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**HON. J. N. IRWIN FOR CHAIRMAN.**  
The announcement of the selection of Hon. J. N. Irwin of Keokuk as temporary chairman of the republican state convention to be held in Des Moines May 18, has brought forth considerable favorable comment on the part of the republican press of the state. The importance of this position is realized when it is remembered that this is the year for the presidential campaign. Already political conditions point to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. On this the republicans of the nation are agreed. In this task they will be assisted by many democrats unless the improbable party shall accomplish the improbable of bringing together and harmonizing the widely divergent wings of that organization.

But with such conditions there is necessity for unity and enthusiasm on the part of the republicans of the country. In accomplishing this much depends on the manner in which the campaign in Iowa is started. In many ways the address of the chairman of the convention may be regarded as a most potent factor. The selection of Mr. Irwin to this position is most gratifying. Firmly grounded in the faith and principles of the republican party, Mr. Irwin is known throughout the state as an orator of marked ability. He may be depended upon to give the message to the state convention such inspiration as will have a most wholesome effect upon the subsequent work of that body. In speaking of the selection of Mr. Irwin the Keokuk Gate City well says:

"The honor of being called upon to preside over a state meeting of Iowa republicans is a notable one under any circumstances, and its importance is enhanced when, as in the present instance the position is one that carries with it the responsible duty of defining the attitude of the party on the issues of the day, and sounding the keynote of the campaign that is to follow. It is always expected of the temporary chairman that he will do this, leaving to the permanent chairman, chosen later, the conduct of the routine business of the convention. In the present year, as the present, unusual interest and importance attaches to the utterances of the presiding officer who delivers the formal address of the occasion, and the selection is accordingly made with special care. It is simple acknowledgement of the good judgment exercised by the committee and none too high praise of Mr. Irwin to say that a better selection could not have been made."

Mr. Irwin needs no introduction to the republicans of Iowa, nor any paucity from this or any other source. He is known in all parts of the state and out of it as a gentleman of ability, large acquaintance with public matters, combined with ripe thought and mature judgment, fine personal qualities, and enviable grace of speech. He is, moreover, as a genuine and thorough-going republican, imbued with the principles of the party, and earnestly desirous of its success. With characteristic broadmindedness he recognizes every man's right to his own views, but he is none the less steadfast and uncompromising in his own where right and principle are involved in either private or public life. Mr. Irwin will make an admirable presiding officer, and there is every assurance that his address will be of special value in the present crisis in Iowa republican affairs.

**WATCHING ORIENTAL WAR DEVELOPMENTS.**  
The Washington government is watching closely the developments in the Oriental war. It is conceded that Secretary Hay has apparently done everything in his power to prevent the Chinese from taking any part in the Russian-Japanese war. In this his course has received the commendation of the American public. His policy has received the moral if not the formal approval of the world powers. But in the face of all these facts and in spite of the proclamation of neutrality issued by the Chinese government there now seems to be a possibility that the Chinese may eventually take a hand in the far eastern conflict.

Already Chinese troops have been sent north along the Manchurian border for the ostensible purpose of maintaining the precepts of the neutrality proclamation. But in the event of a Japanese victory on land as well as on the sea there now seems to be a possibility of an uprising against foreign generals all over China as well as a general movement against the Russians. In case of such a contingency

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the duty of the neutral nations will be quite similar to that with which they were confronted at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900.

In such an event it is probable that the powers will put troops into China for the purpose of maintaining order as they did in the former instance. For such an emergency the United States is prepared. The Asiatic fleet is being kept near the scene of the probable trouble. Already the cruiser squadron consisting of the New Orleans, Albany, Cincinnati, Helena and Raleigh are either on their way to or in the vicinity of Shanghai and Seoul. It is also stated on good authority that this government will keep its heavier battle-ships, including the Wisconsin, Oregon and Kentucky and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock together with its gunboat fleet, near the naval base at Cavite.

Why is the American navy ready for any emergency but in the harbor of San Francisco there is being held six transports fully equipped and capable of carrying 6,000 men and supplies to China at a moment's notice. In fact all the vessels of the Pacific squadron are available for use on short notice.

While it is to be hoped that there will be no necessity for the re-enactment of the policy during the Boxer uprising, the wisdom of the administration in holding things in readiness for use in an emergency cannot be questioned.

**BEYOND STATE LEGISLATURE'S SPHERE.**

There seems to be some doubt as to what action will be taken on the pro-Russian resolution introduced in the state legislature by Representative Manthon Head of Guthrie county. In drawing up the resolution Mr. Head unquestionably displayed a marked diplomacy and it is rather by inference than by direct statement that the resolution may be taken as favorable to the Russians and their cause. The text is as follows:

"That we as representatives of the state of Iowa, a state whose intelligence, patriotism, loyalty conservatism and gratitude to all who have in any measure contributed to our national independence, the preservation of the union, our national greatness and Christian civilization are well known, are intensely interested in the war now in progress between Russia and Japan for the supremacy in Manchuria and Korea, its possible effect on Christian civilization and the commerce of the world."

That we are not unmindful of the uniform kindly attitude of Russia toward this country during our entire history, her sympathy in our struggle for independence, her great service to us in the war of the rebellion, and the fact that whenever we have needed a friend she has never failed us.

That we as a neutral power should carefully refrain from expressions of sympathy that would indicate that we are ungrateful or forgetful of past favors.

Also, we should take into consideration the possible effect of this war on Christian civilization and the control of commerce in the far east; our interests, which now may seem obscure may develop, and it may become apparent that to protect our interests we may have to lay aside our neutrality, and enter this contest. The question will then be, with whom will we cast our lot; will it naturally be to us or with a friendly power that has been and is now a good customer of ours in the purchase of railroad equipment and manufactured products?

Just why the members of the Iowa general assembly should be called upon to take formal action on such a proposition is not apparent. In fact, it appears that this resolution deals with a matter which is entirely beyond the authority of any state assembly and is one with which only the national congress should deal. There is yet no reason why any legislative body in the country has considered this subject in an official capacity. Whatever expressions of sympathy have so far been made, all have come from individual Americans. That such sympathy has been extended to Japan creates no demand that there should be any legislative action thereon. It appears that Iowa legislators have enough to do to rightly dispose of state business, that they may wisely leave all consideration of such subjects as mentioned in the above resolution to the national congress.

**VACANCY ON CANAL COMMITTEE**

The death of Senator M. A. Hanna leaves vacant the chairmanship of the Panama canal committee. During the past few days there has been considerable speculation as to who would be appointed as his successor. Senator Mitchell of Oregon is said to be next in line for the place. While he strongly opposed the acceptance of the Panama route he voted for the Colombian treaty, and should be appointed, he would doubtless support the administration in the construction of the great waterway.

However, there is a strong feeling that Senator Spooner ought to have the place. He is an able constitutional lawyer, and is depended upon by President Roosevelt as he was by President McKinley, to present the administration policy to the people in the right light, to defend that policy before the senate, and above all, to formulate the legislation necessary to defend that policy. It was his amendment that gave to the President the authority to choose between the Panama and Nicaraguan route.

Senator Spooner, as chairman of the inter-oceanic committee, would be in position to render to the country much valuable service. It is not improbable that Senator Mitchell may waive his claim to this chairmanship. The appointment of Senator Spooner to that place would be exceedingly gratifying to the people of the United States.

**THE TAFT STORY.**

An incident which occurred on the morning on which W. H. Taft first reached the secretary of war's office to take up his duties as the head of that department, has given rise to an interesting story, since quite generally copied by the press of the country. In this connection it is necessary to remember that Secretary Taft's father, Alphonso Taft, served as the head of

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the war department in 1876 during President Grant's administration. An oil portrait of the elder Taft hangs on the wall of the war office facing Secretary Taft's desk. When Secretary Taft reached his office that first morning after being sworn in he stood before his father's picture and viewed it for a long time. Then turning to one of his assistants he said:

"That's a good picture. My good old governor certainly had a commanding eye. I say nothing about the compelling force of his hand." Then he added in a twinkling: "I am afraid I'll just naturally have to go home under that steady and questioning gaze."

In that statement of Secretary Taft is contained an eloquent tribute to his father's influence upon his life. He has shown himself to be susceptible to the home influence and with such a man in high office the affairs of the nation are exceedingly safe.

**THE CLEWS LETTER.**

The recent letter of Henry Clews of New York in which he states that Russia gave the United States no help during the civil war, has brought forth considerable comment in all parts of the country. The visit of the Russian fleet to the harbor of New York in 1853 was made not under order from the czar but upon the invitation of Secretary Seward. The Chicago Inter Ocean takes exception to the statement of Mr. Clews, and offers some very interesting information in substantiation of its position. That paper says that the position taken by Mr. Clews is contrary to the statements of Mr. Seward himself. It is contrary to the statements of Bayard Taylor, Cassius M. Clay and several members of President Lincoln's cabinet. It is in variance with the resolution of congress adopted in April 1866, and presented to the czar in August of the same year by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, acting under the instructions of congress.

It is in flat contradiction of the speech made by Gortchakoff at St. Petersburg, on September 13, 1866, and of his official utterances in 1867. It is contrary to the spirit of the czar's letter of August 17, 1866, to President Johnson. It is in contradiction of the history of our diplomacy in 1863 as given by Frederick W. Seward, John W. Foster and John Hay. Here in brief is the true story:

In January, 1863, Louis Napoleon made an offer of mediation which the Comte de Paris (vol. vi, p. 68, "History of the Civil War") says "was a threat which might be carried into action at any time." Mr. Seward received the offensive dispatch on February 2, and answered it on February 6 in what is described (Nicolay and Hay's "Abraham Lincoln," vol. vi, p. 71) as "one of the most important state papers written during the war." As soon as the contents of the French note were known in Europe, a Russian fleet was ordered to American waters and it came to New York harbor. Another Russian fleet came to San Francisco. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward and the members of the foreign committees in the two houses of congress, knew why it came. The army and navy knew why, and the people knew why. Mr. Clews also must know why, or be a far less intelligent man than the average New York banker.

**SECRETARY SHAW IN 1896.**

Indianapolis Herald: In 1896 Leslie M. Shaw, then an attorney in Denison, Ia., at the request of J. M. Kittleman, then of this city and a member of the state central committee, delivered a speech in our court house hall to about 150 people. He was not known here at that time and did not draw well. The speech was the one he had prepared as a candidate for private citizen, and it had some months before made a silver speech in Denison. Mr. Shaw delivered his speech as carefully as though he were addressing 1000 people. At the close of the meeting many said to him, Mr. Shaw, that is the most convincing argument as to the good effect of the tariff and the benefits sure to follow the adoption of a gold standard in finance that will be delivered in this campaign, and it was. That speech was afterward delivered during the 1896 campaign in about sixty other cities and towns in Iowa, and was considered by all who heard it to be a masterpiece. It made him governor, which opened to him a field in which he drew to himself the attention of the central committee of the United States appointed to the great office of secretary of the treasury. In this position he is demonstrating to the great business interests of the country and to the people, his splendid abilities as a common sense financier and statesman. There are still higher honors in store for the man who addressed that small audience in Indianapolis early in the campaign of 1896. If he lives 1908 will be an eventful year in the life of Leslie M. Shaw, for the eyes of the country are now centering upon him.

Japan does not seem to be greatly disturbed over the war. As soon as Russia announced its intention of not exhibiting at the St. Louis exposition the Japanese government filed a request for the space assigned to that country.

"Men must stand on the platforms made by their national parties. No man is higher than his party."—William McKinley.

It is probable that the cable companies do not agree with General Sherman's definition of war.

Try as hard as he will the man who drinks much whisky cannot keep it secret.

**IOWA PRESS COMMENT.**

The Denison Review expresses "delighted approval" of the suggestion of Secretary Shaw for chairman of the republican national committee, to succeed Senator Hanna.

ness, with several millions as his portion.

The Keokuk Gate City says that Senator Hanna's dominant characteristic undoubtedly was loyalty.

The Algona Upper Des Moines Republican says that the United States would be like Russia in the present emergency; and because the American people are radically hostile to Russian ideas they are against Russia.

The Manson Journal observes that the old settler is kept busy remembering a more businesslike winter than the one we are experiencing at present.

The Cedar Falls Gazette says the war in the east is almost as vigorous as a Des Moines primary.

It is the Webster City Freeman Tribune's opinion that although it was a long way from Cleveland to Bryan, it is much farther from Bryan to Hearst.

Whether it be true or not, as reported, that Hearst's barrel is empty, the Manson City Globe-Gazette judges that it must at any rate be somewhat depleted, if it requires \$1,000 a day to keep the boom going.

The Carroll Herald says the legislature might easily make a serious mistake in passing a law prohibiting child labor, as with many children it works or idleness, and it is but a short step from idleness to vagabondage and crime.

"Can there be such a thing as civilized warfare in an oriental country?" asks the Davenport Democrat.

The Dubuque telegraph prophesies that the war in the American army and the Japanese will succeed in the earlier operations and that Russia will in the end inevitably triumph, although at enormous cost.

The Rock Rapids Reporter is positive that not a single vote will be cast against the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in the Chicago convention.

The Valley Junction Express looks for a "hot time" in Polk county political circles this month, judging by the fact already made for support by the financial agents of the congressional candidates.

**WHY ROOSEVELT IS POPULAR.**

Chariton Herald.—Congressman Hepburn was chatting with several easterners a few days since and in the course of his conversation Colonel Hepburn was asked to explain the popularity of Roosevelt's great popularity in Iowa and the west. The veteran debater replied in this vein:

"I had the honor to be a guest of the President during his journey through the Eighth district last spring. The schedule provided for five stops, at which times the President made some remarks to the party and the people who had gathered to see the chief executive. We passed through perhaps twenty towns where no stops were made, but the President insisted that the train should stop at every station and no matter what he happened to be engaged in doing at the time he instantly ran to the rear of the train, I judge, and in some instances waved his hat or handed chief to the masses of people who had expected only to get a glimpse of a flying train bearing the President of the United States."

"It was raining at one of the points where a stop was made, and the President was to take a short drive and ride to the town. The committee on reception had provided a motor car, but the President insisted that the top should be lowered, notwithstanding this subjected the President to a good wetting. As the top was dropped the President remarked: 'These thousands of people have assembled this bad day to see their President; if they can stand it to walk out now this may be done in an individual case. The man who finds himself traveling the pace that kills in the city can dispose of his business interests and get on in a smaller town where the pace is more quiet, and the demands of business are not nearly so exacting. Others can absolutely retire from business at a comparatively early age, and before they are in need of comfort; but will they do it? Can the man who has been trained to city methods be content in the quiet atmosphere of the rural community? Can the person who has cultivated a love for achievement and power even contemplate dropping out altogether and ceasing to be a factor in the life of his day and generation? It is easy to philosophize about these things and to dream about them. To put them into execution requires a sterner will than most men possess. The chances are therefore as a nation we will continue to struggle and strive and fight and die early in our pursuit of the almighty dollar until the whole country will come gradually or suddenly to realize that the unity and usefulness of the whole performance."

**J. W. BLYTHE.**

Washington (Iowa) Press: J. W. Blythe occupies the most unique and perhaps commanding position of any man in the state of Iowa today. He has been called Iowa's most distinguished private citizen, and this he certainly is. Mr. Blythe's home is at Burlington, Iowa. By profession he is a lawyer and is now general solicitor for the C. & N. railroad. He has been the first business man interested in Iowa politics in behalf of his father-in-law, the late Senator John H. Gear, whose campaigns he so successfully managed. During these campaigns he displayed those qualities of leadership which have made him what he is today. His position is unique in that he has never sought nor held any political office. It is commanding in that he has as many not more, men looking to him for direction in political affairs than any other man in the state. Seldom has a man who has never held political office wielded such power.

His enemies have at different times tried to make him out a political boss. This charge, however, melts into thin air before his wit and just purposes. In his general nature, in his intellectual attainments he is more the scholar than the politician, while in manners he is a perfect gentleman. He is a man of few words, but when he speaks his words are well considered. He is not the man who will ever cause trouble for himself, his friends or his party by erratic or unsafe propositions. Vain and self-conceit, as these words are generally understood, seem to have been left out of his make-up. His self-abnegation seems almost to verge on timidity. He seems to avoid rather than to seek, the gaze and applause of the public.

Notwithstanding these facts, he is a man of power, and his power springs from the evident sincerity of his purposes and his desire for that which is best in the nation, state and his party. He has not always secured the action which he desired by his party,

pressing himself as completely satisfied of their proficiency and drill. Then he hurried away from the field for fear somebody might ask him the cause of our Krags-Jorgensen rifle, in which event his own ignorance would be exposed.

The secretary has the right to his jokes at his own expense, but nobody should be allowed to deny him the faculties that are needed for the post he holds. He is, indeed, the minister of peace, rather than of war. His greatest achievement has been in the direction of securing peace. He pacified the Philippines not merely through the use of the military arm of the government, but through the wise exercise of those arts of civility he knows so well how to employ. He gained the confidence of the natives. He assured them of participation in their own local affairs. He called them into council and in many instances sought their advice and deferred to their judgment. While he did not hesitate to employ the troops when necessary to put down lawless acts or to exterminate ladronism, he looked to the better impulses of the native for co-operation with the government in the humane and just direction of their affairs.

The secretary of war in the United States has more to do with peace than with war. The department of insular affairs, which by some odd evolution has been attached to the war department has to do with civil governments in time of peace, and it cannot operate efficiently while or where war continues—even in the organization of the army.

It is not the aim of the secretary of war to invite conflicts with any nation or power, but to prepare for eventualities through the use of our own and in spite of all honorable efforts to avert it, war should be forced upon us. That was a thrilling compliment that Lord Wolsey paid us when he said that, "in spite of the American army, 'was the best in the world.' It is a compliment our authorities should constantly endeavor to deserve.

Still, we shall continue to hope that Mr. Will always know as the greatest minister of peace the United States has ever had. His inclinations, his education and his temperament in that direction, Peace hath her victories and may our secretary of war live long to enjoy them. The people of the United States earnestly pray for peace, but they are not without a sense of duty, and the most passed into a platitude, that the best way to secure it is to be prepared for war.

**CAN THE PACE THAT KILLS BE AVOIDED.**

Cedar Rapids Republican.—Last Sunday the Chicago Tribune discussed this question from an optimistic standpoint and advocated the cultivation of what it termed judicious idleness—free periods of rest for the business man and a slower pace all around.

Most likely, however, that many men are going to be influenced by this sort of advice. All admit that the American people as a people are traveling at the pace that kills. Every man who will admit the reality and the motion of the mad pursuit of wealth in which a majority of the American people are engaged. But whenever an individual begins to consider how he shall adopt a more rational course he is bound to be very much perplexed and in the end will probably conclude that it is impossible to do anything but keep on in his race to keep up with the procession. Perhaps the time may come when the whole country will go slower than it is going now. Perhaps the time will come when the American general will adopt a saner philosophy, but until something in the nature of a general movement is inaugurated it is going to be exceedingly hard for individuals to do so. The man who is not able to do so a comparatively small number have the moral courage to take the step. It is of course possible to take out now this may be done in an individual case. The man who finds himself traveling the pace that kills in the city can dispose of his business interests and get on in a smaller town where the pace is more quiet, and the demands of business are not nearly so exacting. Others can absolutely retire from business at a comparatively early age, and before they are in need of comfort; but will they do it? Can the man who has been trained to city methods be content in the quiet atmosphere of the rural community? Can the person who has cultivated a love for achievement and power even contemplate dropping out altogether and ceasing to be a factor in the life of his day and generation? It is easy to philosophize about these things and to dream about them. To put them into execution requires a sterner will than most men possess. The chances are therefore as a nation we will continue to struggle and strive and fight and die early in our pursuit of the almighty dollar until the whole country will come gradually or suddenly to realize that the unity and usefulness of the whole performance."

**WOMAN AND HER WAYS.**

Chicago Inter Ocean: Prof. Hatfield of the Northwestern university is credited with advancing and championing the idea of adding the study of women's ways and whims to the curriculum of that institution.

Can the study of women's ways and whims be intended to prepare young men for life, and since women enter largely into the lives of men, the least that a higher education can do, and the most important thing it can do, is to impart to the male students a scientific knowledge of the psychology of women.

If Northwestern university can do this successfully there can be no sort of doubt about its future, for it will have solved the problem of all the ages. We shall know at least—for the student can hardly keep it to themselves—why women say "no" when they mean "yes," why they say "don't" when they mean "do," why they step backwards off the cars, and why they do a lot of other things that have been incomprehensible to men since the days of Adam.

Whether it will do male humanity any good to know why women do things that are at present unaccountable is a question. We are in-

struction of the monument.

Burlington Hawk-Eye: William B. Ketcham, formerly of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and now engaged with the Keokuk Coal company, at Mendota, Mo., made the suggestion some years ago that the state of Iowa ought to honor the memory of her 84,000 soldiers of the civil war by a state and kindred to the one erected at Des Moines. The suggestion was not wholly original with Mr. Ketcham, the same thought being extant all over the state, but he was especially active and influential in crystallizing the movement to build the monument. The same gentleman now comes forward with another meritorious idea. In a letter to the editor of the Gate City he says:

"You will remember that in the rotunda of Iowa's elegant state capitol there are four niches intended for the figures of honored sons of the state of the state. Would it not be fitting and proper to fill those niches with eight-foot marble statues of the following honored sons of the state and nation: Justice Samuel F. Miller, Senator James Harlan, Senator James W. Grimes and Senator Samuel J. Kirkwood. Those four statues can be placed in the capitol for \$25,000. The cost of the state would be infinitesimal. Should Iowa wait one hundred years perhaps no grander men would be produced to fill these niches."

The Gate City endorses the suggestion. The niches are in the capitol building and some day the state will be called upon to fill them with representative statues. The names of other men prominent and promising in the making of a great commonwealth, will occur to the citizens, but the selection may safely be left to the public judgment when the time comes for the erection of the monument.

**EST. 1847.**  
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A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women). They give instantaneous relief.

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For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or elsewhere, or for sprains, strains, or for any other kind of sore, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Use a hot water bottle to the part affected as shown above.

but his loyalty has never in the least been shaken. His effort is always to keep down "bad blood." He cultivates the amenities rather than the asperities of life. This trait of his character was never more strongly manifest than at present. In reply to Governor Cummins, who strutted into the arena brandishing his sword, and like Goliath of old, breathing out defiance to the armies of Israel, he, like the mild and gentle shepherd boy, without pomp or display, hurled from his sling a little stone which seems to have laid Mr. Cummins low. In the form of a proposition that Senators Allison and Dooliver and Governor Cummins, if he also desires, should be three of the delegates at large from Iowa, and that he would not allow his name to be considered for the fourth place, if it was likely to cause trouble in the party.

Whatever may have been said of him, he has never been charged with disloyalty to his party or friends, nor with bad faith in his political actions. He is a man of whom Iowa, and especially the first district, should be proud.

**TO HONOR IOWANS.**

Burlington Hawk-Eye: William B. Ketcham, formerly of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and now engaged with the Keokuk Coal company, at Mendota, Mo., made the suggestion some years ago that the state of Iowa ought to honor the memory of her 84,000 soldiers of the civil war by a state and kindred to the one erected at Des Moines. The suggestion was not wholly original with Mr. Ketcham, the same thought being extant all over the state, but he was especially active and influential in crystallizing the movement to build the monument. The same gentleman now comes forward with another meritorious idea. In a letter to the editor of the Gate City he says:

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**IOWA NEWSPAPERS THE BEST.**

Britt Tribune: Any man who can't get up a good newspaper in Iowa with fifty exchanges hasn't the sense that the good Lord gives the good people of Iowa. There are more and better papers published in Iowa than in any other state or country on the face of God's green earth.

**WHAT NEXT.**

Chicago Tribune: The nations, to whose galaxy Gov. Yates has contributed so generously, are in a mild state of wonderment as to the sort of governor Illinois intends to spring upon them next year.

**OUR PRESENT.**

There's a man down east  
That we like tip-top,  
And we mean to support him next June;  
And his backbone's stiff  
And his work clean cut,  
And we favor the sound of his tune.  
He knows what's what,  
And he looks 'em straight in the eye,  
And the sweat from his forehead  
Travels on the sweet by and by.  
Some stock market chaps  
May feel kind a sore,  
And he's aching to give him the knife,  
But we folks from the plains  
Of the great northwest,  
Will lead them the flight of their life.  
Keep a genuine man  
Like him at the helm,  
And the ship will weather the gale,  
And justice and right,  
And deals on the square,  
In nation and statecraft prevail.  
Oh, Teddy has nerve,  
And Teddy has grit,  
He's a brick of a man, we say,  
And the Wall street crowd,  
With their water-soaked stocks,  
Had better not get any nearer.  
—Lewis L. Bingham.

**RHEUMATISM**  
**DREAD OF WINTER**

The cold, misty rains, northerly winds and damp, cloudy days of winter arouse the old pains and aches and bring out all the misery of Rheumatism. All rheumatic troubles spring from a too acid blood and the deposit of gritty, irritating particles of acid matter in the joints and muscles, producing keen, cutting pains, inflammation and swelling, and a feverish condition of the whole system.

Rheumatism, having its origin in the blood, requires an internal, constitutional remedy to stop it. External treatment only relieves for a time. Liniments and plasters produce counter-irritation and scatter the pains, but they collect at some other point, and Rheumatism goes on season after season, finally becoming chronic, and the joints and muscles always stiff and sore.

S. S. S. neutralizes and filters out of the blood and all its poisonous acids and unhealthy matter, and invigorates and tones up the sluggish organs, and the cure is thorough and lasting. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, unequaled as a blood purifier and greatest of all tonics.

Write for our book on Rheumatism. Medical advice and all information given without charge.

**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**