#### Receiver for a Lone Car.

A dispatch to the Chicago Chronicle under date of Newark, N. J., says: A receiver was appointed in the chancery court here last week for a single palace car. It is called the Boston and at the time it was built was known as one of the finest in existence. It was exhibited widely. Later it became famous by remaining sidetracked for almost two years near Springfield, Mass., while the question of its ownership was being fought in the courts. All that time a colored porter named Dudley and his wife stuck by the car, keeping it in order and earning a livelihood by exhibiting it to visitors.

The receiver is Lawrence S. Mott of this city. He and Hobart Tuttle, private secretary to former Governors Griggs and Voorhees, were interested in the American Palace Car company, which built the Boston. The company's affairs became involved and the car was sold to New England persons. It then was bought by H. A. Harvey, who gave a mortgage to Arthur Truesdeil in part payment. The suit which has resulted in the appointment of a receiver was brought for the purpose of satisfying Truesdell's claim, Mott was instructed to give a \$10,000 bond and sell the car.

### A Paying Institution.

Among all of Uncle Sam's projects there is no department which is, proportionately, as great a source of in-

# THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

## Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everylody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities alway, present ir the stomac and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables. Charcoal effectually clears and Im-

proves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels: it disinfects the routh and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoai in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other hermless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary,

great benefit. A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of clarcoal, says "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges, to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; the cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Abscrbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

come as the patent office, and yet, at the same time, no branch of the government owes its origin to a more beneficent purpose. In the earliest days of the colonies the now proverbial Yankee proclivity for invention was recognized as a possibly important factor in the improvement of conditions in the new world, and when the colonists had secured the right to enact laws for their own government this question was one of the flist to be considered. President Washington, in his first address to congress, 1790, called attention to the matter and urged the expediency of giving effectual encouragement to the exertions of skill and genius in the production of new and useful inventions, and from this suggestion came the present American patent system, which, as one writer on international law has said, "is generally recognized by the most profound students of our institutions, both at home and abroad, to have contributed more than any other one thing to the pre-emineuce of this country in the industrial arts and in manufactures." It is only within the archives of the patent office that one is able to obtain anything like a correct idea of the wide range of the inventive ingenuity of the American people, for up to the present time nearly 700,000 patents have been issued, while the receipts of the department are so much greater than its expenditures that the balance in tne treasury on account of the patent fund now exceeds \$5,000,000.—Collier's

#### Coalless Switzerland.

With a population of 3,600,000 Switzerland is without any coal supply of her own. None of her rivers is navigable and all her coal imports have to be brought in by rail, which makes it very expensive. Her coal bill is about \$12,500,000 a year.

In order to make her outlay for fuel as economical as possible, the government has decided to establish a federal testing station, attached to you take of it to bet'er; it is not a the leading institution for technical instruction at Zurich. At this station every kind of fuel used in the little republic is to be scientifically tested, to determine its exact neat-producing value, which will be made known to the public through periodical publications by the government. It is intended to reform the whole coal trade by substituting heat-producing value for weight as the basis of its price per

> Our consul at Zurich, in reporting this scheme, states that its originator is an American, Dr. E. J. Constam, from New York .- Exchange.

# An Important Meeting.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., on February 11 and 12, will be held the sixth annual meeting of the League of Michigan Municipalist combined with a meeting of the M higan Political Science association. The League of Michigan Municipalists is a co-operative association of cities and villages formed for their mutual advantage and the improvement and betterment of municipal conditions throughout the state. The forthcoming annual meeting will be addressed by men who are deeply interested in the work of municipal improvement. Mayor John F. Bible of Iona is president of the league and his annual address will be an important contribution to the thought upon the growing problem of municipal betterment.

# Married Fifty Years.

At Rose Hill, Ia., on December 24. 1903, Mr. and Mrs. Secrest Kinkade

celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Kinkade were married at Shelbyville, Ind. Mrs. Kinkade's maiden name was Spillman, and the golden wedding anniversary was made the occasion of a family reunion. All surviving members of the family were present, six in number, and their total age is 382 years, an average of nearly 64 years. Mr. and Mrs. Kinkade have been readers of The Commoner since its first issue, and this paper extends to them its hearty good wishes.





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