

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

S. L. Graham, of The Hub Clothing Store

will retire from business as soon as the stock can be closed out. In order to sell quick he realizes that there must be a big reduction in prices. Read the following, some of the big cuts for the first customers who call:

- 25 Men's Overcoats worth \$25.00 for \$16.75
- All \$20 Overcoats for \$14.85
- 50 Overcoats worth \$15 for \$ 9.75
- 35 Overcoats worth \$10 for \$ 6.00
- 25 Overcoats worth \$8.50 for \$ 4.50

You can always get the same goods cheaper at a closing out sale than at other places.
YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS All \$5 Overcoats for \$2.65; all young men's \$10 Overcoats for \$5.50; 25 young men's \$15 Overcoats for \$8.75; young men's \$20 Overcoats

for \$12.50; 10 young men's Overcoats worth \$25 for \$16.50. The Hub has always sold goods on smaller profits than other stores. This has been its reputation, and with these reductions from regular prices, you are certainly getting the best bargains ever offered in Ottumwa.

SPECIALS TO WARM UP WITH:---100 Men's Suits at Half Price; 100 Stylish Hats at Half Price; 100 Dress Shirts at Half Price. We realize that we must give Bargains.

- 75 Men's warm nice looking suits for 2.65
- 100 Men's \$8 suits for 4.95
- 150 Men's dressy \$10 suits for 6.85
- 100 Men's \$12 suits for 7.85
- 120 Men's \$15 suits for 8.95
- 25 Men's \$20 suits for 14.00
- 18 Men's \$22 suits for 15.00
- All \$25 suits for 17.95
- Boys' 25c knee pants for 15c. This is less than the price of overalls.
- Boys' 35c knee pants for 20c
- Boys' 50c knee pants (all below cost) for 35c
- Boys' 50c hats for 25c
- Men's fine all wool underwear, worth \$1, for 75c
- Men's finer wool underwear, worth \$1.35, for 1.00
- Men's best \$2 grade wool underwear for 1.25
- Men's heavy full length fleece lined underwear worth 60c for 38c

Buy this quick, as cotton is now almost twice as high as when we bought these goods. All Cotton goods will be very high next year.

NECKWEAR, SHIRTS and DRESS SHOES---We have a reputation for always carrying the finest Neckties, Shirts and Shoes for men in Ottumwa. All our fine 75c Ascots and 4-in-Hands for 50c. All 50c Ties for 35c and the \$1.00 kind for 65c---they cost us 75c.

- Men's \$6 Shoes for 4.00
- Men's \$5 shoes go for 3.85
- All \$4 shoes for 2.95
- One lot of 3.50 shoes for 2.50
- All 3.00 shoes for 2.20
- All 2.50 shoes for 1.75
- All 2.00 shoes for 1.25
- Men's 1.00 buckle arctics for 75c
- Men's 1.50 buckle arctics for 1.10
- Men's 2.00 arctics for 1.50

GRAB THESE BARGAINS QUICK---The first to come get the first choice. Don't delay. The slaughter begins Monday, Jany. 4th, at 9 a. m. The best bargains are liable to go first. Don't pay any store a profit while this sale lasts.

S. L. GRAHAM THE HUB

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

THE YEAR OF 1908 WILL DOUBTLESS WITNESS WARM POLITICAL WARFARE.

TIME OF READJUSTMENT

The Democratic Leaders Look Upon It as the Season of Their Deliverance — The Great Parties Will Battle for Supremacy.

Washington, D. C., January 2. — The year of 1908 will be one of political readjustment. Nearly everybody assumes that the Roosevelt administration will have another four years, making a compact three terms of the McKinley-Roosevelt regime, which came into being as the result of the free silver upheaval, but will last long after that issue is wholly forgotten. The politicians who do not like the present President have decided to tolerate him for another term. Then obligations will be settled and the party leaders can readjust affairs more to their liking and start forth for the battles of another decade or two. To 1908 they look for this new start.

Similarly the democrats count on 1908 as their deliverance. They really do not expect victory in 1904 with so large a part of the country in the hands of their opponents. But they plan to carry the house of representatives in the off year elections of 1906 and the presidency two years later. They never yet carried the country in a presidential battle when they had not elected the house two years before. One of their chief concerns to-day over the coming nomination is to select someone who will not have an embarrassing claim for re-endorsement in 1908 on the strength of a vigorous though unsuccessful fight. For that reason they prefer a candidate now who, by 1908, will be too old for serious consideration. They want a clean slate for that year just as the republicans expect to have.

Expect Western Candidate. It seems likely that after eight years of Roosevelt the demand will be strong in the republican party for a western candidate. The west will by that time be more than ever necessary to offset the growing strength of the eastern cities which tend to be democratic. Two men stand out prominently today as in line for the repub-

lican nomination of 1908, William H. Taft of Ohio, and Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa. There may be others, but as yet no distinguished party leaders seem to be getting into line. Fairbanks does not arouse enthusiasm. The senate is not a good place to select presidents from, as convention after convention has shown. Foraker and Spooner each have warm admirers but for different reasons. They, too, are in the senate, and will be there in all probability beyond 1908. The chances are that the republican convention will look outside the membership of that body.

Talk of Gov. Taft. Governor Taft's advisability has already been discussed in these columns. Unless he goes to the supreme court of the United States, to succeed Chief Justice Miller, he will figure prominently, according to present appearances in the preliminary plans of four years from today. But few people have realized the extraordinary ability of Mr. Shaw, who, although secretary of the treasury now, is too good a politician to remain in that office very close to the time of the nominating convention. He is geographically about what the republicans will want. As an ex-member of the Roosevelt cabinet he will doubtless represent about the degree of identification which good politics would dictate.

Shaw is Prominent. But what is vastly more important is the fact that Secretary Shaw has been little less than a wizard in meeting the wishes of the two ends of the republican line, ordinarily supposed to be antagonistic. He is one of the few secretaries of the treasury to come from what is distinctly the agricultural section of the west. The newspapers of the great belt, have, in consequence chronicled his various movements under the flaming headline, "Shaw Defies Wall Street." In point of fact, no secretary of the treasury has so liberalized the law in the supposed interests of high finance as Mr. Shaw. If indeed all the secretaries combined have done so much. As set forth in these columns at the time, he has made the independent treasury system practically inoperative by his decision to segregate internal revenue receipts from custom fund within the treasury for deposit in case of emergency in the national banks. His acceptance of state and municipal bonds as security for public deposits was a step in the same direction, which none of his predecessors had dared to take. His intimation that during the crop-moving season the banks need not always be careful to hold their full reserves against government deposits, was along the same line. Most of these things were changes for the better, from a common sense point of view, but to any of his predecessors they would have seemed like notorious concessions to the money power, and so, on political grounds greatly to be dreaded. Mr. Shaw's deposits with the national banks have reached an aggregate three-fold, that for which the first Cleveland administration was condemned in republican platforms from

one end of the country to the other. Mr. Shaw has been able to do these things in the face of well-established precedent, because of his equally well earned reputation as a defier of Wall street. Such a name is of utmost value to an administrative officer, and he has made the most of it. Nor is there the slightest reason for thinking the newspapers of the rural sections will ever lose confidence in his determination to fight the minions of high finance.

The Merchant Marine. Mr. Shaw's relation to the subsidy project is another case in point. He never makes a speech of importance that he does not come out strongly for the subsidy. The sea of upturned faces seems to inspire him with a desire to launch a ship. And yet his own Iowa is the least in favor of this legislation of any republican state in the union. The two Iowa senators were among the six republicans to vote against Mr. Hanna's bill. Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, was always regarded as an obstacle to subsidy legislation, and made no secret of his belief that its wisdom was decidedly open to question. Now, the subsidy interests will become very ripe in 1908, even though much of the near future be spent in investigation. They will want a President who is with them, heart and soul. It would be a great stroke to find such a man in the interior of the country, where personal and local interests were necessarily absent from his thought. It has come to be recognized, moreover, that candidates for the presidency or for senatorships must have strong affirmative interests enlisted in their behalf, just as the protective interests were back of McKinley's candidacy for the nomination in 1900.

A Stout Protectionist. Mr. Shaw is, however, a stout protectionist of the grand standpat school from a corn raising state which has no large direct stake in the protective system. Iowa would vote for him anyway, for he was her "favorite son;" Pennsylvania, because he was the most devout protectionist in sight. Whether people like Mr. Shaw or not or believe in his policies, they cannot fail to recognize his strong availability for the presidency. Nor does it end with these issues.

Secretary Shaw is one of the very best stump speakers in the United States. He made his reputation in the days of the free silver struggle, when Iowa was hotly contested ground. The old line republicans there had been trimmers on this question. Shaw came into politics just in the nick of time, when courage was the winning card, when a man could afford to talk gold monometalism as results finally showed. He has steadily favored the adoption of the straight American currency in the Philippines and has had no patience with the Conant dollar or other schemes designed in attempted conformity with the customs and institutions of Asiatic peoples. His ringing declaration on the stump for a currency in the Philippines which Americans can know

without resorting to a Spanish lexicon would never fail to bring out a burst of patriotic applause. Mr. Shaw was never heard in public life until 1896, when for the first time he devoted all his energies to the success of the republican cause in that state. He was the next year chosen governor. This would give him about twelve years of prominence before receiving the presidential nomination, about the period that proves most serviceable. Too long a record for most men is to be regretted, while the opposite has its defects. Thus it happens that the politicians in making plans for 1908 cannot afford to leave Leslie M. Shaw out of the reckoning.

Secretary Moody's Criticism. Secretary Moody thinks that the importance which the newspapers give to discussions of things that are to come by comparison with what they tell of what has been actually done, one of the extraordinary developments of the day. Every newspaper in the country having an editorial page and a Washington news bureau gave a great deal of attention to Mr. Cannon's probable committee appointments. "Gossip" on committee changes in prospect was reeled out by the yard. When the announcements finally came with their history making effects, little attention was paid to them; the actual changes did not provoke one-tenth the comment of the proposals for change. Prophecy rather than history, according to Secretary Moody, holds first place in the affections of the reading public.

Mr. Moody discusses in the same vein the different estimate of the news value of speculations as to what a cabinet officer for example, will say in his report, from what he has actually said. It might afford a good test to interview a hundred newspaper readers a week after a president's message to congress has been sent in, to ascertain what they know, concerning (1) what the message actually recommended, and (2) what it was expected it would recommend. The formation is valuable, the latter worthless, because so largely liable to be misleading. And yet, when there is so much to read, why should the public be burdened with inchoate plans with prediction rather than the record of accomplishment? The secretary's idea may be as serviceable to readers in their selection of things to skip as to editors in deciding what to use.

The Friar Question. The vexed question of the friars in the Philippines, which has at times threatened the serenity of administration affairs seems to be finally settled. Private advices from the islands indicate that with the purchase of the friar lands, church matters will not further trouble or impede the government in its work. And in the his religion like the world very east last tonight and for the race festival Thursday. The Spanish friars are that there is any church question. The purchase of the

essary at all hazards to strip the orders of their powers and functions as landlords. The secondary question, whether the friars should be reinstated or withdrawn has been left to the two new American bishops. The Catholic church can be depended upon to conserve its own organization and to eliminate all elements of weakness or discord. On such disputed points as the responsibility for the recurrence of mob violence against the friars in various parts of the islands, and the relations of the federal party with the commission, it can be shown that the Taft government has done everything in its power to suppress and punish mob violence and that the anti-friar attitude of the federal party if it is anti-friar, had its inception in the conditions which existed prior to American occupation. These conditions, if not of the friars' own making are certainly not chargeable to the Taft government.

How's This? We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fire, caused by a defective flue, damaged the Dixon hotel at Rolfe to the extent of \$3,000. Fully insured.

Known the World Over. For its wonderful cures.—Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. It cures or no pay. F. B. Clark.

Farmers in the vicinity of Madrid are agitating the establishment of a co-operative creamery at that place.

What They Demand. Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders demand Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, but cure or no pay. 25c. F. B. Clark.

Rev. J. E. Conant, of Dubuque, has received a call to the Chicago Avenue Baptist church, of Chicago.

Children Poisoned. Many children are poisoned and made nervous and weak, if not killed outright, by mothers giving them cough syrups containing opiates. Foley's Honey and Tar is a safe and certain remedy for coughs, croup and lung troubles, and is the only prominent cough medicine that contains no opiates or other poisons. Sold by W. D. Elliott.

Read the Courier for news.

Like to Read in Bed?

Physicians say it's a bad habit. Maybe it is. But it's a very pleasant one. And you can practice it to your heart's content aboard the

Golden State Limited

for every berth in every one of its sleeping cars has an individual berth light.

The Golden State Limited is the newest and finest of transcontinental trains. Leaves Chicago and Kansas City, daily, December 20 to April 14, for Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Southern Route, by way of El Paso and the Southern Pacific, through a land where winter is unknown.

Tickets, berths and literature at this office.



S. F. BOYD, D. P. A.,
Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier's Great World's Fair Voting Contest

OFFICIAL COUPON

The Ottumwa Courier's great World's Fair Voting Contest. Eight young ladies to be sent to the World's Fair at St. Louis for one week and all their expenses paid by the Courier.

Good for one vote for
No
Street
Town

This prize trip will be awarded to four young ladies residing within the city of Ottumwa who receive the largest number of votes and to four young ladies residing outside the city of Ottumwa who receive the largest number of votes in accordance with the published rules of the contest.

The Courier Want Columns
WILL SELL YOUR PROPERTY.