

Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; dis-covered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and blad-

der specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not rec-

ommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found Just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to pur-chase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The

regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists. BEST FOR THE BOWELS



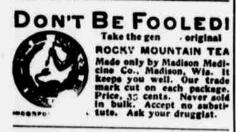
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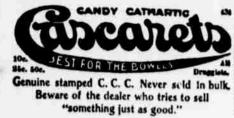
PET DOX. Write for free sample, and bookies to be atth. Address COMPANY, CHILAGO OF NEW YORK. KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

You pay 10 cents for Cigars not so good as

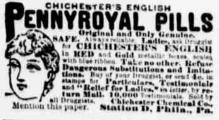
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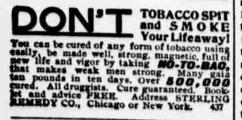


Rheumatism Cured in a Day Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia readily cures in from one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by H. E. Grieg, ked Cloud, Neb.



Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.







GLASS FOR WINDOWS

THE METHOD AND THE MATERIALS OF ITS MANUFACTURE.

Enough Arsenic In the Windows of an Ordinary House to Kill a Regiment of Men-Process of the Tankhouse and the Pothouse.

People who have glass windows in their homes do not know that the glass contains enough arsenic to make it a deadly poison. Glassmakers say that the windows of an ordinary home contain enough of this poison to kill a regiment of men. The popular supposition that glass is made of sand is a correct one, but a quantity of other articles en-

ters into its composition. Window glass factories are divided into two departments, a tankhouse and a pothouse. The process of glassmaking in one of these departments is practically the same as in the other. In the tankhouse the glass is all melted in immense tanks which will hold thousands of tons. In the pothouse the glass is made in pots.

After the fires are lighted and a tank is heated the glass mixture is shoveled in. It includes glass left over free the former season, glass refuse, sand and salt cake. Arsenic is not used in the tankhouse for the reason that the heat is so intense that the drug is volatilized and escapes into the air without entering the mixture. As one mixture melts and flows to one end of a tank fresh supplies are shoveled in at the other

The molten mass seethes and works" in a manner similar to that of a mash in a distillery. From the salt cake comes a salt water that has to be separated from the mass, and the easiest way to remove it is to burn it out. This is done by throwing stove wood into the tank on top of the molten glass. The water is converted into steam, which is destroyed by the intense heat from the glass. The melted glass is then skimmed by an automatic skimmer, and it is ready for the gath-

A gatherer thrusts a long steel blowpipe into one of the rings at the lower end of the tank. He twists and turns it until a small ball of glass gathers on the end. This ball is partially cooled, polished by being turned in a box of sawdust and then passed on to the blower, who heats it again until it becomes like taffy. The blower swings the ball over a pit that is twelve feet deep and rapidly blows it into an elongated pear shape. When a blower is through, the melted glass becomes a perfect cylinder about 5 feet long and 2 feet across. It then passes to a "snapper," who takes it to a rack and breaks the roller loose from the blowpipe.

The snapper gathers a small lump of melted glass on the end of a rod and dexterously runs a narrow ribbon of the stuff around the ends of the roller, both at the blowpipe end and the closed end. The little ribbons of melted glass cool in a few seconds; when they are removed, leaving a narrow zone of almost redhot glass around the rollers at each end. Then, taking a tool that resembles a soldering iron, the snapper rubs it for a moment on his forehead, and when the point of it is moistened with perspiration he runs the iron around the rollers at the heated spot. The glass cracks and separates as cleanly as if cut with a diamond, the blowpipe is removed, and the closed cylinder has become a roller and is then ready to go to the flattener.

The flattener works in another part of the building, where are located the flattening ovens. These ovens are heated to a temperature sufficient to soften the glass so that it may be rolled out into sheets. A series of fireclay tables placed in a circle like the spokes of a wheel revolve in the ovens, and on these tables the rollers are flattened. They are placed inside, allowed to become hot, and then a cold iron is run along the inside from end to end. The contact of the iron cuts the glass, which is then straightened out upon

The flattener has a number of billets of green wood attached to long iron handles, and with these billets, which are shaped in such a manner as to do the work expected of them, he "irons" the softened sheet of glass until it is perfectly flat and smooth. The tables Inside the oven revolve, the flattened sheet is carried away, and another roller is brought into position before the flattener. As the flattened sheets cool they are lifted to a place on a long traveling rack, on which they are by stages removed from the ovens, being allowed to cool as they go. This is done in order that the glass may not be shattered by too quick an exposure to the air.

When the sheets are taken from the flattening ovens, they are covered with a greasy, dirty looking coat of chemicals-soda, potash, silicates of the different salts, etc.-which must be removed, and for this purpose the rough sheets are placed in an acid bath composed of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids more or less diluted. After their immersion in this bath the sheets are taken to the cutting room, where workmen cut them into sizes and make them ready for the packers. Hardly a scrap of the glass except the rough edges is wasted. In fact, none is wasted, as all refuse goes back to be melted. After the cutters have finished their work the glass is packed in boxes and is then ready for the market.-Indianapolis News.

Moved His Admiration. Undergraduate (to chum)-That Miss

Blick is the finest conversationalist I ever met. She knows all the track records for three years back.-Chicago News

Life is only a brief lesson, and school's out 'fore we know it.—Atlanta Constitution.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The French have coined the word aluminothermy for the process of getting very great heat quickly and company inexpensively by the oxidation of alu- Chas. L. Fulwider to Hiram J

A French explorer, Emile Bonnechaux, thinks that, with proper protection, Brazil and Peru alone would be able to satisfy the world's increasing demand for rubber.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, has been informed of the discovery of a vein of pure platinum in a copper mine in his state. It is said to be the only find of the sort in the country.

Hungary hopes to be able to raise cotton, although the warm season is only five months long and the plant requires seven months to ripen. The difficulty is to be overcome by special preparation of the seed and by adding certain ingredients to the soil.

One of the latest acquisitions of the Botanical Gardens at Kew is a specimen of the original flower from which all cultivated chrysanthemums have been developed. This flower is known as the Chrysanthemum Indicum, and the only surviving plants of it exist in remote parts of China.

The application of Arizona for admission to the rights of statehood is based less upon its growth in population than in wealth and manufactures. By the census of 1870 the investment in manufactures in Arizona was only \$150,000. In 1880 it was \$270,-000, in 1890 \$615,000, and last year \$10,-

The manufacture of red wood pipe is an industry that has been developed as an indirect result of the oil industry. This manufacture unique to southern California. The pipes are from three inches to six feet, inside diameter. The pipe is wrapped with wire that has been run through melted asphaltum. Much of this pipe is used for irrigating purposes.

Something Like a Covey. Two old hunters were swapping

yarns and had got to quail. "Why," said one, "I remember year when quail were so thick that

you could get eight or ten at a shot with a rifle." The other one sighed.

"What's the matter?" said the first. "I was thinking of my quail hunts. I had a fine black horse that I rode everywhere, and one day out hunting quail I saw a big covey on a low branch of a tree. I threw the bridle rein over the end of the limb and took a shot.

"Several birds fell and the rest flew away. Well, sir, there were so many quail on that limb that when they flew off it aprang back into place and hung my horse!"-Los Angeles Times.

And the Band Played On. Browne-Who is that clumsy woman dancing over there? Greene-I don't know; but certainly here is not a horseless carriage, is t?-Judge.

How Are Your Kidneys ? Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers for the week ending Wed nesday, August 20, furnished by J. H. Bailey of the Webster County Abstract

Saunders, w d, undivided ‡ s‡ 8 800 Mortgages filed 2100 Mortgages released 3057

A blushing young German couple presented themselves some time a o before the county judge at Beatrice and asked to get a marriage license They spoke English imperfectly and the judge thought they meant to be married also. He issued the license, had them stand up, married them and ALL KINDS OF EDGE gave them a certificate. They supposed it all went with the license and went away happy. A week later they had a wedding ceremony. When the minister arrived he as ed for the license and they produced the marriage certificate the judge had given them, showing they had been married a week, and they didn't know it, poor things.

To the Northern Lakes.

The Burlington Route announces uncommonly low rates to lake resorts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota City of Toledo, County and State aforeand Iowa for the following dates: July 9 to 15, August 1 to 15, September 1 to 10. Better ask the nearest Burlington Route agent about the above excursions and take advantage of the low rates

"I have stood by the bedside of hundreds of dying people," said an old ber, A. D. 1886 physician at Topeka recently, "and I have yet to see a dying person shed a tear. No matter what the grief of the bystanders may be, the stricken person will show no signs of overpowering emotion. I have seen a circle of agonized children around a dying mothera mother who in health would have been touched to the quick by signs of grief in a child-yet she reposed as calm and unemotional as though she had been made of stone. There is some strange and inexplicable psychological change which accompanies the act of dissolution. Lt is well known to all physicians that pain disappears as the end approaches. And nature seems Colorado Springs, Pueblo and many to have arranged it so that mental other Colorado points at extraordinarpeace shall also ettend our last linger- ily low rates. ing moments."

Low Rates to the Black Hills.

The Burlington Route has announced low rates to the Black Hills of South Dakota for the following dates: July 1 to 13. August 1 to 14, 23, 24, 30, 31. September 1 to 10. On other days until Sep tember 15 low rates somewhat higher than those in effect on the above dates will be offered. Sylvan Lake, Hot Springs, Deadwood, Lad City, Spearfish and a number of other points in the Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Black Hills are well worth visiting. Any All druggists refund the money if it Burlington Route agent will be glad to fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature tell you more about these excursions.

"Shave?"

You are "Next" at

Oliver Schaffnit's Barber Shop,

Basement Potter-Wright Building.

Seissors Ground, Razors Honed,

TOOLS SHARPENED All kinds of barber work executed

promptly and satisfaction

guaranteed.

STATE of OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 88.

LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the said, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It's Cool in Colorado. August 1 to 14, 23, 24, 30, 31, Septem ber 1 to 10.

On the above days the Burlington will sell round trip tickets to Denver,

It's cool in Colorado all summer long, and there are hundreds of resorts in the Rockies where one may escape from the heat of the plains and spend an ailtogether delightful vacation. A eard to J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb. will bring you a good supply of Colorado booklets that will help you plan your trip.

To Cure a Cold in One Day is on each box. 25c.

BON TON BAKERY and CAFE

When in town eat at the Bon Ton where it is clean,

cool and no flies. 15 cent Meals at All Hours

SODA FOUNTAIN IS OPEN Fifty-siv different kinds of summer

W. S. BENSE, Prop.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as herein after set forth in full, is submitted to the elect ors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 4, A. D. 1902:

joint resolution proposing to amend section one of article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to the man ner of submitting and adopting amend ments to the Constitution of the State of

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

cannot be cured by the use of Hall's CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Section 1. That section one of article lifteer of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to this Constitution, and if the same be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the Journals, with the years and nays, and published at least once each week in at least one newspaper is published, for thirty days immediately preceding the next election of senators and representatives, at which election the same shall be submitted at the same shall become a part of this Constitution. When more tan one amendment is submitted at the same election, they shall be so submitted at the same election on such proposed amendment separately.

School of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one of article fifteer of the Constitution. Section 1. Either branch of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

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Section 1. That section on election 1. Either branch of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

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Section 1. Either branch of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

able the electors to vote ou each amendment separately.

All ballots used at such election on such amendment or amendments shall have written or printed thereon the following: For porposed amendment to the Constitution relating to there insert the subject of the amendment) and. Against proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to there insert the subject of the amendment), and the vote of each elector voting on such amendment or amendments shall be designated by the elector by making a cross with a pen o pencil in a circle or square to be placed at the right of the lines the words. For or Against the proposed amendments, as he shall desire to vote thereon, or by indicating his preference on a voting machine when such machine is in use.

his preference on a voting machine when such machine is in use.

I. Geo. W. Marsh, sceretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill as passed by the twenty seventh seesion of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from seid original bil on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voers of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tues day, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my han and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 22d day of July, in the year of Our Lotd One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty seventh, and of this state the Thirty sixth.

[SEAL]

Secretary of State.

COLVIN & BARCUS,

REAL ESTATE FARM LOANS.

Lock Box 23 Guide Rock No.

All kinds of property bought, sold and exchanged.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

TERM REASONABLE

JOHN BARKLEY,

House Moving and Raising A SPECIALTY.

All work guaranteed satisfactory. Your work solicited.

Inflammatory Rheumatism cured in 3 days Morton L. Hill of Lebanon. Ind. says: "My wife had inflammatory rheumatism in every muscle and Joint; her suffering was terrible and her body and face were swoolen almost beyond recognition; had been in bed for six weeks and had eight physicians, but received no benefit until she tried the Mystic Cure for Rheumatism. It gave immediate relief and she was able to walk about in three days. I am sure it sayed her life." Sold by H. E. Grice, Druggist, Red Cloud, Neb.



TIMETABLE. RED CLOUD NEBR.

OMAHA CHICAGO KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS and all points east and

DENVER HELENA BUTTE SALT LAKE C'Y PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO and all points west.

TRAINS LEAVE AS POLLOWS:

Passenger, dally, Denver, all points in Colorado, Utah and California No. 22, Passenger, daily for St. Joe, Kansas City. Atchison, St. Louis and all points east and south

No. 174. Accommodation, daily except Sunday, Hastings, Grand Is-land, Black Hills and all points in the northwest. ---- 10:00 a.m.

No. 173. Daily except Sunday, Ox ford and intermediate points 12:20 p.m.

Sleeping, dining, and reclining chair cars. (seats free) on through trains. The issold of baggage checked to any point in the United States or Canada.

For information, time tables, maps or tickets call on or address A. Conover, Agent, Red Cloud, Nebr. or J. Francis, General Passenger Agent Omaha, Nebrasks.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for-

Another Line of Comparisons. (Issued Under Authority of the Railroads of Nebraska.)

In our former articles we have made comparisons showing the relative assessment of railroad property with other property in the state of Nebraska. We will continue to make these comparisons. They will show that the railroads have paid proportionately more taxes than any other interest in the state, but to complete the line of comparisons, it will be necessary for us to show that the railroads of Nebraska have paid as much or more than other roads in the Trans-Mississippi states.

No matter how taxes against railroads are collected, whether by excise or direct taxation, the general average shows practically the same. With the railroads it is immaterial to them what the assessed valuation of their property should be so long as they are not required to pay an undue amount per mile to meet the requirements of taxation, and not in unfair proportion to other property.

From the Inter-State Commerce Commission report for 1900, we find that there were 83,175 miles of railroad lying west of the Mississippi river. These railroads paid \$14,361,109 for taxes, which makes an average of \$171.45 per mile. These figures include every state and territory west of the Mississippi river, excepting the Indian Territory, where the tax on railroads, being but \$10.86, is so low that we do not include the sum in our estimates. If we did it would make the foregoing amount per mile a few dollars

In this territory the average net earnings of all the railroads amounted to \$2,784 per mile.

In determining the value of the railroad property there are several essentials that must be considered. First: The volume of business that can be given a railroad.

Second: The difficulties of operation. Third: The tariffs allowed to be charged.

These three features must be taken into conjunction in any estimate that should be made regarding the value of the railroad property as an investment.

A comparison of the railroads of Nebraska with those of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland would be misleading unless these elements were taken into consideration. In these dates the railroads were furnished tonnage that enabled them to handle 1,990,578 tons of freight and 202,902 passengers for each mile of railroad, while in this Trans-Mississtons per mile and but 49,814 passengers as reported in 1900.

A comparison of Nebraska railroads with those of Massachusetts would be senseless, because in Nebraska there are 53.31 miles of railroad to serve each 10,000 people, while in Massachusetts there are but 7.55 for the same number; or, with New Jersey, which has 29.99 miles of railroad to each 100 square miles of territory, while Nebraska has but 7.4. However, in the comparisons we will select sections of railroad in Nebraska which have a large business, and we will pick out some eastern roads that handles approximately the like character and volume of business and make the comparison with those roads, showing the taxes that they pay and the tax that is paid here. . It will be found that in those instances the roads of Nebraska pay relatively higher taxes than they should be called upon to do.

The critics who make a comparison of the tax per mile charged in the District of Columbia, with that charged on western railroads, evidently intend to deceive, from the fact that the city of Washington has outgrown the District of Columbia, and the 52 miles of railroad which are reported in that district are practically all city property. A comparison of a Nebraska railroad with the New York Central, a fourtrack railroad with \$57,000,000 worth of equipment alone, would not be fair, but we will give the people of Nebraska the details of taxation in these other states, for the purpose of letting them make their own conclusions and judge whether the railroads in Nebraska are paying their just share of tax, when compared with other railroads.

There are but a few states in the Union in which the railroads pay 15.4 per cent of the taxes paid while in the territory west of the Mississippi the railroads in Nebraska pay more per mile than sixteen of the other states. Three mining states oblige the railroads to pay more than they do in Nebraska, but it is a well known fact that tax levies in mining counties are much higher than in any other localities in the United States.

Our statement will show what the railroads pay to each county the average rate per mile, and from these you will be able to judge whether the people are being treated fairly in this matter.

There is no necessity to conceal anything on the part of the railroads, as they have borne and bear their just share of the taxes.

ippi country, the railroads were furnished but 378,300 In the Year 1900

Average Tax per mile on Railroads West of Mississippi River, \$171:45. Tax per mile Paid in Nebraska, \$198.86. Average Net Earnings Railroads West of Mississippi River, \$2,784. Average Net Earnings Nebraska Railroads, \$1,883.