



A Strong Argument

# WHO SAID ANYTHING

About the Holidays being nearly Here.  
Well I Guess They Are.

And if you want to buy anything in our line you will profit by keeping your eye on this space; you will be able to buy a Watch this fall cheaper than you ever dreamed of buying one before. Don't you see how it is? If you will only stop to think you will see into it. Competition has made a published acknowledgment that

## Rockford WATCHES are all Right.

So you see if we have got the best Watches we will get all of the Watch sales, so we can afford them cheap. So you see that Pays to Trade with us, for we sell goods that give the best satisfaction.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

### E. C. CHAMBERLIN, Jeweler and Optician.

#### THE HOG CHOLERA QUESTION.

What is Being Done By the Government To Prevent the Disease.

The great losses from the contagious diseases of swine early attracted the attention of the Department of Agriculture and of Congress and an appropriation for the purpose of the investigation was made in 1878, with annual provisions for continuing this investigation until the present time. Two diseases, closely resembling each other, yet caused by distinct germs, and frequently both affecting an animal at the same time, have been recognized. The question of formulating practical measures for controlling these diseases has been as difficult as important. While most prevalent in the great corn-producing states, the disease has been carried to all parts of the country, and, therefore, any regulations to be effective must be enforced over a wide extent of territory, and would be correspondingly expensive. The losses have, however, been tremendous, being placed by some as high as \$100,000,000 a year; an estimate which does not appear exaggerated in the light of the careful inquiries in the state of Iowa, from which it was concluded that this one state lost from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth of swine in a single year.

The scientific investigations relating to this subject have been persistent, careful and comprehensive, and the problems that are to be met have been very clearly defined. Passing over the details of these investigations for the sake of brevity, the efforts now being made will alone be discussed. There are but two methods of control which, from our present knowledge of the contagious diseases of swine appear to promise adequate results. One is the old stamping-out method, the slaughter of diseased and exposed animals, the quarantine of infected farms, the regulation of transportation, and the disinfection of stock cars, stock pens, infected farms and all other places harboring the contagion. The other is the treatment of diseased and exposed animals with antitoxic serum. Both of these methods have been tried to a limited extent during the past year.

The stamping-out method is attended by many difficulties and limitations. Farmers often object to the slaughter of exposed animals which are still healthy, unless paid more than the animals are worth, and they are unwilling to have their breeding stock killed so long as there is a chance of saving a part of it. On the other hand, it is embarrassing, if not impossible, for Government officials to utilize in any way the carcasses of exposed animals which have not yet developed symptoms

of disease, and to destroy these adds largely to the expense. Again, it is next to impossible to control transportation and the disinfection of cars so as to prevent constant reinfection. The disinfection of farms is also a troublesome matter, as the germ of hog cholera has great vitality, and is able to maintain its existence and virulence in the soil, in moist organic matter, and even in water, for several months. Finally, the wide distribution of the disease, the ease with which the contagion is carried, the numerous agencies which contribute to its spread, are all elements which increase the gravity of the problem and militate against the success of the stamping-out method.

The use of antitoxic serum appears at present to be a much more promising method of diminishing the losses, and it is possible that it may be combined with sanitary regulations, such as quarantine of infected herds, disinfection of premises, and supervision of transportation, so as to give the advantages of the stamping-out method while avoiding many of its embarrassments. The serum is prepared by inoculating horses or cattle with cultures of the disease germs and repeating these inoculations with gradually increasing doses until the animals have attained a high degree of immunity. The blood of such animals injected under the skin possesses the power of curing sick hogs and of preventing well ones from becoming infected. Unless the blood is to be used immediately after it is drawn, which is not often the case, it is allowed to coagulate or clot, and the liquid portion, or serum, is separated and preserved for future use.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has been diligently working for several years to bring the serum treatment of hog cholera to the highest degree of efficiency. The most important point is of course, to secure a serum with a high protective and curative power. This is by no means an easy task. The products of the hog cholera germ are very irritating, and when into the tissues their tendency is to cause paralysis and death of the part, with the formation of large abscesses. The intense local action hinders the absorption of the cultures into the general circulation and prevents the animal from acquiring immunity. It is doubtless for this reason that the inoculation of swine has generally failed to give the necessary degree of protection and that inoculated swine are found to contract cholera when they are afterwards exposed.

The serum produced in 1897, when used in affected herds, saved over 80 per cent of the animals. During the past few months the methods have been considerably improved, and it appears

probable that a serum of higher efficiency will be the result. There is no danger connected with the use of this serum, as it is absolutely free from the germs of the disease. It is easily applied, and the good effects in sick hogs are seen almost immediately. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that we have in this serum a practicable method of preventing the greater part of the losses from hog cholera, but it must be tested upon a larger scale before absolute assurance can be given. It is hoped that all doubts may be cleared up by the experiments planned for 1898.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, in Fourteenth Annual Report of Animal Industry.

#### Time Table C. & N. W. R. R.

EAST BOUND.	
No. 4, Chicago Special	8:51 a. m.
No. 18, Carroll Passenger	1:29 p. m.
No. 8, Atlantic Express	2:16 p. m.
No. 7, Overland Limited (Don't stop)	7:19 p. m.
No. 6, Chicago Express	9:05 p. m.
No. 24, Freight to West Side	3:12 p. m.
No. 12, Passenger	11:38 p. m.
WEST BOUND.	
No. 1, Overland Limited (don't stop)	6:04 a. m.
No. 3, Pacific Express	1:28 p. m.
No. 17, Co. Bluffs Passenger	7:00 a. m.
No. 7, Passenger	4:10 a. m.
No. 30, Freight to Co. Bluffs	8:45 a. m.
No. 15, East Mail	1:07 p. m.
No. 6, Colorado Special	9:23 p. m.
No. 24 and 30 daily except Sunday.	
No. 18 daily except Saturday.	
No. 4 daily except Monday.	

#### C. M. & St. P. R. R. at Arion.

TRAINS WEST.	
No. 1, Passenger	6:45 a. m.
No. 19, Way Freight	9:00 a. m.
No. 3, Passenger	9:22 p. m.
TRAINS EAST.	
No. 2, Passenger	12:50 p. m.
No. 4, Passenger	7:15 p. m.
No. 94, Way Freight	8:30 p. m.

#### Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE



Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair. Manufactured by FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

#### WILLS' "INDEPENDENT" CAMPAIGN.

A Railroad Man Exposes a Clever Scheme to Use Brotherhood Votes.

During the past week letters and circulars have been published, emanating from Herman E. Wills, the Democratic candidate for the short term as railroad commissioner. In these letters and circulars Mr. Wills studiously avoids all reference to the fact that he was nominated by the Democrats, and says that he is making the campaign as a representative of labor and that business not politics should govern the election of member of the railroad commission. He appeals not only to railroad men, but to members of organized labor to come to his support. Mr. Wills has stated in interviews in Des Moines that he does not expect to be elected and it is probable that he does not. What, then is the motive that impels him to attempt to array organized labor against the Republican ticket?

Mr. H. J. Beals of Des Moines, who has been a railroad man for the past 35 years, explains the matter clearly in a letter to the Des Moines Register. In it he says:

"Mr. H. E. Wills, candidate for railroad commissioner, stated that his own position was peculiar, that he stood more as an independent candidate. Did he not receive his nomination from the three ring parties at Marshalltown? How does it come that he is independent so soon? I know, and so does he. He knows that the money plank in the platform he stands on is too slippery to catch railroad votes, so he wishes to work the independent dodge. Mr. Wills said that he believed that the great mass of railroad men had no definite opinions as yet on the money question. Did we not know and use good opinion in 1896 and 1897, and do we not see the results on every railroad in the country? Have we not the same issue before us in the coming campaign? Will we not have to vote it down again, for our own and families' interests, not speaking of the other miseries? Mr. Wills stated that if he could get the railroad men to get together and cast a railroad vote, even though it shall not be large, I shall have scored a success. In this he gives himself away and shows just why he was put on the ticket—to draw gold votes from the ranks of the railroad men, knowing full well, as he says himself, he can't be elected. But in some of those close congressional districts, at railroad centers and termini, he might be able to help the other fellows. Mr. Wills says he will conduct his campaign on the Temple amendment issue. That issue is settled, and not by the parties that were so willing to give to us the amendment in exchange for 16 to 1. The writer of this having railroaded for the past 35 years, 30 of it in this state, can't see any reason why railroad men or workmen should get together to cast a vote for Mr. Wills or the slippery platform he stands on. And we know full well that Populism does not exist in the ranks of the railroad men."

**On the Bias.**  
That's the secret of the 5/A Bias Girth Horse Blankets. The girths are on the bias—that means they are crossed. They work automatically. The blanket can't slip. If you pull one side the other side keeps the blanket from sliding, and yet it doesn't bind the horse. He can't rub it loose. He couldn't displace it if he rolled in it.

**5/A BIAS GIRTH**

Horse Blankets are made in all styles—to fit any horse—to suit any purse. Ask your dealer for 5/A Bias Girth Blankets and look for the trade-mark. A book on the subject sent free.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

**Out of Sight**

We have the finest Hard Coal Base Burners and Oaks, also a line of Garland and Peerless Steel Ranges that are immense in quality, style and finish, and the prices are right.

Cook Stoves, from \$10.00 up.  
Wood Air Tights, from \$3.50 up.

Have Trough, Conductor and Tinwork on short notice.  
Do you want Hardware? Give us a call.

**J. G. WYGANT.**

**CHARLES TABOR**  
DENISON, IOWA.

**MONEY** TO LOAN. LONG TIME. LOWEST RATES. **MONEY**

Office Over McHenry's Bank.

**Review For Fine Work**