

Times-Republican

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PLENTY OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

It hardly requires proof of the assertion that there is an abundance of money in circulation in the country to convince intelligent observers, but since New York and Boston have had little financial furries the subject is being discussed, Comptroller of Currency Dawes has probably disclosed the real trouble in the east, by the statement that the recent flurry in these speculative centers was a natural sequence of a condition last summer when the west did not need its capital and deposited it in the banks of the east in order to procure interest on its credit balance, and that the immense accumulation there stimulated illegitimate speculation on stock exchanges.

The situation was also aggravated by the loan money market and the prospect of gold shipments. Speculators simply had to liquidate and the legitimate demands of industry and commerce had to be satisfied. Mr. Dawes states that there is ample money in the country to provide for legitimate business. The business of the country was never more prosperous for the credit of the government better. While the prices of stocks were tumbling on the New York stock exchange two weeks ago wages of workmen were being increased in Pennsylvania. This little flurry will have a good effect if it tends to check the wild speculation of the New York stock numbers.

IS COLONIZATION PROFITABLE?

Having shown that mother countries and their colonies reap great advantages in trade by their commercial relations, as given in the cases of England, France and Spain, it is proper to refer to other benefits, and in doing so the statements of Mr. Austin are largely given. To answer the question whether the people of the territory colonized are advantageously affected, the inquiry must be conducted along broader lines than those of mere commerce. The questions which should naturally arise are: (1) whether the territory is benefited by the colonization; (2) whether the territory is benefited by the colonization; (3) whether the territory is benefited by the colonization; (4) whether the territory is benefited by the colonization; (5) whether the territory is benefited by the colonization.

That the improvement along these lines has followed the colonization of the territory is a fact which is not open to dispute. The improvements have followed the colonization of the territory in a number of ways: (1) the territory is benefited by the colonization; (2) the territory is benefited by the colonization; (3) the territory is benefited by the colonization; (4) the territory is benefited by the colonization; (5) the territory is benefited by the colonization.

Probably the most striking example, however, of the advantages accruing to a population from a government supplied by experienced people of other blood and climate is the case of India. From the very beginning of British control there came a gradual cessation of the bloody and devastating wars between native rulers or by foreign invaders which had sacrificed so many lives and destroyed cities and homes from the earliest history of that great and densely populated peninsula. With this, and especially with the direct British control of the last half-century, came other improvements. One of the first improvements undertaken was the construction and maintenance of roads. "No native prince in India ever built a road," says a distinguished writer on the history and conditions of that country; and when the British government assumed control, it found communication between the various sections almost impossible, by reason of an absence of roads of travel over which vehicles could pass. Now there are 150,000 miles of roads in India maintained by the government, of which no less than 35,000 miles are "metalled," or macadamized as the term is used in this country. In 1854, there were in India twenty-one miles of railway, and in 1899, 28,000 miles—nearly penetrating the native states, bringing them into closer relationship with the territory under direct control of the British government, carrying the native products to the seaboard, and, in

turn, bringing to the natives the products of other parts of the world and providing especially useful in distributing supplies in famine years.

In 1875, the net earnings of the railways in India were 120,000,000 rupees, being an average return of 5.94 per cent on the capital invested. The number of passengers carried in 1898 was 150,374,114. In nearly all cases these railways are the result of investment of British capital, induced by a grant of interest made by the government of British India. In 1856, there were in all of India only 750 post-offices and letter boxes; in 1898 there were 27,384. In that year the postal service handled 476,682,000 pieces of mail, the revenue of the postal service being 18,323,000 rupees, and the charges 12,710,000 rupees, supplying a service of which Sir John Strachey, who has spent nearly thirty years in India, says: "There is no country where the ratio of postage are so low or the offices better managed."

In addition to the postal service there are over 20,000 miles of telegraph lines, which in 1898, handled 5,713,000 paid messages. Still another of the great internal improvements which has proved of inestimable value to the people in times of great distress is the system of irrigating canals. Sir John Strachey says: "Altogether, there are in India, under the management of the government of British India, some 30,000 miles of canals and other works irrigating nearly 14,000,000 acres." These canals, he adds, "yielded, in 1876, 5 1/2 per cent on their cost of 320,000,000 rupees, and this falls far short of the annual value of the crops they produce. In the year of 1878-79, the estimated value of the produce of the land irrigated by works constructed by the government was over 500,000,000 rupees. The exchange value of the rupee ranged between 47 and 50 cents prior to 1870, since that time it has steadily declined and averaged in 1898, 22 1/2 cents, while the dollar value in 1898-99 was about 21 cents. The value of these great irrigating works can only be appreciated when it is remembered that, in certain years of drought, the area which they supply would be absolutely non-productive and that in a single year of drought the value of the crops grown far exceeds the entire cost of the canals which supply the territory."

Another equally interesting and important result of British control in India is found in the increased educational facilities now afforded to the people. The system of educating the masses began in 1857, when the department of public instruction was established. The government allowance for the purpose being in 1858, but 334,000 rupees, increased by 1887 to 3,250,000 rupees. In 1897-98, the number of schools in India was 150,000, with an enrollment of 1,287,000 pupils, or the equivalent of 3,000 public schools, each an attendance of 429,000.

Regarding the commercial advantages which have followed the establishment of order, the creation of highways, and methods of normal transportation, the construction of irrigating canals and the general stimulation and growth of the country, it may be said that the exports of merchandise from British India have grown from 363,781,000 in 1848 to 2,819,000,000 in 1897, making India now the sixth exporting country of the world. The increased output and consuming capacity of the people is indicated in some degree by the fact that the imports have grown from \$1,842,000 in 1848 to \$20,000,000 in 1897.

Regarding the standing army in India of 220,000 men of which we hear so much, it may be said that the British government has expended in the construction of buildings, the estimate is exclusive of the cost of structures contracted for by the city, except that school houses, engine houses and police stations are included. On the permits already applied for and those granted, Commissioner Brady feels justified in placing the figure at \$5,000,000 in New York county, \$7,000,000 in Kings, and \$1,000,000 in Queens and Richmond. These big figures include, of course, the construction of all of the public buildings, such as Columbia College, the new cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mason City is moving for a government building to cost \$100,000. She is entitled to such a structure as much as any other point that has been favored, and so is Marshalltown.

An interesting feature of the 1899 production of American locomotives outside of the railroad shops is that while orders for export have fallen off somewhat as compared with 1898, the total output breaks all records. The export business shows 54 engines, a decrease of 40, while the total production is 2,472, an increase over last year of 288, or the first year, 1890, of about 10 per cent.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, is a social favorite because of his genial humor and companionable ways. At a little dinner the other night he had to answer a toast. He began with a complimentary allusion to American ways, but said there are a few things about Oriental civilization superior to our own. There had been some beastly weather that week, and he turned to Willis Moore, the weather bureau chief, who sat at ease by. "For instance," he said, freely, "we in China would long ago have cut off this young man's head." It dazed the company for a minute, but they soon grasped the playful allusion to the weather maker and roundly greeted the remark.

The price of flowers reached the top-most mark in New York City Christmas and florists reaped a harvest. American Beauty roses sold for \$30 a dozen. Pinka sold in some places for \$1 a dozen. But it was the azaleas that brought the highest prices. For several years the popularity of these plants at Christmas has steadily increased. One florist had the best to be obtained and his supply brought higher prices than any other. A basket containing several plants was made up by him for a millionaire. As the millionaire was a regular customer the price was fixed not by the scarcity of millionaires, but by the lack of flowers. His basket cost \$175.

IOWA NEWSPAPERS.

CHRISTMAS PIETY IN SHENANDOAH COUNTY.

[Shenandoah Sentinel.] Christmas was celebrated in a novel manner in Shenandoah this year. Two hundred and fifteen men gathered at the Gospel Band meeting on the Midway and the enthusiasm was only equalled by the devotion of the women two weeks ago, "Shenandoah for Christ."

Even Prof. Alexander, the leader, couldn't hold the meeting, but it just took the bit in its teeth and ran away with the driver. The young converts were very much in evidence and one of the converts declared that he was in Christ that there was never drink, tobacco, hot tempers and swearing.

Two bankers testified that the credit of the men who had been converted had increased 100 per cent. Another said: "An account that we had not recalled went over on the dollar is today counted at par in our bank, and the creditor assures us that he will pay every cent due time."

Many agreed now that they had the best home and the best wife in the world. That Christmas noon prayer had not been forgotten very soon. Testimonials at the Christmas noon prayer meeting:

"I struck this town at supper time, and after supper asked what there was in town, and some one said, 'There's a show at the Armory.' But we found a red and royal going on there. A young fellow said to me, 'I believe it is a real show, but I don't know what it is. I was a Christian, but I told her to go to my partner, because he was a bad man. She stuck to him like a leech, but didn't move him. Going home he said: 'That girl nearly fished me, and I wonder why didn't you get there? Why should I be here? Because it's a good thing.' Well, then, why don't you get some of it for yourself?' And that question stuck to me, and soon I had to unload, so that the last night I went forward, and have been glad of it ever since."

Another: "Last Christmas I was dodging an invitation to go to the cooler by skulking into the alleys for a drink, but today I am invited to eat turkey and cranberry sauce. I tried the cold cure twice, but I have had not the least desire for a drink since I gave my heart to God."

A college professor said: "I have been cured of a hot temper, and the boys at the college see the difference in me." A student said: "I saw in Dr. Little's window the card, 'Christ is Living in me,' and I know I couldn't say that for myself, but I could say it for my neighbor. I could say it truly in my own experience."

Another student: "I know that is true, for now he has one of those cards in his own window." Professor Alexander advised the students to give up their tobacco, and a brother said: "That talk hit me; it worked here. You know I have chewed for twenty years. Now I am going to quit, and here is my tobacco." And he handed Prof. A. his pouch.

"Here's my Christmas present," and the students went wild with joy. In a minute Prof. A. had his hands full of tobacco which different men gave him, thus signifying their intention of quitting for good.

"Tobacco and the love of God don't go well together," was the philosophic conclusion of one young man given up to the habit of the weed. Another: "Boys, if you will give me I will pay up every cent I owe you." Another: "God knows what they had at our house last Christmas, for I was on a tear, but today there is a turkey waiting for me."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Late information that the British forces in South Africa are "safe from attacks of Boers" must be reassuring to the surprised old gentleman known as John Bull.

According to several estimates there will be \$5,000,000 expended next year in Greater New York in the construction of buildings. This estimate is exclusive of the cost of structures contracted for by the city, except that school houses, engine houses and police stations are included. On the permits already applied for and those granted, Commissioner Brady feels justified in placing the figure at \$5,000,000 in New York county, \$7,000,000 in Kings, and \$1,000,000 in Queens and Richmond.

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ASTRONOMY AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Star Depths Material Forces, and the Sun a Chemical Laboratory.

[Written for the Times-Republican.] I am impressed with the idea of divulging some facts in regard to the exact science of astronomy and philosophy.

And there is no less an organization of ladies who are investigating on astronomy, which is very commendable of them. I believe the public press should encourage science because books are too expensive for the masses to buy. In my statements of facts I may give more or less, but it shall be all facts in regard to the subject.

The ancient astrologers grouped the stars into constellations, naming them beasts and most every name. They, like all the ancients, believed the stars were light by lamps for ornaments and to give heat, or less heat, to the earth. A limited conception of nature's great universe. They believed all the stars they could see had all there was of them. But the telescope has revealed myriads more of them. They named our planet system, which is not the true solar system.

Our sun is a medium-sized sun, a member of a vast system of suns. According to astronomy there is none of these suns nearer than twenty trillions of miles from us, and the light of that sun or star is in transit three and a half years reaching our earth.

We live in the center of a vast sun system; they are all around us. But our great sun system, as great as it is, is only a fraction of God's creation. Sir William Herschel in his time undertook to gauge the star depths, to find limit to space. He spent two decades of time at the end of the limits of space. He planned four thousand independent sun systems as it were in their own sphere, but not unharmonious to other sun systems.

Now it is known in astronomy that the suns of all these sun systems are our planets, not the same magnitude, consequently they are not all in the same stages of evolution.

This is known by several facts. First, suns in their evolutions growing in age change their colors. They assume the tints of all colors except black. The rapidity of these changes depends on the distance from the sun, and the sun. It is in the meridian of its life period.

Another fact which proves they have planets is the great number of double, triple, quadruple and multiple stars. These stars or suns are of the largest class. They appear to be a single eye as a star, but the powerful telescope resolves some of them into many. They are on such a large scale that their planets are yet self luminous. Opake planets will not show out of our planet system.

Prof. Lockey states that they are in the northern heavens apparently contiguous to each other, but may be many trillions of miles separated. He also states that the light from that far gas is sixty thousand years in coming to this earth. The light we see is that light gas now may not reveal the true condition of that gas sixty thousand years ago. In its evolution, change what its condition. How does that agree with the Bible relation of creation? It states in less than six thousand years ago, in six days God created the heavens and earth, and grew very tired and had to rest on the seventh day. This is an ancient Chaldean mythical story goes down to after the great flood and should be eliminated from that book.

See Putnam & Son history of ancient Chaldaea recently published. Speaking of distances, Prof. Tyndal, in his debate on the matter, said: "I don't like that expression. It smacks too much of distance. We think that power is the interior and superior of matter. That power is God and God is a spirit. A spirit disregards time and space. Consult your own mind and you will find it so."

Now if we refer to the material forces we will find them diametrically opposed to each other, but correlate in producing harmonious results.

First we will introduce gravity. Gravity's office is an effort to pull matter to rest and centers its pulling power toward the mass it pulls. But it weakens on objects in the distance. To illustrate, if a person were sixty miles above the earth he would not weigh as much there as he would at the earth's surface. Gravity is the scales that weighs all of creation, and even the artificial scales is weighed by gravity. Gravity is the factor in breaking up the great mass of nebula into fragments.

Now our sun is a mighty orb. It is 887,250,000 miles in its diameter. The gravity in this great orb is pulling to its center in wonderful power. The nature of the sun's matter is great also. What do you think the result would be of course it would be great friction. Every person knows, or ought to know, that friction generates heat. In the sun its heat is great. I will refer you to the sun's rays, which are a constant even the most powerful lightning stroke in the vaporous clouds. The firing of a cannon ball, or the rapid strokes of a hammer on iron. The immense heat of the sun makes it a laboratory, and with the aid of chemistry manufactures gas, electricity and magnetism.

Electricity and magnetism is pretty well known. It is well known that planets are magnetic, if it were not so we could have no ocean commerce, have only coast commerce. The planets are in alliance with their parent, the sun. Electricity is the only propelling power of the material forces to be in astronomy. The supply of it is manufactured in the sun, magnetism and electricity is closely allied, no person can find the dividing line between them. Therefore there are invisible hands of magnetism and electricity which control them. The material manufacturing of electricity and magnetism applied which rules the earth on its axis and propels it in its orbit. The condition of the material universe shows that the orbs in it are of various magnitudes and in various stages of evolution, just like our planets are. It is a fact without doubt that evolution and creation are synonymous, and that creation is in progress forever. Astronomers discover nebula (fire gas) in the northern heavens in great fields, held together by gravity, hundreds of them. The condition of suns in sun systems with their magnitudes and different tinted colors show they like our planets are in different stages of progressive evolution. The earth's geology marks progress from the first records of geology.

The mechanical construction of all the vast sun systems and their harmonious laws show infinite wisdom, power and life beyond our comprehension. It is a pleasure and also amazement to contemplate the vast mechanical creation. It exalts the mind of the greatness of that infinite mind that constructed and has charge of all material and living existences.

DAVID PARRET. MILLIONAIRE SENATORS. Boies Petrose (Rep., Pa.), lawyer, \$1,000,000. Eugene Hale (Rep., Me.), lawyer, \$1,000,000. Joseph Simon (Rep., Or.), lawyer, \$1,000,000. Chanancy M. Depew (Rep., N. Y.), \$2,000,000. Redfield Proctor (Rep., Vt.), lawyer, \$3,000,000. James McMillan (Rep., Mich.), lumber, \$5,000,000. Joseph Benson Fornker (Rep., O.), lawyer, \$1,000,000. Francis E. Warren (Rep., Wyo.), ranchman, \$1,500,000. Nathan B. Scott (Rep., W. Va.), capitalist, \$2,000,000. Charles Warren Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.), lawyer, \$2,000,000. John Kean (Rep., N. J.), lawyer and banker, \$5,000,000. Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep., Mass.), literature, \$2,000,000. George Shoup (Rep., Ida.), sheep and mine owner, \$1,000,000. Joseph V. Quarles (Rep., Wis.), lawyer and lumber, \$1,500,000. Nelson W. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), street railway magnate, \$1,000,000. George C. Perkins (Rep., Cal.), steamships and banking, \$5,000,000. William J. Sewell (Rep., N. J.), railroads and banking, \$2,000,000. Edward Oliver Wolcott (Rep., Colo.), lawyer and mining, \$2,000,000. Addison G. Foster (Rep., Wash.), lumber, coal and shipping, \$2,500,000. John Percival Jones (Silver, Nev.), gold and silver mines, \$10,000,000. George Peabody Wetmore (Rep., R. I.), banker, lawyer and capitalist, \$5,000,000. Stephen Benton Elkins (Rep., W. Va.), coal and iron mines and railroads, \$7,000,000. William Morris Stewart (Silver, Nev.), lawyer and gold and silver mine owner, \$2,000,000. William Andrews Clark (Dem., Mont.), mine owner, banker and manufacturer, \$50,000,000. Thomas Collier Platt (Rep., N. Y.), express company, banker and commercial interests, \$5,000,000. Marcus Alonzo Hanna (Rep., O.), coal and iron mine owner and manufacturer, railroad and steamship lines and banker, \$12,000,000.—New York World.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

An Italian has patented a device for the prevention of seasickness, comprising a belt to be strapped around the waist with a triangular pad attached to the inner face, to prevent undue motion of the internal organs when the ship rolls. By the use of a new key old railroad spikes can be used in old spike holes, the key being formed of a trip of spring steel crimped along a portion of its length, to press alternately on the spike and the side of the hole, thus binding the spike in place. Small change is easily carried in a new coin holder, which is formed of a piece of metal bent into U shape, with slots cut along the sides to fit the different sizes of coin, a spring wire being placed across the opening to prevent the coins from falling out.

BRITON AND BOER.

There seems to be a maximum of British valor, with a minimum of British strategy.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. English said that the march to Pretoria would be a parody. Aiding British blood can hardly be called a parody.—Hildgewood (N. J.) News. Chamberlain says it is not a good plan to divide the skin before you have caught the bear. That means that if the Boers are not victorious they will have to bid good-by independence in Africa.—Boston Globe.

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