

THE NORTHWESTERN.

BENSCHOTER & GIBSON, Eds and Pubs. LOUP CITY, NEB.

It is better to have failed in a great undertaking than never to have made the attempt.

When a rich man suddenly becomes poor, or a poor man suddenly becomes rich, his true character crops out.

Don't expect to get something for nothing. Value for value is the only honest rule in business, politics or morals.

Tax valuations in Tennessee have been increased \$25,000,000 by the operation of a new law requiring assessment at cash value.

Happy thought! Perhaps small boys may so far join in the anti-Chinese feeling of the hour as to condemn the firecracker to disuse because of its associations.

The late Ward McAllister's famous farm near Newport has been sold and will be turned into a cemetery. The late dictator to the 400 frequently entertained the "smart set" there.

Mexico's census, recently completed, shows a total population of 12,491,573, over two-thirds of whom are entirely uneducated. Over eighty per cent of the population is of mixed or Indian blood.

A Pekin correspondent of the Associated Press says that a medal will be struck to commemorate the heroic defense made by the besieged foreigners. The motto suggested for the medal is that noble one, attributed by Plutarch to the Greek lawgiver Lycurgus, equally applicable in war and peace, "Men, not walls, make a city."

The Crow Indians of Montana, who raise much wheat, have entered into a contract with the United States government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with flour. They are rich in farms, flocks and herds. This is the first time a government contract was ever let to an Indian—at least to a "blanket Indian" of the mountains.

From a letter of Thomas Daven, a seaman of the cruiser Brooklyn, it seems that Admiral Remy and the Germans nearly clashed in Chinese waters, the American admiral clearing his decks for action for an alleged insult. If the report be true it indicates that at Taku as well as at Manila American and German tars do not love each other as they should.

One Paris "grand dame" is found that France shall not be depopulated. The Vicomtesse de Rochemolle is 22 years of age, has been married five years and is the mother of 11 boys, of whom the oldest are not quite four years of age. She presented her husband with four pairs of twins in succession and has just topped off with triplets. The children are all sound and healthy.

A new submarine cable is about to be laid between England and Germany. This is the fifth cable, and a comprehensive idea of the increase in the cable traffic between the two countries may be gathered from the fact that, whereas in 1896, when the fourth cable was laid, the annual number of cablegrams was 1,867,568 per annum, no less than 2,465,613 cablegrams are now annually transmitted.

The plan of a commercial alliance between Germany and Great Britain to fight the United States would be admirable except that Germany and Great Britain would then each want another alliance with somebody else to fight Germany and Great Britain respectively. An alliance between Germany and the United States to fight Great Britain, or between the United States and Great Britain to fight Germany would likewise be a good thing if each party to the alliance could be assured that somebody else would come along and help it whip the other party.

On the march toward Shiloh, a young color-sergeant noticed that Gen. William Nelson always mutters to himself when he passes the flag. One day, as this happened, his adjutant supposed himself addressed, and called out: "I did not understand, general!" The reply came like a shot: "I said, God bless the flag!" "Amen!" cried both the sergeant and the adjutant. "Amen!" repeated the thousands of veterans of the civil war who, during the recent encampment in Chicago, marched—old, battered, lame, loyal—down the banner-hung Avenue of Fame. Not for self-praise, but for the honor and glory of the flag were they there. Nor could the most careless spectator have failed to be reminded anew of the beauty of our flag, the respect due it, and the mighty heritage it has brought us. God bless the flag!

Maryland has lately passed a law forbidding the sale of spectacles without a license. Both the near-sighted and the far-sighted may call this a form of paternalism. The motherly side of the question is taken by the London Spectator Mission. This society provides free glasses for the poor who suffer from defective sight. If means of the spectacles given out last year, over one thousand working men and women were enabled to retain employment which they might have lost. To assist the poor to resist pauperism is the truest function of philanthropy.

FREE SPEECH PLENTY

Fusionists Unable to Placate Morton; Attack the Starch Company.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE

"Would Not Have Been Molested if Morton Had Behaved" is the Explanation Offered—Efforts to Crush Out a Great Industry.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 8.—The secret is out.

"The Argo Starch Company would not have been molested by Attorney General Smyth if J. Sterling Morton had supported Bryan or refrained from attacking him in his paper."

The above startling statement was publicly made by one of the most prominent democrats of Nebraska City just before Bryan's meeting Wednesday night.

What a spectacle! The Argo Starch Manufacturing Company being prosecuted for violating the anti-trust law, not to vindicate the law, but to punish J. Sterling Morton, father of one of the principle stockholders, for daring to express opinions as to Bryan and Smyth.

Viewed in this light what else does this mean but an embargo on free speech? What else is it than imperialism? The fusion leaders are carping about the right of free speech and about imperialism and right in this instance they throw off the mask. Being unable to induce Morton to support Bryan they turn around and attempt to punish him by invoking the aid of a penal statute. What is this but a violation of the constitutional right of free speech? What is it but imperialism?

Bryan and Smyth affect to make it appear that they are after the Argo Company because it is a trust. It is strange they did not make this discovery until they needed votes and campaign thunder and until all efforts to silence the Conservative (Morton's paper) had proven futile.

It is common talk among democrats of Nebraska City that "Morton brought the trouble on himself by opposing Bryan and the fusionists."

This is a pretty state of affairs, isn't it?

On the pretense of reform and under pretense of enforcing the law a blow struck at one of the most important industries in the state, not to enforce the law, but to visit punishment upon a fellow citizen who has dared to exercise the right of free speech.

At the very time, at almost the very hour that Bryan was assaulting one of the principal industries of this state the candidate for vice president on the republican ticket was being assaulted by a mob of Bryanites at Victor, Colo. If the Argo Starch Company has violated the anti-trust law or any other law it is right and proper that it should be prosecuted. But to make its prosecution contingent upon political opposition is a most lawless, despotic and infamous outrage.

Using the law as a club to pound voters into line and to suppress newspaper discussion of men and issues is abusing the law, and those responsible for it merit swift and severe censure. When the fusionists are that sorely pressed for votes as to make grand stand plays with the anti-trust laws at the expense of destroying one of the leading industries of the state it is about time for them to recapitulate.

Nothing can be said against any honorable means employed in promoting party success, but it is going too far to employ means which ultimately must result in the destruction of an important industry, in the destruction of a valuable corn market and in the throwing of hundreds of laboring people out of employment.

A GREAT INDUSTRY. The Argo Starch Manufacturing Company is not a trust. This statement is made on information received from one of the stockholders, who says that the company is integral and that if the suit ever comes to trial Smyth will be laughed out of court.

It is an industry that employs 250 people and consumes daily upwards of 3,000 bushels of corn. It has been a blessing to the working people of Nebraska City and to the farmers of Otoe county.

It consumes about 500,000 bushels of corn per year, and in the last year has paid out about \$120,000 to the farmers of Otoe county for corn alone. It pays good prices for the material used and in the last year has paid out in premiums about \$38,000 above the market price. Its prices have been such that corn buyers do not attempt to buy corn in Otoe county, being able to buy corn cheaper at other points.

It produces more than 15,000,000 pounds of starch per year and pays out more than \$50,000 to the laboring people of Nebraska City. It turns out more than 20 tons of starch a day, and this product is marketed in all parts of the world.

Under these conditions, and under the conditions under which the suit was brought, is it any wonder that the people of Nebraska City should feel deeply concerned and aggrieved?

Only a few nights ago the whole city—republicans, democrats and populists—turned out and attended an indignation meeting, at which meeting a petition to the attorney general reciting the injustice of his act was drafted and this was signed by hundreds of people irrespective of politics.

In a lengthy review of the facts Mr. Morton makes the statement that there is no cause for suit being instituted and that if the company has to go to the expense of hiring attorneys to defend its lawful and inalienable rights it will have to close up its business in Nebraska and move its plant to some other state.

What the fusion contortionists are to gain by driving this important enterprise out of Nebraska is difficult to determine. Certain it is that it would be a most serious loss, not alone to Nebraska City, many of whose families earn a livelihood there, but to the state.

How much more beneficial it would be if every county in the state had such a local corn market, and how much more appropriate and sensible it

would be if Bryan and the attorney general, instead of trying to destroy this establishment, would try to get more of this kind?

The Argo Company has made no increase in the price of starch. This of itself would indicate that it is not a trust. It has gradually increased its plant from a capacity of 250 bushels of corn per day to 3,000 bushels per day. It buys all its corn from Nebraska farmers and pays out all its wage money to Nebraska people.

What goes to indicate that the whole deal, so far as the attempt at prosecution is concerned, is a scheme to get votes and manufacture campaign material, is the fact that Attorney General Smyth lost no time in arranging for an "anti-trust" meeting at Nebraska City when the citizens protested. These two "trust-smashers" entered the peaceful little hamlet on a special train and with a paean of defiance an emperor. They came to beard the lion in his den.

They found the "lion" to be 250 laboring people, most of whom had purchased comfortable homes out of the money they had earned while working in the Argo Starch factory. This was the "trust octopus" they came to crush to death.

Not a citizen in this city or county met them at the depot, and only a handful of them attended the "trust smashing" pow-wow.

The scheme was so transparent that the people saw through it and they resented the outrage by remaining away.

Bryan, in commencing his address, struck an attitude like upon that characteristically portrayed of "Ajax defying the lightning," but it didn't take much of a hero to carry out his part. His defiant assaults upon the starch company in which dire destruction was promised caused fear of loss of employment to enter and sadden 250 homes, and that was all.

Mr. Bryan regaled this imaginary trust with all the force at his command, but he had not one word to say of the Cotton Bale trust, one of the principal stockholders of which is Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, nor of the New York Ice trust, one of the principal stockholders of which is Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall and a member of the advisory committee of the democratic national committee. He had not one word to say of the Biscuit trust, the Lead trust, Silver trust, Whisky trust, Packing House trust, Standard Oil trust, Sugar trust or any other of the known organizations of this kind.

An imaginary trust that furnishes a market for Nebraska corn, and employment to Nebraska labor and capital is iniquitous beyond description, but a real trust that exists in a distant state and by which Nebraska is in no way patronized, but required to pay arbitrary prices, is of no concern!

This is the true attitude of the democratic leaders on the trust question. When the trust magnates are with them, like Dick Croker of the Ice trust, Senator Jones of the Cotton Bale trust, Marcus Daley of the Copper trust and a score of others that might be named, they are all right, but when they happen to be against them they become at once a "dangerous evil."

Like the income tax. Four years ago it was a cardinal issue, a "barometer" in the democratic platform. It was strongly opposed by Tammany Hall. This year it is left out of the platform, and Tammany Hall is at the head of the democratic column. The "mistake" made in leaving out the income tax plank was simply part of the price paid for Tammany's support.

HOW MUCH LONGER? How much longer is this campaign of deception to continue? How much longer will the people submit to the trickery and double-dealing of the democratic leaders?

With trust magnates clasped to their bosoms they proclaim against trusts and with the red torch of anarchy flaming high and bright, lighting their very paths, they proclaim against anarchy.

In Nebraska they are opposed to trusts and in New York they go hand-in-hand with them. In Nebraska they are opposed to anarchy and in Illinois they have gone over to it bag and baggage. In Nebraska they favor fusion, they all "think alike," but in New York and in many southern states where the democrats have large majorities and do not need the populists or can do better without them, they do not only "think differently" but they repel with vigor any attempt of their populist brother to scale the breastworks of the pie counter. In the west they favor the income tax and the free coinage of silver in the east they oppose both propositions.

In the west Bryan talks one thing and in the east another.

In the west he favors government ownership of franchised corporations and in the east he remains silent on that proposition.

All the way through the democrats are waging a campaign of deception and double dealing.

A FALSOUS FAKEHOOD. A fusion paper has resorted to the vilest abuse of the private character of Charles H. Dietrich, the republican candidate for governor. The public record of Governor Poynter is so bad that the fusionists have resorted to the abuse of Dietrich with a hope of turning the tide, and in doing this they have employed the most cruel and utterly false reports that could be conceived.

No attempt has been made by the republicans to make capital out of Poynter's record before he became a public official. This does not mean, however, that back in Illinois Mr. Poynter did not leave a record behind that would not look very well in print.

Mr. Poynter's private record has not been gone into, though if it were, if his Illinois history were given publication, it would prove interesting reading.

The fusionists, on the other hand, have scattered falsehoods broadcast relative to Mr. Dietrich. They have even charged that he was implicated in the murder of his former business partner in the Black Hills country. That this is a cruel falsehood is shown by the Daily Pioneer Times, a paper published in Deadwood, S. D., the alleged scene of the tragedy. The Pioneer Times says: "Hon. C. H. Dietrich, candidate for governor of Nebraska on the republican ticket, was one of the pioneers in

the Black Hills, and was interested at one time in the Aurora Mining company, whose property was situated on Hidden Treasure gulch, which comes into Deadwood gulch in Central City. He is remembered by all of the old settlers of the Black Hills, although he sold his interest in the Aurora company in the summer of 1877 and left this section. Those who knew him best pay high tribute to his sterling qualities, and speak of him in the kindest terms, although he was a young man then, and has developed his remarkable business and executive ability, and a prominence in public affairs largely since that time.

"He disposed of his interest in the Aurora to Roscoe Conkling, Thomas C. Platt, Senator George E. Spencer of Alabama, and Brown & Thumb, the bankers. He then returned to his home at Aurora, Ill. At the time he left the Black Hills the Aurora company was engaged in a controversy with the Keets Mining company, over boundaries and the right to the use of a certain tunnel through the Aurora claim. Pending the settlement of the boundary question an agreement was worked into between the two companies whereby the Keets company was permitted to have ingress to its property through the Aurora tunnel but was not to molest or take out any ore on that portion of the ground included in the conflict. J. C. Tuttle, who had been one of Dietrich's partners in the Aurora, retained his interest in the property. Some time after Mr. Dietrich sold his interest in the ground and left the Black Hills the controversy between the two companies became exceedingly bitter. The Keets company was running a mill in Hidden Treasure gulch, and the owners of the Aurora believed ore was being taken from their claim. This culminated in the forcible seizure of the tunnel by the Keets men, who placed obstructions in a shaft on the Aurora claim. The Aurora men attempted to drive the Keets men from the tunnel, and J. C. Tuttle was shot receiving a wound from which he died in a few hours. Tuttle was working on the Aurora ground when shot. The shooting was done from a hole in the cabin on the Keets claim. Seth Bullock was sheriff of Lawrence county at that time. He immediately placed under arrest a number of men in the employ of the Keets company. A telegram was dispatched to Mr. Dietrich at Aurora, Ill., and although he did not hold any interest in the Aurora, he came to Deadwood as quickly as possible, and assisted in the endeavor to bring the slayer or slayers of Mr. Tuttle to justice. Those suspected of the shooting were bound over to the grand jury, but no indictment was found against them, and they were afterwards discharged, it being impossible to determine who fired the shot that caused Tuttle's death."

"The fusionists of Nebraska are charging that Mr. Dietrich was a party to the murder of Tuttle. They even assert that Dietrich and Tuttle had sold their claim, and that Dietrich murdered his partner to secure his share of the proceeds of the sale. Nothing could be further from the truth. The assertion is proven to be false by the following facts that are well known to every one who was living in the Black Hills at that time: First, Mr. Dietrich was not in the Black Hills at the time Tuttle was killed, but at his home in Aurora, Ill., having left the Black Hills permanently. Second, Mr. Tuttle had not disposed of his claim, but retained an interest, his co-owners being Roscoe Conkling, Thomas C. Platt, Senator Spencer, M. E. Post and Brown and Thumb, all of them men of great prominence. Third, Mr. Dietrich had no interest whatever in the Aurora at the time of the killing of Tuttle."

"Mr. Tuttle was killed September 5, 1877. The agreement between the Keets and Aurora Mining companies was drawn up and signed August 15, 1877. Mr. Dietrich being one of the signers. Immediately after this agreement went into effect Mr. Dietrich commented the sale of his interest in the company, and relinquished all claim to the ground. He therefore had no connection whatever with the killing of Tuttle and the charges being brought against him by his political opponents during the campaign are absolutely without foundation."

This completely disproves the charges made and brands them as being false and malicious. Mr. Dietrich's conduct during his many years of citizenship in Nebraska has been such as to entitle him to respect and confidence. He has been a liberal giver to churches and to charity and has been hospitable and public spirited throughout his life.

It is presumed that, having had proof of the falsity of the charges that have been made against Mr. Dietrich, the fusion papers will hasten to retract and apologize.

PROSPERITY IN BUTLER COUNTY.

BELLWOOD, Neb., Oct. 8.—"Lumber is high? Yes. But in 1896 I bought a lot of crooked posts for \$15 for a straw barn and was obliged to ask credit for the product was low. The market for my product was low, too. But things have changed in the last three years. By fair management and good prices for my cattle and hogs, I have paid off a \$500 mortgage, built a good big barn and added eighty acres to my farm." The speaker was H. J. Hall of Bellwood. He had been during the hard times induced to vote with the majority in Nebraska. "I could have purchased this new eighty-acre tract four years ago for one-third of the price I have just paid for it," he said. "But it is all well enough to look backward when you couldn't raise the capital. My crops were good enough, but dime corn and oats and three-cent cattle and two-cent hogs wouldn't buy low-priced lumber and warble wire. You can see for yourself that things around here don't look a'ike, but have been built on the high-priced plan—crops and stock being the motive power behind this new state of affairs. I don't want five years of hard times to experiment on the return of good times over again. With some reduction of the past year would not be strange, but that we shall see the hard times of five years ago I verily believe that it cannot be." Mr. Hall has farmed in Holt and Greeley counties and has a model farm in one of the garden spots of Butler county, and

as he expressed it, "things around here don't look odd." He is outspoken in his good words for present conditions and tells his farmer neighbors that he does now have to get trusted for inferior posts, but can pay cash for lumber even though considerably advanced in price.

Robert Berkey of Ulysses will cast his first vote. His father is justice of the peace and looks upon the "black cloud" that is not in sight. But the young man has rustled among the big sheepmen of Wyoming and has heard their words of prosperity and has seen the results of their smiles in clips that bring big money. "I return to my native state to see prosperity on all hands. My old friends, many of whom I know could not get money at any rate of interest, and when it came to crops the harvest was good, but the speck was in the realization. My first vote will be cast where I believe it will reward the men who give my friends relief and me work." The young man did not go about with a "chip on his shoulder," but said this in a quiet, manly way that gave confidence.

"I do not want to be quoted," said a thrifty farmer near Ulysses, "more than to say I am reasonably prosperous. I borrowed \$700 last May at 7 per cent interest and will pay off the mortgage in September, being able to do this from my grain and stock with the prevailing good prices. I was one of many who fought the wind for good times four years ago. The wind has blown from another direction and I propose to keep with this unlooked-for shift of the weather cock."

Richenbach Bros., of Rising City, said that four years ago that section of Butler county found the farms worth from one-third to one-half the present value and no buyers. To mortgage them was simply out of the question, even at a valuation of \$10 an acre. "Now," said Mr. Samuel Richenbach, "this same land brings \$40 an acre and we would be glad to loan on a valuation of \$30 an acre. The present condition of the country gives such confidence in Nebraska that we can afford to bank on it. In the midst of the hard times of '92 and '94 this state received such a black eye that the calamity howlers made matters bad, then the country's money market topped off matters to a finish. We had lost faith in each other. Cheap corn and grains with big crops of all made false capital for politicians, whose sole aim was to discourage. It took some time to regain our former prestige, but we are now on the high road that the people have asked for, and the farmers have confidence in themselves, which is encouraging, since they are able to loan to each other cheaply. Prosperity like this is very satisfactory to those who wish to see it continued."

"The better buildings in David City began in 1888," said Hon. Thomas Wolfe of the First National bank of David City. "I made several investments of this kind myself. Times were very good until '93. Everybody knows what followed. I know two of my buildings were empty. Now all the store buildings and dwellings are occupied and the bank refuses interest deposits—in fact, we are quite solicitous for good customers who desire loans. We are not so iron-clad on our side of the bargain, either. A farmer can pay off at any interest pay day \$100 at a time or the entire mortgage, which is considered a saving equal to one per cent interest, and our deposits are 60 to 70 per cent more than the law requires us to keep on hand. The long contention of hitting the banker has arrived, but none of us are lying awake nights waiting for cloud bursts."

David City, the county seat of Butler county, is a beautiful little city built on a substantial plan. The \$50,000 court house (which cost but \$50,000), in the center of a block, surrounded by the business blocks of brick, shows thrift and good business sense on the part of the people. The court house has been half paid for and the stores point to prosperity by their elegant and large selections. The dwellings are home-like and the country about is in every way thrifty, thus fully sustaining the confidence of the town's people.

It is seldom that one goes into a county and finds such substantial dwellings as are found upon farms and in the smaller towns of Butler county. Many of these dwellings have been built within two years and would grace the corner of any residence portion of a metropolis. The towns of Ulysses and Brainard are especially noted in this particular, the former showing its faith in the surroundings by a \$12,000 school building and many dwellings costing from \$2,500 to \$4,000, and the furnishings inside correspond with the exterior.

"Your faith in this country is practically illustrated," said your correspondent to Joseph Natousek of Brainard as he viewed his beautiful home in a block by itself. "Yes, sir, I have but one life to live and I want a good place to rest after the day's work is done. This is a grand country and the last few years has certainly prospered."

William Crosby at Ulysses is remodeling his home and when finished will correspond with his neighbors. As a merchant he is prospering. "I am a carpenter by trade," said Cornwall Hemstross. "When the call to arms was made I couldn't get in any of the Nebraska regiments, so I went to Yankton and enlisted in Company C of the First South Dakota, partially because I wanted to be patriotic and somewhat from necessity. At the beginning of that war I had an unprofitable real. Since returning from the Philippines I have had all I can do at my trade and these prosperous times suit me, I assure you."

Question of Precedence.

Senator Hoar's wit has kept pace with his learning. Not long ago, as he was walking through one of the corridors of the capitol, he was joined by one of his former colleagues in the senate.

As they approached the entrance of the senate chamber Mr. Hoar motioned to his companion to pass in first. "After you," said the ex-senator, drawing back politely. "No, indeed," retorted Senator Hoar, "the X's always go before the wise."

Three things to be careful of—health, reputation, money.

The mirror of a pretty girl casts a great many reflections.

The United States produces \$1,145,000,000, or more than one-third.

Germany, \$525,000,000 or half as much as the United States.

About one-quarter of all the United States pensions go to widows.

The judge who suspends sentence isn't necessarily in favor of hanging.

STEKETEE'S DRY BITTERS.

A Dutch Remedy, or How to Make Your Own Bitters. Farmers, Laboringmen and Everybody use these Bitters for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Blood Purifier, Headache, Kidney and Liver Diseases. A perfect stomach regulator. Now is the time to use them. On receipt of 30c United States postage stamps, I will send one package and receipt how to make one gallon Bitters from Stekete's Dry Bitters. A delicious flavor. Made from Imported Roots, Herbs and Berries from Holland and Germany. Be your own doctor and use these Dry Bitters. Send to Geo. G. Stekete, Grand Rapids, Mich. For sale by druggists.

Wit is a diamond in the rough that is polished by adversity.

YOU NEED NOT SUFFER

With Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia or Backache, "5 Drops" will Relieve All Pain and Cure You.

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is quick and positive. It prevents and absolutely cures disease. It kills the germs. It acts with marvelous effect on the stomach, liver and kidneys; purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and places the entire system in a healthy condition. It is the cheapest and best medicine in the world, 500 doses for \$1. It is for you who are crippled and helpless; bed ridden and hopeless. Here is Life and Hope; a positive cure. "5 DROPS" is for man, woman and child; the best remedy for all ailments in the house, ready for every sudden sickness or pain. BUY A BOTTLE TODAY. It gives instantaneous relief and is absolutely the only certain cure for RHEUMATISM in all its forms. It is also effective with unfailing effect in Sciatica, Backache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Neuragic Headaches, Nervous Dyspepsia, and nervous affections of every description, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Croup, Bronchitis, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, and kindred diseases.

"I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT." "I wish to lift my voice in behalf of your '5 DROPS' for it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used. I have used one bottle, and have had but one attack since I commenced it. I have been a great sufferer from RHEUMATISM for twenty long years. Every winter and spring I would think would be my last. Thanks to you and your '5 DROPS' for the good it has done me. I would not be without it. You can use this as you please. Send them to me." Thomas J. Hinchey, El Dorado Springs, Mo.

"IT HAS SAVED MY LIFE." "I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your '5 DROPS' is. I was suffering intensely with NEURALGIA, and thought for a month that I would have to die. My body called to me and brought an advertisement of your Swanson's '5 DROPS'. I resolved to try it and sent for a bottle. I have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positive and true. I am a sufferer from NEURALGIA. Yours very truly, J. H. Hinchey, El Dorado Springs, Mo."

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is sold by all agents. In many places the druggists are our agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct. Large size bottles 800 doses, \$1. sent prepaid by express or mail. Trial bottle will be sent on receipt of 25c. Agents wanted in new territory. Write Now! SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Gravity is the ballast of the soul.

Every farmer should read the Osborne Co.'s small advertisement in this paper.

A man's sins seldom find him out until after his neighbors expose him.

Some people put on airs and some try to whistle them.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease Free. Write today to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, aching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores sell it; 25c.

A \$5,000 Pair of Tusk. In his annual report, the British acting consul at Zanzibar mentions the sale of a pair of elephant tusks 10 1/2 feet from base to tip and weighing 239 and 224 pounds respectively. He describes them as probably larger than any others hitherto found in any part of the world. The purchaser gave \$5,000 for the pair.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Wadding, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Restorations sent free. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some men are so stingy they refuse to smile except at the expense of others.

Thus far in 1900 England has imported 19 per cent less foreign goods than in 1899.

A few simple HERBS, scientifically compounded and called THE GARDEN HEADACHE POWDERS, have given relief to thousands of people who suffer with headaches. They soothe and quiet the nerves and cannot possibly have any bad after effects as they are guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs. Send for free sample. Gardell Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. One trial will convince you of their wonderful curative power.

He must rise early, yes, not at all go to bed, who would have everybody's good word.

I am sure that a cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago. Mrs. Tracy, 11-11th Street, Newark, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1900.

Double Named Philanthropist. The Philadelphia directory shows nine men who bear the name of Thomas. Thomas and eleven known as Robert Roberts. But William Williams numbers them both, as there are eighty-six citizens thus named.