

# Our Fall Catalogue

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### THEY MADE IT PAY

Tax Agitation in Douglas Resulted in Big Decrease in State Taxes

The tax agitation in Douglas county resulted in a decided gain to most of the taxpayers in that county so far as state taxes are concerned. Relatively, however, the railroads were the chief beneficiaries. When it rains porridge no railroad's dish is ever wrong side up.

The principal argument made before the board consisted in a comparison of land valuations, and upon the showing made, Governor Savage, Auditor Weston and Treasurer Stuefer cut down the levy to 4 1/2 mills. It was 7-8 last year—within 1-8 of a mill of the maximum.

Aside from the legal features of the case there is no doubt that this reduction was too great. The increase in assessed valuation was only 13 1/2 per cent, but the board cut down the rate 33 per cent, and this makes Douglas county's state taxes nearly 31 per cent less than last year. The assessments for both years were:

1901—  
Railroad ..... \$ 686,681.00  
All other ..... 21,695,111.08

Total ..... \$22,381,792.08  
1902—  
Railroad ..... \$ 745,531.00  
All other ..... 24,646,304.01

Total ..... \$25,391,835.01  
1902 over 1901 ..... 3,010,042.93  
The railroad figures do not include property assessed locally, but only that assessed by the state board. In 1901 this was 3.1 per cent of the total; and only 2.9 per cent in 1902.

The levies for state taxes based on valuations above are as follows:

1901 at 7-8 mills—  
Railroad ..... \$ 5,064.27  
All other ..... 160,001.44

Total ..... \$165,065.71  
1902 at 4 1/2 mills—  
Railroad ..... \$ 3,354.89  
All other ..... 110,908.37

Total ..... \$114,263.26  
Reduction in 1902—  
Railroad ..... \$ 1,709.38  
All other ..... 49,093.07

Total ..... \$50,802.45  
(After all the bluster of the tax bureau it is astonishing to find that 107 miles of railroad in Douglas county will contribute only \$3,354.89 to the state treasury, or \$31.35 a mile.)

It is well enough to encourage a proper assessment of property by varying the rate—when it is possible to do so; but the board not only made too big a reduction, but had no legal right to make any whatever in the general fund levy.

Section 74 of the revenue law was passed in 1879 and has never been amended. It provides for equalization, which shall be made by varying the rate of taxation on the different counties, in case said board of equalization are satisfied that the scale of valuation has not been adjusted with reasonable uniformity by the different assessors.

Section 75 of the revenue law as it now stands was amended in 1881 and provides that "the rate of the general state tax shall be sufficient to realize the amount necessary to meet appropriations made by the legislature for the year in which the tax is levied, not exceeding five mills on the dollar valuation. The rate of the state school tax shall not be less than one-half mill, nor more than one and one-half mills on the dollar valuation." The provision regarding sinking fund levy is obsolete. The university levy is a flat rate of one mill on every county.

Now, section 75 is a later law than section 74 and in case of conflict will govern. Some equalization is possible, too, by varying the school fund rate. But as to the general fund the board had no legal right, under present conditions, to levy less than the full 5 mills on every county. The reason is, that the legislature of 1901 ap-

propriated about \$2,364,000 from the general fund. The two levies which should meet this are those of 1901 and 1902. The levy for 1901 was at 5 mills and aggregated \$872,195.08. At 5 mills the levy for 1902 might have been \$900,455.96; and the two would have aggregated \$1,772,651.04—an amount still lacking more than \$642,000 of "being sufficient to realize the amount necessary to meet appropriations." However, the law does not contemplate that the board shall accomplish the impossible—and it was impossible to levy enough at the 5 mill limit. But section 75 certainly requires the board to do all it can to obey the law—and that means 5 mills for general fund purposes on every county. What did it do?

In 41 counties the general fund levy for 1902 is below the 5 mill limit, ranging from 3-4 of a mill on Sioux county to 4-3 of a mill on Colfax, averaging a trifle more than 3-1/2 mills to each county. The result is that the general fund levy for 1902 is nearly \$115,000 smaller than it might have been and legally ought have been. The figures are:

Grand assessment roll, \$180,091,192.00  
Levy at 5 mills ..... 900,455.96  
As actually made ..... 785,504.23

Short ..... \$ 114,951.73  
No wonder Governor Savage thought the levy wouldn't last till the Fourth of July!

### FUSION IN LANCASTER

Democrats and Populists Nominate Legislative and County Ticket

For senators—W. M. Maupin, democrat, of Lincoln; H. E. Dawes, populist, of Lincoln.

For representatives: Chalmers Balingier, democrat, of Lincoln; William Loder, jr., populist, of Waverly; J. H. Becker, democrat, of Havelock; A. Meese, democrat, of Lincoln; Milton Schwind, democrat, of Lincoln.

For county attorney—W. B. Price, democrat, of Lincoln.

For commissioner—Third district, Le. Newton, democrat, of Bennet.

Delegates from the democratic and populist parties gathered in convention Saturday at the auditorium and placed in nomination a full county ticket. Both conventions were adjourned sessions of the meeting held just before the state conventions at which state and congressional delegates were chosen. At that time it was decided to be the part of wisdom to postpone the naming of candidates until later in the campaign and a recess was taken until Friday.

The two parties met separately under the former organization and left the question of fusion and the distribution of offices between the two parties to conference committees. In the separate conventions some minor business relating to the separate organizations was attended to. The populists adopted a platform which was the set of resolutions presented by the committee at the first session, and laid on the table with a county plank attached. It was deferred at that time to await the action of the state convention. After the candidates had been agreed upon in joint session and the delegates had listened to addresses from their candidate for governor, W. H. Thompson, and from Charles Q. De France, candidate for state auditor, they divided again, each going to its side of the house and formally placing in nomination the selections of the mass convention.

The entrance of Mr. Thompson during a lull in the proceedings elicited loud applause and calls for a speech. It was decided to transact all the preliminary business first, however, and then permit the candidate for governor to use the remainder of the session.

The "self-made" men who are running for office in these early autumn days are very considerate. They prefer to lay all the blame on themselves for their existence. No one else had anything to do with it.

### The Railroad Literary Bureau

Here are questions that every voter in Nebraska who believes in good government and who objects to corporate domination of public officials should ponder upon with all seriousness:

Why are the railroads of Nebraska spending thousands of dollars in the purchase of newspaper space for the presentation of cooked-up figures?

Have these corporations suddenly become sensitive as to public criticism? Have they grown restive under the lash of public condemnation because of their tax-shirking?

By no means. The corporation being soulless, cannot be affected by criticism and so far as criticism is concerned, the corporation managers are utterly indifferent. The reason these corporations are spending thousands of dollars for the presentation of these misleading figures is that their managers are anxious to elect the republican state ticket.

Why are they anxious to elect the republican state ticket?

Look at the record of the republican state administration, voters of Nebraska, and there read the answer. Read the record of the republican board of equalization. Read the amended answer written by the corporation lawyers and subscribed to by the republican state officers, which amended answer was framed for the purpose of enabling the corporations to avoid a decree against them in the supreme court of the state. That answer framed by the corporation lawyers and subscribed to by the republican state officers was referred to by the Omaha Bee, a republican paper, as "the greatest act of perfidy against the people of which any state official could be guilty." Look upon the meetings of the republican board of equalization behind closed doors. Read the statement made by John N. Baldwin, attorney for the Union Pacific, ten days prior to the republican state convention, in which statement Mr. Baldwin said: "We had a conference a day or two ago, and we all agreed on Mickey as our man."

It is not public criticism that these corporations seek to avoid. It is not public condemnation that they fear. They fear the election of the fusion state ticket. They fear the election of a governor who will refuse to permit the office of chief executive to be used in the interests of the corporations. They fear a board of equalization comprised of William H. Thompson, Charles Q. De France and J. N. Lyman—men who will deal with the corporations fairly and who will also deal with the public fairly and will require the corporations to bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation. They fear the election of John H. Powers as secretary of state; they fear the election of Jefferson H. Broady as attorney general; they fear the election of James C. Brennan as commissioner of public lands and buildings. They want to defeat the entire fusion state ticket and they want to elect the entire republican state ticket, and for that reason they are spending thousands of dollars in the purchase of space in the newspapers throughout the state, and they will spend thousands of dollars more in the purchase of voters if they can find voters who will take their money.

"Under authority of the railroads of Nebraska," is the now famous line that is printed over this railroad bureau's newspaper articles. The men who are employed to prepare these articles understand what is expected of them. They know that they may do anything; they may present whatever misleading figures their genius may produce, it matters not how false and fraudulent the figures are. They know that they are perfectly safe in doing anything "under authority of the railroads of Nebraska," that will aid in the deception of the people and contribute to the election of the republican state ticket.—R. L. Metcalfe, in Omaha World-Herald.

### Del Mar on Money

Editor Independent: The contention of Mr. F. J. Van Vorhis is that credit affects prices and therefore should be included in money. He appears to regard this as a novel discovery and he chides our greatest writer on money, namely Alex. Del Mar, for not admitting its importance. It is evident that he has never read any of Mr. Del Mar's works. That credit affects prices is recognized by Locke (1691), Montesquieu (1748), Targot (1787), Thornton (1817), Mill (1844) and especially Del Mar (1858-98). Nay, the latter has devoted so much technical labor to the elucidation of this subject as to have been able to decide in what degree (as compared with money) credits actually affect prices. In his "Science of Money," 3rd ed., ch. XIV., he shows that in the United States at the present time the relation of bank credits to money, in effectiveness, is as one is to ten; in other words, that a dollar in money does as much work in a given time as ten dollars in credits, and that the entire sum of credits employed in this country at any given instant of time, though it exceed the currency tenfold, only equals it once in its effect upon prices. Mr. Van Vorhis writes in vigorous English and in good taste; but his reading on the subject of money appears to be very limited.

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### The Selfsame Quill

Of all the republican weeklies in Nebraska the Nebraska Pioneer seems to be the least affected by what the Independent calls partisan insanity. Its editor, Ed. A. Fry, has always been somewhat of a free lance, and recently he came out squarely for the fusion state ticket and treated the Pro-Weston-"Our-Man-Mickey" combination to a terrific scoring. Fry says he refused to support Majors for governor and exerted himself for Holcomb. That he drifted to Bryan on the money question, but after the partial recognition of silver by the McKinley administration had relieved the nation, he and his paper were found in the thick of the last campaign as supporters of prosperity. Here's a pointed rebuke for weak-kneed democrats who think the money question has been decided against them. His reason for supporting the fusion state ticket are that—

"The present campaign is one in which national issues cut no figure as to how Nebraska has been administered or as to how it shall be in the future. It is a simple business proposition and the citizens of Nebraska have the serious side and not the political side to meet. The republican state officers have utterly failed to improve their opportunity and deserve defeat."

Of course the "thick-and-thin" republican papers are trying to destroy the effect of Fry's bolt by calling him a flopper and other offensive names, but that does not frighten him in the least. In answer to a criticism of the West Point Republican, charging him with executing a "complete political somersault," he said:

"The republican is far-fetched in the claim that the Pioneer has gone over to the Kansas City platform. It has a high regard for President Roosevelt's manly and courageous efforts to lead his party to better government. The state issues have nothing whatever to do with national affairs. They are local in their nature, and the officials who are to be elected are to administer the laws of this state, not make them. Therefore, it is a plain matter of business that comes to the people of Nebraska in their endorsement of men. How any voter not hidebound to party prejudice can endorse the present administrative officers, or trust the new nominees whose actions would be voted down by the old officers if they had any notions of reform, which the Pioneer sincerely believes they have not, is certainly a feature that looks risky. They are not that way inclined. They take no steps to that end. The entire state house gang (except State Superintendent of Public Instruction Fowler perhaps) aim to squint through the same old quill that disgraced Eugene Moore and sent Joe Bartley to the penitentiary."

### Shortsightedness

Capitalists always value the franchise. They never stay away from the polls. We have known them to cross the continent to cast a ballot while some of the people interested in saving what they would exploit, will hardly cross a school district. We trust that there will not be a stay-at-home fusion vote in Hamilton county this year.—Geo. L. Burr, in Register, Aurora.

Yes, and these franchise owners are spending a large amount of money in railroad tax bulletins attempting to befog the minds of the other taxpayers. If fusion state officers are elected this fall, the railroad assessment next year will go up to at least fifty millions. And that means an increase of about \$450,000 in railroad taxes and a corresponding decrease in the amount charged other taxpayers. It would be shortsightedness to shuck corn election day.

### At Ceresco

Charles Q. De France, populist-democratic candidate for state auditor, addressed the fusion forces of Ceresco Saturday night. A fair sized audience was present and listened attentively to an hour's discussion on state matters. Mr. De France was the guest of Hon. C. D. Curvey, the populist candidate for state representative from Saunders.

### International Trade

Recent German statistics show that the total import and export trade of all countries is approximately \$23,800,000,000. Great Britain and her colonies head the list with the great total of nearly \$7,000,000,000. Germany is placed second with \$2,618,000,000, and the United States third with \$2,118,200,000. According to United States treasury figures the United States share was \$2,340,000,000.

### Must Have Canada

The United States must have Canada. We can well afford to stop our foray in the Philippines, our buying of bankrupt West Indian islands, our interference with China, but Canada is naturally a part of our territory, and the only menace to our peace which exists. With Canada in our hands, the Monroe doctrine would practically execute itself. With Canada, we should need no standing army. With Canada, the interests of our country commercially would be well protected than with all the tropics. We could afford to buy Canada, or to encourage her people to demand admission to the union.—Boston Record.

### South Dakota Taxation

Up in South Dakota the state board of equalization has the power to add to or deduct from the assessed valuation as returned by the local officers. The railroad valuation is a little more than half that of Nebraska, but the assessed valuation of lands is about \$31,000,000 greater than here. Apparently it is expected that the assessed valuation shall be about 45 per cent of true value. The following is quoted from the Missouri Valley Journal, Chamberlain, S. D.:  
The state board of equalization raised the land values of Brule county as returned by the county assessors and board of commissioners 10 per cent. The total valuation returned by the county was \$2,130,102 and a raise of ten per cent increases the valuation to \$2,343,102. If the taxes on land are 2 1/2 per cent, this increase will cause the property owners of Brule county to pay to the state more than they would have done had the state board left the valuation as fixed by public officers at home who knew the value.

It is noticeable that the state board did not raise the assessed value of the railway property this year over the year 1901 although the traffic to and

from the state is greater this year than any other year according to published statistics. It seems from the state board's equalizing report that they made no raise on speculative valuations in the state, the totals of which were as follows: moneys of banks, \$255,209; credits of banks, \$103,468; moneys, other than those of banks, \$591,510; credits other than banks, \$199,022; bonds and stocks, \$150,089; shares of bank stock, \$1,575,038, which were valued at 45 per cent of par value or \$787,514, in the entire state; shares of stock other than banks, value \$70,540.

It will pay the taxpayers of this state to carefully study these figures and notice the fixed valuation of tangible and intangible property. The total land value of the state is \$11,311,994; total goods and merchandise, \$4,941,101; total moneys and credits of banks, \$358,677; total moneys and credits in the state other than banks that were assessed are valued at \$13,905.32; total assessed value of all shares of bank stock, \$787,514; total assessed value of all railroads, telegraph companies, telephone companies, express companies, sleeping car companies, \$1,410,396. In other words the total land values as fixed by our public state officials, show that they are "any million dollars greater than at other property."

### Our Man Mickey

Sing me a song of Shylock  
Who lives way out in Polk,  
For the boar black pig  
And cow named Speck  
Is now a time-worn joke,  
Today it's Tricky Mickey,  
From Osceola town,  
Who, as a modern Shylock,  
Must merit wide renown.  
He lent a man some money—  
In dollars thirty-four—  
And to secure the payment  
Took all he had, and more.  
A stable and a hen house,  
A granary and some stables,  
The poor for Tricky Mickey  
Are the least of all his cares.  
A kitchen and some fence posts,  
And the platform of a well,  
We really blush to tell.  
He took a mortgage on a crop  
Of corn and oats and rye,  
Which hadn't been planted,  
But would be here and bye.  
—E. C. Wittwer, in Humboldt Standard.

### Arbitration Successful

Through arbitration employees of the Chicago City railway company have gained what they consider a notable victory. They had only recently organized themselves into a union, and having won a recognition of the union from the company certain questions as to wages and hours were referred to arbitration by mutual agreement. The union chose one arbitrator, the company another and the two selected a prominent business man of the city as the third. This committee considered the questions presented for some time, and on Saturday gave in a report. It conceded to the men an increase of 10 per cent in wages, and a reduction of the working day to 3 1/2 hours with time and a half for overtime work. Moreover, these concessions are to apply only to the members of the union—a decidedly unionistic attitude for the arbitrators to take. The result will be a rush of all non-union employees to get into the organization, which must now of course embrace all the labor employed by the company. Both sides have accepted the report on condition that the agreement is to continue one year.

### Powers at Aurora

Hon. John H. Powers delivered a thoughtful and interesting discourse at the armory on Monday evening, September 8, to a fair sized audience. He has a wonderfully strong voice for one of his years, and seems as vigorous as in 1890. He has always been true to the principles and reforms he then enunciated, and is entitled to a place on the best state ticket ever submitted for the consideration of Nebraska voters.—Register.

### Manual of Soil Culture

Send me a 2-cent stamp and I will mail you free a copy of Campbell's Soil Culture Manual—a valuable work that every farmer ought to have.  
J. FRANCIS, Gen. Pass. Agt., Omaha, Neb.

### Promising Developments

Official Reports Concerning Mt. Baker and Yale Mining Property Flattering

Mr. Henry Stanislawsky, general manager of the Mt. Baker & Yale mining properties in southwestern Canada where several Lincoln parties are interested, is now in New York city arranging for the placing of stock on the market. He is one of the best known mining men in the northwest, having been in the business for twenty-three years, and is backed by the best men of the states of Washington and Oregon. His report of what he found at the mine made to the stockholders, is decidedly flattering, and holds out flattering prospects for investors. He says: "I have made two visits to the company's claims on Siwash Creek in company with Messrs. A. B. Clark, the vice president, and Ed. Thomas, one of the directors. My time on both occasions was limited, but I made as thorough an examination as possible in the time."

"The Gold Queen I found the first vein to be 50 feet wide and the back vein 125 feet. They run parallel to each other; I made about 200 horn tests, marking each test carefully. They gave an average of \$9.80 per ton in free gold across the entire mass of ore in the tunnels and on the surface. I found pyrites chutes in the ore body of these veins that will average from one to three feet in width. I had assays made from these chutes by the most reliable assayers, as follows:

"J. O'Sullivan, F. C. S., etc. (London), Vancouver:  
Assay No. 1 ..... \$100.00  
Assay No. 2 ..... 580.00  
"Oliver M. Gordon, Whatcom,

## Read These Marvelous Offers In Men's Suits

1,385 men's suits in light and dark colored all wool chevrons and worsteds, well made garments, guaranteed to fit and wear, formerly sold for \$7.50 to \$10.00, sale price ..... \$3.50

1,525 men's suits in a great variety of desirable patterns, stylishly and dependably made up, an assortment that any man can select a most satisfactory suit from, they're worth up to \$12.50, your choice, ..... \$5.00

At \$7.50 we are showing a grand lot of very fine suits, made from a wide range of fabrics, from the extreme novelties to the subdued staples, including many exclusive weaves. The garments are made in the best styles, the coats hanging from the shoulders in graceful lines, full in the back and snug fitting at the hips, such suits usually bring \$15.00, in this sale, your choice at ..... \$7.50

At \$10.00 you can secure a suit in this sale that will puzzle the best merchant tailors to surpass in fitting, finish and style. They cannot excel the fabrics. These suits are made from best selected chevrons, cassimeres, unfinished worsteds, and the best novelties; the cloths were thoroughly sponged and shrunk before being cut; the linings, trimmings, etc., are the very best points of wear; are thoroughly reinforced; every garment is shape-retaining; the coats seldom need pressing, (when they do we'll do it free of charge) you cannot find better suit satisfaction than in this lot. If you decide to buy, they're yours for ..... \$10.00

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Wash.:  
Assay No. 1 ..... \$ 34.72  
Assay No. 2 ..... 109.96  
Assay No. 3 ..... 81.61  
Assay No. 4 ..... 49.63

Average ..... \$159.32  
"On the Van Zandt and Lone Star claims there are four distinct veins—some 30 feet, one 8 feet and two smaller veins. I made tests only on the 30-foot vein with an average result of \$16 per ton in free gold. Free gold is visible on the surface and in many of the samples. The veins are parallel to the veins on the Gold Queen Group and are in the same formation. I have thorough faith in these claims and believe they will develop into a very valuable property."

"In regard to conditions, accessibility, formations, etc., I can endorse all said by the reports already in the hands of the company."  
"HENRY STANISLAWSKY,"  
The following is a report of the minister of mines of British Columbia, extracted from the Sessional Papers, Vol. 2, Page 1072:  
"Great energy was displayed in the early part of last year by the Gold Queen Mining company, which showed considerable interest in their efforts to develop their numerous claims situated on Siwash Creek; firstly, by erecting at their own expense a wire cable 400 feet in length stretched across the Fraser river at a favorable point. A trolley basket is attached suspended from the wire cable, and passengers and provisions and all necessary mining material can be easily transferred to either side of the crossing at a reasonable saving to the prospector of that locality. Judging from the character of the gold taken from the alluvial claims of Siwash Creek, together with the fine samples of gold-bearing quartz showing free gold, I consider the existing conditions of a most promising character. The stratifications, too, are most encouraging features, being associated with the gold bearing rocks of the world, which are as indispensable necessary for the production of metalliferous ores as water is for the life of man. Lithologically, the general classification belongs to the carboniferous shales with occasionally intrusive dykes or dykes of felspar, porphyry (Elvan). Two samples of surface quartz from the Roddick mineral claim, one of the granular texture while the other was a more fleshy character, were forwarded by Mr. T. W. Taylor of Yale, through the post to the Royal School of Mines of Cornwall, England, and were assayed by the principal chemist, Mr. J. Berringer, who found that the former contained ten ounces of gold to the 2,000 lbs., or \$200 and the latter \$26 to 2,000 lbs. free gold quartz."

"I consider the prospects of the free-milling gold quartz from this creek are indeed promising. The crushing made during last summer by the little quartz mill erected by the Whatcom promoters of the Gold Queen Mining company was by no means discouraging. If knowledge of the proper treatment of the process in saving the gold had existed, the yield would have been more satisfactory. As it was, notwithstanding the circumstances of un-

skillful treatment, the yield ought not to be considered at all discouraging, the crushing made realizing \$4 per ton of ore taken from the lode almost at the surface."

A limited amount of stock may be had now at 15 cents, but this opportunity will not last long. It is confidently predicted that the stock will soon go to at least 50 cents. The present sale is of treasury stock for the purpose of raising funds for erection of a 40-stamp mill. Stock may be purchased or further information received by addressing James G. Givens, chairman of the mines and mining committee of the chamber of commerce, Seattle, Wash., rooms 69 and 70, Union Block.

The National Match company, of which we heard so much, has gone into the hands of a receiver. It was one of the regular kind, had preferred and common stock and twenty millions of water.

**PILES**  
Fistula, Fissure, 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 free.

Mr. W. G. McDaniel, railway engineer, writes: Hermit Remedy Co.—Dear Sirs: I have doctor 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.

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