

HEAD SOLID SORE

Awful Suffering of Baby and Sleepless Nights of Mother.

Another Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"I herewith write out in full the beginning and end of that terrible disease Eczema, which caused my babe untold suffering and myself many sleepless nights. My baby was born seemingly a fair, healthy child, but when she was three weeks old a swelling appeared on the back of her head, and in course of time broke. It did not heal but grew worse, and the sore spread from the size of a dime to that of a dollar. I used all kinds of remedies that I could think of, but nothing seemed to help; in fact, it grew worse. Her hair fell out where the sore was, and I feared it would never grow again. It continued until my aged father came on a visit, and when he saw the baby he told me to get Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment right away.

"To please him I did so, and to my surprise by their use the sore began to heal, the hair grew over it, and to-day she has a nice head of hair, her skin is as fair as a lily, and she has no scar left to recall that awful sore, and it is over eight months and no sign of it returning."

Mrs. Wm. Ryer, Elk River, Minn.

CURE PERMANENT

Mrs. Ryer writes Feb. 25, 1903, Six Years Later, That Cure is Permanent.

"Your letter of the 19th Inst. received asking in regard to the cure of my baby some six years ago. Well, the disease has never returned to her head which at that time was a solid sore on top and down the back. Once or twice since then a patch has come on her hand near the wrist but it finally disappeared after proper treatment with Cuticura."

Small throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. (Old form of Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of 50.) Cuticura Ointment, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Tablets, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Cream, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Lotion, 25c. per bottle of 50. Cuticura Paste, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Powder, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Soap, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Ointment, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Tablets, 25c. per box of 50. Cuticura Cream, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Lotion, 25c. per bottle of 50. Cuticura Paste, 25c. per tin of 50. Cuticura Powder, 25c. per tin of 50.

ANIMALS DIDN'T LIKE IT

Zoo Keepers Laugh at Their Charges but Only the Hyena Enjoys the Joke.

New York, Sept. 8.—The keepers in the Ciel Island zoo yesterday tested the effect of laughter on various beasts and birds. The keepers wished to learn if animals are sensitive to ridicule. They stood before the cage in which Jack, the biggest lion, is confined and laughed as if Dr. Dewey were speaking after dinner. The lion flew into a terrible rage and hurled himself against the steel bars in an attempt to get at the jocular ones and tear them to pieces. The tigers were similarly affected. The puma showed his teeth resentfully, but not in a laugh—he snarled angrily and glared at the keepers as if to say: "If I were out there it would be a laugh on the other side of your faces."

DES MOINES MAN GETS IT

Robert Fullerton Will Disburse Government Exposition Fund.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The secretary of the treasury has appointed Robert Fullerton, of Des Moines, Iowa, disbursing officer to disburse the \$5,000,000 appropriated by congress in aid of the St. Louis exposition.

Druggists' Secrets!

Inside Facts of Public Interest and Importance.

There are many good druggists and some "just as good" druggists. The latter are the kind who will respond to the call for a certain remedy by producing a preparation which they say is "just as good" or perhaps better than the one asked for. Sometimes they will wrap up the substitute and you will not know till you arrive home that you have been duped. The druggist who will do this will substitute cheaper drugs for those prescribed by your doctor, and when the prescription proves ineffective the doctor is unjustly blamed. These remarks are especially pertinent to Chase's Dyspepsia Cure, which has achieved such a remarkable record of success within a short time, that some druggists have not yet supplied themselves with the goods. Rather than lose a sale, some will try to induce the customer to take something else, but this is unnecessary, as the druggist can procure it in a day's time if he wants to. Insist that he does for your own good. Chase's Dyspepsia Cure has revolutionized the treatment of this terrible disease by providing a remedy which can be depended upon in every case, no matter how old or obstinate. Even the first dose gives relief and in all cases of indigestion, sour stomach, nausea, stomachic costiveness, cold hands and feet, distress after eating or other symptoms, a very quick cure is certain. No pills or tablets can possibly approach it in efficacy because it is in liquid form, already dissolved, and reaches the affected spot at once. Sold by all good druggists under guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

FOR SALE BY Donaldson's Glass Block, Powers Mercantile Company, Weisheit, E. H., 4th and Nicollet, Benjamin Levy, Nicollet and 3rd, Fritzer, C. H., 4th and 3rd, Hermann, A. H., 20 and 4th, Gamble & Ludwig, 3d and Hennepin. If your druggist cannot supply you promptly, write for full particulars to Chase Manufacturing Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

CONSTIPATION Yields at once to Chase's Constipation Tablets. In watch-shaped bottles, 25c. At all druggists.

WONDERFUL STORY OF IRRIGATION

Indians Were the First Irrigators and the Mormons Showed the Way to the Whites—The National Government Fully Committed Now to the Reclamation of the Arid West—Great Projects to be Pushed and Plenty of Money Is Available.

From a Staff Correspondent. East City, Sept. 8.—So far as English-speaking Americans are concerned, irrigation began with the Mormons at the time of their occupation of the arid lands of the West. The Mormons also demonstrated that irrigation was practicable by their experiments in southern California. Their remarkable success in this matter was known until federal troops, in 1858, were sent to Utah to suppress disorder. In California, before and after that time, irrigation was understood by some of the pioneers, and it brought them success, but science had not begun to consider it.

Prior to the American occupation of California and the Mormon settlements in Utah, irrigation in this country was confined to the Rio Grande valley, in northern Mexico and to isolated portions of southwestern Texas; to a few Indian tribes and Pueblos in Arizona; to a score of Catholic mission stations in the Indian territory attached to them; and to the Spanish settlers of southern California. All of this early work was the most rudimentary character known to the world. The scientific irrigation works, made by people long ago extinct.

As showing something of the wonderful fertility of the soil in the irrigation country, it may be remarked that the Pima Indians of Arizona have cultivated the same land—a portion of which they still occupy—for 500 years. No fertilizers have ever been used. The mere application of water seems to have enriched the soil and caused it to produce enormously season after season, and it is claimed by the geological survey that the yields to-day are just as large as those which tradition has preserved the memory.

The Rio Grande valley for nearly 400 years has been a rich and fertile land, and as far south as Eagle Pass, Texas, has been the seat of Indian settlements which have practiced irrigation. When the American government first came into touch with this race it numbered about 100,000, organized into village communities, each member of which cultivated the soil by the methods handed down from the forests in common. Their descendants still form a considerable body of the population and their methods have helped in shaping the industrial life of a portion of southern Colorado, of New Mexico and of southwestern Texas. From the time of the southern California Horace Greeley's trip across the continent, and his references to irrigation works in Utah and California, were the beginnings of a disinterested study of the possibilities of irrigation in the arid lands of the West up to 1889. At about this time papers on irrigation subjects were first printed in the annual reports of the bureau, now the department of agriculture. The New York Tribune began an agitation for an irrigation colony in Colorado, and the Union League was formed in the territory of Greeley, established on a barren cactus plain in the very dry spring of 1870. Ditches the first year opened up 4,500 acres of land for wheat growing. The Greeley project amounts to hundreds of thousands of acres, and Greeley itself is a prosperous and enterprising city of 3,000 people.

Fruit Irrigation in California. The success of the Greeley Union colony was soon widely reported. At the same time, in southern California, irrigation for land for wheat growing, for stock and for alfalfa stimulated interest in southern California, and the construction of the Southern Pacific in the seventies determined the people to try the new experiment on a large scale in the San Joaquin valley. Congress came along in 1874 with a commission to investigate the possibilities of reclamation in this valley, and also to inquire into the progress of irrigation in India. This was the first time the government had treated the subject seriously. Meanwhile, in California, the irrigated fields were becoming larger, and the first water companies were organized. At about this time the southern counties of that state turned attention less and less to wheat and alfalfa and more and more to fruit. Had the means of transportation and the demand been sufficiently great, the fruit industry of southern California could have come to full stature twenty years before it did. The general progress of irrigation was slow during the decade between 1870 and 1880, but what progress there was was substantial. The building of railroads was helpful, opening new areas and furnishing an outlet to the markets. Interest continually increased, as the necessity of irrigation to maintain successful cultivation became more and more obvious and as the population grew larger. Irrigation in the great plains between the Missouri and the base of the Rockies did not take definite form until the decade between 1880 and 1890. In the first part of that decade population began to pour in upon that region. The earlier years of sufficient rainfall were followed by years of drought, and it was soon understood that the only relief would come through irrigation. During the reaction, however, it took a great deal of time to get the belt, running north through the Dakotas and Montana to the Canadian line, would have to be given over to the cattlemen. It was during these years that the cattlemen and the farmers who arrived here yesterday have not found in Rome quite what they expected. Not that they had any formal lists of desiderata, but they desired to resume their intimate relations with the pontiff, while to their unaccustomed eyes all is formally.

evolved and storage basins. The people, even at that time had in mind the action which congress finally took, two years ago, under the stimulus of executive recommendation. The future of irrigation. Almost one-third of the total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the colonies, is within the arid and semi-arid region, and under irrigation will be capable of supporting a population as dense as that of New Jersey or Delaware. Just how much money the government will expend in this work nobody may know at this time, but the total sum will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars in the present century. The fund already on hand is about \$15,000,000, and it is increasing at the rate of about \$3,500,000 annually—much more rapidly than it can be expended, for the present. The geological survey has attached parties in the field for several years, and these have been increased this year, and are to be large for the years to come. All possible irrigation projects are being investigated, and the government funds are to be expended as the result of scientific inquiry, without waste or delay.

The four or five projects selected this year will not be completed until about 1907 or 1908. This shows how slow the work is. In time other projects are to be selected, perhaps two or three others next year, and the work is to be pushed rapidly. Actual Settlers Get Benefits. The irrigation law provides that the land is to be sold to actual settlers, and this section of it is to be rigidly adhered to. In some instances, however—notably the extensive Salt River project in western Arizona—the land was already in the hands of speculators before the government selected the site for the reservoir. The site was finally selected because of the fact that it was one of the most desirable in the country. However, the law provides that no individual can own more than 80 or 150 acres of land within the boundaries of federal irrigated districts, but must dispose of all excess to actual settlers at reasonable prices. If this is refused, the owners may be brought to time by a refusal to turn water on their land or by appeal to the courts. The government without doubt will be able to administer the law strictly, and to the people at a whole, and in a way to shut out nearly all of the "grat" and greed which will naturally seek to fasten itself upon such a large undertaking. The sections of the law looking to the saving of the land for actual settlers were drafted under the eye of President Roosevelt, and are as strict as possible, as long as he is in office there will be no wholesale or open violations of them. Besides, the precedents which he will have an opportunity to establish during his term of office will control the irrigation question for years to come.

SAYS IT'S YELLOW FEVER

Cuban Physician Gives Novel Explanation of Queer Plague Prevalent in Island.

New York, Sept. 8.—A new light was shed on the mysterious and mysterious plague of the island, hitherto unknown, and altogether uncontrollable plague in Cuba which was printed a week ago, by a statement made by the doctor, Ybarra. Dr. Ybarra returned recently from Havana, where he spent a year. He declares the new plague nothing more than yellow fever, and says the story printed here probably was due to the fact that the official health reports of the island are constantly being tampered with to meet the ends of the Platt amendment. The Platt amendment among other clauses contains the provision that any outbreak of the United States authorities in case another outbreak of yellow fever becomes epidemic on the island. To avoid this, Dr. Ybarra declares that cases which have been diagnosed as yellow fever are "corrected" by the health officials and reported as diseases resembling the true disease, but not infectious or contagious.

TUG ARRIVES IN SAFETY

Lake Was Rough and Excursionists Became Sick, but the Boat Weathered the Storm.

Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The fishing tug, Louise, which it was feared had gone down with over 100 passengers in the big storm on Lake Erie yesterday, arrived here safely early this morning from Leamington, Ont. The Louise started from here for Leamington early Monday morning, carrying the Star baseball club of this city and 100 excursionists. Rough weather was encountered just outside the harbor, but Captain Hugh Delecluse decided not to turn back. The boat plowed through the waves, and awash half the time, and everybody on board was sick. Leamington was finally reached at noon. At 6 o'clock the party started on the return trip in even a rougher sea than was encountered on the way over. After a terrific struggle with the waves, the Louise got into the lee of Pelee Island, where she lay several hours until the storm had subsided. She arrived at 8 this morning with every one safe and well. Scores of the friends and relatives of those on the vessel remained on the docks all night in great anxiety.

LIKE THE STREET CARS

The Pope's Sisters Pass Rome's Magnificent Ruins By, to Gaze at Passing Cars.

Rome, Sept. 8.—The three sisters of Pope Pius X., who live with him in Venice and who arrived here yesterday, have not found in Rome quite what they expected. Not that they had any formal lists of desiderata, but they desired to resume their intimate relations with the pontiff, while to their unaccustomed eyes all is formally. They stare from the curious glances cast at them this morning when they went all over Rome. The sisters, however, could see no beauty in the ruins, having scarcely heard of them. What they like best were the electric street cars and the new wide streets, so different from the narrow lanes of Venice. In the convent, where the pope's sisters are stopping, they are treated with great respect and attention, having their meals served in their own dining-room and not being allowed to do anything for themselves. Speaking of the Vatican one of the sisters said: "How big it is; Bepioli should not feel he is a prisoner. But, how he can be bothered with all those soldiers and officials we cannot see." The permanent apartment, near the San Angelo bridge, selected for the sisters, which is of most simple appearance, will be ready shortly.

THE NEW STORE

Closing Out at some price, every dollar's worth of Hardware, Crockery, Housefurnishings, Toys, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Etc. Not a single article reserved, as this department is to be discontinued in the near future. Every single price has been changed—satisfactorily to your neighbors. Don't let them get ALL the best of it.

SILKS AND VELVETS

Sale Black Taffetas, on every yard of which "The New Store" stakes its reputation. Black Taffeta is and has been for several seasons the most popular silk made. Some new weave may take precedence for a time, but its reign is short lived usually, while TAFFETA still remains the prime favorite. For a skirt, a waist, a full dress or a wrap, what is more dressy? We have purchased at a price an excess quantity of our standard number in the three popular widths and for this sale will quote prices that should tempt you to prove its wearing qualities. Some pieces may not have the "warranted to wear" woven on selvage but the guarantee is just as strong.

19-inch, regular price 75c yard, this sale 50c

27-inch, regular price \$1.00 yard, this sale 75c

36-inch, regular price \$1.25 yd., this sale \$1.00

Wash Goods German Blue—Extra heavy 30-inch German Blue Prints, neat styles, pure indigo dyes. Worth 12c yard, special 7c

Drapery Dept Lace Curtains—On Tuesday we began a Great Curtain sale. Better values than ever before. Scotch Nets—Three great lines, all extra value, pair, \$1.50, \$1.25

Notions J. O. King's best 200-yard spool cotton, limited one dozen to each person, per 10c

Hosiery Children's heavy ribbed cotton school hose, double knee, heel and toe; 10c quality, good, per pair, 12c

Shoe Department Women's fine welt sole vici kid shoes, kid tips; always sold at \$2.00 and \$2.50. Special, \$1.12

Women's very fine vici kid shoes, patent tips, flexible soles, elite toes; our regular \$2.00 stock, this sale at \$1.49

Women's vici kid Slippers and Oxford Ties, worth 50c \$1.50. Special, at \$1.12 and \$1.50

Corsets 200 dozen best makers' straight front, dip hip, all colors and sizes, worth to \$2.00. choice 98c and 49c

Furniture A good all feather pillow, value \$1.50 98c

Underwear Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, silk taped, worth 25c 9c

Flannels Fine Outings—Pretty new dark and light styles, extra soft, fleecy qualities. Worth 10c and 12c yard, one day 7c

Shirt Waists New fall heavy white linen shirt waists, also figured patterns, worth \$1.98 \$2.50, choice \$1.98

Sweaters for Ladies, worth to \$5.00, choice \$1.98

Linens, White Goods India Linons—Fine and sheer, worth 10c yd., quantity 5c

Table Damask—Half bleached, all pure linen, handsome designs. Well worth 39c 65c yd., quan. limited

Mercerized Waists—Permanent finish, new effects, extra heavy and fleece lined, worth to \$1 yard, and as 50c low as 25c

Men's Dress Shirts with cuffs to match, worth to 25c \$1.00

Laces and Veilings Special—Fine Batiste and Planen Guipure Galloons, in Arab and Tobac effects—high class merchandise in very desirable styles, bought at a lucky moment, and the price paid was just about one-quarter their worth. Come and see them; per yard, 25c and 15c

Handkerchiefs Genuine Irish linen Handkerchiefs, unaltered and with embroidered initials; these are very exceptional good value. Men's per half dozen 75c Ladies' per half dozen 50c

Jewelry Dept. Waist Sets—Large Pearl and Porcelain, hand-decorated, 3 and 4 button sets. 19c Worth to 75c

Enameled Dress Pins—Hand-enameled and jeweled. 7c Per pair. Hat Pins, assorted 2c

Art Department Beads Beads. 2,000 bunches of Indian and Oriental Beads, all colors and sizes, per bunch up from 5c

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

NORTH COAST LIMITED

Table with columns: Destination, Leave, Arrive. Includes routes to Duluth, Superior, and other northern ports.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

Table with columns: Office, Leave, Arrive. Includes routes to Duluth, Superior, and other northern ports.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Table with columns: Ticket office, Leave, Arrive. Includes routes to Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul.

NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Table with columns: Ticket office, Leave, Arrive. Includes routes to Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

Table with columns: City, Ticket Office, Leave, Arrive. Includes routes to Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS Wash. and Hen. Aves

Table with columns: Phone No., Leave, Arrive. Includes routes to St. Louis and other destinations.

Rock Island System

Table with columns: Albert Lea, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Chicago, Burlington, Quincy, and St. Louis. Includes routes to various cities.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY.

Table with columns: TRAINS MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO. Leave 7:25 a.m. and 7:05 p.m. daily. Arrive 8:30 a.m. and 8:10 p.m. daily.

RIPANS

I was a sufferer from indigestion for more than three years. My case seemed a bad one. After forcing down a meal, which would be very light, I would be obliged to vomit it off in about 20 minutes. After this had been going on for had to worse I was induced to try Ripans Tablets. After taking one after each meal for two weeks my appetite improved and I was able to retain what I ate. They have cured my constipation. I always take one before retiring as it enables me to regulate my bowels.

BLACKHEADS

pimples, eruptions, large pores and all other disorders affecting the skin and complexion. Full information and book free. Call or write personally to John E. Washburn, 211, 183 B'nk St., Chicago.

Address all communications to Battle Creek Breakfast Food Co., Quincy, Ill. We will send you a package, prepaid.