Times-Republican.

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Time's Warning.

I am Time. Though men abuse me,
I that sin will lightly scan
If at last they only use me
For the common good of man.

Though for years they may be idle,
Though awhile they doubt or dream,
I my righteous wrath will bridle
If their folly they redeem.

Let them have a while of pleasure,
Let them have a time of rest;
But, remember, I will measure
Every soul—the final test.

Let them sin if sin be pleasant;
Let them dream instead of toil,
Wasting all the golden present,
Storing not the wine and oil.

Let them rest while others travail,
Play while others agonize
Over truths they would unravel
That the truth may make them wise.

But remember that disaster
Will attend their fatal lack;
I am Time, and I am master;
None can turn the dial back.

Be they Adam, Cæsar, Hector,
Be they Xerxes or St. Paul,
I of men am no respecter;
I am ruler of them all.

Dream you dream if dreams delight you;
Sin you sin, but only know
That my wrath at last will smite you
If a single hour you owe.

—Willis Leonard Clanahan in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"RUNNING AMUCK."

The Marion Register is what the sporting editor calls an "infighter." It is prone to "mix matters." Upon adequate provocation this is a quality not altogether to be condemned, but it sometimes betrays into a berserker frame of mind and starts it possessor running amuck. As an instance the following quotation from the Marion Register will do:

"The Marshalltown Times-Republican either exposes its ignorance or demonstrates its unfairness by publishing an a column editorial in which it incorporates the infamous falsehoods started and manufactured by the yellow correspondents at Des Moines against J. W. Blythe, of Burlington. Mr. Blythe never made the statements he is charged with making and the Des Moines Register acknowledges editorially that the charges were false. But the Marshalltown paper, still holding to the theory of 'any old port in a storm,' republishes them and 'solemnly' asserts they are true. Such a course would belittle even a X roads organ."

The Register should have waited and might thus have saved itself such regret and humiliation as it is capable of feeling over having been betrayed into billingsgate and placed in a false position thru its hasty anger and desire to discredit such correspondents and newspapers as have been telling the truth about J. W. Blythe. The Times-Republican is neither ignorant nor unfair. The correspondent, whose reputation for veracity and accuracy is excellent, insists that Mr. Blythe was quoted, if not verbatim, correctly as to language and intent, and that he has the name of a republican, prominent in Iowa politics to whom Mr. Blythe said it. Mr. Blythe has never denied it. If he were to do so, those who know best Mr. Blythe and the man to whom he spoke, would not believe Mr. Blythe. There is nothing "infamous" or unfair in publishing the truth. From the evidence at hand, the conclusion is absolute that Blythe said it. His silence admits of but one interpretation. Why shouldn't Mr. Blythe make an open declaration of a purpose which the editorial pages of every stand pat paper betrays?

Such denial of Mr. Blythe's alleged assertions in Des Moines as has appeared has been made by his syndicate of newspapers, among which the Marion Register hastens to class itself, and qualify for admission by denial of facts and abuse of newspapers which publish them. Major Rathbun has allowed his intense factional feeling to lead him into a cul de sac which is a fatal position for a soldier or a politician. As an enlisted man and a dutiful henchman he is not to be severely criticized for obedience to orders, but his confidence in his superiors should suffer a jolt thru his latest experience as corporal of the forlorn hope. As an officer and a gentleman Major Rathbun should refuse to follow further leaders who lie, forge interviews and in general fight like bushwhackers.

FARM LABOR STATISTICS.

The scarcity of farm labor which has for the past three or four seasons seriously embarrassed farming operations especially in the middle west gives additional interest to a study of wages paid to farm labor in the United States which has been prepared by the department of agriculture. The comic cartoonists have found a fertile field in the eagerness of farmers to secure help, the paragraphers had their fun with the situation and press dispatches have told of extraordinary wages paid by the western wheat growers to harvesters. The official report referred to is an epitome of returns from more than 23,000 correspondents and deals only with definite facts and in comparisons made of permanent employment in the farming districts.

The total number of farm laborers is placed at 4,410,910, of whom more than half are actual farmers and members of their families. The remaining 2,044,761 come properly under the head of farm laborers, and the statistics of wages deal with them alone. Of this number there are included 222,000 females, and the bulk of these are employed on cotton plantations. Of the members of farmers' families about twice as many female laborers are recorded, but here also it is mainly in the southern states that the women and girls work in the fields. The latest average for the entire country of farm wages, without board, is $22.14 monthly, against $20.23 in 1899, and still less in every earlier year since the period of scarcity just after the Civil War. The low point was $16.42 in 1879. Wages of farm labor, with board, averaged $16.40, against $14.07 in 1899 and $10.43 in 1879. These figures apply to cases of employment all the year round, and the long period of comparative inactivity in winter accounts in part for the apparent low wages, as compared with other pursuits. The hours of labor range from about nine to thirteen, according to the season. In harvest time, when extra help is hired in great number, the average for the entire country is $1.53 per day, against $1.37 in 1899 and $1.14 in 1895. Best figures of day wages are reported for the spring wheat states, where the average rose to $2.67.

Much that is of interest is brought out in some of the tables incidental to this subject. The percentage of farms deriving their principal income from hay and grain are shown in comparison with those depending on livestock, cotton or dairy products. Thus, while North Dakota derives 88.4 per cent of its income from hay and grain and only 2.7 from dairy products, Vermont claims 50.5 per cent from its dairies and only 7.6 per cent from hay and grain. Mississippi is most dependent upon cotton, with 73.9 per cent, and Wyoming shows the highest percentage of livestock at 62.2 per cent. Nationality of farm laborers is also discussed in some detail, the Germans and Scandinavians showing up strongly as foreign home makers on the farms, while to some extent Italians and French Canadians are farming accessions, the latter coming over the border into New England. The ratio of negro to white labor is shown in detail for the southern states, and the high altitudes are not occupied by negroes, even in that section. Thus, in Texas as a whole the proportion is one negro to 3.9 white, but in Comanche county there are 23,009 whites and no negroes. In many northern states the ratio is 1 to 1,000.

BUSINESS AT LEADING POINTS.

At Chicago trade has run somewhat unevenly. There is improvement in manufacturing, but returns indicate some falling off in railroad traffic and retail distribution has been affected by unfavorable weather. Eastbound shipments of food stuffs disclose a sharp falling off. Wholesale business, however, is steadily advancing, house dealings being good, and orders come in freely from road salesmen. Buying is better in most branches of seasonable dry goods and footwear, and the demand for clothing, cloaks and suits has strengthened. Country merchants show a readier disposition to take hold of most lines of spring goods. Other lines, such as groceries, canned goods, drugs and paints are in fair request. Mercantile collections are fairly good locally and satisfactory in the interior.

Minneapolis grocery jobbers report a satisfactory volume of orders at fair prices, but collections are still slow. Iron and hardware sales about equal a year ago. Dry goods and woolens are slow. Lumber in all lines is seasonably quiet. Receipts for the week have been 2,640,000 feet; shipments 3,936,000 feet.

Atlanta reports good trade in dry goods, shoes, hats, notions and groceries. Lumber is active, with good demand, except in hard wood, which has been quiet for thirty days. Manufacturers of furniture report good trade and factories are running on full time. Considerable building is in progress and material men report a satisfactory trade. Collections generally are only fair.

At Louisville business is very active with manufacturers of plows, spring trade being unusually good. Spring orders with manufacturers of clothing show an improvement of about 15 per cent in volume over the same period last year. The demand is stronger for this season than before for the better grades of clothing, with little or no demand for the cheaper grades, except in outlying districts. Payments are satisfactory.

Cleveland reports of retail business are good, and up to that of the corresponding period of last year. Building material is in good demand, manufacturers are busy and prospects for spring trade are favorable. Collections are satisfactory.

Philadelphia manufacturers of ingrain carpets are well employed and report orders as very satisfactory and are receiving many duplicates. Manufacturers' and upholsterers' plants are only partially employed. Manufacturers of cotton goods generally have restricted their output in consequence of the sharp advance in cotton. The dry goods market is quiet and wholesale and commission houses report buyers very conservative, and purchases cover immediate needs only. The men's clothing trade for the spring has run considerably behind a year ago. Retailers are cleaning up heavy-weight stocks, and are buying spring goods carefully. Sales to date will average not more than 75 per cent of those of a year ago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

A Denver woman has been arrested for complicity in election frauds. And some people say that women can't undestand politics.

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Russia has enacted a factory law which compels owners of factories to recompense employes who receive injuries of any kind while at work, and if an accident proves fatal an annuity equal to the employe's wages for 260 days each year must be paid to the widow or children. It is hard to see just why an employer should pay for injuries received unless in some way responsible for them. The law seems to put a premium on carelessness.

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The nomination by the democrats of Mr. Hearst for president, and Congressman Wade for vice president, would result in their carrying Iowa by a majority of about 150,000—for the republican party.

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Thirty-one rural mail routes were established in Iowa during the first twenty-one days of this month.

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The Cincinnati Commercial continues to find a "feeling of distrust among solid business men against Roosevelt, because they believe he is not conservative enough and too bold in carrying out his ideas." The Northern Securieies Company, Messrs. Perry Heath, Machen and a number of others join in this distrustful feeling. Even J. W. Blythe, of Burlington, is suspected of shakiness in his pro-Roosevelt sentiment.

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Burglarious vandals are breaking open government street mail boxes at Council Bluffs. Six instances have already been reported. It is only a step from breaking mail boxes to breaking stone.

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Newspaper work in Russia appears to be about on a par with burglary in this country. Press censors earn more money thru school teachers. Last year eighty-three newspapers were suspended, twenty-six forbidden to accept advertising of any kind, and 259 editors given notice that their treatment of public questions would, if continued, be considered good grounds for an enforced editorial excursion into Siberia. In Russia the government "marks" the antis and "takes care" of its own. In Iowa, according to the experience of ex-Representative Stallcop, the autocracy is differently constituted.

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It is officially announced that the aisles in eleven of the big buildings at the St. Louis exhibition aggregate 19.35 miles in length. When the distance from one's hotel to the grounds, and from one building to another, and to and thru the smaller buildings are added to the length of these aisles, it will be seen that one will have to walk at least thirty miles to see the big show.

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If Colonel Young of the Capital does not take heed his fame as an interviewer will outweigh his military reputation. A lecture on "Famous Interviews I Have Faked" would probably develop more real history than was exploited in his "Forty Days With Schaffter."

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The announcement that the Chicago board of health is about to smash the "death trust" is gratifying. The "death trust" is composed of three manufacturers who control the supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, and who recently advanced the price 100 per cent and placed the serum beyond the reach of all except the rich. It is announced that in the very near future anti-toxin will be furnished from a source independent of the "death trust" and at a price very much below that fixed by the greedy manufacturers.

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A. W. Lee, who controls the Lee syndicate of newspapers, consisting of the Ottumwa Courier, Muscatine Journal and Davenport Times, is giving an example of three-horse equestrianship in every way enjoyable from a spectacular view point. While the Courier is turning all kinds of anti-Cummins' flip-flops and whirling in pro-Blythe gyrations like a dancing dervish, neither the Times nor the Journal are tying themselves into knots. Scott and Muscatine county audiences might not approve of the exhibition. On the reservation, however, it is not at all unusual for an educated Indian to return to his blankets. It's the environment.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

The Register and Leader says that "Senator Dolliver maintained the reputation of the state by his Panama speech," and thinks "the greatest tribute to his oratory was the fact that his democratic opponents were afraid to hear him."

"Senator Hanna has not gained in popularity and fame by his recent manipulations in a political way," declares the Valley Express. "His defense of Perry Heath was unfortunate and his attitude toward the president is losing him many friends."

The Fonda Times has "that faith in Governor Cummins and his popularity with the people of Iowa that it believes that even tho his views fail to become incorporated in the republican national platform, that the old-time republican majorities of the state will be in no way diminished this year. He has impressed his following with his tariff views. They trust him, and it will be difficult to convince them that any fundamental principle of the party is at stake."

The Boone Republican has small faith in boy preachers. "The gospel of the Bible," it says, "is the deepest and most perplexing philosophy ever given to man, and it is ridiculous to think of a 10-year-old 'kid' expounding the scriptures. There isn't a boy in the country who would be listened to if he were to discuss the tariff or any other political question, but when it comes to religion, which is infinitely deeper and harder to understand, there are great crowds to go and listen and make a great hubbub over him. Funny old world, this."

"If the republicans of the Eleventh district do the right thing," the Manson Democrat suggests, "they will nominate Abe Funk for congress. He looks like a man, acts like a man and he is a man in every sense of the word. He is a giant in stature and intellect and if the Eleventh district must send a republican to the national congress it should, by all means, send Abe Funk."

The Odebolt Chronicle serves editorial notice that "J. W. Blythe can have all the fighting he wants."

According to the Mapleton Press, there are three kinds of people in that town—"the wills, the can'ts and the won'ts. The first accomplish nearly everything, the second rarely accomplish anything and the latter class accomplish 'nit' and sometimes appear to be glad of it."

The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald asserts that "a lot of people want Reed Smoot expelled from the senate because he believes in polygamy but doesn't practice it. Smoot ought to have as much standing in the senate as Dietrich."

"The best way to make the boy stick to the farm is to have the right girl located on the adjoining quarter section," observes the Sioux City Journal.

The Cherokee Times observes that A. B. Funk has got to the stage where he doesn't deny that he may be a candidate for congress. "Abe will be in it, however," the Times predicts.

The Boone News recalls that "some of the local curbstone democrats have been laughing for weeks to think how the trusts had shut up Cummins. Since his speech they have been too busy to discuss the situation."

A PERSISTENT ICEMAN.

—Pittsburg Press.

LOOKER-ON IN IOWA

Belmond, Jan. 25.—In Minnesota a case will soon be tried to test the 1903 law requiring hotels to provide safety appliances for their guests in case of fire. The law provides that a hotel keeper failing to comply with the safety requirements shall be debarred from legal action to collect for either board or lodging. Under this provision any person who can find a violation of the fire protection law in a hotel need not pay his bill. This is putting a weapon into the hands of unprincipled persons, that will not commend itself to Iowa legislators, at least during the present session. But patience will soon cease to be a virtue, unless city and town governments do something to enforce the laws regarding fire escapes already on the Iowa statute books and in many cases among our city ordinances, three-quarters of which are dead letters today, and always have been. The I. S. T. M. A. promised to take action in this matter; traveling men as individuals, the next day after the Cedar Rapids hotel horror, were going to have this business fixed at once, but today who knows or who cares whether the hotel in Nextown, the place the knight of the grip, is billed to sleep, has any fire escapes or whether the citizens of the town even know if any city ordinance compelling observance of the state law, has ever been passed.

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In this connection traveling men are noticing with commendation the action of the city of Grinnell in the matter of fire escapes, on their hotels and theater. One hotel there now is well fixed in this respect, the other soon will be, and it requires no seer to foresee that the expense of these fire escapes to the hotel proprietors will soon come back to them a hundred times in increased patronage.

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Speaking of fires, the reports sent to daily papers outside of Iowa and published with good scare heads were interesting to Iowa readers. The St. Paul and Minneapolis papers were "way off." One announced the destruction of the capitol, loss $4,000,000, a million more than the original cost. Another told its readers that no session of the legislature would be held. And still another, not to be behind in enterprise, plainly told the people that the capital of Iowa would be changed to Iowa City. And this sample of Iowa news was only a little more exaggerated than the general run of their Iowa specials.

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Two years ago there was quite a selling out of Iowa land, by the older farmers who were well enough fixed to move to town and join the army of "tired" farmers in all of our Iowa towns, as well as by the younger ones who wanted more land, and moved to the Dakotas, Minnesota and Canada to get it. The cause was the high prices offered for Iowa soil. But west of us, a Lincoln correspondent to the New York Sun, says, that "An unusually large number of Nebraska farmers are holding sales of their household goods and farm implements this winter, and the attention of the business men and bankers has been attracted to the matter. A few of these sales are preparatory to removal to other states, but most of them are due to the fact that the labor problem is becoming so serious on the farms that some of the farmers are getting discouraged.

"It is estimated by the state secretary of agriculture that many thousands of dollars worth of grain was lost last summer because there were not enough men to harvest it. The states of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska have taken the matter in hand and an association of state labor bureaus has been formed to systematize the furnishing of harvest hands next year.

"Many farmers are pessimistic about the matter. They say that it is getting so now that there is little encouragement to continue working a farm of medium size.

Hired help in the fields means hired help in the house. The wives have got the taste of luxury from recent years of prosperity and they object to working hard in the kitchen. The farmers' daughters have taken to teaching school or have gone to the city to be typewriters or clerks.

"Hired girls are scarce enough in the city, but in the country the demand is even greater. Much of the city supply comes from farms, and the $4 or $5 a week offered in the cities, with all of the attractions the town itself presents, makes it difficult to get kitchen help in the country.

"Then, too, the farm hands' union is causing some trouble. Already it has forced prices up $5 a month, and the eight hour day, although not yet an actuality on the farm, is not far distant.

"Farmers have tried to fight the union by co-operation among themselves, doing one another's work, but it is the daily grind of chores that makes the farmer weary. And now that he has money he doesn't like to work any more than less favored mortals. A good many farmers have therefore determined to give more attention to stock and to arrange their work so that they can get along with a minimum of hired help.

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No proposed legislation this winter will excite more interest among the farmers than the effort of the Dougherty Farmers' Co-operative Company to have a law passed compelling all railroads to allow the erection by any individual or firm, or corporation, of an elevator, coal sheds, etc. on the railroad right-of-way inside the so-called yard or between switches. This agitation is not altogether favored by the merchants and business men of Dougherty. Two elevators owned and operated there now by different concerns afford fair competition, and the merchants are not anxious for the co-operative company to start a store or to sell coal, salt and flour. They claim, that is some of them do, that such a bunching up of trade will kill the town; all of which only illustrates how differently we all look at matters and things in general. One thing is sure, the Farmers' Co-operative Company of Rockwell, one of the most successful concerns of the kind in the world, (and the Dougherty company is patterned after it), has not "killed" Rockwell. On the contrary it is one of the biggest little towns in Iowa, and any day after dinner the traveling man is lucky if he can get a merchant of Rockwell to listen to his honeyed voice.

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For some unknown reason, railroad travel in Iowa since the holidays, has been remarkably light. The oldest conductor never remembers it "so dull at this time of the year." He says: "The falling off is not as noticeable in thru passengers as the local trade, and he wouldn't be surprised, unless it picked up soon, if more passenger trains will be taken off." Then we'll all get "mad and howl," will appeal to the railroad commissioners, which will amount to fully as much as our howling. Railroad commissioners somehow object to doing business at a loss fully as much as individuals do.

A P Rogers

IOWA NEWSPAPERS

GOVERNOR DRAKE

[Annals of Iowa.]

But while General Drake was modest and unassuming he who presumed too much on his graciousness, he who mistook his desire to please for lack of decision, very soon awoke to the fact that there was a great deal of oak and iron in his constitution. He was governor while he occupied the office of chief executive. On matters chiefly or wholly political in character, he consulted freely with his friends and co-workers; but when a matter touched him closely, he shouldered the responsibility promptly and exercised power vigorously. He could not be whipped about by the varying winds and waves of sentiment. One day at the dinner table of a well known citizen in an eastern Iowa city, some prominent Iowans fell into a lively discussion of the propriety of a then recent commutation of a death to a life sentence, by Governor Drake. He listened to the numerous unfavorable comments for some time in stern silence; but finally he suddenly blazed forth, bringing his clenched fist down on the table with a bang that made the china jump—"I never believed in hanging boys and I never will!" The discussion was ended.

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THE MIDDLE COURSE.

[Dubuque Times.]

Why should the republican press of this state feel called upon to line up on one side or the other of the contest between Governor Cummins and Mr. Blythe for control of the Iowa delegation to the national convention?

Neither Governor Cummins nor the "stand pat" press that attacks him in the interest of faction has struck the proper note.

The rank and file of the party does not regard the Dingley schedules as sacred, and is not in favor of bourbonizing on the tariff question. Neither does it consider reciprocity in competitive products by the treaty method practicable.

The true policy is reciprocity by means of maximum and minimum tariffs. Under a just application of this policy the minimum tariff, while high enough to protect any domestic industry adapted to the resources of the country, is low enough to protect the domestic consumer from extortion, while the maximum duty serves to protect the American exporter against discrimination in foreign markets.

If we had this system now the countries with which Governor Cummins desires treaties of reciprocity would not discriminate against our products, as most of them do at present. Germany, France and Canada, desiring to preserve and extend their markets in the United States, and therefore to escape our maximum tariff, would admit American products at minimum rates and Great Britain, having a similar purpose, would forbear to impose duties on breadstuffs discriminating against the United States and in favor of Canada and the British colonies generally.

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MAGIGAN'S PICTURE.

[Clarksville Star.]

For the benefit of those who are wondering who edits the Star, it can be stated with considerable reliability that he is six feet tall; has gray hair; is smooth shaved; does not belong to any church; always carries sidearms; shoulders gracefully curved; has no false teeth and not many notions of the kind; likes water, but would not banish the man who takes something with more color and strength; combs his hair and occasionally a hypocrit; leaves the knocking to those who have no business to attend to but their neighbor's; who was born when quite young, and who will not buy passage to the hereafter with the bogus tickets issued by the scalper, male or female, who prays loud on one day and short changes the other six. The editor of this paper can be seen almost any old time during regular work hours at this office, and he does not consider it necessary to sign every article he writes, though he does like to display his artistic penmanship on subscription receipts.

A Very Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, altho every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run-down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by George P. Powers. Price 50 cents.

A Prisoner in Her Own House.

Mrs. W. H. Layna, of 1001 Agnes avenue, Kansas City, Mo., has for several years been troubled with severe hoarseness and at times a hard cough, which she says "Would keep me indoors for days. I was prescribed for by physicians with no noticeable results. A friend gave me part of a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with instructions to closely follow the directions, and I wish to state that after the first day I could notice a decided change for the better, and at this time, after using it for two weeks, have no hesitation in saying I realize that I am entirely cured." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Stop It.

A neglected cough or cold may lead to serious bronchial or lung troubles. Don't take chances when Foley's Honey and Tar affords perfect security from serious effects of a cold. B. A. Morgan.

Mr. Wm. S. Crane, of California, Md., suffered for years from rheumatism and lumbago. He was finally advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did and it effected a complete cure. For sale by all druggists.

Clothier to His Majesty---The American Citizen

Knox Hats Londondale Clothing

W. H. Burrows

TALK WITH ME ABOUT CLOTHES

To prevent Colds, Chills or Malaria, there is nothing so sure as the Bitters. It tones up the system, stirs the sluggish blood and positively cures Sick Headache, Dizziness, Insomnia, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Constipation. A fair trial will convince you.