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Railroad Time Tables

TRAINS LEAVING UNION DEPOT.
W. S. Parker, Ticket Agent.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q.

No.	Going East.	Depart
12a	Chicago, Dubuque & Quincy	2:10 a. m.
92b	Local Freight	6:45 a. m.
16b	Burlington & St. Louis	7:35 a. m.
10b	Peoria, Dubuque & Quincy	11:50 a. m.
6a	Chicago Limited	1:25 p. m.
4a	Chicago, St. Louis & Quincy	7:10 p. m.
8a	Fast mail	8:37 p. m.
2a	Chicago, Peoria & Rockford	11:45 p. m.

Ft. Madison accommodation, daily except Sunday, depart 7:10 a. m.; arrive 8:00 p. m.

	Going West.	
5a	Omaha, Council Bluffs & Nebraska	12:55 a. m.
15a	Fast mail	2:40 a. m.
91b	Local freight	5:30 a. m.
3a	Omaha, Kansas City, Denver Hot Springs, Deadwood, Ogden, Portland & California	7:45 a. m.
7a	Fast mail	8:52 a. m.
9b	Peoria to Creston	1:50 p. m.
13a	Limited	3:28 p. m.
11b	Chicago to Ottumwa, arrive	10:00 p. m.
1a	Denver & Omaha	11:35 p. m.

a, daily; b, except Sunday. Nos. 7, 8 and 15 do not carry passengers.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

No.	Going East.	Depart
206,	Keokuk, Kansas City, California and southwest	9:45 a. m.
202,	Keokuk	3:32 p. m.
204,	Eldon, Davenport and Chicago	10:23 p. m.

	Going West.	
No. 3,	Des Moines, Ruthven, west and northwest	7:50 a. m.
201,	Des Moines and Omaha	12:10 p. m.
205,	Des Moines and Omaha	7:05 p. m.

Unless otherwise specified all trains are daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVING JEFFERSON STREET UNION DEPOT.

A. J. Packard, Agent.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

No.	Going East.	Depart.
12a	Chicago Limited	12:24 a. m.
8a	Chicago Express	7:00 p. m.
10b	Cedar Rapids and Marion	1:40 a. m.
108b	Cedar Rapids and Marion	7:15 p. m.
4b	Muscatine, Davenport and Chicago	12:30 p. m.

	Going West.	
5a	Kansas City Limited	2:25 a. m.
8a	Kansas City express	10:17 a. m.
11b	Chicago, Davenport and Muscatine to Ottumwa, arrive	7:00 p. m.
103b	Marion to Ottumwa arrive	9:55 a. m.
9b	Marion to Ottumwa, arrive	1:35 a. m.

Freight trains—

No. 92b	Davenport freig t	9:10 a. m.
No. 192b	Marion	6:40 a. m.
No. 64a	Marion	10:00 a. m.
No. 91b	Chillicothe	7:00 a. m.
No. 61a	Chillicothe	1.00 p. m.

Freight trains arrive at and depart from Ottumwa Junction. a—daily; b—except Sunday.

WABASH.

	Arrive.	Depart
Kansas City & St. Louis	a1:15 a. m.	a9:20 p. m.
Kansas City & St. Louis	a7:00 p. m.	a8:25 a. m.

Freight trains carrying passengers between Ottumwa and Moulton:

Local freight	b8:00 p. m.	d3:00 a.m.
Fast freight	a12:10 p. m.	a2:30 p. m.

a, daily. b, except Sunday.

FEAR FOR GIRL.

Loretta Poppenhohl, of Des Moines, May Be Procurer's Victim.

Des Moines, July 9. — (Special) — Loretta Poppenhohl, aged 16 years, has disappeared from her home in this city and it is feared that she has been lured to St. Louis by a procurer. The police are searching for her.

Homeseekers' Rates.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month the Iowa Central railway sells special homeseekers' round trip excursion tickets to points in the northwest, west, southwest, south and southeast, at one fare plus two dollars.

Return limit twenty-one days from date of sales and stop overs permitted.

Call on agents for full particulars or address A. B. Cutts, G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

I Have Prepared For

an extra demand for Dain Hay Loaders and Sweep Rakes and when you get a half a day's cutting of hay down and no help to put it up I will try and be a friend to you if you will let me. Come, telephone, telegraph or write.

BOTH PHONES 664.

JAS. H. SHEPHERD,
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Tri-Weekly Courier.

BY THE COURIER PRINTING CO.

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Address the Courier Printing Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Entered as second class matter October 17, 1903, at the postoffice, Ottumwa, Iowa, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

Since the republican national convention the democratic press has been busy telling the people of the nation that the Chicago meeting was simply a gathering of the "board of directors" and that a few men nominated Roosevelt and framed the platform of the republican party. Now this cry must be forever stilled. The St. Louis convention has been one single march of triumph for one element of democracy with David Bennett Hill in the van. No one else has had any influence. Tammany, that greatest of political machines, has submitted to its sworn enemy and withdrawn opposition to his candidacy. Bryan, the leader of four and eight years ago, the champion of the free silver theory that hurried the downfall of the party in two national elections, has been defeated and his counsel rejected. Hearst with his millions and his newspapers, his organizations and his employes, was forgotten in the grand rush to get into the Hill band wagon. Alton Brooks Parker's name will be at the head of the democratic national ticket but David Bennett Hill is the nominee. Parker, a figure head candidate owes his nomination to Hill, the boss, and, if he were to be elected, would do Hill's bidding.

"Dave" Hill, the most unique character in national politics today, the twice beaten, now triumphant boss, is at the head of the party now. How completely he rules it was shown early this morning when his candidate was made the party's nominee almost without opposition. Unable to carry his own state, Hill is made the standard bearer for the nation. With Tammany against him he has tried to regain his lost control in New York but has failed. Now, with the silent Parker for a candidate, he controls the democratic convention. He will be unable to hold the party together and the dream of reunion is now as far away as before the convention.

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

In a few months Ottumwa will have a new, modern, well equipped hospital building, the equal of any in the state. The money for its erection has been given by the citizens and has been willingly subscribed. The plans have been approved and the advertisements for bids will appear in a short time. Much credit is due to the women of the Ottumwa Hospital association for the work they have done in securing the subscriptions and creating public interest in the hospital matter. Their work has been wholly unselfish, distinctly generous and performed without the slightest expectation of any return to themselves. Men are expected to be public spirited. Every improvement means a betterment for their business, but women as a rule are little given to thinking of business matters and this cannot be said to have furnished the object for the work that has been done by the members of the Ottumwa Hospital association.

For several years these women have worked unceasingly for the good of the community. They have built up a hospital that has a reputation throughout the southern part of the state for efficiency in spite of the fact that it has always been poorly quartered and the finances have been low. Now the association is to be rewarded, and the new building of which every Ottumwan will be proud, will long stand as a monument to their unselfish labors, without which it could never have been erected.

THE CAREER OF A DISTURBER.

Eight years was the length of the career of William Jennings Bryan, disturber. On the anniversary of his rocket-like ascent to the leadership of his party he met defeat so utter, so decisive, that politicians everywhere declare without reservation that he will never again be able to assert himself among the foremost men of democracy.

Eight years ago, Bryan, then an unknown, obscure young lawyer, leaped into national fame and prominence by using his oratory as a stepping stone. He literally had greatness thrust upon him. Standing before the national convention of the democratic party, a convention which realized that some unusual and unheard of method must be employed if the party was to win back its lost prestige, he electrified the vast assemblage with an impassioned appeal for the fostering of his pet theories. The time was ripe, the party was looking for an issue and a candidate, Bryan furnished both. Carried away with the eloquence of this political upstart, this man without a name and without a record, democracy went wild with enthusiasm. Almost before he himself knew what had happened Bryan was enthroned as the leader of the party and was hailed as the Moses sent to deliver his people from the Egypt of panic into which democracy misrule had lured them.

The presidential campaign of 1896 will long be remembered as one of the most notable political battles in the history of the nation. Bryan was the idol of his party. But few democrats failed to fall under the spell of his eloquence. He felt sure of success and accepted the evidence of big attendance wherever he spoke as an indication that he had many supporters. He failed to make allowance for natural curiosity. When the votes were counted it was found that he had failed. Defeat was his portion. The American public had not been fooled by his oratorical fallacies. McKinley was elected over him and the republican policies rescued the country from the road to ruin, on which it had been started by democratic errors in Cleveland's administration.

Still did Bryan command the democratic hosts. Four years ago, in Kansas City, he was again nominated for the presidency. He was still the leader. His utterances were regarded almost as sacred by his followers, and his counsel was sought on every question. The populists, caught with democracy in the whirlwind, started by his "cross of gold and crown of thorns," formed under his banner, taking the place in the party that the gold democrats had left vacant. Again Bryan fought as in 1896, and again was he defeated at the polls.

Then the democratic party began to arouse from its hypnotic condition and to shake off the spell of the Nebraskan's oratory. The light of sane argument was allowed to shine upon his statements and his theories, and immediately many who had been his blind followers saw the error of their way. The gold democrats had been the first but they had been read out of the party. They were welcomed back, such as would come. The proposition to reaffirm the free silver platform advocated by the Nebraskan was brought up and beaten at countless democratic caucuses and later in conventions. The Bryan element dwindled. Quietly and so skillfully that it was not noticed until it had become matured, an anti-Bryan movement that reached into the innermost circles of the party was organized. That element continued to grow stronger and stronger, and now, lead by David Bennett Hill, it is acknowledged to be the dominant force in the democracy.

Eight years did Bryan pose as the leader of the democratic party. On the anniversary of his great triumph came his fall. Among the same men who had eight years before welcomed him with loud acclaim to the leadership, he was discredited, utterly laughed at. He made what was called the strongest speech of the convention in his effort to unseat the Hopkins wing of Illinois democracy but on the roll call which he demanded he was beaten by a vote of almost two to one. In the resolutions committee he was forced by the other members to drop once and forever his pet silver hobby and he now stands apart from the old leaders who have again come into their own. He is beaten, defeated forever, a political derelict.

Bryan's career was that of a disturber. He sought to overturn existing conditions, to put into practice wild and what have been demonstrated to be unwise and impracticable schemes. His failure is the inevitable fate of the disturber.

How complete has been his descent from power is shown more strongly than in any other way by the harsh criticism of his recent action by the Chicago Chronicle, the recognized organ of the democratic party in the middle west. In speaking of his dramatic attempt to assert his old leadership at St. Louis this paper says:

Bryan came to St. Louis to conquer and was vanquished. He desired to be renominated for president and found that not twenty of the 1,000 delegates were prepared to support him. He proposed to insist on the unequivocal reaffirmation of the silver plank of the Kansas City platform or bolt, but, after a survey of the field, entered into negotiations with Belmont, the Wall street banker, who typifies the power and influence that Bryan had marked for destruction, for the creation of a gold-standard plank.

He did this with full knowledge that he was surrendering his fealty to silver and aiding the democratic party to cut loose from the most dangerous heresy that was grafted upon it in 1896.

Some among the delegates, who are disposed to hold him in pleasant remembrance for the sake of events in which they were joint participants, whether by choice or through selfish considerations, were sorry for Bryan. They feared that the strain to which he had been subjected since coming to St. Louis, combined with the enervating heat of midsummer, had produced

WILL THERE BE PEACE?

When King Edward and the kaiser held their conference the other day and the repots went out to the effect that they were considering the arrangement of a settlement in the orient, Russia quickly announced that mediation was not wanted and would not be accepted. The St. Petersburg government expressed confidence that in time the trouble in Manchuria will come to a peaceful end, but just now no interruption will be welcome. Just what the Japanese government said is not recorded. In fact, the only messages that come to the world from Japan are tidings of fighting, in which, in the great majority of cases, the Makado's men have the better of the argument.

There can be no doubt that the king and the kaiser talked over the situation in the east, the one from the viewpoint of Japan and the other from the czar's side. Whether they offered mediation is not known, but it is assured that they are both ready to try to effect a peaceful settlement whenever Russia will agree.

This is no time for peace in the Russo-Japanese struggle and no efforts toward settlement will be successful until after the Japanese have had an opportunity to make a combined land and sea attack upon Port Arthur. That city is the key to the entire situation and if Japan effects its capture, which now seems certain, she will be in a position to dictate terms for peace. If Russia should succeed in holding Port Arthur and in driving the Japanese forces backward to the north the czar's armies will hold the upper hand.

GEMS FROM SEC. HAY'S SPEECH.

Even a Nebraska Populist who reads his Lincoln is in the way of salvation.

Then came the paying of our debts. To whom is the credit due for that enormous task, that sublime effort of common honesty, if not to the party which against every assault of open and covert repudiation stood by the country's honor and kept it free from stain?

A country growing so fast must have elbowroom—must have its share of the sunshine. In the last seven years, without aggression, without undue self-assertion, we have taken the place that belonged to us.

President Roosevelt has taken care that our interests receives no detriment in the Pacific; that while we wish no harm to anyone else, we shall see that no damage is done to our people, no door is shut in our face.

The principles upon which our party is built are so sound, they have so irresistible an attraction to patriotic and fair-minded men, that whenever a time of crisis comes, when the national welfare is clearly at stake, when voters must decide whether they shall follow their prejudices or their consciences, we draw from other parties their best men by thousands.

The republican national platform is in line with all our platforms of the past, except where the prophecy and promise in those days have become history in these. We stand by the ancient ways which have proved good.

As to money, our adversaries range all the way from Bedlam to Belmont.

To every grade of lawbreakers, high or low; to a man who would rob a till or a ballot box; to the sneak or the bully; to the hypocrite and the humbug, Theodore Roosevelt is more than unsafe; he is positively dangerous.

The laws in this country are made to be obeyed, whether it is safe or not. It is always unsafe to disobey them.

President Roosevelt struck while the iron(in the Panama matter) was white hot on the anvil of opportunity and forged as perfect a bit of honest statecraft as this generation has seen.

ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH SERVICES.

Professor Shailer Mathews, of Chicago, has been carrying on a peculiar investigation recently and has announced that the number of college graduates attending the churches of that city is very small. According to the professor, who gave a class in the Univeristy of Chicago the benefit of his researches, there are very few college men or women who are regular attendants at any of the Baptist churches. Speaking on this point he said:

It is pathetic to see how few college men were numbered among the Baptist congregations of the city. Six or seven were reported at some of the largest churches, and the maximum was twenty, reported from a church near an educational institution. It seems—if present tendencies continue—as if men and women in course of time would go to church as children and then graduate from it to take up activities in other fields.

Professor Mathews also believes that the organization of women's clubs decreases the attendance at the churches. He gives it as his opinion that the woman who belongs to a philanthropic club lets this take the place of the church and graduates, as he terms it, from the church into other fields of activities.

If this theory is correct and a true statement of affairs the conditions should be remedied at once. The parent who is not a regular attendant at church services cannot expect his or her child to attend Sunday school. The example the father and mother, and especially the mother, sets for the younger generation should be carefully studied and an interest in churches and church work should be the object first of all.

This should certainly be a busy campaign. No one, not even his enemies, denies that Mr. Roosevelt is "strenuous" and Judge Parker has been in training on his farm for several weeks, getting a good muscle.

The Chicago man who ate pulverized glass just to see if he could do it doubtless feels pretty badly cut up now, but his condition is as nothing to the way Bryan has been feeling all day.

About time now to hear that the wet weather has forever killed all possibility of a corn crop in Iowa. Queer how this corn will persist in growing in spite of the weather man.

Champ Clark is indignant because of the insinuation that the democratic party "is or ever has been" the party of free trade. Odd, isn't it, how short some folks' memory?

The favorite sons who were swept up and out of the way by the Parker broom at least have an edge over Hearst. Their expenses have been much lighter.

It is interesting to note that one bankruptcy referee has been given a whole district including Wapello county and that he is not a resident of Wapello but of Oskaloosa. Has the appointment anything to do with the number of cases expected from the county where the referee lives?

No news has been heard from that Yankee museum agent who set out to capture Raisuli in order to exhibit him on the Pike.

What's the use, anyhow of haggling so long over who is to be the democratic candidate? That' all he ever will be.

Those nominating and seconding speeches took up lots of valuable time in the small hours of the morning, and they didn't change a vote.

In that procession of states last night Mr. Bryan of Nebraska took no part.

It's all over but the election.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

"A reasonably aggressive campaign will be made for Judge Parker," says the Des Moines Register and Leader. "In the eastern states it may even be a warm campaign. But the men who are nominating Judge Parker at St. Louis all have their eyes set on 1908, and not on 1904. They are planning to elect a president—but not this year."

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The Cedar Rapids Gazette thinks it is queer how the Russians always have a victory won up to the time the Japanese reinforcements arrive. "There is something peculiar," it adds, "in the fact that the reinforcements arrive on schedule time."

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"Perhaps Mr. Bryan will not bolt Parker outright," says the Marshalltown Times-Republican, "but there is little doubt that he will withhold his active support and that he will be followed by a very considerable number of middle west democrats. The Iowa democrat is a fair sample of the Bryan following and there are thousands of these who will vote for Roosevelt next November or stay sulking at home in event of Parker's nomination."

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"The men who escape the nomination at St. Louis are the ones whom it would be most appropriate to congratulate," says the Cedar Rapids Republican.

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The Cedar Falls Gazette thinks it is really too bad that the prohibition party should waste so much good money, time and energy.

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"Regardless of what is being said and done at St. Louis," says the Keokuk Gate City, "the real issue is the size of President Roosevelt's majority."

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In the opinion of the Cedar Rapids Republican, "the best of it all is the utter rout of Hearst. That such a man should aspire to a presidential nomination was gall personified—but anybody can aspire to the presidency in this country. The disgrace of it was that he was able to make any showing whatever."

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Secretary Charles A. Walsh has assured the assembled delegates at St. Louis that he will not bolt. There doesn't seem to the Keokuk Gate City to be any good reason now why the nominations should be longer delayed.

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"Coin Harvey will not write the principal democratic campaign text book this year," says the Des Moines Capital.

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"It is a scheme to save election expenses by officeholders," asserts the Britt Tribune, voicing the opposition to the biennial elections amendment. "The next thing asked for will be to double the length of each office term. They are long enough now, and election are all right as they are."

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In view of the revelations in the Smoot case, including the disclosures of five mothers with forty odd children in one family, it seems to the Council Bluffs Nonpareil rather mean of a Salt Lake paper to boast of the gain of births over deaths in that city—adding insult to injury.

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"It will take a year of costly legal work to get Tom Dennison out of Nebraska," predicts the Council Bluffs Nonpareil. "It may be that Omaha city officials will have to levy a special tax to provide friends for the defense."

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"Not content with having Jim Weaver as their representative on the committee on resolutions," says the Cedar Rapids Republican, "the Iowa delegates pooled issues with South Dakota, Idaho and California and selected Pettigrew to represent them in an anti-Parker conference. Such is Jeffersonian democracy as the Iowa delegation to St. Louis understands it."

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"Judge Parker is called 'lucky.' "He will be," says the Burlington Hawk-Eye, "if he gets off with just the ordinary democratic defeat this fall."

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"In the accounts of the St. Louis gathering the name of Hearst appears now and then in some remote connection," says the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, "but it is not given sufficient prominence to arouse any curiosity as to who Hearst was."

A CLEAN CAMPAIGN.

Wall Street Journal.—A good deal is heard in Wall Street to the effect that this "capitalist" or that "financial interest" will not contribute to the campaign fund of the national republican committee this year, in any sum equal to the contribution made four years ago, if at all. We do not know whether any of this talk is well founded or not. We certainly hope that there will be no need in the campaign of this year of raising and expending the enormous sums of money that were necessary in 1896 and 1900; for the use of money in the elections has become a very demoralizing factor in American politics and American business. There seems to be no reasonable doubt, however, that whatever is necessary to defray the legitimate expenses of the republican campaign will be obtained.

There is one significant fact to be noticed, and that fact is the appointment of George B. Cortelyou as chairman of the national republican committee. At the time that Mr. Cortelyou's name was first mentioned for the post of chairman, the Wall Street Journal said that his selection for that position would be a guarantee that the republican campaign would be conducted with clean hands, without pledges given or contributions received that would in any way compromise the independence of the administration or subject the President to control by financial interests that might endeavor to use him for their own selfish purposes.

That this was the correct interpretation to be put upon Mr. Cortelyou's appointment is confirmed by the statement made by Francis E. Leupp, the well-known Washington correspondent, and the biographer of Roosevelt, in an article in the Outlook. Mr. Leupp says:

"Cortelyou was chosen because he is a clean man, so sympathetically familiar with the plans and ideals of his chief as to be in no danger of doing what the latter cannot approve. The end of his campaign, it will be safe to believe, will witness no unhappy day of reckoning for his principal groaning over a balance sheet filled with scandalous records and obnoxious pledges."

William Allen White, in the Saturday Evening Post, even goes further than Mr. Leupp in explaining the significance of Mr. Cortelyou's appointment. Mr. White declares that this selection was "one of te greatest and bravest things President Roosevelt has done;" that it was, in fact, a blow stroke at the modern system of "graft" in politics. "It means," says Mr. White, "that there shall be no further selling of privileges." He is driving the money changers out of temple." The selection by the President of Cortelyou, is "a warning that contributions to the committee are not considered as mortgages upon the republican party. If the Standard Oil corporation, for instance, desires to contribute to the national committee, well and good, but the contribution must be made with the distinct understanding that if any measure shall appear before congress in which the Standard Oil company is interested, the chairman of the national committee is in no way obligated to interest himself in the measure for the corporation, and any senator or representative is in no way bound to consider that contribution in casting his vote."

If the democratic party will organize its national committee upon the same basis, the presidential campaign of 1904 will be notable as being a clean campaign—clean not only in the absence of offensive personalities, but also clean from any taint of corruption.

THE LEADERSHIP AT ST. LOUIS.

Washington Star.—That the democratic party has a problem of the greatest difficulty to solve at St. Louis is admitted on all hands. That the problem to be satisfactorily solved should be tackled in its latest manifestations by the ablest men in the party needs no argument. And yet the reports from St. Louis show that the list of absentees is a notable one.

Mr. Cleveland is fishing at Buzzard's Bay. He journeyed thither on the palatial yacht of E. C. Benedict, a Wall street magnate. The democracy has been fighting Wall street for years, and still, in its platforms, abhors trusts and speculators.

Mr. Olney, dressed, we may suppose, in a flannel suit, is playing his favorite game of lawn tennis at his country place in Massachusetts. The fate of his so-called boom appears to be a matter of indifference to him. Mayor Collins, of Boston, is in charge of it, while George Fred Williams is its implacable foe.

Mr. Gorman lingers at Laurel, playing farmer and quizzing visiting reporters. He was slated in popular expectation for a place on the platform committee of the convention, and much was expected of him. The hope was that he would help Mr. Hill combat in committee the policies of Mr. Bryan. His absence is explained by the statement of his friends that he is a receptive candidate for the presidency. Whatever the reason, his party loses by it.

John R. McLean is deservedly a man of influence in his party. He led the way, several years ago, in demanding a return to "sanity and conservatism." He is still demanding that. But he is demanding it at the distance of a thousand miles. He remains here at home, while his lieutenants wrestle with the situation at close range.

Henry Watterson is absent, lecturing on "Abraham Lincoln," the greatest of republicans. In the days when the democracy was potent Mr. Watterson was a leading figure at his party's national conventions. The new times have brought new men, but the whole of the Kentucky delegation to St. Louis rolled into one would not amount, politically speaking, to a little finger of Mr. Watterson.

And so it goes. Mr. Hill and Mr. Bryan and John Sharp Williams are the only men of first-rate consequence at St. Louis. The others are lieutenants, or less.

BRYAN IN THE PLAY.

Sioux City Journal. — Mr. Bryan is not having his way at St. Louis, and he has had four years in which to prepare for the change. At the same time Mr. Bryan is the most picturesque personality in the convention. Being thus able to maintain himself, under circumstances of severe trial, it is a safe prediction that he will remain a picturesque character after the convention shall have adjourned. There is always public curiosity to see a picturesque character, and if so he can speak, interest is sure to be heightened. It is a safe guess, therefore, that Mr. Bryan will not be thrown out of business with the announcement of the St. Louis ticket and platform. Let it be admitted that Mr. Bryan is devoted to principle; it cannot be denied that he was born an actor. Judgment may be that the country is suffering for principle; but the common people are not above spending their money freely for a show to their liking. Mr. Bryan may have a poor show in the St. Louis convention, but he will continue to travel and pay expenses. Mr. Bryan is such an artist that he is able to maintain a decree of curious interest in the next scene. He is like a popular novel that gives the reader haste to turn to the next page. It may be admitted that Mr. Bryan says what he thinks, but it must be granted that he thinks far enough in advance to give himself the advantage of required reservation. It may be said in the most positive manner that Mr. Bryan is not a trickster, but that he has a way of pulling cards from unexplored places must be granted. He has an oily tongue which he can fork as occasion may require. If it be charged that he is slippery, let it be remembered that politics is the game. It is to be anticipated that Mr. Bryan will look out for his reputation as a democrat, and if he does not do as well in that as David Bennett Hill did in 1896 and 1900 the admirers of Mr. Bryan will have cause to confess disappointment.

Go to California in August

California occupies a unique position in the estimation of every intelligent American. Who has not heard and read of its flowers and its orange groves; of its old missions and its vine-clad slopes; of its big trees and its blue skies; of its wonderful climate and its semi-tropical vegetation? And who, having heard and read, has not desired to see these things for himself?

Here is your opportunity to gratify this desire; August 15 to September 10, the Rock Island System will sell round trip tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles at the exceedingly low rates shown below:

Ottumwa to San Francisco and Los Angeles, $49.25

Corresponding reductions from other points. Folder giving details of through train service and telling where one should go and what one should see after one arrives in California, will be mailed on request. Write for a copy.

Rock Island System

W. S. PARKER, Agent.
Union Depot Otttmwa, Iowa.

ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD.

New York Sun.—These are days of long distance fighting. The accounts of the operations in the theater of combat in the east serve to illustrate strikingly the change which has come to warfare since the mighty struggles of the civil conflict in this country. In the Boer war the utter folly of the traditional close order of the British infantry in the face of modern rifle fire was demonstrated thoroughly, but there was less opportunity to observe the effect of artillery than there has been in the fighting between the Russians and the Japanese.

Nevertheless, even in the Boer war much was learned from the landing of naval guns of much larger calibers than those of accepted military artillery. All nations took to heart the lessons of that time, and field guns grew heavier and more deadly. The Japanese have shown that they were ready to make swifter progress in this matter than any other people, just as they have in other departments of military service.

They have driven the Russians from their chosen positions in almost every fight by a sheer superiority of artillery. When the guns embraced for any action have failed to dislodge the enemy, the Japanese have brought up heavier ones and concentrated their fire with marvelous skill. They have thus been able to convert any position into a seething caldron of fire and shell, and to make it physically impossible for any body of men, however, brave and determined, to hold it.

The success of these operations opens the way for a most important discussion as to the limit of size and weight that may be reached in guns intended for movements in the field. Obviously, topographical considerations will have much to do in determining this at any given place; but artillerists will anxiously study type of guns, and especially carriages, for heavy work in campaigning. Since infantry alignments now face each other with rapid fire at 800 yards, artillery must clear the way at much longer ranges than it did a few years ago; and it takes heavy guns to do this.

LONG MAY IT WAVE.

Four-Track News.—"Old Glary" signifies more to an American than anything in the world. It speaks with an eloquence unsurpassed; it represents high ambitions voiced by millions of people; it fills the heart with a sense of duty, a desire to stand by the colors, and for it has been made the claim that it has been in more battle and seen more victories than any other flag in the world. No other standard is there for which so many men have fought and died, and which has never been struck in token of submission.

Nothing can be more beautifl than the flash of blue and crimson and white,, and, as it spreads majestically to the breeze, or ripples in the varying winds, there comes to the onlooker a sort of wireless message, bringing him closer to the wonderful something that will cling to the banner forever; a something given to it by the principles it represents; by the thought of long and weary marches; of sea fights and land fights, grim and great; of the thousands who have followed it from seaming defeat to victory, and who have gone down to the valley of death, their last cry a wild huzzah to urge their comrades onward that the "Stars and Stripes" might be planted on the highest ramparts.

WAS A PEACH.

Sioux City Journal.—On the whole June has deported itself in a way that makes us sorry to have to hand her her picture hat.