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REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the republicans of Wapello county, Iowa, will be held at the court house in Ottumwa, Iowa, on Saturday, April 16, 1904, at 1:30 p. m.

for the purpose of selecting twenty-one delegates to attend the sixth district convention to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, May 18, 1904, to select two delegates and two alternates to attend the national republican convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on September 12, 1904.

The delegates to be selected at the county convention will be one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every twenty-five votes or fraction over twelve cast for Albert B. Cummins for governor at the general election held November 3, 1903.

Upon the above basis the various precincts will select the following number of delegates:

Table listing delegates for various precincts: Adams township (1), Agency township (1), Cass township (1), Center township, first precinct (1), Center township, second precinct (1), Center township, third precinct (1), Center township, fourth precinct (1), Center township, fifth precinct (1), Center township, sixth precinct (1), Center township, seventh precinct (1), Center township, eighth precinct (1), Center township, ninth precinct (1), Columbia township (1), Competine township (1), Dahlonega township (1), Green township (1), Highland township (1), Keokuk township (1), Pleasant township (1), Polk township (1), Richland township (1), Richland township, second precinct (1), Washington township (1).

Total 181

Primaries outside of the city of Ottumwa will be held on Saturday, April 9, hour and place to be fixed by precinct committee.

I. H. HAMMOND, Chairman.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Everything considered trade conditions for the week ending March 26 were quite satisfactory and the outlook for the future equally as encouraging.

"Little change in trade conditions is noted for the last week. Storms and floods did much damage to property and threatened agricultural prospects at the start but subsequently the weather improved and the outlook brightened.

"Railway earnings in three weeks of March are only 1.4 per cent smaller than a year ago and far in excess of any preceding year.

"It is not yet possible to discern any effect in the cotton goods market of the collapse of speculation in raw material. This is chiefly due to extreme uncertainty regarding permanence of the reaction. Mill operators are not yet in a position to offer any material concessions, while buyers are making

every effort to delay purchases until raw cotton goes still lower."

The comment of Bradstreet's was also better weather has helped retail trade, thereby strengthening the tone of wholesale and jobbing business, hitherto pessimistic because of backward spring demand.

"The averting of the strike in the bituminous coal industry is a strengthening feature to general business throughout the west, but prices, which had advanced on the fear of a conflict, still show considerable steadiness.

"Spring goods in nearly all lines are in better request at leading northern centers. Conservatism is still a feature in the buying of cotton goods, the market for which shows a little trace of the recent slump in the raw product.

"The situation in the metal markets generally is a satisfactory one. Finished products have improved. Sales of steel rails are more numerous and transportation companies are said to be better buyers of shop and track materials, an order for 8,000 cars having been placed with Chicago manufacturers.

"Wheat including flour, exports for the week ending March 24, aggregate 1,801,845 bushels against 2,606,124 last week, 2,401,987 this week last year, 2,904,110 in 1902 and 4,494,635 in 1901.

CORN exports for the week aggregate 1,527,676 bushels against 1,573,289 last week, 3,618,210 a year ago, 139,205, in 1902, and 3,582,943 in 1901."

CLEWS ON TRADE OUTLOOK.

Henry Clews declares that the speculative activity, which had been pent up for months burst out with surprising strength immediately after the merger decision and the Sully cotton failure.

Both of these factors had caused an element of uncertainty in the market and their culmination brought about the release of forces that had long been waiting for such an opportunity. Regarding the collapse of the cotton corner Mr. Clews says:

"The collapse of the powerful manipulation in cotton, while disastrous to those closely connected, will be benefited in the aftermath is over; inasmuch as this great staple will be raised once more by natural and not artificial influences which seriously injured both mill owners and operators in all parts of the world. The south would have inevitably secured good prices for cotton this year without the aid of the speculative operations, simply because the world's demands were overtaking supplies, which, so far as the American crop was concerned, were strictly moderate.

By a policy of exaggeration and excessive speculation prices were carried to a dizzy height, the effect of which will be an unusual increase in acreage and less profitable prices to growers for the next crop than they will have received under the ordinary way of supply and demand. The south would have enjoyed a greater, a more permanent and a more evenly distributed prosperity without the cotton corner of 1903-4, which has produced nothing except for the derangement of the effects of which will be worldwide, not to speak of the immense stimulus given to developing other cotton regions as competitors with America."

No less concise and comprehensive is his statement regarding the merger decision and its probable effect on market conditions:

"The most important factor in the market has, of course, been the merger decision. The powerful financiers who devised that plan are wisely seeing other and more legitimate devices. Some other way of giving the community of interest fixity will have to be provided. Meanwhile, the Northern Securities Company holdings are to be distributed pro rata, and eventually a considerable part of the enormous holdings of Northern Pacific and Great Northern which have been locked up in the merger will be released. Of course, the disruption of the merger means a temporary disturbance of the balance of power of more or less seriousness between great rival corporations. Just what the final outcome will be is not easy to determine, though the sudden activity in Union Pacific was suggestive and created renewed fears of a contest for control."

In the general outlook Mr. Clews is of the opinion that favorable elements predominate. The general recovery of the iron trade is taken as one of the most encouraging signs. Mr. Clews points to the fact that during the past month the prices of iron and steel have been advanced materially and many of the furnaces and mills which have been idle for months are again resuming operations. Benefit follows from cotton being again governed by natural forces. Easy money is also taken as a favorable sign and it is expected that this will continue until the crop moving demands again assert themselves.

The most disturbing factor in the present outlook as seen by Mr. Clews is the Japanese-Russian war, with the possibility that a war loan will be made by either of the powers involved. He does not believe that either Russian or Japanese bonds will be taken to any great amount in this market, still he sees that their issue might precipitate the selling of Americans in foreign markets and cause a temporary depression here.

NEED NO CHANGE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The proposition now before the state senate for the rearrangement of the judicial districts in southeastern Iowa should be defeated and in case

of passage by that body, should not receive the signature of Governor Cummins. It is a proposition which all of the judges and lawyers of the second district and all of the people, who are familiar with the proposition, oppose and with the exception of the immediate supporters of the plan in the first judicial district, has practically no supporters in the other counties affected.

Briefly stated the proposition is to take from the second judicial district the counties of Jefferson and Van Buren, Washington county from the sixth and combine them with Lee county, the first district and Des Moines, Henry and Louisa counties of the twentieth, to form one large republican judicial district. The plan is one which originated in Lee county and has been pushed with all possible vigor by Representative Kennedy of that county during the present session of the legislature. The passage of this measure has been the one thing sought for by Mr. Kennedy. Being of little importance to the people of the northern and western part of the state, Mr. Kennedy found ample opportunity to make exchanges of votes with these men in favor of his measure, the result being that it passed the house recently by a vote of 57 to 51. There is now a chance for the opponents of the bill to secure its defeat in the senate and it is imperative that the people of the second judicial district should make known to their senators their opinions on this matter.

There are abundant reasons why the people of the second judicial district should vigorously oppose this bill and it will be the purpose of the Courier at this time to mention a few of the most important thereof.

The Kennedy bill proposes to take from the second judicial district, composed of the counties of Lucas, Monroe, Appanoose, Davis, Wapello Jefferson and Van Buren, the county of Wapello. This proposition is objectionable because it would take from the bench one of our oldest and most competent judges, Robert Sloan of Keosauqua, leaving but three judges to take care of the court business of the remaining five counties. Under the present arrangement the court business is far enough in arrears and with one judge taken from the district it could not be expected that the court work would be even farther delayed. Such a condition of affairs would be a detriment to the interests of the people of the second district.

Judges, lawyers and citizens connected with the courts are practically unanimous in their opposition to the proposed change. They see in it a means of seriously crippling the judiciary of the second district. Their wishes in this matter should unquestionably receive due consideration. In accordance with the wishes of his constituents, Representative Buchanan vigorously opposed the measure in the house and was successful in materially reducing the majority by which it was passed and under the leadership of Senator Hatfield, the county of Wapello county should make a strong fight against it in the senate.

With the exception of Lee county much opposition has arisen in each of the other counties affected. One of the chief grounds is that by the Kennedy scheme the first judicial district would have the same boundaries as the first congressional district and would hopelessly confuse congressional and judicial politics. This would make possible all kinds of combinations and would give opportunity to a congressional aspirant to placate factions in other counties by giving them a judge. This, it is evident, would not conduce to the best interests of justice.

It is time for action and the people should make known to their senators just where they stand on this proposition. Second district residents should make vigorous protest against the consummation of the scheme.

"SILLY PRIDE AND FOOLISH FASHION"

Of late there has been much said of the divorce evil. Discussions of its cause, its extent and possible means of remedy have appeared from time to time in all parts of the country and have been the scope of these articles, and divergent as have been the opinions expressed there has doubtless been much good already accomplished. People have been set to thinking on this subject. They come to realize the necessity for reform and have begun to study this matter in its various phases with the hope of finding some rational method of lessening the evil.

One of the most practical suggestions in this connection that has appeared recently is that of Judge William Hutchinson, of Sioux City. Speaking from a judicial standpoint and with regard to the cases that find their way into the divorce courts, Judge Hutchinson declares that "silly pride and foolish fashion are at the bottom of most of the marital disturbances."

Further Judge Hutchinson says: "If I were going to do away with the divorce evil, I would begin at the cause, as a physician who undertakes to cure a human ill. You can not wait until the troubles break out and then bring them into court and try to cure such chronic condition. It has its origin too far back. One might as well try to heal up a cancer or some other constitutional disease.

"The place to begin a cure for divorces is in the homes of people before they are married. Kick out all of the dirt, devil and debt from the home of the boy and girl and throw silly pride and fashion out of the back door and young girls and young men will not expect so much after they are joined together in holy wedlock. Ideas of fine clothes and spring hats and a hired girl and all of those things which are learned in the home of the parents cause unrest. The young wife has been so used to having her fanies but more that she grows tired of her own home and she wants to have everything that 'mammy' has.

"If the husband has a moderate in-

come, as most young men who are of marriageable age have, the trouble soon begins. The young fellow gets in debt finally and he gets blue. His wife gets blue with him. They become irritable to each other, and finally the divorce suit is the only way out. I say if you go back to the cause and kick the dirt, devil and debt out of the first home you will keep it out of the second home.

"I wish I could get a jury of preachers up here some time and let them sit and hear the evidence, and see if they would not do just as the courts do. You can not do anything but separate. In many cases the husband has gone and left his wife—completely discouraged and disgusted. What else can you do but grant the divorce? Of course there are cases which involve nothing but incompatible dispositions. Those people never ought to be given a divorce."

It is undoubtedly true as Judge Hutchinson suggests that a great deal of the unhappiness in married life is caused by a "silly pride and foolish fashion." If young married people will make their business to live within their income and to be satisfied with what they can have, their happiness will be much greater. Judge Hutchinson's statement is worthy of the careful consideration of every student of the divorce question.

CHINESE EXCLUSION TREATY.

Unless replaced by another convention the Chinese exclusion treaty will expire on December 27, next. The present treaty was put in force on December 27, 1894 to continue for ten years. According to the provisions of the measure the same could be abrogated at any time during that period if six months' notice to that effect be given by one of the countries to the treaty. In case this was not done the treaty was to remain in force for another period of ten years.

The activity of the Chinese government at this time, however, makes it necessary that another agreement shall be made between the two countries touching the matter of the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States. Strong efforts were made by the state department to prevent the action of China, but to no avail. Just what the Chinese authorities expect to gain by this move is not now apparent. In his view, America's representative at the court in Peking, gave the authorities of the Oriental empire warning that any attempt to improve the conditions under which Chinamen shall be admitted to the United States would doubtless fall to gain senatorial approval.

The state department will doubtless make an effort to secure a new treaty regarding this matter. The success of negotiations will be awaited with interest.

INTERPRETING M'KINLEY.

From time to time there appears considerable discussion over the question of the interpretation of William McKinley's last speech, especially that part of it referring to reciprocity. Free traders contend that on the day when he was struck down by the assassin's bullet he renounced his belief in the great importance of the great home market and professed a desire for freer and larger competition in the outside world. Republicans and protectionists insist that no such interpretation can rightly be placed on his speech nor any part thereof. In the matter of interpreting Mr. McKinley's speech it is only reasonable to suppose that those men who were closely acquainted with him and believed in his views are best qualified to give this interpretation.

In his recent speech in the house of representatives Congressman Dalzell gave answer to this contention in such manner that it cannot be questioned: "I know that certain enemies of protection have contended that President McKinley in his last speech abandoned that doctrine. There are detached sentences in that speech which might mean most anything, but taken as a whole it was a McKinley speech. Its keynote sounded the supreme importance of the home market. But whether he did or not, the faith of the republican party today on this subject is declared in the platform of 1900."

Concerning this statement and its reference to the question of interpreting Mr. McKinley's utterances the American Register says: "Well said and true. It is not to be denied that in certain detached sentences McKinley seemed to favor some plan, as yet unformed in his mind, for the enlargement of our foreign trade through reciprocity arrangements, but always with a reservation in behalf of home production. He had made no special study of the subject from the standpoint of protectionism. The matter was not advanced beyond the stage of generalization. Great and pressing problems in his first four years of the presidency has left little leisure for examination of the intricate economic questions involved in reciprocity. He was feeling his way it is true, but with no uncertainty of step, no stumbling on the broad, general question of protectionism."

His attitude in that regard was distinctly defined in the following statement in conversation at the white house with Congressman Robert W. Taylor, of Ohio, the member who succeeded McKinley in the Canton district. In the early part of June, 1901, just three months prior to the Buffalo speech, President McKinley made to Representative Taylor the following statement: "I have no plan of reciprocity that takes from a single American workingman his job."

"It is not reasonable to suppose that President McKinley had changed his attitude toward the American workingman in the three months which passed before he made his last speech at Buffalo. McKinley's entire public life gives evidence that his one policy was to serve the people of his country and to promote their welfare. That this was in his mind when he made his Buffalo address is apparent from the following: "By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets of our increasing surplus."

"And again: "We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor."

"The objects expressed in these two

sentences was served as the measure by which William McKinley shaped his public life. It surely cannot be honestly questioned that McKinley remained firm in this conviction to the last moment of his consciousness—the protection of American industry and labor and the upbuilding of both.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat recently said: "Good-bye old gang! Republican Missouri is coming." Nothing better could happen to the people of that commonwealth than to put an all-round republican administration in power in that state.

It is reported that Grover Cleveland is opposed to the latest pension order. But then there is nothing strange about that. When did the democratic party ever do anything in favor of the veterans of the civil war, or any other war?

It is reported that scientists have succeeded in making a "booze" the drinking of which will not result in a "lag." Here is an opportunity for the opponents of the liquor business. Get laws enacted prohibiting the manufacture of all "boozes" except the "jagless" kind.

Secretary Hay of the state department has another nut to crack. China has declared for the abrogation of the Chinese exclusion act.

Nothing has yet appeared in the Washington dispatches to indicate that Mr. Bristow has been gotten into a corner.

The farmers of Wapello county are hoping the spring seeding will be in order by April 1, at least.

No "regret to report" has yet appeared in any of Admiral Togo's reports to his government.

W. R. Hearst's aspirations received a hard jolt at the recent primaries in Des Moines county.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

"There is nothing that gives the honest business man more encouragement," says the Boone Republican, "than to see a plunger like Sully go to the wall."

The Cedar Falls Gazette is convinced that there is nothing progressive about a Mormon built his marrying propensities.

The Vinton Eagle says that a compilation of the resolutions now being prepared by the republican county convention would make an interesting reading and would cause one to wonder "how so many political ideas could exist in a political party and it still live."

"The Hearst movement has become a very serious matter with the democratic party, and is as formidable as the Bryan movement ever was," says the Register and Leader. "Whatever other qualifications Mr. Hearst may have for political leadership, he has already convinced the country that he is an effective organizer."

The Burlington Hawk-Eye believes that the "revolutionists" were they to control the state convention, would attempt the repeal of the tariff plank of 1902. And as they still insist upon that interpretation it is very clear to the Hawk-Eye that last year's plank is a good one to file in the archives of history.

The Fairfield Ledger says it is futile to expect that there will be harmony in the state convention with the tariff plank of 1902.

"It is folly to talk about compromise now," says the Marion Register.

The Des Moines Register and Leader expresses the hope that those who are so alarmed will in due season wake up to the fact that Canada is not investing in burglar tools for the purpose of breaking into the United States. "Perhaps then," the Register and Leader suggests, "they will begin to realize that it is the United States that can afford to buy burglar tools for the purpose of breaking into Canada."

"Any state platform is a fifth wheel this year, and it will not matter so much if it wobbles," says the Algona Upper Des Moines Republican. "The national platform will sound a clear full note of genuine republicanism in June, and all republicans will accept it as final. The fifth wheel could be left off now."

"No Iowa banker has been compelled to commit suicide except through neglect of business methods," says the Cedar Rapids Republican. "In the banking business it is either keep on the straight and narrow path or go under."

THE COMMISSARY MAN.

Chicago Tribune.—The man behind the gun? Yes, but how about the man behind the man behind the gun? The fighting man? He has medals. He has status. Shall the feeding man have as his only memorial the vacant tin can lying weed in shrouded at the side of the road?

It is the feeding man that impresses the water buffalo and sends him to the front laden with rations, ingenious and indispensable. If the water buffalo carried cartridges should we not depict his stupendous outlines on our front pages and enroll him among the martyrs of Mars? Shall we do less for him when he carries the things without which Mars would never have his status? Status are not given in reward for starvation.

Awake, then, O Muse! Dispel the snobbery of Olympus. Dispel also the incense of snobbery, the sycophancy of poets. Sing the commissary colonel. He, too, is among the immortals. His weapons are dried beef and salted fish. He overcomes the enemy with a raging fire of condensed chocolate. He carries a redoubt by a reinforcement of baking powder. Uninterviewed by the blood-thirsty correspondent, unagitated by the hero hunting administration, he establishes himself as the unseen heart of the campaign, and

from that heart issues the blood which keeps the limbs in play.

To courage has been added drill. To drill has been added strategy. To strategy has been added transportation. To transportation has been added the commissariat. We need not say the world sees the new hero come with each new addition. From the cave man, unheeded to others and unrestrained by himself, he has become a hater, from him to the commissary colonel, submerged in the glory of others, and debarr'd from glory himself, distributing coffee through the trenches under fire—what a change in the demand on intellect and on self sacrifice!

Therefore, if the commissary colonel may not have a statue, let him at least, under the inspiration of the Muse of Things Hidden, have a reward sympathetically ephemeral with his work—a fugitive newspaper paragraph.

REGULATING DIVORCES BY THE CHURCHES.

Cedar Rapids Republican.—The attempt of the Protestant churches to take up the subject of divorces is laudable enough, but unfortunately, they will not be able to reach the real difficulty. People who are determined to get divorces in order that they may remarry, are willing to dispense with the blessings of the churches. They are willing to risk their happiness to civil marriages—any justice of the peace will do for them. As regards the marriage ceremony as a purely civil one and are not troubled over religious scruples. Even Catholics have been known to forsake their church when they found it stood in the way of their unrestrained right to divorce and to remarry. Where the Catholic church has failed certainly no Protestant church with its lesser deal of discipline, can hope to succeed.

But if the churches direct their attention to modifications in the laws of the land, they may be able to accomplish something. The churches could hardly hope to have their theories enacted into civil laws. For instance, in the eyes of the law a marriage is a contract, a contract, which like other contracts may be terminated. It will be hard to make the law take the view that when a man has failed in one such contract he may not try another. Of course, this is possible in cases where the party has been guilty of the commission of a crime, such as adultery, when the law may prescribe a punishment. But when the marriage is broken up by a failure, just in the ordinary course of living together, it is hard for the law to say that either one of the parties may not try another such contract.

WHY NOT THE GOVERNOR AND STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

The governor of the state of Iowa and the superintendent of public instruction, by the ex-officio members of the board of regents of the state university, and of the board of trustees of the Iowa State college at Ames, and of the State Normal at Cedar Falls. By virtue of the wide diversity of opinion of the state and the state superintendent of public instruction have seats at the council board of each of these institutions and they each have a vote. Undoubtedly the public instruction board gave these officials seats and votes at these various council tables intended that these state officials should attend the meetings of the boards and should thoroughly inform themselves as to the needs and purposes of these several institutions, and so far as we know most of our governors and state superintendents do not regard these duties. Some of our governors have been more attentive than others in these matters, notably Governor Gear, Governor Larrabee and Governor Jackson. Governor Shambaugh, however, was absent at the meetings of these various boards, and we believe Governor Cummins has given more or less attention to the duties of the superintendent of our state superintendents. If we understand present circumstances Governor Cummins is an advocate of the mileage tax principle for the support of the superintendent of public instruction. The adoption of this principle would have done away with the "scramble for appropriations," which so vexes the minds of our legislators. It would turn the whole affair over to one member and five assistants and have the legislature take their word for it.

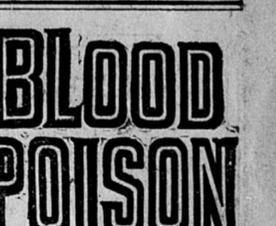
Why not take the word of the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction? They are likely to be as able men as will be appointed to the board—probably the best men likely to be just as just, and just as impartial, and if the legislature wants to escape responsibility why not call in the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, who have been sitting on the boards of these institutions, and ask them what in their opinion ought to be done? As a matter of fact, legislators ought to take the word of anybody who they think they should give great weight to the recommendations of the governor and the superintendent of public instruction, especially if these two ex-officio members of our various boards were in agreement, but the legislature should through a proper committee look into the matter personally. Congress takes the word of no head of a department. It investigates by committees. It certainly must strike the people that the introduction of this proposed bill of county chairmen, but think of reasons for its introduction put the legislature, or rather those members of it who are insisting upon it, in a rather ridiculous attitude.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

"HOME, SWEET HOME!"

Philadelphia Ledger.—What a picture of delightful domesticity is that presented by the telegram reporting the return of the president of the United States, Joseph F. Smith, to the bosom of his families! We are a home-loving people and tears must rise unbidden at the vision of our great president, smiling with the joy of a father, his children arms stretched out to greet the husband and father returning to his happy home. It is bad enough when called away on business to sigh for one's fireside and easy chair; but to think of sighing for five firesides and five easy chairs! It was a busy day for Smith when he got back, but it is an old hand and appointed the Gen. Hives House as a rendezvous and then in a carriage made a systematic round of his houses. But the picture to dwell on, with four dozen lumps in your throat, is that of the first greeting, when the wives and thirty-four children embraced the returning traveler and wondered what he had brought them. That should melt many a heart in this city of homes.

GENERAL MILES AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

From the New York Evening Sun.—It is said that General Nelson A. Miles looks with a kindly eye on the efforts



Bone Pains, Itching, Scabby Skin Diseases.

Swellings, Carbuncles, Pimples, Scrofula permanently cured by taking a Bottle of Botanic Blood. It destroys the active poison in the blood. If you have aches and pains in bones, back and joints, Itching Scabby Skin, Blood feels hot or chills, Swollen Glands, Ringlets and Bumps on the Skin, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, or offensive eruptions, Copper-Colored Spots or rashes on Skin, all run-down, or nervous, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, Carbuncles or Boils, take

Botanic Blood Balm, guaranteed. To cure even the worst and most deep-seated cases where doctors, patent medicines, and hot springs fail. Heals all sores, stops all aches and pains, reduces all swellings, makes blood pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition. B. B. B. has cured to stay thousands of cases of Botanic Blood. Even after reaching the last stages. Old Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema are caused by an awful poisoned condition of the Blood. B. B. B. cures Rheumatism, Stinging Pains, take Botanic Blood and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer. Many apparently hopeless cases self-cure cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm.

Cancer Cured. Botanic Blood Balm Cures Cancers of all kinds. Scurvy, Swellings, Stinging Sores, Tumors, ugly Ulcers. It kills the Cancer Poison and heals the sores or worst cancer perfectly. If you have a persistent Pimple, Wart, Swelling, Stinging, Stinging Pains, take Botanic Blood and they will disappear before they develop into Cancer. Many apparently hopeless cases self-cure cured by taking Botanic Blood Balm.

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 be promptly 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. 31 Cent Large Bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sample Sent Free by writing Botanic Blood Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and we will send you a letter, to suit your case, also sent in sealed letter.

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

of anti-Bryan democrats in Iowa to make him a presidential candidate, but it stretches credulity to the snapping of the prohibition prohibitionists, that the general will be nominated at their national convention which meets in Indianapolis in the end of June. The prohibition boom was launched in Venango county, Pennsylvania, at the meeting of the county committee, of which chairman, David O. McCalmont, who what purported to be a letter from General Miles, was in fact a forgery, would accept a nomination from the cold water party. "It remains with my friends," wrote the general, according to McCalmont, "to say what services I shall render to my country. The prohibitionist refuses to make public the letter. On the ground that it is a private matter between the general and himself—a privileged communication, he would speak. If interrogated by his army friends, the general may plead that a disclosure of its contents might tend to incriminate him. There can be nothing more certain than that he would lose the bulk of the army vote if he were to mobilize the prohibitionists and put himself at their head in a national campaign.

The local prohibition chairman in Indianapolis, a sanguine and irresponsible person named Newlin, quotes the general as saying: "I should like no better close to my door than the nomination for the presidency as a prohibitionist." We can fancy the general with his feet thrust in carpet slippers surveying the returns in the section of his home and giving the command: "Now stir the fire and close the shutters. Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round, and while the bubbling and loud hissing urn Throws up a steaming column and the cups That cheer but not inebriate wait on each, So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

RUSSIA AND HER ENEMIES.

Chicago Record-Herald.—Russian papers have discovered that Germany and not England is Russia's worst enemy. The question now, as is presents itself to the Russian press, seems to be not who are Russia's enemies, but who among them is the most to be hated.

Your Horse

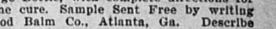
Feed your horse Pratts Food. It will put his liver, blood and bowels in perfect condition; make his coat glossy; cure worms, hidebound and indigestion; give him better wind.

Ask your dealer for 64-page Handbook about Horses, Cows, etc.

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ARE YOU BILIOUS? Sick, Dizzy-Headed, Constipated and full of dull aches and pains? Take JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

