AN ITALIAN CAPTAIN

Cured by Pe-ru-na of Catarrh of the Stomach After Doctors Failed.

Hon. J. D. Botkin, Congressman from Kansas Writes an Interesting Letter.

CAPTAIN O. BERTOLETTO.

Captain O. Bertoletto of the Italian Barque "Lincelles," in a recent letter from the chief officer of the Italian Yarque Lincelles, Pensacola, Fla., writes:

"I have suffered for several years with chronic catarrh of the stomach. The doctors prescribed for me without my receiving the least benefit. Through one of your pamphlets I began the use of Peruna, and two bottles have entirely cured me. I recommend Peruna to all my friends."---O. Bertoletto.

In catarrh of the stomach, as well as catarrh of any part of the body, Peruna is the remedy. As has been often said if Peruna will cure catarrh of one part, it will cure catarrh of any other part of the body.

Catarrh is catarrh whever located, and the remedy that will cure it anywhere will cure it everywhere.

The following letter from Congressman Botkin speaks for itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines—Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of them will effect a permanent cure. Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections.—J. D. Botkin.

This is a case of catarrh of the stomach which had run for twenty-five years, according to his statement, and Peruna has at once come to his relief, promptly accomplishing for him more benefit than he had been able to find in all other remedies during a quarter of a century.

It stands to reason that a man of wealth and influence, like a Congressman of the great United States, has left no ordinary means untried and no stone unturned to find a cure.

If such cures as these do not verify the claim not only that dyspepsia is due to catarrh of the stomach, but also that Peruna will cure catarrh of the stomach, it is impossible to imagine how any evidence could do so.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CHANGED HIS VIEWS.

BABCOCK'S TWO ATTITUDES ON THE TRUST QUESTION.

Democratic Congressional Chairman Gets After the Republican Leader by Means of the "Deadly Parallell" —Policy of "Scuttle."

Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional committee has sprung the deadly parallel on Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee on the trust question. "I will let Mr. Babcock answer Mr. Babcock on the great trust issue of this campaign," said Chairman Griggs, and he submitted the following:

Mr. Babcock in Wisconsin in 1901—"I maintain that it is part of the policy of protection to protect the consumer. * * *

"We can to-day produce and undersell the world. Shall we continue a tariff on articles that are, in fact, articles of export? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles, the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market. How can such a policy be defended?"

Mr. Babcock in Washington Post, September 21, 1901—"One of the points which impressed me of the desirability of reviving the steel schedule was information I obtained in Scotland of the placing of an order for 20,000 tons of American steel. When you stop to think that 20,000 tons of steel means more than 1,000 carloads, it will not do to say that such an order placed abroad by our manufacturers is only their surplus product."

Feb. 4, 1902—"From now on I am going to push the tariff plan at every possible opportunity. I am going to take advantage of every possible opening. The bill is going to be pressed every time the smallest chance offers, and I am not going to let anything go by.

"If the bill ever gets before the House, it will pass by three to one, and it will get before the House.

"I don't care whether he (Payne) takes the duty off lumber or not. That is a threat that has no terrors for me. That won't hurt Wisconsin. The people who are going to make trouble if the duty is taken off lumber live in Pennsylvania and Maine.

"Nobody out our way is going to be worried by the taking off of that duty. It would have been taken out of the Dingley tariff, when that bill was passed, if it had been passed by schedules."

Chairman Babcock on July 29, 1902—"I observe that the Democrats have already dropped their Philippine issue, as it was prophesied they would. It was too hot a proposition for them to hold close to their bosoms. Their attack on the army miserably failed. All they have now outside of their old financial heresies for issues are the trusts and the tariff.

"The Republican party is ready to meet them on the question of trusts and the tariff.

"The tariff is an issue we gladly espouse. With everybody at work, everybody with money, and clothes and food, and enough money left over to have some kind of a good time on; with prosperity on every hand, the result of Republican policies, we are not afraid to ask the country to continue the Republican party in power in order that those policies may be continued in effect.

"The efforts of the Democrats to make an issue out of the allegation that manufacturers are selling goods cheaper abroad than at home will fall flat. What if it were true that they were doing so? It is a rule of trade that surplus products must not be dumped on to the home market to demoralize it, but must be sold in an outside market. A jobbing house in this country desiring to close out a surplus stock would not unload it in its own territory, breaking down prices, but would try to sell it in the other fellow's territory. The possibility of thus disposing of surplus products enables the American manufacturer to run his mills all the year round without having to shut down two or three months. His men are kept at work and wages are circulated through his section just that much more in the year than if he had been compelled, when he had supplied his own market, to close down his mill. That rule of trade will operate always."

"Here it will be seen," said Chairman Griggs, "that the Republican chairman reverses himself and replies fully and completely to his interview. His first interview was a declaration of war. His last is the white flag of surrender. Is this the 'scuttle' policy of which we have heard so much? Will the friends of the tariff ever reform it, except in the interest of trusts?"

DR. JEKYLL—AND MR. HYDE—BABCOCK.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Republican Congress Refused to Pass a Law to Prevent It.

At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced under the title "to define conspiracies." It was drawn by an attorney for the American Federation of Labor and was intended to prevent government by injunction. The Democratic members of the Judiciary committee were unanimous for the bill but Mr. Littlefield, a Republican, who is said to be selected by President Roosevelt to lead the fight against the trusts, was opposed to the bill and made a long report against it. This indirectly shows that the President is not heartily in sympathy with the striking coal miners or he would not select a lieutenant who opposed remedial legislation that was fraught with so great consequences to laboring men and especially the striking miners. In spite of the opposition of Mr. Littlefield and others, the bill passed the House but corporation influence was too powerful in the Senate and it was laid aside. The Democrats of both Houses were anxious to pass this bill and it was a sorry day for the striking coal miners when their efforts were defeated by the Republicans.

In telling of the injunction campaign now going on in West Virginia against the strikers' rights, the New York Journal says:

"One more crime has been added to the catalogue.

"Judge Jackson by his injunctions made it a punishable offence to ask a coal miner to join a labor union, and now Judge Keller, another West Virginia jurist, has issued injunctions forbidding the establishment of strike camps, which are established in connection with the purchase and distribution of food for the striking miners.

"The law-breaking railroads, which mine coal illegally and in defiance of their charters, are to be congratulated on the presence on the bench of two such convenient justices as these.

"If they do not win the strike, it will not be the fault of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller.

"The splendid response of the union conference in the matter of strike benefits made it impossible for the coal operators to carry out their beneficient scheme of starving the miners into abandoning their union, so this injunction, directed at the leaders of the National Executive Committee and others charged with the duty of providing supplies for the men who are out on strike, comes along in the very nick of time.

"The encroachment on the liberty of the miners is greater with every example of this misuse of the power of the Federal injunction." And then after describing the old penal laws of England that punished a man who refused to work at the prevailing rate, the Journal goes on to say:

"It was from this condition of slavery that labor unions rescued the men who do the world's work.

"The injunction principle would bind the hands of labor and make it absolutely dependant on the generosity of employers.

"It is not for the law to say that men shall not join unions for their mutual benefit, or that they shall not endeavor to get others to join them or that they shall not form camps or do anything else that is not in itself unlawful, and when the law is turned and bent to make these things criminal, to the end that some man or set of men may hire workers cheaply, there is engendered a contempt for laws that may not always be confined to the judge-made rulings.

"The progress of labor has been over the wrecks of just such obstacles as these, and it is absurd to suppose that this progress can be halted now. The injunctions of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller will never become precedents. Whether they are sustained for the present or not, they will soon be overruled by the court of public opinion, against the decisions of which no injustice can stand in a free country."

THE RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Against Beef Trust—Demand Repeal of Duty on Beef and Cattle.

The retail butchers of the United States have just held their annual convention at Washington. Mr. W. G. Wagner, the president of the association, in his address told of the exactions and extortions of the Beef Trust. Among other things he said:

"Our fight has been for freedom and commercial liberty against the tyranny of a few, brought about by an agreement of monied men—a struggle to maintain our manhood and business integrity without being controlled, hampered and dictated to by the few who ruled with an iron hand, and whose aim seemed to be the absolute dictation of price, limiting supplies when they thought it necessary to maintain prices; enforcing the payment of disputed claims, irrespective of their accuracy; blacklisting men whose honesty and integrity had never been questioned if a feeble protest was made and payment withheld for an injustice perpetrated upon them. Not content with the patronage of the butchers, they sought the consumer until their objective point seemed clearly to be the acquisition of the entire trade, both wholesale and retail."

He also recommended that Congress be asked to remove the duty on beef and cattle and the convention passed a resolution to that effect.

The butchers would have made a stronger case if they had demanded of the administration that the beef trust be proceeded against under the criminal clause of the interstate commerce law.

An Explanation.

It is given out by the Navy Department that Admiral Crowninshield's European fleet of warships is to be reduced. Perhaps Secretary Moody is afraid holes will be punched in the bottoms of all of them, so is ordering the ships home for safe keeping.

The more a woman can become engaged without getting married, the more she would be willing to get married without becoming engaged.

When a woman admits a thing she expects a man to admit that her admission doesn't count.

Don't you know that Defiance Starch, besides being absolutely superior to any other, is put up 16 ounces in package and sells at same price as 12-ounce packages of other kinds?

Fortunate is the young man who possesses a full set of good habits.

Clear white clothes are a sign that the housekeeper uses Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package, 5 cents.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cures Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y..

A suggestive wedding present—a case of spoons.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man proposes he doesn't seem to realize that it may result in his losing control of himself.

A Place to Spend the Summer.

On the lines of the Milwaukee Railway in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa are some of the most beautiful places in the world to spend a summer vacation, camping out or at the elegant summer hotels. Boating, fishing, beautiful lakes and streams and cool weather.

Okoboji is the nearest of these resorts, but all are easily reached from Omaha, and the round trip rates this summer are lower than ever before.

Full information on application.
F. A. NASH,
Gen'l Western Agent, C. M. & St. P. Ry., 1504 Farnam St., Omaha.

A true Christian is a man who loves his neighbor's small boy as he does himself.

LAKE OKOBOJI.

On the Milwaukee Railway.

For a short or long vacation this beautiful lake offers a most economical, yet delightful outing.

Quickly and easily reached from Omaha via the Milwaukee Railway, altitude almost 2,000 feet, air always cool and invigorating. A beautiful, clear deep lake with high shores picturesquely timbered with hardwood trees. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. Moderate priced but good hotels. This is a list of advantages not to be equaled. Full information cheerfully furnished at the Milwaukee Railway City office, 1504 Farnam street.
F. A. NASH,
Gen. Western Agent.

Blessed is the peacemaker—unless he foolishly attempts to interfere in a quarrel between a man and his wife.

It is but natural that the boarding school girl would rather board than keep house after she is married.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?
If so, use Red Cross Ball Blue. It will make them white as snow. 2 oz. package 5 cents.

Anything you get for nothing usually is not worth that much.

RUPTURE permanently cured in 30 to 60 days; send for circular. O. S. Wood, M. D., 521 New York Life bldg., Omaha, Neb.

The poor girl thinks it's positively wicked for a man to marry for money.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A homely girl always believes a man who says that pretty girls make poor wives.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A man isn't necessarily an angel because he flies high.

THE BEST RESULTS IN STARCHING
can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz. more for same money—no cooking required.

Any woman with a continuous smile usually has new store teeth.

DEFIANCE STARCH
should be in every household, none so good, besides 4 oz. more for 10 cents than any other brand of cold water starch.

One active cause of a shrinkage in values is the assessor's visit.

To Cure a Cold in One day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

If there is anything ridiculous about a wig it is the head it covers.

Defiance Starch is put up 16 ounces in a package, 10 cents. One-third more starch for same money.

Children are happy because they have not learned the art of being miserable.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering,—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for

MRS. E. SAILER,
President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 756½ Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

KEELEY OMAHA INSTITUTE. One of the best equipped of the Keeley system. Only Keeley Institute in Nebraska. Cures Drunkenness, Cures Drug Users. Booklet free. Home treatment for Tobacco Habit, cost $5. Address 721 S. 19th St., Omaha.

SEND 25 CENTS

For an Auditorium Stock Contest Ticket and two chances to win a prize. Over 1,000 prizes will be distributed within next ninety days. Seven Hundred and eight cash prizes, headed by the cash capital prize of

$5,000 in Gold

contributed by the Defiance Starch Company of Omaha. Three hundred other prizes, including a $3,500.00 house and lot, contributed by the enterprising business men of Omaha. Special cash prizes will be awarded September 16 and October 1.

Twenty-five cents buys one ticket and two chances—Five dollars buys twenty tickets and forty chances. Get your friends to join you. For further information and tickets, address

THE AUDITORIUM CO.,
OMAHA, - - NEBRASKA.

$5,000 IN GOLD—FREE

For 15 Trade Marks Cut from 10c Packages of DEFIANCE Starch

To everyone who will send to the Auditorium Co. or the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., 15 trade marks cut from 10 ct. or 16 oz. packages of

DEFIANCE STARCH will be sent an Auditorium Stock and Guessing ticket which sells for 25 cts., giving you a guess in this great contest to win

$5,000 IN GOLD

or some one of the 1,000 other prizes. If you cannot get Defiance Starch of your grocer, we will send it to you express prepaid including one ticket upon receipt of the price of 15 10c packages of the starch.

The Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.
W. N. U.—Omaha. No. 35—1902

THE LADY WHO IRONS

knows how important it is to use a good starch. Defiance Starch is the best starch made. It doesn't stick to the iron. It gives a beautiful soft glossy stiffness to the clothes. It will not blister or crack the goods. It sells for less, goes farther, does more. Ask the lady who irons. Defiance Starch at all grocers. 16 oz. for 10 cents.

The DEFIANCE STARCH CO., OMAHA - - NEB.

WESTERN TENNESSEE offers best inducements for Fruit, Truck and General Farming. Fine climate, good water, and CHEAP LAND. Write J. C. KOLLA & CO., Somerville, Tenn.

"ALL WRIGHT-FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"
ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK, INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS
Price 25 Cents. All Druggists.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

Ward's Big Bargain Book ards off high prices, by holesaling goods to all. orth a dollar. ill save you many dollars.

It contains over 1,000 pages quoting wholesale prices on 70,000 different articles—17,000 illustrations are used to help you understand what the goods look like. Send 15 cents for catalogue and learn how to make four dollars do the work of five.

Montgomery Ward & Co. CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND Pommel Slickers

Keep the rider perfectly dry. No water can leak in on the saddle, cut extra wide and long in the skirt. Extra protection at shoulder seams. Warranted waterproof. If your dealer doesn't have them write for catalogue to H. H. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs. East Cambridge, Mass.

FULL SET OF TEETH $3.00

WORK GUARANTEED—WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE. NO STUDENTS. WE ARE HERE TO STAY. CONSULT THE PROFESSORS AT ONCE.

Soft Fillings - - - - - $
Silver Fillings - - - - -
Teeth Cleaned - - - -
Set of Teeth - - - $3.00

Small Charges for Material.

UNION DENTAL COLLEGE, Incorporated. 1522 Dougl'as St., Room 4, Opp. Boston Store

DAINTY SUMMER GIRLS USE CUTICURA SOAP assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for irritations of the skin, heat rashes, tan, sunburn, bites and stings of insects, lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor sports, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

☞Much that all should know about the skin, scalp, and hair is told in the circular with CUTICURA SOAP.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PATENTS SUES & CO., Omaha, Nebr. No Fee Unless Successful. Patents sold. Advice free.

ISSUED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE RAILROADS OF NEBRASKA.

Will it Pay to Attempt "Freak Taxation?"

Reason for Comparison with Other States.

In the bulletins which have immediately preceded this, we have given the details of taxes paid by the railroads of Nebraska, and the amounts they have paid in the several counties of the State, and it will be noticed that in the footnotes which accompany the figures given, there is a line of comparisons, showing what other states have done in regard to the taxation of railroads which run through their commonwealths. In the matter of taxation, as in any other business matter, the people of Nebraska desire to, and naturally should keep in line with what is done in other states. No greater disaster could occur to the State of Nebraska, than if, by ill-advised action, it should throw itself out of line regarding matters of taxation of corporate property or of any property.

It may be a taking proposition for a demagogue to advocate the over taxing of railroad companies and thereby work a hardship against them that would not accrue to other lines of property within the State, but it would be an advertisement that would pass through the whole United States, proclaiming that the people of Nebraska did not intend to be as fair with capital as other states of the Union. It would reproduce here in Nebraska that prejudice which took Kansas a term of at least ten years to dispel.

The comparisons which we have made in these foregoing statements include every state in the Union, with the exception of Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, New York, and several other states, laws have been passed which work a hardship against railroad corporations. In New York, the onerous tax paid by the New York Central railroad is being tested in the courts; its ill-advised law is working a hardship against that road, while not injuring the others in the State to any extent. In Massachusetts, through a contract made in the early days between the corporations and the State, and their excise laws, the taxes are out of line with what is done in other states, and there is a general movement among the business people in that State looking to the correction of this abuse.

In Harper's Weekly of February 15, 1902, the following is an extract from an editorial in regard to this matter:

"There is a very strong movement in the State of Massachusetts for rational corporation laws. The commonwealth is waking up to the fact that, under its present laws, large modern corporations cannot be organized in the State, and Massachusetts capital is seeking investment elsewhere. Not only the corporation law is restrictive and narrow, but the tax laws are as unreasonable as those of New York. Both states tax all the property of a corporation wherever it is situated, and this is double taxation * * * An effort is being made in New York and will be made in Massachusetts to put an end to this system of double taxation. There is a feeling abroad that New Jersey should not remain the refuge of all combinations which want liberal treatment."

In Wisconsin it appears that they have an entirely different form of taxation for railroad corporations from other states, as the taxes are collected in the form of an excise tax, being collected on the gross earnings of the companies in such a way that while the tax is heavy on those roads which have a large earning capacity, it is very light on those which are operating at a loss. This form of taxation looks fair, but it would not be popular in Nebraska, because all of the taxes charged against railroad corporations in Wisconsin are turned into the State Treasury and they are relieved from paying taxes locally along their lines. In the poorer counties of Nebraska, this would mean practically bankruptcy. In Wisconsin there is a general movement looking towards a change in the form of taxation. After having tried a law something of the same character of Wisconsin, Michigan has returned to the direct form of taxation.

This whole subject of the payment of taxes on the part of the railroad corporations resolves itself into a question as to how much of their revenue should be diverted to this purpose.

If the taxes were out of reason, it would place Nebraska in an unenviable light before all investors.

For political reasons, a few men have made themselves prominent by advocating a system of double taxation of railroad property in the State, but when the people once understand what is done, and how it is done, we do not believe their efforts will avail.

The railroads of Nebraska, up to the present time, have not earned an undue amount on the investment made; for a series of years there was no profit derived from the investment as a whole on Nebraska railroads, and while during 1900 two of the railroads paid a fair dividend on the capital invested, very many of the railroads in the State failed to render any returns whatever to their owners.

Nebraska has not as yet got the population, nor the completed system of railroads which would warrant this State in imposing such obligations on the corporations which now exist, that would drive all future investors in such property from the State.

The figures which have been given are all from reliable data which can be investigated by anyone so disposed; the averages per mile being from the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the details of the business of the different roads are taken from their official reports, while the figures here in Nebraska are taken from the Auditors' offices of the different railroads.

We will now continue our comparisons with other property in the State, showing some remarkable facts concerning the changes in values in various counties, and how by these changes, the railroads have been obliged to carry more than their proportionate share of taxation.