



A Mother's Love

wisely directed, will cause her to give to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies and only when actually needed, and the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna—when a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



Genuine must bear Signature

Bread Wood

AIRY FAIRIES.



"What becomes of all the smashed aeroplanes?"
"They sell them to the girls for hats, I guess."

ECZEMA GONE, BOILS CURED

"My son was about three weeks old when I noticed a breaking-out on his cheeks, from which a watery substance oozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast broke out also, and in a few days became a solid scab. I became alarmed, and called our family physician, who at once pronounced the disease eczema. The little fellow was under his treatment for about three months. By the end of that time, he seemed no better. I became discouraged, and as I had read the advertisements of Cuticura Remedies and testimonials of a great many people who had used them with wonderful success, I dropped the doctor's treatment, and commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a few days noticed a marked change. The eruption on his cheeks was almost healed, and his shoulders, arms and breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months old all trace of the eczema was gone.

"During his teething period, his head and face were broken out in boils which I cured with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Surely he must have been a great sufferer. During the time of teething and from the time I dropped the doctor's treatment, I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, nothing else, and when two years old he was the picture of health. His complexion was soft and beautiful, and his head a mass of silky curls. I had been afraid that he would never be well, and I feel that I owe a great deal to the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. Mary W. Ramsey, 224 E. Jackson St., Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 24, 1910.

No man ever knows how much he misses when he loses a chance of giving pleasure.

Lewis' Single Binder, extra quality to becco, costs more than other 5c cigars.

There are many kinds of pleasures, and some of them aren't so pleasant.

Is Your Health Worth 10c?

That's what it costs to get a week's treatment of CASCARETS. They do more for you than any medicine on Earth. Sickness generally shows and starts first in the Bowels and Liver; CASCARETS cure these ills. It's so easy to try—why not start tonight and have help in the morning?

CASCARETS are a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.



LESS STATESMEN

NEW CENSUS DEPRIVES NEBRASKA OF CONGRESSMAN.

HOUSE NOT TO BE ENLARGED

Apportionment Likely to Be One Member for 232,840 Inhabitants—Norris Brown's Threat Likely to Be Effective.

Washington. — Nebraska will lose one representative in the house, according to the reapportionment bill approved by the republican caucus Thursday. After half a dozen propositions had been rejected the caucus finally agreed to retain the house membership as it is, 391 members. This was on motion of Representative Campbell of Kansas, adopted by a vote of 79 to 55. The apportionment is one member for 232,840 inhabitants. The caucus, by a vote of 89 to 48, decided that some congressional reapportionment measure should be passed at this session of congress. The caucus had a discussion over a proposition by Mr. Bennett of New York to offset negro disfranchisement in the south. The Bennett proposition was defeated by 72 to 48. Messrs. Elvins of Missouri, Campbell of Kansas and Cannon of Illinois, respectively, proposed increasing the house to 402, 391 and 397.

Senator Brown's threat to the senate to the effect that he and other insurgents will hold up appropriation bills unless progressive legislation is brought to a vote at this session of congress is already having the desired effect. Several of the senate leaders took the trouble to look Mr. Brown up and talk the matter over with him. While they deprecated the manner in which he sought to bring about a vote on these subjects, and declared that it would be revolutionary to hold up appropriation bills, they announced that an agreement could be made whereby a vote could be had on several important bills now pending and also on the Lorimer case.

A Deficit from January.

Washington.—In spite of a strong rally in the last six days of the month the treasury closed January with a deficit of \$267,000 in the ordinary expenditures and a total deficit of nearly \$4,000,000, of which fully \$3,000,000 represents Panama canal payments. Practically the same showing was made in January a year ago. The total deficit for the fiscal year is only \$21,000,000 as against \$45,000,000 last year.

Nebraska Girl Rival of Melba.

Boston.—Marie La Salle Rabinoff, the latest rival of Melba, Tetrazzini and Lipkowsky for coloratura honors, came from Nebraska by way of Chicago, and won a large and critical Boston audience in "Rigoletti." The singer so moved the audience that it broke into the middle of one of her principal songs with loud and ill-timed applause and so disturbed the young singer that she finished nervously.

Warren's Sentence Commuted.

Washington.—President Taft has commuted the sentence of Fred D. Warren, the Kansas socialist editor, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine, by striking out the imprisonment and reducing the fine to \$100, to be collected by civil process only.

Arrested as Dynamiter.

Oklahoma City.—A man giving the name of Charles Smith is under arrest charged with implication in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times. Smith is from Joplin, Mo.

Nebraska Progressive Republicans.

Lincoln.—The Progressive Republican League of Nebraska has called a meeting of progressive republicans at Lincoln, February 13, the date of the Young Men's Republican club Lincoln day banquet. This meeting was worked up by Frank Shotwell of Omaha, who has been in Lincoln. E. E. Correll of Hebron is president of the league and D. C. Van Dusen of Blair, vice-president.

Met Death at Saw Mill.

Sheridan, Wyo.—William H. Robbins, county commissioner of Johnson county, a prominent stockman and rancher, met a terrible death in a sawmill on Rock creek, twelve miles from Buffalo, when he slipped on the icy floor, his coat caught in the clutch of the log carriage and he was drawn into the rapidly revolving saw which cleft his body in two.

Barcelona, Spain.—The derailing of a passenger train at Valencia was caused by a washout of the roadbed. Thirty persons were killed.

For Slandering King George.

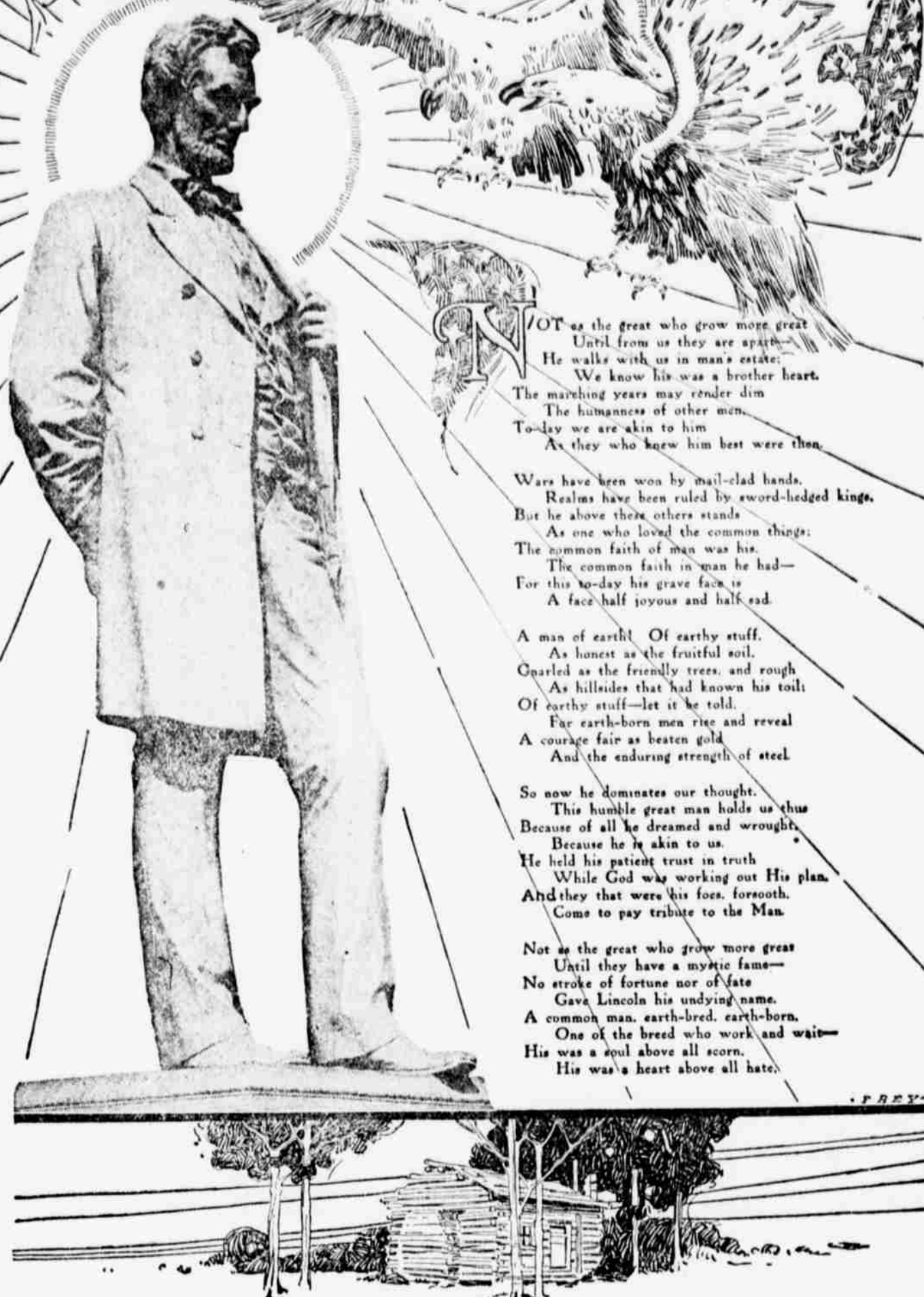
London.—Edward F. Mylius has been found guilty of defaming King George. Mylius was charged with circulating in the Liberator a defamatory libel against King George, and the trial was before Chief Justice Alverstone and a special jury.

Praise for the Soldiers.

New York.—Major General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., who returned on the steamer Coamo from a trip to Porto Rico, had nothing but praise for the Porto Rican soldiers.

The Man LINCOLN

By Wilbur D. Nesbit



NOT as the great who grow more great
Until from us they are apart—
He walks with us in man's estate.
We know his was a brother heart.
The marching years may render dim
The humanness of other men—
To-day we are akin to him
As they who knew him best were then.

Wars have been won by mail-clad hands,
Realms have been ruled by sword-lodged kings,
But he above these others stands
As one who loved the common things:
The common faith of man was his.
The common faith in man he had—
For this to-day his grave face is
A face half joyous and half sad.

A man of earth! Of earthy stuff.
As honest as the fruitful soil,
Geared as the friendly trees, and rough
As hillsides that had known his toil,
Of earthy stuff—let it be told,
Far earth-born men rise and reveal
A courage fair as beaten gold
And the enduring strength of steel.

So now he dominates our thought,
This humble great man holds us thus
Because of all he dreamed and wrought,
Because he is akin to us.
He held his patient trust in truth
While God was working out His plan,
And they that were his foes, forsooth,
Come to pay tribute to the Man.

Not as the great who grow more great
Until they have a mystic fame—
No stroke of fortune nor of fate
Gave Lincoln his undying name.
A common man, earth-bred, earth-born,
One of the breed who work and wait—
His was a soul above all scorn,
His was a heart above all hate.

Hurt by Ellsworth's Death



FROM the president's room in the White House you can see prominent objects in Alexandria, six miles down the Potomac. The one prominent object which then for days attracted and offended the patriot's eye from those windows was the rebel flag floating from the staff on the roof of the hotel in that city, as if in defiance of the national capitol, a few miles away. President Lincoln's young neighbor of Springfield, Ill., Elmer E. Ellsworth, mounted alone to the roof, cut it down, and was himself killed by the rebel owner as he descended the staircase.

"I called on the president just after that occurrence," wrote John A. Kasson, "and congratulated him, as I stood by the window, on the improved view down the Potomac, where, instead of the confederate, the union flag now floated. I was taken aback by Mr. Lincoln's joyless response, 'Yes, but it was at a terrible cost!' and the tears rushed into his eyes as he said it. It was his first personal realization of what the war meant. His tender respect for human life had received its first wound. It was not battle, it was assassination.

—He did not foresee the hundreds of thousands who were to fall before the great strife would be ended. He afterward learned to bear the loss of thousands in battle more bravely than he bore the loss of this one in the beginning of the contest. But the loss of a single life, otherwise than in the ranged fight, was always hard for him

TIME HIS PRIME MINISTER

Lincoln Always Waited Till the Right Time Before He Acted, Said Schuyler Colfax.

"Time was Lincoln's prime minister," said Schuyler Colfax. "He always waited, as a wise man should wait, until the right moment brought up all his reserves. George W. Curtis exactly appreciated all his methods when he claimed for him that he sought to measure so accurately, so precisely, the public sentiment, that, whenever he advanced, the loyal hosts

as so often shown in his action upon the judgment of courts martial.

After the repulse of Fredericksburg he is reported to have said: "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him."

"One morning, calling on him at an early hour on business," says Scuyler Colfax, "I found him so pale and careworn that I inquired the cause. He replied, telling me of bad news received at a late hour of the night, and not yet printed, adding that he had not closed his eyes or breakfasted; and then he said, with an anguished expression which I shall never forget, 'How willingly would I exchange places today with the soldier who sleeps on the ground in the army of the Potomac.'"

"The morning after bloody battle of the Wilderness I saw him walk up and down the executive chamber, his long arms behind his back, his dark features contracted still more with gloom, and as he looked up I thought his face the saddest one I had ever seen. He exclaimed: 'Why do we suffer reverses after reverses! Could we have avoided this terrible, bloody war! Was it not forced upon us. Is it never to end! But he quickly recovered, and told me the sad aggregate of those days of bloodshed.'

In the "Anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln" it is related that during the war a lady belonging to a prominent Kentucky family visited Washington to beg for her son's pardon, who was then in prison under sentence of death for belonging to a band of guerrillas who had committed many murders and

outrages. With the mother was her daughter, a beautiful young lady, who was an accomplished musician. Mr. Lincoln received the visitors in his usual kindly manner and the mother made known the object of her visit accompanying her plea with tears and sobs and all the customary dramatic instances.

There were probably extenuating circumstances in favor of the rebel prisoner, and while the president seemed to be deeply pondering the young lady moved to the piano near by, and taking a seat, commenced to sing "Gentle Annie," a sweet and pathetic ballad, which before the war was a familiar song in almost every household in the union, and is not yet entirely forgotten, for that matter. It is to be presumed that the young lady sang the song with more plantiveness and more effect than Old Abe had ever heard it in Springfield.

During the song he arose from his seat, crossed the room to a window in the westward, through which he gazed for several minutes with that "sad, far away look" which has so often been noted as one of his peculiarities. His memory, no doubt, went back to the days of his humble life on the banks of the Sangamon, and with visions of old Salem and its rustic store came a picture of the "Gentle Annie" of his youth, whose ashes had rested for many long years under the wild flowers and brambles of the old rural burying ground, but whose spirit then, perhaps, guided him to the side of mercy. Then wiping his eyes, he advanced quickly to the desk, wrote a brief note which he handed to the lady, and informed her that it was the pardon she sought.

of the nation would keep step with him. Douglas constantly asserted that abolition would be followed by amalgamation, and that the Republican party designed to repeal the laws of Illinois which prohibited the marriage of blacks and whites. This was a formidable appeal to the prejudices of the people of southern Illinois especially. "I protest now and forever," said Lincoln, "against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I did not want a negro woman for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would mar-

ry negroes if there were no law to keep them from it, but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this state which forbids the marrying of the white people with negroes."

"The law means nothing," he said to D. R. Locke. "I shall never marry a negro, but I have no objection to any one else doing so. If a white man wants to marry a negro woman let him do it—if the negro woman can stand it."

Vagaries of Finance.

"I understand you have paid the mortgage of your place."
"Yep," replied Farmer Cornstossel.
"Then why do you complain of hard times?"
"All the neighbors have done the same thing. That leaves me with money on my hands that nobody wants to borrow."

His Opinion.

Nephew—What do you think of the opera?
Uncle Josh—Them women in th' boxes ought to be able to raise enough money on their diamonds to buy some clothes with, by jinks!

THE SCHOOLS OF WESTERN CANADA

In Some of the Cities and Towns the School Buildings Cannot Accommodate the Increasing Numbers.

One of the most important factors in the building of a new country is the attention that is paid by the authorities to the education of the rising generation. Fortunately for western Canada, the settlement of that new country began in such recent years that it was able to lay a foundation for this work, gained by the experience of older countries. In this way the very best is the result. Throughout the entire country are to be seen the most improved style of architecture in school buildings. The cities and towns vie with each other in the efforts to secure the best of accommodation and at the same time get architectural lines that would appeal. Sufficient to say that nowhere is there the greater attention paid to elementary and advanced education than in western Canada. A report just to hand shows that in Calgary, Alberta, there are eighty teachers employed, and the enrollment 4,228 pupils. In the Province of Alberta there was a total of 46,000 pupils attending schools in 1909. The total enrollment for the year in city, town and village schools was 22,883, and the total in rural schools was 23,165. There are in the province 970 schools with 1,323 departments. At the close of 1909 there was a total of 1,096 school districts in the province. Great attention is paid also to agricultural education. The best uses of the soil and such other matters as tend to make the agriculture less of a drudge and more of a success are employed. When there is the combination of good soil, splendid climate and healthy and advanced ideas in the methods employed in agriculture, we see accomplished the results that have placed western Canada on its present high plane in the agricultural world. There is to be found men of high standing in literary spheres as well as in financial circles who are carrying on farming, not alone for the pleasure they derive but for the profit they secure. Mr. Adler, a wide-awake business man of New York, has a ranch near Strathmore, Alberta. He is highly pleased with his success the past year. He says:

"On July 25th we estimated our crop at 6,000 bushels of wheat. A week later we increased our estimate to 12,000 bushels. A few days later we again increased our estimate, this time to 18,000 bushels, but after harvest in September we found we had 20,150 bushels. If that isn't a record, what is?" he asked.

"This crop was made with practically no moisture," he continued, "and we now have a better opinion of the fertility of Alberta lands than ever and value our lands higher than we ever did before."

Mr. Adler, who has been on the ranch for about a week, leaves for New York Saturday.

This gentleman is conducting a farm on a large scale, and has plenty of means to develop it, and his may not be taken as a fair case. There are, though, instances of thousands who have begun life on small farms in western Canada with but brains and the determination over and above the couple of hundred dollars in ready money that they possessed, and today are owners of large farms and handsome incomes, all the result of their efforts on land that was responsive to the touch of the hand that held the plow. Instances such as these can be quoted if you will communicate with the nearest Canadian government agent, who will also mail you free descriptive literature.

A Corner in Candles.

As an example of trusts and monopolies prevalent even in that early day it may be mentioned that in 1750 one Benjamin Crabbe obtained the exclusive right to make sperm candles in Massachusetts for 14 years.

A year later, however, a factory was started in Providence, R. I., and within the decade there were eight factories in New England and one in Philadelphia. Their output greatly reduced the price of candles, which not long before sold for five shillings a pound. In those days \$1.25 was worth fully three times as much as it is now. —From the Designer.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.