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TAFT AND THE DEMAGOGUES.
 In these days when so much political capital is made out of the abuse of corporations, in particular, and men of wealth in general, says the Denver Republican, "it requires no little courage to arraign the demagogues as President Taft did in his address in St. Louis before the Business Men's League." The Republican adds:

"The assumption of peculiar honesty by those who resort to class declarations and pretend that all men who succeed in business are without suspicion ought surely to be deprecated. It has no justification in fact, for the men who thus assume to have a monopoly of honesty are no better than the class they assail. But vigorous denunciation of others often is accepted as evidence that the man doing the talking is himself strictly honest and worthy of confidence."

"What public welfare demands and what private right needs for its protection is that justice which recognizes the equality of all men before the law. But this equality is very often forgotten when scheming politicians try to climb into favor by professing to be defenders of the people against the designs of those whom they denounce as enemies simply because they have succeeded. Often at the bar of public opinion those who succeed in business enterprises of great moment are judged without trial and upon the unsupported assertion of almost any loud mouthed demagogue."

"The country needs men in public station who will do justice to all men and to all classes and it is especially upon the bench that men of that kind are needed. President Taft's remarks were called forth by certain criticisms upon his appointment of Gov. Hughes to the supreme bench of the United States and it is gratifying to know that he made a vigorous and, of course, successful defense of that appointment. Gov. Hughes is just the kind of man the country needs in a place of great power and responsibility."

President Taft is growing daily in the estimation of the people by his fearless honesty, which leads him open at times to the accusation of frequently declaring that there are 10,000 persons in New York who have no other homes than park benches. So when the official canvass was completed in New York and the enumerators found fewer than 300 persons in that center of population he called his lieutenants in and questioned them as to what had happened to the other 9,700. The enumerators, many of whom had also read the articles in the magazines and newspapers about the thousands of homeless, and were surprised when their closest search failed to find but a scattered few, succeeded in convincing the census supervisor that the difference between the few homeless actually found and the large number reported was merely the shrinkage made by facts founded upon investigations from fiction, growing out of vivid imaginations.

Here in Iowa we have seen something of the rapid-fire efforts of the magazine writers. A few weeks ago one writer was in the state between trains and went home and wrote two magazine pages of copy showing just how every voter in Iowa is going to mark his ballot in the fall. Des Moines is complaining about writers who have come to tell the world all about Des Moines' commission plan of government and then got it all wrong because they made the most superficial of investigations.

If there is anything in the old saying that truth is stranger than fiction,

it is because we get so much of fiction and so little of truth dealt out to us by superficial writers and speakers.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois has prepared a list of articles in common use on which the tariff was reduced by the Payne law that Republicans may well paste in their hats for use in answering Democratic arguments. Congressman McKinley's list includes the following articles on which the tariff was reduced or left unchanged in the new law.

- Beef—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Veal—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Pork—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Bacon and ham—Tariff reduced 20 per cent.
- Lard—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Cabbage—Tariff reduced 33 1/3 per cent.
- Salt—Tariff reduced 10 per cent.
- Corn meal—Tariff reduced 5 per cent.
- Flour—Tariff not changed.
- Potatoes—Tariff not changed.
- Beans—Tariff not changed.
- Eggs—Tariff not changed.
- Butter and milk—Tariff unchanged on all dairy products.
- Coal, no duty on anthracite coal—Tariff reduced 33 per cent on bituminous or soft coal.
- Wood and manufactures of wood—Tariff greatly reduced.
- Boots and shoes—Tariff reduced 60 per cent.
- Harness and saddles—Tariff reduced 55 per cent.
- Agricultural implements—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Varnishes—Tariff reduced 20 to 48 per cent.
- Window glass (common)—Tariff reduced 4 to 20 per cent.
- Bar iron—Tariff reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
- Boiler or other plate iron or steel—Tariff reduced 16 2/3 to 40 per cent.
- Boilers and parts thereof—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Steel rails—Tariff reduced 50 per cent.
- Structural steel not assembled or fabricated—Tariff reduced 20 to 40 per cent.
- Iron ore—Tariff reduced 60 per cent.
- Big iron—Tariff reduced 37 1/2 per cent.
- Tin plates—Tariff reduced 20 per cent.
- Beams and building girders—Tariff reduced 20 to 40 per cent.
- Barbed wire for fences—Tariff reduced 37 per cent.
- Knives and forks (commonly used)—Tariff reduced 13 to 25 per cent.
- Sewing machines—Tariff reduced 33 1/3 per cent.
- Typewriters—Tariff reduced 33 1/3 per cent.
- Glyzed brick—Tariff reduced 22 per cent.
- Oil cloth and linoleum—Tariff reduced 9 to 38 per cent.
- Cotton thread—Tariff reduced 16 to 20 per cent.
- Laths—Tariff reduced 20 per cent.
- Clapboards—Tariff reduced 16 2/3 per cent.
- Hammers, sledges, etc.—Tariff reduced 10 per cent.
- Nails, spikes and tacks—Tariff reduced 20 to 50 per cent.
- Saws—Tariff reduced 16 to 25 per cent.
- Silks (commonly used)—Tariff reduced 10 per cent.
- Gloves (commonly used)—Tariff reduced 25 per cent.
- Cream of tartar and salaratus—Tariff reduced 16 2/3 per cent.
- Hooks and eyes—Tariff reduced 47 per cent.
- Starch, other than made of potatoes—Tariff reduced 33 1/3 per cent.
- Sodas—Tariff reduced 12 to 33 per cent.
- Crinoline haircloth—Tariff reduced 20 per cent.
- Gunpowder—Tariff reduced 33 1/3 to 50 per cent.
- Etchers—Tariff reduced 20 to 80 per cent.
- Dress steels—Tariff reduced 17 to 26 per cent.
- Manufactures of leather—Tariff reduced 13 to 75 per cent.
- Cotton goods—Tariff not changed, except in certain finer grades which are luxuries. Raw cotton has always been on a free list.
- Woolens—Tariff unchanged, except in unimportant details.
- Stockings (common)—Tariff not changed.
- Tobacco and manufactures of—Tariff not changed.
- Petroleum, oil and products—Placed on free list.

Another there were reductions on 654 articles in the tariff and increases on only 220. The increases being largely on articles that make up the list of luxuries.

COUNTRY NEEDS A REST.

Commenting on the delay in the passage of the railroad law in congress, the Des Moines Capital is moved to express the belief that "it would be a splendid thing for the country if congress would adjourn and convene again for at least four years." The Capital says: "The country needs a rest. The people are burning up millions in automobiles and cheap speculative lands,

while interest rates are advancing and money is tight. "The politician is not concerned about any of these circumstances apparently. Unless he is exceptionally good, he is only concerned in relation to holding his job and getting in to the lime light. "The amazing thing is that the newspapers are willing to co-operate with the politicians in an effort to bring business to a standstill. Now then a merchant feels that business is not what it should be, yet he is unable to explain it. The politician will tell him that he needs more politics, while he feels confident that he needs more business. More politics means less business. "It must be remembered that the politician's income does not depend upon the condition of the business of the country. The perpetuity of his job depends upon his causing the people to forget business and to think of politics. "It is said but true, the Capital adds, "that Des Moines and all Iowa are at present feeling the benumbing influence of politics."

In completing the arrangement of the counties according to the number of votes cast at the last election Secretary Hayward finds that "Wapello county is seventh in the list. The only counties casting a heavier vote than Wapello are Polk, Linn, Woodbury, Pottawattamie, Scott and Black-Hawk. Wapello is placed above Lee, Clinton, Dubuque and Des Moines counties."

The Council Bluffs Nonpareil puts it up to us in this manner: "Lost—in Iowa, during the past ten years, \$10,000,000 in mudholes along the public highways. The man who recovers it can have it."

"Everybody," said the late Speaker Thomas B. Reed, "has a perfect tariff bill in his mind, but, unfortunately, a bill of that character has no extra-territorial jurisdiction."

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THE EVENING STORY

STURMAN-HANCHER VS. HYMEN.

BY STACY E. BAKER.

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There was bad blood between the house of Hancher and the house of Sturman. This, however, did not prevent the respective sons of the families from falling in love with each other. Mabel, the pride of the Sturman seniors, was a girl whom any youth with red blood in his veins would be proud to call sweetheart. She was as pretty as the break of a June morning. Her eyes were jet black and long-lashed. She was tall, gracefully slim, and walked with the virile spring of youth. Tom Hancher was fortunate.

Tom knew this, but the peppy soul of Father Hancher, inflamed years ago against Sturman, Sr., refused to discriminate between the old grocer and his daughter. "But you don't know the girl," Tom protested, when the old gentleman had included the maid in his frenzied summing up of the faults of the head of Mabel's family. "She is her father's daughter," growled Hancher. "I don't need to know more. The blood is bad."

So, once again, the confession that trembled on the lips of the youth was stilled. It would have been a most unfortunate time to explain to this irritable parent that his most hated enemy's daughter was to become his son's wife. "The hatred of Sturman for Hancher, and vice versa, extended back over a dozen years. Both were grocers in the thriving town of Tingsboro. Both had been best friends. Unfortunately, both had aspired at the same time, to the common council. Some one had said that politics makes strange bed fellows. It also undermines strong friendships. After three weeks of mudslinging electioneering, Sturman won the coveted laurels by a majority of one vote.

Sturman and Hancher were friends no longer. Hancher moved out of the ward. Their grocery shops were now at opposite ends of the city. Tom Hancher, only son, was now his father's partner. Mabel Sturman, only daughter, was now her father's bookkeeper. The evenings, however, belonged solely to the young people, and they met frequently at the homes of mutual acquaintances with their embittered parents being not a whit the wiser.

On the evening of the day of Tom Hancher's last argument with his father, the well-proportioned chap with the frank eyes, walked with his lady fair, under a moon bright sky. "Father is so set," complained the youth. "But never mind, dear, I have enough money of my own, and we will be married first, and tell about it afterward. If the governor has the nerve to object after seeing you—you know he doesn't even know you by sight—I'll pass up his old grocery, and start one of my own."

All this brought the gratified red to the pretty cheeks of Mabel Sturman, and the light in her eyes was nice to see as she turned to the ardent Thomas. "All in due time, Tom," she soothed. "There is no great hurry, you know. Why, you are only twenty-two, boy, and I am not yet twenty."

practice of the apostles was to attend the synagogues on the Sabbath day. St. Paul speaks of the Scriptures being "read every Sabbath day." No mention of Sunday. The gentiles besought them to preach to them the next Sabbath. Why not attend the Sunday meeting? St. Paul's "manner was" or as it stands in Luke (4:16) "his custom," etc. Christ, speaking of the destruction of Jerusalem, to occur 40 years after his death, taught them to pray that their flight be not on the Sabbath day. The dialogue was given in the beginning to the whole race of men. "That the Sabbath was instituted in Eden was held by Philo and Josephus among the Jews, by Tertullian among the fathers, and by Luther and Calvin among the reformers. The celebrated Laplace says: "The week, since the latest antiquity, in which its origin is lost, comes down without interruption throughout the centuries, and mingles with the successive calendars of different peoples. It is very remarkable that it is found the same all over the earth. Perhaps it is the oldest and most indisputable monument of human knowledge. It seems to indicate a common source from which it has spread."

The dialogue is the natural, as well as divine law, and it is not a Jewish institution particularly; though, as a part of the law, it was one condition of the old covenant. "I am not come to destroy the law, but to fulfill." "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled. "For whosoever," says God, speaking through St. James, 23 years after the death of Christ, "shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." If the Bible is the "word of God," God evidently was unaware that the Christians were not "under the law." The law they are not under is the abrogated ceremonial law of the Jews, not the natural as well as divine law.

Agreeing to forego the law: 1. Hiding Sunday. 2. Doubling Sunday. Please note that our witness, the Bible, assigns no other reason for these meetings. I do not know what Bible my critic used. I have before me the King James version, and the comma he inserted after the word "assembled," is not in my copy. Read Mark 16:14, and you will learn that the eleven did not yet believe in the resurrection.

3. Pentecost Sunday. Had been kept for 1,500 years. 4 Acts, 20:7. As far as the record shows, they did nothing not common to every day of the week. I did not quote the last clause of Acts 2:46 because it has no bearing on the question. The "breaking of bread" was a religious act. 5. Collection Sunday. Collections alms mentions, "Lay by him," not "lay by together."

Comment on this summing up but serves to "dim its brightness," and I am content to leave conclusions to the intelligence of the interested reader. If the Catholic church changed the day; if it be merely human, and not a divinely established and inflexible institution such as it claims to be, it had no right to do so.

SENEX.

BLOOMFIELD.

At their meeting last Friday with Mrs. Fannie Cook the following officers: President, Mrs. Jennie Wallace; Vice President, Mrs. Henryetta Wray; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Alma Young. The club decided not to take up the Bay View course, but instead, a miscellaneous course for the season. The social work of the club was given to three different sets, each giving an entertainment during the coming year. Miss Ruby Rinehart, who has been visiting at the Jas. Reagin home, returned to Centerville Monday. Miss L. Veta O'Connor, of Buffalo, Ill., is visiting Mrs. S. L. Small at the Jas. Reagin home. Tom McIntire was in Pulaski Monday on business. Emma Kinnick and daughter, Dorothy, returned to their home in Mystic Monday after a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Cal Lane. The Henry Curry trial is being held here at 10 o'clock this week, commencing Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bohl of near Pulaski were Ottumwa visitors Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bridges and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Richardson took dinner Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bohl of near Pulaski. Miss Jessie Dooly of West Grove is visiting this week with her sister, Mrs. Fred Wishard. Mrs. R. W. Anderson of Pulaski passed through this city Monday on her way to St. Paul where she will visit her daughter Miss Ruth who is attending Iowa Wesleyan. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. McKeenolds of Florida passed through here Monday on their way home from visit with Rev. Overturf and wife of Pulaski. A guest the first of the week of Miss Effie Holliday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pitson, who have been staying with Mrs. Pitson's grandparents Jas. Reagin, left Monday for Des Moines to join a theatrical troupe. Wm. Emerick was an Ottumwa visitor Monday. Miss Leona Fowler of Moulton visited friends in this city Monday. Miss Bessie Holliday who has been spending a few days with her parents returned Monday to school at Drake university, Des Moines, Ia. Milton, returned home Monday from a few days' visit with her uncle Henry Paris. E. J. Corrick of Moulton was in this city Monday and will help the band boys this summer with their band concerts.

SEYMOUR.

Mothers' Day will be observed at the Presbyterian church next Sunday. D. C. De Wolf of Chicago is in Seymour on business this week. Rosa Gordon went to Ottumwa on Wednesday to visit her sister Sadie Gordon and to consult a surgeon in regard to a proposed operation. The annual Walnut township Sunday school convention will be held at the Baptist church in this city on May 15 at 2 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stephenson of Shell City, Mo., came to this city the first of the week and will make their home here in the future. A number of Pythian sisters went from this city to Mystic Wednesday to attend the convention of that order. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Armstrong of Ft. Madison visited relatives and

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

The Courier opens its columns for the discussion of topics of greatest import to the public weal. Communications of 250 words or thereabouts will be printed in this column. All communications should be typewritten or in plain hand on one side of the paper only.

"NO SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE."

Editor Courier:— Let's see, One, two, three. Well, first come, first served. This appears to be, as one writer puts it, "almost an inexhaustible subject." Logicians are supposed, no less than lawyers, to know that one is not bound to prove a negative. My latest critic has evidently lost the thread of the argument he was attempting to refute. My position is that there is no scriptural authority for Sunday observance. Divinely abrogated, or it still stands. It is not necessary to prove that the five Sunday meetings were not for special divine worship. The point is that there is no Scripture evidence to prove they were. The Sabbath is referred to in the New Testament 61 times; the first day of the week, eight; and no mention of any change day. Former letters have shown that the

friends in Seymour the first of the week. Rev. L. B. Wickersham of Simpson college gave a free lecture at the M. E. church on Thursday evening. Mrs. Abe Potter was taken to the Centerville hospital where a surgical operation was performed Wednesday morning. She was doing nicely at last accounts. Mrs. James Strome left Monday for Dayton, O., to visit her parents. John McCracken of Burlington, Colo., is visiting relatives and friends in this city. Mrs. L.abel Peters visited in Centerville this week at the homes of her brothers Will and Bert Speers. A carnival at Centerville this week was well patronized by citizens of Seymour.

SIGOURNEY.

Mr. Spaulding of Grinnell, was in Sigourney Wednesday looking up political matters. Mr. Spaulding is a candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator from the Keokuk-Poweshiek senatorial district. Attorney Fred Smith of Keota was in Sigourney Thursday attending court. Attorney W. E. Wallace of Williamsburg was in Sigourney Thursday attending to legal matters in which he was interested in the district court. D. M. Patterson, F. E. Jessup, Hugo Schilling and F. L. Goldner drove overland to What Cheer Tuesday afternoon. Postmaster L. E. Hulse of Keota was in Sigourney Wednesday as a witness in the district court. Mr. E. Hamilton and Dr. Clara Gray of Keota were Sigourney visitors on Wednesday. Fanny R. Wilson of Harper was in Sigourney Thursday visiting with relatives. Miss Helen Dooly, principal of the Sigourney high school several years ago. C. G. Hartzell left Wednesday evening for South Dakota where he is in charge of the law office. He expects to be gone several weeks. Attorney Henry Wagner left Thursday evening for Des Moines where he appears before the supreme court on Tuesday afternoon. A. M. Richmond was a passenger for Cedar Rapids Monday evening and from there will go to Canada where he owns a large tract of land.

KIRKVILLE.

Mrs. Blanche Pope returned to her home in St. Louis Monday after a week's visit with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Blackstone of White City are guests at the parental Dice home. Mrs. Emma Lucas of Eddyville was the guest of Mrs. S. O. Brown last Thursday. Wm. Abegg was a business caller in Oskaloosa Friday. Mrs. T. O. Brown and daughters of South Oskaloosa were in Ottumwa on commencement exercises of the high school last Friday. Lloyd Foster departed Monday for Lewistown, Mont.

PULASKI.

Mrs. Ann Graves and Mrs. Alva Hunt and daughter Helen were in Bloomfield Friday. J. J. Miller left for Springfield, Ark., Tuesday morning where he will look after his fruit farm. Mrs. Frank Plank had been confined to her bed for some time, died Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock. The funeral services were held from the house Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. W. Miller of the Menonite church, assisted by Rev. Overturf of the M. E. church. Mrs. Plank was the mother of fourteen children, eleven of whom survive her to mourn their loss, all being present at the funeral but two who were unable to come, having been here a short time before her death. Interment was made in the North cemetery. Miss Lala Hunt of Farmington who has been visiting relatives here the past two weeks left for Moulton to spend a short time with relatives before returning home. Miss Mariah Slaughter of Ottumwa came Friday and visited with Miss Ruby Reed over Sunday, returning home Monday. The public school closed here last Friday with an all day program, which was well rendered by the pupils of the different rooms. Quite a num-

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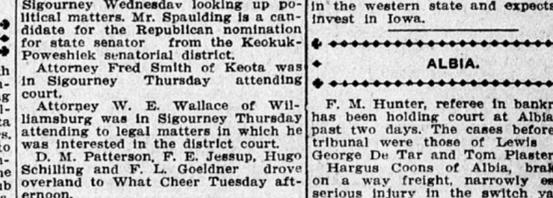
ELDON.

I. W. Stephenson is in the city today on business. Mrs. Dell Glazier of Fort Madison is visiting her brother and friends at Eldon. Wayne Phelps of Bloomfield is in Eldon today on business. William Reese just from Oregon, was in Eldon Saturday on his way to Ottumwa. He has sold his fruit farm in the western state and expects to invest in Iowa.

ALBIA.

F. M. Hunter, referee in bankruptcy has been holding court at Albia the past two days. The cases before that tribunal were those of Lewis Long, George De Tar and Tom Plasters. Hargus Coons of Albia, brakeman on a way freight, narrowly escaped serious injury in the switch yard at Chariton Wednesday of last week. He fell beneath a car but fortunately the train was brought to a standstill before Mr. Coon received anything but a very severely wrenched foot and ankle. The candidates for the various offices of the different political parties were busy last week filing their nomination papers. There are full Republican, Democratic and Socialist tickets. There was a reception for Mrs. B. F. Carroll at the home of Judge D. M. Anderson Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Ed Coyne returned from Kansas City where he purchased two car loads of mules. D. H. Hawthorne of Fredric was a business visitor at Albia Friday. Mr. Hogan an architect came over from Chariton last week to look after business. J. T. Davenport transacted business in town Friday.

SAFETY IN A GOOD WATCH



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