

Eugene Field's

Views on Ambition and Dyspepsia.

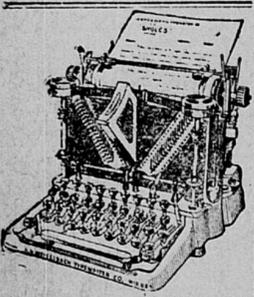
"Dyspepsia," wrote Eugene Field, "often incapacitates a man for endeavor and sometimes extinguishes the fire of ambition." Though great despite his complaint, Field suffered from indigestion all his life. A weak, tired stomach can't digest your food. It needs rest. You can only rest it by the use of a preparation like Kool, which relieves it of work by digesting your food. Rest soon restores it to its normal tone.

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ORIGINAL NOTICE.
Jane V. Myers, plaintiff, vs. Robert G. Grant, Mrs. Robert G. Grant, James Clark, Emma Turner and J. H. Cope, defendants.

To Robert G. Grant, Mrs. Robert G. Grant, James Clark, Emma Turner and J. H. Cope:

You are hereby notified that on or before the 19th day of March, A. D. 1903, the petition of plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Marshall county, claiming of you:

The quieting of the title in the plaintiff, the following described real estate to wit, southeast quarter, north half of the southwest quarter, west half of the northeast fractional quarter, lot one and two, east half, n. w. 3/4 lot 1 and 2 of lot five, east half of northwest quarter, and lots one and two of lot two, west half of northwest quarter, all in section five, township eighty-three north of range nine-tenth west, 5 p. m., Marshall county, Iowa.

And such other and further relief in her behalf as will vest you of all right title and interest in said real estate. No personal judgment asked against any of the defendants.

And that unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the March term of said court, which will commence at Marshalltown on the 30th day of March, 1903, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon as provided by law.

Dated 19th day of February, A. D. 1903.
J. M. PARKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

WHEAT CLOSED LOWER

The Opening Prices Were Firm on Higher Cables and Unfavorable Weather

LATER THE MARKET SAGGED OFF

Trading in Corn Was Featureless and the Volume of Business Light—Opening Prices Were a Shade Higher, But the Close Was a Trifle Down—Hogs 5 Cents Higher—Cattle Steady.

Chicago, March 12.—The opening prices in wheat were firm on higher cables and low temperatures in the northwest. May being unchanged to 1/4 of a cent higher at 75 1/2. After selling at 75 1/2 there was an advance to 75 3/4 at 7 1/2 and the market held firm, although trading was rather light. Receipts were twenty cars.

The market was dull the entire session and May closed 1/4 lower at 74 3/4. The trading in corn was featureless and the volume of business light. Opening prices on May were a shade lower to a shade higher at 47 1/2 to 47 3/4, and after selling at 47 1/2 the market steadied around 47 1/2, higher cables and the strength in what making the main supporting influences. Receipts were 237 cars.

A steady feeling prevailed throughout the day and May closed 1/4 lower at 47 1/2. The better tone in wheat and corn caused considerable covering in oats at the start. Opening prices were firm with May 1/4 of a cent higher at 35 1/2 to 34 1/2. Offerings were extremely light and the market held firm. Receipts were 196 cars.

Provisions opened firm on the small advance in the price of hogs and small receipts at the yards, but trading was light and without any features.

Chicago Grain. March 12. Wheat—No. 2 red, 74 1/2 to 75; No. 3 red, 70 1/2 to 71; No. 2 hard, 71 1/2 to 73; No. 3 hard, 68 1/2 to 71. May opened, 74 1/2 to 75; highest, 75 1/2; lowest, 74 1/2; closing, 74 3/4 to 75.

Corn—No. 2, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow, 45 1/2 to 46; No. 3, 41 1/2 to 42; No. 3 yellow, 41 1/2 to 42; March, 45 1/2 to 46; May opened, 47 1/2 to 48; highest, 47 3/4; lowest, 47; closing, 47 1/2 to 47 3/4.

Oats—No. 2, 34 1/2 to 35; No. 3, 33 1/2 to 34; No. 2 white, 36 1/2 to 37; No. 3 white, 34 1/2 to 35; No. 4 white, 33 1/2 to 34; standard, 34 1/2 to 35; March, 33 1/2 to 34; May opened, 34 1/2 to 35; highest, 34 3/4; lowest, 34 1/2; closing, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4.

THE DAY BEFORE. (For Comparison) Chicago, March 11. Wheat—No. 2 red, 74 1/2 to 75; No. 3 red, 71 1/2 to 72; No. 2 hard, 71 1/2 to 73; No. 3 hard, 68 1/2 to 71; May, opened, 74 1/2 to 75; highest, 75 1/2; lowest, 74 1/2; closing, 74 3/4 to 75.

Corn—No. 2, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow, 45 1/2 to 46; No. 3, 41 1/2 to 42; No. 3 yellow, 41 1/2 to 42; March, 45 1/2 to 46; May opened, 47 1/2 to 48; highest, 47 3/4; lowest, 47; closing, 47 1/2 to 47 3/4.

Oats—No. 2, 34 1/2 to 35; No. 3, 33 1/2 to 34; No. 2 white, 36 1/2 to 37; No. 3 white, 34 1/2 to 35; No. 4 white, 33 1/2 to 34; standard, 34 1/2 to 35; March, 33 1/2 to 34; May opened, 34 1/2 to 35; highest, 34 3/4; lowest, 34 1/2; closing, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4.

Range of Prices. The following quotations upon the range of prices upon the Chicago board of trade today were furnished by the Weare Grain and Elevator Company, successors to Weare Commission Company. W. A. WASSON, Manager.

| Commodity | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 74 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 3/4 |
| July | 72 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 3/4 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 47 1/2 | 47 3/4 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| July | 44 1/2 | 44 3/4 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 34 1/2 | 34 3/4 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| July | 31 1/2 | 31 3/4 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Pork— | | | | |
| May | 18.25 | 18.25 | 18.10 | 18.17 |
| July | 17.85 | 17.87 | 17.62 | 17.62 |
| Lard— | | | | |
| May | 10.25 | 10.25 | 10.10 | 10.10 |
| July | 10.10 | 10.10 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Ribs— | | | | |
| May | 9.97 | 10.02 | 9.92 | 9.97 |
| July | 9.80 | 9.80 | 9.70 | 9.75 |

Chicago Produce. Chicago, March 12. Pork—May, 18 1/2; July, 17 1/2. Lard—May, 10 1/2; July, 10 1/2. Ribs—May, 9 7/8; July, 9 7/8. Rye—May, 5 1/4. Barley—Cash, 42 1/2. Flour—109 1/2. Timothy—3.22. Clover—11.75. Butter—Steady, creameries, 18 1/2 to 21; dairies, 14 1/2 to 14. Eggs—Firm; 18. Poultry—Easy; turkeys, 15 1/2 to 18; chickens, 10 1/2 to 13.

THE LIVE STOCK REVIEW. Hogs Make New Price Record—Cattle Steady. Chicago, March 12.—Cattle—The market was fairly active, and for medium priced cattle about steady, but the demand was chiefly restricted to light and medium weights, and while such descriptions sold at steady prices heavy beefs were neglected and ruled weaker.

Hogs—The usual daily price record of high prices was scored today, as prime heavy sold at 7.30, a further advance of 1 cent. The general market was much more than steady, but the demand was less active than usual.

Sheep—There was the usual good demand at recently advanced prices.

Chicago Live Stock. Chicago, March 12. Cattle—Estimated receipts for today, 5,000; steady; good to prime, 5.00 to 5.75; poor to medium, 3.50 to 4.50; stockers, 3.75 to 4.75; cows, 1.40 to 4.40; Texans, 4.00 to 6.00.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 17,000; steady to 5 cents higher; mixed butchers, 7.25 to 7.50; good to choice heavy, 7.50 to 7.80; rough heavy, 7.30 to 7.50; light, 6.50 to 7.00; bulk of hales, 7.30 to 7.50.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for today, 15,000; steady; 4.25 to 5.65; lambs, 4.75 to 7.15.

Representative Hog Sales. Chicago, March 12.—A few representative sales of hogs were made as follows:

| Average | Price |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 23 mixed butchers | 2.01 7/25 |
| 73 choice butchers | 2.33 7/50 |
| 69 choice heavies | 2.54 7/50 |
| 11 choice heavies | 2.10 7/50 |
| 13 heavy packers | 2.71 7/50 |
| 60 heavy packers | 2.50 7/50 |
| 16 light hogs | 2.14 6/90 |
| 75 light hogs | 2.15 7/40 |

CUBA RATIFIES TREATY

Reciprocity Compact With the United States Accepted by the Island Senate

THE FINAL VOTE STOOD 16 TO 5

Opposition Proved Rather Weak After the Question Had Been Thoroughly Discussed—The Treaty Regarded as Very Important to the Tobacco Trade—Votes to Spare.

Havana, March 12.—The senate approved the reciprocity treaty with the United States by a vote of 16 to 5. The treaty was thus ratified by exactly two-thirds of the senate. Fifteen republicans, conservatives or administration senators and one nationalist voted in favor of the treaty and five nationalists against it. There were three absentees, all of whom, it is believed, favored the treaty. The ratification required only a majority vote, so that there were votes to spare.

Senor Zayas, the only nationalist who voted for ratification explaining his vote, said it was his desire to amend the treaty with reference to exchange of similar commodities produced in both countries, but he had no intention of opposing the treaty itself. Senor Sangulí, the leader of the opposition, explained that his opposition was designed chiefly to draw out whatever could be advanced in support of the treaty, and that the arguments of Senator Bustamante, as put forward in the senate yesterday, convinced him that the country would be more prosperous with reciprocity than without it, but nevertheless his attitude of opposition was not a reflection of the acts of the executive department of the government forbade him voting yes.

The vote was taken immediately on the conclusion of a forceful appeal by Senator Bustamante, who, in Spanish, English, German, French, Italian and other European languages, had protested to the American government against the treaty. His object was supposed to be to protect their Cuban trade, but they had no right to do so, as the American market for their sugars, and in the case of England, to protect her carrying trade, because the diversion of the carrying trade in beet sugar, and the loss to British ship owners. Cuban sugar would not be carried to the United States in British, but in American, vessels.

The treaty is very important to the tobacco trade, as a reduction of 20 per cent in the present American tariff would enable Cuba to ship much inferior tobacco to the United States, which could not be done at present owing to the high duties. Commerce treaties, however, are not binding on both parties. The country was in favor of the treaty and should be gratified.

Senor Bustamante then examined the figures relating to incumbrances upon property in the rural areas, and showed to the extent of 72 per cent and urban property to the extent of 88 per cent. Moreover Cuba had no savings of importance, as was shown by the value of that English bonds to the value of \$20,000,000 and American bonds to the value of only \$12,000,000 were held by Cubans. All this showed Cuba's dependence, which would be changed if the treaty went into effect, as independence would be restored and the island's commercial condition settled. If the treaty was not adopted, the condition of uncertainty would continue.

Senor Bustamante declared that his capacity as a lawyer he had advised the senate that the treaty would bear witness in which the present American tariff would be held by the Cubans who explained that they did not have the confidence to justify them in investing in Cuban securities. The treaty would give Cuba the respect of luxury items. Imports of articles of luxury from Europe would increase with the prosperity of the country, and the population would also increase as immigrants would not come to a poor country.

There need be no fear that immigration would result in the Cubans being numerically overwhelmed, as the people had great power of assimilation, which has been abundantly shown in the past. Senor Bustamante considered that one result of the treaty would be to strengthen opposition to annexation, as by enriching Cuba it would enable her to stand alone, whereas a poor country could not maintain a vigorous international policy. The result of the treaty would be a small group of property owners.

Shipping Rates Reduced. Railroad Board Makes Decrease of 25 Per Cent in Illinois. Springfield, Ill., March 12.—The state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners announced yesterday a reduction of 25 per cent in the shipping rates of all railroads in Illinois as the result of the fight carried on by the shippers and business men's association and boards of trade of the state for a rate to correspond with that fixed by roads in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. The present rates will be reduced 25 per cent for distances to 150 miles, and the rates for the remaining distance will be changed to meet those of roads in the other states. The decrease in rates is the result of a vigorous fight led principally by the merchants of Springfield, Decatur and Bloomington against the railroads.

Lumber Season Opens. Mills in the River Towns Will be in Operation Soon. Dubuque, March 12.—Now that the river is open the lumber season will soon begin. The Standard Lumber Company, of this city, expects also a busy year in the lumber business, but predicts a shortage in the fuel supply. There is every reason to believe that Dubuque will see a revival of the lumber interest this year, and from the present indications, the season will start in very early. The ice is now going out and as soon as the river is clear,

WAR ON E. H. HARRIMAN

Powerful Interests Are Seeking Control of the Southern Pacific Line

JAMES R. KEENE MAKING FIGHT

Circulars Have Been Issued Asking For the Proxies of Stockholders Entitled to Vote at the Annual Meeting April 8—Litigation May Result Before the War is Over.

New York, March 12.—James R. Keene has declared open war on E. H. Harriman over the management of the Southern Pacific road. The fight will be joined at the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific, to be held April 8. The first move was made yesterday in a circular issued by Talbot & Co., asking for the proxies of Southern Pacific stockholders and accusing the directors of the Union Pacific with bleeding the Southern Pacific for the benefit of the Union Pacific. To fully understand the charges it must be borne in mind that Mr. Harriman is in full control of the Union Pacific, which in turn dominates the Southern Pacific through the ownership of \$30,000,000 of the latter's stock. Mr. Taylor is the son-in-law of Mr. Keene, and his firm acts as Keene's brokers. Some time ago a Keene pool was formed in Southern Pacific stock, and Taylor & Co. hold the stock for the pool, said to be 250,000 to 300,000 shares. It was organized in the belief that a dividend would be declared on the Southern Pacific stock, and its holdings are said to have cost 70 on an average. Mr. Harriman refuses to declare a dividend, explaining that it is his policy to use the surplus earnings for betterment of the stock. The Taylor circular says: "From examinations of the statements of the Southern Pacific and information given by one of its directors, we find that over \$60,000,000 has been expended for reconstruction and improvements on this property, but the operating expenses still continue from 10 to 15 per cent higher than any road competing for trans-continental business, which indicates gross mismanagement of the road. Intention to deceive the stockholders as to the true earnings of the company, and by this means depress the market value of the stock, that they may acquire it at their own price."

Large sums of money have been and are being expended on the Central Pacific out of Southern Pacific funds, while the disbursements and improvements on the main line of the road, which furnishes over 75 per cent of its earnings, are very light in comparison, and grossly out of proportion to the amount of the entire expenditures. It has been rumored in Wall street circles that Mr. Keene would also attack Mr. Harriman by seeking an injunction from the courts restraining the Union Pacific from voting its Southern Pacific stock on the ground that the Union Pacific stock is a competing line. Mr. Harriman's friends have intimated that in that event he would transfer the Union Pacific holdings to the Oregon Short Line to be voted.

Good for father. Good for mother. Good for the whole family. Makes the children eat, sleep and grow. Rocky Mountain Tea is a family blessing. Thirty-five cents. McBride & Will Drug Company.

Ice Men Meet. Kansas City, March 12.—The annual convention of the Western Ice Manufacturers' Association, with delegates present from Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Indian territory, met here today. According to Secretary Dickinson, an effort will be made to regulate prices.

Quotations on Staple Products Having a Market in Marshalltown. The following prices quoted are as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain from Marshalltown dealers. The quotations are for prices paid by dealers corrected this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

GRAIN. W. H. Sloppy quotes the following prices: Oats—27 1/2 cents. New Corn—31 cents. The Marshall Elevator Company is quoting 28 cents for new oats. Glucose quote 33 cents for new No. 3 corn or better at 29 pounds per bushel.

LIVESTOCK. Receipts yesterday, 500. Britain & Co. are paying the following prices for hogs in wagon load lots: All hogs over 250 pounds, 7.00. Hogs, 300 to 250 pounds, 6.75. Hogs, 160 to 200 pounds, 6.50. Poultry, EGGS AND BUTTER. Armour & Co. are paying the following prices to farmers for different varieties of poultry, eggs and butter:

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Old cocks—3 cents. | Culls—8 1/2 cents. | Springs—8 1/2 cents. | Slags—8 cents. |
| Old combs—10 cents. | Butter—13 cents. | Hens turkeys—15 cents. | Young gobblers—13 cents. |
| Guineas—1.50 per dozen. | Ducks—3 1/2 cents. | Geese—7 cents. | Butter, packing stock—12 cents. |
| Eggs—12 cents. | Swift & Co. quote the following prices for poultry, eggs and butter: | | |
| Butter—packing stock—12 cents. | Eggs—Fresh 11 cents per dozen. | Springs—8 1/2 cents. | Hens—8 1/2 cents. |
| Young roosters—8 1/2 cents. | Old roosters—4 cents. | No. 1 green hides—12 cents. | No. 1 tom turkeys—12 cents. |
| Young tom turkeys—12 cents. | Geese—6 cents. | Ducks (fat, full feathered)—3 cents. | Marshalltown grocery quote the following prices for country produce: |
| Potatoes—New, 50 cents per bushel, in trade. | Eggs—13 cents. | Butter—13 cents. | Wool and TALLOW. |
| H. Willard, Son & Co. are paying the following prices: | Tallow, No. 1—4 cents. | No. 1 green hides—5 cents. | No. 2 green hides—4 cents. |
| Porte—30 to 60 cents. | Hides—1.50 to 2.25. | Medium wool—10 to 15 cents. | Fine wool—9 to 11 cents. |

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Merric alone could win such fame; wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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on a normal basis we are now, and you can get your bin filled with the best coal that is mined at normal prices. If you need coal for cooking or any other purpose we will supply you the highest grade Illinois Nut or Lump, well screened and full weight, at lowest prices.

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