

# Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher.

LOUP CITY, - - - NEBRASKA.

## The New Farmer.

The president's address last month at the Michigan State Agricultural college is so clear an expression of the conditions of modern farm life that a future historian may turn to it to read our times. All national leaders have told us that the farmer is the backbone of the nation. Washington and Jefferson were farmers, and good ones. The Illinois that bred Lincoln was one vast farm—Chicago was then only a small town. The president of to-day, not bred in farm life, although he has been a practical ranchman, is the first to express the unity between farm labor and all other kinds, says Youth's Companion. The farmer to him is an expert mechanic and business man, whose problems are precisely those of the workman in the town, who depends for success on industrial and social cooperation. He must be an educated, aggressive participant in the work of life, competing with the farmer of Europe, inviting to his workshop of many acres the most skillful young men, learning from technical students and the practical experience of his neighbors the best that is known about his business. City workers, meeting in the friction of crowded life, have always learned their craft from one another. The farmer has until recently been in social and business isolation. Now he is a citizen of the world, often closer, in point of time, to the nearest city than his grandfather was to the farmers of the adjacent town. The difference between the townsman and the countryman in educational and intellectual opportunities and in industrial responsibility is rapidly diminishing. That means the diminishing of the old real or fancied disadvantage of farm life which drove ambition and initiative to the city for opportunity to show themselves. The advantage remains and increases, for no matter how near together modern instruments of unity, the trolley and telephone, bring city and country, broad acres still remain broad, and produce the conditions of free and independent life.

## The Woman Worker.

Woman's increasing ability to secure employment in gainful occupations is convincingly shown in some information gathered by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. According to his statement, about one in every three women in the United States between the ages of 16 and 20 works for a living. There are over 5,000,000 workingwomen of all ages and classes in the country, 44 per cent being between 16 and 24, and the larger number in any one line may be found in the ranks of typewriters and stenographers. It would appear that women as a rule find work earlier than men, as only 25 per cent of the males are less than 25 years old. But here is what differentiates the sexes as workers. Most of the girls drop out when they have a chance to marry and start homes of their own, while the men continue right along for life, or as long as they are capable of active effort. It is the old, old story, and no doubt will be while love and the domestic instinct exist.

Electricity, like fire and steam, is a good servant but a troublesome customer when it sets out to be master, as has been shown on numerous occasions of late, sometimes with tragic results. There were lively times in portions of New York city the other afternoon when for a while the strong current which supplies power for moving the New York Central trains escaped from control and went cavorting where it would. There were shocks and fireworks in many directions as the mischievous fluid was distributed along the line of least resistance, and general demoralization of train service. But finally the power was shut off and the excitement ended with very little real damage done. It seems to have been a sort of electric half-holiday, with the subtle fluid out for a bit of a "rocket."

A London savant says smoke causes snub noses. Down with the filthy chimneys! If smoke merely ruined people's lungs we might permit the smokemakers to go on profiting at the expense of others, but we must positively decline to become a snub-nosed race even for the benefit of the gentlemen who regard the smoke ordinance as a nuisance.

A New York woman who recently secured a divorce wants it set aside because her former husband is preparing to marry another lady. She probably had an idea when she applied for freedom that she would sit down somewhere and spend the rest of his days weeping for her. Women should be careful not to make such mistakes.

King Edward is said to be very fond of tripe. Isn't that a dainty dish to set before a king?

Reports of the American consul general at Singapore confirm the story of the discovery of a cure for the opium habit in the leaf of a certain plant which is boiled in water and the residuum drunk. So great is the demand for the cure from the drug-hesitant masses that depots for its distribution have been opened in every large town or village. It seems to be as harmless as it is effective.

The soprano often gets up in the air when the basso is a low thing.

# OUR WEALTH-MAKERS

AMERICAN FARMERS LEADERS IN ENRICHMENT OF NATION.

## DOLLARS BY THE BILLIONS

Annual Value of Farm Products in the United States Greater Than the Output of the World's Mines.

Statistics gathered by the United States census bureau afford interesting studies to those who care to delve into economic subjects. According to the government reports issued covering the years up to 1905, the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States is \$12,686,265,673. During the year 1905 there was produced of manufactured products \$14,802,147,087.

The same authority gives the information that the farm values of the United States reached the enormous sum of \$20,514,001,836, and to this, which is the land value, must be added \$13,114,492,056, which represents farm improvements. It is needless to give the value of miscellaneous stocks, etc., but it is sufficient to say that during the years 1905 and 1906 that the annual production of the farms of the United States amounted to \$6,500,000,000. It will be seen from this that while the value of farms and improvements is very nearly three times the amount invested in manufactures, that the production of the farms annually is only about one-half of the value of the manufactured products; but when it is taken into consideration that the farm supplies more than 50 per cent. of the articles that enter into the manufactures, it shows how important is the American farmer.

Last year the wealth produced by American farms was five times greater than the value of gold and silver produced in the United States for the year. It is estimated that the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus up to the present time is approximately \$1,368,000,000. During the same period the production of the silver of the world was \$12,420,000,000. Thus it can be seen that about every four years American farms bring wealth into the world greater than all the gold and silver that has been produced since Columbus' time. The wealth of the United States is now estimated at \$112,000,000,000. American farmers are adding to this wealth at the rate of between \$6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 yearly. The total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is placed at \$60,200,000,000. At the present wealth producing capacity of the American farmer, in less than ten years the wealth he produces would aggregate more than the total wealth of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The total wealth of all Italy is estimated at \$13,000,000,000. Every two years the American farmer produces enough to buy the kingdom of Italy, and every year American farms produce wealth sufficient to purchase all of Belgium.

Outside of the 13 original states in addition to its possessions expended \$87,039,768. This includes the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican purchase, Alaska, the Philippines and all United States possessions, covering 2,037,613 square miles of territory. The core of the American farmers each year is valued at 104 times the amount that was necessary for the United States to pay for all its great possessions. The cotton crop alone for 1906 was seven times enough to reimburse the United States for its expenditures on account of the acquisition of the vast territories purchased. It is needless to further make comparisons, the American farmer is the great wealth producer of the union. Upon his work is based nearly all the manufacturing, and it may be said nearly all the commerce.

While the farmer is a great wealth producer and is one of the most independent of American laborers, he has perhaps just reason for complaint as to compensation received for his efforts. While the results of his labor has given employment to an army of millions of workers, the American farmer has also been subject to the operations of combinations that directly oppose his best interests. These are the great trusts that control the marketing of what the farmer produces. None will deny that distributing agencies are necessary, but when these agencies become oppressive and make extortionate charges for the handling of the produce of farms, they become institutions that are oppressive. But the American farmer to a great extent appears to be responsible for the building up of such combinations. In his property he has ignored simple principles recognized in business and which are important to him. President McKinley in one of his addresses made the statement that to locate the factory near the farm means the greatest economy and the highest prices for farm products; in other words, the factory makes the home market. For years farmers in the agricultural sections of the United States have not alone contributed toward the support of the stock gamblers and the managers of the trusts, but have assisted in making possible the building up of mammoth aggregations of capital in great financial centers, and this capital has been used in the furtherance of combinations that have made it possible to dictate to the farmer what prices he must take for all that he has to sell.

The farmers should understand that money sent from districts to the large cities means the concentration of wealth in these cities and greater support for the trust builders. They should also understand that their farm values to a great extent depend upon the activity and importance of the home town. Should the farmer relieve himself of the burden that is placed upon him by the trusts and combinations, he can do it by assisting to the greatest extent the building up of industries in his own town, his county and state. The question

is worthy of the most careful consideration of every resident of a rural district. The greatest utilization of all home resources can only be brought about by a cooperation of the people. Every land owner and every person employed in the tilling of the soil, should give greater study to economic questions and discover, if possible, how much better all conditions under which he labors can be made by a practice of the old-time home patronage rule.

D. M. CARR.

## DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

Progress of Agricultural Districts and Cities and Towns Go Hand in Hand.

The building up process of a country commences with the cultivation of the soil generally. First the pioneers, the settlers on the land, begin the building of homes, and closely in the wake of the agriculturists follow the towns.

Town building is an interesting study. It is the highest development of communism. As far back as we can reach in the history of the world we find the spirit of community of interests. When Columbus reached America he found the Indians had their villages. Even among the most barbarous races the communal spirit is found. In our state of civilization cities and towns represent most perfect communal development.

Where there are people engaged in any industry, it is necessary that there be tradesmen to supply necessary wants. These tradesmen generally seek the most convenient location in the settlement and form the nucleus of the town and city. With the settling up of the contiguous territory, new industries are brought into existence and gradually there is a growth of the hamlet to the proportions of a village. The village soon becomes a small city, and its importance is gauged entirely by the trade that it can command to give employment to the people residing within it. Geographical location is always an important factor in town and city building. The average agricultural town has a limited territory for its support. From this territory must come the trade to maintain it. The large cities are small towns "grown up." While the small town may receive its support from the immediate territory surrounding it, the city is maintained by the trade given it by a multitude of small towns, and by certain conditions that perhaps may make it a place where manufacturing and jobbing may be carried on advantageously. While the geographical position is important to the small town, it is more important to the large city, as there are numerous conditions to be met, and such things as transportation facilities and freight rates are highly important.

It may be said that the majority of American cities and towns are dependent to a great extent upon the agricultural sections of the country. The farms supply the major portion of the articles of commerce and manufacture, and as well the trade that supports the towns and cities.

The community should take pride in the progress of the town which it has been instrumental in building up. The town is all important to the residents of rural districts as it affords educational and social advantages that would otherwise not exist. In many localities there is an erroneous impression that the interests of the residents of towns are different from the interests of the people of the contiguous territory. A little thought will show how the interests of both classes, the residents of the country and the citizens of the town, are equal; how the town depends upon the country for its support, and the country looks to the town as a market place and as a convenience in general. Thus we have plainly illustrated how much to the interest of all residents of rural districts that the home town be a progressive place and that all its interests be protected.

## Try for Factories.

Small manufacturing plants are desirable factors in the business of any town. There must be employment for the residents of a city or town, and any means of supplying this need is commendable. But there is one thing that many citizens do not take into consideration, and that is, it is better for the citizens of a town to build up industries already established than to strive to gain new industries. A manufacturing plant is beneficial to a place in accordance with what its payroll and its output of goods that bring a revenue to the town. Some small concerns that will employ a dozen hands will have a payroll of perhaps \$35 or \$40 a day. The value of its products may amount to \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually, all dependent upon the character of the business. But what is most considered is the payroll. From the average small town it is estimated that trade lost, and which goes to large cities through the mails, is more than \$100 a day. If citizens of a community would retain this \$100 a day and do their trading in the home town, it is evident that it would be twice as beneficial as the small factory that has a payroll of \$40 or \$50 daily.

## Schemes to Defraud.

One of the latest plans of traveling agents to defraud the people residing in the country is the wire fence deal. Lately a number of traveling agents have been working in different western states. They represent to the farmer that they will install an eight-strand wire fence with iron posts, for only eight cents a foot. No money is asked in advance, but a promissory note is given that upon the completion of the fence the same will be paid for at the agreed price per foot. After the fence is put in position the farmer finds that his note has been placed in the local bank for collection, and that instead of his securing his fence for eight cents per foot, it is eight cents "per wire foot," which makes it 64 cents per foot. This is purely a modification of the old lighting rod swindle. It hardly ever pays the farmer to have dealings with traveling agents who make extraordinary promises as to the goods they have to dispose of.

## SOMEWHAT OF A REFLECTION.

Naive Comment of Debutante That Amused Hostess.

A charming hostess of one of the "big houses," as they are called by those who are welcomed into them, has the added beauty of premature white hair. That which seems to her contemporaries an added charm may appear to the crudely young a mark of decline, at least so it appears in one instance of which the hostess herself tells with enjoyment.

The lady is a connoisseur of antiques. At one of her teas a debutante rich with the glow of youth, but sadly constrained with her sense of novelty, was handed a cup of tea; the cup was beautifully blue and wonderfully old. The hostess desiring to lighten the strain on her youthful guest by a pleasant diverting remark, said: "That little cup is a hundred and fifty years old!"

"Oh," came the debutante's high strained tones: "How careful you must be to have kept it so long!"

## WESTERN MEN IN NEW YORK.

Brains of Mountain and Prairie in Demand in the Financial Center.

Ever since the early days, when D. O. Mills, J. B. Haggin and James R. Keene "emigrated" from California to New York, the metropolis has been drawing largely on the west and south for its supply of "men who do things." Theodore P. Shonts, both a southerner and westerner, who has undertaken to solve New York's great transit problem, is the latest importation in response to the call of the east.

The promptness with which Thos. F. Ryan, of Virginia, turned the Equitable Life Assurance Society over to its policyholders, who now elect a majority of its Board of Directors, and divested himself of the control of the stock which he bought from Jas. H. Hyde, and the success of the new management of the Society under the direction of President Paul Morton, have created a demand for the strong men of the south and west that is greater than ever before. Under the Morton management the Equitable has made a better showing than any other insurance company in the way of improved methods, economies and increased returns to policyholders.

E. H. Gary, head of the greatest corporation in the world—the U. S. Steel Co.—John W. Gates, Henry C. Frick, Norman B. Hearn, Wm. H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid are other westerners who are among the biggest men in New York.

**SAVED FROM DREAD FATE.**

Kind Woman's Assistance Meant Much to This Tramp.

A certain lady, noted for her kind heart and open hand, was approached not long ago by a man who, with tragic air, began:

"A man, madam, is often forced by the whip of hunger to many things from which his very soul shrinks—and so it is with me at this time. Unless, madam, in the name of pity, you give me assistance, I will be compelled to do something which I never before have done, which I would greatly dislike to do."

Much impressed, the lady made haste to place in his hand a five-dollar bill. As the man pocketed it with profuse thanks, she inquired:

"And what is the dreadful thing I have kept you from doing, my poor man?"

"Work," was the brief and mournful reply.—Harper's Weekly.

**A Famous Pitcher.**

Elmer Stricklett, the "spit ball" pitcher, had been listening a long while in a New York club to the boasting of a rival.

"Well," he said, exhausted at last, "you are pretty good, Mike; but out in Mountain View there is a young fellow who can beat you. You'll hear from him next season. His specialty is the slow ball. This young fellow has such a slow ball that, when he pitches it and sees that it is going to be hit, he can run after it and fetch it back again."

**Manlike.**

Breathless, they stood at last upon the towering Adirondack peak.

"There," she said angrily, "we have climbed all this distance to admire the beauties of nature, and we left the glass at home."

Tranquilly smiling, he shifted the lunch basket to the other arm.

"Never mind, dear," he said. "It won't hurt us, just this once, to drink out of the bottle."

**A SMALL SECRET.**

Couldn't Understand the Taste of His Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said, "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have."

"For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along."

"A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum."

"I know just what is the matter," she said, "you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled; now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health."

Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee worked the change. "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in page.

### The State Capital

Matters of General Interest  
FROM  
Nebraska's Seat of Government

## The Pure Food Law.

The food commissioner is receiving numerous letters, asking for his construction of the various sections of the pure food law and also calling attention to what in the opinion of the writers are violations of the act. Mr. Johnson is going to look into the butter business right away and see whether the creameries are really selling a pound of butter in a pound package. Lately it has been called to his attention that there is too much water being sold in the packages of butter for the purchaser to get his money's worth. Housewives have said when they open one of the packages they always find the butter covered with drops of salted water or sweat, which is caused by the butter being made in a high temperature, thus allowing the manufacturer to sell 10 to 15 per cent of water and salt in place of 100 per cent of butter. Mr. Johnson expects to go after this proposition right away and also to see to it that the right weight of the contents of the package is stamped on the outside of the package, so that the people will not have to pay for a lot of heavy packing.

The food commissioner has also been asked to raise the standard of beer sold in the retail bars of the state. Only one brewery, so it has been reported to the commissioner, stamps on the outside of the beer bottles the ingredients that make up the beer. Others have reported that in buying keg beer they get enough rosin in a glass to keep their hands sticky for a week. Mr. Johnson will take up this matter in connection with others.

**Schedule for Express Companies.**

The railway commission has decided to fix a schedule of express rates July 23. All the companies were notified to be present and interpose objections, should they desire. The commission decided to act independently of the Sibley act, which expressmen disregarded. The formal order of the railway commission in regard to express rates follows:

"You are hereby notified by the Nebraska state railway commission that upon the 23rd of July, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of said commission in the city of Lincoln, the said Nebraska state railway commission will consider the matter of fixing the charges by express companies for the transportation of money and all other articles on the intrastate shipments in the state of Nebraska at 75 per cent of the charges for such service as shown in their schedules of rates and charges on January 1, 1907, and make such modifications in rates and charges as it may deem just and reasonable.

"You are further notified that at said time and place you may appear and show cause, if any there be, why the rates and charges for such service should not be fixed on the basis hereinbefore set forth."

**Reusch is Discharged.**

In the matter of application of Julius Reusch of Lincoln, charged with violating the Gibson and Brewer law, for writ of habeas corpus, the court has ordered the prisoner discharged, but has not decided the constitutionality of the Gibson act. The court believes that this act was intended to prevent manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers of intoxicating liquors, or their agents, from selling or being interested in the sale of intoxicating liquor at retail, and not to prevent an occasional sale of liquor by a retailer in a quantity in excess of an ordinary retail sale. Reusch had sold two barrels of liquor to another saloonkeeper. He was not charged with having made a sale at retail, but with having made a sale at wholesale, which the court says is not within the inhibition of the law.

**Mrs. Smith to Get a Place.**

Governor Sheldon has about made up his mind that the board to look after the enforcement of the child labor law will get his next attention. He expects to announce the composition of the body in a few days. It is required by the law that two of the board members be women, and it is pretty safe to predict that Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha will be one of them. Mrs. Smith was very busy at the capitol during the time the bill was pending, and she looked upon as one well calculated to enforce its provisions.

**State Assessment Roll.**

The returns from the county assessors continue to bear out the estimate that the total increase in the grand assessment roll will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. Five counties reported in one day, showing gains as follows: Butler, \$152,858; Boone, \$188,466; Madison, \$146,502; Dixon, \$125,110, and Cherry, \$11,482. Some time ago Secretary Bennett estimated roughly that the increase would be about \$12,000,000, and while not near half of the counties have yet reported, it looks like his estimate will be about right.

**Nebraska's Brilliant Student.**

Governor Sheldon has received a letter from E. H. Wells of the Harvard Alumni association stating that one of the most brilliant students receiving the LL. D. degree at the Cambridge Institution this year was Emory R. Buckner, a graduate of the University of Nebraska.

**Copies of Session Laws.**

Two copies of the new session laws were received by the secretary of state just five days after the constitution says the entire bunch shall be delivered. The new book contains 632 pages, while the session laws of two years ago contained 846 pages and five more bills.

**Coupland Out for Regent.**

George Coupland of Elgin, Antelope county, is a candidate for regent of the state university and will shortly file his petition to have his name placed upon the republican primary ballot, to be voted upon at the coming primaries. Mr. C. is a farmer of the scientific order and has for a number of years been prominently connected with various agricultural societies. It is his desire to become a member of the Board of Regents in order to do what he can for the entire university, but more especially for the state farm.

**Ruling on Liquor Law.**

In a suit by a married woman in behalf of herself and minor children under the statute relative to the sale of intoxicating liquor for damages due to the incapacitation of the husband and father, the gist of the action is the loss of the means of support and not ferred as a result of the intoxication." So the supreme court holds in the case brought by Elizabeth J. Nelson and her children against James Nevels and August G. Stephan in a case for damages coming from Platte county.

**Railroad Value Stands.**

The supreme court has refused to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the State Board of Assessment to reconvene and distribute the value of railroad property according to average value per mile, as asked by Judge Sullivan on behalf of Platte county. The board found the value of the Union Pacific at \$75,000 a mile over the system in Nebraska, but distributed the value according to main and branch lines. Branch lines traverse Platte county, consequently all of the road was not valued at above stated.

## Clark's Sentence Affirmed.

Harrison Clarke, Calvin Wain and Clarence Cartright were jointly charged in the district court of Douglas county with the murder of Edward Flury, a street car conductor, while attempting to rob him. Clark demanded a separate trial, was convicted of murder in the first degree and the jury fixed death as his punishment. The court affirmed sentence and fixed Friday, August 30, for carrying into execution the judgment and sentence of the district court. The court says the bill of exceptions in this case shows upon its face that it is incomplete and does not contain all of the evidence, and it would be justified in refusing to consider the assignment of error that the verdict is not sustained by the evidence. In view of the fact that this is a capital case and the jury had fixed death as the punishment, the court has read the record, given a careful consideration and is of the opinion that it contains no reversible error. The court says it is fully satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to prove the defendants' guilt beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and that the evidence contains nothing which would justify a modification of the verdict of the trial court.

**Express Companies in Federal Court.**

Following the example set by the railroad companies the five express companies have notified the supreme court that they intend to ask the federal court to transfer from the state court the application for an injunction filed by the attorney to compel the express companies to charge no more than 75 per cent of the rates in force at the beginning of the year. A law enacted by the recent legislature provided a 25 per cent reduction in express rates, and as the corporations failed to put in the new rate the attorney general filed the suit to compel them to obey the law. It was generally believed from the first that the state supreme court would issue a temporary injunction, at least until after a hearing had been given the companies. The petition for the injunction was filed the day the law went into effect. Attorney General Thompson will resist the motion for transfer.

**Tone Up With Good Paint.**

It is good business to keep property "toned up."

A coat of Pure White Lead Paint not only makes things look better and gives them a higher selling value, but it makes things wear better and gives them a higher value for long wear.

Pure White Lead gives an opaque, durable coat that protects and preserves from the ravages of time and weather.

Prospective buyers of Pure White Lead have heretofore been subject to much attempted fraud in adulteration and substitution. You are now protected by the Dutch Boy trade mark which is found on the side of kegs containing only Pure White Lead, made by the Old Dutch Process. Look for the boy.

**SEND FOR BOOK**


"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

In sole charge of the following cities in nearest you: New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Toledo, Wash. D. C., Pittsburg (National Lead & Oil Co.)

**Mrs. Emma Stolt, of Appleton, Wisconsin.**

"A neighbor, advised me to use Peruna. I began to improve at once."



MRS. EMMA STOLT.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, 1069 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Peruna has done me a great deal of good since I began taking it and I am always glad to speak a good word for it. 'Three years ago I was in a wretched condition with backaches, bearing down pains, and at times was so sore and lame that I could not move about. I had inflammation and irritation, and although I used different remedies they did me no good. 'A neighbor who had been using Peruna advised me to try it, and I am glad that I did. I began to improve as soon as I took it and I felt much better. 'I thank you for your fine remedy. It is certainly a godsend to sick women. 'Catarrh of the Internal Organs. Miss Theresa Bertles, White Church, Mo., writes: 'I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and internal organs. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I never had a passage of the bowels without taking medicine. I was so tired, nervous and ached all over. I had a pain in my left side, and the least exertion or excitement made me short of breath. 'Now, after taking Peruna for six months, I am as well as I ever was. Peruna has worked wonders for me. I believe Peruna is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to my friends."

**Mica Axle Grease.**

lengthens the life of the wagon—saves horsepower, time and temper. Best lubricant in the world—contains powdered mica which forms a smooth, hard coating on axle, and reduces friction.

If you want your outfit to last and earn money while it lasts—grease the axles with Mica Axle Grease.

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY Incorporated**

**SICK HEADACHE**

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER.

They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.**

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

*Beutelsch*

**REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.**

**FREE**

To convince any woman that PAXTINE cleanses the mucous membranes, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic search and inflammation caused by menstrual irregularities, sore throat and nose, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over those troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. Get your PAXTINE by direct mail. Remember, however, TO OBTAIN YOUR FREE TRIAL, WRITE TO THE PAXTINE CO., Boston, Mass.

**PAXTINE**