# Loup City Northwestern J. W. BURLEIGH, Publisher LOUP CITY, - . NEBRASKA Perfumes to Arabia.

Once more is brought to mind the changes wrought through the turning of time's whirligig. Who would have thought that America, an unknown land when the east was at the height of its fame, would ever become a caterer to a special oriental fad? There was a time when the east was noted as the originator of various luxurles, including perfumes of the most exquisite order. Shakespeare hints at this when he makes Lady Macbeth affirm, after the indelible mark of crime has been impressed: "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." Yet now, says the Troy Times, it seems Arabia may get its perfumes from the United States. Consul William Coffin, stationed at Maskat. says there is an excellent chance for the sale of the American article in that quarter, remarking: "Perfumery, an article of luxury among Europeans. seems to be almost a household necessity in Oman, where men as well as women use it lavishly. On formal visits it is usually offered to a guest after sherbert and coffee have been served, and a favorite present, where many services are requited by gifts instead of money, is an expensive bottle of scent. Arabia, so long famous for its spices and perfumes, now goes abroad for its perfumery." After ezplaining at considerable length the best way in which to put up American perfumes in order to attract native fancy, Consul Coffin again points out that there is an opportunity for securing considerable custom among the well-to-do not only of the city of Maskat but of the country at large. So here is a chance both to expand American trade and shed fragrance abroad.

Being a strong young man has its disadvantages in Turkey. Elsewhere, military service is seldom obligatory in times of peace for more than three years, whereas in the sultan's realm it is no unusual thing for a soldier to be kept in the army for seven years. But the young Turk seems to be wonderfully patient. A German correspondent at Salonica had occasion the other day to observe a number of military men at a railway station. They had been discharged and had taken their seats in the train, when, shortly before it was to leave, a message came from headquarters stating that the mazbada regarding their return had not arrived and that there was no money anyway get the benefit of the 2-cent fare law. to pay for their passage. Without a When the train reached Barton, it did word of complaint the troops left the not stop and her baggage was taken had to wait several weeks before they were finally sent home. There have, however, been signs of disaffection of late, and the minister of war has proclaimed his intention of shortening the time of service.



Forms for Railroad Assessment. George Bennett and Henry Seymour have completed the forms for the guidance of the city and precinct essors who are to assess railroad property in villages and cities. There are 919 towns in Nebraska through which one or more railroads run. One report the state board will send to the railroads to be filled out, showing the value of railroad property in each town, and sent to the taxing officer of that town. The taxing officer then secures a form prepared by the county clerk, and with the report of the railroad to aid him makes the assess

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ment and returns it to the county clerk, who in turn sends a report to the state board. This report sent to the railroads contains ten separate forms. A second report is sent to the railroads to be filled out and returned to the state board. This contains eleven forms. These reports must be in the hands of the assessors by March 1 and delivered to the state board by the first Monday in May.

#### Official Vote in State.

Following is the official vote at the ecent election:

#### Supreme Judge-Albert (dem.).... Albert (dem.).... Albert (dem.).... Albert (dem.).... .30.111 2,188 3.668 7,570 9,059 3,688 Meler (dem.). Meler (dem.)..... Graves (pro.)..... tebbins (soc.).... Railway Commissioner-A. Caldwell (rep.)... ... 18.857

Samuel Lichty (soc.) ..... University— F. McClure (soc.)..... Regent State University— B. Anderson (rep.)..... Forge Coupland (rep.).... S. Von Mansfelde (rep.).... J. Millard (dem.)..... L. Sundean (dem.).....

17,408 16,954 15,521 Sundean (dem.)..... Sundean (pop-ind.)..... von Steen (pro.)..... Leo I. Lambrigger (soc.)..... G. C. Porter (soc.)..... James Schuler (soc.)...... W. C. Rogers (soc.), to fill va-

Commission Saves Woman's Cash. Mrs. F. A. Draper of Cedar Rapids Ia., is under obligations to the state railway commission for saving her \$4.55 which she said had been charged her by the Union Pacific for storage on her baggage. Mrs. Draper took the advice of the commission when returning home from Greeley, Colo., and bought her ticket to the first station in Nebraska, Barton. This was to

Springs When she finally got

Forest Reserve Apportionment State Superintendent McBrien .bas just made his first apportionment under the government forest reserve fund. The apportionment is made on the acreage in the reserves, .001341 cents being accredited to each acre. The total acreage in the Nebraska reserves is 589,002.93 acres and there was divided \$790.37, and it was given to the counties as follows: Blaine, \$8.52; Thomas, \$103.39; McPherson, \$312.29; Grant, \$200.73, and Cherry, \$165.44. One-fifth of the money is divided equally between the school districts, one-fifth to the public road fund and three-fifths is divided accord-

ing to the enumeration of school children. The forest reserves in Nebraska are divided as follows: Dismal River reserve, Blaine county, 6,273.16 acres; Thomas county, 77,621.03 acres: total. 83.294.25 acres. North Platte reserve, McPherson county, 232,802.73 acres; Grant county, 149,-608.85 acres; total, 382,411.58 acres. Niobrara reserve, Cherry county, 123,-297.10 acres.

Missouri Pacific Will Comply. General Manager A. W. Sullivan of the Missouri Pacific railroad has ac- been exercised in tabulating the figknowledged the receipt of the recommendations of the state railway commission that the company repair its tracks and improve its roadbed in Nebraska and report every two weeks the progress it is making. The general manager's letter closes: In response thereto, the under-

signed would state that it will be the policy of the management of this company to fully meet the desires of the commission in performing the work recommended in the communication received

"All of the work to which attention is directed by the commission will be done as early as practicable and consistent with the possibility of securing men and materials for the same. Very truly yours."

#### State Law Library.

The law library room at the university will be materially enlarged within a few days to accommodate the growing needs of the law school and the new law books that came to the university this summer. The partition wall that has separated the old law library hall from a small seminary room on the south will be removed to make one large room. The hall that led to the library formerly will also be thrown into the new room, making the book space about a third larger than it was last winter. With all the libraries in the city that are at the disposal of the law stu-

dents the facilities here are as good as they are anywhere in a school of this size. There are over 140,000 books for reference work that the law students may use.

Nebraska Furnishes Congressman. Nebraska furnished one of Okla homa's new enogressmen. E. L. Fulton, who has just been elected, was a student in the university here about

# PROPRIETARY REMEDIES VS. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Statistics Show, of the Deaths from Misuse of Drugs in Two Years, Only Three Per Cent, Were Due to Patent

Medicines, According to Figures Based on Medical Certificates. The press committee of the Proprie-

tary Association of America will present at the next meeting of that body a report showing the number of accidental deaths caused by patent mediines in the two years ending June 30, 1997, as compared with deaths from other causes.

Almost immediately after the beginning of the latest crusade against proprietary medicines this committee was instructed to collect data. This work was done through the clipping bureaus, which furnished accounts of all deaths, exclusive of suicide, due to the misuse of medicines, drugs or poisons. The result showed that only three per cent. could be traced directly to the products made by the members of the association.

The greatest care is said to have ures received. Whenever the cause of death was doubtful, special investigation was made, no matter where the case might have occurred. The work of assorting and preparing the record was done in Chicago, and the original clippings and correspondence are in the possession of Ervin F. Kemp, 184 La Salle street, that city. the association's publicity agent. The report says, in part:

"A large number of accidents. resulting fatally or otherwise, were caused by the carelessness of persons who left drugs, medicines or poisons within the reach of children. A large number, also, were caused by persons going to medicine cabinets in the dark and taking down the wrong bottle. In no case reported was any medicine. 'patent' or otherwise, held responsible for injury or death except when left within the reach of children or taken or administered in gross overdose." The committee says that it is /unlikely that any cases of death from the use of patent medicine escaped the newspapers, but that it is probable that death from the causes tabulated did occur without receiving publicity. Physicians, of course, report the causes of death. The committee says that they would be the last to suppress the cause if due to the use of medicine not regularly prescribed. A recapitulation of the committee's findings show 4,295 cases of poisoning.

of which 1,753 were fatal. The great. est number of cases, 1,636, with 803 deaths, is attributed to medicines other than proprietary remedies. There are on the list 90 cases of sickness and 43 deaths due to patent medicines

Analyzing its statistics, the commit, ee finds 201 cases of sickness, with 143 deaths, due to strychnine tablets, which are among physicians' favorite remedies and are often left within the each of children Under the head of miscellaneous

FOOL THE PEOPLE MOTTO OF "GET-RICH-QUICK" MEN AND FAKIRS. HOW SCHEMES ARE WORKED

Desire to Get "Something for Noth ing" is Played Upon-Exercise of Common Sense Would End Graft.

"You can fool some of the people part of the time, but you can fool others all the time." seems to be a motto of the get-rich-quick men and "gold brick" operators. Pages of the daily and weekly press may be filled with warnings to readers to be on the lookout for swindlers, yet many who are credited with intelligence will keep right on biting at baits thrown out to them by various concerns who sell 'cats in bags."

Psychologists say that every person has a weak spot somewhere in the brain. It seems that this softness is commonly manifested in false reasoning that frequently one can get some thing for nothing. Understanding this desire on part 'of the majority, the fakirs bait their hooks accordingly. There are large concerns which have built up great enterprises by representing to the people that with each bill of goods purchased the buyer gets "something for nothing."

Just think of a "graft" like this that will draw \$1,800 worth of soap orders in a single month from a town of 10,000 people! But this is just what has been done within the past few months. Just think of wives of grocers and dry goods merchants in large cities joining "soap clubs" and paying a dollar each month to a foreign concern just to secure a premium, while their husbands could supply them at half the cost all the soap and the premium too! Yet such is the drawing power of "the something for nothing" argument. if the Creator gave these women common sense, they little know how to utilize it.

Some means should be devised to tax directly or indirectly the concerns in foreign cities that seek to do business directly with consumers through the mails. At present they are protected by the interstate commerce law. These concerns make their money by dealing with the people of some community, where they pay no taxes direct or license fees.

The merchants of the town are taxed upon the business they do. Is this proposition a fair one? The foreign insurance companies doing business in a state must pay a license fee for so doing. Why not compel the foreign mercantile concern to do the same? Our national laws should be so constructed as to provide that Are Factors in the Enlightenment of there be a tax on the amount of busi-

### MAKING CHEAP GOODS. Low Prices Too Often Mean Inferior Articles.

Efforts to cheapen cost of production of numerous classes of goods and to place them on the market in competition with well advertised lines, and at much lower price, has influenced not too honest manufacturers to turn out very inferior articles. So long as they can be made attractive in exterior appearance so as to please those whose tastes are for the "showy" seems to be the only consideration. In the manufacture of stoves, and ranges particularly is there great. opportunity for fraud. In different cities of the middle west are large concerns that make a specialty of manufacturing stoves to supply dealers who depend on cheapness to secure sales. These manufacturers buy from junk dealers all classes of old iron, and this remelted and worked over enters largely into their manufactured articles. The result is that a stove is produced that while it ap-

pears to be all right, a few months' use will prove it to be almost worthless. The tensile strength is not there, the metal is rotten and brittle, and the expansion caused by the heat makes it warp and crack. The linings are of the poorest material.

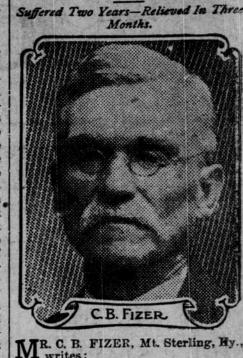
One of the tricks employed is the use of old sheet iron for lining. Throughout the south and in many of the large northern cities the manufacture of artificial ice is extensively carried on. Galvanized iron cans of the capacity of a 300-pound ice-cake

are used, and in every large plant thousands of cans are in use. The ammonia that is used in the process of freezing soon causes the cans to corrode, and then they are rendered useless for the purpose required. The stove manufacturing concerns buy up these discarded cans, and use them for lining stoves. It can be judged that the life of the stove in this way is shortened, but as the stoves are never intended to last long, the lining is as good as the other material which enters into their composition. In appearance these stoves are all that can be desired, but their wearing and durable qualities are not half that of a properly made stove should be. They are often sold at as high prices

as the best article, but more frequent. ly are disposed of as "big bargains." and are dealt in extensively by concerns that advertise themselves as "manufacturers," and do business "direct with the consumers" through the mails. Makers of stoves who put out brands of goods known to be standard never resort to such methods, as one inferior stove might result in the loss of a dozen sales, and no reputable stove dealer or hardware merchant would handle the goods.

#### D. M. CARR. HOME NEWSPAPERS.

the People.



**KIDNEY TROUBLE** 

writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and other trouble for ten years past.

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna." Pe-ru-na For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time.

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin.

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time.

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"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna. It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. They are times when they need a little assistance. Peruna is exactly the sort of a rem-edy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys ser-vice at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

New and Liberal Homestead **Regulations** in

WESTERN CANADA

New Districts Now Opened for Settlement



ands in the grain grow-ing belts of Saskatche-wan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead ons of Canada Thousands of home steads of 160 acres.each are now available. The new tegulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the oppor-tunity that many in the United States have been

A new Saturday evening diversion for New Yorkers is found by crossing assured the commission she need not the North river in the ferryboats. pay the money. Hoboken at any time is a place to conjure with; on Saturday nights it is especially a place of mixed delights. Then it has a decidedly old world atmosphere-the crews of the steamers docked on the Hoboken side of the river are ashore, dressed in their nattiest uniforms; scraps of language from every country in Europe can be picked up in the cafes: there are bevies of pretty girls who have flocked down to the piers to flirt and watch the flirting, and a score of other picturesque features peculiar to the time and place. New Yorkers on the lookout for untried attractions have found them in Hoboken

The discovery in London that there are six persons still receiving pensions awarded to them in the times of George IV. and William IV. goes to support the statement, made recently by a coroner in England, that apparently the best way to longevity was to obtain an annuity or reside in a workhouse or almshouse. He rarely, he said, had to inquire into the death of a nonagenarian unless the person had been an inmate of an almshouse or workhouse.

Tender-hearted New Yorkers have secured an arrangement whereby horses broken down in the service of the city will hereafter be turned loose on a farm and left to enjoy an easy old age instead of being sold into drudgery. But isn't it just as humane to bring a "broken down" animal to a painless death by a chloroform or other route as it is to let him die a lingering death? It is certainly less expensive.

All detective talent isn't limited to Sherlock Holmes. Out in Des Moines a young man had the amiable habit of appropriating the first automobile he could find without an order, taking a 40 or 50-mile ride with his sweetheart and then abandoning the machine. The police were all at sea until they discovered a bunch of sweet yeas in an empty machine. In the bunch was one of a peculiar shade, which it was found was grown only in ... e garden in the city. Now the yc.... an is in jail. 223

An American heiress was recently married to Prince Vivitella Cessi, duke of Poli and duke of Guadagnola. Do not hastily conclude that she had been greedy enough to become the wife of the entire Italian nobility. He is only one little dark gentleman.

If Japan can send those exaggerated fly tracks of her written language through the air by wireless to the mainland, as is proposed, without creating a cyclone, the wireless system is surely a success.

track of it, there was charged against it the \$4.55. Mrs. Draper took the wrote to the general baggage manager of the Union Pacific. Later the commission received a letter from that official stating that he had looked into the matter and found the facts as related by Mrs. Draper, and he

Complaints About Fires.

silver republican in 1896, and was at Many informal complaints have reached the state railway commission from Mason City and Litchfield because of the numerous fires started in that neighborhood by the sparks from Burlington engines. One complainant stated that he had seen a fireman smash out the screen of his engine which is supposed to prevent fire from being thrown from the smokestack. He did this to secure a better draught. The commission has taken the matter up with General Manager Holdrege and has been informed that firemen have explicit or-

ders to make no such assaults on the screens in their engines, even though these engines do not breathe well. The many complaints that have been filed recently have encouraged the commission to write further to the general manager, demanding an investigation.

Nebraska National Guard. The Nebraska national guard is not discouraged by the lowering of its standing in marksmanship at the recent national shoot. Target practice will be continued as in the past with a view to developing marksmen. The Nebraska team received fortieth place in the team match at the national shoot, with a score of 2.306. Last year with a score of 2.353 it was given twenty-ninth place, indicating that the organizations that took part have improved wonderfully while Nebraska has remained about sta tionary. The United States navy won

where twelve men are chosen to comprise the state team. In Favor of Castle.

first place in the team match with a

The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that Ray O. Castle was entitled to the aldermanic seat now held by William Schroeder in the Lincoln city council. Mayor Brown appointed the latter to fill out the unexpired term of C. L. Eaton, who was killed. The supreme court decided that the vacancy only existed until the next election. Castle, who was a candidate, had no opposition and the court decided that the city council must canvass the vote and give him the

place. Professor of Law University. Prof. Ernest B. Conant, who has een dean of the Washington college of law at Topeka, Kas., has been pointed professor of law at the university. Dean Pound will be succeeded by Prof. George B. Costigan, who was a member of the law faculty last year. Prof. Conant will take a part of the work of Prof. Costigan and some of Dean Pound's. He will teach roperty and the course in quasi-con-

twenty years ago, hailing from Pawnee county. He left his studies to matter up with the commission, which go on the comic opera stage, ultimately landing in the Lillian Russell company, where he remained four years. Later he returned to Pawnee and entered the practice of law, with music as his principal recreation. He conducted little operas in the southern part of the state and even wrote an opera that received some praise. Three or four years ago he removed to Oklahoma. Mr. Fulton became a

> one time a candidate for lieutenant governor. To Meet Black Hills Rate.

The state railway commission, at the request of the Burlington, permitted that road to meet the Black Hills rates of the Northwestern. Rates from Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Ne braska City, Hastings and Grand Island are included. The commission granted the Burlington permission to reduce the rate on brick from three and one-half cents to three cents from Geneva to Edgar; on sand from Grand Island to Cairo from three cents to tow cents. The Burlington was also granted permission to make the following rates on sand from Grand Island: To Broken Bow, four and onehalf cents; to Merna, five cents; to Anselmo, five cents.

The Superintendents' Meeting. Superintendent Pearse of Milwau kee, formerly of Omaha, and Andrew S. Draper, commissioner of public schools of the state of New York, will be two of the speakers before the annual meeting of the Nebraska superintendents' and principals' in Lincoln October 24 to 26. Commissioner Draper will discuss normal training in high schools, a feature which has recently been adoped in Nebraska, Mr. Pearse will speak on school administration.

Keokuk Invites Sheldon. Governor Sheldon has received an invitation from the people of Keokuk

score of 3,421. Only five members of a company are permitted to qualify as to be the guest of the city on the occasion of the visit there of Presimarksmen to attend the state shoot dent Roosevelt, October 1. The governor has accented.

# At last meeting of the state board of education a claim of \$119.65, pre-

sented by Prof. Caldwell, formerly a member of the Peru normal faculty and now connected with a business college of Lincoln, was rejected. The claim , was for the pen work on diplomas of the Peru state normal school when Mr. Caldwell was an in structor in that institution. The board decided that no member of the faculty who was receiving pay from the state should receive extra pay. Mr. Caldwell said he did the work out of office hours.

> The manufactures and jobbers of Lincoln have decided to take a trip to the Black Hills and will make an extended trade excursion beginning September 29. A special train will be chartered.

> > State Fair Receipts Secretary Mellor stated that the

gross receipts at the state fair ounted to \$105,406.12. racts. Frank J. Phillips will take the penses were \$71,781.41. The ba place'vacated by Prof. Miller as head of the department of forestry.

prescriptions are grouped 44 cases where, the report says, it has been impossible after diligent inquiry to ascertain the name or the character of the drug or medicine which caused injury or death, beyond the fact that the medicine or drug was prescribed by a physician. Of these cases 18

were fatal. The committee says: "Under the head of 'All Patent Medicines' are grouped all those remedies which are recognized as patent medicines and which are advertised direct to the public for internal use. Competent authorities say that at least one-half of the medicines taken in the United States are of the kind known as 'patent medicine,' and yet in two years among 80,000,000 people there have been but ninety cases (forty-three fatal) that have been reported in the newspapers from the use or misuse of these remedies.'

Not in a single fully 'substantiated case is it ever charged that any patent medicine in recommended doses was injurious. In this connection it should be understood that in making death certificates and in reporting cases of injury to the newspapers from which these cases were secured, a physician had the final word, and in this connection is there any probability that the doctor will hide his own carelessness or neglect or that of a fellow practitioner whose support he may want at some time, and is there even a possibility that he might hide any responsibility that could be thrown at a patent medicine? Ask yourself these questions. Then when you have found the answer, consider that during all this most thorough and careful investigation covering a period of two years, in not a single established case was it shown that patent medicine in recommended doses was injurious.

The most remarkable case reported was that of an Italian laborer in New York who suffered from pains in the chest. A physician ordered a porous plaster which the patient atc, with fatal results.

## Origin of Scotland's Motto.

It was thought by the Danes to be cowardly to attack an enemy after nightfall, but on one occasion when they were waging war in Scotland, they deviated from their usual rule. On they crept, noiselessly and unobserved, in their, bare feet, upon the unsuspecting Scotchman. When near the camp one of the Danes trod upon a thistle and in his pain cried out. This aroused the sleeping Scotchmen. and they gave the alarm. The Danes were defeated with terrible loss of life, and ever since that time the thistle has been the insignia of Scotland, with the motto: "Nemo me impune lacessit."-"No one provokes me with impunity."

## Dugald's Explanation.

Staying at an inn in Scotland shooting party found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, wet or fine, the old-fashioned barometer that hung in the hall persistently pointed to "set fair." At length one of the party drew the landlord's attention to the glass, saying: "Don't you think now, Dugald, there's something the atter with your glass?" "No, sir," plied Dugald, with dignity; "she's gude glass and a powerful glass, but

state by an mercantile concern in another state, unless the business be transacted by concerns which pay taxes within the state for the doing of such business. D. M. CARR.

FOR GREATER ECONOMY.

Manufacturing Drifting Closer to Fields Where Raw Material Is Produced.

Economy in every industry is becoming more pronounced year after year. Manufacturing centers are drifting toward locations where the raw materials can be secured at lower cost. During the past ten years cotton manufacturing in the south has increased more than a hundred per cent., and there has been a decrease in the production of textile manufacturing centers in the New England states in proportion to the increase in consumption. A score of years ago the great flour manufacturing centers were in New York and other eastern states. To-day the west controls manufactures of flour and cereal foods. When mills are located in centers of wheat and corn producing sections in number sufficient to utilize the crops of local territory, it will work a benefit to the farmers of the land in the saving of what is now paid in freight rates or raw products to manufacturing centers, and the distribution cost to consumers of the land. Every farmer can help better conditions and help himself by giving his support to local manufacturing enterprises.

Give Charm to Town.

Attractive streets, well paved, good sidewalks, clean appearing buildings, signs arranged well, all go to add a charm to a town. One of the things that often gives strangers to'a town a bad impression is the loose manner in which storekeepers and others take care of the exterior of their places. Often not a sign about the place is to be found to designate the character of the business carried on, and this can only be known by a peep through the open door. The windows are often arranged in such a way as to give little knowledge of the goods handled. During the summer time awnings hanging low over the walks. so the passer-by must stoop to avoid them, are found in many places. Just a little care is needed to improve along these lines. An attractive sign does not cost much and is a good investment for the storekeeper. Cleanliness in front of business places makes a good impression. In fact strangers will seldom enter a store if the outside appearance indicates slov enliness and carelessness. The upto-date merchant will always be found with a well-cared-for establishment It is quite often you can tell the busi ness importance of a man in the com munity by the appearance of his store Make business places attractive as possible. It may cost you a little money, a little extra labor, but it will pay in the long run.

### Building Up Trusts.

During the past ten years billions of dollars have been sent to the large cities by the résidents of rural com nities, and these billions have been sed in building up trusts that work igainst the best interests of the sses who reside in agricu ltural sec. ons. Is it not time to awaken to the dangers of sending money away

This is an era when the business man who would succeed must place the right value upon publicity. This is the most enlightened era the world has ever known. Only a small percentage of the people, particularly among the English speaking, cannot read and write, and in fact it is a rare

thing to find an illiterate person in any American community. In every farmer's house can be found from one to a dozen newspa-

pers and periodicals. The old-style farmer is fast passing. and there is a general admission that

intelligence, in fact scientific training is needed on the farm as well as in the business house and factory. With telephones, daily rural delivery service and every innovation of civilization, the American farmer is fast becoming noted among the educated and advanced classes. They are readers, thinkers and logicians. Growing generations in agricultural communities have all the advantages that the youth of cities have, and few of the disadvantages. They surely breathe a healthier moral atmosphere. The farmers are the main support of the country press. They feel interested in all local affairs, and the home paper is the means of keeping them informed of things going on immediately about them. If the average merchant would give as substantial support to the home paper as does the farmer, the editor would not only be enabled to give the farmer a better paper, represent his interests better, but the merchant would receive a benefit in seeing his town improve and

its business increased, and all his environments improved.

#### Overcrowded Fields.

The growing seriousness of the mail order houses cutting into the trade of the country merchants no doubt will bring about a change in their methods of doing business. The keepers of stores in small cities and towns must change from obsolete ways and adopt modern mercantile methods, or seek some other vocation.

In the small towns the expenses of conducting business are less than in the large city, and while it may be true that goods cannot be bought for the prices paid by the big city dealers. and freight rates in some cases may be higher, conditions could be bettered if the merchants would only set about to meet competition as they should.

A district containing an average population can support only a limited number of stores. Too often it is the case that there are more stores than is needed to supply the wants of the community. Such a condition is caused chiefly by those who desire to enter mercantile life, exercising poor judgment in selecting a location. They enter an over-crowded town and fail to follow sound good business principles. The result is failure, or a mere struggle and an injury to the interests of the town in which they

"It Pays to Advertise."

The merchant who believes "that advertising is just throwing away money," can hardly hold out well when there is any competition meet. He might succeed in running a crossroad store in some pioneer coun try, but he has little place in the usiness world where it is essential

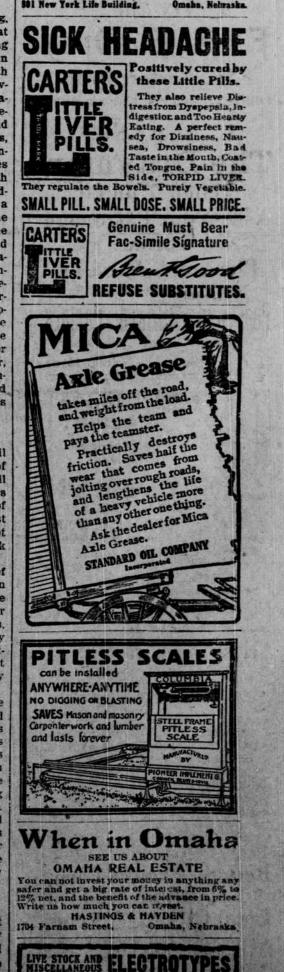
ntry for any other member of the family, who me entry for any other member of the family, who may be entitled to make entry for himself or berself Entry may now be made before the Agent of Sub-Agent of the District by proxy, (on certain condi-tions) by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

waiting for. Any member of a family may make

"Any even numbered section of Dominios Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, exceptings and 36, not reserved, may be home staaded by any person the sole head of a family or male over 18 years of age, to the stient of one quarter section, of 169 acres, more or less."

The fee in each case will be \$ro.oo. Churches, schools and markets convenient. Healthy climate, splendid crops and good laws. Grain-growing and cattle raising principal industries. cattle raising principal industries. For further particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. V. BENNETT, Omeha, Netrask 801 New York Life Building.



great variety for sale at the low

DEFIANCE STARCH

are located.

Trip to Black Hills.