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INSECTS AND DISEASE.

One of the most remarkable of the discoveries of medical experts has been the relation between insects and disease. First came the mosquito. Then the fly, and now comes the flea. Altogether it has been another proof of that very old and equally true saying: "It's the little things in this world that count."

The mosquito was found to be the great germ carrier of malaria and yellow fever germs. The fly was found to be a disseminator of typhoid, tuberculosis, diphtheria and other bacteria. But to the rat and the flea is now given the palm as the carrier of the plague germs—the most deadly and insidious of all.

It is greatly to the credit of the United States that the Marine Hospital and United States Public Health Corps have traced the disease to its lair and are now waging war on it in San Francisco.

This is the same plague of biblical times—the plague which Livy mentions that carried off whole tribes and people and the horrible plague of London in the seventeenth century. This is the plague which has attacked Manila, Seattle, San Francisco since its start in 1894 in Celestial China.

The plague is no discriminator of persons, paces or climates. Human beings may get it in three ways. By inhalations of dried excretions of plague victims, by eating contaminated food, and third by the bite of the rat—flea or even the flea blood crushed against human skin.

Hence the problem which San Francisco has now is to get rid of the fleas and rats.

This has necessitated vast sums of money in the tearing down of old wharves, old store houses and floors—and making them rat proof.

Concrete warehouses, concrete wharves, concrete floors, gutters, pavements.

The work is not yet over nor will it ever be over. For as long as there are rats aboard ships there will be danger from fresh infection.

Nor is the danger confined to San Francisco. The plague rats infect grain and other exportations so that these are disseminated all over the country.

And we of the Mississippi Valley are not immune.

The plague is a back yard disease. Every city has its back yard. The plague can be built out of existence even though it has leaved tribute before history began to record its ravages.

The rat and the flea are undesirable—but they can be exterminated.

THE BIG A.

In his new book called "Heretics," Gilbert Chesterton advances the somewhat novel theory that the so called yellow press is not yellow but a very dull gray.

"I speak in no affected contrariety, but in the simplicity of a genuine personal impression, when I say that this journalism offends as not being sensational or violent enough. The real vice is not that it is startling, but that it is quite inauspiciously tame. The whole object is to keep carefully along a certain level of the expected and commonplace; it may be low, it must take care also to be flat. Never by any chance is there any of that real plebeian pungency which can be heard from the ordinary cabman in the ordinary street."

This journalism does not merely fail to exaggerate life—it positively underates it; and it has to do so because it is intended for the faint and languid recreation of men whom the fierceness of modern human life has fatigued.

Whatever anyone may say about it, it will be a hard blow to Mr. Hearst after all his efforts to find that he has failed to stir any more than a passing interest in the "faint and languid" breast of Mr. Chesterton. But what will the unsuspecting public say to Gilbert's assertion that scare heads are not used to scare?

"The editors use this gigantic alphabet in dealing with their readers, for exactly the same reason that parents and governesses use a similar gigan-

tic alphabet in teaching children to spell. The nursery authorities do not use an A as big as a horseshoe in order to make the child jump; on the contrary, they use it to put the child at his ease, to make things smoother and more evident."

But some of the readers of the Hearst papers have somehow gotten the idea that the heads some times had that very utilitarian use of filling up space.

INDIANA, THE DOUBTFUL.

It is often said of Indiana, that every man in its borders is either a politician or an orator. At the same time, it is well known that when Chairman Hitchcock asked how many of the states had political organizations worthy of the name, he was told "One—Indiana."

And in the final analysis all this means what everybody has known for years, that Indiana is a doubtful state. There would be little need other than the last election to prove this. But those who remember the stirring days of the early sixties and the late fifties and the terrific dual which went on when the state seemed on the verge of joining the South, must concede that the state inherited its doubtful proclivities naturally.

After the war things settled back for a time until 1876, when it went democratic by five thousand, only to break out again in 1884 with a difference of only six thousand votes for the presidency and in 1888 a difference of only two thousand. It was democratic in 1884 and republican in 1888. Four years later it switched democratic again, with a plurality of seven thousand. Since then it has been counted by forgetful persons as a republican state.

But look at the blamed thing now. A republican president, one republican senator—a democrat about to be selected, a democratic governor with a variegated state ticket depending on the official count and a wrecked republican list of congressmen.

And call it safe!

Just as safe as a faro game.

What means all this?

It simply indicates that Indians are of such diverse sorts that no dependence can be placed on them to vote a given way. There has been a solid democratic backbone in the state since before the war and a little stronger republican population. Between these two extremes lies the floating vote which is to a large extent made up of the class of people who are the reading public.

It has been fashionable in political circles to be an independent voter in Indiana longer than in any other state in the union. Even from the days of the "mugwumps," it has been so.

That is the reason why both the democratic and republican party lay such store on their poll books and that accounts for the order of Hitchcock to the other states—go and do likewise. Politics never reaches such a fever heat in other states as in Indiana. Can any one imagine Pennsylvania calmly turning up a republican majority year after year and getting excited about it?

Can it be that Indiana coquets in this fickle manner for the attention which must be given her? It would seem so.

THE FRANKLIN UNION.

One hundred and eighteen years ago Benjamin Franklin left the sum of five thousand dollars to the city of Philadelphia to found an industrial school. The building has been lately opened which was paid for by the principal and the interest of the fund left by "Poor Richard," then better known as "the celebrated Dr. Franklin."

After a hundred years the fund of five thousand dollars has reached about one-third of a million dollars (which is a commentary on the investment of the money.) The trustees of the fund took the pains to interest Mr. Carnegie in the enterprise with the result that he contributes an amount equal to the sum on hand, with which to furnish an income for the Franklin Union.

The purpose of the school will be to encourage industrial training along the line of the Cooper Union in New York City. Practical men will be the instructors and particular emphasis will be the advancement of men in a trade which is already theirs. There will not be long lectures on the theory of the trade but there will be actual instruction in shop work.

The decay of the system of apprenticeship in modern industrial life has left a gap which it is hard to fill and which can only be filled by the methods employed by the too few practical schools in this country along the lines indicated.

The story of the rise of the printer's apprentice, young Benjamin Franklin, is in itself only an illustration of what the possibilities of his quest are, it is particularly appropriate that his money should be employed so practical a way.

For Poor Richard was one of the most practical philosophers.

THE FORESTRY SERVICE.

The announcement that Chief Forester Pinchot is coming to talk to

Richmond business men, calls attention to the work of the forestry service in this country. Of all the important countries, we have been the last to recognize the importance of our national resources. The forestry service is our youngest service, yet its influence is already beginning to be felt all over the United States where there are any wood lots left.

It is important for those who are in any way affected by the lumber question to come to a realization of what can be done to improve present conditions. All the European countries have drastic laws to prevent forest murder and cutting is only allowed in such cases as will actually improve the forest. Here, on the other hand, although a reaction has set in all over the country against cutting (caused by the natural increase in price) cutting has not been done and is not now being done so as to promote the growth of such valuable trees as the ash and other slow growing trees.

It is the mission of the forestry service to tell people how they can cut their mature trees in such fashion as not only to derive immediate but permanent profit.

Therefore all those who are interested directly or indirectly in the forest problem (and who is not?) can profit directly by hearing what the Chief Forester has to say.

Good forests are just as important as good roads.

HACKED BOARDER.

Landlady Did Not Like Criticism of Bill of Fare.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 7.—Because he objected to the bill of fare at the boarding house of Mary Lobich at Clarksville last night, Mike Wobish, a boarder, was so badly hacked with an ax that he will die. The woman, who is alleged to have wielded the weapon is in jail.

BULL FROG LARGE.

New Castle, Del., Nov. 7.—Rudolph A. Vallette, a rural mail clerk, killed, single handed, a bullfrog which weighed more than six pounds. After Vallette had shot it through the head with a rifle bullet, the frog was skinned and cooked. It was so large, however, the family could not eat it all at dinner and what was left was warmed over for supper.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

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GET OUT INTO THE OPEN.

You are simply tired out—physically, mentally, if not morally. Do you know why?

Because you have disobeyed the laws of your nature. You have been living an artificial, not a natural, life. God made the country and man made the town. There is life in what God makes. There is no life in what man makes. There is no life in the town. LIFE IS OUT OF DOORS. Only in the open can you find the renewal of the forces of life.

You belong to Nature. She nursed you. She will keep you. But you are always playing truant to her.

Get out into the open.

You are brother to the rock, the soil, the air, the swinging worlds. All these obey the law. You only of all things are disobedient to the law. Is it strange, then, that, being out of harmony, you should lose your balance? Get out into the open.

How, for instance, can you hope to renew the spent forces of electric vitality from the electric forces in the soil when your bare foot never touches the soil? The soil wants to help you, but cannot. Get out into the open.

Man was made to live out of doors. He chooses slow suicide by shutting himself up in a house. He was made to touch the soil, to press the vitalizing currents of the wind, to feel the soothing fall of rain, the press of waters on his bare breast. He was made so that he could restore his vital forces by familiar contact with the elemental forces. He turns away and refuses the office of these forces. He becomes a slave to the artificial things.

Get out into the open. If only for one hour each day, get out into the open spaces. The touch of primal life will put the thrill of new life into your veins. Feel the shine of the sun in its life giving warmth, the air that is wine to your lungs, the soil that is electric. Get out of the town stifles. Pull yourself out of your self made lassitude.

Get out into the open.

You are one of Nature's prodigal sons. You are trying to live on the hanks the swine would disdain. Arise and go back home where there is plenty to eat and sleep.

Watched Fifteen Years.

"For fifteen years I have watched the working of Bucklen's Arnica Salve; and it has never failed to cure any sore, boil, ulcer or burn to which it was applied. It has saved my many a doctor bill," says A. F. Hardy, of East Wilton, Maine. 25c. at A. G. Luken & Co. drug store.

"See, here," growled the sour looking patron in the cheap restaurant, "this coffee's cold."

"Dat so?" retorted the polite and intelligent attendant. "Well, dis is a quick lunch joint, so if de coffee was hot yer couldn't drink it in a hurry."—Catholic Standard and Times.

HEARST LETTERS NOT THE FIRST TO PLAY A PART IN NATIONAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

William Randolph Hearst is not the first person who exploded bombs in presidential campaigns by means of letters in which political leaders figured. Nor did his letters do quite as much destruction as some of those of the past.

Foraker, Haskell and associates who were hit by the disclosures of the New York editor can if they wish, point out many persons who have experienced a similar discomfiture and some of them, too, were presidential candidates. In fact ever since the days of the notorious "Baron Roorback," letters which have dynamite in them have appeared in every second or third presidential canvass. Sometimes they have come offener.

Near the close of the Cleveland-Harrison campaign of 1888 a letter from Lord Sackville, the British minister at Washington, to a person signing himself "Charles F. Murchison," was published which created a stir in democratic and republican headquarters.

"Murchison" who pretended to be a former British subject who was now naturalized, asked Lord Sackville which of the two candidates he, as a lover of England ought to vote for in the approaching election. The gulleless minister fell into the trap which had been set for him, and responded that a vote for Cleveland would be more advisable for him, as a friend of England, than would a vote for Harrison. This letter was immediately made public, and the republican press and stump speakers hailed it as evidence that England wanted Cleveland to be re-elected. Most of the republicans who made use of this letter in his way supposed at the moment that "Murchison" was a real person, and that he actually sought the information which Lord Sackville gave him.

The important point, however, so far as there was any importance at all to the correspondence was that Sackville made this disclosure. Many of the republicans therefore called Cleveland the "British candidate," and doubtless he lost some votes on that account. It is possible, though improbable that this bogus "Murchison" may have turned the scale in New York, in which, out of 1,300,000 votes, Harrison's plurality was only 13,000. The result was that poor Sackville was sent out of the country for his indiscretion, and he never received a first class mission afterward.

The Maria Halpin letters were used against Cleveland in the canvass of 1884, but they evidently did not change many votes. They were much more than offset by the Mulligan letters, which were used against Blaine. These letters first came up in the canvass of 1876, and defeated Blaine for the nomination in that year. Blaine was by far the most popular of all republican aspirants at that time. Grant was near the end of his term, and intended to step down on the following March 4 and make a tour of the world. The third term movement, which was to take formal shape four years later had not yet received any impetus. The list of aspirants to succeed Grant included Blaine, Morton of Indiana, Bristow, Conkling, Hartranft of Pennsylvania, Hayes of Ohio and one or two others. The chances were at the beginning of 1876 that Blaine would get the nomination on the first ballot. But at a fatal moment for him the railway disclosures were sprung upon the country. They were in the shape of letters between Blaine and Warren Fisher in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, and these letters fell into the hands of a man named Mulligan who had been a former clerk for Fisher.

Shortly before the meeting of the republican national convention of 1876 the house of representatives of which Blaine was a member, formed a committee to investigate the charges against Blaine, and Blaine coming into possession of the letters made a dramatic defense before the house, which convinced many republicans, as well as democrats, of his innocence, notwithstanding some things which looked strange. Just as the national convention met Blaine had an attack of sunstroke, and then the investigation was dropped. It was believed for the moment that Blaine would die, but he was struggling for moral and political as well as physical life, and soon recovered. Notwithstanding the attacks which were made upon him by his democratic and republican enemies Blaine had a long lead over all his rivals on many ballots. Beginning with a vote of 285 he gradually increased his strength until the seventh and last ballot, when he had 351 votes, 379 being necessary to a choice. A concentration among his rivals began to take place, however, one or two ballots earlier, and the strength of several of them was thrown to Hayes, and he was nominated. Hayes' vote on the final ballot, however was only 384, as compared with 351 for Blaine. Morton, Conkling, Hartranft and others dropped out and most of their votes went to Hayes, the dark horse, and he was nominated. The Mulligan scandal was used against Blaine in the convention of 1880, in which he was an aspirant for the nomination, and it figured prominently in the canvass of 1884, in which he was Cleveland's opponent. It is altogether probable that this Little Rock and Fort Smith complication turned more than enough votes against Blaine to account for his defeat, for Cleveland's lead in the decisive state of New York was only 1047.

Garfield, who as the dark horse in the fight carried off the prize in the convention of 1880, was beset on more sides even than Blaine in 1876 or 1884 or Cleveland in 1888; but he was tri-

umphant nevertheless. He was said to have been associated in a discreditable way with the De Golyer contracts for pavement for the city of Washington in 1872. Garfield was the attorney for the De Golyer company and received a fee of \$5,000, for which he did no work warranting any such payment. The charge therefore, was that the money was given to him as a bribe for his influence as a member of congress. Then, too, the Credit Mobilier disclosures of 1873 came up to impede him. It was charged that he received money in connection with the building of the transcontinental railroad and "329," the amount which was traced to him, figured on the posters and in the democratic newspapers during the campaign of 1880. It was said at the time that these charges seriously embarrassed him, though whether they took away many votes from him can not now be told with any confidence.

A far more serious blow to Garfield was the canard known as the Morey letter, which appeared near the end of the canvass. It was in the shape of a note, purporting to have been written by Garfield to H. L. Morey of the Employers' union of Lynn, Mass., and dealt with Chinese labor, then a burning issue. In it the writer said that "individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it the cheapest." He added that our treaty of immigration with the Chinese government should be "religiously observed" until abrogated, and declared moreover, that he was not prepared to say that it should be abrogated at that time. The letter appeared in a New York daily paper called the Truth, was published two weeks before the election, and millions of copies of the paper were circulated all over the country by the democratic national committee. Many hundreds of thousands of them were distributed throughout the Pacific coast. Largely on this account Garfield lost California, all except one electoral vote, and also lost Nevada. He carried New York, however, and enough other states to elect him. Immediately after the publication of the letter Garfield declared it to be a forgery, but many persons who were familiar with his handwriting said that the signature looked to be genuine. It was learned on the investigation that there was no such person as H. L. Morey in Lynn, and a person who swore to the genuineness of the letter was sent to the penitentiary. But the election of Garfield did much to end the prosecution, and cases which were being prepared against some of the democratic leaders were abandoned. This Morey letter is now recalled by the alleged article by former President Cleveland, recently published, in which Cleveland was made to urge all of his element of the democracy to vote for Taft instead of Bryan. Some persons, however believe that, notwithstanding a few suspicious circumstances connected with its advent. At any rate, such inquiry as has been made thus far does not show that it was bogus.

The "triangular correspondence" among Clay's whig enemies to defeat him for the nomination for 1840 figured prominently in the chronicle of the time, but it was not revealed early enough to help Clay. The whig convention which was to put up a ticket for 1840, was to meet at Harrisburg in December, 1839, and several persons were mentioned prominently in connection with the candidacy. By far the most popular of all these was Clay. He had been in public life, with a 1806. Next to ex-President Jackson, then at the Hermitage, Clay was the most conspicuous man in the country.

But Thurlow Weed and some of the other whig politicians believed that Clay was an unlucky candidate, and they were on the search for somebody who could carry the country, even though he lacked Clay's claims on the party. They said that Clay had been a candidate in 1824 and had been beaten. That was the year in which Jackson, Crawford, Clay and John Quincy Adams had received votes in the electoral college, and in which Adams was chosen by the house of representatives when the contest went to that body in the absence of a majority for any candidate in the electoral college. Clay had also been beaten in 1832 when he was the candidate of the national republicans and of other anti-Jackson elements in the electorate. Jackson in that year carrying the election for a second term. In 1832 Clay was supported with great enthusiasm, and to the last he expressed his confidence of victory. But he was defeated overwhelmingly, although Jackson had immediately preceding the campaign done some things which arrayed powerful factions of his own party against him. This gave Clay a bad record as a presidential aspirant, and incited some of the most astute of the whig managers to look for a candidate who would lack the Clay hoodoo. They concentrated upon Harrison and they revived the memory of a long-forgotten battle, that at Tippecanoe, in his favor.

The mode of proceedings by Clay's whig opponents was well calculated to accomplish its purpose. When Clay at Thurlow Weed's invitation, visited New York in the summer of 1839, Weed cautiously "sounded" him on the question of his withdrawal from the race for the nomination. Weed told Clay that he probably could not carry the state of New York, at the same time Weed said that he personally preferred Clay to any body whose name had been coupled with the nomination. Clay refused to withdraw. Then came what Clay's old friend, Henry A. Wise, the man who afterwards as governor of Virginia, handed John Brown, termed the "triangular correspondence," participated in by Whig bosses in different parts of the state. One would tell another to "do all you can for Clay in your region, for he has no strength in this section." The person to whom this letter was directed would show it to many Whig local chieftains, he, at the same time, pretending to be ardently in favor of Clay's candidacy. By this means the three false friends of Clay worked up a sentiment against him which, by some sharp practice in the convention, enabled them to defeat him, to defeat, also, the will of the Whig voters, and to nominate Harrison. In the campaign of 1840 Harrison swept the country, but he lived only a month after entering office. A revulsion of feeling in Clay's favor immediately set in, and he was the unanimous choice of his party in 1844, but was defeated at the polls by Polk.

Polk Object of Forged Tale. Polk was the object of a forged tale in that canvass, which doubtless took away some votes from him, but not enough to defeat him. In September, 1844, an Ithaca (N. Y.) paper published an extract from what purported to be a book, entitled Roorback's "Tour Through the Western and Southern States in 1836," which told of a camp of slave drivers on Duck River, and said that forty-three of the slaves had "been purchased of Hon. J. K. Polk, the present speaker of the house of representatives, the mark of the branding iron, with the initials of his name, on their shoulders, distinguishing them from the rest." This Polk, who was speaker of the house at the time that the bogus Roorback saw this alleged camp was the Polk who was then the democratic candidate for president, and who was to be voted for a few weeks later. Thurlow Weed's paper, the Albany Evening Journal, immediately copied this pretended disclosure against Polk, and it went the rounds of all the Whig papers in the country. Polk promptly denied it, and everybody now knows it to have been

false. Many of the Whig leaders who repeated the story in 1844 doubtless knew it to have been untrue at the time. This particular tale, however, has given a descriptive term to the forged stories which have often appeared since then in political canvasses. Thus the roorback became part of the terminology of politics.

A letter from Jackson, then in retirement, in favor of the annexation of Texas, written just before the canvass of 1844, helped to defeat Jackson's friend Van Buren for the nomination in that year. The letter was obtained by some of Van Buren's democratic enemies and was published just at the psychological moment to be used against him. It was known that Van Buren was opposed to the annexation of Texas at that time, chiefly because in the dispute as to the boundary between Texas and Mexico, the annexation would bring war between Mexico and the United States. Questioned as to his attitude on this question, which was at that moment the paramount issue, Van Buren expressed himself cautiously against annexation. This turned a large majority of the southern delegates to the convention against him. He led for several ballots, but at length Polk, as an ardent annexationist, was brought forward, and he won the nomination, and likewise the presidency.

Seven Years of Proof.

"I have had seven years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best medicine to take for coughs and colds and for every diseased condition of throat, chest or lungs," says W. V. Henry, of Panama, Mo. The world has had thirty-eight years of proof that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and colds, la grippe, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, hemorrhage of the lungs, and the early stages of consumption. Its timely use always prevents the development of pneumonia. Sold under guarantee at A. G. Luken & Co. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

POOR HOUSE AT LAST.

Heir to Fortune Seeks Aid in the West.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 7.—The Rev. George F. Houghton, claiming to be heir to an immense fortune of philanthropist, promiser of magnificent subscriptions toward the building of Methodist churches, and in aid of the Epworth league, appeared at the court house and made application for admission to the county poor farm.

Houghton returned to Portland friends last night. He says he went to San Francisco by steamer and that he was robbed of \$300 in that city.

UNDER LOCK 20 YEARS.

Big Turtle Released After Long Confinement.

Findlay, O., Nov. 7.—A turtle that was confined for twenty years beneath a lock in the Miami and Erie canal. The workmen believe it was imprisoned in a box of heavy oak timbers in 1883, when the lock was constructed. It was as fat as though it had enjoyed three square meals in a day.

It is supposed that crawfish and other marine life came in to the turtle through crevices which were too small to permit the turtle to escape.

DOUGHNUT EXPLODED.

Ohio Woman Injured by a Freak Accident.

Youngstown, O., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Mary Wonderlich of Coalburg, near here, is in a serious condition from injuries caused by the explosion of a doughnut.

Some think Mrs. Wonderlich did not make the hole big enough to accommodate the air the dough surrounded. At all events, the doughnut blew up, not even the hole remaining.

Mrs. Wonderlich may never cook doughnuts again.

Stop That Indigestion!

Kodol will do it. If it fails it costs you nothing. All forms of Dyspepsia can be traced to Indigestion.

Indigestion hurts in so many different places.

There may be simple discomfort in the month, stomach or bowels—this is just the beginning. The use of Kodol should be the end.

You may have pains in the head or be attacked by an overpowering sleepiness in the daytime and wakefulness at night.

You may have aches in the joints, trembling in the limbs, bowel troubles, heart palpitation, disordered nerves—even falling hair.

The thing is to keep the digestive apparatus right—then you will be right.

Kodol will do this.

Try it the next time you feel bad from what-over cause. If the trouble comes directly from indigestion, it will be over almost as soon as you have swallowed a spoonful of the liquid. Kodol will tone up the system.

Kodol is a liquid because nothing in dry form can be so combined as to do all that Kodol does. Because it is a liquid, Kodol reaches the spot quickly. Kodol relieves all pain anywhere in the digestive tract, almost instantaneously. Kodol takes care of all undigested food wherever found. It works as Nature does, extracting the nourishment and expelling the refuse so that the body gets all the benefit of every bit of food taken into the month.

These are facts. Prove them by a free trial of Kodol.

Kodol is as harmless as it is helpful.

There is nothing mysterious about it.

We have perfected a liquid which digests as exactly as possible all that Nature supplies for digestion. We called it Kodol and now tell others about its value.

There is nothing like Kodol; nothing but Kodol which will do the work which Kodol does.

There is no other digester, which will take the place of any or all of the digestive processes. There are some which will take care of one or two classes of food. There is not one, but Kodol, which will always supply any element needed, no matter what it is. No other will entirely and naturally relieve stomach and bowels.

Indigestion must end entirely if all the digestive functions are to be resumed. Kodol begins its work as soon as it is taken into the month. It continues it in the stomach and intestines. It mixes with food and begins digestion as quickly as the same elements do when supplied by the natural digestive apparatus.

Food then can't ferment. It can't harden and irritate the delicate membranes of the stomach.

Kodol in the home, means healthy stomachs. Healthy stomachs, mean clear brains and strong bodies.

Clear brains produce good work. Strong bodies make life joyous.

These are facts. Prove them by a free trial of Kodol.

Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle, and if after using the entire bottle you can honestly say, you have received no benefit from it, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money to you, without question or delay, and we will pay the druggist, the price of the bottle purchased by you.

Don't hesitate, every druggist knows our guarantee is good.

This offer applies to the large bottle only, and to but one in a family. The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the fifty cent bottle.