

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle of common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.
There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.



You Look Yellow

The trouble is, your liver's sick. One of its products, "bile," is overflowing into your blood.

You can't digest your food, your appetite is poor, you suffer dreadfully from headache, stomach ache, dizziness, malaria, constipation, etc. What you need is not a dose of salts, cathartic water or pills—but a liver tonic

Theford's Black-Draught

This great medicine acts gently on the sick liver. It purifies the blood, renews the appetite, feeds the nerves, clears the brain and cures constipation.

It is a true medicine for sick liver and kidneys, and regulates all the digestive functions. Try it. At all dealers in medicines—25c packages.



THE HAPPY HOG AT

DIPPING TIME

Is happy because he is being freed from lice that torture and torment. August, September or October, are best months to dip hogs to kill lice. Dip OLENE, the best Hog Dip, works quickly and thoroughly. It kills hog lice, destroys all disease germs, prevents hog cholera, saves loss, keeps your hogs healthy and growing. Every hog raiser needs it. Dip OLENE is easy to use; the cheapest hog insurance you can buy. Write for booklet or enough dip to make a wagon, FREE.

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During the fruit season there was billed out of this station four cars of p-peaches and 83 cars of apples, making a total of 87 cars. These were all full cars and in addition to these were the parts of cars and small orders which estimated at ten cars more, making a total of 97 cars. This, at an average of 600 bushels to the car, would mean 58 200 bushels of fruit from this station that has found their way, mostly into the western part of this state, and when we take into consideration that there are several other stations near us, that did probably as well, we can begin to estimate in a degree the immense money value that the yield of fruit means to our farmers. It pays to raise fruit, even at cheap prices.—Shubert Citizen.

THE ST. JOSEPH NEWS

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The Star is the only daily newspaper published at St Joseph that is not controlled by any clique or party. All the news is published in a condensed, readable form in an independent and fearless manner. If you would know the facts about all state and national questions, just as they are, you will enjoy reading the Star

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CHAMPION CORN SHUCKER

George Mead, who works for John McCarthy, one of the well known farmers of Wyoming precinct, Monday shucked and cribbed 175 bushels of corn. John says he is one of the fastest men he has ever seen at work in his neighborhood and is willing to back him against all comers. In twenty-four and a half days, Mr Mead shucked and cribbed 3,000 bushels of corn and has the documents to show for the work and he has a number of persons who will verify his statement.

Mr Mead is willing to wager \$100 that he can shuck 200 bushels of corn in a day and is willing to try it on a wager of that amount. Mr. McCarthy says he is willing to add another hundred dollars to the wager and they are arranging with several neighbors in that part of Otoe and Cass county to shuck one day for a wager of \$200 that Mr. Mead can shuck 200 bushels of corn in ten hours.—Neb. City News.

Mr. David Rankin of Tarkio, Mo., is without a doubt the most famous farmer in the corn belt today. He is acknowledged corn king of America, and produces annually more than one million bushels. This corn is fed to cattle and hogs and there is fed in addition not only the crop produced by Mr Rankin, but also thousands of bushels purchased from neighbors. He feeds and markets from tens of cattle every year, and has made an enviable reputation as a breeder of prime beef.

Mr. Rankin's premier place among farmers of the corn belt has been attained with his coat off, as it were, and today he can be found in the fields and feed lot superintending in detail the affairs of his mammoth farm. His system of crop rotation, together with practice of feeding roughage and grain and returning the manure to the land, has resulted in greatly increasing the productivity of his farm. It is by no means uncommon for him to raise over a large acreage a yield of upward of one hundred bushels per acre.—Coin Gazette.

A Western Wander

There's a Hill at Bowie, Tex., that's twice as big as last year. This wander is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 99 pounds when I began taking Dr. King's N.W. Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. Now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by Hill Bros. Druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

AN HONEST GRAFTER

A Glimpse Into the Future of Municipal Ownership.

A Thumb Nail Sketch of a "Practical Politician"—The Profits of an All Around "Servant of the People, Who Seen His Opportunities and Took 'Em."

"Honest graft" will reach its highest level when, as predicted by the enthusiasts, the principles of municipal ownership are accepted by New York and the city controls the trolley lines, the electric light and gas works and all the ferries as well as the water-works and the police, the fire and the street departments.

Then such patriots as George Washington Plunkitt, for many years organization leader of the Fifteenth district in New York, will reap rewards of greater magnitude than they have ever been able to gather under the present order of things.

Perhaps you have never heard about Mr. Plunkitt's "honest graft" schemes. He told about them himself in a book published last year, which was introduced by a paragraph indorsing him as a "veteran leader of the organization," signed by its greatest chief.

Plunkitt was sore because there were some objections to graft being made out of the city by men like him, and in the first chapter of his book he uttered a vigorous protest. "Blackmailin' gamblers, saloon keepers, disorderly people, etc.," he admitted to be wrong. That was "dishonest graft."

"But," he added, "there's an honest graft, and I'm an example of how it works. I seen my opportunities and I took 'em."

Mr. Plunkitt's explanation of how he did these things will illuminate the possibilities of future municipal ownership days, if they ever come.

After elucidating the ways he was "flipped off" at various times by members of his party—the party in power—when new bridges, new parks, new streets were to be opened, so that he might invest in real estate likely to rise in price from the improvements contemplated, he adds: "I haven't confined myself to land. Anything that pays is in my line." Then he gives a specific instance:

Learning that the city was about to repave a certain street and so would have several hundred thousand old paving blocks to sell, he was "on hand to buy," and he "knew just what they were worth." But a newspaper "tried to do him" and got some outside men from Brooklyn and New Jersey to bid against him. Mr. Plunkitt's own words tell the story best:

"Was I done? Not much. I went to each of the men and said, 'How many of those 250,000 stones do you want?' One said 25,000 and another wanted 15,000, and another wanted 10,000. I said, 'All right; let me bid for the lot, and I'll give each of you all you want for nothing!'"

"They agreed, of course. Then the auctioneer yelled, 'How much am I bid for these fine paving stones?'"

"Two dollars and fifty cents," says I. "Two dollars and fifty cents?"

screened the audience. "Oh, that's a joke. Give me a real bid."

"He found the bid was real enough. My rivals stood silent. I got the lot for \$2.50 and gave them their share. That's how the attempt to do Plunkitt ended, and that's how all such attempts end."

It is hardly necessary, in the light of this authentic statement of "honest graft" workings, to enlarge upon the extended opportunities that would come to the men of the Plunkitt stamp were the dream of municipal ownership to come true. Plunkitt says "most politicians who are accused of robbing the city get rich the same way" he did.

"They didn't steal a dollar from the city. They just seen their opportunities and took them."

While in the legislature Plunkitt introduced the bills that provided for the outlying parks of New York, the Harlem river speedway, the Washington bridge, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street viaduct, additions to the Museum of Natural History and many other important public improvements. He is now a millionaire. Under the proposed order of things, with city control of everything, he might become a billionaire.

Under municipal ownership of all public utilities in New York—and in most other cities in fact—politicians like Plunkitt, who at different times has been elected state senator, assemblyman, county supervisor and alderman by his fellow-citizens, besides serving as police magistrate for one term, and who boasts of his record in filling four public offices in one year and drawing salaries from three of them at the same time, would flourish like a whole grove of green bay trees.

Senator Sorghum in Doubt.

"Do you think that municipal ownership would eliminate graft?" "I ain't no sure," answered Senator Sorghum; "whether it would eliminate it or simply originate a new kind."—Washington Star.

GOVERNMENT WAGES LOW.

H. T. Newcomb Gives Facts of Interest to Wage Earners.

From 1896 to 1904 the average retail cost of the ordinary articles of food used in the United States advanced no less than 17 per cent (16.96, to be more exact)—that is, the purchaser of food for a family had to pay \$1.17 in 1904 for the same quantity and quality of food that \$1 would purchase in 1896. These are official statistics compiled by the highly skilled experts employed by the federal government, and every housewife knows that they do not overstate the advance. Other necessities of life have advanced in cost with approximately equal rapidity.

Unquestionably wages ought, generally speaking, to have advanced somewhat in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. In private employment this has apparently taken place, the average wages per hour reported by the federal bureau of labor being 17.36 per cent higher in 1904 than in 1896 and the average weekly earnings 12.76 per cent higher. The advances thus represented are spread all over the country; they characterize every private industrial enterprise and have benefited all classes of workmen employed in private undertakings.

How is it with public employment? A few undertakings conducted under public ownership employ labor like that similarly serving private employers in the same communities, and in these cases the public rate of wages has slowly been advanced somewhat in proportion to the advance in the wages privately paid. But where any American government, municipal, state or national, is the sole or by far the largest employer of a particular class of labor the advances to meet increased cost of living have been so few that the ordinary investigator will be unable to discover a single instance.

Throughout the postal service, among the 25,000 clerical employees at Washington, in the customs and internal revenue services there have been no advances in pay to meet the rise in cost of food, clothing and shelter. The pay of letter carriers, for example, remains precisely where it was fixed twenty years ago by an act approved on Jan. 3, 1887.

The largest printing office in the world is that maintained at Washington by the government, and there the federal government employs a large force of intelligent and highly skilled workmen. A change in the basis of payment in 1890 from the piece work to the per hour system prevents comparison with dates prior to the change, but wages have remained stationary since March 3, 1890, although the official statisticians report that the cost of food has advanced since the rate of wages was fixed by statute fully 32.25 per cent. During the same years the wages of printers in private book publishing or job printing establishments advanced throughout the United States as follows: Compositors, male, 14.67 per cent; compositors, female, 20.30 per cent; press feeders, male, 22.41 per cent; press feeders, female, 21.27 per cent; pressmen, 11.75 per cent.—H. T. Newcomb.

DO YOU OWN A HORSE?

Electric Light Plants Are Like Horses In Some Respects.

The subject of depreciation is well worthy of the careful consideration of those who are prone to ignore that item in estimating the cost of lights supplied by municipal plants. But as more people own horses than lighting plants it may be helpful to consider depreciation as applied to horses.

You pay \$250 for a five-year-old horse. That's original cost. If you borrow the money you must pay interest on it. If you don't borrow it you lose the interest you would get if you didn't buy the horse. Either way it's interest. You feed the horse, and perhaps hire a man to take care of him. That's operating expenses. You get him shod occasionally and call in the veterinarian when he is sick. That's renewals and repairs. After a few years, in spite of the best of care, the horse is no longer capable of doing the required work and is sold for \$50, a loss of \$200 as compared with the original cost. That's depreciation. If you haven't had that by your own out of the horse's earnings, you've got to borrow it to buy a new horse, and you may not find it easy to do so if you haven't repaid the original loan. That's what happens to municipal plants that don't provide an adequate depreciation fund.

A Miraculous Cure

The following statement by H. M. Adams and wife, Henrico, Pa., will interest parents and others: "A miraculous cure has taken place in our home. Our child had eczema 5 years and was pronounced incurable when we read about Electric Bitters, and concluded to try it. Before the second bottle was all taken we noticed a change for the better, and after taking 7 bottles he was completely cured." It's the up-to-date blood medicine and best laxative tonic. Guaranteed 50c and \$1.00 at Hill Bros. drug store.

Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember it's made alone for Piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding, or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Try it and see! All dealers.

Bicycle supplies at Keeling's. Bicycles repaired.

Long Tennessee Fight

For twenty years W. L. Rawls, of Bells, Tenn., fought nasal catarrh. He writes: "The swelling and soreness inside my nose was fearful, till I began applying Bucklen's Arnica Salve to the sore surface; this caused the soreness and swelling to disappear, never to return." Best salve in existence. 25c at Hill Bros. druggists.

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