

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS

Albert Stanger Writes an Interesting Letter of the Session held at Madison, Wisconsin, Last Week.

On a narrow strip of somewhat hilly land lying between Lake Monona and Lake Mendota, with a view of the city of Madison, lies the site of the Farmers' National Congress. It is a city of solid business buildings and fine residences, mostly built of brick and stone. In this city took place this year the annual session of the Farmers' National Congress.

In itself the meeting of farmers from nearly every state in the union is very interesting and of great benefit to all those interested in the advancement of agriculture. Add to this the fine agricultural college, surrounded by buildings such as the dairy building, machinery hall and horticultural buildings lie scattered over ground just rolling enough to make the buildings show off to good advantage, and you have a combination of surroundings hard to excel.

On the day of our arrival, Thursday, everybody repaired to the gymnasium building, where William H. Taft was to address the farmers about noon. The building was fairly well filled, and our presidential candidate admitted that he did not know so very much about farming, and while referring to the growing importance of agriculture, viewed from a national standpoint, evidently did not see fit to pity the farmer, nor to soft soap him to any great extent. Referring to the advantages of country life, which so many people seem to ignore, one of the greatest, he said, was the quiet life of the farmer which enabled him to use more deliberation in passing judgment on political affairs, and that he was willing to trust in their judgment, and leaving politics out of his address he concluded with a few words of well merited eulogy for the Wisconsin agricultural school and faculty. His speech was short and was listened to with marked attention.

A talk on corn and the selection of proper seed corn was given in the afternoon by Prof. Moore of the Wisconsin university. Evidently Prof. Moore is a disciple or cousin or nephew to Prof. Holden of Iowa, the champion corn advocate of this country. So fall was he of corn cultivation, the seed corn improvement problem, and other subjects relating to the increase of corn yield per acre, that it was easy to see that he only stopped talking for fear he might weary his audience. Loud applause expressed the appreciation his words received from his hearers.

Prof. Alexander's illustrated lecture on the horse and the advantages of breeding in one line and with a fixed object in view, was a masterly treatment of the subject, and was carefully listened to by an appreciative audience.

On Saturday a lecture on tuberculosis in cattle by Prof. Ruel, was well attended by the delegates and a large number of other people. After the lecture a practical demonstration of the tuberculosis test was given in a pavilion, which will soon be completed and used by the agricultural college for the judging of live stock and their other studies connected with the live stock department. A cow, apparently healthy, which, however, had indicated sickness by the tuberculosis injection test, was killed in the presence of a large number of spectators, and proved to be badly affected. The lung showed two lumps or abscesses, one of them when cut open by the professor was a mass of festering pus, the other one, not so far advanced, was of the consistency of cheese. The glands below the head on the throat also showed signs of tuberculosis. Not a very pleasant sight to be sure, but as a conclusive argument as to tuberculosis was worth more than a dozen lectures.

A meeting of the Nebraska delegates for the purpose of securing the union of next year's congress at Lincoln and other sundry affairs, took up part of our time one afternoon.

On Monday forenoon, President Van Hyske of the Wisconsin university, gave a lecture on the preservation of our national resources, and especially conservation of the fertility of the soil. It was a masterly affair and greatly applauded by the audience.

On Saturday afternoon the great Nebraska man, W. J. Bryan, favored the Farmers' Congress with an address. The gymnasium building was crowded to suffocation. He was introduced as the greatest farmer in America. He, however, disclaimed this great distinction, and smilingly acknowledged that according to Horace Greeley's definition of a farmer and an agriculturist, he was not a farmer but an agriculturist—that is a man who made his money in town and spent it on the farm. Our late arrival prevented us from getting near enough to the great orator to fully understand his words, and the extreme heat standing in a crowd packed like herrings in a box, finally forced us to retreat without hearing much of the speech of the distinguished Nebraskan.

In the auditorium of the university Senator Long also gave an address on the American society of equity—a society which assumes that the farmer should always fix the price of farm products. Senator Long is a good speaker and made his theory sound plausible. However, after sounding several delegates, I failed to find any that believed his scheme to be practicable.

A young man, whose name has slipped my memory, made a good speech in favor of co-operation by farmers in buying and selling. He had spent three months in England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany, and gave us some very interesting facts in regard to co-operation as it is managed in those countries. Was it too short a stay in Europe which prevented him from obtaining a full understanding of the conditions in the countries across the water, or perhaps not enough experience in business affairs. His ideas appeared to us somewhat crude, and the expression of them had not that careful analyzing quality

of the discourse delivered by the different professors of the university.

A few hours with the committee on resolutions concluded our connection with the session of the congress and we left our brother farmers and friends in Madison with a feeling that no one can attend a session of the Farmers' National Congress without feeling that great indeed is the future of agriculture in this country. And this feeling cannot help being a stimulus and inspiration to make greater efforts in the future to reach a higher plane of perfection in the pursuit of agriculture. It would not be fair to conclude this paper without mentioning the liberal hospitality, the feeling of good will, the heartiness of the welcome extended to the delegates by the business men, the members of the university and in fact by everybody with whom the delegates had occasion to mingle.

ARE MICROBES IN YOUR SCALP

Many Explanations of Baldness Have Been Advanced. The Most Correct is That of Microbes.

The term "microbe" refers to a parasitic plant or fungi also called bacteria. A microbe is so small that it can only be detected by the aid of a microscope. Some microbes are harmless, while others produce various diseases, and derive their titles through the form of their growth or because of the diseases they create, which diseases are infectious or contagious.

Pro. Unna of Hamburg, Germany, and Dr. Sabourand, the leading dermatologist of France, discovered that a microbe caused baldness, and their theory has time and again been amply verified through research experiments carried out through the observation of eminent scientists. This microbe lodges in the Sebium, which is the natural hair oil, and if permitted to flourish, it destroys the hair follicles, and in time the pores entirely close and the scalp gradually takes on a shiny appearance. When this happens there is no hope of the hair growth being revived.

Dandruff is a contagious disease which a microbe causes, and later produces itching scalp, falling hair and baldness. Dandruff is caused by the microbe diseasing the sebaceous matter, which dries up and scales off. Sometimes the cuticle surrounding the hair allows the natural oil of the hair to force its way between the flakes of scurf skin direct to the hair, and the microbe being between the flakes forces them apart and they scale off as dandruff.

We have a remedy which positively will remove dandruff, exterminate the microbe, promote good circulation in the scalp, tighten and revitalize the hair roots, grow hair and cure baldness. We back up this statement on our own personal guarantee that this remedy, which is called Rexall "93" Hair Tonic, will be supplied free of all cost to the user if it fails to do us we promise. It will also restore gray and faded hair to its original rich, glossy color, if loss of color has been caused by disease, yet it is in no sense a dye. Rexall "93" Hair Tonic accomplishes these results by making every hair root, follicle and pigment gland strong and active, and by stimulating a natural flow of coloring pigment into the hair cells.

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is entirely free from grease or sediment, is exceedingly pleasant to use, and will not gum the hair or soil the clothing or pillows. We want everyone troubled with hair or scalp ailments, even though they are bald in spots, to try Rexall "93" Hair Tonic on our guarantee. We exact no obligations or promises, and simply ask you to give it a thorough trial, and if not satisfied, tell us, and we will refund the money paid us. Pollock & Co., druggists on the corner.

Following is a list of unclaimed mail matter remaining in the post office at Columbus, Nebraska, for the period ending October 7, 1908:

Letters—Miss Milla Anderson, E Emerson Baird, Mrs A M Breckenridge, John Bessak, C Christofferson, Miss Minnie Gillette, R W Jessop, Merchant Roller Mills.

Cards—G Y Burruss, Forest Coy, Grant Eston, Frederic W Harrison, Miss Catherine Long, L L Sherwood, Clarence R Tully, Louise Windell.

Parties calling for any of the above will please say advised.

OARL KRAMER, P. M.

Marriage Licenses.

Lawrence Greas, St. Edward..... 45
Della M. Bowley, St. Edward..... 31
Orry B. Preston, Monroe..... 22
Martha S. Seefeld, Columbus..... 21
Palmer B. Hackett, Cedar Rapids..... 27
Segred Berge, Bradiah..... 19
Robert L. Wilson, St. Louis..... 25
Winnie Lahl, Columbus..... 18
Samuel Hoesley, Madison..... 22
Martha J. Stroblov, Humphrey..... 21
Henry Albers, Columbus..... 23
Lizzie Lewis, Columbus..... 24
John W. Adkinson, Millerton..... 26
Theresa E. Lawrence, Millerton..... 17

National Platforms.

A complete pamphlet, of 64 pages, issued by Union Pacific Railroad, containing the Platforms of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People and Independence Parties; also, other valuable and statistical information, compiled from official sources.

A copy will be mailed free by mentioning this paper and enclosing two cents to cover postage. Address,
E. L. LOWMEY, G. P. A.,
Omaha, Neb.

Estay Notice.

Came to my place, six miles west of Columbus, about three weeks ago, one oow and calf. Owner please call and prove property and pay expense.
MAX BOWWIAK.

Route No. 1.

The early sown fall wheat is coming along nicely.

Herman Cettau entered the Columbus business college this week.

Christ Michelson and Bertha Hake attended Frontier Days at Columbus.

August Hake went to O'Neill Tuesday to register for the Tripp county land.

There was a party at A. Schaad's last Sunday, and quite a number from town were in attendance.

Baptist Church

Sunday school 10 a. m., preaching 11 a. m., B. Y. P. U. 7:30 p. m., preaching 7:30 p. m., prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Subject Sunday morning, "The Enduring Life." Subject Sunday evening, "Preparation for an Angel's Visit."
REV. R. W. REINHART, Pastor.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our thanks to the many friends for their sympathy and kindness during the sickness and death of our mother and for the floral offerings sent as testimonials of esteem and neighborly affection.
CHILDREN OF MRS. SAM REINER.



One is running on his Record; the other is running away from his Record.

DETAILS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS PLAN

Prompt Performance of Republican Platform Promise Is Certain.

Postal Savings Banks Will Form Save and Convenient System for Accumulating Savings.

A bill providing for the establishment of postal savings banks was favorably reported by the United States Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads during the recent session of Congress, and is reasonably certain to be enacted into law during the coming session, thus adding prompt performance to the promise of the Republican national platform relative to this form of strengthening our national system of finance.

The bill reported provides for the establishment of postal savings banks with the security of the Government for the repayment thereof and designates the money-order post-office and such others as the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, from time to time designate as savings depositories to receive deposits from the public and to account and dispose of the same according to the terms of the act.

The depositories are to be kept open for the transaction of business every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted during the usual post-office business hours of the town and localities where the respective depositories are located, and during such additional hours as the Postmaster-General may designate.

Accounts may be opened by any person of the age of 10 years, and a married woman may open an account free from interference by her husband. A trustee may open an account for more than one saving account except when acting as trustee for another person.

A depositor's pass book will be delivered to each depositor in which the name and other memoranda necessary for identification will be entered, and entry of all deposits shall be made.

One dollar or a larger amount in multiples of 10 cents will be necessary to open an account, but deposits of 10 cents or multiples thereof will be received after an account is opened.

Upon receiving a deposit the postmaster is required to enter the same in the pass book of the depositor and immediately notify the Postmaster-General of the amount of the deposit and the name of the depositor. The Postmaster-General, upon receipt of such notice, is required to send an acknowledgment thereof to the depositor, which acknowledgment shall constitute conclusive evidence of the making of such deposit.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, computed annually, on the average deposit during each quarter of the year. One thousand dollars is the maximum deposit allowed to the credit of any one account, and interest will not be paid on any amount to the credit of an account in excess of \$500.

Pass books must be forwarded to the Postmaster-General on the anniversary of the making of the first deposit for verification, posting, and credit of interest due. Withdrawals may be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General. Deposits are exempt from seizure under any legal process against the depositor and they are also exempt from taxation by the United States or any state. The name of a depositor or the amount to his or her credit may not be disclosed unless by order of the Postmaster-General.

Postal savings funds are to be deposited by the Postmaster-General in national banks located as near as may be in the neighborhood where such deposits were received at a rate of interest not less than 2 1/2 per cent per annum. If deposits are not made in national banks at the specified rate of interest, the Postmaster-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, invest the same in State, Territorial, county, or municipal bonds.

TAFT'S INJUNCTIONS.

I ask that every responsible and fair-minded labor leader, every responsible and fair-minded member of a labor organization, read these (Taft's) injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them and will recognize this further astonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor organization. The principles which he therein so wisely and fearlessly laid down serve as a charter of liberty for all of us, for wage workers, for Congress, and for the general public; for they rest on the principles of fair dealing for all, of even-handed justice for all. They mark the judge who rendered them as standing for the rights of the whole people; as far as daylight is from darkness, so far as such a judge from the time-server, the truckler to the mob, or the cringing tool of great, corrupt and corrupting corporations.—President Roosevelt.

"A STATESMAN WITH A CONSCIENCE"

Description of the Republican Presidential Candidate by Senator Borah of Idaho.

(From Senator Borah's Boston Speech.)

"Now, it seems to be conceded by friend and foe that few men have been nominated for the presidency whose experience, whose training and whose sound and wholesome fashion of grasping and dealing with public questions were equal to those of William H. Taft.

"He is not a crusader, he is a statesman with conscience. He has won his present position through a cheerful, unhesitating and undeviating devotion to duty, through actually achieving things on the open field of action, through an intelligent conception of the strength and worth of our great government with its checks and balances; and the strength and capacity of our citizenship with its loyalty and its patriotism.

"No man ever had a deeper regard for the fundamental principles and precepts upon which this government is founded, and no one ever had a firmer conviction that the constitution is a sufficient chart by which to measure all rights and obligations and to gauge all the demands and all the aspirations and restrain and control all the rookeries of this indomitable race of ours. Trained in the law, eleven years on the bench, he explored well the sources of jurisprudence and carried away from his work an everlasting devotion to order and justice.

"Under all circumstances and under all emergencies, he has proved himself a brave, clean-minded, self-poised and courageous statesman. No man can put his finger upon a little or cowardly act, an incompetent or questionable piece of public service—no stain upon his private life, no shadow upon his public career. And standing now in the full flood of light which beats upon a throne, with eager eyes scrutinizing every act of a long and arduous public career, no doubt arises as to his experience and ability, no challenge comes to his fine sense of duty or his patriotism.

I believe our strong party with its great principles is only in its infancy. Our glory as a nation has but just begun. There are mighty problems yet to be solved, grave questions to be answered, complex issues to be wrought out, but I believe we can trust the Grand Old Party and its leaders to care for the entire future of our Nation and of our people as it has cared for them so well in the past.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

In Des Moines Mr. Bryan talked free trade, in Indianapolis sailed into corporations, and in Topeka proclaimed the necessity of the guarantee of bank deposits. Mr. Bryan is geographically adjustable at a moment's notice, and never dismayed when one of his paramount issues flows up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TRYING TO HOOD-WINK NEGROES

Democrats Pursuing Their Usual Double Faced Policy.

Upholding Disfranchisement In the South While Forming Colored Bryan Clubs in West.

(From the Baltimore Sun, Dem.)

General Winfield S. Hancock, who was the Democratic nominee for President in 1880, declared the tariff was principally a "local question"—that is to say, a Pennsylvania Democrat might be a protectionist for protection's sake, while a Democrat in Georgia or in Iowa might hold fast to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The Massachusetts Democrat might be a free trader without reservation of any kind, while the West Virginia Democrat might be a free trader only with respect to commodities which were not produced by his own State. General Hancock's pronouncement was considered an ingenious evasion of the tariff issue, but it did not produce harmony in the Democratic party, and the general was defeated.

Twenty-eight years have passed since General Hancock defined the tariff as a local question upon which the Democrats of each State were free to act with regard chiefly to local interests. The principle which he then formulated seems to have been adopted by Democrats in the West in respect to the relation of the Democratic party to the negro. Last week the West Virginia Democratic convention embodied in its platform planks demanding certain qualifications for voters, designed to disfranchise many negroes. Their platform also contains a declaration in favor of separate coaches for white and negro passengers on railroads. The West Virginia Democrats not only refuse to hold out the olive branch to the negro and invite him into their fold, but they are determined to limit his political activity by a disfranchising law and to bring him under the operation of a "Jim Crow" law when he travels on the railroads of that State.

What are the Promises?

Out in Nebraska and in Kansas the Democratic campaign managers are organizing negro voters into Bryan clubs. In Ohio no effort will be spared to secure the support of the negro voters for the Democratic national ticket. What pledges have been given and what inducements have been offered does not appear. But it is a fair inference that the managers have promised to do "something for the negro," perhaps to recognize him in the distribution of offices, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, and also to take such action as the negroes may demand in respect to the reinstatement of the negro battalion dismissed from the army by President Roosevelt for the attack on Brownsville. Last week when the West Virginia Democrats were declaring for a disfranchisement law and for a "Jim Crow" law, the Democratic convention in the Twelfth Congressional district of Ohio adopted a platform favoring "the enactment of laws which shall accord to all men accused of wrongdoing, whether soldiers or civilians, a fair and impartial trial and an opportunity to be heard before conviction or punishment."

This apparently refers to the Brownsville incident. It may also have a broader meaning and a more extended application and may be susceptible of an interpretation which will make Southern Democrats open their eyes with amazement and possibly with apprehension.

Race Question "Local Issue?"

There seems to be no ground for reasonable doubt that the Democratic campaign managers in the West, in the effort to secure negro support for their national ticket, are acting upon the principle that the race question is only a "local issue." It is evident that the South does not approve this plan of campaign, but is powerless to check it. The Democracy of the South is in full accord with the position taken by the West Virginia Democrats last week. And yet it is assumed by those who are trying to get negroes to support Mr. Bryan that the South will act in hearty co-operation with the Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois Democrats, who are welcoming the negro into free fellowship in the Democratic party and probably promising to annul the decision of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter. The theory of Western Democrats that the race problem is merely a local issue is calculated to give the South much concern. Many Democrats in that section may question whether it is worth while to elect a Democratic president who may open wide the door of political opportunity to the negro.

Cheerful Assurance.

"You'd be surprised," said the woman who is supposed to be wise, "how many people are perfectly ignorant of the correct way to write acceptances and regrets when they are asked to entertainments. It would pay some enterprising woman to go around writing them for those who don't know how. You'd be amazed to see the people who come to me to ask how it is done or to get me to write them. And," she admitted, "if the truth must be told, I don't know so awfully much about it myself."

Kept Secret Many Years.

After keeping his secret for 26 years, David Henry has informed W. B. Bancroft of Altoona, Pa., that there is gold on the latter's farm on Brush mountain. Henry found the gold a quarter of a century ago when he was putting down a well, and determined to buy it, but he was unable to raise the money. Bancroft will begin prospecting at once.

New Fall and Winter MERCHANDISE

WE ANNOUNCE to the people of Columbus and vicinity that our NEW FALL and WINTER stock of dry goods is now complete and we are showing one of the largest and best selected stocks of merchandise in the city. Consisting of DRESS GOODS in all the latest styles and novelties. Also a complete line of staple dry goods.

A NEW LINE OF
Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' Dress Skirts, Ladies' Underwear, Ladies' Neckwear, Ladies' Collars, Ladies' Belts and Pocket Books, Ladies' Kid Gloves Carpets and Rugs, Blankets and Comforts, Gent's Underwear, Gent's Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Gent's Hats and Caps, G e n t s' Neckwear

Call and inspect These New Goods & Get Prices

Men's and Boys' Clothing

We are going out of the CLOTHING BUSINESS and in order to close out this line we are making exceptionally low prices on Men's and Boys' Clothing, Overcoats and Suits it will pay you to call and get our prices.

Agent for Standard Patterns

J. H. Galley
505 11th St. Columbus, Neb.

INDIAN WOMAN GOT THE BEAR.

Prodded Him Out with Her Scissors, Then Tomahawked Him.

As for that grit of women—meaning Indian women—which has been celebrated in a well-known book, there is a story in Fur News which is good evidence of their physical courage.

A dealer in skins tells of a squaw who was walking along on her snowshoes one day when her small boy saw a bear curled up under the snow in his winter sleep. She could not kill him where she was, so she lashed a pair of scissors to a sapling, prodded him out and smashed his head in with her tomahawk as he emerged.

"I gave her ten dollars for the skin," writes the dealer, "so it was not a bad morning's work. Another ingenious piece of hunting that I remember was accomplished by an Indian who found two moose in a yard—that is, the snow clearing which the animals make when the frosts are breaking up and the snow is too sharp and brittle for their comfort.

"He crept up and got the female with his tomahawk. The male was driven to fury and it was unsafe to approach him. The stroke of a hoof would put the Indian out of business in close order.

"Having no gun, he improvised a bow and arrow from the trees, stuck a sharp file into the point of the arrow, made a bowstring with the laces of his moccasins and shot the beast through the heart."

REAL ORIGIN OF UMBRELLA.

Defoe Credited with Its Introduction into England.

In a recent controversy in England regarding the origin of the umbrella, and Defoe's knowledge of that now universal article of "wearing apparel," a London writer says this knowledge may have been acquired in Spain, which he visited on business, his line being Spanish and Portuguese goods long before he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." It is noteworthy that John Mac-

donald, a footman, mentions in his autobiography that he brought his own silk umbrella from Spain, and was denounced by the hackney coachmen of London as a Frenchman when he took his walks abroad with it. Defoe makes Crusoe explain that he has seen umbrellas "made in the Brazils, where they are useful in the great heats which are there," and adds, as a new point, that he found his umbrella "as well for the rains as the heats."

Learn This To-day.

How often we put to the gossip the question: "What else do you know?" Instead of "How do you know?"—Los Angeles Express.

Different Then.

"First come, first served," is true enough unless you make a practice of never tipping the waiter.

New York's Egg Consumption.

The average daily consumption of eggs in New York city is two for each inhabitant.

India's Cheap Postal Service.

The Indian empire has the cheapest postal service in the world.

Low One-Way Rates
TO MANY POINTS IN
California, Oregon, Washington
Tickets on Sale
EVERY DAY
SEPTEMBER 1st TO OCTOBER 31st, 1908

\$30

to Pendleton and Walls Walls to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash. to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points. to Everett, Bellingham, Vancouver, Victoria and Astoria. to Weed, Calif., Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany, Salem via Portland. to Portland, Tacoma or Seattle.

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