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Tri-Weekly Courier

CHANGING ADDRESSES. Subscribers wishing their address changed will please give the name of the Postoffice to which the paper has been sent as well as the Postoffice where they desire it to be changed to

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

From Saturday's Daily. Kodak supplies. Sargent's. Teasham sells the best watches. Flinch cards, 50c. Sargent's. Mr. and Mrs. John Woodruff of Garden Grove returned home today after visiting friends in the city. Mrs. H. W. Moss of Eldon left for Clarinda after visiting friends in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Joe Marlon of Des Moines are visiting friends and relatives in and near the city. Miss Grace Harlan, 116 West Second street, left today for College Springs to visit relatives. Mrs. L. E. Roth and daughter Miss Nellie, of Corning, left for Shabona after a short visit with friends in the city. Horlick's malted milk. Sargent's. Mrs. C. Erwin, 1121 Hayne street, left for Van Buren to visit relatives. Mrs. A. C. Macy of Whittier, is visiting Mrs. H. M. Cockerill, 104 East Court street. Henry Montague left this morning for Clinton and points in South Dakota where he will visit friends before going to his home in Englewood, Cal. Benjamin Lewis of Oskaloosa has returned home after visiting Wayne Ellsworth Mitchell, 153 Russell street. Mrs. Maud Stillwell and Mrs. Claude Beeson of Searsboro, have returned to their home after attending the funeral of Mrs. Rachel Ream. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stuber, 157 Russell street, are visiting in Kirklville. Mrs. William Hershman and son Carol, of Des Moines, have returned home after visiting Mrs. C. M. Canfield, 113 South Court street. Victor talking machines, \$10 to \$200. Sargent's. Miss Violet Pixley 310 North Sheridan avenue left today for New London to visit for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones of Kansas City are visiting at the home of Miss Lora Smith on Hamilton street. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, who reside south of the city, are attending the state fair at Des Moines. Miss Audrey Friend returned today to her home in Eldon after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Friend 213 North Ransom street. Leonard Wilson 219 North Hancock street, left today for a week's visit in Melrose. All the leading stock and poultry foods. Sargent's. Miss Mae Ditch 406 Chester avenue and Miss Selma Crone 122 North Moore street left today for Moulton to spend Sunday. Dr. D. B. Randel and grand son Earl Randel and grand daughter Pauline Wilson 219 North Hancock street left today for a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davis near Hedrick. Edward Lannis from south of the city was a business caller on the South Side today. Attorney James A. Smears and Prof. A. J. Hicks, both of Buxton, who have been visiting Rev. P. M. Lewis and family, 325 North Jefferson street, left yesterday for their former homes in Hannibal, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McCarroll and daughter, Miss Ida Blanche, 736 West Second street, returned home last evening from Clinton, where they attended the twenty-eighth anniversary meeting of the Mississippi Valley Spiritualists' association. Charles R. Ingram, of Memphis, Tenn., is spending his vacation with Ottumwa relatives. Mr. Ingram was formerly a clerk in the Ottumwa post-office. Men's pocketbooks and pocket knives at Sargent's.

ELDON WINS IN A FIERCE BATTLE. RAILROADERS TRIM CENTERVILLE WITH EASE; PUNISH OFFERS OF 3 HEAVERS. Unionville, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—Biff! Bang! Boom! That is the way the Eldon artillery resounded when the Wapello county boys defeated Centerville by the decisive score of 12 to 5. The Eldonites proved too strong for the Centervilleites in every department of the game and after the fifth inning, didn't give their antagonists a ghost of a show to win. All went well for the handsome Mr. Henley until the spontaneous combustion in the fifth inning. When the onslaught had been stopped, Eldon had five circuits to her credit. The next inning saw Henley making his exit, when the mighty and much-touted Adams sauntered forth to take up the burden, and this gentleman after two-thirds of an inning, felt that it would be better for his past prestige to vacate the premises. After humiliating Adams, the last of the pitching triplets, a young Mr. Lane, assumed the task of stopping the enemy, but he fared no better than the others, for all slab artists appeared to look alike to the railroaders. Anderson pitched great ball in the pinches, striking out a baker's dozen. Marshall and C. Anderson led off his pitch for Eldon, while Black and Longnecker were handy with the willow for Centerville. The features of the game were Carl's gilt-edge work on first base, U. Walters' remarkable catch of a line drive in the third inning and Wheeler's all round work behind the bat.

THE SCORE. R. H. P. O. A. E. Centerville..... 5 13 24 10 2 Eldon..... 12 16 27 8 1

Summary. Sacrifice hits—Saunders, Black. Three base hits—Black 2. Two base hits—Black, Lane, Walters D. Carl. Bases on balls—off Anderson 2, Henley 2, Adams 1, Lane 1. Struck out—by Anderson 13, by Henley 1 by Adams 1, by Lane 2. Hits—off Henley 9 in 5-13 innings, off Adams 1 in 2-3 inning, off Lane 6 in 2 innings. Earned runs—Eldon 11, Centerville 5. Attendance—5. Time of game—1:50. Umpires—Fuller and Brosnar.

COMMITTEES IN SESSION. Premium and Program Departments of the Farmer's Institute Met Saturday. The premium and program committees of the Wapello County Farmer's Institute, met Saturday afternoon in the public room of the Courier to arrange for the work of their departments in the coming institute that will be held during the winter. Nothing definite, beyond the preliminary arrangement of the committee work was done at the meeting.

CORNELL TOLD TO INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS

COUNTY PROSECUTOR IS ASKED IN LETTER TODAY FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO TAKE UP SHERIFF JACKSON'S CASE.

The conduct of Sheriff W. W. Jackson of Wapello county may be given a airing in the courts in the near future if the request of Attorney-General H. W. Byers to County Attorney Seneca Cornell bears fruit. The county prosecutor says that he does not know at the present time just what will be done if anything. A letter was received this morning from the attorney-general by Mr. Cornell informing the county attorney of the action already taken in the office of the state official in regard to Sheriff Jackson. The letter states that several affidavits have been received from Ottumwans dealing with the conduct of the sheriff, and it further states that a letter from Attorney W. W. Rankin has also been received by the attorney-general relative to the same matter. It makes mention of Senator George Cosson and Attorney John Fletcher, both of the attorney-general's office, and states that while they were in Ottumwa, prosecuting the Phillips oyster case, that they then made an investigation into the Jackson charges and believed them sufficient to warrant an oyster proceeding. The letter closed with a request by the attorney-general to the county attorney to begin action under chapter 78 of the acts of the thirty-third general assembly. The oyster if brought will be on improper conduct of a public official while on duty. Drunkenness and immorality are said to be among the charges that will be alleged against Sheriff Jackson if the petition is filed. When this will be known only to the county attorney, in whose hands it is placed by the attorney-general. Beyond the acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter, County Attorney Cornell would not be quoted, stating that he did not know what would be done in the matter, nor if there would be anything done. The information furnished the attorney-general's office was by the Law and Order League of Ottumwa which has had the matter under advisement for a long time.

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Taft Declares This Congress Holds Record; Asks For Unity

(Continued From Page 1.)

the operation of railroads and the fixing of rates. Enactment of a postal savings bank law.

Important labor legislation. Action tending toward proper conservation of natural resources.

Fulfillment of New Mexico and Arizona statehood pledges. Passage of a law requiring the publication of detailed statements of expenditures by congressional campaign committees.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for investigation of methods of reducing governmental expenditures. Reduction of \$20,000,000 in appropriations for the year.

Text of President's Letter.

The text of the President's letter is as follows: "Beverly, Mass., Aug. 29.—My Dear Mr. McKinley: As the chairman of the national congressional republican committee you have asked me to give the reasons which should lead voters in the coming November election to cast their ballots for republican candidates for congress. I assume that when this letter is given publicly the lines will have been selected, and the question for decision will be whether we shall have in the house of representatives a republican or a democratic majority. The question then will be not what complexion of republicanism one prefers, but whether it is better for the country to have the republican party control the legislation of the house for two years and further redeem its promises or to enable a democratic majority in the house either to interpose a veto to republican measures or to formulate and pass bills and to carry out democratic principles.

"Prominence has been given during the preliminary canvasses just ended to the differences between republicans but in the election such differences should be forgotten. Differences within the party were manifested in the two sessions of the present congress and yet never in its history has the republican party passed and become responsible for as much useful and progressive legislation.

Urges Support for Republicans. "So while issues will doubtless arise between members of a republican majority as to the details of further legislation, the party as a whole will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual interests to the securing of real progress. Hence it is important that after republican congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all republicans who believe in its principles, as declared in its national platform of 1908 should give the candidates loyal and effective support. If this is done there will be no doubt a return of a republican majority.

"The only alternative is a democratic majority. We may reasonably assume, however, that a democratic majority would renege on the republican doctrine of protection as announced in 1908.

"What, therefore, has a republican who believes in protection, but objects to some rates or schedules in the present tariff act to hope for from a democratic majority which, if allowed its way, would attack the protective system and halt business by threatening revision of the whole tariff on a revenue basis, or if prevented by the senate or the executive would merely do nothing?

Some Tariff Critics Just. "The tariff bill has been criticised for certain of its provisions and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just, and some are wide of the mark and most unjust.

"The truth is that under the old protective idea of a tariff, we protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference in the cost of production here and abroad is not regarded as a profit, but because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturer. The excess of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition and then maintain prices so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here.

"The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the republican party in which the necessity for reducing rates to avoid this evil has been recognized, and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction of a reform which is accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the bill demonstrate this. It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines, and silks were increased substantially over the Dingley rates, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue.

Denies It Boosted Living Cost. "The charge that the present tariff is responsible for the increase in the prices of necessities is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there was no increase in rates in respect to which there was a substantial reduction.

"Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is that section which enables the executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. When the commission completes its work, either by report or by amendment any part of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be amended, I expect that the matter to the attention of congress with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular. Of course, this will be impracticable unless congress itself amend the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes to other schedules. It will then be possible to take up a single schedule with respect to which it is probable that a great majority of each house will be unprejudiced, to admit the evidence, and to reach a fair conclusion. And this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions.

Why Party Should be Supported. "For these reasons it seems to be that all republicans—conservative, progressive, and radical—may well abide the situation with respect to the tariff until evidence now being ac-

cumulated shall justify changes in the rates, and that it is much better for them to vote for republicans than to help create a democratic majority which would be utterly at war with the protective principle, and therefore would have no use for the findings of the tariff commission, as we may certainly infer from the solid democratic vote in the present congress against the necessary appropriation for the commission's work.

"One great virtue in the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is that taken with the current effort of the administration to keep down or reduce governmental expenditures and to reform the methods of collecting the customs revenue. It has, by its revenue producing capacity, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the government of \$58,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the first full year of the law, ending Aug. 5, 1910, of \$24,000,000. From a revenue standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Generally speaking, a full measure of industrial activity, production, transportation, and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law.

"Again, the present law in its corporation taxes a kind of excess which has many of the merits of an income tax. It is one of the most useful and important changes in our revenue laws, as the future will show. In spite of the criticisms heaped upon it at its passage, no party responsible for revenue or anxious to retain every means of legitimate supervision of corporations will repeal it.

Amendment to Commerce Bill. "The next most important work of the present congress was the passage of the amendment to the interstate commerce bill. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the interstate commerce commission, to avoid injustice in their management and control.

"The important part that railroads play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees, and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railway managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill, and propose loyally to comply with its useful provisions. It was supported by the whole republican party in congress, and that party is entitled to credit for its courage and its democratic strength was exhibited against it in both houses. It was a performance of a pledge of the platform, and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

"The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each house of congress by a republican majority, and was signed by a republican president.

"The president, reviewing other legislation, mentions the establishment of the bureau of mines, ampler laws giving powers to the interstate commerce commission for the prevention of unfair competition, and passenger carriers, perfecting of the employers' liability act, and the creation of a congressional commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate carriers.

Takes Up Conservation. "One of the great questions," the letter continues, "which has been made prominent in the platform of the present Roosevelt, is that of conservation of our national resources.

"There remains to be considered and settled the question of the method of disposing of public lands so that the government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use and to secure to the public against the possibility of the sale of oil, gas, or water power on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country. Neither the democrats of the house nor the democrats of the senate, as a body, although they are formally declared in favor of conservation, have taken any active part or can be counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions.

Improvement of waterways is declared to be a subject of pressing importance, the president giving his plans, already known, for dealing with this question.

Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, and publicity of campaign funds also are mentioned as pledges redeemed.

The president refers to the appropriation made to investigate methods to reduce government expense, and says: "I am confident that if full opportunity is given and a republican congress is elected, the power of the downward of the national expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing the business of the government will reach a point of saving."

As to future legislation, the president says a number of promises remain to be kept. He alludes to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways, to which, he says, the democratic minority in the senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the central government has no constitutional power to make and enforce such regulation.

"In addition," he continues, "there is the promised procedure to determine how preliminary injunction shall issue without notice, and to submit to the people a national platform proposing an amendment to the existing law which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and establish a national bureau of health to include all the health agencies of the government now dis-

This Beautiful Pony

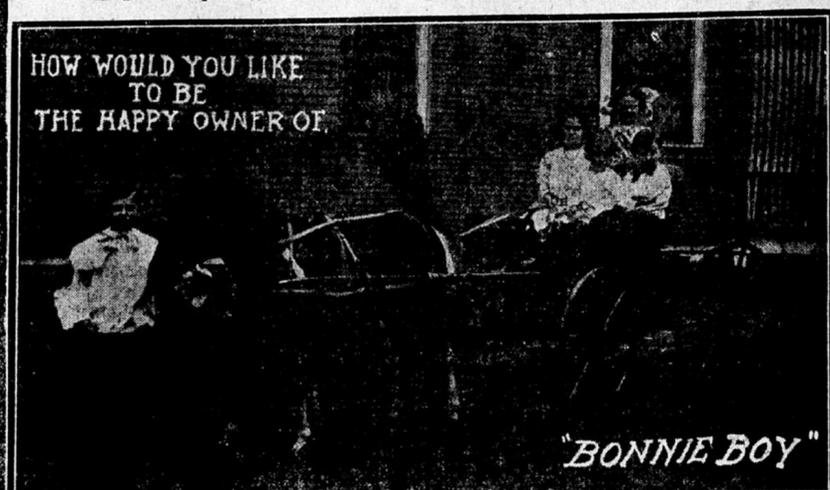
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204 E. Main St. Ottumwa, Iowa.

Special For This Week

Boys' Misses' and Children's School Shoes.

MANY CHANGES TO BE MADE IN NEXT CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1.)

Pennsylvania; four terms; chairman printing; foreign affairs.

The Democratic Changes. L. F. Livingston—Fifth Georgia; ten terms; appropriations.

Harry Maynard—Second Virginia; five terms; industrial arts and exhibitions.

James L. Rhinock—Sixth Kentucky; three terms; industrial arts and exhibitions.

Eaton J. Bowers—Sixth Mississippi; four terms; appropriations.

William B. Craig—Fourth Alabama; two terms; public lands.

Robert M. Wallace—Seventh Arkansas; four terms; coinage, weights and measures; private land claims.

Charles C. Reid—Fifth Arkansas; five terms; judiciary.

Charles R. Thomas—Third North Carolina; three terms; library; public buildings and grounds.

Thos. D. Nichols—Tenth Pennsylvania; two terms; labor.

Oscar Gillespie—Twelfth Texas; four terms; election of president, vice president and representatives in congress.

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Safety at Home. According to Dr. Woodward, health officers for the national capital, people are safer from such disease as typhoid fever at their homes, where ordinary sanitary precautions are enforced than they are at the average summer resort. He says people go to the seashore, the mountains, or other places with the intention of getting pure air, milk and healthful food. They do not take into consideration the sanitary conditions under which the milk is handled and disregard other conditions for health preservation.

"Our inspectors make careful inquiry into every case of typhoid fever," said the doctor today, "and go carefully into the history of the patient. Persons take their lives into their hands when they visit a resort without knowing anything of the conditions existing there as to sanitation. It can be conservatively estimated that 20 per cent of the typhoid fever cases prevailing in the District of Columbia at this time of the year are brought back to the city after a

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Articles of Incorporation. Des Moines, Aug. 29.—The following articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with Secretary of State Hayward.

The Mason City & Clear Lake Railway company, capital stock \$1,000,000; incorporators, W. L. Brice, F. E. Johnson, C. H. McNider, F. J. Hanlon, B. L. Cluiter and William M. Pyle. The headquarters of the company will be in Wilmington, L. I.

The Clear Lake Boating and Amusement company, capital stock \$25,000; incorporators, George P. Peterson and W. L. Barlow.