

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate strike conditions in Nevada and to advise him as to the need of federal troops in Goldfield to preserve order, has been made public. In connection with it the President gives out his letter to Governor Sparks, in which he calls attention to the report and the conclusion reached by the commissioners that, if the state and county exercise the powers at their disposal, they can maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that, so far, those authorities have done nothing, but are relying upon federal aid, and their attitude is that of expressly refusing to do anything, and desiring to throw their own burdens upon the Federal Government for the maintenance of those elementary conditions of order for which they, and they only, are responsible. The President states that the troops will be kept at Goldfield until the meeting of the Legislature, when he intimates that they will be withdrawn. In their report, the commissioners say that, in their belief, there was no warrant whatever for calling upon the President for troops; that there was no insurrection against the power of the State, and that nobody supposed there was such an insurrection. They say "The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops, and then put their program into effect."

Washington is constantly improving. The new and splendid structures recently erected add very much to her grandeur, while those under way will contribute notably to this pre-eminence. Those who have not visited the capital within a decade will be agreeably surprised when they set foot in it and observe the progress made in her embellishment. The new Union station, on which the finishing touches are being made, will extort admiration from those who appreciate big things and handsome piles. Here the five steam roads will center passenger traffic in the grandest railway station in either hemisphere. Some \$14,000,000 was needed to acquire the land, raise the grade of streets leading to the approaches and erect the structure. The roadways had to be elevated for a considerable distance to place them on a level with the entrances. To obtain the needed light 14 feet was necessary in some streets, and this brought them up to the second-story level of the brick houses on either side. More than 100 houses were seriously impaired in value by the filling in, while some are a complete loss. The station is on an elevation with the capital half a mile to the north. From the old terminal the distance is a mile and a half.

Before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Chief Engineer Goethals of the Panama Canal Commission and ex-Senator Blackburn, governor of the canal zone, explained the present state of the great enterprise. Colonel Goethals said there were now 30,000 men on the roll, and that last month there was for the first time more men available than could be employed. No Americans are on the laborers' roll, the list being made up from West Indians and whites from the south of Europe. A Spaniard would do twice as much work as a negro. Although he had formerly favored a sea-level canal, Colonel Goethals was now convinced that the lock system was the best. The cost of the total work would be about \$250,000,000, exclusive of the money paid for the French rights. Blackburn said he had reduced the number of saloons in the zone to thirty-four, which pay \$100 a month license.

A number of lively debates cropped up in the House during the consideration of the bill to codify the laws. The civil war was fought over with great heat when the Southern Democrats wanted to have the sections passed in 1865 and 1870 to compel the enforcement of the negro amendments stricken out. To this the majority would not listen. Then came a warm discussion over the campaign contributions of corporations, the Democrats seeking to increase the penalties imposed under the Tillman law upon bank officials who thus misused their funds, but their proposals were voted down.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing plans for a thorough investigation of Thomas F. Ryan's manipulation of the securities of the Seaboard Air Line, which resulted in a receivership. It is understood that this investigation is undertaken at the instance of President Roosevelt and is highly pleasing to some of the Southern United States Senators, who have been preparing to urge Congress to take the matter up.

The President has sent directly to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives urging the importance of improving the horsemanship of army officers by establishing remount stations for the training of horses for army use and suggesting legislation for the mounting of infantry captains, who may thus be better fitted for the performance of their duties.

A bill to establish a central bank at Washington, to be known as the United States National Bank of America, has been introduced by Farnes of New York. The bank would have \$100,000,000 capital, of which the government is to purchase three-fifths from the sale of gold bonds and the remainder to be sold to national banks.

## WORK OF CONGRESS

The recent federal bond issue was again the subject for discussion in the Senate Tuesday, being brought forward for a resolution offered by Senator Culbertson, calling on the secretary for additional information concerning the reasons that induced him to award bonds to national banks instead of to individuals who offered a higher price. Mr. Aldrich insisted that the resolution should not be adopted until after Secretary Cortelyou's reply to a resolution formerly adopted by the Senate was received, but promised to aid in securing additional information. Mr. Culbertson's resolution went over under the rules. Senator Tillman offered a resolution embodying a new series of inquiries concerning the financial situation. The amount of the fine and the length of the term of imprisonment to be meted out to officers and directors of corporations for violating the law with respect to money contributions for political purposes furnished material for debate in the House in connection with the consideration of the penal code bill. All amendments to increase the penalty were voted down. Earlier in the day there was a sharp debate over the section prohibiting the carrying of rifles and workmen from government arsenals or armories by private employers, and all attempts to amend the provision so as to make it applicable only in time of war or public emergency were voted down. When adjournment was taken eighty-six sections of the 342 had been disposed of.

The Senate did not receive a reply Wednesday from the Secretary of the Treasury to its resolution calling for information concerning the financial situation, and in its absence Senator Aldrich assented to the passage of Senator Culbertson's resolution on the same subject. A joint resolution reducing from \$24,000,000 to \$11,000,000 the war indemnity of the United States from China was passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of the penal code bill. The committee on revision of the laws in the House finally consented to allow amendments to the bill codifying the penal laws of the United States, and as a result the measure was changed in some important particulars. When the House adjourned there were pending a number of important amendments.

The Senate calendar was cleared of nearly every bill upon it Thursday, and the bill to revise the criminal laws of the United States was taken up and discussed until adjournment. A complete change of front was exhibited by the majority in the House of Representatives in the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States. The pacific spirit displayed by the committee on revision of laws, toward the close of Wednesday's session, when it appeared as though the several amendments strengthening certain provisions of the bill regarding corruption in the appointment of persons to public offices would be adopted, vanished, and instead every inch of ground was fought over to keep amendments out of the bill. When adjournment was taken only six additional pages had been disposed of and but one or two verbal amendments by the committee had been inserted.

The Senate was not in session Friday. After passing a large number of pension bills the House at 1:25 p. m. adjourned until Monday. The penal code bill was not taken up.

The bill revising the criminal laws of the United States was taken up as unfinished business in the Senate Monday, and its discussion occupied the greater part of the session. A letter was received from Secretary Cortelyou explaining his delay in giving the financial figures which had been asked for. Unrestrained opportunity to express views on the immigration question was afforded members of the House by the decision, soon after convening, to take up and consider a bill appropriating \$250,000 for an immigration station in Philadelphia, and so many took advantage of it that the code of laws bill, which the managers of the House had planned to take up, was also sidetracked for the day. The entire session was devoted to a consideration of the bill, which was passed.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

A free art bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Burton of Ohio. It was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Representative Mann of Chicago introduced a bill permitting railroads to give free transportation to officials and employees of other lines.

President Roosevelt, after a conference with the Postmaster General and the two Nebraska Senators, decided to appoint Benjamin F. Thomas as postmaster of Omaha.

The Senate committee on buildings and grounds recommended the purchase at a cost of \$9,000,000, of the ground between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, extending from the capital to the treasury building, and the erection thereon of buildings for the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Senator Tillman was swamped daily with letters from all parts of the country praising him for his efforts in behalf of prohibition.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma introduced a bill providing for the taxing of deposits in national banks to raise a fund to guarantee all depositors.

The joint resolution extending to Jan. 21, 1910, the time allowed militia companies of the various States to conform their organization to that prescribed by the regular army, was passed by the House and goes to the President for his signature.

Representative Hill of Connecticut introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept certified checks for all public debts.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson introduced in the House a joint resolution authorizing the negotiation of international arbitration treaties with all other nations.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee introduced a resolution calling on the Department of Commerce and Labor to furnish the House with all possible information concerning the absorption by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

## DWINDLING OF ARMY GIVES CUE TO CRITICS

Military Men Say Force Is Reduced Beyond Point of Safety for the Nation.

## NEED OF REFORM IN SERVICE.

Low Pay and Requirement of Hard Practice Marches Are Main Points of Attack.

The War and Navy Departments are trying to reach an agreement by which the marines are to be withdrawn from the Isthmus of Panama and two regiments of infantry are to be sent to take their places as guards. It is fully expected that before long two regiments or foot will be on their way to the canal zone. This diverting of army regulars to a new field will mean that the forces in the United States are to be depleted beyond that which officers believe to be the danger point. The infantry problem is one of the most serious factors in the greater problem of the army's weakness. On paper we are supposed to have 30,000 infantrymen, but in truth we have nothing like that number, and unless the increase of pay bill pass Congress, it is perfectly evident that the ranks will be thinned still further. An army officer who knows conditions tells a Washington correspondent that in a case of emergency there would be less than 7,000 infantrymen who could be brought with anything like dispatch to any threatened point within the limits of the United States proper.

There are two chief army measures now before Congress, one dealing with the matter of the increase of pay and the other dealing with the matter of the increase of the infantry. A correspondent says there is precious little hope that both bills can pass. It probably would be folly to pass the second bill without passing the first, for it would be useless to provide for an increase in the ranks if no inducements were held out by which the increase could be effected.

## Objections to Army Life.

Interviews with enlisted men disclose three chief objections to army life, and, in order of numerical precedent, they rank like this:

Monthly practice marches.

Poor pay.

Non-military duty required of the enlisted men.

Some of the ranking officers of the army have inveigled constantly against what they call the folly of the frequent practice marches. The men are kept in the physical condition and as hard as walnuts through the daily drills, the guard duty, the good food, and the regular living generally. Yet they are compelled at least once a month to hike out on the road under heavy burdens and trying conditions for the purpose of keeping in trim so that they will be ready for the field in case of hostilities. The practice march, fairly long continued and to come at long intervals, has its uses, and the men like it; but they don't like it coming as it does every three or four weeks.

## POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Viscount Aoki, the retiring Japanese ambassador, in an interview at San Francisco, declared in positive terms that there could be no such thing at present as war between this country and Japan. He said the questions at issue were not such as would cause war and that all the high officials of Japan were convinced of the good faith and friendship of this country.

The first open declaration of the conservative Democrats of the East who are known to be unfriendly to the candidacy of William J. Bryan took shape at the Jackson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club at New York. Ex-President Cleveland sent a letter of regret, in which, after expressing his interest in the success of the party, he said: "Our country needs conservatism, recuperation from nervous prostration, reinstatement of constitutional observance, buoyant, but none the less safe and prudent, Americanism; scrupulous care of every person and every interest entitled to care, and a 'square deal' that means exact and honest equality before the law and under constitutional guarantee."

After his return home from Washington Mayor Dahlman of Omaha gave to the press a corrected statement of his much-discussed interview with President Roosevelt. According to this the President said: "I tell the boys out West that this financial panic is being placed on my shoulders by reason of the position I have taken. If this is true, it shows that we are on a rotten foundation, and it only came a few months sooner than it would have done otherwise, and it shows we needed a house-cleaning. You can tell them also that I don't care what ex-governors or judges or ex-Deputies or ex-Judges say about it." Mayor Dahlman says that as this was spoken in the presence of eight or ten other persons as a message to the West, he felt free to give it out.

Secretary Taft, who will soon begin the preparation of an extended report on his observations in the Philippines, in a recent interview expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress already made in the islands. Peace, he says, prevails throughout the Philippines to a greater extent than ever before in their history, and agriculture is proceeding without fear from predatory bands. He finds the natives receptive to education and to modern western conceptions of religion and politics, and says there is no difference between the educated and the ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation. The Secretary thinks the people should not be instructed with self-government until their primary and industrial education is complete, and this may require more than a generation owing to a lack of funds for educational purposes.

## COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The favorable developments in banking conditions this week provide an encouraging basis for early improvement in the industrial situation. Aside from the immediate effect in strengthening sentiment, there are features which testify to betterment. The volume of payments through the banks is seen to be the largest in eleven weeks, and factory operations furnish employment to an extent which rapidly reduces the idle ranks of labor.

A largely increased commercial mortality may excite comment, but this really adds to stability by the elimination of concerns suffering from organic weakness. New demands make an improving exhibit in iron and steel, and other branches are more disposed to increase production.

There is less apprehension as to advancing undertakings requiring heavy outlays in construction and building work. Railroad plans are nearer the time of initiation and much activity is probable should the cost of financing become more inviting.

Distributive trade continues of seasonal extent. Dealings in the leading retail lines bring gratifying reductions in winter stocks, and wholesale operations gather strength from an increasing presence of visiting buyers.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 47, against 36 last week and 22 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 19, against 7 last week and 6 in 1907.—Dun's Review.

## NEW YORK.

A further easing in the financial situation and very general reports of improvements in collections are the leading features this week. In trade lines, colder weather and snow have helped retail distributions somewhat, but price reduction sales are generally credited with responsibility for whatever expansion has been shown in this branch as a whole. Wholesale and jobbers report sentiment improved, collections benefited by the return to normal in domestic money markets, but trade demands are still below the normal, and in some sections a late and small spring trade is predicted.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Jan. 16 number 431, against 435 last week and 235 in the like week of 1907, 279 in 1906, 394 in 1905, and 295 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 44, against 63 last week and 23 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Report.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.52; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, standard, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$15.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 24c to 28c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 65c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 79c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 85c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.55; sheep, \$2.50 to 5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 3 yellow, 50c to 60c; oats, No. 3 white, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 57c to 59c; oats, standard, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 85c to 86c; barley, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; pork, mess, \$13.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.55; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.10; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, natural white, 54c to 56c; butter, creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, western, 22c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c; clover seed, prime, \$10.37.

Standard Must Face Trial. Judge Hazel in the United States District Court at Buffalo has handed down a decision overruling the demurrers filed by the Standard Oil Company to indictments served against it by the grand jury at Jamestown, N. Y., last July, and the company must stand trial on the indictments, of which there are seven, containing over 1,700 counts. In Chicago the United States district attorney has asked for an increase in the supersedeas bond of the Standard corporation, which has appealed from the \$29,240,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis.

Criminals Controlling New York. Police Commissioner Bincham in his annual report has started New York by the bald assertion that the city "is in the hands of criminals" and that many of the magistrates and higher judges are in league with politicians to protect certain offenders known to the system. He asks how it is possible for the police to be free from political influence when the whole detection machinery is placed in their hands. Lawbreaking, he continues, is the easiest business now conducted in New York.

A recent bulletin of the Interior Department on coal mine accidents shows that American mines are now killing three times as many men per 1,000 as those of Europe. Of the 22,810 men who have lost their lives in American mines in the last seventeen years one-half met death in the last six years. In all Europe the rate of deaths in mines has decreased. Chief Holmes of the technological branch, who presents the report, says that this increase in our own country has been due in part to the lack of enforceable mine regulations, in part to the lack of information about the explosives used in various mines.

## BATTLE ROYAL IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Republican National Gathering Alone Will Determine Who Candidate Is to Be.

## GREAT 1908 CAMPAIGN NOW ON.

In the Democratic Field, Washington Political Observers Think Bryan Is a Certainty.

Washington correspondence: THIS city will be the center of the great political campaign which will rage from California to Maine until the ballots of next November determine the people's choice for President. From now on until the successor of M. R. Roosevelt will not be an instant's intermission in the din of political battle.

Secretary Taft stands sharply in the limelight and his friends are retooling their efforts in his behalf. The fact that he is the candidate of the administration is sure to have the effect of keeping Washington on the jump to watch every move. Senators Foraker and Knox and Secretary Cortelyou, also located in Washington, will help to keep the political pot furiously boiling in the capital. New York will get the height of its excitement from the fact that Gov. Hughes seems destined to be a factor of no small moment in the lineup of the contestants in Chicago. Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon, presiding officers respectively of the Senate and House, must inevitably keep these bodies enrolled in the stress growing out of their candidacy, and their home States of Indiana and Illinois are likely to feel the heat.

Between these men, Taft, Knox, Hughes, Foraker, Fairbanks and Cannon, the convention at Chicago is regarded an open chance. All are powerfully backed, all will push their campaigns with that energy for which the American politician is famous. For them will be expended limitless eloquence, and in their interest the quiet work, which appears little on the sur-

face, but which means so much in the final result, will keep forces of trained men busy from now on until the nomination is made. For the first time in twenty years the Republican convention will see a real battle. The gathering that nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1888 was an open fight much similar to the one that promises for this year. In 1892 the renomination of Harrison was a foregone conclusion; in 1896 the movement against free silver had fixed on McKinley in advance of the convention as the man to lead the fight; and in 1900 not a shadow of opposition developed against his renomination. Similarly Roosevelt outranked in popularity every name suggested for the Republican nomination. But this year the quadrennial upheaval will be made still more chaotic by the sharpness of the Republican battle.

## Democratic Fight Different.

The Democratic fight is a little different. There is no mixed field with the hopes even. It is everybody against Bryan. In opposition to the Nebraska will be welded all the forces that contend that his two defeats for the place eliminate him, but through Judge Gray, Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Chandler of New York, and Hokey Smith have been tentatively mentioned, there is no evidence of any boom powerful enough to prevail against the magnetic Nebraska's undoubted strength in his party.

Six months of contention must take place before the two parties place their standard bearers in the field, the Republicans at Chicago, the Democrats at Denver. Meantime the nation's business will be swayed and moved by every new boom, by every straggle, by every indication. Capital, sensitive above all things of which man has knowledge, will rejoice or tremble as this man or that seems to gain the ascendancy, and gigantic projects will hang fire pending the nominations.

## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS SINCE 1856.

Good Things to Cut Out and Save for Reference.

There have been thirteen campaigns by the Republican and Democratic parties.

Republican Candidates.

1856—Fremont and Dayton.  
1860—Lincoln and Hamlin.  
1864—Lincoln and Johnson.  
1868—Grant and Colfax.  
1872—Grant and Wilson.  
1876—Hayes and Wheeler.  
1880—Garfield and Arthur.  
1884—Blaine and Logan.  
1888—Harrison and Morton.  
1892—Harrison and Reid.  
1896—McKinley and Hobart.  
1900—McKinley and Roosevelt.  
1904—Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Democratic Candidates.

1856—Buchanan and Breckinridge.  
1860—Douglas and Johnson.  
1864—McClellan and Pendleton.  
1868—Seymour and Blair.  
1872—Greely and Brown.  
1876—Tilden and Hendricks.  
1880—Hancock and English.  
1884—Cleveland and Hendricks.  
1888—Cleveland and Thurman.  
1892—Cleveland and Stevenson.  
1896—Bryan and Sewall.  
1900—Bryan and Stevenson.  
1904—Parker and Davis.

\*By the northern Democrats and Breckinridge and Lane by the southern Democrats.

## Electoral Votes.

The number of electoral votes received by the two parties in these contests and the pluralities are shown here:

Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1856.....114	174	60 D
1860.....180	72	108 R
1864.....212	21	191 R
1868.....214	80	134 R
1872.....286	63	223 R
1876.....185	184	1 R
1880.....214	155	59 R
1884.....182	219	37 D
1888.....233	168	65 R
1892.....271	174	132 D
1896.....292	176	95 R
1900.....292	155	137 R
1904.....336	140	196 R

\*The electoral vote of the Breckinridge-Lane ticket of the southern Democrats; the Douglas-Johnson ticket of the northern Democrats received 12.

The campaign will last four months, and in that time both parties will call on the biggest guns they have; the star speakers will be drafted to present the opposing arguments. As a forensic struggle the fight is bound to be more than ordinarily interesting. Each side has orators of the first rank, veterans who understand the art of stirring audiences.

Leading the Republicans may be Roosevelt himself. For him to speak in a campaign while holding the office of President would be in violation of precedent, of course, but the chief apostle of the strenuous life has never

## PHEW! IT'S GETTING HOT.



bothered much about slavish deference to custom, and as his policies are likely to be under fire throughout the campaign it is entirely possible that he may be brought up to one of his characteristically blunt speeches.

For Democracy Bryan is bound to be the big figure, whether he is the candidate or not. No man matches him in the popular kind of eloquence, and his fine voice, handsome face and magnetic bearing give him a phenomenal power to sway audiences. If Bryan is the nominee it is probable that the country will be stirred by another speechmaking tour similar to the memorable one of 1896.

And after the turmoil has subsided, and business, collecting its scattered wits, gets together at the beginning of 1909 to try to make up the ground lost in a wasted year there will be new advocates for a bill introduced into Congress recently by the venerable Senator Cullom of Illinois, which provides for an amendment to the constitution making the term of the President six years, limiting each incumbent to one term, and thus decreasing 50 per cent the recurrence of the year of politics.

## A Toad 1000 Years Old.

Director Hornaday of the New York Zoological Park has placed upon exhibition a toad which he believes to be not less than 1,000 years old, it having been found several months ago in a pocket of a block of limestone in a silver mine at Butte, Mont., 500 feet below the surface of the mountain. When found the toad appeared to be dead, but upon instructions from the operator, who knew Mr. Hornaday, it was placed in a glass jar, sealed up and sent to New York. There an inspection revealed the truth that it moved sluggishly, although the eyes had long been useless and it had neither eaten nor drunk for centuries. This appears to prove the old theory that toads can live untold years in a state of suspended animation. The director believes that if he should try to feed the creature it would certainly die. It is quite plump and a perfectly formed, medium-sized toad of the spadefoot variety.

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