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Greatest Mail Order House in the West.
DES MOINES, IOWA.

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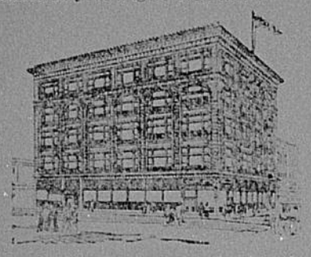

To make that trip pays money, while a trifling sum will land you at Younkers' great trade palace, where the difference in prices alone would pay the expenses of the trip.

Just now this store is one grand Christmas bazaar, devoted exclusively to

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

and the brilliant features of this unparalleled display are alone worth a trip here—

First—The Christmas carnival in the Alps—a window display that attracts thousands of people.

Second—The "Crinson snow storm" on the great main floor.

Third—The "house in the woods" over the central staircase on the main floor.

Fourth—The enchanted basement, with its wealth of toys, games, pictures, statuary, bric-a-brac, china, silverware, etc.

Fifth—The splendors of Christmas displayed in six floors—jewelry, ribbons, laces, neckwear, stationery, leather goods, fancy goods, handkerchiefs, etc.

BRING THE CHILDREN—YOU REALLY CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.

Never in all the history of the city has such a magnificent stock of beautiful things been offered to the people.

At Lowest Prices At Lowest Prices

B. A. MORGAN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

HAIR SWITCH FREE
ON EASY CONDITIONS.

Cut this ad. out and send to us, with a small sample of your hair and the color, and we will send you a SWITCH to match, postpaid, and FINE HUMAN HAIR SWITCH, as exact match as possible, for inspection, in selected human hair, in any shade of brown, or black, or light auburn, or blonde, sufficient quantity for a full set, if satisfactory, and if found equal to the best switch you ever saw, and worth double the money, pay the agent our price, $1.50 and express charges; otherwise return it. We make this offer to introduce our Seville Hair Tonic, a preparation of merit, which we know to be the best in the world for promoting the growth of the hair, curing dandruff, preventing baldness, etc. Our Seville Hair Tonic is sold at $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $1.50. Our switches are the best we can make, and we know they are the best you ever saw, and we know we can please you. Write today for FREE PREMIUM SUPPLY LIST, testimonials, etc.

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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.
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HOPE OF THE SOUTH

Clark Howells of the Atlanta Constitution Delivers Notable Address at Buffalo.

Says Hope of the South is in Expansion—Commerce and Patriotism.

President McKinley's Policy Upheld From Both Standpoints—The South's Message.

Buffalo, Dec. 22.—"In the Philippines 65,000 American soldiers today are standing in the trenches against the onslaught on our national authority. It is needless now to recount the whys and wherefores of this attack. There is room for patriotic deffrence on expansion of our boundary lines and the subsequent control of territory thus acquired. But it should be enough for any American citizen, whatever may be his political opinion, to know that our boys are being killed, our flag is being assailed and our authority is being defied."

Such was the message brought from the south to the north by Clark Howell editor of the Atlanta Constitution, last night. It was delivered at the banquet of the Independent Club of Buffalo, and patriotic toasts were its accompaniment.

Retention of the Philippines was advocated by Mr. Howell primarily on the ground of patriotism, but he presented a secondary argument even more imperative to the commercial spirit of the south. This was in the huge cotton market to be had for the asking. This phase of the question was summarized by him in these words:

"Entering only upon the increased demand sufficient to justify a modest extension of not more than one cotton mill for every million people, we have in this region alone a return which would very soon pay the cash cost of the islands. In addition, an investment of intelligent wealth to the cotton industry of our country.

Mr. Howell is known throughout the country as the successor of the lamented Henry W. Grady in leading the south of the "new south." He is ultra progressive but aggressive. The utterances of revolt against democratic anti-expansion plans which are now sweeping throughout the south were given expression by him last night. Coming from an acknowledged party leader, a man widely popular with all parties, his speech is weighted with political significance.

Since the organization of the thirteen original states each generation has produced some misguided citizens who, blind to the benefits offered by extension of national domain, sought in vain to divert the march of commercial progress and check the current of a nation's destiny. Even prior to the birth of our republic the great Frederick Barbarossa has absorbed the idea of establishing an independent form of government covering so vast a domain as that embraced between Maine and Florida.

Every extension of our border line has met by same argument, and when the Great Country was under discussion in the senate a senator, with become prophetic vision, declared that no such boundary should ever be incorporated with his as an integral part of the United States that it would require ten years of every twelve for its representatives in congress to get to and from the national capital, and that the contemplated annexation would prove a hideous, destructive monster which would crush the tender foundation of the national fabric.

Two good by one new states were added from new territory, and the republic, built on the hearts of the people, remained in proportion to its growth. When the last link was riveted in the chain of states binding the Atlantic and Pacific the once struggling republic, fresh in the vigor of its youth, came forth in the strength of all its years, stood before the nations of the earth a model government, founded in the hearts of its people, secure in the affection for loyalty, and permanent in promise of their posterity.

Whatever doubt may have existed to our right to raise the flag of our country over Manila must have been dispelled when, by formal ratification the peace treaty, every island of the Philippine archipelago was formally ceded and transferred by vanquished Spain to the victorious United States. The Philippines then became ours—ours beyond a doubt—ours beyond the possibility of misconstruction or misunderstanding—ours to reorganize and to establish thereon a government which could compert with the dignity of our national prestige and conform to the requirements of our national demand. They became ours as Alaska became when purchased from Russia, as the Louisiana territory when secured from France, or the republic of Texas when moulded into our national crown.

"The ratification of the peace treaty with Spain was a non-partisan declaration, and the act could not have been consummated without liberal support from senators of both parties to overcome the combined opposition of the senators from each, and whether that act is to be approved on its merits or not, it has long since become a record, and with it the Philippine islands became not a new possession,' but an actual part of our national domain, to be disposed of as we would dispose of Alaska, or, forsooth, New Mexico or Arizona, which, God forbid, should be suggested even by the mellowing dream of mugwump conscience.

"Having obtained the Philippines, therefore, the question of control or government is the only relevant issue, dismissing from consideration, of course, the question of absolute abandonment, for frankly it does not seem to me that the numerical strength of the advocates of this peculiar policy is sufficient to justify serious discussion concerning their claim.

"Picture in your imagination the effect of the immediate withdrawal of the strong arm of the American people from the Philippines, and the establishment, out of the existing conditions of a government which would have none other than the tribal responsibility on which it would rest! Where would government end and anarchy begin? How long would it be before tribal strife and selfish faction would burst into the fierce fury of maddened riot and lay violent hands upon the foundation of civilization and progress which has been firmly planted on the islands and which, under the guiding hand of American direction, will lead the people into the broad path of peace and prosperity?

"Our mission, after putting down the pending revolution, is to educate; and then when their people are fitted for the establishment of a government of their own, to protect them in its maintenance until they can protect themselves. But until then let us pursue the even tenor of our way, working out, as best we can, the problem of destiny, putting the rest of the world on notice, as it watches with eager eyes for an opportunity to profit by our possible misstep, that the performance of a duty which Providence has placed in our hands will not be shirked.

"Let our watchword be 'Hands off!' to the hungry monarchies of Europe, and 'Hands off!' ourselves only when we shall have established a government which will be a tribute to the glory of our institutions and a triumph of the honesty and sincerity of our purpose."

Next Mr. Howell spoke at length of the commercial aspect of the Philippine question from the view point of a southerner. From the land where cotton is king to the land where cotton is needed, he traced a movement which would redound to the prosperity of the farmer and the civilization and progress of the latter. As an inevitable corollary to insure the success of this movement he laid stress upon the importance of the speedy construction of the isthmian canal.

"Consult the government," he exclaimed, "to the mingling of the waters of the two great oceans by a channel across the isthmus, opening our ports to direct connection with those of the Pacific and of the orient, and the infusion of new life through the arteries of southern commerce will put the whole nation on its way rejoicing."

Mr. Howell concluded with the following message to those who consider expansion and imperialism as synonymous:

"Much is being said of the dangers of imperialism. If that term implies the creation of a vast standing army which shall be interposed between the people and their rights as guaranteed by the constitution, I would say that we want none of it here. If it means a centralized government with one-man power, with the states shorn of their guaranteed authority in the control of their domestic affairs, and with a congress secondary to a central power clothed with autocratic authority, I would say that the day has come when the people may well feel alarm for their country. If it means that we are to exchange an ideal system of government, built upon the citizen as the unit and the hearthstone as its most blessed sanctuary, for an experiment in the turbulent and oppressive methods of other countries whose people are groaning under the merciless wheels of the tax juggernaut, I would pray that God might divert the impending calamity. Well might we beware of such a condition.

"But I have faith in my country. Its green fields and fertile valleys sing the same sweet song of liberty that fell upon the ears of the continental patriots and inspired their response to the quickstep of their country's call. The rainbow of hope which God hung over their heads and anchored in the heavens, that it may be a perpetual inspiration, shines as brightly for us as it did for them. The compact of the states made by them has been guaranteed by succeeding generations, and generations yet unborn will take it to their hearts and defend it with their lives.

"Impressed with the security of our free institutions, therefore, the voice of the patriot today will sound like a clarion note above the din of contention, for the maintenance of the country's honor and the defense of its flag. Without a fixed and permanent increase of our standing army to unnecessary bounds, let us give all the men and the money required to put down armed resistance to its supremacy from any quarter where the flag has a right to speak the authority of American manhood.

"This is not and in the nature of things it can not be imperialism. It does not mean a centralized government, it does not mean a disregarded congress, it does not mean one-man power, it does not mean a resort to European methods as contrary to our own—it is patriotism—it is the voice of the man with his hat in his hand."

KRUGER'S PREDICTION.

England's ultimate victory is certain, predicts the secretary of state for India. But it begins to look as if there would be truth, too, in Kruger's prediction that the price would stagger civilization.—Buffalo Express.

England is just learning that Oom Paul had diagnosed the situation clearly and cleverly when he said that crushing the Dutch republic would be secured only at such terrible cost as would make humanity, "Anglo-Saxons" included, shudder.—Youngstown Vindicator.

DROPS OF WATER.

The Orinoco river is 20 miles wide at its mouth.

For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

River, sea, rain and snow water all contain more or less alcohol. Only pure spring water is free from it.

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. In some parts it is 5,261 feet deep; its length is 397 miles, with an area of 15,000 square miles. It is the largest lake in Asia, and the sixth largest in the world.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.
Henry C. Steg, Geo. P. Powers.
C. A. Seely & Co., Marshalltown.
H. Maytag, Laurel.

Playing Cards.

"The Cedar Rapids Route" playing cards are the finest quality and extra finish. For sale by agents of the B., C. R. & N. railway at 15 cents per pack; two for 25 cents; $1.50 per dozen. Call for them at depot or send stamps, coin or money order to general passenger department, B., C. R. & N. railway, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and cards will be sent postage paid.

President Pharmacy Association.

Henry Bollman, president State Pharmacy Association, of Wisconsin, writes us: "I have sold your Cherry Cough Syrup and Beggs' Little Giant Pills for years, and find them exceedingly satisfactory and a good seller." Guaranteed. Geo. P. Powers.

THRILLING WAR TALES

Letters From South Africa Teem With Incidents of Bravery in Battle.

Graphic Account and Explanation of the British Disaster at Nicholson's Nek.

The Battlefield of Elandslaagte With Its Horrors Described—Winston Churchill's Heroism.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

London, Dec. 22.—Letters from British officers and soldiers fighting in the Transvaal, and the lengthy descriptions from war correspondents that filter into print through the mails, teem with thrilling and pathetic incidents.

The Times correspondent gives a graphic account and explanation of the British disaster at Nicholson's Nek, where Carleton's column, consisting of six companies of the Royal Irish Fusileers, four and a half companies of the Gloucestershire regiment and No. 10 mountain battery, surrendered.

"Two hours before daybreak," says this correspondent, "while the column was in an inclosed country, either a shot was fired or a boulder rolled into the battery. The mules stampeded and easily broke away from their half asleep drivers. They came back upon the Gloucestershire regiment, the advance party of whom shot into the mass, believing in the darkness that it was an attack. This added to the chaos; the ranks were broken by the frenzied animals, and they dashed through the ranks of the rear guard, carrying the first and second reserve ammunition animals with them. It became a hopeless panic. The animals, wild with the shouting and the turmoil, tore down the nullah into the darkness and the last that was heard of them was the sound of ammunition boxes and panniers as they were splintered against the boulders. The hubbub of these few minutes was sufficient to have alarmed the enemy. The officers were forced to take advantage of the first kopje, as Boer scouts were all around them, and the day was ushered in with desultory firing. It was a sorry situation which they had chosen, and the men were in a sorry plight. All their reserve ammunition was gone, and though they had saved pieces of the screw guns, they were not able to patch up a single mounting. About 9 o'clock two strong parties of mounted Boers had crowned the hills and opened a heavy fire at short range right down upon the plateau. The men made a plucky attempt to return this fire, but it was impossible. They were under a cross fire from two directions, flank and rear. The two companies of Gloucestershires holding the self-contained ridge were driven from their shelter, and as they crossed the open on the low plateau were terribly mauled, the men falling in groups. They were absolutely hemmed in, and what had commenced as a skirmish seemed about to become a butchery. The grim order was passed around, "O-faugh-a-ballaghs," "fix your bayonets and die like men!" There was the clatter of steel, a moment of suspense and then the "cease fire" sounded. Again and again it sounded, but the Irish Fusileers were loth to accept the call and continued firing for many minutes. Then it was unconditional surrender, and the men laid down their arms."

The correspondent at Ladysmith of the same paper, describing the battlefield of Elandslaagte, writes: "The battlefield, as it stood on Sunday, conveyed sufficient proof of the severity of the fire. The wounded had been removed by daylight, but the burial parties had not arrived to perform the last duties to the dead. The men lay there as they had fallen, a sad, pathetic tribute to the courage of the British soldier. We followed the tragic trail. Highlanders, Manchesters and volunteers were indiscriminately grouped. Then the solitary figures under the stones showed how little the cover had availed them. There were places where wire fences had impeded the advance. Here the carnage had been great, and one brave fellow stepped in death, cut off as he strove to wrench a post from its foundation. On the sky-line of the tableland the dead lay thickest, this being the main spot where the attack had been checked, but the white flag was already there and strings of coolies were digging the trench which so often is the soldier's resting place.

"We rode back to the Boer position—the little kopje upon which Schiel and his twenty-three men had made their last stand. The bodies of the fifteen that had fallen of this little band were grouped as death had taken them. Some lay with heads sunken upon their ride stocks, fighting to the end. Another had placed his hat upon a prominent stone, five yards away, and had died with his fingers pressing a charge into his magazine. They were torn and burned, wagons splintered and overturned, and food stuff, dead horses and explosives lay in wrecked profusion.

"There remained no doubt that our shell fire had played upon the position with great effect, and one could only marvel that the Boers had stood to their guns so long. But, as one of the wounded prisoners told me later in the day, there was no room to retreat, the extended lines of the Manchester regiment overlapping the reverse of the kopje, sweeping the northern footpath, while the rain of shrapnel destroyed every living thing on the western slope."

Bennett Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's war correspondent, supplies a full account of the annihilation of the armored train contingent at Chieveley, when Winston Churchill was captured. The train, it appears, with the exception of the engine, tender and two trucks, was badly wrecked by the removal of fish plates, and the seventy-two men of the Dublin Fusileers and the ninety-five men of the Durban Light Infantry, to say nothing of five blue jackets from the Tartar, were thrown out. Capt. Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, who commanded the party, rallied his bruised and shaken men and, amid a hail of bullets from the Boers, began to clear the line, while others were pouring deadly volleys into the almost unseen Boers, hidden behind the rocks, about 1,000 yards off. The blue jackets, bravely commanded by their petty officer—who was the incarnation of coolness—got their seven-pounder in action. They sent in two, if not three, well-aimed shells at the Boers, several hundreds of whom lined the hills. But just then a shot from the enemy's three-pounder or field gun knocked our gun and carriage into the veldt and wounded several of the seamen. But the men were not a whit beaten.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent describes Winston Churchill's conduct on this occasion as follows:

"A party of volunteers, consisting principally of plate-layers, etc., led by Winston Churchill, who behaved throughout with most heroic courage, succeeded in placing the rails. Mr. Churchill had previously asisted in carrying in no less than twenty men, under a terrible fire. Some idea of the accuracy of the enemy's fire and of Mr. Churchill's courage may be obtained by narrating the fact that a Boer shell burst in front of Mr. Churchill, killing two men on each side of him. Our wounded were now dotting the veldt on each side. The continued rifle fire and the weird sounds of the quick-firers added to the horrors of the situation. At last the line was clear, and the engine, with one carriage of the armored train, was enabled to return to Frere, leaving Capt. Haldane's party fiercely engaged. The Boers gave it a passing salvo of shells, hitting the tender and nearly derailing the train a second time."

FACTS ABOUT GOLD PLANK.

Payne, Hanna and Others Dispute the Statement of Foraker.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Senator Foraker published some time ago a long article concerning the origin and adoption of the gold plank at the national republican convention of 1896, in which he maintained that the plank was prepared by the committee on resolutions, of which he was chairman, after much discussion and out of diverse materials. H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, published an article in reply in which he claimed the "gold plank" was framed by the friends of Governor McKinley at a conference held in Mr. Hanna's room at the Southern Hotel four days before the meeting of the convention, and therefore long before Mr. Foraker was elected either a member or chairman of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Kohlsaat claimed, furthermore, that there were present at this conference Mr. Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Senator Proctor, Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor Merriam, M. E. Stone and himself, and that the gold plank prepared by them was submitted to various republican leaders and also to the committee on resolutions, by which it was adopted with minor changes of phraseology, and presented to the convention.

The following statements by Mr. Payne, which are verified by Messrs. Hanna, Merriam and Proctor, furnish an important contribution to the history of the gold plank:

The original draft of the so-called "gold plank" was taken to St. Louis by Mr. Hanna. It was the subject of earnest consideration at the hands of Mr. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick and myself, who were in St. Louis some ten days before the meeting of the convention and closely associated in guarding the interests of Governor McKinley. After many informal discussions the plank was entrusted to me for the purpose of drafting a substitute for the original, and several substitutes were so drawn and discussed. Soon Governor Merriam, Minnesota, and Senator Proctor, of Vermont, joined this informal committee of Governor McKinley's friends, who were endeavoring to phrase this particular feature of the coming platform. Many changes were made in phraseology and probably a dozen different forms were discussed at the various meetings, until at the meeting on Friday morning I submitted the text of the gold plank, which was substantially the one finally adopted by the convention. At that meeting Mr. Kohlsaat, who had arrived in St. Louis that morning, was present, and was strenuously insistent upon a plain, unequivocal declaration for the gold standard and his insistence did much to end any division of sentiment which have previously obtained among the friends of Governor McKinley as to the wisdom of the course.

A copy of the resolution as thus agreed upon was shown on Friday to Hon. Joseph H. Manly, of Maine, and Governor W. Audrey Crane, of Massachusetts, who were at the convention in the interests of Speaker Reed, and it was also submitted to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Platt, of New York, who all gave it their unqualified approval.

The resolution as agreed upon was given to Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who telegraphed it in full to Canton for the approval of Governor McKinley, which was soon obtained, and then a copy was given to Governor Merriam, who had been selected as a member of the committee on resolutions, and he was authorized to say to that committee that the resolution as presented by him had been drawn by the immediate and responsible friends of Governor McKinley and approved by him, and to ask that it be adopted by the committee.

(Signed) HENRY C. PAYNE.

POLITICAL QUIPS.

When it comes to politics, Pennsylvania is positively lopsided.—Indianapolis News.

A politician says the result of an election often depends on whether a candidate shakes hands with the ward heeler and says "Goodby" or "Good! Buy."—Chicago News.

The report that a colonial bureau will be established, as soon as congress authorizes it, will undoubtedly make a profound impression on the minds of numerous officeless patriots.—Detroit Journal.

A public sentiment which demands that elections must be inviolate and that corrupt acts at elections must be held in the same category as corrupt acts in business life is absolutely necessary.—Nashville American.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

About 3,000 miles of railway must be constructed to complete the line from Cape to Cairo.

There are 1,135 miles of railway in Cuba, 531 miles of which are controlled by British companies.

Twenty-five English railways paid in wages to employees during the first half of 1899 £644,000 more than was paid in the same period in 1898, an increase of 5¾ per cent.

The Batignolles railway tunnel near Paris is to be lighted by lines of ten candle power incandescent lamps. They are placed a meter apart, and they are the same height as the carriage windows, so that if any train is stopped in the tunnel it will be lighted from the outside.

THE OLDEST IN CENTRAL IOWA.

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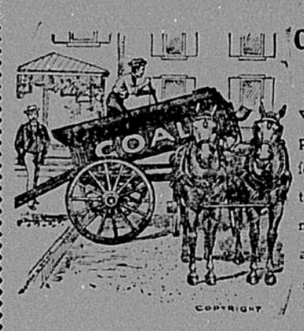

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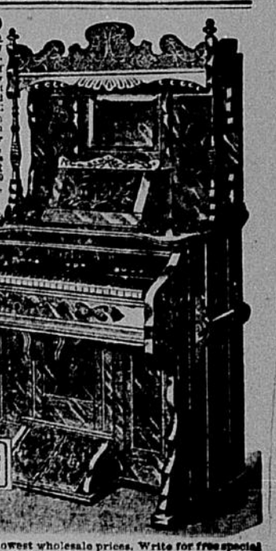

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