

PIANO Do You Want a Genuine Bargain
 100 Adams St., CHICAGO.
LYON & HEALY
 THE WORKING CLASS

What the Present Era of Prosperity Has Done for Them.—The Causes of Universal Discontent.

Why any wage-worker in the whole United States should support the republican party with its tendencies to concentrate wealth in few hands, its wars of conquest, its encouragement of trusts, its grants of special privileges to the rich and its oppression of the workers is something that will never be satisfactorily explained. What the Independent has said a thousand times of the plans of the money power to aggregate to the few all the increase in production that science, education and invention has made possible, is abundantly verified by all the honest investigation that has been made. Several references have been made to the statistics published by the Massachusetts bureau of statistics. Let any one read the following conclusions drawn from those statistics by the Springfield Republican and then judge for himself whether a just share of the production of wealth, under this republican system, goes to the workers or not. Labor is better paid in Massachusetts perhaps than in any other state. Is the condition here described the best that wage-earners can ever hope to attain? If it is their condition in an era of "unprecedented prosperity," as the republicans say, what may they expect when the bubble bursts? The republican says:

"The income and livelihood of typical workmen's families are instructively portrayed in the 15 family budgets recently secured and published by the state bureau of statistics of labor. Some of the general results of this inquiry we have before noted. Examination in some of the details may be of interest. What the income of the average family is, how it is earned, how expended, how the family lives—these are matters which the published tables of the bureau throw light upon. The largest income reported of any of the 152 families is \$1,674, most of which is earned by children above 14 years of age and by adult members of the family, the head of which is in poor health. This family of seven persons lives well in a house surrounded by land and fruit trees, and saved \$265 from the year's work. The smallest income reported is \$262, which stands against a family of four adults, two children under and two over 14 years. This family lives in a poor house, with poor surroundings. The man of the house is a carrier, who suffered from slack work in the summer. He earned only \$192, but managed to pick up \$170 additional by taking lodgers and boarders. The other members of the family contributed nothing to the support beyond care of boarders. It expended \$725 in the course of the year, leaving a deficit about as large as the income. Presumably it was an exceptionally unfortunate year, and savings had been made previously which were heavily drawn upon.

MAJOR GARDENER'S RETURN
 Here Among the Filipinos.—Some Strange Writing for one of Roosevelt's "Savages" to do.

In his Hartford speech the president assumed that the Filipinos were all savages and left to themselves. He immediately began to slay the other in uncounted numbers. He did not say that they would eat the bodies of slain, but his language would lead his hearers to think that they would do everything else which savages were ever known to do. His manner implied that such were the facts and that they were acknowledged to be so by everybody. There is a Filipino paper printed in Manila, owned and edited by Filipinos, called the Manila Democracia. President Roosevelt's attention is called to an editorial that appeared in that paper July 16, 1902. Instead of finding evidences of savagery in it, he will find an ethical standard set up to which he, President Roosevelt, might well aspire. The article suggested by the return of Major Gardener to America and in relation to the official report which he made concerning the military operations in the province of which he was civil governor for which he was court-martialed. It is as follows:

Persons	4	2	31
Income	\$1157	\$830	\$658
Expenditure—			
Rent	200	78	216
Furniture	30	18	48
Fuel and light	86	45	131
Groceries	233	234	467
Meats and ice	130	104	234
Milk	31	22	53
Clothing	125	90	215
Personal	50	30	80
Education	10	..	10
Papers, magazines,	12	8	20
Religion, charity,	20	15	35
Societies, unions,	14	10	24
Insurance	57	13	70
Amusements, travel,	15	12	27
Travel to work	18	..	18
Sickness, funerals,	20	..	20
Total expenses	1153	676	829
Saving	44	154	212

*Loss. The stone mason housed his family well. He expended one-fourth of his income in rent, which is twice as large a proportion of income as the average family expends for such a purpose. He evidently has his life well insured, is not forgetful of the claims of religion

and charity, or of making some provision of newspaper and magazine reading. But, aside from rent, evidences of extravagance are not prominent. Still the saving of the poor was only \$44. On the other hand, the weaver and his wife, on an aggregate income of \$820, saved \$154, and expenses for food and clothing show that they lived better in these particulars than either of the other two families. But they lived in a poor little house, which, however, is described as having been well furnished. The carpenter with two to provide for besides himself, enjoyed a considerably smaller income than the others, and came out of the year \$141 behind income. His rent is proportionately larger even than that of the mason. If it had been 12 1/2 per cent of income, according to the average, the year's deficit would have been reduced to less than \$10. There is reflected, in both the mason's and the carpenter's families, a disposition to live a little better in appearances than income justifies. A good house in good surroundings is preferred to accumulation of savings. Expenditure for books, papers, travel, recreation, etc., is very moderate, and the economy certainly does not appear to be outraged in the matter of clothing, and apparently not in the case of food.

"A classification of families by income shows that those of smallest earnings—under \$450—made an average saving per family for the year of \$45.50. But families of from \$450 to \$750 income averaged an excess of expenditures amounting to \$120 per family. As income passes \$750 and up to \$1200, there is an average saving per family of \$30, and not until income passes \$1200 does the family saving begin to amount to very much."

The most astonishing thing that this writer ever met in all literature is the concluding paragraph. What is the remedy to the state of affairs so graphically pictured? It is almost beyond belief that an article like that could end with this sentence:

"A simpler life on the part of the rich would do much to moderate the strain of the existing situation." Either from an ethical or economic standpoint the remedy proposed is ridiculous and preposterous. Suppose the rich lived in the simplest and plainest manner and piled up their wealth thereby to greater proportions than now, what good would that do the workman? Would it not rather increase their misery by reducing the opportunity to labor? Or from the ethical standpoint, what right have the rich to take all the profits of production even if they consent to live in a plain manner? The rich get their enormous wealth by special privileges granted by law, by franchises, by tariffs, by combinations that destroy competition and by such means as these the cost of living of the wage-worker is greatly increased. They take from labor what it creates without compensation. To suggest such wrongs as these, the Republican suggests plain living on the part of those who take from labor what justly belongs to it! That shows what effect a plutocratic environment will have upon men of the high character of those who edit the Springfield Republican.

among our people, born from its association with a people which is traditionally idealist; but this sound idealism, which does not exclude a positivism which must not be mistaken for the absolute lack of ideals raised on the top of an abominable materialism. This idealism is probably the principal factor of the future progress of our people, and a fine proof thereof is this spontaneous tendency in favor of a noble crusader of justice, persecuted by that other systematic justice which does not always accomplish the high purposes for which it was instituted.

"It is always blamable and unworthy to flatter the powerful, as well as to adulate the masses of the people; but we find in the present case a positive fact which makes it our duty to give the lie to the detractors of the Filipino people, and to point it out as a lesson to those who have assumed the responsibility of guiding the destiny of this country. "The case of Major Gardener shows us a noble example of civism, although he does not belong to our race. Everybody knows that he is supported by the Filipino opinion, but this ought not to suffice. It is good to show our sympathy for such acts of nobleness and civic valor; but in fact, this is only platitudinism, without results. It is necessary that from this cult of justice, these examples which we are given, there should start an effective modification of our character, and that we should adopt in our acts the same attitude as that of those who uphold the ideal of justice."

AFTER HIM AGAIN
 Henry Waterson Files an Amended Answer to the Claims of the Old Stuffed Prophet.

It is about time some one told the truth about Cleveland and Henry Waterson seems to have done it in the following article that recently appeared in the Courier-Journal:

"In his recent manifestation of political activity, Mr. Cleveland may have been a disinterested man. If he was he made a serious mistake in supposing that he could contribute to democratic harmony. But we do not think he was a disinterested man. On the contrary, it is our opinion that he never drew an unselfish breath in all his life; that he goes out after all there is in sight or he does not go out at all; that he blocked the way of all sound money democrats in 1896 and that, hoping for a nomination then, he would not reappear upon the scene if he did not hope for it now; and that all his pretentious posing as a retired sage and patriot is but the crafty and spectacular performance of a man who has been—like his younger prototype, Theodore Roosevelt—a candidate for office ever since he came of age.

"We detest him not because of anything he ever did or said to us, but for what we have seen him do and heard him say to others. He is an artful, selfish, ignorant and vulgar, sensational politician, having had amazing good fortune and being possessed of rare skill in the pursuit of his own ambition and desires. His reappearance upon the scene at this time could have no other purpose than to help himself in some form or other. It could have no other effect than to inflame the mind of the people.

"No real democrat can regard Mr. Cleveland other than as a marplot and wrecker. Between him and Bryan we would support Bryan ten times over; between him and Roosevelt, we would support Roosevelt. Of course the suggestion of his candidacy is a kind of absurdity. But not in his opinion nor in the opinion of the healthy, uncompromising and vulgar, sensational politician, having had amazing good fortune and being possessed of rare skill in the pursuit of his own ambition and desires. His reappearance upon the scene at this time could have no other purpose than to help himself in some form or other. It could have no other effect than to inflame the mind of the people.

"That he and Hill came together meant merely that each expected to get the better of the other. They are a pair of professional politicians, caught here. It was an unlucky occasion for Hill, who did have something to lose. But, as a matter of fact, Cleveland has always outplayed Hill. "Harmony should not be looked for in that direction. Real harmony lies elsewhere. Mr. Cleveland, if he be once in his life a disinterested man, can only make things. But if he be 'out for de stuff,' as is his habit and character, he yet has the capacity to do much in the future to follow him. Hence we draw the line on him."

Waterson doubtless speaks for hundreds of thousands of democrats when he says that he would prefer Roosevelt to Cleveland. As far as the populists are concerned every one of them would. Cleveland and Hill have both made fortunes—Cleveland a very large one—by managing the party in the interest of commercial greed. Cleveland gave Morgan his start as a world-wide financial mogul when he sold him \$166,000,000 bonds at 105 at the very time that they were being quoted on the market at from 117 to 118. These quotations were frequently read on the floor of the senate at that time and attention called to them. Hill exempted the rich, or tried to, by his fierce fight in the senate against the income tax. What measure did either of them ever advocate in the interest of the people? They have always been unreservedly for the trusts and banks and the corporations.

Trust Prices
 An acetylene light is a positive luxury in the smaller country towns and even farm houses may be lighted by it. A Colt ten-light generator costs an American citizen \$55 at the factory, and carbide to keep it running costs \$70 a ton. But the heathen foreigners need light, and they get the generator for \$40 and the carbide for \$55 a ton—all on account of Eliza, Eliza in this instance being the republican protective tariff. 37 per cent more for the generator and 27 per cent more for the carbide because you are an American citizen and live in the land of the free and the home of the brave. If you lived in darkest Africa and wore nothing but a feather duster and a ferocious grin, you could get more for your money from the American trusts.

ANSWER TO MR. TAYLOR
 Mr. Bolt Discusses Mr. Taylor's Plea to Mr. Bryan—The "Business Interests" Bogey.

Editor Independent: In The Independent of July 24 is a long article by Mr. Newton M. Taylor, addressed to Mr. Bryan. I have no authority to answer him for Mr. Bryan, but in the course of his remarks he says: "The people have therefore lost interest in the coinage question. They have ceased to discuss it and do not want to hear it discussed." Now that must include me, as I am one of the people in every sense of the word; first, because I was born in this country; second, because I work and toil and earn my living with my big red hands. And I want to say right here that Mr. Taylor has made a mistake in my case in nearly all the propositions that he advances. He says that anyone who sticks to the Kansas City platform in its entirety is an enemy to progress, and yet he is opposed to other free coinage and the Fowler bill, both of which are progressive, both seek to increase the volume of money, one by encouraging industry, the other as a reward to banking interests, for past favors, but Mr. Taylor wants to stand still right where we are. If that is progress, Mr. Webster has given a wrong definition for the word.

From a perusal of his article I should think he is David B. Hill democrat. He says there are some planks that should be dropped from the democratic platform. After reading the planks he would like to see dropped and taking stock of what is left, I find the principal one is, "I am a democrat."

He speaks of "disturbing business interests by a change in existing tariff laws." I have some business interests involved which demand a change in those laws. Chief among which is a demand that American manufacturers shall sell to me as cheap as they sell to foreign countries. He says, "If there are good reasons for keeping up a tariff, I have no objection." I have been a steady reader of The Commoner for the last few months and I do not remember to have seen any such reasons.

I feel sorry for Mr. Taylor. I always feel sorry for any one that is suffering from hysteria, poor eyes, or slow comprehension, and Mr. Taylor is surely suffering from one or more of those things. He is the best of us. The Commoner, in fact, have been a constant reader since number 10, volume 1, was printed, and I have seen short paragraphs bearing on the subject in unmistakable language in nearly every number. He says: "The price of gold is depreciating." Perhaps he is misled by the fact that trusts have advanced the price of more things, but the people—it being well understood that you would not pass it.

Republican—The war in the Philippines has been conducted with wonderful humanity to the people over in those islands, and our people should be ashamed to censure anyone who is wearing the uniform of our beloved country. You pops have all along found fault with the republicans about cruelty to the Filipinos.

Populist—Why, didn't the president punish Hell Roaring Jake Smith and say he had disgraced this beloved country of ours? Root and some of the rest of those fellows at Washington tried hard enough to deny that there was any truth in the stories of outrageous conduct by the people over in those islands, and our people should be ashamed to censure anyone who is wearing the uniform of our beloved country. You pops have all along found fault with the republicans about cruelty to the Filipinos.

Republican—You ask me what I think of W. L. Stark as congressman—well, I am a republican, but you have asked me a plain question about Congressman Stark. He is the best congressman that ever went from this district; he is no class or party man, but has worked for the interest of all the people while in congress.

Populist—Well, what do you think of E. J. Halner as a congressman? What did he do for the people?

Republican—Halner did not amount to anything for the benefit of anybody except Halner. What did he do for the people? You may be right and you may be wrong—but we all have our views. I will bid you good day.
 W. M. LAKIN.
 R. F. D. 2, Aurora, Neb.

Agricultural Instruction

A number of the faculty of the state university will give instruction at the state fair in certain subjects pertaining to agriculture. The instruction will be given by means of practical demonstrations. It will be carried on in a large tent directly west of the cattle barns. Each demonstration will be held at a special hour on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of fair week. Each of the following demonstrations will be given twice daily, the time for each being limited to fifteen minutes.

12 per cent in four years, that of the railroads had been reduced over 19 per cent. These figures can be substantiated at the county treasurer's office by any person who will take the time to look the matter up. Bring on some more "official bulletins" and we will make the people's side of this tax case so plain in Polk county that the taxpayer who rests in ignorance does so from choice.—E. A. Walrath, in Democrat, Osceola.

Trust Prices

Axle grease—maybe you use stale lard or tallow, but the chances are you don't. Snowflake axle grease in gallon cans costs your dealer at the factory \$5.40 a dozen, but the trust sells it to the native of Greenland and Timbuctoo at \$4.50 a dozen. No, the trust is not engaged by the American missionary society to help educate the heathen by furnishing them axle grease at less than cost; but the republican protective tariff explains why the American must pay 20 per cent more than the foreigner.

A CONVERSATION

Mr. Lakin Hears a Populist and a Republican Discussing Matters Political Over in York County.

Editor Independent: The conversation below took place over in Arberville, York county. The republican is an old soldier, but a Stark supporter.

Republican—Our party is going to make tariff changes in the interests of reciprocity; but you will have to wait until after election.

Populist—Just look at the magnificent results of the present tariff laws. Your party will never change these laws. It is the way you have been doing for years—you have promised to do so until the people do not believe what you say any more in regard to the tariff—you won't change it.

Republican—There are many harmful and greedy trusts which we are going to regulate, but you must wait until after the next session of congress.

Populist—When you republicans are with us populists you pretend to say that you want to stop those trusts, yet when you get among republicans you talk this way: We must not touch the trusts for if it was not for them we would lose the election. You pretend that you want to do away with the trusts, and even had a bill in the last congress against them—just to fool the people—it being well understood that you would not pass it.

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 R. F. D. 2, Aurora, Neb.

Trust Prices
 Ever use any plain fencing wire? Your dealer pays \$2 a hundred pounds for it at the trust factory. Foreign dealers get it for \$1.37 1/2 a hundred. All on account of the republican protective tariff. Our "infamous" trusts need the money. That's why they ask you pay 45 per cent more than they ask the foreigner. And they are not making any presents to the foreigners—don't worry about that. There's a profit enough at \$1.37 1/2 a hundred.

The State Fair Policy

The treatment accorded the press of Nebraska by the management of the Nebraska State Fair deserves serious consideration by other bodies conducting similar enterprises. In his letter transmitting special press tickets, Secretary Furnas says: "There are no 'conditions' whatever to these coupons. They are good attached, or detached; are transferable; good in the hands of 'bearer,' good any day, or all on any one day. We will be pleased to have you and your friends and view the great exposition of the products, resources and possibilities of the New West, especially of Nebraska. When on the grounds, call at the office of Secretary and obtain 'Freedom of Grounds.'"

Is it any wonder the newspapers of Nebraska have done their level best to divert the state fair? Many similar institutions consider it the height of financial wisdom to "work" the newspapers for all the free space possible and in return give a complimentary ticket hedged around with all sorts of conditions, reminding one of the conductor on the Rio Grande Western R.R. who was so close that he wouldn't carry his wife's photograph while on duty. The state fair management has been fair and generous in its dealings with Nebraska newspaper men—and it made no mistake in this course; the newspaper men have not failed to do their part.

Life in the Northwest

If you have any idea of changing your location, go into the Northwest, where life is worth living. It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety and land all new. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the Northern Pacific runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go. Low settlers' rates are in effect during September and October. Write me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
 Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.
 Mention The Independent.

Rock Island directors and stockholders to set up an extra howl about being overtaxed in Nebraska.—R. B. Whittiquist, in Democrat, Hastings.

The capital stock was \$90,000,000 up to March 31, 1901, and the road's earnings, after paying operating expenses, taxes, and interest on the mortgage bonds, left 12 per cent for the stockholders—a 1 per cent a month income. Funny, too, that the Rock Island's reports to the state auditor of Nebraska show that the road was operated at a loss in this state.

Farmer "Mickey"

It is evident that Banker Mickey ("Farmer" Mickey the republicans delight in calling him) never makes a loan unless he has ample security. The editor of the Central Farmer of Omaha was over at Osceola the other day, and he copied the following list of articles from a mortgage on file in the county clerk's office which Mr. Mickey had compelled one poor fellow to list as collateral to secure a loan of only \$37.

"A farm granary, 10x12 feet; a frame summer kitchen, 6x8 feet; one pair stairs; one cow stable (lumber and straw); 1/2 of a chicken stable, 70 feet long; and the platform of a well"—to which was added a clause requiring mortgage on crop as soon as it was planted, and the following items were accordingly added: "Two-thirds interest in 30 acres corn, 9 acres of oats and 10 acres of rye."—W. H. Smith, in Seward Independent-Democrat.

"You will notice one of Mickey's characteristics right there," said a Seward county man to The Independent the other day as a copy of the mortgages was being inspected, "you see the mortgagor had not planted his crop when the first mortgage was made and he agreed to give a mortgage on his interest in 40 acres of crop. But when it came time to give the mortgage, he had in 49 acres, and Mickey made him cover the whole business. That's John Mickey always forcing the other fellow to a little more than he agreed to do. Just think of it. And all for a \$37.20 loan, too."

Emigrating Americans.

According to the Dominion land office at Ottawa, no less than 25,000,000 acres of land in the Canadian Northwest are now owned by citizens of the United States. It is stated that 5,000,000 acres have been acquired this year, and about one-fifth of this area has been taken up by bona fide settlers from the states. The rest, or 4,000,000 acres, has been sold to land companies which are now reselling at a profit to the tide of emigrants pouring northward over the border. From January 1 to June 1 no less than 21,077 American citizens settled in the province of Manitoba and adjacent territory, and the movement is still heavily under way. A single Iowa neighborhood is mentioned for which have come 40 families within a few months. Some farmers in Iowa and adjoining states are mortgaging their farms for money to invest in Canada and Dakota lands, indicating the existence of a speculative craze in connection with the movement. This promises trouble later on.—Springfield Republican.

Piles

Fistula, Pissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed.

Mr. W. G. McDaniel, railway engineer, writes: Hermit Remedy Co.—Dear Sirs: I have doctored for bleeding and protruding piles for fifteen years, the trouble becoming worse as time went on, until I was laid up sick in bed not able to attend to my duties. My wife came to your office to get treatment, one Saturday, the following Monday I was able to go to work and in thirty days I was completely cured without the loss of an hour's time. Several doctors told me that nothing but an operation would relieve, and I think the cure in my case, in so short a time, is wonderful indeed, and is most gratefully acknowledged. Very truly yours, W. G. McDaniel, 367 Milwaukee ave., Chicago.

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of cures in desperate cases from grateful patients who had tried many cure-alls, doctors' treatment, and different methods of operation without relief. Ninety per cent of the people we treat come to us from one telling the other. You can have a trial sample mailed free by writing us full particulars of your case. Address Hermit Remedy Co., Suite 735, Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE
 280 ACRES OF LAND....
 130 acres under plow, rest good. Steel and lined fence. Good buildings, three-fourths mile from good school, two miles from town. Will give possession at once.
 Price \$10 Per Acre Cash.
 For further information address
 J. E. EVANS, Sargent, Neb.
 (Mention this paper.)

We Are for Women
 BEST ON EARTH
LINCOLN STEEL RANGE
 Made of Rocky Mountain Steel and lined with asbestos. Most Economical of Fuel. Best baked and broiled food. Will give possession at once.
 Price \$10 Per Acre Cash.
 For further information address
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Trust Prices
 It's a little dangerous hunting out of season, especially since Game Warden Simpkins and his deputies are scouring the country high and low, unless you are a real "sport" and not a regular, old-fashioned hayseed. That Ducker powder, in canister, cost your dealer 45 cents a pound at the factory, but the power-trust will sell the same identical powder to the rajah of Hyderabad for 37 1/2 cents a pound. Why? Well, not to discourage hunting in the United States, but simply because the trust can raise the price to Americans because of the republican protective tariff. You pay 20 per cent more because you are an American citizen and not an East Indian.

HANEY'S FLY CHASER
 The Greatest Discovery of the 20th Century
 It protects the cattle and horses from flies, pests and vermin. A sure preventive, perfectly harmless, easily applied, not expensive. This article is a sure preventive that kills and drives away the worst of all pests, the Texas, buffalo and horn flies. We can show positive proof that this fly chaser will do just what is claimed for it. We can add no stronger argument for its use. It is a liquid and may be applied once or twice a day which will be found to be amply sufficient. By using the sprayer, the application is thoroughly made in a manner that is highly satisfactory and inexpensive. It takes less than a minute to spray an animal. This will last 24 hours. Haney's Fly Chaser is for the destruction of flies and lice on cattle and horses. Its true merit is found in the absolute effectiveness under all conditions, yet it is perfectly harmless to man or beast. The flies at present are very bad in all sections of the country. Fly time worries cattle and horses and altogether is a season of considerable loss to the farmer in a financial way as well as loss of temper. Every farmer in the state should have a package of this wonderful article and a sprayer on hand during the summer months. A gallon can and sprayer will be sent to any address, freight prepaid to your nearest railway station upon receipt of postoffice order, draft or express order to \$2.25. Dealers should handle this article. Manufactured only in the United States by
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 Fistula, Pissure, all Rectal Diseases radically and permanently cured in a few weeks without the knife, cutting, ligature or caustics, and without pain or detention from business. Particulars of our treatment and sample mailed.

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