

PROVES GREAT POWER

When Regular Medical Treatment Failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her Rheumatism.

Hundreds of people afflicted with rheumatism have spent years under the care of excellent physicians in vain. Then they have settled down to the conviction that it is fastened on them for life. Mrs. Dismore was not willing to join the ranks of the hopeless merely because her doctor did not know how to help her. Here is her story:

"Four years ago I suffered greatly with rheumatism in my hands and knees. After I had been sitting a while my limbs seemed so heavy I could hardly walk as the first attempt. So long as I kept moving I was all right, but just as soon as I stopped, something seemed to settle in my knees and make them ache. My hands were so bad I couldn't touch the palms of them on a flat surface; they were swollen and pained so."

"Did you call in a physician?"

"I doctored steadily for over a year; then one doctor said: 'You have taken medicines strong enough to kill almost anything.' Still, it did not kill me nor the rheumatism."

"How, then, did you get rid of it?"

"At different times I had read in various publications about Dr. Williams' wonderful Pink Pills for Pale People, and I finally decided to try them. I took them steadily for four months in accordance with the directions. By that time I was completely cured."

"Have you been free from it ever since?"

"Since then I have had but one slight return of my trouble, and a box or two of the same pills made me all right again."

Mrs. F. A. Dismore lives in hearty enjoyment of her recovered health at Woburn, Mass., entirely freed from the grave anxieties that rheumatism always brings. When it appears in but a single joint it shows that the blood is in a faulty state in the whole body. It may at any moment break out elsewhere, and one of the dangers is that it may break out in the heart and then the result must be fatal. The only security is to keep the blood all the time in a perfectly sound condition.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make healthy blood. All other relief is superficial. This is through. These pills are sold by all druggists.

The Good Old Times.

When Benjamin Franklin took the coach from Philadelphia to New York he spent four days on the journey. He tells us that, as the old driver jogged along, he spent his time knitting stockings. Two stage coaches and eight horses sufficed for all the commerce that was carried on between Boston and New York, and in winter the journey occupied a week.—Success.

Rum Changes Tribe.

The Nyan-Nyams, of the upper Nile valley, used to be a very harmless, amiable people, whose amusements were to smoke and hold nightly concerts. But rifles and rum changed them, and now a British expedition is searching to punish them for shooting at British "patrols," though what British patrols were doing in the Nyan-Nyam country is not explained.

Value of System.

A wealthy merchant remarked the other day that "his filter of success had a wrapper marked 'system.'" And he declared that both those who sold goods to him and those who bought of him were so impressed with his show of system that the confidence emanating therefrom was a big capital in itself.—Success.

Especially for Women.

Champion, Mich., Jan. 9th.—(Special)—A case of special interest to women is that of Mrs. A. Wellatt, wife of a well known photographer here. It is best given in her own words:

"I could not sleep, my feet were cold and my limbs cramped." Mrs. Wellatt states, "I had an awful hard pain across my kidneys. I had to get up three or four times in the night. I was very nervous and fearfully despondent."

"I had been troubled in this way for five years when I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and what they caused to come from my kidneys will hardly stand description."

"By the time I had finished one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was cured. Now I can sleep well, my limbs do not cramp, I do not get up in the night and I feel better than I have in years. I owe my health to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Women's ills are caused by diseased kidneys; that's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure them.

He who stops to help a tottering brother over the rough places arrives quicker than he who rushes headlong down the lane of life.

BABY'S TERRIBLE SORE

Body Raw With Humor—Caused Untold Agony—Doctor Did No Good—Cuticura Cured at Once.

"My child was a very delicate baby. A terrible sore and humor broke out on his body, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician prescribed various remedies, none of which helped at all. I became discouraged and took the matter into my own hands, and tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week had passed the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything. Mrs. Jeannette H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

Make a practice of doing some act of kindness every day until the habit grows on you and stays with you.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE HIS SECOND ADDRESS

Approves of Revenue Law Passed by the Last Legislature

SAFEGUARD TO PROGRESS

Urges Members to be Cautious—Opportunity to Make Good Record in Their Hands.

To the Members of the Twenty-ninth Session of the Legislature of Nebraska:

Gentlemen—It is a constitutional requirement that at the beginning of your deliberations the chief executive shall convey to you "information by message of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient."

I have but few recommendations to make. In general, I may say that the state was never more prosperous than it is today, the several executive departments were never in better working condition and the institutions are at the zenith of careful and economical management. Owing to the change of politics, your membership is chosen almost entirely from one great party. With this unprecedented majority comes a corresponding responsibility. The dominant party cannot escape the burden thus laid upon it and it should be sobered by the thought. It is a time for earnest, zealous work; it is a time when state patriotism should rise superior to personal prejudice and petty whims; it is a time when the privileges of the few should not be allowed to take precedence over the welfare of the many; it is a time for laying broader and making more secure the equitable foundations upon which the state shall continue to rise toward a condition of future greatness which we now but faintly appreciate. If you would merit the highest encomium of praise let your deliberations be distinguished by honesty of purpose, careful research and strict economy. Thus will you protect the public treasury and guard against hasty and imperfect enactments. Your motto should be, not how much legislation, but how good.

THE REVENUE LAW.

The revenue law passed by the preceding legislature has met the expectations of its friends and has been received with popular favor. This inference is fully warranted by the results of the recent campaign. The law being an innovation in some of its features and having a direct bearing on the interests of every citizen was naturally brought under the searchlight of public opinion and was made the target of extreme criticism. The agitation was helpful in that it gave the people generally a better understanding of revenue problems than they had previously enjoyed and enabled a more intelligent vote upon the issue. The result was such an endorsement of the work of the legislature which framed and passed the bill as has seldom been recorded in the history of Nebraska. Not a single member who voted for the bill and who stood for re-election this year was defeated. The conclusion is that the time was ripe for revenue revision. The people understood the inequitable provisions of the old system under which the growing state could not adapt its revenues to its increasing obligations; they appreciated the logic employed by former executive officers in challenging public attention, by message and biennial report, to the urgent need of revision; they were cognizant of the non-partisan spirit which entered into the framing of the new law and realized that the measure was the product of the best thought, regardless of party, which the legislature could command, supplemented by the valuable experience of older states along similar lines. They knew, too, that the two foundation principles were the essence of justice, namely, the listing of all property for assessment purposes at its fair cash value, and the levying of an equitable and uniform tax upon all property so listed, without bias or favor.

One assessment and one set of levies have been made under the new law and we are now in a position to judge of results. It is apparent that a large amount of property which hitherto has been covered and has escaped taxation entirely has been placed upon the assessment rolls and is made to stand its just share of the expense of government. Other property which in the past has been valued at ridiculously low figures has been listed at approximately its true worth. Tax shirkers have been brought to time, both private and corporation property have received their just deserts, the grand assessment roll has been increased to a reasonable sum, the state has been enabled to raise sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of government economically administered, and in the transition from the old to the new no interest has been injured beyond the few isolated cases which have been the victims of mistakes, or concerning which the judgment of the assessor or of the levying body may have been faulty.

In some communities the taxes for this year are considerably increased over the taxes of last year, but an investigation of the facts discloses that the fault is not with the law, but rather with the local levying bodies which, in making their levies, did not take into proper consideration the increased valuation upon which they were acting.

While the essential principles of the law are, in my judgment, eminently just and correct, there are some matters of detail which might be improved and to these I invite your attention.

Under the interpretation placed upon the law by the state board of equalization and assessment, it has no power to differentiate between classes of property in equalizing county assessments. It can raise or lower the entire assessment roll of the county, but cannot raise or lower one class of property without reference to the other classes. For this reason it is impossible to secure a just equalization, for in raising or lowering one deficient class to the proper standard other classes with which there is no fault are, by the unit system, raised or lowered in unison and, hence, while justice may be secured in the one instance it is violated in the other. I therefore recommend that Section 130, Article I, Chapter 77 of the Compiled Statutes of 1903 be amended so as to permit the state board of equalization to differentiate between classes of property in equalizing county assessments.

Another inherent weakness in the present law is the fact that county boards of equalization are compelled to make their levies in advance of the equalization of the county assessments by the state board. I recommend that Section 136, Article I, Chapter 77, Compiled Statutes of 1903, be amended so that county boards shall make their levies after the certificate of county equalization shall have been received from the state board. Also, that Section 130 of the same article and chapter be amended so as to provide for the transmission, by the state board, of the certificate of county equalization to the county clerk at the earliest date consistent with the general tenor of the section, and that the said county clerk be instructed to call the county board together within seven days after the receipt of said certificate for the purpose of making the necessary levies for the ensuing year. For the same reasons the law fixing the time for making school district and municipal levies should be amended in harmony with the above suggestion.

STATE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

By act of the last legislature, the chief executive of this state was authorized to appoint a commission of three members to act with a like commission appointed by the governor of South Dakota in the matter of agreeing upon a boundary line between the two states. This commission met with the representatives of South Dakota in due time and after repeated conferences and personal inspection, an agreement of the joint commission was filed with me, March 4, 1904, which I now transmit to you for approval or rejection.

The preceding legislature also made provision for a similar commission to act in conjunction with a commission representing the state of Iowa. However, as our enactment was contingent upon the action of the Iowa legislature in providing for a boundary commission, and as the Iowa legislature neglected to take such action, nothing has been done. Owing to the technicalities involved, lawlessness and crime have been fostered in the disputed territory and the rights of property owners have been subject to much annoyance. This state of affairs will continue until relief has been afforded by the settlement of the boundary dispute. I recommend, therefore, that your honorable body make provision for another boundary commission, the statute of limitation having run against the old act, to co-operate with a like commission from the state of Iowa in agreeing upon a boundary line. The litigation regarding the boundary line between Nebraska and Missouri, which had been pending in the supreme court of the United States for some time, was permanently settled recently by a decision of the court fully sustaining the contention of Nebraska. The court fixes the boundary line in the center of the old channel of the Missouri river, confirming to Nebraska what is known as "Island Precinct," Nemaha county. I recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000, or as much thereof as may be made, be made for the surveying of the line and the erection of permanent monuments, the state of Missouri to meet its equal share of said expense.

THE BATTLESHIP "NEBRASKA."

On October 7, 1904, the battleship "Nebraska" was necessarily launched at the yards of the builders in Seattle, Washington. The impressive ceremonial was participated in by a number of the executive officers of this state. The "Nebraska" is one of the latest and most efficient types of battleships and our state is highly honored by the national government in being permitted to stand sponsor for her. The remaining work of construction and equipment will occupy about one year and she will then be ready for commission. At that time it will be highly proper for our state, through its legislature or unofficially through its citizens, to present to the officers of the "Nebraska," for the use of the ship, some practical gift as a token of our

California's Tournament of Roses

Under the most auspicious weather conditions imaginable and in the presence of sixty thousand people, Pasadena, Cal., held her seventeenth annual new year's feast of flowers, the celebrated "tournament of roses."

Self-control is when you can play cards with women and make them think you are enjoying it.

The cleverest thing is for a girl to pretend she is afraid you will see her shoe tops when she isn't.

It's a long love that has no cooling.

Decided to Hold Their Money

The directors of the Wabash Railroad company at a meeting in New York decided not to make any distribution on the debenture "A" bonds. In June it was decided that the money which might be used to pay interest on the "A" bonds was needed for improvements to the property.

Nothing will please the small boy more than the privilege of assuming the role of father to the man occasionally.

California's Tournament of Roses

Self-control is when you can play cards with women and make them think you are enjoying it.

The cleverest thing is for a girl to pretend she is afraid you will see her shoe tops when she isn't.

It's a long love that has no cooling.

interest in the fighting craft which bears our state name and as a further indication that we are not insensible to the distinction which has been conferred upon us by the general government.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSION.

The legislature of 1903 made provision for the temporary continuance of the supreme court commission, six commissioners to be appointed for the period of one year and three commissioners to be appointed for the period of two years from April 10, 1903. The court is unable to keep up with the work which comes before it, the number of cases filed each month being in excess of the number disposed of. It seems imperative that a commission of at least three members should be provided for the coming biennium, to the end that the rights of litigants who are seeking relief may be conserved without unreasonable delay.

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

On November 30, 1904, the floating interest bearing indebtedness of the state, as represented by outstanding general fund warrants, amounted to \$2,263,386.40, an increase during the biennium of \$264,057.77. This condition was made possible and practically unavoidable by the operation of the old revenue law.

While the new law was passed in 1903, it did not become operative until 1904, and it has had no appreciable effect upon the state's financial condition. With reference to the sufficiency of the state's income during the coming biennium, I quote from the current biennial report of State Auditor Weston:

"To the estimated income from the levies of 1905-6 have been added a conservative estimate of income from back taxes and a very considerable amount derived from miscellaneous sources, making the total estimate of income for the general fund \$2,819,244.71. As against this estimated general fund income, the estimated requirements for the biennial period commencing April 1, 1905, and chargeable to the general fund, amount to \$2,540,316."

From the above it is apparent that if the present legislature holds its appropriations within reasonable bounds the receipts of the coming biennium will exceed the expenditures by \$278,928, a condition which has not existed in Nebraska for many years.

With such a state debt as now confronts us it requires no argument to make clear that the strictest economy consistent with the public weal should distinguish all your relations with the public treasury. The opportunity is most auspicious. The state institutions were never in better condition. The two preceding legislatures made appropriations for permanent improvements amounting to a little more than \$600,000. The result is that needed buildings and equipments have been generously provided and the present legislative body will be expected to do but little in the way of expenditures.

THE LOBBY.

The bane of every legislative body is the subsidized lobby. Vicious legislation is not the result of ignorance, but is rather the result of prejudicial influences which ought not to exist and which certainly ought not to be tolerated within the halls, cloak rooms or offices of any deliberative body which has power over the destinies of a people. I recommend that such action be taken as will protect your membership from the onslaught of private and corporation lobbyists who seek to accomplish pernicious ends by the exercise of undue influence.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The legislature of two years ago appropriated \$35,000 for a Nebraska exhibit at St. Louis and laid upon the chief executive the duty of appointing a non-partisan commission of three members upon which should devolve all responsibility pertaining thereto. Informed that, after paying all obligations, there will remain unexpended about \$16,000 of the original appropriation. This is certainly a most gratifying condition, one which speaks eloquently of the wisdom and discretion which the commission exercised in the discharge of its duties.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

The people of the Pacific coast in particular are now preparing for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, an event which will commemorate the trials and triumphs of the exploring expedition sent out by President Jefferson during the year following the purchase of Louisiana and which succeeded in penetrating to the mouth of the Columbia river in 1805.

FOOD COMMISSION.

The work of the food commission is necessarily curtailed by reason of the fact that the law restricts inspection to dairy products, cider and vinegar. As a consequence the great mass of food products containing injurious adulterants escape the jurisdiction of the commission and are amenable only to the general statutes. The subject is an important one. It seems desirable that the present law be broadened in its scope and made to include all food products, and that provision be made for such additional assistance as the enlarged duties may make necessary.

OIL INSPECTION.

The preceding legislature raised the inflammability test of illuminating oils from 100 degrees to 112 degrees, Fahrenheit, thus affording additional security to life and property. Since the law was made operative it has been rigidly enforced, not a single case having been reported where oil below the test has been placed on the market.

The Fall of a Cotton Mill

Application for a receiver of the Davis cotton mills of Fall River was made. The Industrial Trust company of Providence holds a mortgage for \$500,000 on the plant to secure an issue of bonds payable in twenty years.

Young man, beware of the girl who lets you do all the talking during the courtship; she's playing a waiting game.

moved from clothing with the aid of a small pair of scissors.

IRRIGATION.

The report of the secretary of the state board of irrigation shows that considerable progress has been made in irrigation matters during the last two years. While the number of new projects has not been great, much has been accomplished in the way of improvement of existing canals and additional area has been brought under cultivation. The United States reclamation service has undertaken a large project which has for its object the storage of all the flood waters of the North Platte river and the reclamation of thousands of acres of land in Nebraska and Wyoming. It is hoped this plan will work to a successful conclusion, thereby adding a large productive area to our domain.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The military department has assumed a position of much greater importance since the enactment of the present militia law by congress, approved January 21, 1903. The purpose of the law is to recognize and make effective the volunteer force organized under the title of the national guard as the reserve army of the nation.

In order that the state may receive its full quota of assistance and that its privileges under the federal law may materialize, a sufficient appropriation should be made to carry into effect the designs of the enactment, insure safety of public stores, provide suitable quarters for company organizations, and extend encouragement to the young men who voluntarily assume the duties of a soldier. Duties that may at any time become arduous and dangerous in the enforcement of law and protection of life and property.

EDUCATION.

The state views with ever increasing pride the progress of its great educational centers, the university and the Peru normal, and is looking forward to the time when the Kearney normal will take its place with the other and will become an important factor in our public school system.

BARTLEY BOND CASE.

Your attention is called to the suit of the state against the bondsmen of former State Treasurer J. S. Bartley. After more than seven years of litigation the state is without any judgment against the bondsmen. I am informed that not a single bondsman has a dollar's worth of property in his own name out of which the state could enforce a collection of any part of the judgment should one ever be rendered. Some of them have already gone through the bankruptcy court since the suit was instituted. I get this information from the court records and from the last official report to me of Attorney General F. N. Prout, in which he recommends the dismissal of this case on the payment of the costs which have been made, by the bondsmen, and on the best terms possible.

GUARANTY BONDS.

Under a recent decision of the supreme court, it is held that the statute is invalid which authorizes the execution and approval of official bonds with guaranty companies as sureties. The defect is technical and can be remedied.

I recommend that at the earliest date consistent with the amount of work involved you pass a law which will legalize the execution and approval of either personal or guaranty bonds.

STATE ACCOUNTANT.

The experience gained in the past two years serves to confirm my suggestion as expressed in my previous inaugural address, recommending the creation of the position of state accountant. It should be the duty of such officer to "scrutinize and verify the accounts of the various state officers and state institutions," and believe that such an official would prove of great value to the state, and hence I repeat the recommendation.

PURCHASING OF SUPPLIES.

I recommend that the purchasing of all supplies for both the Institute for the Blind and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb be placed in the hands of the board of purchase and supplies, this being the board which does the buying for all the other institutions.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Institute for the Feeble Minded is in a very crowded condition. About thirty applications are now on file from those seeking admission, and who are properly entitled to the care of the state, but who are denied entrance, account of the lack of room. I recommend an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting a cottage for girls, as an adjunct of this institution.

The Norfolk asylum, for the rebuilding of which an appropriation was made by the last legislature, is nearing completion, but probably will not be ready for the reception of inmates until about the first of May. When the last legislature made provision for the rebuilding of the Norfolk asylum it was believed that the institution would be completed in at least ten months of the present biennium. Appropriations amounting to \$54,850 were accordingly made for officers' salaries, employees' wages and general expense of maintenance. As the building has been delayed, no part of these appropriations has been used. I recommend that \$18,000 of the maintenance fund appropriated for the Norfolk asylum be transferred to the account of the Nebraska Hospital for the Insane.

Permit me to express the hope that your duties will prove pleasant and that the result of your labor will promote the welfare of our beloved state. [Signed] JOHN H. MICKEL.

The more fatter a man hands his wife the less pin money he will have to dig up.

Grease spots may be quickly removed.

Wigg—"There are more ways than one of losing money." Wagg—"Yes; money can be lost in more ways than won."

In horse racing the chap who gets the worst of it is the better.

The suburban policeman is generally annexed to a country club.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heiler, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899, after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.



Raw Food in the North.

The eating of raw fish is by no means confined to the Esquimaux. Fairly well smoked salmon, cod and trout are eaten raw by Indians and Canadians alike, and are both palatable and easily digested when cut with a sharp knife into the thinnest possible slices, much as old woodmen like to shave off the chippings of a well smoked but uncooked caribou ham.

A Rare Good Thing.

"Am using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet.—Mrs. Matilda Holtzner, Providence, R. I.—Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Ask to-day."

Practical Scotty.

"Positively the worst struggle I ever had in the water," said the young man who had been at sea, "was one night trying to save a man with a wooden leg." "Man," said an old Scotchman, who was listening, "if ye had got a bit of rope ye could have saved the man quicker w' it than ye could dae w' ten wicker legs."

Embezzler Boiled to Death.

In 1890 the last instance of boiling to death took place in Persia. The offender, guilty of stealing state revenues, was put into a large cauldron of cold water, which was slowly heated to the boiling point. His bones were distributed, as a warning, among the provincial tax collectors.

When Your Grocer Says

he does not have Defiance Starch, you may be sure he is afraid to keep it until his stock of 12 oz. packages are sold. Defiance Starch is not only better than any other Cold Water Starch, but contains 16 oz. to the package and sells for same money as 12 oz. brands.

Slamless Must Pay Debts.

Debtors in Slam, when three months in arrears, can be seized by the creditors and compelled to work out their indebtedness. Should a debtor run away, his father, his wife or his children may be held in slavery until the debt is canceled.

Many who formerly smoked 10c cigars

now smoke Lewis' "Single Bird" straight 5c cigar. The best combination of the best tobaccos. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

"Not Found."

A letter arrived at the New York postoffice the other day bearing the following address: "To Any Respectable Lawyer, New York City, New York." The carrier into whose hands it fell for delivery returned it marked in blue pencil, "Not found."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

itching, bleeding or protruding Piles. Keen Fructal will refund money if PAIN EXISTENT fails to cure you in 6 to 10 days. 50c.

World's Unexplored Regions.

Outside the polar regions there remains unexplored, it is estimated, about one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. Fifteen years ago the unknown portions were about one-eighth of the earth's total.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption

saved my life three years ago.—Miss Anna Bonanza, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1904.

To Kill Germs in Water.

It is not always convenient to sterilize water, and boiling makes it tasteless. In cases where germs are to be destroyed, four drops of tincture of iodine in a half gallon of water, left to stand for a half hour, renders the water harmless.

Last year the Sure Hatch Incubator

Co. of Clay Centre, Neb., shipped 600 incubators to Germany and several thousand to Australia, South Africa and South America.

Virtue and Vice.

We pass for what we are. Character teaches us above our wills. Men imagine that they communicate their virtue or vice only by overactions and do not see that virtue or vice can't a breath every moment.—Waldo Emerson.

Few Suicides in Japan.

Notwithstanding the honor in which harakiri is held in Japan, the proportion of suicides there is comparatively low—177 a million, to 246 in France, 238 in Denmark, 233 in Switzerland and 206 in Germany.

Have No Use for Pockets.

We ordered a new pair of trousers the other day and when we got them they were without pockets. When we kicked the tailor told us he always made newspaper men's pants that way.—Saug Center Herald.