

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1856

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SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1904.

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**The Watchman and Southron.**  
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—BY—  
**N. G. Osteen,**  
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**SMITH WHALEY A BANKRUPT.**  
He Has Liabilities of One Million  
With Assets of Twelve Hundred.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 20.—Owing over a million dollars and with assets of \$1,200, Wm. B. Smith Whaley, the financial supporter of several cotton manufacturing enterprises in the south, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court today. Mr. Whaley was the senior member of the Wm. B. Smith Whaley company of this city and is a resident of Newton. For some time he has been interested in raising funds for textile industries in the southern States, particularly in South Carolina, which have not resulted favorably. Mr. Whaley's total liabilities are \$1,114,125. The secured claims amount to \$1,087,951, and the unsecured to \$26,174.  
In his petition Mr. Whaley states that his only assets are personal property valued at \$1,100, real estate worth \$100 and household goods. There are 91 creditors. The individual claims range from \$500, the lowest, to \$175,000 the highest. Among the principal secured creditors are Merchants National Bank New York, \$175,074; the Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass., \$107,000; Fales & Jenk, machine manufacturers, Pawtucket, R. I., \$107,000; Baltimore Trust and Deposit company Baltimore \$45,000; J. C. Sheehan, Baltimore, \$25,000; Carolina Loan and Trust company, Charleston, S. C., \$30,000; Carolina National Bank of Columbia, S. C., \$23,050.47; Carey, Bayne & Smith company, Baltimore, \$20,000; Bank of Columbia, Columbia, S. C., \$17,000; Merchants National Bank of Camden, S. C., \$15,000; Peoples National Bank, Charleston, S. C., \$10,024; Merchants National Bank, Baltimore, \$10,000; Orangeburg Manufacturing company, Orangeburg, S. C., \$10,000.  
The largest unsecured claim, \$10,000, is for money advanced by the Olympia cotton mills, Columbia, S. C.  
F. L. Norton, Mr. Whaley's counsel, said tonight in regard to the petition:  
"While nominally it appears to be a large failure it is not nearly so bad as it looks. The obligations are distributed from New York to South Carolina. Mr. Whaley was interested simply in financing these southern mills, and, in a measure, they have fallen down."

**Trade Waves.**  
According to the New York Sun, "our share in the trade of foreign nations is susceptible of illustration by a series of wave lines whose force lessens as the distance from our borders increases. The rule holds good with only a few comparatively insignificant variations. On our north line lies Canada, to whom we sell 60 per cent. of all her imports. Northeastward, New foundland comes to us for about 37 per cent. of her needs. Southward, our immediate neighbor is Mexico. She obtains from our market nearly 60 per cent. of her importations. Southeastward are Cuba, buying nearly 40 per cent.; Hayti, taking a similar percentage; Santo Domingo, asking 55 per cent.; and the British West Indies, coming for about one-third of their imports. In the next trade wave to the southward there lie the states of Central America, giving us collectively about 27 per cent. of their trade. Colombia and Venezuela give us each about one-third of the business. Following down the west coast, the rule holds good with Ecuador at 20 per cent.; Peru, 12 per cent.; and Chili, 8 per cent. Along the eastern coast Brazil gives us 9 per cent.; the Argentine, 10 per cent.; and Uruguay, 6 per cent.; while the interior countries are represented by Bolivia's 1 1/2 per cent. and Paraguay's two-thirds of 1 per cent. Looking eastward, England gives us 20 per cent.; her trade; Germany, 13 per cent.; the United States, 10 per cent.; Spain, 9 per cent.; France, 8 per cent.; Italy, 9 per cent.; and Russia, 2 per cent. Westward, Japan gives us 16 per cent.; China, 11 per cent.; the Philippines, 12 per cent.; Australasia, about 10 per cent.; and British India, about 2 per cent. The regularity of all this is more than a curious coincidence. It is probable that it is a correct indication of American trade conditions. We are not yet trade hunters in an active and energetic way, and proximity to these markets appears to be a strong factor in the trade which comes to us almost without solicitation. Facility of transportation is evidently likewise a factor. The situation is at least suggestive of large trade opportunities by a little extension of commercial activity which would increase the force and volume of these wave lines."

When the Japs finally take Port Arthur they will find it all gone, as the Russians propose to blow the whole thing up before they quit.

## HE BROKE HIS WORD.

**Sec. of Anti-trust League on Roosevelt's Attitude.**  
The Bureau of Corporations Intended to Insure Publicity Has Been Made One of Secrecy.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—H. B. Martin, a national secretary of the American Anti-Trust league, has sent a letter to President Roosevelt bitterly attacking his attitude toward the trusts and flatly accusing him of breaking his word.  
Mr. Martin reminds Mr. Roosevelt that counsel for the Anti-Trust league repeatedly urged him in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 to prosecute half a dozen of the oldest, most powerful and most notorious offenders against the anti-trust law, and says:  
"You will remember that after we had furnished, even personally handed to you at the white house, positive documentary, convicting proofs of the guilt of these offenders, that both yourself and your attorney general made definite and positive promises that you would take up these cases. You will also remember how both yourself and your attorney general have brazenly broken your words and failed to keep your promises in those cases."  
Mr. Martin points out that the one injunction against the Northern Securities company was not pressed through to the supreme court, and asserts that rumors are afloat that the hasty display of energy in that case was far more benefit to one of the rival syndicates seeking a monopoly of Pacific railway lines than it was to the people.  
"Three years ago, Mr. Martin goes on, 'the officers of the American Anti-Trust league placed in the possession of your administration positive proofs, incontestable documentary evidence of flagrant and enormously oppressive and injurious violations of the law on the part of half a dozen of the greatest trusts in the United States. Both you and your attorney general repeatedly promised, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, that these cases would be taken up and proceeded with. Every one of these promises you have broken.'"  
Mr. Martin denies the president's claim that the bureau of corporations was a Republican measure, declaring it was put through by a Democratic representative.  
"And what have you done with the bureau of corporations since it was organized?" Mr. Martin asks. "You appointed your secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, as head of that department and then, after he collected all the data possible about violations of the law on the part of the trusts, did you transmit these data in a proper report to congress or the people? On, no!"  
"The bureau of corporations, which was intended as a bureau of publicity, you have made a bureau of secrecy, and you transferred Mr. Cortelyou from head of that department, with all this secret information about the trusts in his possession, to the position of chairman of the Republican national committee, where he can use this information to sandbag contributions out of the trusts for your campaign as president."  
"Against all the hundreds, ay, thousands, of men who have been practicing plunder and extortion upon the people in violation of the anti-trust law which provides for their punishment, you and your attorney general have never caused a single warrant to issue, nor a single arrest to be made, nor the conviction of a single one to be secured."  
"Nay, even worse, for to the most powerful and notorious of these offenders against the anti-trust law, the proofs of whose criminality had already been placed in your hands, you extended the hospitalities of the white house and treated them in every way as if you were not perfectly aware that they were guilty of one of the meanest, most monstrous and most inexcusable offenses of modern times. And you in return accepted their hospitality. You accepted gifts of great value from men whom you knew were lawbreakers."

## American Kills Himself in London.

London, Sept. 23.—George Davis, the son of a rich planter of Kansas City, was found dead in his room in the Hotel Metropole this morning. He was lying in a pool of blood with an artery in his left arm cut with a razor. It is supposed he committed suicide, though no reason is known.

## Sour Stomach.

When the quantity of food taken is too large or the quality too rich, sour stomach is likely to follow, and especially so if the digestion has been weakened by constipation. Eat slowly and not too freely of easily digested food. Masticate the food thoroughly. Let five hours elapse between meals, and when you feel a fullness and weight in the region of the stomach a tea eating, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and the sour stomach may be avoided. For sale by China's drug store.

Wilmington, Del. Sept. 23.—Judge Gray says he knows nothing official about the proposed selection of himself as chairman of the National Civic Federation. He refused to say whether he would accept or not. He knows nothing of the New York dinner at which it was stated he would be offered the chairmanship.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *W. D. Little*

## STREET CAR BLOWN UP.

**A Terrible Accident in Melrose, Mass.—Trolley Full of Passengers Strikes a Box of Dynamite.**

Melrose, Mass., Sept. 21.—An outward bound electric car containing thirty-two persons, was blown to pieces in this city tonight by striking a fifty-pound box of dynamite that had fallen off an express wagon. Six persons were killed outright; three more died of their injuries within an hour, and nineteen others on the car were taken to the two hospitals suffering from severe injuries. At least a score of persons in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were hurt by flying glass and splinters.

## More Trolley Victims Dead.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Nine already have died and scores injured, is the latest report from the accident to the trolley car yesterday evening when the trolley struck a box of dynamite and was blown to pieces. Several of the injured are so badly injured that there is little hope of their recovery. C. H. Andrews, of Melrose, where the accident occurred, had both legs broken and one of them was amputated this morning. Several others had both ankles or one leg broken. Fifteen are in the hospital at Melrose.

## THE GIRLS' STATE COLLEGE.

**A Thousand Applicants for One Hundred and Fifty Places.**

Rock Hill, Sept. 21.—The first regular appointment for Winthrop College was met by the assembling of all pupils and teachers in the auditorium at noon today. President Johnson is absent. He had taken his vacation during the month of August, and has been detained by a temporary indisposition which prevented him from leaving Atlantic City at the time expected. He has appointed Dr. J. P. Kinard, the head of the department of English, to act in his stead.  
The number applying for admission to Winthrop is greater than that of any previous session. The number of new pupils, which could be admitted, was about 150, but the number of applicants is over 1,000. Nearly all the pupils who have been admitted were present this morning.  
Miss Minnie Macfeate, the head of the kindergarten department, is absent on account of sickness. All the other teachers are present. Examinations for pupils who wish to enter, and for pupils who desire in this way to make up the work of last term, are now in progress. These will end and regular work will begin not later than next Tuesday.

## FLORENCE'S FEDERAL BUILDING.

**Ground Broken for Foundation Wednesday Morning.**

Florence, Sept. 21.—Ground was broken today for the erection of Florence's \$100,000 Federal postoffice and Court House.  
Mr. W. W. King, senior member of the King Lumber Company, of Charlottesville, Va., the contractors, arrived here yesterday to take charge of the work and he has already a large force removing earth for the foundations. The new building will be located at the northwest corner of Evans and Irbys streets, in the very heart of the business section of the city. A most beautiful site. The building must be completed by December 1, 1905.

## Judge Parker's Day.

New York, Sept. 23.—Judge Parker arose early this morning and after breakfasting in his apartments at the Hoffman House he read the news papers and attended to his accumulation of mail. Up to ten o'clock the only caller was J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington. He will leave for Esopus tonight.  
John B. Stanchfield, of New York, United States Senator Culberson, of Texas and E. J. Ross were the other callers this morning. A delegation of Southern newspaper men, including J. B. Caldwell, of Charlotte, H. H. Cabaniss, of Augusta, James K. Gray of Atlanta, and K. H. Hanson of Montgomery also called to pay their respects.

## What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in Constipation, Headache or Liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at J. F. W. DeLorme's drug store.

## What's in a Name?

Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co. of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a specific for Piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Sold by O. B. Davis.

## THE GREAT BATTLE

**BEGINS AT FUSHUN.**

**RUSSIANS ARE MAKING THEIR LAST STAND FOR POSSESSION OF THE CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA.**

**Japanese Urgently Need Mukden For Winter Quarters and Will Make a Desperate Effort to Take It.**

Mukden, Sept. 22, 1 p. m.—A battle is expected hourly to begin in the vicinity of Fushun, thirty miles to the east of Mukden.

## St. Petersburg Review of Situation.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—There is further delay in the receipt of decisive news from the front. The situation at Port Arthur remains a blank, though it is felt that important developments may be even now occurring there. The movements in the north are still of a tentative and preparatory character on both sides, which have not yet crystallized into a definite clash of forces at any one point. A resumption of the Japanese advance is now expected to occur any day. It is the third week since the fighting at Liao Yang, and the Japanese have had time to transport reinforcements from Yinkow and bring up sufficient men to the front to replace their losses, but it is not improbable that several days will intervene before the armies come to close quarters. The interval is being devoted on both sides to feeling out the strength and disposition of the opposing forces.  
The Japanese will probably attempt to capture the passes of the Da Mountain range, running half way between the Hun and Taitee Rivers. The possession of these passes is important for the Japanese, as it will not only enable them to march northward, but also screen the movements of their troops from the prying gaze of Russian scouts.  
It is fully appreciated here that the Japanese must try for the possession of Mukden, as otherwise it will be difficult for them to provide their army with winter quarters. Liao Yang does not afford sufficient accommodation, although many houses there escaped destruction in the recent battle. Movable huts are quite unsuitable for the housing of Japanese, owing to the severity of the climate. The average winter temperature there is forty degrees below zero, and the cold is intensified by continual winds and an almost entire absence of snow. In spite of this, however, the campaign will probably continue during the winter if the Japanese succeed in getting into Mukden. In this contingency, Gen. Kurapatkin, for various reasons, will not be likely to allow the Japanese to remain in undisturbed possession of this point, which is important not only from a strategic but the political point of view.

## Gen. Kurapatkin Reports Losses.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—Gen. Kurapatkin's reports under yesterday's date that there is no change in the situation about Mukden. He adds: "A small detachment of the enemy moved from Buienapuzze towards Kaentoulie in order to penetrate north of Daling pass. The indications are that the enemy is endeavoring to flank our left. Our losses at Daling Monday were one officer killed, ten wounded, three men killed, forty-five wounded. The exact Russian losses at the battle of Liao Yang were 54 officers killed, 257 wounded; 1,810 men killed, 12,023 wounded."

## St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—Gen. Kurapatkin reports that the Japanese today assumed the offensive and advanced from Benaiuzde to Finsettulin which is twenty versts from Mukden.

## Jap Success at Port Arthur.

Tokio, Sept. 22.—3 p. m.—While official confirmation is lacking, it seems certain that the Japanese possess a fort on another height westward of Itzshan, which they carried by desperate assaults, and have since resisted all attempts to recapture by the Russians. Both these heights overlook Port Arthur, offering excellent gun positions, which materially weaken the Russian defence.

## Jap Victory at Dailing Pass.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23.—A dispatch received here from Mukden states that the Japanese have carried Dailing Pass by assault, after a devastating fire from all arms. The Russians lost 290 men.

## Rome, Sept. 23.—A telegram to the newspaper Tribuna asserts that the Japanese headquarters have been transferred from Liao Yang to Yentai. General Kuroki has now reached a point 25 miles east of Mukden.

## Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 22.—Fire which originated in the Piedmont Clothing Manufacturing company's plant here last night caused a loss estimated at \$90,000; insurance about \$65,000.

## Fearful Odds Against Him.

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such is the condition of an old soldier in name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies, "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for Liver and Kidney troubles and all forms of Stomach and Bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by J. F. W. DeLorme's druggist.

## THE HUNTSVILLE INQUIRY,

**It Appears to be Developing Into an Investigation of the Whole National Guard of Alabama.**

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 21.—The military Court of Inquiry resumed its examination of witnesses today relative to the conduct of officers and men of Company F. in connection with the lynching of Horace Maples, colored. Lieut. Morgan Smith was the only witness and his testimony substantiated that of former witnesses.  
Col. Frazer, president of the Court, stated that the purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain if there is incompetency among the officers of this company; to discover who are the incompetents, and ascertain who is responsible for their continuing to hold commissions in the National Guard. He declared the investigation may go even beyond this company.

At the afternoon session of the Court Jailer Giles testified that several of the men of Company F. were so badly frightened that they were worse than useless in the defence of the jail. Some of the men, he claimed, took refuge under beds and in closets of the building, when the mob was besieging the jail. Sheriff Rogers testified that he gave orders to the company to take care of the jail and guard the prisoner. He did not order the men upstairs, he claims, but gave the command for them to assemble inside the building. Practically every man in the company testified that they considered themselves under the orders of the sheriff. The court finished taking testimony this afternoon, and will make a report to the Governor at an early date.

George Frame, a merchant of Dallas and Tom Winkle, a cotton mill operative, were arrested late today for alleged complicity in the lynching. Winkle is charged with arson and Frame with murder.

## Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 22.—Thomas M. Riggins was acquitted tonight of the charge of murder in the first degree, in connection with the lynching of Horace Maples. The case made out by the prosecution in the trial today was weak, and there was no convincing evidence connecting the defendant with the mob.

## The Great Cotton King.

Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans cotton exchange, has reviewed the cotton crop, and his figures and facts are most interesting. He shows that the commercial crop for 1903-4 was slightly in excess of ten million bales. This is the lowest since 1899-1900, yet this has been the most valuable crop ever raised in the South. "Though it was 700,000 bales lower than the preceding season, it was worth \$137,000,000. Though it was 670,000 bales less than the crop of 1901-02 it was worth \$180,000,000 more. Though it was 1,265,000 bales less than the bumper crop of 1898-99, it was worth \$325,000,000 more. A difference of a million and a quarter bales made the small crop worth more than twice as much as the big crop.  
He estimates that the average value of cotton per bale, for 1903-04 was \$61.68, and this would give a total valuation of \$617,501,58 for the crop. This by no means represents the actual value of cotton production for the year. There is half a ton of seed to every bale of cotton and this would make over 5,000,000 tons for the entire crop. Every ton of seed will produce 36 gallons of oil valued at \$10.80, 750 pounds of meal valued at \$7.50, 30 pounds of linters worth \$1.50, and 750 pounds of hulls worth \$1.12, making a total of \$20.92. The value of these by-products for the season just closed is therefore about \$105,000,000, which, added to the value of cotton, would make about \$722,000,000.  
Of this sum the transportation companies got about \$100,000,000.  
To the American mills the planters sold 3,946,219 bales; of this 2,026,967 went to Northern mills and 1,919,252 to Southern mills. So that the South is rapidly gaining on the North, in this respect, as to manufacture.  
Think of the great army of men making and handling this one Southern crop and its by-products. Think of the enormous value of this one crop, and its importance to the whole world.  
After that experience of last season, we do no wonder that European nations are frantically or adventurously searching everywhere in Asia and Africa to find a cotton region to rid them of dependence upon the South.  
They may ultimately do so, but it is doubtful. For many years they will fail and, we think, always.  
The South holds the primacy and is apt to keep it. A great future is before her and we surmise that at no distant period, New England will wish that she had not pushed race issues to such extremities as war, since one of the results will be largely her own undoing.—Augusta Chronicle.

## From 148 to 92 Pounds.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by O. B. Davis.

## Is it not about time for the veterans of Gen. Corbin's war at Manassas to begin to organize with a view to obtaining pensions for those ten thousand men who were unable to take part in the review of the Blue and Brown armies? In such matters those who take time by the forelock are surest to get the treasury by the throat.—News and courier.

## WANT ANOTHER PEACE CONFERENCE.

**President Roosevelt Requested to Call an International Conference Similar to That Held at The Hague.**

Washington, Sept. 23.—A scene which will probably become historic will be enacted in the White House tomorrow afternoon. Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union representing the Parliaments of the world united to advance the principles of arbitration will then formally call upon President Roosevelt to invite the nations to participate in a peace conference, similar to that held five years ago at the Hague. Resolutions to the effect were adopted at a conference of the Union at St. Louis.

## The Cost of Office.

It was not squeamish, to put it gently, in President Roosevelt to put his corporation investigator in the job of raising money for election purposes from the corporations. Squeamishness, however, is not the President's long suit. The appointment of Mr. Cortelyou to this position had one advantage which deserves respect—apart from the probability that the money is being used with less cheerful disregard of moral rules than characterized Mr. Cortelyou's predecessor.

By having in the position a confidential acquaintance, Mr. Roosevelt will know just what he is committed to as the price of office. For over three years now he has been held up on every hand by people who claimed to hold promises from President McKinley. "When you said you would carry out McKinley's policies, it implied, of course, that you would also make McKinley's promised appointments," they have argued. The President has reaped much advantage from Mr. McKinley's ability to discover able men, but he has, on the other hand, suffered frequently the supposed necessity of making appointments that were distasteful to him. He may not be able to judge men's talents as shrewdly as his predecessor, but for what he does after the 4th of next March he alone will be responsible, and this responsibility of freedom ought to result in a lessened influence for the professional politicians. Mr. Cortelyou's conduct of the campaign should have the same result. If any promises are made in return for funds, they will be only those to which the President consents, and he will know precisely what they are.—Collier's for September 24.

## The Stomach is the Man.

A weak stomach weakens the man, because if cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, cleanses and strengthens the glands and membranes of the stomach, and cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Sold by O. B. Davis.

## Truth Triumphs.

Sumter Citizens Testify for the Public Benefit.

A truthful statement of a Sumter citizen, given in his own words, should convince the most skeptical about the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills. If you suffer from backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, urinary disorders or any form of kidney ills, the cure is at hand.  
Read this:  
Geo. Ingram, farmer, well-known in Sumter, says: "I believe you have a most valuable medicine for backache, for I never had anything do me so much good as Doan's Kidney Pills which I procured at Dr. A. J. Chama's Drug Store. My back has caused me a lot of suffering. I did not know that it was my kidneys, but thought I had malaria, all through my bones for they ached so. The aching extended all up and down my back clear into my shoulders and down my legs. I do not think I had a spot about me where the pain did not strike and every once in a while I had a dull gnawing kind of a pain across the small of my back and then again sharp shooting pains all over. I used numerous remedies and make-shifts but found nothing to do me any good. The kidney secretions became dark and strong and looked like liver when left to stand to get cold. They were too frequent in action and disturbed my rest nights. The first night after I used Doan's Kidney Pills I told my wife I felt better. I thought it might be imagination until after using the pills a couple of days when I knew the pains were lessened, and the secretions from the kidneys soon ceased to annoy me as they formerly did. I have not had a return of the aching and pain since I used Doan's Kidney Pills."  
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.  
Remember the name Doan's—and take no other.

## Indigestion Causes Catarrh of the Stomach.

For many years it has been supposed that Catarrh of the Stomach caused indigestion and dyspepsia, but the truth is exactly the opposite. Indigestion causes catarrh. Repeated attacks of indigestion inflames the mucous membranes lining the stomach and exposes the nerves of the stomach, thus causing the glands to secrete mucus instead of the juices of natural digestion. This is called Catarrh of the Stomach.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

relieves all inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the stomach, protects the nerves, and cures bad breath, sour risings, a sense of fullness after eating, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

## Kodol Digests What You Eat

Make the Stomach Sweet.  
Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the all size, which sells for 50 cents.  
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by Olin B. Davis.