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Our fur manufacturing department will make any garment you desire, to your measure, or will repair or remodel the garment you already have—charges moderate.

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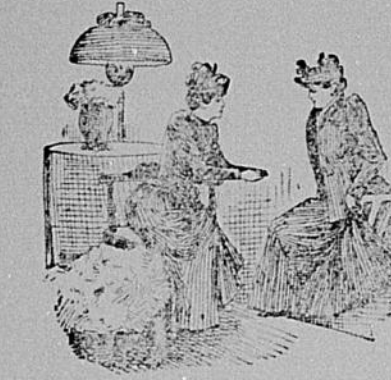
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Digests what you eat.
Artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly 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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As every person uses towels in their office and business house, and I will furnish clean towels every week in any number wanted for the price of the usual price of laundry. Leave orders at No. 1 East Main, or order by postal card.

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WAR THE ONLY TOPIC

Disastrous Reverse Suffered by White Main Subject of the London Populace.

Charity and Criticism Both Abundantly Given—Great Britain Was Not Prepared.

Military Experts Not Inclined to Be Harsh—Germany Wants Trade Treaty.

London, Nov. 6.—Almost the only subject of discussion the past week in England was the disastrous reverse suffered by Gen. White, British commander at Ladysmith, and this was made the occasion for the pouring out of torrents of lay criticism and advice. Public opinion seems fairly divided, one section bitterly blaming the general commanding and the other maintaining that he probably is not so much at fault as he made himself out. The latter section, which includes many service men and nearly all service publications, urges the withholding of definite criticism pending more detailed reports. The Naval and Military Record, after expressing this sentiment, sums up the situation as follows: "Considering the nature of the country, the lamentable unpreparedness of England and the unwillingness of the opposition to allow a British regiment to go to South Africa until Kruger's ultimatum was received, it is surprising that we have been able to hold our own so far. Not only have the Boers proved themselves determined fighters and splendid sharpshooters, as we knew them to be, but they have developed surprising military and strategic qualities, they have nearly surrounded every garrison we held, and have invariably occupied almost unassailable positions, fighting with great courage. Against such lightening our little forces, left isolated far from our base and without hope of relief for days to come, have not only done splendid work, but gained successes such as we venture to believe that no other soldiers in the world, placed in similar positions and in similar unfortunate conditions, could have achieved."

Although this may fairly be said to represent the conservative military opinion, its reference to the action of the opposition as preventing the sending of troops in good time is entirely erroneous. Since the first news of the Ladysmith disaster reached England there has been a storm gathering over the head, not of Sir George White, but of the secretary of the state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and this emanates not so much from the opponents of the government as from its warmest supporters. Some of the ablest of the latter have no hesitation in saying privately that almost criminal neglect has been shown in not sending at least 10,000 more troops before or by Oct. 4, and that if Lord Lansdowne's hands were tied by higher powers, he ought to exculpate himself beyond the shadow of suspicion. The failure to send out troops enough can not be charged to the opposition, for parliament was not then sitting. If there were any intention to hold Natal at all costs, an adequate force should have been sent out by Oct. 4, when the excuse that such reinforcements might be taken by the Boers as a menace no longer held good, as the Indian troops were already on the way.

Hearing these criticisms in unexpected quarters, the correspondent of the Associated Press repeated them to a high government official. While non-committal regarding the failure to send reinforcements earlier, this official declared that the broad lines of policy affecting Natal have been much misunderstood. "We are often asked," he said, "why we sent Sir George Stewart White up the neck of Natal unless we were sure he could hold it. Considering the tremendous reinforcements now on the way to him, it occurs to almost everybody, at first sight, that we ought to have retired without risking an engagement, but it is forgotten what would happen in Natal unless we made a vigorous stand there. Natal has risked her little all on behalf of the empire, and the least we can do is to risk something ourselves and prevent the overrunning of her prosperous towns and rich fields by the hordes of the enemy. Purely military considerations, I admit, point to the fact that we ought immediately to have withdrawn from our advanced positions, but purely military considerations have sometimes to be subordinated to the interests of the empire, and, although many good lives have been lost in the course, they have not been wasted."

The acceptance of the offers of Sir William Macdonald, Dr. Frederick Trevelyan and other eminent civilian surgeons for service in South Africa has drawn attention to the serious undermanning of the army medical staff. The total strength of the department is only 340, which is 20 per cent below the figure of forty years ago, and actually fifty officers below the absolute minimum decided upon in 1884. This state of affairs is due doubtless to the insufficient compensation offered.

Several small detachments of county yeomanry are going out, independent of the war office, to the seat of war, on the chance of joining the Imperial Light Horse. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Harris, both yeomanry officers, are aiding this movement.

The heavy losses among the British officers in Natal have led the Military Journal to suggest that the sword be abolished, not only on account of its uselessness, but also because its glitter attracts the aim of the enemy and indicates the officer.

Her majesty, it is reported, has personally conveyed to Field Marshal Lord Kitchener Wolsey an expression of her gratification at the manner in which the whole military machine has worked since it was first set in motion by the Boer ultimatum, especially in the matter of mobilization. Apparently the queen has not forgotten the existence of the commander-in-chief's lapse of memory, to which the public is now rather prone and which, so it is said, the Marquis of Lansdowne committed intentionally.

Although agreeing that the mobilization, so far as it has been carried out, is well done, the foreign military attaches are anxious to see the effect of a more severe test. Said one of them to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "When England calls out the Second and Third army corps, as I believe is quite possible, it will be time

to say whether the mobilization system is excellent, as at present seems to be the case. Should the third corps ever be wanted, I think you will find the percentage of reservists who answered the first call reduced by nearly 50 per cent."

Although no orders have yet been received for the commission of additional warships, there is little doubt, judging from the activity on board them, that the first-class protected cruisers Amphitrite, Ariadne, Argonaut and Blake, and the second-class protected cruiser Charvillat will soon hoist the flag. In addition to these there is now a Chatam a powerful reserve fleet, consisting of two battleships, three first-class cruisers, six second-class cruisers, two third-class cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers and seven torpedo boats, ready for all eventualities.

GERMANY WANTS TREATY.

Strongly in Favor of a Reciprocity Trade Agreement With Uncle Sam [Copyrighted, 1899, Associated Press.] Berlin, Nov. 6.—Opinion here inclines more strongly in favor of a commercial treaty with the United States, which will be fair for both sides and enable the merchants of both nations to make calculations regarding the trade between the two countries for a number of years ahead. The growing importance of the United States as a market for German goods is generally recognized by everybody except the agrarians, and leads to the hope that the long-pending negotiations will be brought to a successful issue. The kind reception of the German delegates to the Philadelphia commercial congress is greatly appreciated by the press here. Newspapers express the hope that the gathering will remedy the many mutual errors. The emperor's naval projects have formed the main subject of press discussion this week. The government now admits that the Flotten plan was really the means of doubling the navy, as compared with what it will be under the plan of last year, that 25,000 additional men will be needed for the new fleet. Nearly the whole press expresses astonishment at the fact that his majesty personally conceived and pushed the plan, while Prince Hohenlohe's consent was only obtained later and that the Bundesrath and the Prussian cabinet had not yet been consulted. However, the chances of a bill embodying the plan which the correspondent learns will reach the reichstag before the end of the year are increasing. Even a part of the Pressing seems willing to vote for an increase of strong reasons for it are obvious. The agrarian press, it serves the policy indicated last week.

All sorts of popular manifestations in favor of the bill are being arranged in order to influence opinion. A number of clubs and societies, including the Colonial-Gesellschaft, are preparing a campaign of agitation for the naval increase. How deeply the emperor's idea seems to have sunk into the public mind is shown by a declaration in its favor by the liberal Tageblatt, while the liberal Borsen-Courier argues that a majority can be had in the reichstag for the plan without the agrarians and the socialists, so the emperor need not sacrifice his midland. The government, through Herr Krupp's organ, the semi-official Politischen Nachrichten, gives among the reasons for the contemplated increase the advent of the United States as a new world power, the cooperation of Great Britain and the United States in Samoa and the war in South Africa, which had much to do with the conception of the plan.

The article says: "The recent misuse of power by two great nations toward a weaker, the sudden growth of European power, the intervention of European powers in favor of a weaker by the aid of an enormous sea power of one nation, and the impossibility of European interference when America took not only the West Indian but also Asiatic possessions of Spain, are sufficient reasons for a much larger navy."

The article is of special interest because it was inspired, seems to be an admission of what official Germany has all along denied—the existence of a strong desire to interfere with the United States last year, and which was retained this year, which was only curbed by the potent consideration that Germany did not have a navy large enough to carry out her desire.

JUDGE WOOLSON ILL.

Will Not Be Able to Hold Coming Term of Court.

Des Moines, Nov. 6.—Hon. John S. Woolson, judge of the United States district court of the southern district of Iowa, is confined to his home ill from overwork, and in the opinion of his physicians he will not be able to preside at the coming term of the federal court. He has not been well for some time past, but has persisted in remaining constantly at his desk through the summer and became quite sick last week at Keokuk. He was compelled to come home and rest under the doctor's care, and it is not probable that he will be permitted to do any mental work for some months. He will probably take a vacation out of the city.

An effort is being made to secure Judge Shiras' presence at the Des Moines court, but it is not known yet whether he will be able to come and preside.

Bailing in Bankruptcy Case.

Dubuque, Nov. 6.—Judge Shiras made an important ruling in a bankruptcy case. It was that of H. W. Geister, bankrupt, wherein the petition in his behalf in the federal court, asking the court to grant an order staying further proceedings in a suit pending in the district court of O'Brien county against him, until the question of the issuance of a discharge has been determined. Judge Shiras held that the proper practice was for the bankrupt to apply to the state court for the application. It would be the duty of the state court to grant the same, as provided for in section 11 of the bankruptcy act, and for that reason Judge Shiras refused to issue the order prayed for.

Great Western Increase.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western railway, "Maple Leaf Route," for the fourth week of October, 1899, show an increase of \$17,151.12 over the corresponding week of last year, making a total increase of \$94,153 for the month of October. The total increase since the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1), to date, is \$770,057.69.

Guaranteed to stop your hair falling out, remove dandruff, restore natural color and cure all scalp diseases—Begg's Hair Renewer. "Cannot praise too highly; stopped my hair falling out and started a new growth." Mrs. M. McKeever, Abbeville, Kan. Geo. P. Powers.

A TRAP FOR AGUINALDO

Rebel Leader and His Army Likely To Be Caught by the Americans.

Now Believed That the Insurgents Are Practically Hemmed in—Present Plans.

If They Prove Successful the Philippine War Will Be Ended Soon.

Washington, Nov. 6.—There is good reason to expect the capture of Aguinaldo and his followers within a short time, if reports of the strategical movements of our armies in the Philippines are correctly understood. From the new movements of our forces, as given in recent dispatches, it is hoped that the crafty leader of the natives may be hemmed in between Gen. Wheaton's forces to the north and Gen. MacArthur's on the south. Aguinaldo is supposed to be camped near Bayambang, which is less than twenty miles from Dagupan and forty miles from Angeles.

Gen. MacArthur's main command was at Angeles when last heard from, and it is thought that by this time he has reached Tarlac and captured it. This is important, as it would mean that the railroad up to that point is in the hands of the American forces. It is thought that he ought to be close to Bayambang by the time this dispatch is read.

As stated yesterday, Gen. Otis had set the dates of Nov. 5 and 6 for commencing his campaign anew. The war department received dispatches Saturday that indicated this plan has been carried out. Moreover, Gen. Otis' cablegrams are more optimistic than ever, and the department is sanguine that at this moment the entire rebellion will be crushed within the month.

An official who is perfectly posted on the situation as it changes daily at near Bayambang, with scarcely 3,000 men. From this authority it is learned that Gen. MacArthur has now moved to Bayambang, his base from now on, driving Aguinaldo before him. On going north he would thus capture, besides Tarlac, the towns of Paniqui, Moncada and smaller places.

Gen. Lawton is counted on moving from Cabanatuan and throwing out his command as to sweep the Iba Agno valley, through which Aguinaldo would endeavor to escape when compelled to leave Bayambang. Last accounts were to the effect that Gen. Lawton had captured several towns north, west and northwest from his base of operation, Cabanatuan.

Though his movements up to this time have been within the confines of the department directing them, it is said on authority that he headed an expedition sent out on transports for the Gulf of Lingayen. The navy had previously sailed the settlements on the southern coast of the gulf, and the expedition was thus landed safely. This puts in the enemy on all sides, and it was on the arrival of all these troops in their respective positions that the forward movement was ordered by Otis. Aguinaldo has but one loophole, and that is a narrow one—the Rio Agno valley—from which he could get into the mountains. All divisions of our army are keeping scouts well spread in advance so that escape will be most difficult for the Filipino general.

It seems to have been figured out by the authorities that Aguinaldo would not attempt to cross the mountains to the northward for the reason that when he gets on the other side he will come in contact with other tribes of natives who would be quite as hostile to the Tagals as the American troops.

To Attack Insurgents' Hear.

Manila, Nov. 6.—A fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila last evening for the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan or some other northern port.

Gen. Wheaton commands, with a brigade consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, the Thirty-third infantry, two guns of the Sixth artillery and two galleons. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reyes and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort.

A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange a rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the other war ships that are patrolling the north coast of Luzon.

The landing will be made under cover of the guns of the fleet. It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad toward Tarlac or to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther north.

Dagupan and Appari are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north, and it is supposed, the points where most of the filibustering parties land. Since the beginning of the hostilities it has been the unanimous opinion of military experts here that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but sufficient troops have heretofore been lacking. With Gen. Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgent capital will soon become untenable.

Aguinaldo may attempt to ship his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. Possibly he may slide around Gen. Lawton's front to the southern provinces, but as MacArthur's and Lawton's troops are spread across the country from Angeles to Cabanatuan, it will be difficult for the insurgents to escape.

Should the concerted operations succeed organized insurrection on a large scale should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. One anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles. The problem is to move the troops about the country, to maintain transportation and to hold the territory gained.

The moral effect of the arrival of a large American army is calculated upon to keep Aguinaldo's strength by operations and through the loss of hope among the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

BRYAN HARD HIT.

Populist National Committeeman Deaver, of Nebraska, Makes Statement of Issues.

Omaha, Nov. 6.—"Imperialism is a straw man set up by the democratic politicians, the men who are trying to make politics out of the war, out of duty to country. It was the duty of President McKinley to do just what he has done; the half baked democrats would have opposed any doctrine he might have adopted."

This is the statement made by D. Clem Deaver, populist national committeeman of Nebraska, who declares himself a full-fledged expansionist. His decided stand supporting the administration in its Philippine policy is a direct blow at William J. Bryan in his home state. Mr. Deaver asserts Mr. Bryan insisted upon antagonizing expansion in the face of the better judgment of the great rank and file of the populist party, and also of the influential leaders, who foresaw that such a course would be suicidal in the present temper of the American public.

"In my opinion," continued Mr. Deaver, "the west and the south are interested in building and civilizing the Philippine islands and in developing a great shipping trade; there must be great shipbuilding yards on the Pacific coast and on the gulf coast after the Nicaragua canal shall have been completed. Everybody knows the unlimited resources of the Philippine islands. To develop an enormous trade with the islands. All the talk about murdering the Filipinos is nonsense. We have been crowding the Indians and shooting them down when they resisted ever since the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock. The Filipinos have not cultivated to exceed one acre in twelve of those Pacific islands. We shall delve into the rich mineral deposits, cultivate the lands, improve the towns, build schools and churches, and in short, Americanize the islands. American energy and capital will create a rich, productive country within twenty-five years."

"This nation must take its place as a world power," continued Mr. Deaver. "Having the best government in the world, we must seek to impart its blessings to less favored peoples for the ultimate good of mankind. A splendid opportunity is opening up for the populist party. The democratic party, having taken an unpatriotic position, cannot long survive. The southern states, peopled by patriots of the old school, will desert the democratic standard and come to the populist party so long as it declares for the policy of expansion and labors to bring about financial reform. The south has been for expansion from the beginning."

The history of the nation shows gradual expansion since the union of the original thirteen colonies. The south is vitally interested in building up a large trade with the orient. Expansion will build up the south commercially. In my opinion populists cannot afford to commit themselves to a policy of obstruction in the grand march of civilization upon which the American people have entered."

It is Mr. Deaver's purpose to make his position felt throughout the south, as he is certain the populists of the west and south will next year agree on a policy in consonance with his views on the subject.

Mr. Deaver is one of the leading populists of Nebraska, and stands high in the councils of his party, being one of its national committeemen. He is not a professional politician, yet he has done some hard work for populism for the sake of principle rather than for office. Recently Mr. Deaver has made several appeals to his partisans to repudiate the fusion compact and to declare themselves free and independent of the democratic machine. His opinions on this question have made a decided impression upon mid-road populists in this and other states.

Probably the most sensational statement he has made is that at the last fusion state convention a faction of populists sought to get a plank in the fusion state platform favorable to expansion. It was in line with Senator William V. Allen's speeches on the floor of the senate, in which he endorsed the policy of the administration with respect to the Philippines, and his position was endorsed by many mid-road populists in Nebraska, among whom is Mr. Deaver.

The latter says that when a plank along this line was submitted to the platform committee, which Mr. Bryan dominated, it was rejected and in its place there was submitted a plank written by Mr. Bryan and which was subsequently railroaded through the convention regardless of the convictions of the mid-road populists.

Both republican and fusion leaders have given their final estimates of the result of the campaign in Nebraska. All express themselves as sanguine of victory, yet some of the more conservative are willing to admit the result will be close.

Orlando Tefft, chairman of the republican state committee, said his party will carry Nebraska by 3,000 to 10,000 majority. A month ago Chairman J. H. Edmiston of the populist committee claimed the state by 2,000. Today he predicts a majority of only 15,000. Congressman Southard, a fusionist, says the result will be very close, as do Congressman Stark and Attorney General Smith, fusionist, J. C. Dahlman, chairman of the democratic state committee, has reduced his claim to 12,000.

Mr. Bryan said Saturday night that the fusionists have gained recruits, and that their partisans will go to the polls. The fusion majority in the state, he adds, will show a considerable increase.

Personally Conducted Tours to California in Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Via the Chicago Great Western to Kansas City and the Santa Fe route to Los Angeles and southern California. The true winter route, avoiding cold weather and snow blockades. Commencing Monday, October 23, and on every Monday following, one of these new Pullman tourist sleeping cars will leave Marshalltown at 6:35 p. m. via the Chicago Great Western for Los Angeles and southern California via Kansas City, and reaching Los Angeles the following Friday morning, thus avoiding all Sunday travel. These tours are personally conducted by an experienced railway official, who accompanies the train to its destination. The cars are well equipped for a long journey and are as comfortable as the Pullman sleepers, while the price is only \$5.00 for a double berth, less than half the price of the standard sleeper. For full information inquire of J. A. Ellis, Chicago Great Western agent, or address F. H. Lord, O. P. and T. A., 113 Adams street, Chicago.

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We have everything necessary to make the hand comfortable for cold weather. Our stock is very complete.

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This is the popular glove for men—for women and children—as warm as a mitten and just as cheap.

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Don't postpone your underwear buying too late—stock is now complete at old prices—later you will see a difference in prices.

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The fall and winter months are the best of the season for above goods, and we mention these articles to remind you all that we still carry the quantity and quality as heretofore. De-fects in these goods promptly replaced. Same old Hardware Corner.
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