever. Why the father of Miss Duke should in the first place, in the woman who deceived his daughter, and why now that her sex is known, this strange criminal, who insists that she is doing penance for an erring brother, should continue to wear male apparel is a problem too complex for even the attorneys in the case to solve.

When the Glenn woman was brought before Judge Dwight in the circuit court, Judge Amos Oiler, of the Litchfield City court, who announced that he had been retained by James Dukes, the father of Miss Dukes, to defend her, reviewed the sensational developments in the prisoner's case. Judge Dwight then promptly set aside the judgment and sentence, at the request of Attorney Oiler, and permitted the Glenn woman to withdraw her plea of guilty and her waiver of a trial by jury. Yesterday afternoon Attorney Oiler presented a motion to quash the indictment against the prisoner on the ground that the note for \$4,000 alleged to have been forged by her had not been stamped, as required by the revenue law, and therefore was not a prima facie valid note. It is on this motion that Judge Dwight will hear the arguments next Wednesday. Miss Dukes still avers that Miss Glenn is the same person to whom she was engaged to be married, and she and her father say they will do all they can to secure her acquittal. Meanwhile the prisoner in her cell in jail at Chester, who is now in recent date that her name was Alice Glenn and that she wished to serve her term in the penitentiary, and states that Ellis Glenn is her true name, and that her brother's name is Elbert Glenn.

A WOMAN, NOT A MAN. Yet Ellis Glenn Was Admitted to Chester Prison a Convict.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—A most peculiar case has developed out of the conviction of Ellis Glenn at Hillsboro, Montcomery county, Illinois, before Judge Dwight a month ago. Glenn was charged with forging a note for \$4,000 and securing money thereon. There was not much in the trial outside of the conviction, as the evidence was conclusive, and the culprit was shipped off to the southern Illinois penitentiary, where she was confined for a year. Now, however, a peculiar story comes to light. The convict Glenn is not a man, but a woman, and a medical examination at the Chester penitentiary Saturday developed that fact. An order was immediately issued that the name Glenn be stricken from the rolls at Chester and the prisoner be remanded back to the jail at Hillsboro, where Judge Dwight will be compelled to make a new order sending the prisoner to the female ward at Joliet instead of Chester. Such an occurrence was never known in Illinois before, a woman convicted of a crime and sent to the penitentiary, passing through the several gauges without detection. The woman arrived at East St. Louis Friday night en route to Hillsboro from Chester. She was requested to make a statement, but said that the world would never know why she practiced these ruses, and she refused to say more than that she had been deceived by a man, landed at Hillsboro about a year ago, claiming to be from Litchfield, and immediately became the idol of the fair sex. In fact, Sheriff Cassidy says Glenn was engaged to be married to two young women of Hillsboro and was arrested and convicted with all that prevented the ceremony with one of the damsels. The time was set for the very day upon which Glenn was arrested. The girl was true and spent time and money in defense of her lover. The case is certainly unique in the Illinois criminal annals, and it is a wonder among the penitentiary officials how the woman passed the gates without detection. She associated with men at all times, and acted as one of them, yet her sex was never discovered, and never would have been had not Sheriff Cassidy received information from the ready-made officials at Chester to make a careful examination.

HEARS WOODBURY-EDDY CASE. Contempt Proceedings Called in the Superior Court in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28.—The contempt proceedings against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the head of the Christian Science movement, brought by Mrs. Josephine C. Woodbury, came up for a hearing in the superior court yesterday afternoon before Judge Bradley. The entire afternoon was given up to the hearing of the contempt charges. These are based on articles which have appeared in the principal newspapers of the country bearing on Christian Science,

and which are alleged to have been published through the instrumentality of members of the Christian Science church, with a view of prejudicing the libel case instituted by Mrs. Woodbury to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged libelous references to her by the defendant, Mrs. Eddy.

TRICKS PLAYED BY HIS TEND COMPANIONS TO MAKE HIM STOP. "One of the worst snorers I think that I ever had the misfortune to be personally acquainted with," began the white haired dry goods drummer reflectively, "was a chap named Sam Snoggles, who was in the same company with me in the army during the civil war. The poor fellow is dead long ago, I believe, and I don't want to say anything to injure the feelings of his friends, but the truth of the matter was that when Snoggles slept there was mighty little rest for any one in the neighborhood.

"The minute he gets to sleep he would roll over on his back, open his mouth and tune up. He would begin with a noise something like a man gently scraping a fiddle bow across the strings, and as he went on the sound would gradually rise higher and higher and spread out and increase in volume until the whole tent was packed so full of it that the sides bulged out, and then he would suddenly wind up with a terrific snort that nearly shook the ground.

"Naturally, this was rather wearing on the rest of us, and we tried various schemes to break him of snoring, but without success. Finally we hit upon the plan of tying a piece of hard tack to a string, attaching the other end of the string to a pole and then, after dangling the cracker over the yawning customer, I am back in the right position, dropping it gently into his mouth. This would tickle his palate and set him to coughing, and as it would take him some time to settle down and get his snore foundry going at full blast again, the other occupants of the tent would manage in the meanwhile to secure a little rest.

"But it used to puzzle Snoggles greatly to know why he had these sudden choking spells in his sleep, and he finally consulted the company's surgeon, who examined his throat and told him there was nothing wrong there and that his choking must be all in his imagination. "Imagination be hanged!" growled Snoggles. "I reckon a man's imagination don't set up a night's try to choke him to death."

"Well, he began to suspect what the trouble was finally, and one night when we were trying the cracker cure on him as usual he suddenly snuck his teeth on it, and the next instant he was sitting up spitting hard tack and harder in gudge out of his mouth, and as soon as he got fully awake and had secured a club he had to fly for our lives.

"Snoggles went to the captain next morning and entered a complaint against us for disturbing his sleep, and we promptly entered a counter complaint against him for his diabolical snoring, and the matter was finally settled by giving Snoggles and that double bass snore of his a tent all to themselves at the extreme edge of the camp.

"Many years have passed since that time, but never have I forgotten Sam Snoggles' snore, and frequently on a summer night, when I am awakened by the loud rumble of thunder overhead, I spring up in my bed, and for an instant I have all I can do to keep myself from imagining that I am back in Company G's tent on the Rappahannock listening to one of Snoggles' snorer annihilating midnight solos."—Woman's Home Companion.

Long Haired Men. The native inhabitants of the Malay peninsula and several of the Indian tribes of our own country never permit their hair to be cut. The hair of one of the chiefs of the Crow tribe grew to a length of ten feet. The men of the Latookas, one of the African tribes, never cut their hair, but allowing it to grow, weave it into the most wonderful shapes. The thick crisp wool is woven with fine copper wire from the back of a tree until it represents a network of felt. As the hair grows it is subjected to the same process and trained into the shape of a helmet. A rim about two inches deep is formed, and the front part of this hair-helmet is protected by a piece of polished copper, while a piece of the same metal, shaped like the half of a bishop's mitre and about one foot in length, forms the crest. The helmet is then adorned with numerous varicolored beads.

Fifty of Tenure. An Irish tenant farmer returning from a somewhat distant market one afternoon, relates the Newcastle (England) Chronicle, missed his way and got into a boghole, where he stuck fast. The landlord, who knew the locality well, chancing to pass shortly afterward on horseback, noticed his tenant's dilemma and, smiling, shouted, "Hello, Pat, you've got fifty of tenure now?" "Yes, your honor," ejaculated Pat. "and I'd be mighty obliged if ye'd svit me."—London Standard.

The Meanest Man. The meanest man in the world is his husband who placed his purse in a mouse trap so that his wife could not get it in the early morning without liberating a mouse.

Another Tumor Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

"The doctor said that all that could help me was to have an operation and have the womb removed, but I had heard of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and decided to try it, and wrote for her advice, and after taking her Vegetable Compound the tumors were expelled and I began to get stronger right along, and am as well as ever before. Can truly say that I would never had gotten well had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound."—MARY A. STAHL, WATSONTOWN, PA.

What Mrs. Pinkham's Letter Did. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—After following the directions given in your kind letter for the treatment of leucorrhoea, I can say that I have been entirely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and will gladly recommend them to my friends. "Thanking you for your kindness, I am gratefully yours, A. B. DAVIDS, BERKHAMPTON, N. Y."

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

"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. Our "Keystone," "American Headlight," "Sunshine." Quotations on application. Address MARSHALL OIL COMPANY, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA. Oskaloosa, MASON CITY, Independent of all trusts. An Iowa industry by Iowa men. LUBRICATING OILS, LINSEED OILS, TURPENTINE, AXLE GREASE.

My Stock of Holiday Goods. Is now on inspection. Early buyers can always make most satisfactory selections. We respectfully solicit picture framing for Christmas before the grand rush begins. Simmons' Book Store, 4 WEST MAIN STREET.

Supreme Satisfaction. Follows the possession of one of our handsome and efficient Stewart Heaters. The line is still complete. We have made our third purchase of these goods and while prices are a little higher than they were earlier in the season, we can still give you a low price on this excellent line, which comprises hard coal burners, oaks, hot blasts, Wood Todds, Stewart cooks and Stewart wrought steel and cast ranges. ABBOTT & SON.

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.

"CAMEO" BRAND CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS. FOR SALE BY ALL RETAIL GROCERS. PACKED BY LETTS-FLETCHER COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND IMPORTERS, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR COLD WEATHER? If not, now is a good time to place your orders with us for Storm Windows, (ANY SIZE) "Red Hot" Storm Doors, Boone and Centerville Coal, Scranton or Lehi Hard Coal. We can keep you comfortable this winter. C. R. HARPER & CO., SOUTH CENTER ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.