

One Quart of Liquid Coal makes One Barrel Medicine or Lice Killer

The Process

of making LIQUID KOAL requires three days the process of reduction requires 350 degrees of heat.

This Compound

embraces every Germicide, Antiseptic and Disinfectant found in coal, treated chemically with an alkali base until every objectionable feature is eliminated, being non-poisonous and harmless.

Liquid Coal

is made from the following formula: 33% creosote, which contains 60% acid; 33% per cent. liquid gases; 33% per cent. soft soap. Suspended in these is sulphur, borax, naphthol and other remedial agents.

LIQUID KOAL is guaranteed at least 20 per cent. stronger in antiseptic and germicide agents than any preparation of similar nature on the market.

Liquid Coal

is a black, oily liquid. Liquid Coal is a liquid soap and will form a perfect emulsion with water.

Liquid Coal

is endorsed by the leading veterinaries of the United States and by many of the state agricultural colleges and many of the experimental stations which are conducted by the government.

Liquid Coal

USED AS LICE KILLER.—When diluted with water in the proportion of one part Liquid Coal to fifty parts water, it is the best lice killer on the market. It is not expensive because it forms a perfect emulsion with water when mixed in this proportion.

TWO THINGS TO REMEMBER

Use Liquid Coal to destroy parasites on the outside. Use Liquid Coal to destroy parasites on the inside.

WORMS IN HOGS The hog is more infected with intestinal worms than any other domestic animal. These worms are caused by impure accumulations along the intestinal track and generally produced by poorly digested food, the nature of the soil and his manner of eating renders him more susceptible to intestinal worms than any other animal. Under the present domesticated conditions he is not allowed to use his natural instincts to find the necessary elements that would destroy these intestinal parasites. Being shut up in a pen he is not allowed to

follow the instincts of his nature. The hog that is wormy can neither grow nor thrive for the reason that the worms destroy all the effects of nutrition furnished in the food.

Liquid Coal put into the drinking water in the proportion of one quart to one barrel and given them twice a week will destroy all intestinal worms and keep them free from their formation and multiplication. **LIQUID KOAL STRENGTHENS THE APPETITE AND TONES THE SYSTEM.**

Something You Ought to Know!

A parasite is an organism, during its life, lives within or on the surface of an animal for the purpose of existence, and from which it receives its nutrition and nourishment. The state or condition in which the animal is kept either hastens or retards their multiplication. They are injurious in at least three ways:

- 1—As direct agents of loss from animal economy.
- 2—As carriers of other forms of parasites.
- 3—As carriers of the micro-organisms of infectious diseases.



Hog Cholera

is a free germ disease, the germ being first found in the alimentary canal and as long as it is confined in that organ it is comparatively harmless. When, however, it penetrates to the lungs, liver and other organs it causes fermentation and destruction of live tissues, furnishing food upon which it thrives and multiplies with wonderful rapidity, in some cases a generation an hour, causing death to an animal before the owner has discovered that it was diseased. Thus, through reasoning, two facts stand out clearly: First, that hog cholera cannot be treated successfully unless treatment is begun before the germ has reached the period of rapid multiplication. Second, that a germicide must be administered, and therein lies the whole secret. As we go through the list of germicides, we are compelled to reject them all, either for inefficiency or inadaptability until we reach LIQUID KOAL.

LIST OF DISEASES LIQUID KOAL CURES.

Hog cholera, lung worm, swine plague, intestinal worms, cow cholera, tuberculosis, anthrax, blackleg, cornstalk disease, abortion in cows, Texas fever, pale evil, chicken cholera, roup, thrush, lock-jaw, blind-stagers, colic, glanders, distemper, pink-eye, influenza, foot-rot, tape-worm, lung fever, inflammation of bowels, catarrh, farcy, mange, bots, scours, nasal gleet, scratches.

Liquid Coal Acts as Appetizer and Vitalizer.

No disease germ can escape it, that is the reason it cures; when the germ is gone the disease is gone.

Mont, S. D.—"I used L. K. for hog cholera and it was all right. It cured my hogs. I had three sick and they all got well and done fine. I also used it for chicken lice and mites and it is all you claim for it. It is the only medicine for hog cholera. I think."

Gresham, Neb. 4-2-02—"I have bought a second gallon of Liquid Coal and am satisfied I saved three big hogs after they were down by administering one tablespoonful."

Sheldon, Ia., 11-29-01—"I've used Liquid Coal for chicken lice and found after one application to the roosts all lice were gone."

\$500 deposited in the Union Bank at Sheldon, Ia., to be paid anyone finding any testimonials we publish from time to time are not genuine.

Why not choose LIQUID KOAL? It is the only known germicide that will pass through the stomach into the intestines and from there into the blood, permeating the entire system, and still retain its germicidal properties. It is a compound embracing every practical germicide, antiseptic and disinfectant property found in coal, treated chemically with an alkali base, until every objectionable feature is eliminated, being non-poisonous and harmless to animal economy.

Science teaches that no medicine ever healed a wound, that nature performs the healing process and medicine can only assist nature in doing her work, not only in healing wounds, but in throwing off diseases. Those versed in medicine are aware that three-fourths of the money spent for medicine is virtually thrown away, either because of improper use or the purchase of the improper article. But in purchasing Liquid Coal from any of our dealers you take no chances. If for any reason it does not treat successfully the above list of diseases, just go back to the dealer and get the price you paid. There will be no questions asked. We stand the loss and it costs the dealer nothing. Nine-tenths of all diseases of man or beast either have their origin in

some form of germ; else, if allowed to run, some form of germ complication sets in. The peculiarity of Liquid Coal and its superiority over all other germicidal agents is that while it is harmless to animal life it paralyzes and destroys all forms of germ life, including hog cholera, black leg, glanders and many forms of the so-called incurable diseases.

It contains Creosol and Quaiacol. It is these Hydro Carbon compounds found in smoke that cures a ham, destroying, by its germicidal properties all forms of germ life.

The reader may ask, if these properties come from coal why not use coal? The answer is, because coal yields these properties only by distillation at about 350 degrees of heat, and it is reasonable to assume that a

hog's stomach could not generate that amount of heat without becoming roast pork, seasoned with fired germs.

We would also call the readers attention to the fact that the gastric juice of the stomach being an acid and alkali is required as a neutralizer when the acid too strongly predominates, as in the case of hog cholera. In addition it would be expensive, as the owner of the animal would be purchasing six dollars' worth of Liquid Coal.

Liquid Coal is in general use by veterinary surgeons throughout the whole country, embracing a wider range of use than any other preparation known to science.

LIQUID KOAL is manufactured by the NATIONAL MEDICAL CO., E. L. Barrager, President. Capital One-Quarter Million. Principal office, Sheldon, Iowa. Branches: Minneapolis, Minn.; Glendive, Mont.; Lewiston, Idaho; York, Neb.; and Oklahoma City, Okla. For sale and guaranteed by

J. V. EGENBERGER, Plattsmouth, Neb.

HOLMES & SMITH, Mynard, Neb.

B. A. ROOT, Murray, Neb.

Are You Looking for Bargains?

HAYDEN'S

Great Water Damage Sale

OFFERS TO OUR CUSTOMERS THIS WEEK

A Wealth of Bargain Opportunities

the like of which has never before been offered in the history of Western merchandising.

A general remodeling of our entire store is now under way in preparation for our Fall opening and the permanent occupation of our new building on Douglas street and before this time

Every Dollars Worth of Goods Must Go

that formed part of our stock at the beginning of this great money saving sale.

Watch Omaha Dailies for Prices

It is impossible for us to offer prices in these ads, as a line of goods offered today may be gone tomorrow and to substitute would not be at all satisfactory to our many mail order customers.

A Trip to Omaha Will Pay You

If you come prepared to supply your every want at this great sale, COME NOW! WHILE THE MAJORITY OF STOCKS ARE YET COMPLETE. WHILE THE FRESH UNDAMAGED STOCK FROM OUR RESERVE IS STILL TO BE HAD.

The Very Best of the Bargains

offers you money saving chances, superior in bargain merit to any ever before offered in Omaha.

All Mail Orders from Catalogue will be filled with the understanding that we may substitute if out of the goods ordered. In Ordering always state whether substitution is allowed. If not and we are out of goods specified we will return your money.

Catalogues for New Fall Goods Will Soon Be Ready. If You Are Not on Our Mail Order List Send Us Your Name at Once.

16th and Dodge Sts. **Hayden Bros.** Omaha, Nebraska.

LOOKING BACKWARD THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS

Pioneer Woman Fires Pointed Questions at Young Democratic Candidate.

ISAAC POLLARD VS. BASIL S. RAMSEY

"What Denomination Do You Belong to? Never Heard of That Denomination Before."

(By Basil S. Ramsey.)

The writer was, at the time to which reference is made—1868—a young democrat, and, strange as it may seem to many, was a candidate on the democratic ticket for county clerk for Cass county. His opponent on the republican ticket was Hon. Isaac Pollard, father of Congressman Pollard and who still resides at Nehawka, owning one of the largest, best improved grain and fruit farms in Nebraska. Mr. Pollard at that time, was not much of a politician. In fact, he took more interest in the improvement of his pioneer home—planting forest and fruit trees and cultivating the same than he did in running for any kind of office. But his party gave him the nomination and, as the writer remembers, Mr. Pollard reluctantly accepted. He made no campaign as is generally done today, but remained at home. His opponent on the democratic ticket was advised that he must make a campaign of the county if he expected to get acquainted with the voters, even though he might not be able to overcome a republican majority in the county, at that time of about 1,000.

At that time, there was no money to use for campaign purposes by democratic candidates, except assessments for printing tickets; there were no railroad passes, special railroad trains and cars. In fact, Cass county, Nebraska, at that time had no railroads. But the democrats held what then were called, "meetings"—the same that are now called "rallies." These "meetings" were always religiously attended by the democrats, but, owing to an equally confirmed political and religious belief, the republicans failed to attend. But the young candidate for county clerk on the democratic ticket had a number of "meetings" advertised, one of which was at the old

Stove Creek school house, some distance south of the now beautiful and flourishing city of Elmwood.

Mounted on one of Nebraska's primeval modes of conveyance of democratic candidates during the early days—the dole, but somewhat elastic Broncho, young Ramsey made a democratic pilgrimage from his then home in old Mount Pleasant precinct, out through Weeping Water and finally dismounted at the hospitable farm home of the late John Gyger, near Elmwood. Mr. Gyger was the then only democrat the young candidate knew in that part of Cass county. After dismounting he called at the front door. A lady answered the call. Her speech at once disclosed her nationality, but her physical appearance at once showed that she belonged to that line and class of the grand, noble and brave pioneer women, who have done so much to develop, improve, civilize and christianize Nebraska. At that time in many places, there was more interest taken in church matters than in politics.

It was only about twenty years after the great Alexander Campbell had commenced to teach and promulgate the doctrine of "baptism by immersion," instead of the mode by "pouring or sprinkling," and who also had attacked the correctness of the doctrine of "predestination and foreordination," as advocated by the Calvinists and early Presbyterians. A number of "meetings" for the dissemination of this new church doctrine had been held in Cass county, and especially in the southwestern part, which included the country drained by Stove Creek.

People generally were considerably stirred up over these new doctrines and none became more interested than "Grandma Gyger," as she was familiarly known for many years before her death. Well, after Mrs. Gyger answered the call of the young democratic candidate, he enquired for Mr. Gyger and was informed that "Mr. Gyger was out in the field at work but would soon be home for supper" and most kindly invited the writer to "come in and take supper with us." The invitation was promptly accepted! The conversation soon turned to the "meeting" supposed to be held that night at the old Stove Creek school house and enquired of Mrs. Gyger if she had heard of the meeting? "Meeting," mused the lady. "Meeting," said she. "Why I have heard of no meeting down at the school house tonight. We have had a number of meetings down there recently. We have had Methodist and Baptist meetings and also meetings of a new denomination called Christians or Camp-

bellites. What denomination do you belong to? Are you a preacher of Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian or Christian doctrine?" The candidate replied that, "he did not belong to or preach the doctrines of any of these denominations; that he was only a democrat." "A democrat," mused the lady; "never heard of that denomination before; does your denomination believe in foreordination and predestination and does it believe in baptism by sprinkling, pouring or by immersion?" The young candidate frankly said, he did not know; that such subjects had never, so far, been discussed at any of his "meetings." But that "meeting" at the Stove Creek school house, thirty-eight years ago was a hummer. It was enthusiastic and entirely harmonious. There were only two present—candidate Ramsey and the late John Gyger. But all that Stove Creek country and all of Cass county voted with republican pertinacity for Isaac Pollard for county clerk, who, with his most efficient deputy, Joseph M. Beardsley, served the people of Cass county most acceptably and efficiently for two years.

WORK OF THE ASSESSORS

Succeed in Finding Twenty-two Millions Within Reach of the People.

Nebraska assessors have succeeded this year in uncovering \$1,220,000 more cash than they found in 1905, says the Lincoln News. The footing for "money on hand and on deposit" in the ninety counties of the state shows the aggregate assessment under that head to be \$4,486,895 for the current annum, as compared with \$3,066,486 last year. This is on a basis of one-fifth the actual value, so that the amount of cash which will be taxed for 1907 is more than \$22,400,000, and the gain over 1905 is \$5,900,000, real worth.

Probably every county in the state is under-assessed on cash items, as this is the easiest kind of property to conceal. Douglas is notably so, its assessment on moneys being only \$252,832. The cash assessment in Lancaster county is \$215,649; in Seward, \$132,892; in Adams, \$132,153. These four returned more cash than any other counties.

Merchandise has been figured up for the entire state and comes to a total of \$8,194,413. The increase is more than half a million over 1905. Automobiles, bicycles and tricycles are listed at an average of a little more than \$10 apiece, assessed worth, or \$50, actual value. The autos, of course, are rated considerably higher, while bikes are much lower. Including all three classes, the number in the

state is 7,208 and the whole assessed valuation \$73,421.

Of vehicles there are 295,695 in Nebraska which have been listed for taxation. The valuation is \$1,430,946, giving an average of \$3.70 apiece.

The compilation so far as made by Secretary Bennett of the state equalization board contains these other items:

Swine—Number, 2,165,167; assessed value, \$3,163,637; average, \$1.45.

Sheep—Number, 328,647; assessed value, \$210,560; average, \$6.05.

BIG ENGINES ANDBETTER PAY

Enginemakers Make No Complaint About New Monsters.

Burlington enginemakers are making no complaint about handling the new monster passenger engines, designated in the language of the road as "S1" class. In fact enginemakers on the west end who haven't got their machines yet are inclined to be a trifle jealous of the east end, because east end enginemakers are making more money than they. Where enginemakers have received \$3.90 per hundred miles for passenger runs they receive \$4.00 for the same mileage with the new machines. These engines will pull thirteen cars up Germantown hill and make time with them.

Freight enginemakers on the big freight pullers get \$4.00 per hundred miles for through freight service and \$4.00 for local freight service.

Because they get better pay enginemakers are welcoming the big machines. Firemen get a corresponding increase with enginemakers.

It is said the company is considering reducing the long engine run from McCook to Lincoln and Lincoln to McCook, cutting it in two at Hastings. Enginemakers are said to oppose this.

A number of new monster freight engines are expected on the lines of the road west of the river in the near future.

Fine "Spuds."

You may talk about your fine potatoes, but Cass county has some of the finest we have ever seen. Our old friend, Morris F. Schroeder, brought to this office this morning a sample of the "Early Ohio," that for productivity and quality beats the beater. It is nine inches in length and eleven inches around, and contains seventeen eyes. Our old friend tells us that he will have a large number of bushels of these potatoes, and raised from a small section of ground, and claims they beat all other potatoes for productivity.