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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

For Electors at Large,
EDWIN S. ORMSBY,
J. H. TREWIN.

For District Presidential Electors
First—COL. W. B. BELL,
Second—W. H. WILSON,
Third—B. BLAIR,
Fourth—GEORGE E. MAY,
Fifth—F. O. ELLISON,
Sixth—ELLSWORTH ROMINGER,
Seventh—HON. A. V. PROUDFOOT,
Eighth—PAUL S. JUNKIN,
Ninth—JOHN W. SCOTT,
Tenth—A. D. CLARKE,
Eleventh—F. F. FARRIELLE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
of Adair County.

For Auditor of State,
B. F. CARROLL,
of Davis County.

For Treasurer of State,
G. S. GILBERTSON,
of Winnebago County.

For Attorney General,
CHARLES W. MULLAN,
of Blackhawk County.

For Railway Commissioner,
N. S. KETCHAM,
of Marshall County.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congressman, Sixth District,
JOHN F. LACEY,
of Mahaska County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
F. M. EPPERSON,
of Columbia Township.

For County Auditor,
J. R. CRILEY,
of Center Township.

For Clerk of the District Court,
EDWIN DUNGAN,
of Center Township.

For County Recorder,
L. L. SWENSON,
of Polk Township.

For County Attorney,
W. W. EPPS,
of Center Township.

For County Supervisor,
A. J. GARDNER,
of Columbia Township.

REPUBLICAN (CENTER) TOWN SHIP TICKET.

For Justices of Peace,
W. J. BLARRY,
M. L. KIRK,
For Constables,
GEO. BLOUNT,
I. M. DAVIS,
For Trustee,
GEO. W. HATCHER,
For Clerk,
M. C. GILMORE,
For Assessor,
A. ROEMER.

MOUT. AND FOOT.

Even old saws have their application now and then, and Judge Parker is no exception. "Every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it," is a pat saying to apply to the democratic candidate for president. His errors are becoming so common that even democrats are beginning to notice them with disapprobation. The first one was not regarded as serious because it was generally thought to be an error and an excusable one but that explanation cannot be made for all the subsequent blunders and suddenly the people are beginning to realize that Mr. Bryan was nearer right than any other when he criticized the St. Louis convention very harshly for nominating such a man as Judge Parker for the highest office in the land.

Judge Parker's first error was in his letter of acceptance, when he said that the common law could be relied upon to punish these dangerous monopolies, there was a disposition to pass the incident over on the ground that it must be a mistake. It was assumed that so good a lawyer as Judge Parker was supposed to be could not have been un mindful of the fact that from the nature of things the federal government which derives every one of its powers from a written constitution, could not have those powers added to or lessened by the common law of England.

When President Roosevelt called attention to this singular blunder there were some of the party leaders who were inclined to blame the President for taking advantage of what they thought must be a mere slip of the pen.

When Judge Parker attempted to answer the President by citing the familiar Western Union case, which had no more to do with the powers of the federal government than the inner mechanism of Tammany Hall, democratic congressmen and lawyers held their hands to their mouths in chagrin. They said the Western Union case had been given to Judge Parker by one of

his advisers at headquarters and that he had been too busy to read the decision to determine how far it bore on the absurd issue he had himself raised.

The next blunder was the candidate's estimate of the expense of holding the Philippines. It is easy enough to show that his figures, \$650,000,000 as the cost of the islands exclusive of the Spanish bonus, were three times too large and it is also a simple matter to prove that his estimate of 200,000 lives lost there is many times the total number of Americans, soldiers and civilians, who have even visited the Philippines.

But the latest folly on the part of Judge Parker is also the worst. It shows that his ignorance of the routine of the treasury department of the government, which he criticizes so freely, is greater than that of the average school boy. In a speech made a few days ago he said that it is impossible to find out whether the deficit in the treasury is growing or not; that the estimates of public officials are concealed; and that the treasury department, by an executive order, has been trying to suppress information as to the financial condition of the government. Every member of congress, the head of every bank in the United States, every editor of every daily newspaper, every clerk in the departments, and many schoolboys know that the government prepares and issues for circulation on every business day in the year a complete financial statement.

This statement may be received each day by anyone who is sufficiently interested to ask for it. Judge Parker could have it for the mere asking, just as any other citizen can. Nothing but a lack of knowledge, and a woeful lack, can explain his error in thus criticizing a system which is as open as the day.

This statement shows the receipts from customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources for the day, the month, and the fiscal year. It shows the expenditures for civil and miscellaneous purposes for the army and navy, for Indians, for pensions, and for interest for the day, month, and fiscal year. This statement shows the total receipts and expenditures, and of course the excess of either. It gives the same figures for the corresponding days and months and expired portions of the last fiscal year. It shows the national bank notes retired and the money deposited for new notes. It shows all the exchanges of gold and silver, and the conversion of greenbacks and treasury notes.

Besides that this treasury statement every day contains a most complete and minute balance sheet showing every dollar which comes into and goes out of the United States treasury. Every asset and liability is noted and even the trust funds held for the redemption of gold and silver certificates are minutely described from day to day. Nothing is omitted but every particular is included in this report.

Judge Parker should take a course of training before applying for the presidency. It might be well for him to take a civil service examination, work as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, treasury preferred, and learn as much as possible about how this movement is run. Then, when nominated for the presidency by a convention hopelessly casting about for some hook upon which to hang a hope of victory, he would at least be in a position to shun some blunders. A man who, as candidate, cannot make a quiet campaign without making so many errors that his own supporters run off of excuses for his ignorance, would make an exceedingly poor president.

END OF WAR NOT NEAR.

The developments of the past two weeks show conclusively that the end of the war in the far east is not by any means near. The ability of both the Russian and Japanese armies, despite fearful losses, to fight on and on, resting now and then, is not diminished by the battle before Mukden any more than it was by the struggle at Liao Yang. The reports received from the two capitals are so partisan that it is almost impossible to form a clear idea of the situation but judging from all that is obtainable the Russians have finally succeeded in trenching themselves more securely than at any time since Liao Yang was taken. Since that time they have practically been in a single long drawn out retreat and Kurapatkin's sudden turning movement, when he assumed the offensive, was almost sure to meet with defeat.

Now, however, though beaten back by Oyama, the Russians are in a good position to give battle and to wage a struggle more fierce even than that at Liao Yang. They have held the railroad from Mukden and their base of supplies and their army lies entrenched on either side of the tracks. A large body of re-enforcements has recently arrived at the front to fill out the sadly depleted ranks of Kurapatkin's forces and these fighters will be able to bear the brunt of the coming battle.

In the meantime, the Japanese have not been idle. They have been landing re-enforcements almost continually and will go into the battle that is sure to come in a short time with a large number of fresh, determined soldiers, ready to repeat the victory of Liao Yang and the later repulse of last week. Judged by the outcome of the campaign thus far, the Japanese have the better of their enemies in the matter of commanders. Oyama, Kuroki, and Oku seem to have the spirit that admits of no backward movement, while Kurapatkin has started out with retreat and has set an example to his men which will not have much to do in aiding the Japanese at the next clash. This battle must come within a short time and will probably begin with a Russian attack. If it does it will be a long and hard struggle. Should the Russians advance from their entrenched positions they will be able to make a stand there if they are forced to retreat from the open. It will take a hard fight, probably two or three of them, for the Japanese to enter Mukden and winter may stop the fighting with the Russians still in possession of the city.

EMINENT AMERICANS ON PROTECTION.

I am in favor of a protective tariff and internal improvement.—Abraham Lincoln.

Agriculture, commerce and manufactures will prosper together or languish together.—Daniel Webster.

That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor, and best sustain the wide population. We must now place our manufactures by the side of the agriculturists. Experience has taught me that manufacturers are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.—Thomas Jefferson.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation are so linked in union together that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to others.—John Quincy Adams.

Equally important is it to provide a home market for our raw material, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.—James Monroe.

We have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants; it is time we should become a little Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own or else in a short time (by continuing our present policy) we shall be rendered paupers ourselves.—Andrew Jackson.

DIVORCE CANON ADOPTED.

It is welcome news that the Episcopal conference has at last settled upon a divorce canon which will be accepted as the law of the church until the next general conference. The amended canon proposed some days ago has finally been approved and is now the law of the church. While the action of the conference may be a wise one and may have some effect in stopping the flood of divorces, it is but a single step in that direction. The divorce evil must be attacked from another direction in order to bring the most effective bar to its growth. Numerous divorce agencies have been established in the city of New York, where the cost of a decree is but \$5, and where numerous clients are secured every day. This "divorced while you wait" system is sure to increase the number of husbands or wives who can find some reason for dissatisfaction with married life, and, if possible, some law to prevent it should be formed and adopted. This is where the divorce evil must be attacked.

"LEST WE FORGET."

If you are a male citizen 21 years or more of age, a resident of Ottumwa and in every other respect qualified to vote in this city at the November election, you will not be allowed to do so if you do not register. You must register or you can have no say in the verdict that republican prosperity is to be continued for four more years. You must register or you can have nothing to say about who shall represent you in congress, who shall sit on the bench of the district and supreme courts, who shall fill the state, county and township offices.

You can register on October 27, 28 or 29. It would be wise to register on the 27th. You might neglect it on that day and be one of those on all the other days provided for registration. In that situation you would not be entitled to vote.

A last opportunity and no questions asked will be given to register on

AFTER SICKNESS

Has weakened your system and left you almost helpless you will find few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters more beneficial. It is the sick man's friend and for over 50 years has given complete satisfaction. It is without an equal for restoring strength, inducing sound sleep and building up solid flesh. Then it also cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Heartburn, Bloating, Malaria or Female Complaints. Try a bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS ALWAYS DOING THE "IMPOSSIBLE"—JUDGED BY THE BELIEF OF THE DEMOCRATS. In '94 they were saying that the south could not be whipped; in '77 they were shouting,

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The Marshalltown Times-Republican reminds Julian Richards of what happened to Senator Thurston when he "dropped into poetry."

that specie payments could not be resumed; in '96 they whined that the rural free delivery was no go; in 1900 they were cocksure that the Philippines could not be pacified. In view of so many unfulfilled prophecies, the democrats ought to go out of the business.

Cleveland may think the democratic methods savor of light-hearted carelessness, but he made no such accusation against President Roosevelt's action in the coal strike. He was all ready to turn in and help.

It is just about as easy for the Parker people to convince themselves that they are going to sweep the country this year as it is for a man with a jumping toothache to get rid of it by mind cure.

Between the quietude of the democratic campaign and the dubious character of some of its henchmen, it seems as if an appropriate campaign anthem might be "Hark, from the Tombs."

Democrats are making the most of Judge Parker's domestic virtues. It was not ever thus—four of their candidates were bachelors, namely, Van Buren, Buchanan, Tilden and Cleveland.

August Belmont is said to have backed out of the campaign. This seems to indicate that Belmont bought Parker on the installment plan and thinks he hasn't got the worth of his money.

Bourke Cockran passionately asks, "What shall we do with the men who have burdens greater than they can carry?" As a beginning, Mr. Cockran might get off Judge Parker's back.

People who think Mr. Roosevelt is not eager to punish lax officials are respectfully referred to the decapitated steamboat men who were connected with the Slocum disaster.

President Roosevelt will celebrate his forty-sixth birthday anniversary next Thursday. He will still be President Roosevelt when he celebrates the passing of the fiftieth milestone.

Representative Heflin has plunked another nail into the coffin of the democratic party by declaring his intention to "drive Booker Washington out of here" when he gets a chance.

Men familiar with the country seem to think that the Filipino spellbinders are worth just about as much as the anti-imperialist talkers in this country, as exponents of public opinion.

With Gorman and Hill in control of things, how does Parker expect to get the country to believe that he deals only in an expurgated edition of the democratic party?

A rhymed description of Hudibras suits Judge Parker:
"His notions fitted things so well
That which was which he could not tell."

In addition to his other problems Judge Parker now has to face the necessity of getting Heflin and Vardaman to keep their mouths shut.

Other people may be enjoying this fine October weather, but the democrats are conscious that their plans have suffered from an early fall.

One reason why Judge Parker is not talking may be that he cannot say anything without contradicting either himself or some of his advisers.

The campaign managers are urging Parker to come out and show himself. Perhaps the up-state voters are wondering whether he is real.

In lauding Lincoln and McKinley, the democratic orators seemed to imply that no republican is a statesman till he is dead.

The trouble with Mr. Davis seems to be that his capital is not as active in the cause as he is.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

"There is no city in the west of the size of Des Moines which has finer churches or a larger number," says the Sioux City Journal to ask, "Let's see, isn't the same true of the Des Moines saloons?"

"It is not the private judgment of most men or women in the Episcopal church that infidelity should be the only ground for divorce," declares the Dubuque Times. They accept the existing canon to keep peace in the Episcopal family. Most of them hope that the question of what the church's rule on the subject of divorce shall be never be one of practical importance to them."

The Marshalltown Times-Republican is of the opinion that men who fight as Russian soldiers do deserve a better country to fight for.

"Certainly youths and irresponsible characters ought never to be permitted to purchase any kind of a weapon, pro-

vided they have the price," declares the Cedar Rapids Republican. "They ought to be made to show under the strictest safeguards that they have a legitimate use for it and are competent to be entrusted with such things."

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"Had Mr. Smith's speculations been fortunate the world had never known his moral weakness," said the Odessa Chronicle, discussing the Davenport citizen's fall, "he would have remained the foremost citizen in Davenport, and at his death the city would have put on mourning. But he failed to stand the supreme test of misfortune; and so he goes to a living death, executed by his victims, with the good he did forgotten and the evil surviving in the memories of his townsmen. It is the old story; but how inexpressibly sad!"

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