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BY TOOTH AND CLAW.

President Taft, it is reported from Washington is to keep Ballinger. Ballinger will not resign unless requested by the president. The president will not request his resignation. Thus Ballinger will remain in the cabinet hanging on like a leech.

It is pretty well understood that the president would be glad to get rid of Ballinger. Ballinger is a very serious clog on the wheels of the second term movement. The administration is in a way to smooth mid-western bristles and if not awake second term enthusiasm at least to quiet present opposition and regain in measure the confidence badly strained of late; but Ballinger is persona non grata not only to the middle west republicans but has been repudiated by the republicans of his own state. If he ever had any usefulness to the people as head of the interior department it has not developed and can never develop. He is a man under suspicion so strong as to amount to conviction. Whatever might be the change in opinion as to the president there is no sign that Ballinger has been or can be rehabilitated or forgiven.

It is a pity that Ballinger is not sent back to Seattle. That he will not get out upon suggestion and that he stays in the cabinet by tooth and claw lends point to the allegation that to fire him boldly might prove embarrassing to those who conducted the past campaign.

NOT CRAZY BUT LAZY.

A Mrs. Hornstein, of Boone, is trying to get her son into an insane asylum. The son is neurasthenic, but the evidence so far adduced if it is to be admitted sufficient would start a boom in insane hospitals and make Cherokee, Independence and Clarinda look like a county fair on Thursday. Young Hornstein writes poetry. He will not work, having a competent income. He got mixed up with a woman in his college days at John Hopkins. He was engaged to a Boone widow and didn't marry her. He kind of lays around, writes verses and sparks the girls. Moreover he wants his share of a \$500,000 estate left by his father. His mamma is convinced that he's crazy and should be under restraint. His uncle, however, says young Hornstein isn't insane but physically degenerate; that all he needs is good hard manual labor to make a man of him.

Such commensurate as exists in the Hornstein family seems to have settled in the uncle. He is the young man of the tribe of Hornstein. If this young Hornstein who, without any doubt, has both brains and education could be bound out to a stone mason or a farmer and set to carrying hod nine hours a day or dragging from 7 to 6 over spring plowing a year would make his cure complete. Neurasthenia is generally the result of too much eating, late hours, and simple laziness. No doubt the stuffed geese whose livers furnish Strausburg pies get neurasthenia after a couple of weeks stuffing. There isn't the slightest reason to expect that a lazy glutton will escape "nerves."

Lots of girls are neurasthenic. Why not? The worst afflicted of them lie around all day, eat three to six times, and never wash a dish or walk a mile. She may need mother's waiting on her thru the day but her broken down condition doesn't prevent her sitting half the night spooning with some callow stripling. She may be unable to get up to breakfast but she's Sarah on the spot for the play at night. Her physical condition may be such as to entirely disable her for housework but her weak back is good for a 100-mile motor drive. Poor girl, sometimes mother thinks she will never raise her. What she needs is "good hard manual labor, lots of it." The way to raise her is to raise her in the morning and set her getting breakfast. She isn't insane or even sick. She's lazy.

It's so with Willie Vere de Vere. He simply is unable to work, to rise early or help father. But Willie's weakness ends there. He can drive the automobile to a fare-you-well. He can stand being up until 3 a. m. He finds himself able to take three cards when he double breaks on two pairs along toward morning. He can smoke a half dozen clear Havanas and carry tea drinks of whisky. Mrs. Vere de Vere is worried-over his health. What he needs is a swift kick from father and good hard manual labor. There's the makings of a man in him. He could do hard work if he had to. His grandfather worked in a brickyard and his mother was his grandmother's hired girl. He isn't insane or sick but just lazy.

Young Mike Murphy is the same thing. He doesn't work. He eats on his father's wages and his mother does his washing and ironing. Mike is husky but he doesn't want a job. He also sleeps late of mornings. He's tired. He played pool for 25 cents a game until after 1 o'clock. He was a winner. If he hadn't been he wouldn't have lasted but two games. Mike got thru the tenth grade before he quit school. He actually has real mechanical ability and if he had no place to eat except where he must pay for the privilege might develop into a useful man. What he needs is the boot from the parental doorstep and the necessity of good hard manual labor.

Young Hornstein and his like are not crazy. They are worse. And they are as much sinners against as sinning. Some men pay more attention to the training of a bird dog than to their own sons. Some women would whip the cat for looking at the dining table are helpless when they see their daughters with their heads in the milk pail. It is utterly idiotic to expect a boy to amount to anything without training as it would be to expect a puppy to hunt to the gun the first time afield. Most boys and girls who go wrong are spoiled. What they need is "good hard manual work." There's nothing like it as prophylactic or as a remedy.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

How little most of us know about dangerous and noxious weeds was evidenced by the question asked of the evening by a man in charge of large interests, an extremely capable man by the way, alert and anxious to the interests of his firm. He wanted to know what a Canada thistle looked like. Certain weeds had appeared on property in his charge and he feared they were Canada's by the persistence with which they defied destruction. He wanted a method of destroying them. Wisconsin farmers are badly bothered with Canada thistle. The pest has got a start in many sections of the state and is causing no groundless alarm.

Canada thistle is getting a strong foothold in some parts of Iowa. Certain good farmers have made bitter complaint over carelessness in permitting the thistle to grow near Marshalltown. A concerted movement should be inaugurated to stamp out the pest and those who refuse to destroy it should be forced to action.

The University of Wisconsin has recently issued a bulletin giving directions for eradicating the Canada thistle. The instructions make clear the danger of permitting it to spread. When small areas not over two rods square are infested with quack grass and Canada thistles the most economical method of eradicating them is by cutting the weeds close to the ground, just when in bloom, and then covering the whole area with heavy building paper. The strips of paper must be so arranged so that no plants can push up between them in any way, nor crowd out at the edges of the patch so as to reach air and sunlight. The paper should be weighted down with stones, or other heavy material to hold it in place and left for sixty days, or more if possible. At the end of that time all plants will be dead.

Growing heavy stands of alfalfa for three seasons at least, has been known to kill Canada thistles, but is not successful with quack grass. Seeding heavily to perennial grasses, as Kentucky blue grass, red top, or English fescue grass, and turning the field into a meadow for a number of years has also proved successful for Canada thistles. For a few scattered plants of the Canada thistle a good method is to cut off the stalk just beneath the surface of the ground. Then apply a large handful of salt at the point where the thistle is cut off. Gasoline or carbolic acid may be applied also, but must be handled with care. This latter method is practicable for only very small areas as the materials are too costly.

Topics of the Times

As the days grow shorter the corn crop grows longer. Senator Lorimer might also resign from the senate. That body needs him even less than the Hamilton Club.

Will the lowered death rate cause a rise in undertakers' rates? Ballinger fouls off every third strike President Taft tries to put over on him.

"Bob" Chanler can give the old man who signs over the farm to his young bride a straight pointer. He should mortgage the farm the day before the transfer and put the cash in a safety deposit box.

As illustrating the tendency of a degenerate age, Mrs. Jesse James, Jr., pulled a gun on Jesse and he is asking the courts for protection.

Judge Walt Smith is suggested to succeed Tawney on the appropriation committee. Isn't it peculiar that as soon as one of those fellows is thrown out that all eyes turn to Walt Smith as his logical successor?

Generally, when a man's shot in his office at dead of night, it is a wise officer who looks for the woman.

The military tournament is a big thing, but when the annual corn husking tournament begins this fall it will be bigger in every way.

Another effort to bedevil the issue by the injection of a question of national politics, the endorsement of a presidential candidate for 1912, always a favorite method of "old guard" politicians when they seek to divert attention from a local situation, in which they are weak, failed signally because of the broad stamens of President Taft, who was quick to perceive the

purpose of the machine and who promptly put aside any personal advantage he might have gained in order that no voter and no delegate to the Saratoga convention might be deceived or might enjoy the excuse that a vote for the Barrens faction was a vote for the president of the United States.—New York Tribune.

It is possible that Iowa had a hand in the failure of this old guard scheme in New York also.

Look out for the man who offers to write that he can name the next governor of New York state. He has been reaping a fine harvest making bets with unthinking citizens. He can name the man, and it is not necessary for him to wait until next election to "cash in." After betting you he will tell you that the next governor will be Horace White, now lieutenant governor.

Strange enough, Mr. White will take the office not occupied by Governor Hughes in a few days, for the present incumbent will retire to go on the bench of the United States supreme court.

"Come on and go to the theater with me this afternoon." "Anything special?" "A professional elocutionist is going to try to recite 'Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight' with her hands tied.—Houston Post.

"Have you heard that Long Jim has run away with Jack Hammond's wife?" "Confound it, Long Jim owed me five pounds!" "Poor old Jack Hammond was so upset that he has committed suicide." "Then I come out square: I owed Jack Hammond five pounds."—M. A. P.

IOWA OPINIONS AND NOTES.

"When the farmer comes to town in his auto and bears evidence of being the owner of a safety razor, he can squeeze thru the shopping district without dropping any hayseed," says the Sioux City Journal.

"It will take fifty-seven weeks for the truth to overtake the falsehood contained in the report that fifty-seven preachers were going to retire from the Cedar Rapids Gazette. 'How-so-ever, all the comment pertaining to the insufficient pay received by the members of the ministerial profession is very much to the point.'"

Commenting on the fact that Congressman Boutell, of Illinois, the right hand standby of Uncle Joe, will remain at home from now on, the Glidden Graphic suggests "it would have been wise to have had Judge Prouty and Hubbard campaign his district for him."

The Hampton Chronicle says "if the state educational board get busy they will find that the petting president told a whole lot of truth. There is more chance for 'gr' at the colleges now than ever before."

"It will take Roosevelt to save the party in 1912," declares the Seranton Journal. "The people will stand by Teddy—but the interests will knife him to the man. Shall we demand Teddy?"

"Uncle Joe" looms up large compared with many of the men who are trying to unload him," says the Osage Press.

"The fact ought to soon dawn upon the staid reactionary mind that a representative should represent," says the Spirit Lake Beacon. "By the time the leaders who have boasted of their allegiance with Carnot and gloried in their subservience to special interests are all driven out of public life it may occur to them that it were better to get right with the people or make a Eugene Hale duck to cover."

The Hardin County Citizen suggests "if conference reports would give the number of backsliders along with the number of converts, it possibly would add to the information desirable."

"The progressives sure landed one of those 'higher up' fellows when they hung Jim Tawney's hide on the fence," remarks the Mapleton Press.

HOGS AND HUMANS. [Dr. W. S. Devine urges a fair diversion of legislative appropriations between hogs and human beings.—Ed.]

After reading the short article in yesterday's T-R that a great corporation expected to run a "hog train" from Iowa making many towns supposedly in the interest of the farmer, set me to musing and I am wondering still if the "breeders of swine" contemplate a "hog train" simply to illustrate by way of an exhibition of this character, how a scavenger animal may be fattened, and its owner hear the chink of a few more silver dollars in his purse ere the lid is fastened down at the terminal of his earthly career; or can it be a selfish motive that has prompted the corporation, reasoning, like the Mississippi river, more wisely, by reasoning more honestly, "hog hauls" over the road. To the matter-of-fact business man their scheme would be judged business tact—but I am still unsettled in an opinion whether a "hog train" as proposed is a very worthy enterprise. Such an exhibition of the Iowa hog, I believe, would add but little, if at all, to the knowledge that has been gained by the farmer from his regular visits to the state and county fairs now being held all over the state. I wondered still more if there was sufficient inducement in the expected returns for the jurisdiction of the outlay and expense attached to this commercial exploitation that it was conceived.

After reading some of the pleas made in Chicago at the rate hearing now going on, I am still further surprised. W. L. Park, vice president and general manager of the Illinois Central, testifying before the interstate commerce commission yesterday, said: "Railroads need to increase their revenues by advancing freight rates in order to make transportation safe, that \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 ought to be expended to place their property in the condition it ought to be in. Most of it we can get along without," said he, "but it would be better for the railroad and for the country if it were spent." He said \$5,000,000 should be spent for block signals as one of the items. Then continuing as evidence that the roads ought to better protect their employees and make the roads safe, he called attention to statistics that 96,000 persons were killed in train accidents on the rail-

roads of the United States in the past ten years, and up to the time of 1910, the 11,220 persons killed and injured in railroad accidents.

Here we have the general manager of only one line acknowledging what is necessary for their road to do, or he is attempting to justify an increase in the present railroad rates. But the startling fact remains that there has not been but very little attempted by the railroads in making it safe to life and limb in the interest of their employees, or of the traveling public. This condition of affairs called out the following remark which at one time was given expression to by the interstate commerce commission. That the accidents are a "world-wide reproach to the railroad profession." W. L. Park further stated that out of the 350,000 miles of railroads in the United States only about 14,000 miles of automatic signals had been installed, only one-third of which is west of the Missouri river, leaving approximately 220,000 miles that are indifferently or not protected.

Now in the light of such statements by railroad managers isn't it about time to call a halt to this and the exploitation of "hog trains" and do something for humanity? Would it not be far more beneficial, even in a commercial sense if not a humane one, if the railroads would inaugurate a campaign the object of which would be the protection of life and property of the traveling public? Why in the twentieth century of achievements they have not solved the problem of decent or healthful ventilation of railroad coaches. Safety appliances have been discussed and urged, that the employe might be better protected when operating the trains. Why some little progress has not been made these great corporations are very negligent. And with our own state official's eyes being blinded by commercialism, why would it not be a good plan, now that there is no hog cholera in the state, to drop the hog and take an interest in the child, the future citizen?

The legislature should pass enactments that would empower the state board of health with authority to control contagious and epidemic disease by whatsoever manner by the board seems proper, placing at their disposal sufficient appropriations to carry this out. Why? Consider it, the hog has always had the best of us on appropriations for when was there ever a limit placed on expenditures of money to investigate hogs cholera or swine plague? It is all right to breed fine strains of hogs, and keep disease from the hogs, but do not, I pray, allow the hog to root its way into the house driving thoughts of danger from disease to the children entirely from your mind. You may be elbowing your way thru the crowd that awaits the "hog train" the little "curly head" that was holding onto the second board of the yard fence when you left might become paralyzed soon after your departure and may never walk again. Infantile paralysis is stealing its way mysteriously across the state, too, but no signal bell is ringing, no special schedule of towns is written, but it blights a life here and takes one there, power of control or appropriation to investigate. Perhaps the reader may have been one of the members of the legislature who curtailed by his vote, the usefulness of the state board in just such emergency; if so, it seems too bad to leave you alone with your conscience. The use of the legislature seems to think it not necessary to dissect premises where there were cases of tuberculosis, leaving one of the most prolific sources of scattering the disease unrestricted. Let's swing the pendulum of protection toward the home, forgetting for the present to be entirely influenced by commercial ideas.

W. S. DEVINE.

Important Decision

[The following notes of cases are from the West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. Appellee in the case of Prairie Oil & Gas Company vs. Ehrhardt, 91 Northwestern Reporter, 680, operates a pipe line extending thru several states. Crude petroleum is transported, by means of a system of pumps and tanks, from one end of the pipe line to the other. Ehrhardt, a county treasurer, levied taxes upon the oil in the pipes and tanks in his county whereupon appellee prayed for and secured a permanent injunction against such levy. From that decree Ehrhardt appealed. The supreme court of Illinois held that the oil, while on its way from one state to a point in another, was a subject of interstate commerce, and exempt from local taxation.

VIOLATION OF GAME LAW. An Iowa statute provides that no person shall ship any game birds out of the state. Defendant, in the case of state vs. Carson, 126 Northwestern Reporter, 698, contended that a box of prairie chickens delivered to an express company in Iowa for transportation and delivery to a commission firm in Chicago, Ill., was not "shipped" out of the state, within the meaning of the statute, when seized by a game warden before it left the state. The supreme court of Iowa holds that it was to be presumed that the legislature intended to give the word "ship" its ordinary meaning of delivery to a carrier for transportation, and that therefore defendant's delivery of the chickens to the carrier for transportation beyond the boundary of the state constituted a violation of the statute.

LIABILITY OF STATE. By virtue of an act of the New York legislature of 1883, the state of New York acquired the park and reservation of Niagara Falls. There was an inclined railway running from Prospect Park down to the edge of the water, which had been in operation since 1844, and was continued by the state after its acquisition of the property. The cars carrying passengers were let down and pulled up by means of a large manila rope passing over a wheel at the top of the incline, and connecting with both the up-bound and down-bound cars. There was also a safety cable, which was supposed to prevent any danger in case of accident, and the safety devices failing to sustain the strain placed upon them, gave way, allowing both cars to run rapidly to the bottom, causing the death of one of the passengers, and serious injury to some of the others. In the case of Burke vs. state, 119 New York Supplement, 1089, the New York court of claims passes upon the question of the liability of the state for the accident. One of the grounds of defense was that the state had no authority to act as a common carrier, and could not be held for

suits of acts ultra vires. The court, however, brushes this objection aside, and says as it placed tickets for use of passengers on sale, and the receipts were turned over to the state treasury, it became a common carrier, subject to the same duties and liabilities as private corporations engaged in like business. There being no absolute proof as to the cause of the accident, the doctrine of res ipsa loquitur was held applicable, and judgment rendered for the claimants.

PUBLIC CHARITY HOSPITAL. Because plaintiff, a pay patient in a public charity hospital, disclaimed any right of execution against any funds other than those received from hospital patients, she contended that the hospital was liable for the negligence of a nurse in seriously scalding her. The supreme court of Pennsylvania in Gable vs. Sisters of St. Francis, 75 Atlantic Reporter, 1087 holds that the argument of plaintiff overlooks the fact that every dollar received by the defendant corporation, from whatever source, is stamped with the impress of charity; that as plaintiff paid for accommodations which the hospital was enabled to provide thru the use of money donated to it, the money received from pay patients was as strictly the property of the charitable do-gooders as would be the interest on money given if it invested on loan, and that therefore no action would lie.

ELIGIBILITY OF WOMEN. The supreme court of Nebraska was recently confronted with the knotty question as to whether a woman was eligible to the office of county treasurer, notwithstanding the fact that under the constitution and laws of the state she could not vote for a candidate for that office. In the election of 1909 the opposing candidates for treasurer of Cherry county, Neb., were Gertrude Jordan and Ernest B. Quible. Quible was already then in office, but his fair opponent received the majority of votes cast, and at the proper time took the oath of office and demanded possession, which was refused on the ground of her ineligibility. The lady then instituted mandamus to compel delivery of the official seal and emblems to her. The state constitution only gives the general right of suffrage to male citizens. A statute of the state adopts so much of the common law of England as is applicable and not inconsistent with the federal and state constitutions and statutes of the state. Judge Rose, delivering the opinion, held that under the common law women were entitled to hold administrative offices of which they were competent to discharge the duties, and that, as there was no question raised as to

THE LODGES.

MASONIC NOTICES. Hall over 101-107 West Main. Visitors always welcome. MARSHALL LODGE, No. A. F. & A. M. Work on second degree Tuesday, Sept. 27 at 7:30 p. m. R. W. Chamberlain, W. M. H. S. Lawrence, Secretary. SIGNET CHAPTER No. 33, R. A. M. Special convocation Monday, Sept. 26. Work in past and most excellent degrees. George H. Boggie, E. H. P. I. S. Millard, Secretary. KING SOLOMON Council, No. 20, R. & S. M., Stated assembly, Monday, Oct. 17, 7:30 p. m. I. T. Forbes, Recorder. A. D. Meeker, T. I. M. ST. ALDEMAR COMMANDERY, No. 30 K. T. Special convocation Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, 1910, at 7:30 sharp, for the Order of the Red Cross. Sir Knights be present if possible. Fred M. Wilbur, R. E. C. Fred Wallace, Recorder. CENTRAL CHAPTER No. 67, O. E. S.—Called meeting Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, 8 p. m. Mrs. George Downing, W. M. Edna C. Fulerton, Secretary.

relator's competency, she was entitled to hold the office, notwithstanding her ineligibility to vote for herself. Judge Letton, specially concurring in the conclusions, doubts the correctness of the right of a woman to hold such an office under the common law of England; but takes the position that, owing to changed conditions in this country, the right should here be granted, irrespective of ancient custom or common law. Judge Fawcett dissents, saying that, if a woman is eligible to such an office as that involved, she is just as eligible to the office of governor, and, while agreeing that many women would make better governors than some the state has had, he thinks it rests with the legislature, and not with the court, to especially declare their eligibility, and that no one should be allowed to hold an office who can not vote for a candidate for it. The case is reported in 125 Northwestern Reporter, 619, under the title State ex rel. Jordan vs. Quible.

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