HERE'S HEALTH FOR YOU.

HIDDEN DISEASE

You may have had Liver or Kidney troubles of a most serious nature for years and know nothing of it. Study your symptoms—a headache isn't just a headache—look for the cause. Same way with constipation, puffs under the eyes, pallor, headache, dizziness, swollen hands and feet, nervousness, depression, and high colored urine.

You have liver or kidney troubles—delay is dangerous. But do not despair, we offer you a sure, safe and speedy cure in **Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm**—the *only* known remedy for these ills.

At Your Druggist's

If he doesn't sell it, send us $1.00 and his name, and we will express you a bottle, charges prepaid. Write for booklet "Sound Sense."

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO. St. Louis, Mo.

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Tri-Weekly Courier.

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CLEWS' REVIEW OF FINANCES.

It appears that the improved conditions in the stock market have been due to a feeling that the worst of the liquidation is over and that prices must recover from the abnormally low level induced by that liquidation. The important bearing of the steel trade on recent events has been due primarily to the great importance of that material in the industrial world. The importance of this industry on the general prosperity summed up by Henry Clews in the following succinct statement:

"Iron and steel are still the best business barometer, this industry more than any other being influenced by new enterprise and growth. As the country develops the demand for iron and steel grows also. There is still a large demand for iron and steel products at a price, but not at recent figures."

It appear from the reports of the business world that many of the large projects will await the settlement of the steel market to a more normal basis. Construction work in all the large business centers of the country have been postponed for a time and large amounts of steel will be used within the next four or five years. Then too, the railroads of the country must continue to be heavy purchasers of steel to complete the extensive improvements that have been started or are under contemplation. There is plenty of business in sight for the iron and steel industry.

One of the most reassuring features in the present situation seen by Mr. Clews is the "evident willingness of labor to accept its share of the reaction in this important industry. Wages have been unusually high and it was impossible to reduce the costs without imposing a share upon labor, which had enjoyed exceptional advantages. A moderate decline in wages seems likely to be accepted without the friction and hindrance that was feared, which promises well for the future."

So far as general business is concerned Mr. Clews characterizes the market as fairly active. Cotton has taken a most important place in our exports. For the past month of November our merchandise exports have amounted to $160,000,000 or $35,000,000 more than for a corresponding period last year. Concerning this increase Mr. Clews says:

"Nearly the whole of this increase $32,600,000 was in cotton, and was due to high prices and backwardness of the crop. While our November exports were only twice exceeded, our imports amounted to only $77,000,000 compared with $85,000,000 last year. So favorable a trade balance easily explains the recent influx of gold and suggests its further continuance for a period, the present tendency being for diminished imports regardless of the export movement, although the latter promises good results for the current month."

Concerning the outlook for the future Mr. Clews makes the following interesting comment:

"As the close of the year draws near activity on the stock exchange is likely to be confined within moderate limits. Closing of accounts and all the movements incidental to the end of the year continue to divert attention from the stock market. The possibility of a slight flurry in the money market also restrain speculation. Nevertheless, there is a more confident undertone to the market, and the release of about $145,000,000 for dividends, etc., after January 1 is an important factor in the investment demand, aspecially as the amount will be in excess of last year's payments. Indications certainly point to renewed activity in the stock market soon after we get into the new year; and the probability is that then the general trend of values will be upwards and not downwards. As previously stated, however, the market must be on the watch for surprises, possibly in the far east or in case of the merger decision.

A SEVERE COLD

is nearly always followed by serious complications. Protect the system from sudden Colds, Chills or attacks of Malaria, Fever and Ague by taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the best safe guard in existence and at this season of the year no home should be without it. It will also cure Dyspepsia Indigestion, Nervousness, Insomnia and Kidney Troubles. Be sure to try it. Ask your druggist for our 1904 Almanac.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

MAKES EXACT JUSTICE POSSIBLE

The Washington Democrat indulges in a bit of unwarranted criticism of the present Iowa law, which provides that one year shall elapse between the imposition and execution of the death sentence. The Washington paper declares that "it looks like barbarism" and then dramatically inquires, "after a man is sentenced to die, why torment him a year with the anticipation?"

The taking of human life is always a serious question no matter whether it be done in the heat of individual passion or as a penalty imposed by a court for crime. In the first instance it constitutes a crime under the Iowa laws deserving of severe and oftentimes extreme punishment depending largely upon the viciousness of its commission.

In meting out punishment to such offenders it is the purpose of the law and courts to do exact justice—no more and no less. It is imperative in the workings of the court that justice shall be the only consideration in inflicting the death sentence and carrying it to execution. That this object might be better attained it was devised by prominent men and jurists of the state to allow a short period to elapse between the pronouncement of the sentence and the execution.

It is occasionally seen that such a sentence pronounced at the close of a bitterly contested trial, does not do full justice. This interim, which the Iowa law provides, gives opportunity for the authorities to establish beyond question of doubt that guilt has been rightly placed and that the proper person is to pay the penalty for crime. On the other hand it gives the condemned victim, should there be any doubt of his guilt, an opportunity to establish further proof of his innocence.

Instead of partaking of "barbarism" as the Washington paper suggests, this law is entirely in keeping with the highest civilized idea of justice. It precludes the hasty consummaton of a summary demand of "a life for a life." It makes possible the certainty of unquestioned judgment or innocence and thereby aids in protecting the state against exacting a life, as penalty for crime, against which it has no legal claim.

IOWA VETERANS.

The movement started by the survivors of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa regiments to secure the proper recognition of their services at the battle of Shiloh has not only been heartily endorsed by all the members of the Grand Army, but has aroused great interest among all Iowa citizens. It has been asked by these veterans that the services rendered by these regiments be recognized by proper inscriptions on the Iowa monuments on the field of Shiloh. The investigation in this matter has been very thorough and the report of Colonel Reid already widely published in all parts of the state gives unquestionable testimony that these regiments took an active and important part in the first day's fighting at Shiloh.

The statement made recently by a member of the Iowa monument commission gives a brief summary of the facts in the case that will be of interest to all Iowans. It says:

"What really happened in regard to these two regiments is that they arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday morning early and for the first time loaded their guns. They were raw recruits right from the farms of Iowa. They were hurried forward in anticipation of a great battle under General Grant. They were ordered to Prentiss' division and started. There was a wide gap between Prentiss and McClernand and these regiments marched right into this gap and they encountered the confederate forces that had gone far beyond the federal line of battle. Right there, between two divisions of Grant's army, in a pocket of the deep woods these raw Iowa soldiers fought nearly two hours and lost hundreds of their men but held the rebels in check. The regiments were later ordered by Grant to join McClernand's division as it was seen that he needed them more than Prentiss. Their hardest fight was all over before they were brigaded with any commander and nobody but the men themselves and their regimental officers knew what fighting they had done. Later, when the federal line was forced back and these two Iowa regiments still held their positions, they found themselves in line with other regiments. Their fighting in fact, took place in the rear of the main body of Grant's great army. The first day at Shiloh was a sort of free for all, and these two Iowa regiments played their part well. If they did not do their fighting before noon of Sunday they did not fight at all on that day; yet the fact is they lost several hundred men. If history does not show that they fought before noon of April 6, 1862 the history will not account for the death of hundreds of brave Iowa soldiers. We insist that the record on the monument shall show that these men died in battle and that the battle was before noon of the first day at Shiloh, just as shown by the report of the regimental officers made to General Grant and approved by him."

The action of the survivors of these regiments in this mater is highly commendable. That the regiment participated in the first day's fight there can be no doubt. The reports of the colonels of the regiment is sufficient proof that these organizations took a trying part in the fight on that bloody field, but as suggested by the commissioner the hundreds of dead and wounded left on the field at the end of that day bears still more eloquent and undeniable testimony to the stubbornness with which they contested every foot of the ground with the enemy.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Among the questions discussed by Secretary E. A. Hitchcock in his annual report of the interior department, his review of Indian affairs and growth of the public schools are worthy of notice. Throughout the history of this government the management of the Indian affairs has been a question that has called for the best efforts of public men.

During the uast twelve months the Indian population of the United States has remained practically the same, 270,000. Of this number the five civilized tribes and New York Indians embrace about 90,000, leaving 180,000 occupying the 156 reservations, containing 55,127,000 acres outside of Indian territory and New York. For years the efforts of the government has been to educate the Indians. Though this work has been a slow one, there are evidences of its growth and cause for the belief in the final success of the work. The past year has witnessed an increase in the number of schools for Indians, the number for the fiscal year 1903 being 257, as compared with 249 for the previous year.

Briefly, Mr. Hitchcock summarizes the condition of the schools in the country in the following:

The number of pupils in the common schools enrolled during the year was 15,925,887, the same being 20.28 per cent of the entire population, estimating the same at 78,544,816. The average daily attendance for 1902 was 10,999,273, the same being 69 per cent of the total number enrolled. This is the largest average attendance on the number enrolled ever reported in the United States. The average monthly wages of teachers is given as $49.05 for males and $39.77 for females, a slight increase over the previous year.

NEW ENTHUSIASM IN MUSIC.

The enthusiasm that has recently been aroused among the members of the Ottumwa Choral society is gratifying to the musically inclined people of the city and their work will receive the approbation of every citizen who is interested in the versatile development of the city. For many years Ottumwa has numbered among its residents musicians of marked ability. It has vocalists, pianists, violinists and able performers in other musical lines and all that is needed to make this one of the leading musical centers of the state is that these persons shall unite for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm in musical affairs.

Heretofore Ottumwa has not live up to its opportunities in this direction. With the reorganization of the Ottumwa Musical club and the inauguration of the Ottumwa Choral society it appears that Ottumwans have come to more fully realize what may be accomplished in this direction. The Ottumwa chorus has been enlarged and the weekly meetings and rehearsals have been characterized by unprecedented enthusiasm and the work accomplished has been of a much more substantial nature.

The value of musical education cannot be questioned, neither is there any doubt as to the beneficent influences of superior musical advantages upon a community. The work of the Ottumwa chorus will do more than anything else to arouse interest in musical affairs among the people that may be expected to result in good.

"WHAT THE RURAL CARRIERS WANT."

Under the above caption the Des Moines Capital sets forth the following items which it says the rural mail carriers will ask the general assembly to amend the road law:

All road and bridge work to be under the direct charge of the county board of supervisors.

The supervisors to be allowed a direct tax of even mills for all road and bridge work.

Counties to be allowed to vote an additional tax not to exceed ten mills.

Supervisors to be paid a salary of $800 per year.

Provision to be made to work out poll taxes.

It seems unquestioned that the road law will receive attention from the general assembly, but it is doubtful if the changes will follow precisely the suggestions made by the rural carriers.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Whatever concern may have existed in any quarters concerning the finances of the government when it was reported at the end of October that the expenditures of the nation for the first five months of the fiscal year exceeded the receipts, it is now shown to have been entirely groundless. A change in this condition has already taken place, and at the present time there is a balance of about $4,000,000 on the right side of the account. It seems that the prediction of Secretary Shaw in his recent report, that at the end of the fiscal year next June there would be a balance in the nation's favor of $14,000,000 will be fulfilled.

While the present balance is not nearly so large as has been experienced at this time of year before, it is quite satisfactory, and with this balance increased to the $14,000,000 mark by the end of the fiscal year, it will indeed be a comfortable sum. It is probable that during the present year the government will be called upon to make payments for the canal concessions and construction, but the treasury is in excellent condition to meet all such demands. The business outlook is good. Gold to the extent of $20,000,000 has come into the country from the outside world during the past few weeks, and the general business situation is very favorable. This is a matter of gratification for the administration.

FROM LAST TO FIRST

People used to take plain cod liver oil for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles after other remedies had failed.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern idea of cod liver oil—the first instead of the last resort when such ailments appear.

The taste of the oil is not apparent and the oil itself is partly digested—makes it easy for the stomach. Scott's Emulsion is a quick, reliable help at all ages.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Speaker Cannon has informed the representatives of the federation of labor that he would be glad to co-operate with them in securing a full hearing and discussion of the bills in which they were interested. He also announced in this connection that it was the duty of congress to legislate in the interest of the whole American people and that it was therefore incumbent upon them to fully discuss questions of legislation that comes before it.

The persistent efforts of some newspaper reporters to kill off Emperor William of Germany are not at all commendable and his continuation to live in pretty fair health is hardly creditable to these yellow correspondents.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The kaiser doesn't seem to be paying any attention to these reports and is at present time doing very well in the matter of health.

And Ohio promptly pipes up with the information that Minister Buchanan was born in that state. It must be admitted that the born-in-Ohio-and-lived in Iowa combination is hard to beat.—Sioux City Journal.

In fact it seems safe to say can't-be-beat.

By the time spring opens up Minister Buchanan ought to have affairs pretty well straightened out in Panama.

Lost—Somewhere in the mountains between South America and the isthmus the Colombian army. Finders will refrain from sending any information of its whereabouts to Bogota and oblige the government at that place.

It is reported that President Castro of Venezuela has recently purchased 12,000,000 rounds of ammunition. This would seem to substantiate the belief that the main business of that South American country is shooting.

There has been a story published in London that Wall street has raised $2,500,000 to defeat Roosevelt for president in 1904. That story may find credence on the other side of the Atlantic, but not on this.

The only hesitancy on the part of the United States about giving Colombia a deserved chastisement is the fact that Uncle Sam dislikes to punish such a small boy even if he is a serious offender.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat refers to the discussion regarding capital and labor in the following happy manner: "Nearly every public man in the United States has taken a shot at the capital and labor problem, and not a single bull's eye has yet been scored."

Ottumwans should see to it that the garbage is not allowed to accumulate about their premises. The safest way to avoid any of the ill effects of such a course is to burn the garbage.

The old saw that "time works wonders" is surely applicable in the case of the democratic party—in the senate. Most of its members there now favor a centralized government.

Burlington is now in line to receive sympathy. That city, according to announcement of the Hawk-Eye is being deluged by a flood of trading stamps.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

The Marshalltown Times-Republican believes it a hard thing to be a millionaire, that the way of the millionaire, like the transgressor's, is hard, and that possibly the simultude between him and the transgressor does not end there—but it confesses that it doubts their sincerity when they themselves moralize on the burdensomeness of wealth and profess envy of the poor. Ordinary people," the Times-Republican concludes, "do not believe the rich man feels up to his professions. The average millionaire has not the complete confidence of the public. He has generally lost it somewhere along the road to his millions."

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"Mr. Cannon is not handsome, but he seems to mean business," remarks the Independence Bulletin-Journal.

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The Mason City Globe-Gazette says referring to the judgeship balloting, that Congressman Haugen will undoubtedly stay by Reed till the last. Mr. Haugen, the Globe-Gazette adds, "is an adept at playing a waiting game, already having demonstrated to a certainty in his political career that anything comes to him who waits."

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The Wall Lake Blade would like to have state marshals "to enforce the law requiring people to pay their debts—the debt they owe the printer for instance."

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"Why do men get drunk?" the Muscatine Journal is asking, and the Burlington Gazette says it is simple enough. "It is because they drink too much."

—o—

While Mrs. Nation is a nuisance and ought to be suppressed, she is not filching from the pockets of the people like the grafters," remarks the Hartley Journal.

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The Rockford Register observes that sometimes graft, disguised, passes for patriotism and public spirit.

—o—

The Cedar Rapids Republican says that undoubtedly the tendency in Iowa is not to large families. "This tendency appears," it continues, "whenever the standard of living is given extraordinary attention, as it is here. It is the ambition of the average Iowa parents, no doubt, to provide adequately, if not handsomely, for their children, and they are not anxious for children for whom they cannot so provide for."

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The newspaper correspondents are hard at work on the job of making up the Iowa senate committees, but the Clarinda Herald is quite sure that none of them knows what Mr. Herriott proposes doing. The lieutenant governor, the Herald points out, has a habit of keeping his own counsel.

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"The fight to restore idleness and want," is what the Des Moines Capital calls the effort for reciprocity.

—o—

"Our Iowa law requiring a year to elapse between the time of sentence and the execution of a man," says the Washington Democrat, "looks like barbarism. After a man is sentenced to die, why torment him a year with the anticipation?"

MISSOURI'S SHAME.

Kansas City Star.—Not one Missouri boodler is in the state penitentiary. It has been two years since there was positive evidence given to the people that St. Louis had been looted by the most shameful public grafts. For nearly two years Joseph W. Folk has labored incessantly to send boodlers to prison. He has secured the conviction of nineteen public thieves—two of them millionaires. Four of these convictions have been passed on by the supreme court. All of them were reversed. There was no doubt about the guilt of three of the defendants. Meysenburg may have been innocent. Within two years other criminals—not politicians or millionaires—have committed murders, arsons and thefts. Many of them have been tried and convicted, their sentences affirmed by the supreme court, and their terms of imprisonment partly served. But not one boodler is in state's prison. Fraud in the legislature was flagrant. Bribery is known to have cost the people many thousands of dollars for favors purchased of senators by corporations. There have been five senators indicted. One of them has been convicted. One had a mistrial. It has been too early to expect final action by the final court. But what action may be expected in view of what happened to the St. Louis bribers? What chance is there to uphold the integrity of society when it may be said that not one Missouri boodler is in the state penitentiary?

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Philadelphia Record.—Eastern attention has been directed several times lately to the fact that there has been no ebb of prosperity in the west. Business rests more immediately upon agriculture there than in other sections, and the farmers have had an extremely good year. Crops are large and prices are good. President Ramsay of the Wabash road has come back from a trip through that section with the information that if farmers have not money to burn, they at least have mortgages to burn. A Chicago banker said to him: "I find the farmers all have money in the bank, their cribs are full of grain and their mortgages have been burned." Wholesalers in St. Louis and elsewhere report large orders coming in; collections were never before so easy, and western merchants are anticipating the payment of their bills. No matter what happens on the stock exchange, the business of the country is not going into decline while the farmers are in a high state of prosperity.

PENNIES WANTED FINALLY.

Nebraska Journal.—The department stores of San Francisco have at last begun to advertise odd prices, and a revolution is under way therefore in the California treatment of small coins. Orders have been sent repeatedly to the different subtreasuries for copper cents, and now machinery for making pennies is to be installed in the San Francisco mint. Heretofore this was considered surperfluous, as nothing less than a five cent piece found any circulation on the coast. Formerly the smallest denomination in circulation was the dime. In the early days the man who offered any less than "two bits" for a trifling purchase was considered unworthy of citizenship on the golden coast. The shipment of these pennies and this cent making machine shows that California is at last thoroughly domesticated.

GOOD IOWA IDEAS.

Burlington Hawk-Eye.—There has been much going on in Iowa of late that interests Iowans. That is there has been much thought and work on things that concern the people of the Hawkeye state.

So we see the good roads movement making rapid strikes. We are told of a bill which fairly distributes the burden of taxation for permanent road building, and which will not increase the sum total of the taxes. And we learn that this bill will have no serious opposition to contend with in the state legislature.

A fine convention that has just adjourned urges tree planting and rational scientific forest culture upon Iowans. The creation of county and township parks is advocated. A fine county park or forest would ere long become a splendid revenue producer, and it would also be a school in forestry for private citizens, who would in time find timber and the wood lot more profitable than oil or mining stocks or many other investments that are now offered.

And the free high schools finds numerous advocates. It does seem a hardship that the pupil from the country should pay tuition in a free school just because he or she does not live in the district. Of course the people of that district tax themselves to maintain that school. But, on the other hand, would it not be wise and the very best economy to throw open the doors of our high school to any youngster who seeks knowledge without reference to district or township or county lines? That is after we get a high school that is large enough to accommodate our own pupils?

Verily there seems to be something doing in Iowa that is as worthy of attention as the idle rumors and the gossip about next year's presidential campaign or the scandals of titled European society.

SPEAKER TWENTY MINUTES.

Washington Post.—The government has scores of portrait galleries, but, save the paintings of a long line of presidents, which adorn the White House walls, there is none finer than that in the rear lobby of the house, where the likenesses of speakers look down upon thousands of daily passers-by. All, since the last congress adjourned, have been refurnished and put in identic gilt frames.

There is one break in the line of speakers, however, which probably will never be repaired in this imposing gallery. The portrait of Theodore M. Pomeroy will not be hung at the capital, although he was, in fact, as much of a speaker of the house, as any of his predecessors or successors. He was elected to the high office for about twenty minutes March 3, 1869, just as the Fortieth congress was expiring. This, as is generally known, was to enable Schuyler Colfax to abdicate and go to the other end of the capitol to be sworn in as vice president and presiding officer of the senate. The official record bears ample evidence to future generations of Pomeroy's appearance in the chair. The house had nothing serious to do in the interval, and the new speaker was pelted with complimentary resolutions, expressing deep appreciation of his eminent qualities and of his acumen with the gavel.

Pomeroy's federal career terminated with his brief but exceedingly spectacular service as speaker.

SMOOT WILL REMAIN.

Washington Dispatch to Pittsburg Gazette.—A member of congress, in discussing the case recently, said:

"You can put it down as a fact that Senator Smoot will not be expelled. His case will hinge upon two questions: First, whether he is or was a polygamist; and, second, whether his oath to the church is more binding than his oath of office. I am satisfied that his enemies will be unable to prove the charge of polygamy. I was out in Utah this summer and talked with many Gentiles about this case, and they unanimously agreed that there was no foundation for the charge of polygamy. As to Smoot's allegiance to the church hierarchy, the very articles of faith that he has mentioned will be produced to show that the church in no way interferes with the validity of his oath as senator. With these two charges out of the way it is my belief that Smoot will have smooth sailing. Of course, there is strong prejudice all over the country against the Mormon church, and opposition to its gaining influence in politics, but this prejudice, no matter how well founded or how strongly it may be manifested, can not serve as a ground for Smoot's expulsion. That question must be decided by law and, for this reason, I am certain that Smoot will stay in the senate."

SANITATION NEEDED IN PANAMA.

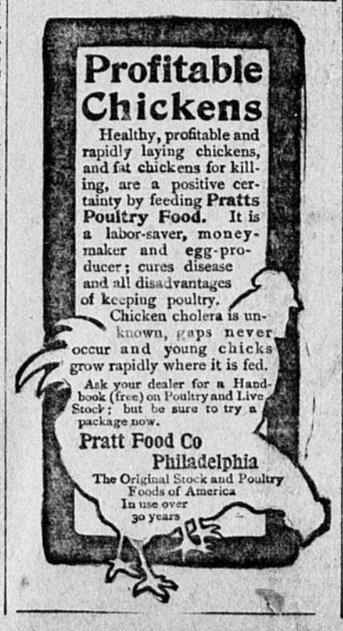
Medical Record.—Now that it is practically decided that a canal, to divide the continents of the North and South America, will be built, it may not be out of place to consider the probable effects of this undertaking from a sanitary point of view. In the first instance, it would seem certain that the building of an isthmian canal will be attended by great loss of life, unless measures are enforced to render the conditions in this region through which the waterway must pass less inimical to health than is the case at present. The district bordering on the proposed Panama route is, perhaps, one of the most notoriously unhealthy in the world. This fact was conclusively proved by the mortality and sickness among the laborers on the portion of the Panama canal built by the Lesseps company. White men were unable to live for any length of time in the locality and the mortality among the Chinese and to a lesser extent among the negroes, was frightful.

WHERE THE CRIME LIES.

Washington Post.—The Massachusetts supreme court has decided that it is no crime to sell a vote. It is a crime, however, to refuse to deliver the goods in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

ENOUGH FOR BOTH.

Kansas City Journal.—Russia and Japan have agreed that there is enough good looting in fat old China for two, and there is no use in mussing up the scenery.



Rheumatism

Bone or Back Pains, Swollen Joints

CURED THROUGH THE BLOOD

By Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.)

To Prove it, B. B. B. Sent Free.

We want every reader of this paper who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send them by return mail a sample of Botanic Blood Balm, the wonderful Blood Remedy which has cured, to stay cured, more old deep-seated, obstinate cases of rheumatism than all other remedies, doctors, hot springs or liniments combined. Botanic Blood Balm kills the uric acid poison in the blood, and in its place gives pure, red, nourishing blood, sending a rich, tingling flood of warm blood direct to the paralyzed nevres, bones and joints, giving warmth and strength just where it is needed, and in this way making a perfect cure.

B. B. B. has cured hundreds of cases where the sufferer has been doubled up for years; or where the points had been swollen so long they were almost brittle and perfectly rigid and stiff, yet B. B. B. unlimbered the joints, straightened out the bent back and made a perfect, lasting cure after all other remedies had failed.

Leading Symptoms.

Bone pains, sciatica, or shooting pains up and down the leg; aching back or shoulder blades, swollen joints or swollen muscles, difficulty in moving around so you have to use crutches; blood thin or skin pale; skin itches and burns; shifting pains; bad breath, etc. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) will remove every symptom, give quick relief from the first dose and permanently cure in a few weeks' time.

Weak, Inactive Kidneys.

One of the causes of Rheumatism is due to inactive kidneys and bladder. Pains in the loins and a feeling of a dull, heavy weight in the lower part of the bowels, urinous taste in the mouth or disagreeable odor of the urine are some of the leading symptoms. For this trouble there is no better medicine than B. B. B., it stimulates all the nerves of the kidneys into action; opens up every channel that was closed, and the result will be a healthy, natural flow of urine, and the passing off of the uric acid and all other diseased matter, and a lasting cure made. B. B. B. makes the kidneys and bladder strong and healthy.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Take a large bottle of Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) as directed on label, and when the right quantity is taken a cure is certain, sure and lasting. If not cured your money will promptly be refunded without argument.

Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) is Pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. Strengthens Weak Kidneys and Weak Stomachs, cures Dyspepsia. Sold by all Druggists, $1 per Large Bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sample sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble, and special free medical advice, to suit your case, also sent in sealed letter.

Sold in Ottumwa, Ia., by W. L. Sargent, Main and Market Sts. Call or write. Blood Balm sent by express.

THEY ARE

Curing the Sick

By their Up-to-date Methods

Right Here in Ottumwa.

If you are skeptical call at their offices and they will furnish you with a long list of cures of people in this city. Many of them were sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Blood, Rheumatism, Inflammation of Ovaries, etc., and had sought relief for years.

Their Electro Vapor method of treating Catarrh, Deafness and Lung Diseases, enables them to apply healing agents direct to the diseased parts.

The case of Daniel O'Brien, an old and respected resident of Ottumwa and residing at 717 East Mill street, is typical of that of a large number of cases of Catarrh and Deafness in this part of the country. He had been for a number of years a sufferer of chronic Catarrh, took cold easily, nose stopped up at times, annoyed by hawking and spitting from accumulations of mucus in nose and throat. This catarrhal condition finally extended from back part of nose into the middle ear, causing ringing noises, almost total deafness in one ear and impaired hearing in the other.

He applied at their offices for treatment on the 28th day of July and was completely cured of catarrh and deafness in less than three months.

L. S. Carter, farmer, Albia, for years a sufferer of Catarrhal Deafness, said: "I could hear after one treatment as well as I ever did."

Miss Maud Nation, 913 Sherman St., for a long time discharges from left ear and deafness completely cured in one month.

Matt Wright, 318 South Vine, has suffered for years from Catarrhal Deafness and Ringing Noises. Ask him what they have done for him in one month's treatment.

FREE.—Call at their office and receive one free treatment and references of over one hundred cases of Catarrh, Deafness, Lung and other Chronic Diseases cured by them here in Ottumwa.

Their prices are within the means of all.

They use you honorably and treat you right.

Offices, 3rd floor Hofmann Building. Hours—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Diseases of Men 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday forenoon only.

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