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PROBING THE COAL PROBLEM.

The special grand jury in Chicago is doing a good work in trying to ascertain how much truth there is in the charge that a conspiracy exists among coal dealers and operators to keep up prices. When the people are aroused and are determined to know the truth, and when their agents in such a jury are imbued with the same purpose, they are pretty apt to go to the bottom to learn the truth. This jury in Chicago seems bent upon probing the matter thoroughly, and in this movement they are backed by all the people, who are agitated as never before on this subject. With coal being mined in larger measure than ever, and with great trainloads sidetracked at many points, they are unable to see why a shortage should exist that would warrant a great increase in price. Whether such a conspiracy exists or not remains to be determined. It may be a combination of causes, all based upon the hard coal shortage in the east, that is producing this condition of affairs. James F. Morris, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and a member of the miners' union, declares that the emergency existing is not caused by any fault of bituminous miners, who have contracts with operators and are living up to them. He declares that "the shortage was caused by the anthracite strike, and the strike was caused by the operators;" that "in many places the miners over the state are not working over half the time now because they can't get cars. There is coal standing upon the sidetracks of the railroads thruout the whole state of Illinois, but it is not being delivered. Under these conditions why should the miners work ten hours a day?"

It is known that railroads have been handicapped by their inability to move freight promptly, and probably this is one of the contributing causes.

Whatever it is that is seriously at fault is pretty certain to be located, now that the people are determined to know the real reasons.

MARSHALLTOWN IN A FIGHTING MOOD.

Marshalltown is prepared to prove to all who care to listen that there is such a thing as an offensive trust; that it has the odious feature ascribed to such organizations of lack of interest in the locality where it operates one of its big establishments; and that after exploiting this community for all it could gain in the way of concessions, it has yielded nothing in return but disappointment and broken promises.

For a number of years Marshalltown has been temporizing and yielding to the demands of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, which maintains large factories in Chicago, Peoria, Marshalltown and Davenport, in the hope that it would establish in a permanent way an industry that would prove of value to this community, and in the course of the city's dealings with it Marshalltown has conceded:

Reduction of taxes.
Reduced water rates.
Improved sewerage.

And in return for this the glucose company has run its establishment whenever it saw fit to do so; it has shut down at unexpected times, throwing from 100 to 200 men out of employment, with no promise to them of future work; it has kept its factory closed for long periods; it has promised to reopen and enlarge its works, only to ignore the promise; and, to cap the climax, it has partially dismantled its factory here.

But the worm has turned. Marshalltown refuses to be spit upon. It has put on its fighting equipment, and proposes to go after the recreant company to the full length of legal redress. At least this is disclosed in the stirring action of the city council, as reported in yesterday's issue, and which outside readers may have failed to notice.

The people of Marshalltown have lost faith in the company and have exhausted their patience in efforts to secure favorable treatment, and if the city council pursues the policy it has inaugurated it will bring the company to time or cut off all concessions that have been hitherto granted it, and hold it rigorously to the observance of law in all matters.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION

The National Live Stock convention, which convened in Kansas City Tuesday for a four days' session, meets primarily to look after the interests of a business that has reached enormous proportions. As stated by John W. Springer, president of the association, the stockmen represent an investment of four billions of dollars, "the largest, most influential, most democratic, broadest minded body of men on the face of the globe," said he with pride.

As the nation develops this stock business grows more important, tho the area of free ranges grows more restricted, and more study and care are required to reach the measure of success needed.

It is expected that business of the utmost importance to the live stock industry will be considered; and that action which will induce congress to pass measures which the association caused to be introduced will be taken. Among the measures are the following:

The so-called Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, which provides for the federal inspection and tagging of woolen goods, so as to prevent the sale of shoddy and waste as pure wool.

A bill providing for a classified census of live stock and agricultural statistics.

A resolution amending the shipping laws by extending the limit for unloading live stock from twenty-eight to forty hours.

A resolution providing for the improvement in breeding of horses for general purpose use.

The amended Elkins bill to amend the interstate commerce act, so as to give the commission power to enforce its orders and decrees.

The general aim is to look after all interests that will promote stock raising, and in this era of specialization such conventions are needed to give strength to the general purpose.

Gov. Cummins is on the program for a speech Thursday on "The Tariff as Related to the Live Stock Interests," and if a severe cold does not prevent, his address will attract attention.

DOLLIVER CRIES FOR ACTION.

The plain truths presented to the United States senate yesterday by Senator Dolliver will prove one of the most notable utterances of the present session before the echoes and reverberations have completely died away. Senator Dolliver has but to follow up the attack he has made in the cause of reciprocity and he will become the foremost leader among American statesmen of the present time.

Senator Dolliver had witnessed the senate's efforts to evade the reciprocity treaties and prevent their ratification until he was exasperated at the greed of protected interests as manifested in the shamelessness of such of their representatives as Senators Hale and Aldrich. He had doubtless heard something of the Iowa idea and his temper had not been calmed to any degree by reading the hysterical editorials of the "stand pat" press. His feelings rising for expression within him, the orator from Iowa arose and without notice or previous preparation proceeded to tell the senate a few things that the country has known for a long time but which no senator heretofore had had the nerve to say.

Senator Dolliver was a member of the house and a very influential member of Mr. Dingley's ways and means committee that drafted the present tariff law. More than that, he says that a sub-committee of that committee was appointed, with Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman, to consider the reciprocity features of the bill and that he, Mr. Dolliver, was a member of that sub-committee. From this it may fairly be presumed that Senator Dolliver knows what he is talking about. With this information set forth he declared:

"But it is true that in the bill which he (Dingley) reported from the committee on ways and means, of which at the time I had the honor of being a very humble member, he did put duties up for the express purpose of having them traded down. I refer especially to the provision in the house bill reported April 1, 1897, in relation to sugar duties."

Senator Aldrich, who has long been looked upon as the special representative of the sugar trust, replied:

"It is not true that prospective duties were put high for the purpose of reducing them by reciprocity treaties." And then he followed with a declaration that will sound in Iowa for all the world as tho it was stolen bodily from one of Lafe Young's editorials: "The intention of the reciprocity section of the Dingley act was to make agreements upon non-competitive products and he never expected a republican administration would negotiate treaties which struck at the heart of protection."

It is presumed that a smile went around the senate at this suggestion of William McKinley's negotiating treaties that "struck at the heart of protection."

At no time has this contention about reciprocity upon "non-competitive" products appeared more ridiculous than when used by a man like Aldrich in reply to the man who had as much to do with drafting the present tariff law as any other living man. Governor Cummins tried to show that since non-competitive products must be furnished by the foreigner anyway tariff duties upon them caused him little concern, and that, unless the foreigner was a fool he would not trade tariff concessions in his market without getting from us a concession of tariffs in return, which were really a hardship upon him. But immediately the Cummins argument was branded as "dangerous free trade doctrine" and the contention became the old wrangle of Cummins and anti-Cummins, while the merits of the tariff discussion were lost sight of.

What hurt Aldrich, and it will continue to rankle in the hearts of the champions of the protected interests and rise in the night to disturb editorial slumbers of the "stand-patters" for some time, was the reading which Dolliver made from the remarks of Mr. Hopkins, when as chairman of the reciprocity sub-committee he defended the purposes of the reciprocity features of the Dingley bill and said: "We stand for protection first and foremost, and we desire to couple with that the principle of the opening the foreign markets for our goods, but the gentleman can see that it would not do at all to take all the duty from sugar, because, if we did, Germany would furnish all the sugar that would be consumed here, and would destroy the industry of this country. We must have a maximum and minimum rate on all articles manufactured and produced in this country."

This was uttered by Mr. Hopkins in defense of the bill's provision for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties by the reduction of the Dingley rates by 20 per cent and was one of the most telling points in Mr. Dolliver's argument. But Dolliver was warmed up by his work and did not content himself with mere reading from the Congressional Record. He delivered as a closing peroration the following bit of personal opinion which is said to be the talk of Washington city and will be quoted a thousand times before its usefulness ends. He said: "I say to you, Mr. President, that that portion of the tariff law of 1897 is as distinctly a part of the tariff policy of the United States as the coal schedule or any other schedule within it, and I undertake to say here that more violence has been done to the protective system of the United States by the folly and quiet and uncommunicative failure of the senate to take action upon the treaties that we negotiated under the authority of the act of 1897 than by all the noise that has been made on the other side of this chamber about the schedule or other so-called extortions of the protective tariff."

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

The Boone Republican declares "the state ought to provide a pension for life to every man who shoots a train wrecker or a bank robber."

The Davenport Democrat suggests that " a year without a serious labor disturbance in the United States would be one to celebrate."

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil does not favor trade unionism for school teachers. It believes "better wages the teachers of Iowa must have, to be sure, and they must, perhaps, act in unison to get them, but trades unionism for the schools is not desirable."

Discussing Iowa politics the Clear Lake Mirror says: "The present discussion of the Iowa idea does not seem to us to be an honest one. On one side are arrayed the political friends of the governor; on the other those whom we may call his political enemies. Can it be possible that on the merits of a question of national importance and interest the people of this state should so think that an honest difference of opinion puts the friends of the executive on one side and his enemies on the other? No, no! The whole thing savors too much of factionalism and we suggest to the warring factions that they suspend hostilities and wait until the republican party meets in national convention and declares itself on national issues. Let us save our ammunition. It may be needed, every bit of it, in the great struggle of 1906."

The editor of the Audubon Republican has been over a large part of New Mexico, and it is his impression that there is in that territory "more open out doors, poor soil, rock, sand, desert, cactus, hot wind and broiling sun than in any half dozen states, with but little chance to earn a livelihood." The Republican admits that the atmosphere is good, but concludes that on the whole the territory is not much fitted for a state.

The Kaiser's Anger.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There is good reason for the displeasure of William II. at the failure of his representative in the United States to inform him of the real feeling here with regard to the demonstration by Germany and England against Venezuela. He has removed the German minister at Washington on this account, and thus has caused some excitement in Berlin, Washington, London and other national centers. It is supposed that Dr. von Holleben, Germany's ambassador at Washington, told the kaiser that there would be very little antagonism in this country to the allies' demonstration against Venezuela, provided it stopped short of territorial appropriation. It is intimated also that the ambassador led the kaiser to suppose that President Roosevelt would act as arbiter in the affair, and this was the reason why the kaiser proposed him.

Evidently the German government was surprised at the opposition which the menace to Venezuela aroused in the United States. There was no real belief here that Germany meditated any territorial seizure, but the harshness of its procedure called out strong expressions of hostility in this country. The Germans' sinking of the Venezuelan war vessels, which could not possibly do any harm to Germany, was an outrage which would be sure to excite a feeling of opposition here at any time. This act was so needlessly offensive to the sensibilities of the little country assailed that every American felt the government at Washington should protest against it vogorously, as it did.

In regard to the question as to whether the president would or would not act as arbiter, the German minister at Washington had some excuse for being astray. The president himself was not averse to the acceptance of that trust, but he was persuaded against it by the cabinet. There are good reasons for assuming that the president could have met the duties of that post without any embarrassment to the country at presnt or in any future time, and without creating any precedent that would ever come up to bother us. However, in putting the job of arbitration on The Hague tribunal the president did a good work for that council, which somebody in authority ought to have done. The incident, so far as regards the United States, has been closed, and it has been closed in a way which gives satisfaction to the American people

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

In Chicago it has been ascertained that when you run a truant child down you will find a destitute family, and it is doubtless true elsewhere.

* * *

The Des Moines Capital asks: "Will the candidates for the Rhodes scholarship have to be examined as to soundness upon 'the Iowa idea?'" No, but they might be questioned whether in a republic, where the majority governs, deference should be given to this majority or to a few kickers.

* * *

Sir Frederick Treves, the famous English surgeon, says that he was very lazy as a student. He never won a prize; indeed, according to his own account, he never had the audacity to try for one; but this is an exceptional case.

* * *

The secret of the popularity of one of Chicago's local statesmen is revealed by the report that during the hours he has devoted to his business in the last five years he has sold 35,000 barrels of beer at an estimated profit of $310,000. In private life the eminent statesman answers to the name of Alderman Michael Kenna, but the envious sneeringly dub him "Hinky Dink."

* * *

Further proof that money is easier in Chicago is found in the statement that bankers have reduced call loan rates from 6 to 5½ per cent.

* * *

Professor Mason, of the Smithsonian Institution, says that the most needed achievement of 1903 is the discovery of a satisfactory method of economizing electricity. Some day, he says, in the not distant future the rivers will make all the electricity we want. We shall harness the streams, and they will heat every house, run every wheel and light every lamp. It may be that such a time is coming, but it will be necessary to make many western rivers a little surer for smooth work.

* * *

Financially.—"Wasn't there any time while you were making love to me, dear, that you were embarrassed?"

"Yes! Just about the time when I was getting the ring."—Life.

* * *

The Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, which recently held its seventh annual convention, is composed of 3,000 negro farmers, who now own 50,000 acres of land, 8,000 head of cattle and 7,000 horses and mules. Its principal objects are the eradication of the crop mortgage system and the introduction of improved methods of farming.

* * *

Arizona people are disposed to flout at the learned and confident report against that territory's admission to statehood made by the senatorial committee headed by the Indiana man. It is said that the committee spent but three days in a territory of 113,000 square miles and that one of those days was occupied in photographing Indians and tramps at a remote railroad junction in the backwoods.

* * *

Friend—You seem to have as many customers now as during the holidays.

Haberdasher—Why, those are fellows coming to exchange the neckties their wives bought them for Christmas.

—New York Sun.

* * *

J. B. McCullagh, "Little Mac," of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who during his lifetime was one of the best known journalists of the west, was once asked to express his idea of successful journalism. "Journalism," said he, "is the art of guessing where hell will break loose next, so as to have reporters on hand to tell the story."

* * *

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, has been renominated by acclamation, and now he can pitch in harder than ever to keep Arizona and New Mexico out.

* * *

"I wonder," said the new benedict, dreamily, "if there is anything warmer than a woman's love?"

"Sure!" replied Oldbache; "two women's love. I heard of a bigamist once who found that out."

—Philadelphia Press.

* * *

The San Francisco Chronicle issued a fifty-six page paper January 1st, largely devoted to California interests and progress. The state is prospering and developing its many interests and in this respect it is not behind any other section of the nation. The Pacific coast country promises to become a vast empire in itself, and San Francisco will be its great metropolis and seaport.

* * *

While the lemon crop of Southern California is below that of last year, the yield of oranges will be much larger, and the fruit is of finer quality. The season's output is estimated at twenty-four thousand carloads.

IOWA NEWSPAPERS.

THE LOCAL COAL SITUATION.

[Keokuk Gate City.]

A word in reference to the local supply of coal is in order just now. The situation in Keokuk is not as critical as it is reported to be in many other places. All the dealers are getting fair supplies of coal and if those who have a week's supply or more on hand will quit calling for more and not get excited all will be accommodated and kept comfortable. What is needed is the exercise of a little consideration and patience. If these are allowed to govern, the coal situation will resolve itself as far as this community is concerned.

AVOID THE NEVADA MISTAKE.

[Audubon Republican.]

Last winter the writer rode across New Mexico from the northeast part to the center of the south line, and could not see as many people in the whole trip, or as many buildings, as in our little town of Audubon any day. There is more open out doors, poor soil, rock, sand, desert, cactus, hot wind and broiling sun than any half dozen states, with but little chance to earn a livelihood, hence few people go there except to see or for health. The atmosphere is good. It is not much fitted for a state. It surely ought not to have an equal representation with Iowa, or with New York, or Pennsylvania in the highest legislative body in the world. Yet a bill admitting it as fell as Arizona and Oklahoma is being vigorously pushed. The Nevada mistake should be a warning. Oklahoma is more entitled to statehood. Its soil and climate admit of a fairly large population being maintained.

Comparison of Steel Profits.

	Jan. 1, 1903.	Jan. 1, 1902.
Foundry pig No. 2 standard, Philadelphia, per ton	$23.00	$15.75
Foundry pig No. 2 Southern Cincinnati, per ton	22.00	14.25
Foundry pig, Chicago, per ton	23.00	15.50
Structural steel, Pittsburg, ton	35.00@40.00	32.00@35.00
Steel rails heavy per ton	28.00	28.00
Steel rails, medium and light, per ton	35.00@40.00	33.00

A glance at the above quotations will show that the producers of pig iron are getting 50 per cent more for their iron today than twelve months ago, and structural steel has advanced $5 per ton, while heavy steel rails used by the great railroads of the country remain exactly the same price as twelve months ago, viz: $28 per ton.

But if lighter sections of rail are wanted, such as used by lumbermen for logging roads and for mining purposes, the price is $35 to $40 per ton. Can it be possible that the steel trust is afraid to advance the price of heavy rails to the big railroad corporations lest they combine and build rail mills of their own?

The coal operator and the lumberman must pay the freight, as their needs would hardly justify even the fear of making their own rails, and the tariff of $7.84 per ton is a "bunker" that shelters the steel trust and permits a discrimination of 30 per cent in favor of the big railroad corporations.

But the country is prosperous, and nobody should complain of prices or tariffs.

Some years ago Mr. Carnegie boasted he could produce steel beams and channels at 1 cent per pound and make a profit. Structural steel is now selling at 2 cents per pound, and every process and operation in the production of steel is less per ton today than ever before. Present prices and present cost of production explain why the United States steel Company can declare a profit of $135,000,000 on last year's business.

Estimating the total steel product of the United States at 15,000,000 tons, and the steel trust claims to make 65 per cent of this or 10,000,000 tons, we find the profit is $13.50 per ton, or 67½ per cent on Mr. Carnegie's boasted selling price of $20 per ton, and still some newspapers and politicians claim that conditions haven't changed sufficiently to justify a revision of the sacred schedules in the iron and steel tariff.

The tariff on iron and steel could be reduced 50 per cent without disturbing anything, except the extortionate profits of the iron and steel monopoly. Our superior ore and fuel, in conjunction with ample capital and the best machinery and the most capable workmen in the world, enables this country to produce iron and steel cheaper than any other nation on earth, just as 4ysings-h4j.stee cmf wcmf cm cmfwyp Mother Nature and Mother Necessity (labor-saving inventions) enable the farmers of the Mississippi valley to raise corn cheaper than anywhere else on this circular globe.

Yes, "there are others" who want to "let well enough alone." The manufacturers of white pine lumber and owners of white pine stumpage who mark up their property every sixty days and serenely ask the kicking consumer "What if the forestry department of our government make public statement thru Professor Fernow that thirty years will exhaust all the virgin timber supply of the United States; that it is improbable, if not impossible, that it will last even that long. Of course the men with a good title to this waning natural product will exact the highest price possible, knowing that a pine tree fit for lumber can not be grown in a hundred years. This being the condition of our forest supply, why should the people on the prairies of Iowa have any ideas on the tariff and question the wisdom of a duty on pine lumber? And when our practical, well-informed governor suggests that our tariff schedule should be adjusted to present conditions, it becomes a capital offense in the minds of some editors, and calls forth daily columns of critical opposition and misrepresentation, suggesting to the common mind that if present duties are such a good thing, why the need of so much defending?

Under normal conditions, competition insures the public against unfair profits, for mercantile competition is just as relentless and unprofitable and cruel as warfare with cannon and muskets, and generally in a victory of the party having the heaviest guns and the best commanded troops, and the public can always be counted on to give delighted encouragement to all commercial conflicts, like the mob at a prize fight—the greater the slaughter, the more they get for their money. With free competition, tariff duties may bar out the foreigner, but never counts on the profits or quotations made by the strenuously competing home manufacturer. It is only when monopoly exists that the public becomes the victim of a cinch and are justified in demanding that the government withdraw from partnership in sheltering and enriching the extorting monopoly. Robert Fullerton, writing in Register & Leader.

Apart.

Had it been mine to choose I should have prayed:
"Let me go forth, my Lord, and meet the brunt
Of strife against thy foemen, fierce arrayed.
Fighting or falling at the battle's front.
Comfort me not with ease," I should have said,
"Or peaceful days, lest sword and spear grow blunt.
Give me to share the fight my brothers share,
Their wounds, their want, their triumph, their despair."

God chose instead and set mine eager feet
Close within walls I cannot pass at will;
The noise of shouting where his armies meet
Drifts to me faint from yonder faroff hill:
My days are silent; pastures green and sweet
Beside me spread, and healing waters still.
Alas, my brothers! Was I faint of heart
Or weak of hand so to be set apart?

Yet in the silence here the selfsame foe
Creeps in upon me still through sun and shade.
He fronts me sudden for the overthrow;
He follows on my steps with poisoned blade,
The weary watch by day and night I know;
The wounds, the thirst, the looking forth for aid.
So did my God, denying, grant my prayer;
So, set apart, my brothers' lot I bear.

—Susan Coolidge in Outlook.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Our relations are ours by lot, our friends by election.—Delille.

BREAKFAST.
Stewed Fruit.
Codfish Croquettes.
Stewed Potatoes.
Rice Muffins. Coffee.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Boiled Mutton, Caper Sauce.
Fried Parsnips. Potato Puffs.
Lettuce Salad.
Baked Apple Pudding.
Crackers. Cheese.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Ham Omelet.
Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Genoa Cream.
Chocolate.

GENOA CREAM.—Soak half an ounce of gelatin in a gill of milk for an hour. Beat the yolks of two eggs; add to them a gill of milk and a tablespoonful of castor sugar. Cook slowly till the custard thickens, but does not boil. Remove from the fire, and when slightly cool add a gill of cream; also the gelatin and milk, stirring all the time. Have ready a wet mold, add three ounces of crushed ratafias to the custard and pour it in. When set, turn out and garnish with strips of angelica.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

Silence is the chaste blossom of love.—Heine.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced Bananas, Cream and Sugar.
Corn Beef Hash. Eggs.
Cracked Wheat Muffins.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Pea Soup.
Boiled Salmon, Oyster Sauce.
Potato Roses. Creamed Onions.
Peas in Cases.
Baked Coffee Custard.
Crackers. Cheese.
Black Coffee.

SUPPER.
Cold Meat.
Baked Macaroni au Gratin.
Berry Jelly, Whipped Cream.
Tea.

BAKED COFFEE CUSTARD.—Make half a pint of very strong coffee, mix it with half a pint of boiling milk, beat three eggs into it and sweeten to taste. Grease a pie dish, pour in the custard and bake very slowly till set. Serve hot or cold.

MENU FOR SATURDAY.

What is a king? A man condemned to bear
The public burthen of the nation's care.
—Prior.

BREAKFAST.
Rolled Barley with Cream.
Curried Eggs. Fried Potatoes.
Toasted Muffins.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Cream of Spinach.
Broiled Lamb Chops.
Potato Balls. Beets.
Tomatoes, Mayonnaise
Jelly Pudding.
Crackers. Cheese.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Broiled Lobster.
Lettuce. Rolls.
Raisin Pie.
Tea.

RAISIN PIE.—One cupful of nice raisins; wash quickly, cover with boiling water and cook until tender; remove seeds. Moisten a cupful of breadcrumbs with the water, add a quarter of a cupful of sugar, one egg (beaten), one tablespoonful lemon juice and the raisins cut in two or three pieces each. An upper and lower crust of tender pastry and a satisfactory bake make a most delicious pie. A good crispy pie crust is made as follows: Rub well together half a cupful of lard and one cupful of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt; then add three tablespoonfuls of ice cold water; roll out and bake. This makes one large pie. You will find this superior to puff pastry, which has to have pounds of butter and lard in it.

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.

So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

He Caught Him.

Slick (to Blossom)—Is this Mr. Bloomer's office?

Blossom—No. His office is across the hall.

Slick (leaving the door open as he walks out)—Thank you, sir.

Blossom—Hi! Come back and close that door. Haven't you any doors in your house?

Slick—Yes, sir, but they all have springs on 'em. Allow me to show you, sir, my patient double back action door spring. It closes without a bang and is warranted to last a lifetime.

Professor Was Noting Things.

"Wasn't it a terrifying experience," asked his friend, "when you lost your foothold and went sliding down the mountain side?"

"It was exciting, but extremely interesting," said the college professor. "I could not help noticing all the way down with what absolute accuracy I was following along the line of least resistance."—Chicago Tribune.

No Better Off.

"Poor Robinson! He couldn't make a living and married a woman with money."

"But isn't he all right now?"

"Hardly. She is so close with it that he has to work harder than ever."—Life.

If Your Back Aches

Or You Have

Kidney Trouble or Rheumatism,

Or Any Manner of Disease Due to Defective Filtration of the Blood, Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure Will Make You Well.

The cells of the various tissues of the body are continually wearing out, breaking down, being floated by the venous blood to the eliminative organs to be thrown out of the body.

Where bodily waste is properly carried off and discharged, organs and tissues are kept in a state of health provided they are furnished with new material to replace the real waste occasioned by the life processes.

If, however, the worn out matter (tissue waste, ashes of physiological combustion) be not properly excreted, it poisons the blood in which it floats, or the tissues in which it finds lodgment and causes lithemia, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, headache, backache, kidney ails, and other annoying, distressing, and sometimes dangerous diseases.

The remedy that will insure the expulsion from the body of the poisonous debris of tissue wear and change will, by doing away with the real cause, effectually relieve and cure all the innumerable distresses due to retention of and irritations from such poisons.

This is the explanation of the wonderful relief so many have experienced from taking Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure. It promptly filters and frees their blood and tissues of all poisonous, irritating and disease breeding material. That it does this satisfactorily is the universal testimony of its takers and none are better qualified to judge of its merits.

"Eight months in bed, heavy backache, pain and soreness across kidneys, also rheumatism. Other remedies failed. Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure cured me completely." H. Waters, Hamlet, N. Y.

"For years I had backache, severe pains across kidneys and scalding urine. I could not get out of bed without help. The use of Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure restored me." G. Wagoner, Knobsville, Pa.

The kidneys are blood filters, they take from the blood the waste and poisonous matter that is the cause of headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, lithemia, backache, eczema and many other annoying, distressful and dangerous conditions. Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure makes the kidneys right and, through their health, that which depends on their efficient action comes right.

The above testimonials are typical samples of hundreds in our possession and show what Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure has done. It is reasonable to infer that it will do as much for like conditions in others.

Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure is for sale by druggists at 50c and $1.00 a bottle, or it will be sent anywhere on receipt of price. There is no medicine for the kidneys "like it," or "just as good"—none that can take its place and do its work, accept no substitute but get the real medicine and you will find it a true and satisfactory remedy.

DR. N. M. FENNER, FREDONIA, N. Y.

DeWITT'S Witch Hazel SALVE

A well known cure for Piles

This salve cannot be equalled where ever a soothing and healing antiseptic application is needed. It quickly cures sores, cuts, burns and scalds without leaving a scar. For piles, eczema and all skin diseases it is considered infallible.

Beware of Counterfeits

Unscrupulous persons may offer you worthless imitations. Take only the original DEWITT'S WITCH HAZEL SALVE Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.

B. A. MORGAN

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

Buy COLUMBUS

Consolidated Gold Mining Co.'s Stock at 75 cents.

per share. The Company controls 645 acres of land, located in Black Hills, Lead City, S. D. A large force of men are developing the property, a mill is in operation, and steady shipments are being made. The Company has the extension of the ore bodies that have made the Homestake and Hidden Fortune properties famous and have opened them for nearly a mile. Columbus will undoubtedly prove a dividend payer in the near future, and stock show a tremendous advance in price. There is no reason why this property should not ppove a better one than Homestake, whose stock advance from $1.00 per share to $115.00 per share, and has never missed a dividend in twenty years.

Hidden Fortune

at $1.25 per share.

located in the same general vicinity, is also an excellent purchase. The new mill is nearly completed, and as soon as same is in operation the company will be on a dividend paying basis.

I strongly recommend the purchase of the above stocks. $100.00 invested in Homestake shows profits of over $10,000.00, besides many times your money back in dividends. The Columbus and Hidden Fortune will undoubtedly do as well. Stocks fully paid and non assessable. Write for illustrated prospectus and full particulars. Herbert S. Shaw, Offices 14 & 15 Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo. Reference, Western Bank, Denver, Colo.

For Sale or Trade.

New 8-room house and 2½ acres of land in Webster City, Iowa.

North Dakota land from $5 to $10 per acre.

New city property on monthly payments.

Marshall county farms of all sizes.

New 'phone 181.

H. J. Allard. W. R. Moon.

Looking Ahead

Plans for the year 1903 should now be uppermost in the mind of ambitious people, more especially the YOUNG, and the vero BEST RESOLUTION you can make this week is to resolve to SAVE MONEY. You can make a pleasure of Money Saving, by opening an account with the IOWA BUSINESS MEN'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Marshalltown, Iowa. It has many advantages over an account with a savings bank. It will pay you from Four to Six per cent instead of three per cent. It can be deposited weekly or monthly, savings that you will never miss from your earnings.

The Iowa Business Men's Building and Loan Association has paid out to its members over ($1,500,000.00) One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in deposits and profits in the last four years, which proves the stability and safety of the Association beyond any question, as a savings institution. The Association has several kinds of stock for sale to accommodate different persons. If subscribed for by mail or at the home office, There Is No Fee; only the first payment on the stock is required, which can be large or small to accommodate the savings of each individual person. Interest paid or credited on each monthly payment from date of deposit. The stock we have for sale will be explained to anyone either by mail or in person.

After Jan. 1, 1903, the office will be kept open from 7:30 to 9:00 on Saturday evenings for the benefit of those who cannot leave their work during the day, when it will be a pleasure to explain the kinds of stock we have for sale

All the funds of the association are loaned on first mortgage real estate security, at about one-half its value, which makes its securities as valuable and safe as government bonds. For eleven years we have never failed to pay interest, semi-annually, on our full paid stock on or before the 15th of Jan. and July each year. What better record can you ask for a good, safe investment? We have just been examined by the state examiner, and a letter to his address, the Hon. H. T. Barber, Manchester, Iowa, will be promptly answered.

Iowa Business Men's Building & Loan Association.

130 West Main St., Marshalltown, Iowa