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THE TREATY REPORT

Text of the Proposed Amendment and Majority Argument of the Committee.

Would Be Unnecessary to Fortify the Waterway Even in Case of War.

Police Power and Natural Advantage of Position Sufficient in Time of Hostilities.

Washington, March 10.—The following is the text of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty:

"Insert at the end of section 5 of article 2 the following: 'It is agreed, however, that none of the immediate foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of this act shall apply to measure when the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.'

There is some doubt among the friends of American control as to whether or not this amendment is sufficiently explicit to give the United States the right to close the canal against the warships of an enemy.

The principal objection to it is that the United States is still denied the right to fortify the canal, and that the spirit of the Monroe doctrine is violated by the clause requiring the consent of the other belligerent governments to be asked.

It is remembered by many senators that Mr. Blaine said the right to assert implied the power to dissent, and that he did not intend to put the United States into such an attitude.

Also members of the foreign relations committee think the senate will not ratify the amended treaty, there is no certainty about this. The administration is greatly displeased with the amendment, and will probably withdraw its support from the treaty.

Inasmuch as few senators are enthusiastic for the convention, even in its amended form, it may be defeated or permitted to give a natural death.

It is stated that the administration has just evening closed an information as to what the president will do about it, and there is equal ignorance of views of the British government.

Senator Morgan was the only member of the committee who opposed the amendment. His fear is that the treaty will fail, and that the construction of the canal will be delayed.

The report submitted with the treaty is in the main a review of the general situation with reference to the canal and makes comparatively few recommendations. It says, however, 'The canal is in full accord with the purpose expressed in articles of the pending convention to admit as the basis of negotiations the national rates substantially as embodied in the treaty of Constantinople for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal.'

The treaty then makes an analysis of the Suez canal treaty, and adds: 'If it was deemed wise to suspend the operation of the treaty in certain specified contingencies for the purpose of defending its own forces in Egypt and maintaining public order, and for the purpose of securing to its own forces the defense of the other possessions situated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, consisting of 4,100 miles in length with Turkish possessions on both coasts of nearly 600,000 square miles, inhabited by 10,000,000 of its subjects in Egypt and in the province of Hedjaz and Yemen on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, the same considerations in principle sustain the contention that the pending treaty should contain equivalent stipulations.'

The above extracts cover the portion of the report which was prepared after the decision to amend the treaty was reached. There are about thirty printed pages of the report prepared by the subcommittee, consisting of Senators Davis, Lodge and Morgan. This earlier part of the report referring to the differences which have arisen over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty declares that since 1860 the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been in some ways recognized by the government in each of the succeeding administrations as a subsisting compact.

'Strong reasons for its abrogation have been frequently stated, and some have always denied its obligatory force, but no movement to accomplish that result has been made, either by congress or the executive.'

'This treaty is therefore open and existing as a binding and unexecuted compact with the express approval of the United States as to the question of our control over the canal and our right to build and fortify it. It is executed, and therefore unenforceable as to all other provisions. A question of its abrogation raised at this time would only relate to the parts of the treaty that remain to be executed.'

'As matters stand, it has all the time, since these identical treaties were concluded, been a race of diligence between American and British concessionaries as to which of them should gain the control of the canal. One company being installed would, necessarily, exclude the other.'

'The right to a footing in Nicaragua thus acquired by Great Britain is full of peril to this republic and could only be secured by further agreement or by war or by uniting the interests of both governments in the joint ownership and control of the canal. Such an arrangement, while it is still desired by some, would be a fatal mistake that would involve the countries in war, or if it would enlarge and solidify the scheme of alliances that is embodied in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty into a practical alliance, offensive and defensive, in the control of navigation and the commerce of the world. It is this latter treaty that present the real ground of our present difficulty from which the convention of 1890 relieves us.'

Coming to the pending treaty, the report says: 'No other nation except the United States has so great an interest in the exclusive right to own and control an isthmian canal, but in this matter, come what may, we are compelled to assert the superiority of our right, now for the first time conceded by Great Britain. It is wise and just,

therefore, that the value of this concession to us should be estimated as a great consideration in the matter. It may yield, if we, indeed, yield anything in acquiring the exclusive right to control the canal by a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.'

'In the convention of February 5, 1890, Great Britain agrees that the restriction as to the exercise of the canal imposed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall continue to bind her, while the United States is released from it.'

'This leaves us free to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua the exclusive control of the canal for the government or for the United States, while it protects the United States, while it cuts off Great Britain from any such right.'

'Speaking of the restrictions in the treaty, the report says: 'These grounds of objection to our proposed amendment, and the same have been removed by this new convention, except those that relate to fortifications, which, being expressly re-stated, are retained in a new or modified form.'

'If this convention is ratified Great Britain could not negotiate with Costa Rica or Nicaragua, and she would have no state for any right to build, own, control, manage, regulate or protect a canal to connect with the oceans, while the United States is left free to enter upon and conclude such negotiations.'

'There is nothing, therefore, in the proposal of this amendment, in the convention of February 5, 1890, which would concern the utility of a torn canal this earlier part of the report says in part: 'Special treaties for the neutrality, impartiality, freedom and innocent use of the two canals, and not of Great Britain alone. Whatever canal is built in the Isthmus of Darien will be ultimately made subject to the same law of freedom and neutrality as governs the Suez canal, as a part of the laws of nations, and no single power will be able to restrict its control.'

'The United States can not take an attitude of opposition to the principles of the great act of Oct. 22, 1858, without discrediting the official declarations of our government for fifty years on the neutrality of an isthmian canal and the equal use by all nations without discrimination.'

'To set up the selfish motive of gain by establishing a monopoly of a highway that must derive its income from the patronage of all maritime countries would be unworthy of the United States if we owned the country through which the canal is to pass.'

'Touching upon the strategic importance of the canal the report says in part: 'We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation.'

'In conditions that may not be entirely remote, we would find this proposed, in letting our ships and our commerce free from capture by our enemy, of great security to our coastwise trade.'

'With our naval bases at Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco and San Diego on the side, and at San Juan, Porto Rico, the Isle of Pines, Key West, with other fortified naval stations on the other side, it is extremely improbable that a fleet would cross either of the great oceans and approach the canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the other ocean.'

'As to the prohibition of fortifications the report says: 'With the military police by the United States, provided for in this convention for the protection of the canal, its defense can be made perfect against any foreign power that is not strong enough to occupy the country and hold it against all comers.'

'In the event of such wars the neutrality of the canal, secured by the consensus of all nations, would operate to our advantage by bringing our ships of war safely from ocean to ocean, into quick access to our harbor defenses.'

'But the canal is not dedicated to war, but to peace; and whatever shall better secure just and honorable peace is a triumph.'

'If this convention is ratified it will be a bond of peace which no nation will dare break. It will be a bond that will find that our easily marshaled powers will quickly unite thru this highway of the world, and on land and sea they will be greater for our defense than all the maritime powers will be for the attack.'

'In time of war, as in time of peace, the commerce of the world will pass thru its portals in perfect security, enriching all nations, and we of the English-speaking peoples will either forget that this grand work has ever cost us a day of bitterness, or we will realize that our contentions have delayed the progress of the human race, and fallen to our grand republic to number this among our best works for the good of mankind.'

'Senator Morgan in his minority report opposing the amendment concurs in the main report referring to the history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The senator then takes up specifically the proposed amendment, arguing that we have no possession that corresponds in its geography with that which Turkey, in the Suez canal pact, reserves the right to protect with her own forces.'

'The amendment's provision for the right to defend our own country is superfluous, while it carries with it an acknowledgment in favor of Great Britain of a right to control over our national sovereignty that she does not now claim and that could not be inferred from the mere silence of the treaty as to such possible right.'

'What's Your Face Worth? Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, mottled patches or blotches on the skin—all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks, rich complexion. Only 25 cents, at Geo. P. Powers' drug store.'

'La grippe and colds have no show against Krause's Cold Cure. Don't stay at home on account of that cold. Keep on with your work and take Krause's Cold Cure. Sold by W. H. Evans, druggist, 113 East Main street, and George P. Powers, druggist, 28 East Main street.'

NATIVES ARE WARLIKE

Young and Wood Ask For Aid—Troops Are Sent to Aparri.

Filipinos Making Warlike Demonstrations—General Wheeler Talks.

He Favors a Territorial Form of Government For the Philippines.

Manila, March 10.—Gen. Young and Hood are asking for reinforcements and a battalion of the Forty-eighth regiment has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow. The rebels recently persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were finally driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the province of North Ilocos, and the red Katipunan cross, symbolic of resistance, is again appearing among the natives. It is believed that the insurgent generals Tilio and Flores have been driven by Gen. Young into Gen. Hood's territory south of Aparri.

The fact that Gen. Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives. Gen. Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and ten wounded. On entering New Caceres province of South Camarines, Gen. Bates and other officials are returning to the town of Calabanga. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of forty men.

The Spanish prisoners report that the work of all the small bands in the mountains, under the leadership of Gen. Legaspi, the town of Iloga has been burned by the enemy. Both provinces were thoroughly scouted. The inhabitants of the district of Libmanan, including Abella, the provincial governor and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

The liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed sixty-five Camarines and forty Spaniards at the town of Calabanga. It is estimated that there are 100,000 bales of hemp in the Camarines provinces.

Twelve hundred well armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite province, with a Chinese general in command, surrounded the towns of Alibay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks and continually harass the Forty-seventh regiment, which has lost eight men killed and twenty wounded in defending those towns.

Wheeler on Philippine Government. San Francisco, March 10.—General Joseph Wheeler favors giving the Philippines a territorial form of government. He says:

'I believe the people are ready for a certain kind of self-government. They could be given the power to make laws under such a system of government as has been adopted for our territories. But municipal government in the hands of the natives and they will get along with the least friction. Under the territorial form the islands could be best controlled.'

He gives his impressions of trade possibilities in the Orient as follows: 'England, Russia, Germany and France have ceased war and pestilence offers to secure a share of the wealth which will come to them by commercial relations with these people. The treaty of peace cast upon us the responsibility for sovereignty over from 3,000,000 to 10,000,000, together with the islands which they inhabit, containing an area three times that of our own continent. English statesmen very naturally there may be honest differences of opinion as to whether everything has been conducted within the last two years in accordance with the highest wisdom and best possible judgment, but there should be no question as to the pressing need of the duty and wisdom of now uniting in a determined effort to take the situation as it stands and to so conduct the affairs of the country as to add most to its glory, honor and welfare and prosperity. It is a friendly struggle for commercial supremacy, which our rival nations are using their best efforts, and I say let us in a friendly but determined spirit also use our best efforts.'

'Our Pacific coasts are now face to face with the eastern shores of Asia, and the Nicaragua canal will bring our gulf ports nearer to them than those of the Atlantic and Europe. With Manila as a great depot, steamers from that port could reach the commercial ports of eastern Asia as readily as it can be done by English steamers from Hong Kong. We must consider that about one-third of the population of the earth is concentrated in the eastern half of Asia, and that vast multitudes are rapidly learning to appreciate the advantages, and I might add, the necessity of high civilization and they are also learning to realize the comfort which is enjoyed by the people of most civilized nations in the possession and use of products, manufacture and mechanical developments which are there.'

'Europe and America must purchase silks, tea, coffee, hemp, spices and the products and handicrafts of the people of the Orient, and this immense population needs articles which American farms and factories are producing cheaper and better than those produced anywhere else on earth.'

'France has acquired possessions in Asia which are nearly as large as our territory as great and an area nearly ten times as large as that of our Empire state. England's dominions and dependencies in Asia now extend over an area of 1,600,000 square miles and contain a population of nearly 300,000,000. It is already in a position to produce exceeding in area 6,000,000 square miles and containing over 19,000,000 people. The completion of the trans-Siberian railway and its branches and the opening of the Nicaragua canal and annexation of the Pacific islands to the United States will more thoroughly revolutionize the commercial relations of the world than has ever been done by all the other influences combined during the last three centuries. It

seems to me that there is but little limit to the possibilities which are before us and we certainly are justified in the belief and hope that the United States is on the edge of an era of unprecedented prosperity.'

GILMORE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrives From Manila on the Naval Hospital Ship Solace.

San Francisco, March 10.—The naval hospital ship Solace, Capt. Dunlap, arrived yesterday from Manila after a voyage of forty-one days. She called at Yokohama on the trip over, the run from the latter port being made in seventeen days. The Solace brought thirty-three officers and 175 seamen, the majority of whom participated in the battle of Manila bay and other naval operations.

Leut. J. C. Gilmore, one of the principals in the campaign in the Philippines, is a passenger on the Solace. The story of the capture of Lieut. Gilmore and fourteen men of the cruiser, Yorktown by the insurgents on April 12, 1898, and their detention as prisoners until January of this year is one of the well-known incidents of the war. During the period of their captivity the prisoners endured great hardships. At one time Gen. Young ordered Lieut. Gilmore and his men shot. Their lives were spared and later they were abandoned in the woods. At times they were forced to eat grass, bark and horsehemp and for three weeks were without a decent meal.

SHELDON'S TROUBLES.

The Topical Capitalist's Reluctant Editor Meeting With Many Problems.

Tepeka, Kan., March 10.—The troubles of the Rev. C. M. Sheldon who has undertaken to conduct a daily newspaper as Jesus would conduct it, have been the first issue of the paper under his management will appear next Tuesday morning and Tepeka is now the arena of a score of advertising agents who want to "get in," on the pages of the paper that Rev. Mr. Sheldon is going to run.

According to the agreement between the owners of the Daily Capital and Mr. Sheldon the latter is to determine all the work of all the editorial questions of the paper during the next week. Yesterday the business manager began to send impudently advertising men to the preacher who is to be editor. There were patent medicine men, theatrical men, distillery agents and representatives of various agencies who made ladies' lingerie and patent corsets. They had all kinds of money and eloquence and they went to Mr. Sheldon's home in carriages. He wrestled with them all day, and "threw them all down" one by one, refusing thousands of dollars worth of advertising and telling the disappointed agents who sought to beguile him that "Jesus would not approve of your wares or the pictures and legends by which you seek to exploit them."

The rush of advertising men is compounded by the certainty that the paper is already sure of an enormous circulation during the week of Dr. Sheldon's editorship and the worldly-wise men of the town are flocking to attract. Instead of looking after more business the staff of the Daily Capital has been busy for a week dodging and dodging men and subscribers. Finally Manager Dell Keiser grew tired of temporizing with the "ad" men and sent them all to the preacher. They made life a burden to him till he grabbed his hat and left home, telling his family that he would get a quiet room down town, where peace and solitude would be possible.

Dr. Sheldon came to the editorial office of the Capital yesterday afternoon to confer with the editors and business managers. The whole staff, from Gen. J. K. Hudson, editor-in-chief, down to the printer's devil, is to be at the beck of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon from early Monday till midnight of the Saturday following.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering eighteen months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world. Sure cure on each of 25 cents a box, at Geo. P. Powers' drug store.

Quarantine Affects Yucatan.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 10.—The rigid quarantine which has been established at all United States points against Yucatan because of the existence of bubonic plague on the island of Cozumel has had the effect of paralyzing the petroleum exportation business in Yucatan. The immense stocks of the fiber are accumulating at Progreso, Merida and other points pending the removal of the embargo.

WON'T CURE EVERYTHING

But Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will Cure You if You Suffer from Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder or Blood.

Thirty Years of Cure to its Credit—Trial Bottle Free.

Kidney diseases should be attended to at once, for almost 90 per cent. of our unexpected deaths today are from that cause. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only sure cure known for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. It is marvelous how it stops that pain in the back, relieves the necessity of urinating so often at night, drives away that scalding pain in passing water, corrects the bad effects of whisky and beer and shows its beneficial effects on the system in an incredibly short time. It is sold by all drug stores at \$1 a bottle.

You can tell just as well as a physician whether your kidneys are diseased or healthy. Fill a tumbler with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; if it has a sediment, if it is milky or cloudy, discolored or putrid, if it isropy or stringy, your kidneys and bladder are in a dangerous condition and you do not need a physician to tell you so.

If you would like to test Favorite Remedy free of all charge, send your full name and postoffice address to Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and a free trial bottle, together with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you postpaid, providing you mention this paper when you write. The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.



Life Saver

The Most Remarkable Remedy of the Age for all Who are Weak, Nervous and Run Down From Any Cause.

If You Have Any of the Following Symptoms Do Not Despair—This Wonderful Remedy Will Cure You.

Do you feel generally miserable, or suffer with a thousand and one indescribable bad feelings, both mental and physical, among them low spirits, nervousness, weariness, lifelessness, weakness, dizziness, feelings of fullness or bloating, after eating, or a sense of "moroseness" or emptiness of stomach in morning, flesh soft and lacking firmness, headache, blurring of eyesight, specks floating before the eyes, nervous irritability, poor memory, chilliness, alternating with hot flushes, lassitude, throbbing, pulsing or rumbling sensations in bowels, with heat and nipping pains occasionally, palpitation of heart, short breath on exertion, slow circulation of blood, cold feet, pain and oppression in chest and back, pain around the joints, aching and weariness of the lower limbs, drowsiness after meals but nervous wakefulness at night, languor in the morning, and a constant feeling of dread as if something awful was about to happen? If you have any or all of these symptoms, ask your druggist for a 50-cent box of Dr. Dix' Tonic Tablets, the most perfect remedy known. You will be delighted with them and they may save your life. They are put up in tablet form pleasant to take and easy directions, which, if you follow, will positively and effectually cure in a short time, no matter how bad you may be. Ten minutes after you take the first tablet you will feel better. This remarkable remedy has cured when all other treatment was worthless. It has cured people given up to die and it will positively cure you. Get Dr. Dix' Tonic Tablets today. If your druggist does not have them, write to Hayes & Coon, 113 Hall building, Detroit, Mich., who will send you a box prepaid on receipt of price.

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMEN WHO WORK.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12. Though only 19 years old, I suffered from pains and female troubles two years. Last spring I got so bad I had to quit work. I had to support myself, and could not afford a high priced doctor. I got one bottle of Wine of Cardui and that made me feel better. I have now used several bottles and am well. My mother used the Wine for Change of Life and was greatly relieved. MISS MARGARET WALSH.

Wine of Cardui

Many girls and women find it necessary to earn their own living in various kinds of employment. Their work is often so hard and confining that the health breaks down. Their delicate constitutions are unfitted for tiresome tasks. Weakness nearly always makes its appearance in the peculiarly delicate womanly organs. Constant standing on the feet, and coming and going at the beck of a superintendent or foreman, induces falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, headache and backache. The pay of women workers is often so notoriously small that when sickness comes they have no money to engage skillful physicians. To them Wine of Cardui is truly a blessing, cures them of their ills at a small cost, and they can act as their own physicians. No doctor can do as much for "female troubles" as Wine of Cardui.

Druggists sell Large Bottles for \$1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

ARE YOUR COAL BINS WELL FILLED

For cold weather? It is disagreeable to run out of coal just when you need it, so you had better be prepared beforehand with a good supply of high grade coal, that there will be no experimenting with, but that you are sure will be satisfactory and of good heating quality, clean and free from dirt and clinkers.

J. C. DUNN.

NOT A RIVAL IN SIGHT ANYWHERE.

When the linen that has been done up at the EMPIRE laundry is put in contrast with that laundered anywhere in Marshalltown. The beauty of our laundry work makes us justly proud, and we feel like crowing every time we see the difference in our superb color and finish on the shirts, collars and cuffs done up by our methods with the linen worn by anyone in Marshalltown.

Meeker's Empire Laundry

ROUGH, SAWED AND MACHINE DRESSED STONE

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

LE GRAND QUARRY COMPANY

CAPITAL, \$125,000.00. OFFICE IN FIDELITY BANK BUILDING

ADVANCE SPRING STYLES in Sorosis Shoes

FOR LADIES WEAR. We have just received a very large shipment of these most excellent shoes. We would be pleased to show them to you. Recommended by all who have ever worn them. Sold only by E. G. WALLACE 9 WEST MAIN