

Eczema! The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.



H. T. SHORE,
2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For The Blood

is the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral.

Pale People, Attention.

You Look Pale!
Feel Tired?
Got Spring Fever?
You Blood Needs a Tonic.

Take a bottle of Quaker Remedy Co's

...IRON PILLS...

Gives strength and tone to the entire system, and makes ruddy cheeks and rich, red blood.

100 Pills, 100 Doses,
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Costs little to give them a trial—why not. All wishing to test its wonderful merits, must call on

ACKERMAN & STEWART,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drugs, Seed, Paints and Wall Paper.

RAY'S PLACE.

Wines, Liquors

And Cigars.

Very Old Wines
A Specialty.

Special attention given to the filling of Jugs and Kegs.

We also handle the very best of Case Goods

IDAHO SALOON,

15 Lemon Street, Palatka, Fla.

Palatka Wood-Yard.

(NEAR G. S. & F. DEPOT.)

E. O. EARLS & CO., PROPRIETORS
DBY PINE, OAK and ASH for sale by cord, foot, strand or load.

Orders left at Ackerman & Stewart's drug store, Gay Bros., and Weller & Co.'s, grocers, will receive prompt attention.

Also, Trucking, Furniture Moving and Baggage Transfer. Phone 2.

BOWLING CONTEST!

A NEW FEATURE AT

Hanon's Bowling Alley

Beginning April 1st a suitable prize will be awarded to the player making the best average of any ten game bowled to May 1st.

Come out and win the prize. Open afternoon and night.

CALL FOR Democratic County Convention

To be Held at 12 M. July 14, 1898,
at Palatka.

For Precinct Meetings, for the Purpose of Electing Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, and Also to Hold a Primary Election to Nominate County Officers.

A precinct meeting will be held in each precinct in the county on July 7, 1898, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Palatka July 14, 1898, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the convention. On the same day—July 7—a Primary Election will be held in each precinct in the county for selecting candidates of the Democratic party, for members of the Legislature and other County Offices to be voted for at the election in November, under the following rules and regulations:

1st. That the precinct meeting shall be held at 10 o'clock a. m. for selecting delegates to the County Convention. The primary election shall be held from 10:30 a. m. until 4 p. m., except in the City of Palatka and Palatka Heights, which shall be held, the primary meeting from 3 p. m. to 6:30 p. m., and the precinct meeting at 7 p. m.

2d. The officers of this election shall be three inspectors, one of whom shall act as clerk. Should either person so appointed fail to appear at the polls to perform his duties for fifteen minutes after the time to open, then the inspector or inspectors present shall fill the vacancy from the bystanders. Provided no candidate shall be an inspector.

3d. That at the said primary election none but the Democrats who voted the straight Democratic state ticket at the last general election, or who will pledge themselves to support all the nominees of this primary and have qualified themselves to vote by registration, and those Democrats who have become qualified voters since the last general election, and those Democrats who will become of age at the time of election, shall be allowed to vote at said primaries.

4th. The inspectors shall keep a poll list of all persons voting and return the same, with the ballots cast, to the secretary of the committee, on or before 3 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, July 9. At the close of the polls they shall publicly count the ballots cast and announce the result, and shall make duplicate certificates of the result, one of which shall be retained by the clerk and the other delivered to the member of the executive committee, who shall in person deliver same to the secretary of the committee; and in case of the inability of the committee to deliver said returns he shall appoint one of the managers as his proxy, who shall serve on the executive committee on the canvass of the returns, and in case the committee be not present at the election one of the managers shall bring said returns. That in all cases where a vote is challenged the managers shall decide as to the same, and if said vote shall be refused, the party so offering to vote shall have the right to appeal to the executive committee, and if allowed to be cast, the party challenging the same shall have a similar right of appeal, and in all cases where an appeal is made the disputed ballot shall, without examination, be sealed in a separate envelope, and the name of the person offering to vote, together with the objections offered thereto, endorsed thereon and returned to the committee with the other ballots and returns for final decisions.

5th. Said election shall be by ballots furnished by this committee, containing the names of all persons to be voted for who furnish their names to secretary of the committee by noon of June 26, 1898. The returns of said election shall be canvassed by this committee July 9, 1898, at 11 o'clock a. m. The person receiving the highest number of votes cast for a county or district office, and the two receiving the highest vote for member of the legislature, shall be the nominees. In case there shall be a tie vote for any office the executive committee shall decide on day of canvass who shall be nominees from the two highest votes for said office by ballot.

6th. The secretary of the committee shall send to the executive committee man for each precinct in due time, ballots, blank poll lists and certificates of returns, and said committee man shall deliver them to the inspectors at polls at time of opening same. Candidates wishing their names on the ballots shall pay to the secretary of this committee by noon of June 26, 1898, the following sums: Officers whose terms are four years, \$20; officers whose terms are two years, \$10; members of the legislature, \$10; all minor offices, \$1; to defray the expenses of printing and distributing the ballots, and no ballots shall be counted for any person failing to pay said fee. Each voter must vote in the district in which he is registered. Each person voting shall thereby signify that he approves the principles of the Democratic party, and that he feels himself in honor bound to vote for the nominees of this primary at the November election. That this rule shall be posted at each polling place.

The precincts will be entitled to the following representation:

- No. 1—Crescent City, 5 delegates
- No. 2—Georgetown, 2 delegates
- No. 3—Norwalk, 1 delegate
- No. 4—Welaka, 3 delegates
- No. 5—Como, 1 delegate
- No. 6—Pomona, 1 delegate
- No. 7—Satsuma Heights, 2 delegates
- No. 8—San Mateo, 1 delegate
- No. 9—East Palatka, 1 delegate
- No. 10—Orange Mills, 1 delegate
- No. 11—Palatka Heights, 2 delegates
- No. 12—Ward 1, Palatka, 3 delegates
- No. 13—Ward 2, Palatka, 4 delegates
- No. 14—Ward 3, Palatka, 2 delegates
- No. 15—Ward 4, Palatka, 3 delegates
- No. 16—Interlachen, 5 delegates
- No. 17—Johnson, 2 delegates
- No. 18—Baldwin, 5 delegates
- No. 19—Pataam Hall, 4 delegates
- No. 20—Bannerville, 3 delegates
- No. 21—Bostwick, 3 delegates
- No. 22—Francis, 5 delegates
- No. 23—Ward 5, Palatka, 2 delegates
- No. 24—Ward 6, Palatka, 1 delegate
- No. 25—Ward 7, Palatka, 3 delegates

JOSEPH PRICE, Chairman.
F. C. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

List of Inspectors

- for the Primary Election to be held July 7, 1898.
- Precinct No. 1—G. F. Sprague, C. M. Marrow, C. H. Gautier.
 - Precinct No. 2—W. D. Allen, E. W. J. Parish, Daniel H. Causey.
 - Precinct No. 3—R. W. Bard, J. H. Beasley, Dave Locket.
 - Precinct No. 4—Lawrence Tucker, C. F. Walron, A. J. Reynolds.
 - Precinct No. 5—D. E. Dusenberry, J. W. Harrison, W. S. Prior.
 - Precinct No. 6—J. M. Cook, D. W. Perry, W. H. Cook.
 - Precinct No. 7—T. V. Huks, W. L. Cato, Ben Weils.
 - Precinct No. 8—Gabe Turner, M. Solano, Jr., W. F. Rogero.
 - Precinct No. 9—D. A. Dunham, W. E. McClung, J. D. Hagan.
 - Precinct No. 10—R. L. Bowen, E. B. Hazel, Thomas Lloyd.
 - Precinct No. 11—W. P. Anderson, B. P. Calhoun, J. C. Sands.
 - Precinct No. 12—N. O. Davis, Peter Gardner, H. C. Loomis.
 - Precinct No. 13—H. Peterman, E. C. Kelle, W. E. Watties.
 - Precinct No. 14—C. I. Rowton, J. R. Dunn, Joe Points.
 - Precinct No. 15—A. Usina, H. Y. Snow, M. W. Stewart.
 - Precinct No. 16—
 - Precinct No. 17—Richard Vause, Jr., D. P. Johnson, C. A. Leahardy.
 - Precinct No. 18—W. L. Fennell, L. Price, T. B. Lovelace.
 - Precinct No. 19—E. B. Lane, W. J. Green, J. E. Cauthen.
 - Precinct No. 20—W. J. Bryan, Aaron Varnes, M. Bohannon.
 - Precinct No. 21—Wm. Register, D. P. Hancock, A. B. Townsend.
 - Precinct No. 22—Ed. Smith, James Cannon, J. M. Smith.
 - Precinct No. 23—T. B. Anderson, Wm. Ivers, H. C. Davis.
 - Precinct No. 24—J. D. Jeffords, Silas Smith, J. H. Ambrose.
 - Precinct No. 25—J. H. Pullen, G. W. Fowler, J. R. Morton.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprietors,
Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists
Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is, Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being the constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much confidence in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Why take Johnson's
Chill & Fever Tonic?
Because it cures the
most stubborn case
of Fever in ONE DAY.

THE NEW PENSION LIST.

A Method Which Minimizes the Danger of Frauds.

SYSTEM OF ARMY AND NAVY ROLES

The Hospital Records of the Navy and How They Are Kept—Efforts to Recover Old Medical Journals—The Practice in the Army—Severe Physical Examination of Volunteers.

Although the present war is bound to add materially to the size of our pension list, it is some consolation to know that the experience gained by the war and navy departments during the civil war has borne fruit in such record systems as to minimize for the future the danger of pension frauds. Necessarily, owing to the character and distribution of the service, the navy has a more complete system of keeping the medical records of its men than the army.

In the navy men who have hospital records are serving either on shipboard or at one of the yards, docks or stations. Attached to every ship with a large enough complement of men to warrant it there is a medical officer or an apothecary. To him is intrusted the business of keeping the medical record of that vessel. It is kept in a book called a journal, in which are entered the name, description and ailment of every man requiring medical or surgical attendance and a very complete account of his trouble and its treatment. All journals when finished are filed at the surgeon general's office in Washington, where they are supplemented by a card index, so that it takes only a minute or two to get at the medical history of any man on any ship.

If a man is sent to a shore hospital, he takes with him a sheet called a ticket, on which are entered his name, descriptive list, disease, etc., and to these is appended a memorandum showing the clothing and personal effects which came with him to the hospital, and which are done up in a bag with his hammock and preserved for return to him when he is discharged. An abstract of his enlistment papers accompanies these details, so that the identification of the man lacks no practical element of completeness, and an attempt by an impostor to palm himself off as a sailor with a hospital record would be very likely to fail through his inability to answer some of the questions which might be asked him after reference to his ticket.

To the ticket the medical officer in charge of the ward appends the history of the case from day to day and if it is of sufficient importance accompanies the written text with a temperature chart and other technical data of that sort. These papers are forwarded to Washington, where at the close of a year they are bound and go upon the shelves of the surgeon general's office, with a card index for instant reference. When an inquiry comes in from the pension office or from a committee of congress and a man's record is searched in the surgeon general's office, the response of the office is run through the copying press, the copy is jacketed and properly indorsed and a card index entry made of it, and it is then put into its proper place in a file case to facilitate the next search which may have to be made against the same name.

On vessel where no surgeon or apothecary is employed—such as tugs, boats for transporting supplies and the like—the officer in command is furnished with a pad of blank forms on which he makes his entries covering the health of the men under him. These he tears off as fast as filled and sends to the surgeon general's office, where they are filed like the reports from medical officers. The completeness of this system leaves no ship in the entire navy without some officer responsible for reports on the ailments or wounds of the men, and no man without a record in the surgeon general's office if he has had any need of medical services while afloat.

Mention of the ships' medical journals would not be complete without a reference to one important lesson taught by the experience of the civil war. It will be recalled that a large number of civilians were drawn into the naval medical service at that time as acting assistant surgeons. It was hard to make some of them understand where their personal rights ceased and the rights of the government began. Not a few assumed that the medical journals which they kept belonged to them as individuals after their immediate use during the war had ended. They carried the books off, therefore, some keeping them simply as souvenirs, others using them for reference in their private practice or in writing papers for medical conventions or the scientific press, while others still turned them to pecuniary advantage by selling their contents piecemeal to applicants for pensions whose records were contained in these books.

The navy department has made persistent efforts to recover all the records of the civil war and complete its files. Wherever it could ascertain that a physician who had returned to private life

of which the department can obtain no trace.

In the army there is necessarily a considerable difference between the practice in time of war and that in time of peace with respect to hospital records. In time of peace a duplicate record is kept of the sickness and wounds of soldiers at the several posts. The medical officers at the posts forward their data to the chief surgeon at the headquarters of the department within whose jurisdiction the posts come, and once a month the department's chief surgeon makes up a report in duplicate combining all the particulars which had been sent him from the several posts, files one copy at his own headquarters and forwards the other copy to the surgeon general in Washington, who indexes it and is thus able to answer questions sent to him from the pension office and from the record and pension division of the war department. Here again we find evidence of the lessons learned from the experience of the civil war. From time to time the post surgeons are bothered with rules for the accumulation of additional data required by the surgeon general's office and complain loudly of the red tape system which throws so much needless additional work upon their shoulders. As a matter of fact, however, there is no red tape involved in the matter. Each of the additional data is called for simply because, in the adjustment of pension claims at Washington, some new feature has arisen which shows the necessity for a more elaborate inquiry into the cases of sick and wounded men in the hospital.

In the present war, when very few soldiers are left at the domestic posts and all the work of any account is transferred to the field, the system of duplicate reports is exchanged for another which accomplishes practically the same purpose by slightly different means. The medical organization by regiments, as it exists while the men are recruiting and in muster camp, is merged into a corps and division organization when they reach the field. The chief surgeon of the corps corresponds in his general functions to the chief surgeon at the headquarters of the department in time of peace. He has charge of the full medical equipment of the corps, while a subordinate officer, with perhaps a hospital steward and a private of the hospital corps to act as an orderly, has charge of the regiment. Between these extremes come the chief surgeons of divisions and brigade surgeons. The regimental officer prescribes for the petty ills of the men which do not require any considerable treatment. If a man is so ill or has received such a wound as to need serious hospital treatment, he is turned over to the custody of the chief surgeon of the division. The regimental officer who makes this disposal of the case and the chief surgeon of the division to whom the responsibility of the case is transferred both report on the case. The one report is thus a check upon the other, and the department has the hospital record of the man quite as completely in war time as in time of peace.

But this is not all. Much complaint has been heard from poorly informed outsiders against the rigidity of the physical examination through which volunteer officers and men have been put since the present war began. This is an ill considered criticism. The examinations have been severe, but they have been the government's great safeguard against future fraud on the pension roll. There is the best of reasons for believing that they will be supplemented by another examination made of each individual soldier before he is mustered out of the federal service. If a man is in sound condition when he receives his discharge from the army, it will do him no good to come back ten years afterward with a claim for a pension on the ground of disability resulting from active service.—New York Post.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headaches, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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