

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder 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 recommended for anything but its 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 purchase 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., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're fit or will be. Keep your bowels open, and you'll be in the shape of a "right" citizen or citizen, in fact, in the shape of a "right" citizen, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Patent Taste Good, No Food, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: **STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO OR NEW YORK.** **KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**

You pay 10 cents for Cigars not so good as

LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER CIGAR STRAIGHT 5¢

F. P. LEWIS, MANFR. PEORIA, ILL.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine original **ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA** Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark is on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

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. Grier, Red Cloud, Neb.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, PLEASANT, EFFECTIVE. ENGLISH. For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, Stomachic, Indigestion, Biliousness, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Catarrh of the Throat, and all other ailments of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchi. Sold by all Druggists. Mention this paper. **Station D, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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.

DON'T TOBACCO SPT AND SMOKE Your Lifeaway!

You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor by taking **40-70-80-90**, that makes weak men strong. Many 100 pounds in ten days. Over **\$100,000** cured. All druggists. Care guaranteed. Write for advice FREE. Address **STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.** 437

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Clears and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp and hair itching. Sold by all Druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS AND ALL ILLS OF THE LIVER.

Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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 Tank-house 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 enters 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 from 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 end.

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 gatherer.

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 red-hot 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 freely 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 table.

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 Slick 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 inexpensively by the oxidation of aluminum.

A French explorer, Emile Bonnehau, 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 \$10,100,000.

The manufacture of red wood pipe is an industry that has been developed as an indirect result of the oil industry. This manufacture is 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 a 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 sprang 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 it?—Judge.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Serravallo Pills cure all kidney ills. Safe and free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Real Estate Transfers.

Transfers for the week ending Wednesday, August 20, furnished by J. H. Bailey of the Webster County Abstract company:

Chas. L. Fulwider to Hiram J. Saunders, w d, undivided 1/4; \$84 33 4/10 \$ 800

Mortgages filed 2100

Mortgages released 3057

A blushing young German couple presented themselves some time ago 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 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 asked 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 and 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 named.

"I have stood by the bedside of hundreds of dying people," said an old 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 mother—a 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. It is well known to all physicians that pain disappears as the end approaches. And nature seems to have arranged it so that mental peace shall also attend our last lingering 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 September 15 low rates somewhat higher than those in effect on the above dates will be offered. Sylvan Lake, Hot Springs, Deadwood, Lead City, Spearfish and a number of other points in the Black Hills are well worth visiting. Any Burlington Route agent will be glad to tell you more about these excursions.

"Shave?"

You are "Next" at **Oliver Schaffnit's Barber Shop,** Basement Potter-Wright Building.

Scissors Ground, Razors Honed, AND **ALL KINDS OF EDGE TOOLS SHARPENED**

All kinds of barber work executed promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It's Cool in Colorado.

August 1 to 14, 23, 24, 30, 31, September 1 to 10.

On the above days the Burlington will sell round trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and many other Colorado points at extraordinarily low rates.

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 altogether delightful vacation. A card 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

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature 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-six different kinds of summer drinks.

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 electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 4, A. D. 1902.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one of article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to the manner of submitting and adopting amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be It Enacted and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

SECTION 1. That section one of article fifteen 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 yeas and nays, and published at least once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published, for thirty days immediately preceding the meeting of the next session of the legislature, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection, and if a majority of the electors voting at such election on such proposed amendment, shall vote to adopt such amendment, the same shall become a part of this Constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

All ballots used at such election on such amendment or amendments shall have written or printed thereon the following: For proposed amendment to (here insert the subject of the amendment) and, Against proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to (here 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 or 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.

I, Geo. W. Marsh, Secretary 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 session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1902. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord 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.

GEO. W. MARSH, Secretary of State.

COLVIN & BARCUS, REAL ESTATE & FARM LOANS.

Lock Box 23, Guide Rock, Neb.

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 sufferings were terrible and her body and face were swollen almost beyond recognition; had been in bed for six weeks and had eight physicians here for rheumatism, 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 saved her life." Sold by H. E. Grier, Druggist, Red Cloud, Neb.

Burlington Route TIMETABLE. B & M. R. Y. RED CLOUD NEB.

LINCOLN OMAHA CHICAGO ST. JOE KANSAS CITY ST. LOUIS and all points east and south.

DENVER HELENA BUTTE SALT LAKE CITY PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO and all points west.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

No. 13. Passenger daily for Oberlin and St. Francis branches. Ox-ford, McCook, Denver and all points west. 6:10 a.m.

No. 14. Passenger daily for St. Joe, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Louis, Lincoln via Wyoming and all points east and south. 2:32 a.m.

No. 21. Passenger, daily, Denver, all points in Colorado, Utah and California. 6:25 p.m.

No. 22. Passenger, daily for St. Joe, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Louis and all points east and south. 10:30 a.m.

No. 174. Accommodation, daily except Sunday, Hastings, Grand Island, Black Hills and all points in the northwest. 1:00 p.m.

No. 173. Daily except Sunday, Oxford and intermediate points 12:30 p.m.

Sleeping, dining, and reclining chair cars (seats free) on through trains. The 80.5 United States or Canada.

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

One Minute Cough Cure.

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 less.

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 states the railroads were furnished tonnage that enabled them to handle 1,900,578 tons of freight and 202,902 passengers for each mile of railroad, while in this Trans-Mississippi country, the railroads were furnished but 378,300

tons 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 four-track 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.

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.