

\$3.50 RECIPE CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, K-259 Lusk Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show you its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

HIS WAY OUT OF IT.



Prospective Tenant (noticing several inches of water in the cellar)—My, this cellar leaks.

Landlord—It didn't leak a drop. That water has been in here for two months and not a single drop has escaped.

"How Sharper Than Serpent's Tooth."

An irritable old farmer and his ungainly, slouching son were busy grubbing sprouts one hot, sultry day, when the old man suddenly stumbled over a small stump.

"Gosh darn that everlasting stump!" he exclaimed. "I wish it was in hell!"

The son slowly straightened up from his work and gazed reproachfully at his father.

"Why, you oughtn't to say that, pap," he drawled. "You might stumble over that stump agin some day."—Everybody's.

The Right Spirit.

Appropos of Valentine's day, a passenger on the Bermudian said:

"Mark Twain once told us, in a little Valentine day speech on this boat, of an Irish wooer who had the right Valentine spirit. Acceptance or rejection he could take with equal grace.

"Will ye be my valentine?" he said, on February 14, to the girl he loved.

"No," she replied. "I am another's."

"He heaved a sigh and said:

"Sure, thin, darlin', I wish ye was twins, so that I could have at last the half of ye."

Cold Meat.

Mrs. Bacon.—They say these cold-storage houses are responsible for the high price of meat.

Mr. Bacon.—Is that so? Well, I hope we'll have no more cold meat for lunch, then.—Yonkers Statesman.

Hope is a fine thing, but it doesn't always enable a man to deliver the goods.

A LITTLE THING

Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

A Wis. mother writes:

"I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from them.

"About five years ago, a friend urged me to try Postum. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

"My husband and little daughter were subject to bilious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have headaches and my health is perfect."

If some of these tired, nervous, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

FORMER MEMBER WOULD RETURN?

Belief That Col. Hepburn of Iowa Will Seek to Re-enter Congress.

LIGHT ON HIS RETIREMENT

Friends Claim Constituents Misunderstand His Position—The President and the Postal Savings Bank Bill—Movement to Protect Game Birds.

Washington.—Republican officials in Washington, especially those representatives who have membership in the Republican congressional committee, believe firmly that Col. William P. Hepburn, familiarly known as "Uncle Pete" and who formerly represented an Iowa district in congress, will attempt to secure the Republican nomination and to defeat the Democrat, William D. Jamieson, who represents the colonel's district.

If Col. Hepburn should enter the race in the eighth Iowa district and should succeed in defeating his Democratic opponent, the Republicans in the next house might be puzzled as to where to place the colonel, for it is said that for years he was a regular of regulars and then showed marked signs of insurgency, but not the insurgency which found its expression in opposition to the policies of obstruction of the Roosevelt legislation which it was charged the regulars were sanctioning.

The story as it is told in Washington has two sides. One side, however, is history. The picturesque colonel was the chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce at the time that the Townsend railroad rate bill was introduced into the house with President Roosevelt's sanction and finally was passed by the representatives. Now, as the Iowa man was the chairman of the committee which considered the bill, it was only natural that he should have been the father of it, but Mr. Roosevelt and a good many other friends of the railroad rate legislation concluded that Col. Hepburn was not the warm friend of legislation which looked to the regulation of rates.

Misunderstanding Claimed. So it was that the president sanctioned the Townsend bill, and it went through the house. This apparent belief on the part of Mr. Roosevelt that the colonel was not in favor of his railroad legislation made some of the people of the Iowan's district angry and as a result Col. Hepburn found things a little unfavorable in the home district. The Townsend bill passed the house of representatives, but the senate insisted on having time for a long inquiry into the whole subject of rate matters.

So it was that the bill did not pass congress at that time, but was put off until another season. When that season came around, Col. Hepburn was at the front of the railroad rate legislation advocates. His friends all say that he was perfectly sincere in his advocacy of this Roosevelt policy, and that there simply had been a mistake on the part of the people concerning his previous position. At any rate, President Roosevelt consented that Col. Hepburn should be the father of the new railroad rate measure and its father he was, and it went through both house and senate and became the law of the land.

His Constituents Dissatisfied.

The colonel went back home and stood for re-election, but some of the people of his district believe that he had a change of heart on progressive policies only because he thought his seat was endangered, and so while most of the Republicans gave the colonel the benefit of the doubt, he was defeated by the Democrat by a small majority.

During the last months of the Iowan's service in the house, he was one of the warmest upholders of progressive legislation. If he runs for congress again and should succeed in defeating his Democratic opponent, it is probable that both regulars and insurgents will look at the colonel with expectant eyes as he enters congress, and wonder with which faction of them he is to take his seat.

It seems to be finally assured that the Republican congressional committee will not make any attempt to discriminate against candidates for reelection who have been opposed to the Cannon organization in the house of representatives. President Taft, it is said, has told the members of the committee that they must make no such discrimination. It is pretty well understood, however, that the literature which the congressional committee will put out to aid in the reelection of Republicans will contain defenses of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and the Democrats say that in many insurgent districts, this kind of literature cannot fail to aid the Democratic cause.

Postal Savings Bank Bill. President Taft's confidants say that the reports that he is not satisfied with the form in which the postal savings bank bill passed the senate are not true. They say that Mr. Taft did not wholly approve of the change that was made in the measure, but now because it has received the unanimous support of the Republicans in the senate he is perfectly satisfied.

This statement of the president's at-

titude toward the postal savings bank bill which passed the senate some time ago is used by Mr. Taft's friends to give what they say is sound basis for the further statement that he would be willing to have changes made in his other legislative recommendations if, by making them, all the members of the party can be brought to their support.

It seems that Mr. Taft is afraid that the Democrats will carry the next house of representatives. It is virtually known that he has expressed fear that this will be the outcome, even if he has not, as has been reported, stated flatly that he believes the Democrats will elect the next house of representatives. Many of the senate and house leaders have been conferring with the president recently about possible changes in the legislation which is now before congress, changes to be made with the hope that the insurgents and the regulars can get together and vote for all the bills and thus be enabled to go before the country and say "we are all united."

Sees Need for Harmony. President Taft, his friends say, is firmly convinced unless harmonious action be taken that there is great danger that the Democrats will get the upper hand in the house of representatives in the Sixty-second congress. Moreover, it is said that the president has declared just as specifically that he is willing to make concessions to the insurgent view of legislation provided the insurgents will make some to his view. None of the concessions, however, as he views it, should be so great as to weaken the legislation in any prime particular. In other words, the president thinks that there is still a common ground upon which both factions of the Republicans in congress can get together on prospective legislation.

The Democrats in congress say that it will be utterly impossible for the Republicans to agree on several of the amendments to the interstate commerce law.

Court Idea Objected To. Senators Cummins and Clapp, in their minority report on the interstate commerce bill, object strongly to that part of the measure which establishes an interstate commerce court. They say that the court is unnecessary, because history shows that only a few cases are taken on appeal from the interstate commerce commission. On the other hand, the friends of the court provision say that few cases are now taken on appeal because of the length of time and the expense necessary before a final decision can be had. In other words, they say that injustice is sometimes submitted to by parties to suits rather than to undergo the expense of fighting.

The opponents of the measure also say that the defending of suits on the part of the government in the interstate commerce court should be left to the attorneys of the interstate commerce commission and should not be turned over to officials of the attorney general's office. Under the bill as prepared by the administration's advisers the attorney general's office is given charge of all the government cases before the interstate commerce court. It is understood that many of the interstate commerce commissioners object to this, and it is certain that a majority of the insurgent Republicans also object to it.

Protection of Game Birds. Sportsmen of the real type, the kind that desire proper protection of game, the Audubon societies for the protection of birds, and people generally who are interested in saving the wild bird life of woods and fields, are supporting strongly a measure which has been introduced into congress by Representative Weeks of Massachusetts which has for its object the vesting in the federal government of the power to protect the game and the song birds of the United States.

As matters now stand the federal government has the right only to pass laws to protect game and song birds in the District of Columbia, in the territories, and to prevent by authority of a paragraph in the interstate commerce law, the illegal shipping of game from one state to another.

When the protective measure which has been framed by the Massachusetts representative gets before the senate and the house for discussion there will be great opposition to it on the part of members who seem to think that every time an attempt is made to widen the scope of the interstate commerce law the constitution of the United States is in danger. The title of the Weeks bill is simply one "To Protect Migratory Birds of the United States."

If a package of meat is shipped from Chicago to New Orleans, the interstate commerce laws cover its passage. Now, the sportsmen and bird protectors generally say that the game bird, although it is alive, also is a package of food, and that if it chooses to use its wings to change its location from one state to another it should be afforded the same protection that would be given it if it were dead and were to be shipped in a refrigerator car.

High Officials Support Measure. For years officials of the federal biological survey, men like Dr. Merriam, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Palmer and others have been supporters of a measure like that which the Massachusetts man has introduced into congress.

In brief, the scientists have been telling the state authorities that it is possible to have plenty of game birds to eat and yet to save them for posterity. The way to do this they say is to stop spring shooting and to pass and enforce laws limiting the size of game bags and protecting the nesting places.

GEORGE CLINTON.

Follow this advice.

Quaker Oats is the best of all foods; it is also the cheapest. When such men as Prof. Fisher of Yale University and Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., F.R.S. of London spend the best part of their lives in studying the great question of the nourishing and strengthening qualities of different foods, it is certain that their advice is absolutely safe to follow.

Professor Fisher found in his experiments for testing the strength and endurance of athletes that the meat eaters were exhausted long before the men who were fed on such food as Quaker Oats. The powers of endurance of the non-meat eaters were about eight times those of the meat eaters.

Sir James Crichton Browne says—eat more oatmeal, eat plenty of it and eat it frequently.

Driven by Hunger to Desperation. Mrs. Mode had just returned home from the country, to discover her previously well-stocked wardrobe empty.

"Good gracious, Herbert," she cried to her husband, "where are all my clothes? And what in the world is that big black patch out on the lawn?" "Nelly," he replied mournfully, "after I had starved for two whole days, you wrote me that the key of the pantry was in the pocket of your bodice. Well, I don't know a bodice from a box-plaited ruff, and I was desperate, so I took all the things out on the lawn and burned them. Then I found the key among the ashes."—Success Magazine.

A Big Shortage in Seeds.

From almost all sections comes the report of frightful shortages in seed corn, also in some varieties of seed barley, oats, rye, wheat, flax, clovers and the early varieties of potatoes.

This is particularly noticeable in the great corn and oat and potato growing states.

Thus, the great states of Nebraska and Iowa are suffering from a dearth of seed corn as never before.

The Wisconsin farmers in these and other states are pleading their orders early for above seeds in order to be on the safe side, and we can but urge farmers to write at once to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 82, La Crosse, Wis., for their farm catalogues.

The magnitude of the business of this long established firm can be somewhat estimated when one knows that in ordinary years they sell: 50,000 bushels of elegant seed corn, 100,000 bushels of seed potatoes, 100,000 bushels of seed oats, 50,000 bushels of seed wheat, 100,000 bushels of pure clover and timothy seed together with an endless amount of other farm seeds and vegetable seeds, such as onions, cabbages, carrots, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc.

There is one thing about the Salzer firm—they never disappoint. They always fill your order on account of the enormous stocks they carry.

Send them 8 cents for a package of their great 400 prize Corn and Catalogue. Address, John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 82, La Crosse, Wis.

The Modern Spirit.

"Can anything be more indicative of the spirit of the time," asks an observer, writing from Paris, "than this? A group of three at a fashionable restaurant table, old lady, middle aged man and young woman of the 'society age.' The man, giving an order to the waiter: 'Bring my mother a glass of milk, a beer for me and an absinthe for my daughter.'"

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS?

Simple Prescription Said to Work Wonders for Rheumatism.

This has been well known to the best doctors for years and is now given to the public. "Get one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound and one ounce Toris compound. Then get half a pint of good whiskey and put the other two ingredients into it. Take a tablespoonful of this mixture before each meal and at bed time. Shake the bottle before using." Good effects are felt the first day. Many of the worst cases here have been cured by this. Any druggist has these ingredients on hand or will quickly get them from his wholesale house.

Don't Let 'Em. The defects of the face, grow worse as we grow older.—Roucheffoucauld.

A TRIFLING COUGH will become a permanent one unless stopped. Hira's Lung Emulsion will surely stop it. A 25c bottle is large enough for that. Sold at all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

How men would kick if their wives struck for an eight-hour day.

Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R.V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

CURES CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINT

GET A 25c BOX

Nature's Remedy

ALL DRUGGISTS SURE TO ACT

BETTER THAN PILLS FOR LIVER ILLS

A. H. LEWIS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Couldn't Have Hers. "I hope I get a good husband." "Well, keep your hands off mine."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See bottle.

The crow is a rational bird. He doesn't make a noise without cause.

RADICAL RAILROAD REGULATION AND ITS EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

To the Business Man:—With enormous crops commanding the highest prices ever known; with every kind of business on a safe and sensible basis; with merchandise stocks of all kinds almost at a minimum; with everybody desirous of making good all the necessary improvements which the past two years' depression would not permit of, and to fill up stocks which have been almost depleted, with plenty of money and credit to do all these things, there is a hesitation by the greater part of the business community, for the reason that something has appeared calling a halt in the progress which had so fairly started in the latter half of 1907. The one great and most apparent element which has caused this hesitation, is that the railroad corporations of this country have stopped the purchase of anything beyond their immediate necessities, so much so that betterments which had been projected, (which are not only betterments, but in a great many cases are almost, or soon will be necessities) amounting to over one thousand millions of dollars, have been held up. It is customary for railroads to prepare their budgets of expenditures January 1st. If these budgets had been prepared on the lines of necessities the outlook for general business, particularly among manufacturers, would be exceptionally good for 1910. These budgets have not been presented, and are not within the call, or even within the sight of those who would gladly welcome them, and it is doubtful when we will be able to make any reasonable forecast in the manufacturing and commercial world. It is unquestionably true that the railroads would gladly enter into a year of liberal expenditure, but as matters stand now, it is quite possible that they will be compelled to drop back into the condition they were in the latter part of 1907 and during the year 1908, that is, purchase nothing except that which is absolutely essential, and the reasons are exactly the same as those that existed in the early part of 1907, that is "Radical Railroad Regulation."

Our legislators seem to be unmindful of the causes of the depression of 1907 and 1908, and give every indication of re-entering the field with even more laws to interfere with and discourage the investment of money in railroad enterprises, whether it be for increases or improvements in existing lines, and absolutely calling a halt on new projected railroad enterprises. And the railroads have not reached the position that they now occupy through any concerted plan; they all realize and appreciate the necessity of renewing their tracks and equipment that the recent depression would not permit of. This in the face of a very general actual or threatened demand for large increases in the wages of their employees, and knowing that the only way they can grant these advances will be by a corresponding advance in their revenue, and the only way in which they could increase their revenue would be by raising their rates, and certainly the outlook for this is far from promising. They have no certainty as to the character of legislation to come; they are in positive fear of Congress, and are warranted in that fear by special bills already introduced, which is a sufficient cause for them to hesitate. They are not certain that the people generally would favor any increase in rates, and they are equally uncertain as to whether the public would not side with labor in its increased demands upon the railroads. They feel as all owners of property naturally would feel, that the earning capacity of their property is now absolutely dependent upon the manner in which they shall be governed. They do not know what that government is going to be; they are almost positive that there will be no legislation which will cause an in-

creased desire on the part of investors to put their money into railroad properties. They have been given to understand that probably their borrowing capacity is to be limited within narrow lines by the Government, so that even if they were willing to make these expenditures, it would be difficult for them to obtain the necessary financing.

In fact, looking at it from any point, the owners of railroad property have nothing to see that would encourage them in spending any money until they have a more definite idea as to what extent they are going to be controlled and directed by the National Government, and under such circumstances, all of the vast industrial enterprises that are depending upon the railroads, will find that at the time that their present orders upon which they are working, issued some six months ago when it was not dreamed of that the present adverse conditions could possibly arise, will have been completed, that we will again be in practically the same position that we were in during the early part of 1908. In my judgment unless Congress restrains its interference with the earning capacities of the railroads, there will be a permanent set-back in the general business of the country, that it may take years to overcome.

Some Congressmen think that the railroad interests are the real force that is behind the rapidly growing unrest of the business men regarding legislation. This is absurd; we need no spur to wake us up to our unfortunate situation, which is by no means confined to railroad supply institutions.

There are 1,500,000 railroad employees. It takes 1,500,000 men to supply what the railroads need, and a vast number of men are employed in supplying the personal needs of the above 3,000,000 men. Every kind of business is dependent in some measure on railroad prosperity.

The producers of wool, cotton, tobacco, sugar and many other special articles in this country, have so interested themselves in their business that they have forced the General Government to put a special protective tax on the things they produce, which we and our employees, who do not produce them, have to pay for, and to many of which we do not object.

On the same principle, and for the same reasons, when business men become as active in looking after their interests, and with the same rights, we can induce the General Government to give us equal protection by allowing the railroad companies, who are the producers of our revenue, to make sufficient profit to enable them to buy a full plenty of the goods they need which we manufacture. This will involve no special tax, will mean better railroad service, and more business for everyone, particularly the working man; and when it is considered that in reality 90% of all the money received by the railroads and ourselves goes directly to the working people, we should have the solid endorsement and individual support of every working man in the country.

Cause:—The trouble with the whole situation is that many of the men who make the laws are not familiar with the true inwardness of the relations and dependence which the manufacturing and business interests have upon the general railroad situation, nor do they realize that in administering their so-called discipline to the railroad companies that we are the "ultimate consumers" of that discipline.

Remedy:—It is of the greatest importance that some decided action be taken by the Government at as early a date as possible, as there will be no improvement until this uncertainty has been overcome.

January 22, 1910. T. A. GRIFFIN.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 16 oz. pig 10c.

W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 12-1910.

WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dooliver, of Iowa, says:—

The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue.

Senator Dooliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada. He returned with a report that the best land in the world is to be had in the very best districts. This will account for the removal of so many Iowa farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with the Government and the excellent administrative system of the country, and they are coming to you in thousands, and they are still coming.

Iowa contributed largely to the 75,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year ended to the wealth of the country up to a total of \$170,000,000.00.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Home-Steeds of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acre pre-emption at \$3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement. Climate unexcelled. Soil the richest. Wood, water and building material plentiful.

For particulars, send for the "New Settlers' Railway Guide and Descriptive Illustrations of the Province of Saskatchewan," and other information, write to: Dooliver's Canadian Agent, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.

W. V. BENNETT
Room 4 Bee Bldg. Omaha, Neb.
(Use address nearest you.)

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS

in great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWS-PAPER UNION, 521W. Adams St., Chicago

SPONH'S CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

more cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "sore." Liquid given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Hogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures Le Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. See and Buy a bottle. Send \$1 a dozen. Keep it close to your chest, it will get you. Free booklet, "Distemper, Cattle and Horses." Special agents wanted.

Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

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