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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. 12b-Local Freight 6:45 a. m. 16b-Burlington & St. Louis 7:35 a. m. 10b-Perla Dubuque & Quincy 11:50 a. 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.

Going West. 5a-Omaha, Soudan Bluffs & Nebraska 12:55 a. m. 15a-Fast mail 2:40 a. m. 91b-Local freight 5:50 a. m. 3a-Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Hot Springs, Deadwood, Ogden, Portland & California 7:45 a. m. 7b-Fast mail 8:52 a. m. 9a-Perla to Creston 1:50 p. m. 11a-Limited 3:28 p. m. 13a-Chicago to Ottumwa, arrive 10:00 p. m. 1a-Denver & Omaha 11:55 p. m. a. daily; b. except Sunday. Nos. 7, 8 and 15 do not carry passengers.

The Ft. Madison. Going East. Ft. Madison to St. Louis 9 a. m. Going West. St. Louis to Ft. Madison 5:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

No. Going East. Depart. 206, Keokuk, Kansas City, California and southwest 9:45 a. m. 202, Keokuk 12:24 p. m. 204, Eldon, Davenport & Chicago 10:23 p. m.

Going West. 203, Des Moines, Ruthven, west Nebraska 12:45 a. m. 201, Des Moines & Omaha 12:10 p. m. 205, Des Moines & Omaha 7:05 p. m. Unless otherwise specified all trains are daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVING JEFFERSON STREET UNION DEPOT.

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No. Going East. Depart. No. 8 7:00 p. m. No. 12 12:24 a. m.

Going West. No. 3 10:17 a. m. No. 5 2:25 a. m.

Going to Cedar Rapids. No. 10 2:05 a. m. No. 108 7:20 p. m. Arrive From Cedar Rapids. No. 9 1:25 a. m. No. 103 9:55 a. m.

Freight trains. No. 22b Davenport freight 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 12:50 p. m. Freight trains arrive at and depart from Ottumwa Junction, a—daily; b—except Sunday.

WABASH.

Arrive Depart. No. 15 Kansas City & St. Louis 7:00 p. m. a9:20 p. m. No. 14 Kansas City & St. Louis 8:15 a. m. a8:25 a. m. Freight trains carrying passengers between Ottumwa and Moulton: Local freight, b8:00 p. m. b3:00 p. m. Freight 11:10 a. m. a2:30 p. m. a daily, b—except Sunday.

Tri-Weekly Courier.

Y THE COURIER PRINTING CO. Founded 8th August, 1848.

A. W. LEE, Publisher JAS. F. POWELL, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Courier, 1 year, by mail, \$3.00. Tri-Weekly Courier, 1 year, 1.50

Office: 117-119 East Second street. Telephone (editorial or business office) No. 44. Address the Courier Printing Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

Entered as second class matter October 17, 1893, at the postoffice, Ottumwa, Iowa, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TO AID THE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa should be proud of her state university. It is an educational institution of merit and its graduates are to be found in the highest walks of life. It has much improvement ahead, of course, just as every other university in the country has, but Iowa can well feel proud of her state university even with its short comings.

During the past year there has been more or less trouble at the university and two members of the faculty have resigned. The alumni took a prominent part in some of the discussions before and after these resignations and some of the events were not to the credit of the alumni or of the university. Now, it appears, all this ill feeling that existed has blown over and in its place has arisen a respect for the alma mater that should have kept down these petty quarrels but which is no less welcome even though late.

The board of directors of the bureau of information established by the state university alumni at their meeting in June, has organized and has devised a plan more compactly to unite the alumni and former students of the institution in its support. A circular letter embodying this plan has been submitted to the friends of the university. It is proposed to push the organization of associations of alumni and to publish a magazine of interest to alumni and former students and also a register of alumni.

Funds are required, first of all. H. G. Plum has been made temporary secretary of the board, under the authority conferred by the meeting of March. It is proposed to publish a magazine with the secretary as editor. This magazine will be the revival of a publication begun a year or two ago.

A circular letter has been issued by the board of directors to the former students and alumni of the institution, soliciting co-operation and support. It is stated that the board of directors proposes:

(1) To employ a paid secretary who shall devote his entire time to the management of the bureau of information and the other work of the board.

(2) To co-operate with the university authorities in the organization of the local alumni in the various communities of the state and elsewhere.

(3) To undertake the publication of the Alumnus, of which the general secretary shall be editor, if it shall receive a sufficiently encouraging response to this circular letter.

(4) To co-operate with the university authorities in the publication of a register of the alumni of the university.

Of course, to achieve these things, money is requisite. This money must arise from the friends and alumni of the institution. Therefore, subscriptions will be taken by the directors for the purpose of furnishing an opportunity to all who wish to co-operate in this movement for the welfare of the university.

Let the good work go on. The alumni of the state university are now on the right track. If they continue the school will grow in influence, worth and in the estimation of the people.

ONE SIDE OF AN ARGUMENT.

Candidate Parker, in the first political speech he has made in many years except at the time he accepted the presidential nomination, showed beyond any question of doubt that either he is willfully trying to delude the voters of the country or is ignorant of the facts in connection with the progress of the nation during the past quarter of a century. Yesterday Judge Parker addressed a party of democratic editors at Esopus, and devoted all his speech to an arraignment of the republican party on the charge of extravagance. His arguments were a one-sided affair in which he neglected to mention any reasons for additional expenditures but only told his hearers that the republican administration was extravagant, ruinously extravagant, and that the result of this extravagance was sure to be financial reverse for the country.

Judge Parker should certainly be given credit for possessing enough sound sense to know better than he talked yesterday, and the only explanation of his address that can be believed is that he was purposely trying to provide the democratic editors with untrue campaign matter in an effort to secure his election by unfair means. But he will fail. The people of America are too well schooled in business life to believe a simple statement which, on its face, is but one side of

an argument. The American voter is a "figure don't lie," but he also knows that they can be made to say almost anything. It is easy for Judge Parker to hurl one-sided political speeches at an audience of men who are on his side at the start and are listening only with a view to collecting some material for editorials as one-sided as his speech. But when those editorials get to the public and have the light of sane judgment and common sense turned upon them they will have altogether a different effect from that which is intended by their authors and the man who yesterday inspired them.

As a matter of fact statistics show that during republican administrations from the time of the war of the rebellion ended until the present, with the exception of the years when the United States was engaged in the Spanish war, Uncle Sam's balance sheet has shown a surplus of receipts over expenditures. During the administration of Cleveland, from 1893 to 1896, with a free trade policy, the balance was the other way. In 1896 the excess of expenditures over revenue was \$25,203,246. The following year, with McKinley as president, this amount was reduced to \$18,052,454. In 1898 the Spanish war brought it to \$38,111,500, but the following year republican management brought the excess of expenditures to nothing and created an excess of revenue over expenditures of \$79,527,060.

This year, to be sure, the government has expended \$41,053,441 more than the revenue has amounted to, but \$50,000,000 went to pay for the Panama canal property, closing one of the greatest international deals the world has ever known and reflecting credit upon President Roosevelt as a diplomat and a public official. Leaving out this amount there is still a surplus of revenue over expenditures.

Judge Paarker, when he attempts to make a political speech, should treat all sides of a question. If his position before the people is tenable, if he deserves the votes for which he asks, he must, first of all, be fair, straightforward and true. The American people will not name a man as president who is not willing to face all sides of an argument. Mr. Parker's one-sided policy will not gain a vote for him but will have a tendency to help in the defeat which surely awaits him in November.

END OF THE MEAT STRIKE.

After two months' idleness and after millions of dollars had been lost, the butchers of Chicago and the eight other packing centers where a strike was called early in July have agreed to return to work, accepting the peace proposals made by the packers several days ago, and practically surrendering to their old employers. The public has been able to see for weeks that this must eventually be the end of the strike, for the butchers forfeited the sympathy of the people when they repudiated the first peace proposition almost before it could be put in effect. They have given up the fight now for all time, and on Monday the strikers, as many as can, will return to work at their old places, sadder but wiser.

The settlement of the strike brings much relief to the entire country. Chicago's greatest industry, which is also the greatest industry in the eight other cities affected, was paralyzed for a long time and was only partially active at the best during the strike season. The price of meat was pushed up and up almost to a prohibitive point. The live stock market went down and down and stock shippers in the middle west lost a great deal of money the exact amount of which cannot be computed.

It is, indeed, the stock shipper upon whom the loss fell heaviest. The packer has been able to realize at least some of the money he lost by idleness through the advanced price he obtained for his meat. The striker has been deprived of money he would have earned had he been working but the union's defense fund has helped him. But the stock shipper has no resource. He cannot recover the money the strike has cost and will cost him. For his troubles are not over. The summer is the season when the stock men of the middle west sell many of their cattle to the packers. Usually the price is a good one. They get rid of a large share of their stock before the western cattle begin to come upon the market. But now this is changed. The middle west is still flooded with stock ready for market, at a time when the packers would ordinarily be looking to the western ranges for their stock. These western ranges, too, are ready to turn their stock over to the packers and the market will be flooded. A local stock shipper said today, "The whole country is dammed with stock ready for shipment," and he expressed the condition well. He will be fortunate if he realizes anything on the sale of his cattle after having kept them all summer and being forced to sell them in sharp competition with other stock men. The stock market must be low for several weeks and the stockman must stand the loss.

THE SOLID SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

The fight for the control of congress this year as in the past must be made in the north and west where there is a free ballot and opportunity for free political discussion. Of the 386 members of the house of representatives 112 will take their seats without a contest and without a campaign beyond that for the nomination. The ten old states of the solid south have eighty-eight representatives in congress, and by the constitutions and election laws of those states, the election will be a farce. There will be no republican tickets in some of them because they do not permit republicans to vote. In two other border states the republicans now have two seats and no hope of securing more because of the same political methods. This situation compels the republicans to set aside more than one-fourth of the house as not in contest and make a fight to secure two-thirds of the seats that are open to contest with a fair fight.

This situation would not be open to complaint if the solid south were

solid by the vote of even a majority of the white voters in that section. But it is not. The disfranchisement of the negroes has in effect disfranchised the white voters as well as those who are not identified with the democratic party, for the race hatred stirred up for campaign purposes will compel the white voters of the south to give silent consent to the election of those who set themselves up as the representatives of the "white man's party."

The ratio for apportionment under the last census was 194,182 population for each representative, and each congressional district is supposed to have that many people. The congressional vote in the north averages from 30,000 to 55,000 voters to the district. In the south the average is about 5,000. The state of Arkansas has seven democratic representatives with a total vote of 39,600; the state of Mississippi has eight representatives with a total vote of 17,058, or little more than 2,000 voters to each district. The state of Louisiana has seven representatives with a total vote of 26,265 and the state of South Carolina seven representatives with a total vote of 32,000.

John Sharp Williams, the democratic leader in the house of representatives, was elected to his present term with a total vote of 1,433 recorded in his district. Mr. Williams aspires to the speakership and with a democratic majority in congress he would be elected. What an example of popular government that would be, having the legislation for 80,000,000 people dictated by 1,433 voters down in the Yazoo district of Mississippi!

There were more votes put into the ballot box in Speaker Cannon's district two years ago than in all the fifteen districts in South Carolina, and Mississippi. Mr. Cannon represents at least 39,351 voters for there were that many voters recorded in his district for and against him. There were nearly as many voters voting against him as there were for him in Mississippi. There are five republicans in congress from Indiana, Hemenway, Overstreet, Watson, Landis and Holliday, who represent more voters than were recorded as voting for the thirty-eight democratic representatives from the five southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi and any one of these Indiana republicans had more votes recorded in his district than in any two of these southern states, excepting Alabama.

Such is the situation. The democrats start with more than one hundred representatives who receive their certificates without more than the pretense of an election. The republican control of the house depends upon the election of two-thirds of the representatives from the north and west. A solid south does not justify a solid north by the same methods employed to make the south solid, but the men who believe in republican politics should look to their interests if they do not want legislation dictated by people who do not tolerate free and fair elections.

An enterprising war correspondent has spent several dollars of his employers' money cabling the news from the front that the Japanese seemed to have their senses dulled during the battle of Liao Yang because they did not press harder the retreat of the Russians across the Taitsze river. That correspondent, evidently, has never learned the lesson drilled into the brain of every man who ever competed in an athletic contest—that one man is working just as hard and is just as tired as the other. He says the Russians were demoralized by their defeat but he forgets to note that the Japanese had been fighting for two months and had the hardest of a harder and that they were not feeling exactly like new men just then, themselves. From a distance it looks as if they did pretty well to follow up the retreat after their heart breaking fight.

The democratic congressional committee expects to center all its energies in Iowa upon the second district in the hope of holding it in the democratic column and holding Judge Wade in congress. But the handwriting has been on the wall over in the second, Judge Wade's successor has been named and the people of this district are only waiting until next November to tell the eloquent orator from the university town that he has been a congressman but is one no more.

"Tama Jim" Wilson has returned to Washington, flushed with victory after his campaign in Vermont. Secretary Shaw is spreading the gospel of republicanism through the west. Bob Cousins will speak before the most prominent republican club in the east in a short time, and Lacey, Dawson, Smith Hepburn and other Iowa republicans will be heard in congress next session. Iowa is not a very big state but its fame and its orators travel far.

Commander Peary is discussing geographical puzzles with the other noted explorers and geographers in the international congress at St. Louis this week. It is hoped that Japanese sympathy will not deter the congress from electing General Kuropatkin an honorary member. He will no doubt be able to tell them something very interesting about the north pole if he keeps up his present retreat much longer.

The Eldon fair has come to an end and the weather man will now proceed to visit whatever ill temper he may have upon the less fortunate associations which have chosen dates other than those of the Big Four week. Someway, the Eldon people seem to have a perennial arrangement for splendid weather during their annual fairs.

Isn't it about time for Perdicaris to take another vacation trip into the mountains? Some North African correspondent should get active, now that the meat strike is settled and the war is settling down to a cross country race.

A prisoner at Topeka, Kans., a deported miner from Colorado, has confessed that he helped carry out the

dynamiting of the depot at Victor, which resulted in almost a score of deaths, injury to many others and the destruction of valuable property. He should be taken back to Colorado, tried, convicted and an example made of him. America is no place for dynamiters and anarchy and the sooner evidences of such crimes are stamped out the sooner all classes of people will be safe. But by all means, let Colorado protect this man from lynching until he can have a fair trial. The state owes this to itself and to the nation as a whole.

Apanoose county has a magnificent new court house which will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies next Monday. Judge Robert Sloan will open on chief and addresses will be made by Chief Justice Deemer of the Iowa supreme court, Judge C. W. Vermillion of Centerville, former Judge T. M. Fee also of Centerville, and others.

Candidate Bonnett should be given a Carnegie medal for heroism. It is to be hoped that someone can be found in most of the Iowa districts who will go on the democratic congressional ticket, but the Lucas man who is a candidate against Colonel Peter Hepburn in the eighth is "the limit."

No matter what the democratic orators say now about the party's position on the tariff question, as soon as the election is over the free trade doctrines of Bourke Cockran and Champ Clark, who want all custom houses destroyed, will be the cardinal tenets of the democratic creed.

The democratic platform demands that we treat the Philippines as we did Cuba. The Cuban policy, under which the new republic has grown and prospered, was a purely republican measure and bitterly opposed by the democratic leaders in congress.

Who says prosperity is an unknown quantity now? Who talks of hard times? The Eldon Big Four Fair association just closed the most successful season since its organization, with record breaking attendance and good patronage for all the attractions.

When Champ Clark of Chautauqua and "Cut throat" fame, gets into the second district of Iowa to talk politics the chances are about even that he will lose votes instead of gaining them for his colleague, Judge Wade.

Czar Nicholas, now that Kuropatkin has been defeated at Liao Yang, is about to reorganize his army all over again. He is angry. He has been angry once before in this war but the Japanese have gone right on winning battles just the same.

HOW IS UNCLE GASSAWAY, ANYWAY?

Next Monday Maine holds a state election. Vermont has set a good example and there is little doubt but Maine will follow.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

The Iowa City Republican says that John A. Green, of Stone City, the democratic congressional nominee in the fifth district made an excellent senator when in the state senate and "rode on passion the most men when they get a chance." He was a good fellow, too, and, despite the silver in his hair added by passing years, still carries his smile with him and his cheerful good nature makes him popular everywhere. But the Republican points out that no democrat, however popular, stands any show of election running against "Bob" Cousins.

Col. Elbeock, of the Staats-Anzeiger, would make the state fair free to all visitors and provide for its support from race receipts, licenses and concessions and exhibitors' fees. He figures that the bar concessions for the sale of beer and wine alone would bring \$10,000 into the treasury and he believes there would hardly be any more drinking done than under the present arrangement. The Keokuk Gate City says that Col. Elbeock's plan is not likely to meet the approval of either the fair managers or the people of the state. "Practically all," asserts the Gate City, "have the agricultural, manufacturing, moral, educational and other interests of the state at heart will object to the proposition that the fair be made a sideshow to a saloon."

The Clinton Herald says that Congressman Wade's Record, what little there is to it, shows him to be as rock-ribbed a democrat as there is in the lower house of congress.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette suggests that the presence of Bryan in the campaign is a good deal like employing a popular clerk to build up a business for a crabbled merchant.

"Out here in Iowa," remarks the Dubuque Telegraph, commenting on the course of campaign "out here in Iowa, where the corn is in the balance and where democrats march to defeat year after year with smiling face and buoyant men, we haven't scented the odor of burning money. A good deal of it is being put under the kettle and ignited to bring the pot to a boil; but that is in the east, where the votes and not the corn is in the balance."

The Cedar Rapids Republican asserts that there is room for the indefinite enlargement of Iowa's meat packing plants. "There is no reason," it contends, "why the Iowa grown hogs should not be shipped out of the state in finished pork instead of raw hogs. The labor that is expended in finishing the product should be Iowa labor and the profits concerned should go to the state of Iowa, instead of Chicago." The Iowa people ought to stand by each other in these matters.

John E. Craig, the democratic congressional nominee in the first district, was in the opinion of the Keokuk Gate City, much broader and more conservative in his acceptance speech this year than in his speeches two years ago. "The difference is quite noticeable," says the Gate City, "and it may be accepted as a measure of growth in dealing with public questions and of a wider and juster view of the character and purposes of the great political organization now in control of the government."

"Economy of administration is a good thing," says the Iowa City Register, and while there is an increased expenditure of money to maintain the government, there is some increase in the size of the gov-

ernment. Its trade has increased, its farm production has increased and everything is getting bigger."

"It is possible, of course, that the losses from the Russo-Japanese war about the city have definitely made up their minds as to just what branch of doing nothing they will follow for a livelihood," remarks the Cedar Rapids Gazette. "Most of them may be busy marrying into families, the heads of which worked and accumulated money before it was understood that work was impolite."

"General Kuropatkin is a commander of whom neither Russia nor friends of Russia in the present struggle need to be ashamed," declares the Cedar Rapids Republican. "He has the right mettle in him and he will be still further beaten from in due time which may be a long time but it is due some time."

"The advance guard of the democratic host has reached the republican gold standard camp," says the Burlington Hawk-Eye. "They may be expected to catch up in due time with progress in about eight more years."

"It is generally agreed," says the Keokuk Gate City, "that it will be a most fortunate thing for this country if the result of the next strike should develop the business of independent packers and encourage home abat-tors."

Referring to the use of the split log for a road grader the Decorah Register says: "It is undeniably the best practical suggestion as to road making ever offered the public. It has but one defect; the cost is too cheap. If the implement could be sold for \$25 instead of costing \$2 to \$2.50, the grafters would be selling them all over the state."

"If a good general is known by his choice of lieutenants," says the Dubuque Times, "Mr. Dawson, who has selected Joe Law to manage his campaign in the second district, is something more than a mere clerk."

"Russia's weakness is despotism," declares the Dubuque Telegraph. "If that government were less tyrannical and more in line with constitutional monarchies; if enlightened policies prevailed; if the people were happy and contented; if they had some voice in the choice of local officers and in the making of laws, the situation instead of causing apprehension would be cause for congratulation."

"It seems to be the consensus of opinion," says the Burlington Hawk-Eye, "that John Sharp Williams ought to drop his middle name to harmonize himself with his speeches at, and since, the St. Louis convention."

"Looked at in one way it is an awful thing for hundreds of thousands of human beings to be lined up on two sides and shoot at each other to see whose ranks can first be decimated," the Cedar Rapids Republican, "it is only murdering under another name. And yet much of the progress of the world has depended on just such contests and the nations that have been the mightiest promoters of civilization and the arts and sciences and literature and even religion."

The Cedar Rapids Gazette thinks that if Kuropatkin did not assume the offensive he certainly did some other thing to displease the Japanese.

"Every Filipino insurrection in which American soldiers have slain a man and shot at each other to see whose ranks can first be decimated," the Cedar Rapids Republican, "it is only murdering under another name. And yet much of the progress of the world has depended on just such contests and the nations that have been the mightiest promoters of civilization and the arts and sciences and literature and even religion."

A Des Moines man went away from home for a week and left all his gas lights burning, and the Des Moines Register and Leader explains that he left the meter would register just the same, whether they burned or not.

"In Iowa," says the Marshalltown Times-Republican, "we will have to content ourselves with a view of the campaign in other states. There will be nothing for us to do."

The Cedar Rapids Republican says that when an effort is made to decrease the consumption of meat in Chicago, Iowa, the result is a salaried man in the strike except adversely for Iowa has the meat on the hoof and has to sell it.

CUBAN STOCKS IN NEW JERSEY.

Chicago Record-Herald.—Not a single Cuban company was organized last month in New Jersey.

Behold this statement is a story that illustrates in a striking way the activity of the American promoter and the eagerness of Americans to form stock companies for "working a good thing to the limit."

The echoes of the battle of Santiago had hardly died away before the American promoters began to get busy. Hundreds were waiting at the building to jump into Cuba. There were the door was opened. There were railroad, telegraph, telephone, sugar refining, express, construction, tobacco, plantation, steamship, timber, banking, quarry, fruit, plant, miners, electrical, commercial, industrial, mining and exploration companies, each having an abundance of "literature" that pictured in glowing language the untold wealth of the islands under the control of the United States. The investor how a dollar could be made to yield several hundred per cent in a short time.

The secretary of state of New Jersey had to increase his force of clerks when the grand rush began, and the fees from largely capitalized companies swelled the revenues of the state from this source. Many of these companies, of course, had nothing more valuable behind them than the stock they had to sell.

Some idea of the work done by the enterprising promoter may be had from the fact that forty-five corporations authorized stock to the amount of \$42,243,000, while their paid cash capital amounted to \$1,599,100. The fact that no Cuban company was incorporated in New Jersey last month is taken to indicate that "the development of Cuba's natural resources" has been worked to the limit.

COMMENT ON THE WAR.

Minneapolis Journal.—The battle of Liao Yang, with its loss of many thousands on both sides, has been a disaster to Russian arms, and has helped to further into the future the "ultimate victory" in which Russia has placed her hopes from the first. Despite the fact that the Russian war effort is no Cuban company was incorporated in New Jersey last month is taken to indicate that "the development of Cuba's natural resources" has been worked to the limit.

Feet Swollen to Immense Size. "I had kidney trouble," writes J. J. Cox of Valley View, Ky., "that could not work, my feet were swollen to immense size and I was confined to my bed and physicians were unable to give me any relief. My doctor finally prescribed Foley's Kidney Cure which made a well man of me." Avoid serious results of kidney or bladder disorder by taking Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by W. D. Elliott.

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