

Grip Still Hanging On?

Back aches? Stomach sensitive? A little cough? No strength? Tire easily? All after effects of this dread malady. Yes, they are catarrhal. Grip is a catarrhal disease. You can never be well as long as catarrh remains in your system, weakening your whole body with stagnant blood and unhealthy secretions.

You Need PERUNA

It's the one tonic for the after effects of grip, because it is a catarrhal treatment of proved excellence. Take it to clear away all the effects of grip, to tone the digestion, clear up the inflamed membranes, regulate the bowels, and set you on the highway to complete recovery.

Perhaps one or more of your friends have found it valuable. Thousands of people in every state have, and have told us of it. Many thousands more have been helped at critical times by this reliable family medicine.

Prepared also in tablet form for your convenience. The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

To Prison for Making a Wish. At Portsmouth, John Christopher Green, fifty-four, a laborer, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment under the defense of the Realm act. The prisoner, who said he was the son of a clergyman, had become practically a dipsomaniac, pleaded that he had no recollection of the offense of staying in a public house that he hoped a certain British warship would be torpedoed.—London Globe.

CLEAR RED PIMPLY FACES

Red Hands, Red Scalp With Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

The soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, they meet every want in toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Flat Dwellers' Garden. Indulge your love for flowers to the extent of buying a few daffodils or other spring flowers for the living room once or twice a week. If you haven't yet done so, cut some sprigs of forsythia and put them in water, to blossom in the house.

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 35c the lb., in sealed cans.

Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer.

Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

Silly Billies.

"What is your favorite tune, old chap?"

"Fortune, dear boy."

The only thing that makes a man tolerant of his wife's relatives is for her not to have any.

Stop That Ache!

Don't worry about a bad back. Get rid of it. Probably your kidneys are out of order. Resume sensible habits and help the kidneys. Then, kidney backache will go; also the dizzy spells, lameness, stiffness, tired feelings, nervousness, rheumatic pains and bladder troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

An Iowa Case

"Every body knows that I have a bad back. I have been suffering with it for years. I have tried every remedy, but nothing has done me any good. I have been so weak and nervous that I cannot do any housework and I feel heavy, drowsy and all worn out. My kidneys were inactive and the kidney secretions scalded in passage. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and got a lasting cure."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Don't Fool with a Cold—Cure It

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
The old standard remedy—in tablet form—No unpleasant after-effects—No irritates—Cures colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days—Money back if it fails—Insist on genuine—Box with red top—Mr. Hill's picture on it
W. H. Hill Company, Detroit

W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 15-1916.

WHEN THE UNITED STATES ARMY INVADED MEXICO BACK IN 1846

History That Is Not Likely to Repeat Itself if Pursuit of Villa Extends to Active Intervention—Conditions Then and Now Are Far From Being Identical—Texas a Source of Constant Trouble Previous to the War With Mexico

Washington.—It is seventy years since the start of the Mexican war of 1846-7. History is not going to repeat itself this year, whether there is intervention or not, for conditions are far from being identical. Even if war is declared there will scarcely be a basis for comparison between the coming conflict and that of nearly three-quarters of a century back.

Rightly or wrongly, the war of the '40s has been called one of conquest. By the terms of settlement the United States increased its area one-third. There is no disputed territory over which to fight now, no Texas question, no thought of annexing any land.

But students of history, forever searching for analogous situations, need not despair. Mexico for many years before the war was as troublesome and upset, as uncongenial a neighbor as she has been in recent years. She witnessed the meteoric rise of a dictator, the sudden collapse of his power and finally his exile. She saw uprisings and embryonic revolutions without number, each leaving her weaker than before.

Unofficial diplomats were sent to Mexico long before the days of John Lind and William Bayard Hale. Nor is a watchful waiting policy on the part of the United States a new thing. As early as 1817, when the propriety of recognizing the independence of the former Spanish colony in Mexico was being discussed, Richard Rush, then President Monroe's secretary of state, said in a state paper:

Maintained Strict Neutrality.
"It seems to be incumbent on the United States to watch the movement (for freedom in Mexico) in its subsequent steps with particular attention, with a view to pursue such course as a just regard for all those considerations which they are bound to respect may dictate."

In message after message Monroe reiterated his determination to maintain strict neutrality and to recognize the independence of the Spanish colonies when, but only when, the fact of independence was convincingly established. Not until 1822 did the United States send a minister to the capital of the new government.

For twenty years before the war Texas had been a source of almost constant trouble. This vast domain had been included in the Louisiana purchase, but the United States yielded its claim in a treaty with Spain in order to obtain the whole of Florida. Texas had been settled largely by Southerners and it was inevitable that the slavery question should come to the fore.

As a province Texas was subjected to the hazards of an ill defined and tributary jurisdiction by military officers, to rule by a government which was utterly out of touch with the wants and necessities of her people. Finally the residents formed a new constitution and in 1836 the great Southwestern territory seceded from Mexico.

The attitude of the United States toward Mexico with relation to Texas was for a long time exactly what it had been toward Spain with regard to the Mexican states. Jackson was known to sympathize with the Texas insurgents, but a historian records that he was restrained from taking drastic action by an honorable sense of what the international obligations of the United States demanded.

Despite his well earned reputation as a belligerent some of Jackson's messages read as if they had been written in 1915 or even so recently as early in the present year. In one in which he called attention to claims long held against Mexico by this government for property seized and bodily injuries inflicted he said:

Acted With Forbearance.
"I trust, however, by tempering firmness with courtesy and acting with great forbearance upon every incident that has occurred or that may happen, to do and to obtain justice, and thus avoid the necessity of again bringing this subject to the view of congress."

Two months later (February 6, 1837) he wrote:
"The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war."

"That remedy, however," General Jackson added, "should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength, for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided."

There were few important developments in the administration of Van Buren or in Harrison's one month in the presidential chair, but 1843 produced an incident of a nature with which students of recent American history are familiar. Daniel Webster, Tyler's secretary of state, resigned after having served a little more than two years.

He had been out of harmony with the president and his fellow cabinet members. In particular he had stood alone in opposing the policy of Texan annexation, which by this time had become an important issue. "However," says George Lockhart Rives, "he and President Tyler parted with mutual and evidently sincere expressions of confidence and good will." One can imagine the number of "God bless you's."

Two international questions demanded much attention in the campaign of 1844, in which James K. Polk and Henry Clay disputed the presidency. Mexico was showing a determination to contest the boundary claim of Texas and meanwhile there was a threat of war with Great Britain.

The limits of the so-called Oregon country, like those of Texas, had never been definitely fixed. England claimed territory as far south as the Columbia river, while the United States set the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, passing north of Queen Charlotte island, as the boundary. Polk's party, the Democratic, coupled "the reoccupation of Oregon" with "the reannexation of Texas" and "Fifty-four-Forty or Fight!" became the campaign cry.

Badly Muddled Problem.
So Polk, like Wilson, not only fell heir to a badly muddled Mexican problem but was to be threatened with war with a nation across the Atlantic. Notes were exchanged with Great Britain, mutual concessions were made and in 1846 a treaty was drawn definitely fixing the Oregon boundary. By a suggestive coincidence the practical abandonment of the claim for the 54-40 line was contemporaneous with the start of the Mexican war. The resolution of notice to London was passed by both houses of congress April 23, 1846, and on the next day the first blood was shed in the contest with the southern republic.

The United States had formally annexed Texas March 3, 1845, the last day of Tyler's administration. Mexico had given warning that she would regard such a move as an act of war and diplomatic relations with Washington were severed at once.

William S. Parrott, an American dentist living in Mexico, abandoned the practice of his profession long enough to suggest peace terms, but Mexico repulsed his advances. Parrott was a secret agent of the United States government. In the same year John M. Sidel, a congressman from Louisiana, was sent to Mexico city as minister. He found a violent factional contest raging, with no one in authority willing to receive him, so he returned to Washington.

It was this same Sidel who years later while going as a confidential commissioner from the Confederate government to France was seized aboard the British merchant ship Trent. In a short time the United States surrendered him and James M. Mason, commissioner to England, because the neutral rights of England had been transgressed.

During the preceding winter and spring an American force commanded by Gen. Zachary Taylor had been moving westward along the Rio Grande, and late in March it halted opposite Matamoros and erected field works. The Mexican commander, General Ampudia, notified General Taylor on April 12 that he must break up camp within twenty-four hours and retire beyond the Nueces river; otherwise "arms

SPANISH BEAUTY



Mrs. Cuadra, wife of Joaquin Cuadra, secretary of the Nicaraguan legation, and daughter of the Nicaraguan secretary of state, is one of the most attractive of Washington's diplomatic hostesses. Her beauty is pronounced Spanish type.

and arms alone must decide the question." According to Mexico's persistent representations, the Nueces was the western boundary of Texas and the territory between that river and the Rio Grande was a part of the Mexican domain. Taylor consequently was regarded as an invader.

Taylor Acts Promptly.
The American general did not reply to the ultimatum. On April 24 the Mexican leader advised him that he "considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." Almost immediately Taylor sent a force up the Rio Grande to ascertain if Mexicans had crossed the river. This force was engaged and forced to surrender. Then the American congress authorized the president to raise a force of 50,000 men—"war existed by the act of Mexico," the preamble to the bill set forth—and on May 13 the two republics were declared to be at war.

Taylor, advancing southward, won victory after victory, the most notable resulting in the capture of Monterey, September 24, 1846. That autumn part of his army was taken from him to reinforce Gen. Winfield Scott, and Santa Anna, commanding the Mexican army, seeing his weakened condition, determined to annihilate him. He pushed northward, and Taylor, with only 5,000 men, fell back to the pass of Anguara, a narrow defile in the mountains directly in front of Buena Vista.

On the morning of Washington's birthday, 1847, Santa Anna, then within two miles of the United States troops, sent a messenger with the ultimatum:
"You are surrounded by 20,000 men and cannot avoid being cut to pieces. I wish to save you this disaster, and herewith call upon you to surrender."

Taylor's reply was characteristic in brevity and tone: "I decline to accede to your request."

For the whole of one day the battle raged fiercely. Though outnumbered, the Americans had the advantage of position and of artillery, and their batteries swept the attacking lines from the field repeatedly. During the night the Mexicans retreated. Their casualties had numbered 2,000, while the Americans lost 700 in killed and wounded. Buena Vista went a long way toward making Taylor president of the United States.

In March, 1847, Scott landed near Vera Cruz with 12,000 men. In a few days he had captured the castle and the town and soon started on the march to the capital over the roads which Cortez had taken 328 years before. He occupied Jalapa, Perote and Puebla in turn and on September 14 entered the city of Mexico.

Peace Terms Accepted.
President Polk had tried repeatedly to bring about peace. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Mexico gave up the vast territory of New Mexico and California. The cession to the United States added about 1,000,000 square miles of land, with 5,000 miles of sea coast and three great harbors. The United States paid \$15,000,000 to Mexico and assumed the claims of American citizens against the southern republic. Polk considered the terms of the treaty too lenient, but when he submitted the document to the senate it was ratified.

In every battle of the war the Americans were successful. The United States forces employed in the invasion aggregated about 100,000 men, this number including 26,290 regulars and 56,926 volunteers. One hundred and twenty officers and 1,400 men fell in battle or died from wounds; 100 officers and 10,800 men died of disease. Approximately 133,200 Mexicans took part in the war and their loss in killed and wounded was about 8,500.

Three men who fought against Mexico—Taylor, Pierce and Grant—became presidents of the United States. Pierce had answered the call for volunteers; Grant was a young lieutenant in the regular army, only a few years out of West Point. Many of the great leaders in the Civil war owed their pre-eminence in skill and strategy to the training received just after their baptism of fire in Mexico. Jefferson Davis, who became president of the Confederacy, was colonel at the head of a regiment of Mississippi infantry at Buena Vista, and Sherman, Thomas Bragg and Reynolds were in charge of batteries.

Curious Political Result.
The contest with Mexico had a curious political result. For the first and only time in American history an administration conducting a war which was victorious at every step steadily lost ground with the people of the country. The house of representatives which declared war in May 1846, was Democratic by a large majority. The house elected in the following November, amid the shouts of Taylor's victory at Monterey, had a decided Whig majority.

This political reverse has been ascribed to three causes—the enactment of the tariff of 1846 (there may be a tariff issue again this year) which offended some of the manufacturing interests; the receding of the administration from the ground originally taken on the Oregon boundary question, and the widespread apprehension that the war had been undertaken for the purpose of extending and perpetuating slavery.

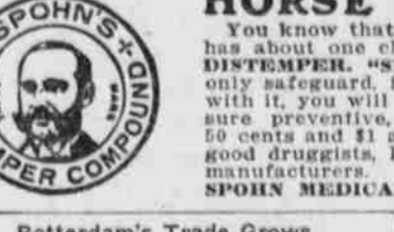
It was the hero of the war who was elected president in 1848. Polk was not even renominated by the Democrats. Like many men since his time he had pursued an unwise course toward the Democratic organization in New York and split the party. Lewis Cass was nominated in his stead, only to be beaten by Taylor in November. Singing:

Clear the track if your toes are tender, For Honest Zach can never surrender, the Whigs marched to victory.

Sudden Death After Grip Then—Spring Fever?

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys
The close connection between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. When kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs and the person dies, and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, get "Anuric" at the druggist. It's 37 times more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.



Rotterdam's Trade Grows.
The sea trade of Holland's great port, Rotterdam, was increased tremendously since the war broke out, and it is now necessary to deepen the channel connecting the port with the North sea to a depth of 38 feet, which later will be continued to 41 feet at high tide, the operation involving removal of more than 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth by dredging.

STOP SCRATCHING! RESINOL RELIEVES ITCHING INSTANTLY

That itching, burning skin-trouble which keeps you scratching and digging, is a source of disgust to others, as well as of torment to you. Why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Physicians have prescribed it for over 20 years. In most cases, it stops itching instantly and heals eruptions promptly. It is very easy and economical to use. Sold by all druggists.—Adv.

The Theater a War Tonic.
"Can you imagine the state the nerves of the country would be in but for the necessary mind recreation provided by the theaters?" the London Chronicle asks in calling attention to the fact that the war has been prolonged for more than eighteen months and that the end is not yet in sight.

"A weekly evening at one of the theaters," it goes on, "is a safeguard against nervous breakdown. It is a tonic more effective than doctor's medicine. All the senses are quickened, and instead of depression we have alertness; optimism instead of pessimism. Gladstone went to the theater for mind relief in a time of national strain; so did Abraham Lincoln, and the late Lord Roberts advocated showing a cheerful countenance to the world."

Anything That Will Float.
In these times anything that can carry a cargo across the Atlantic is a potential gold mine. About three years ago the steamship Dunholm was burned at a New Jersey pier. A wrecking company paid \$30,000 for the blackened hulk. Last month the vessel, although it had not then been put into seaworthy condition, was sold for \$850,000.—Youth's Companion.

Egotistic.
He—I have never met more than two really lovely women.
She—Ah! Who was the other?"

WIFE HOSTESS Won Her Guests to Postum.

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.
"They were always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning.
"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the 'coffee' was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half coffee.
"After breakfast I told her that the 'coffee' she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made."

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum."
"I am doing all I can to help the world from coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that what you sell or buy through the sales has about one chance in fifty to escape SALE STABLE DISTEMPER. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Cynical Comment.
"Motorists certainly do talk meanly about pedestrians."
"You're right; they're always running pedestrians down."

Homeopathic Remedy.
"Why do you blow that awful horn so much in your apartment and deafen the other tenants?"
"That's only to keep the baby quiet."

SKINNER'S Macaroni or Spaghetti

The Quality Food—the tastiest, most healthful and most economical food that can grace your table.

At All Good Grocers'

Save the signature of Paul F. Skinner on each package and obtain a set of *Oneida Community Par Plate Silverware* free.

Write us for full particulars—no obligation—and we will send you also a beautiful 36-page book of recipes—all free. Write today.

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