

WANTS SHIPBUILDERS

WILL TAKE CENSUS TO FIND AVAILABLE MEN

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Varied Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources at the State House

To assist in government contracts connected with the war and in the production of foodstuffs and raw materials under governmental supervision, the United States public service reserve of the United States Department of Labor has been created to enroll men for this work.

State Commissioner of Labor Geo. E. Norman has been appointed director of Nebraska, and has been asked to perfect a statewide organization to conduct a vigorous campaign beginning January 21 to enroll men for the most urgent work.

Local labor bureaus throughout the state, and where there is no local bureau, others will be asked to carry out this work. County councils of defense will be asked to take charge in their respective counties.

A Chance to Qualify

Men who have served as officers in the national guard and have not yet passed the age of 47 are to have an opportunity to join the army and receive training which will qualify them for commissions later on.

A telegram received by Adjutant General Clapp of the Nebraska national guard from the militia affairs bureau at Washington, brings word that officers and ex-officers of the national guard between the ages of 23 and 47, inclusive, may enlist as privates of the first class for training camps in the southern states and southern California, to open January 15.

Application for enlistments under this order will be taken by Adjutant General Clapp. They must be approved in each instance by the division of militia affairs, which in turn will be guided by the adjutant general's recommendations.

There are a great many men in Nebraska who were officers in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars of eighteen and nineteen years ago who have been unable to enlist now because of the 40 year age limit.

Historical Society Program

The program of the State Historical society for its annual meeting, January 15-16, is upon the topic, "Farmer Movements in Nebraska." A strong list of representative speakers has been secured from the days of the first farmers clubs in Nemaha and Richardson counties about 1857, through the early grange period of 1873 to 1879, the Farmers Alliance from 1880 to 1895, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, the Farmers Mutual Insurance organization and co-operative elevator movements to the present Non-Partisan league.

Charging that the Grainger and Stacy wholesale houses of Lincoln are in an unlawful combination to fix and control the prices of fruit and produce in Lancaster county and the state of Nebraska, Attorney General Reed has commenced prosecution against those firms and their principal officers.

Says Stories are False

Will M. Maupin, director of the state bureau of publicity, fortified with a letter from Governor Neville to the commanding officers at Camp Funston, spent several days of last week inspecting the camps and the hospitals at Fort Riley. In his report made to the governor, he says that the 45,000 men at the camp are better fed, better housed and better clothed than the same 45,000 men on the average are when at home.

Cutting Down the Overdraft

Taxes are rolling into the state treasury and as a result the big overdraft which has shown up in red ink on Treasurer Georg E. Hall's books as \$575,407.24 was reduced during the month of December to \$405,016.15. The total receipts for the month of December were \$1,214,023.58 and the expenditures \$823,658.44, leaving a balance of \$1,278,567.65 in the treasury, or an increase of \$219,974.05 in the total amount of funds on hand or accounted for by the treasurer.

PREPARING FOR WAR SERVICE

Special Vocational Courses Being Mapped Out for Drafted Men

To aid the government in securing 79,000 skilled workmen needed at once for service in the army, the state board of vocational education and University of Nebraska authorities are already laying out the special courses to be established at the University for the training of men who are likely to be called soon under the selective draft law.

Chancellor Avery is preparing a letter which will be mailed out to men on the draft registration lists, telling them about these courses and inviting them to attend and qualify themselves for some form of skilled work. It is expected that the classes will be organized immediately after the first of the year so that the men can be trained as soon as possible.

Director Fulmer of the vocational education bureau for Nebraska is co-operating with the university and state farm authorities and with the state superintendent's office in forwarding the project. The following details have been agreed upon:

Drafted men applying for instruction in a given course must pass an entrance examination, unless recently examined.

Anyone found unable to perform the work must be promptly notified of the fact, so that his time and that of the instructors will not be wasted in trying to fit him for something wholly out of his line.

All instruction to be free and no fees to be collected.

Classes may be conducted in the day time or evening, as is most convenient all around.

Courses to be laid out covering definite periods in weeks or months in all the principal lines of mechanical and industrial training.

Men taking a course and qualifying to be given certificates signed by the dean, the chancellor and the state superintendent.

Records of the work done by all men to be filed with state appeal boards passing upon occupational claims of drafted men.

Besides getting the vocational training work along such lines started without delay, as the United States government has requested, Director Fulmer and the state board of vocational education will collect statistics of the various trades in Nebraska, to find out how many men this state now has in the following classes:

- 1-Carpenters from 18 to 40 years of age.
- 2-Blacksmiths from 18 to 40 years.
- 3-Masons from 18 to 40 years.
- 4-Plumbers from 18 to 40 years.
- 5-Electricians from 18 to 40 years.
- 6-Telephone operators from 18 to 40 years.
- 7-Telegraphers from 18 to 40 years.
- 8-Auto men from 18 to 40 years.
- 9-Machinists from 18 to 40 years.
- 10-Foundry men from 18 to 40 years.

To Co-operate in Garden Survey

Two hundred Nebraska towns have agreed to co-operate with the agricultural extension service of the state university in conducting a garden survey this fall and winter, looking forward to a renewal of the war garden activities next summer. According to C. W. Watson, leader of the Junior division of the extension service, the present survey will include the acquisition of all necessary information. The work will be done entirely by boys and girls working in co-operation with the school authorities. In each town owners of back yards and vacant lots will be asked to tell whether they will garden or rent the property next year. The students will also ascertain the kind of soil, the available supply of fertilizer in the town and similar information. The location of each garden spot will be recorded on a card with the details concerning it. It is believed that several thousand acres of land will thus become available for gardening in Nebraska next spring.

The Nebraska state railway commission has tendered the use of its organization to President Wilson to the end that the fullest co-operation may be secured in carrying out of the president's plan of operating the railroads.

Governor Neville has authorized the use of the regulation government army khaki uniforms for use by the home guards, but a strip of blue must be worn on the coat sleeve to show that the wearer is not yet in actual service.

Since May 1, when Nebraska prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors, a total of \$30,685.20 has been actually collected in fines imposed by courts upon bootleggers and for permits issued for the sale of "doctored" alcohol. These are the figures disclosed by the records kept in Governor Keith Neville's office. The amount of fines imposed is taken from reports from the various counties. The total may be somewhat less than the full amount collected in fines, owing to lack of reports from county officers.

To facilitate the taking of the national inventory of foods in Nebraska, the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture, which has the war emergency food survey in charge, has placed an agency of the survey with its local office at the University Farm, Lincoln, Nebraska. H. C. Filley, in charge of the local office, has received a supply of the schedules and will distribute them in response to personal or mail request after January 2. Copies of the schedule have been mailed from Washington to most dealers.

NEBRASKA'S RECORD

HER WONDERFUL SHOWING FOR THE YEAR 1917.

RESULTS TO BE PROUD OF

Brief Review of Her Accomplishments and Achievements During the Twelve Months Just Ended.

By Will M. Maupin, Department of Publicity

Standing upon the threshold of the New Year, it is well that Nebraskans pause and review the accomplishments of the year that has just disappeared into the limbo of things that were. The record of 1917 is one to which Nebraskans may point with pride, a record of things accomplished, physical, spiritual and mental.

When 1917 dawned upon the world this great republic was at peace with all the nations. Ere four months of the year had passed the republic was a part of the great world war. What has been Nebraska's contribution to the great struggle being waged for the preservation of democracy? Let us briefly review the record:

The first great effort put forth was the mobilizing of men to bear the brunt of the fighting, and Nebraska was among the first to respond with three regiments of National Guardsmen recruited to almost full fighting strength—a brigade of Nebraska soldiers who had volunteered to fight for their country. While this brigade was being mobilized and whipped into shape, the selective conscription machinery was at work, not only in Nebraska but elsewhere, and in no other state was the draft law better enforced nor the machinery in smoother running order than in Nebraska.

Under the direction of Governor Neville the selective conscription worked so smoothly that Provost Marshal General Crowder paid to Governor Neville and through the governor to the state, the highest compliments for the good work performed. Today Nebraska has nearly 20,000 of her brave sons in army and navy, all prepared to go "over the top" in making permanent the idea that peoples and not autocrats shall rule the world.

But it takes more than men in arms to win a war. Behind the fighting men there must be men and women making the utmost sacrifices to feed them and clothe them and provide them with everything necessary to their comfort and well being. The production of foodstuffs and material for clothing, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. activities and Liberty bond subscriptions, are among the greatest of war activities, and just as essential to success as fighting men. How has Nebraska measured up in these things?

Nebraska exceeded her quota in the first Liberty Bond drive by several millions of dollars, and when the second Liberty Loan drive came on, Nebraska set out and greatly exceeded the proud record made in the first drive. Nebraska's quota for Liberty Bonds was followed by the Y. M. C. A. drive, and Nebraska came across with nearly double the quota assigned to her. This was immediately followed by the Knights of Columbus drive, work similar to that of the Y. M. C. A., and forgetful of religious differences again, as always, Nebraska proceeded to more than double the K. C. quota. From a per capita standpoint no other state has excelled Nebraska in investments in Liberty Bonds or contributions to the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and Red Cross activities. Nor can any other state excel Nebraska's proud record of volunteer enlistments and ready responses to the selective conscription act.

In the matter of contributions other than men and money, what has been Nebraska's record? Napoleon said that "armies crawl on their bellies," and Sherman said "armies move no faster than their wagon trains." In other words, food supplies for the soldiers are as essential as soldiers themselves. It is to this great republic that our associates in this great struggle are looking for their supplies of foodstuffs, and nobly is the republic responding. It is chiefly to the middle west, however, that the allies must look for those supplies of food. Only ten states in this American Union produce more foodstuffs than they consume, and of these ten only one produces more of the three great staple foodstuffs, bread, meat and sugar, than it consumes, and that one is Nebraska. The five great soil products necessary to human life are bread, meat, sugar, wool and cotton. Nebraska produces three of these in surplus, and one other, wool, may be produced in surplus. No other state in the union is able to match Nebraska's record in this respect.

When it was realized that the middle west must produce the foodstuffs it was also realized that other states not capable of producing a surplus

What Constitutes Dependency. Lincoln.—Draft boards have been instructed by Provost Marshal General Crowder to use "common sense and sympathy in the facts of each individual case," in determining what would be adequate support for dependents of a man registered for war service. Many boards have indicated doubt as to what should be done when it appears that a soldier's pay and war risk allowance will provide support for dependents whose claims otherwise would entitle the registrant to deferred classification.

Gathering the Income Tax. Washington.—The great task of gathering income tax and excess profits returns began Wednesday with the new year. Every unmarried person earning more than \$1,000 during the last year, and every married person or head of a family who made more than \$2,000, must file with the internal revenue collector of his district a report any time between Wednesday and March 1. He will be notified before June 1 of the tax due, and payment will be due by June 15.

most economize in consumption in order that there might be enough to go around. Again Nebraska came to the front, and no other state is better organized for food economy than Nebraska. Under the direction of Gurdon W. Wattles, one of Nebraska's capable organizers, Nebraska is setting a record for food conservation. Under the direction of John L. Kennedy, another splendid type of Nebraskan, fuel economy is being practiced with gratifying results.

Thus we have considered Nebraska with relation to its contribution of men, its contribution of dollars and its conservation of foodstuffs. What about its production.

For the first time in history Nebraska practically lost a wheat crop in 1917. The crop of last year was less than 20 per cent of the average. Was Nebraska discouraged? Not at all. The farmers gathered the crop of the State Council of Defense, and the destroyed wheat acreage was sowed to oats and barley or planted in corn. With farms hard hit by the selective draft, the farmers "speeded up" to the limit, and the result was the largest corn crop in the state's history—more than 260,000,000 of bushels. The oats production was also a record breaker, exceeding the best previous yield by several millions of bushels.

Here is a fact that can not be disputed: Nebraska in 1917 produced a greater surplus of foodstuffs than any other state, measured either by population or totals. Although the wheat crop was deemed a total failure, Nebraska produced enough to supply her own needs for bread and seed, and had a few millions of bushels to spare to the armies in the field. Nebraska raised enough sugar for her own consumption, and had almost as much more for her contribution to the allies. Three years ago not a pound of potash was produced in Nebraska, and the United States produced less than 5 per cent of the potash it consumed, the remaining 95 per cent coming mainly from Germany. Today the United States is producing practically every bit of potash it is consuming, and Nebraska is producing 75 per cent of it. The potash produced in Nebraska in 1917 was worth more in dollars than the gold mined in any one state in the Union.

Following is a conservative statement of Nebraska production in 1917, based upon the average of prices prevailing during the year:

Table listing agricultural products and their values: Corn \$325,000,000, Wheat 30,000,000, Other grains 70,000,000, Potatoes 12,000,000, Fruits 8,000,000, Potash 18,000,000, Meat stuffs 100,000,000, Butter 25,000,000, Poultry 20,000,000, Eggs 35,000,000, Garden products 10,000,000, Sugar 9,000,000, Value added in manufacturing 30,000,000.

Grand total for year...\$692,000,000. This means a wealth production of nearly \$550 per capita for the year—a record that Nebraska challenges any other state to excel.

On December 31, 1917, Nebraskans had more than \$400,000,000 on deposit in the state and national banks of the state, or approximately \$300 per capita—another record which challenges comparison.

Nor is the record of 1917 an exceptional one, Nebraska has been going "over the top" in the matter of productivity for twenty years.

The Department of Publicity has recently compiled from the reports of the United States Bureau of Agriculture a table showing the productivity of the states covering a period of twenty years, 1895 to 1916, inclusive. It shows that in the production of wheat, oats, corn, horses, cattle, swine, and average farm values and value of all farm property, Nebraska ranks third among the states being exceeded only by Illinois and Iowa. In the total value of corn, wheat and oats produced during that period, Nebraska ties with Illinois for first place. In the production of cattle and swine Nebraska ties with Illinois for second place. In average values of all farm property Nebraska is in fourth place, and in the same relative position in the average values per farm.

Measured in contributions of men and money to the great war, Nebraska ranks alongside any of her sisters. Measured on contributions of foodstuffs to the great war, Nebraska claims first place and is ready with the figures to substantiate her claims.

Nor has Nebraska lagged behind in other activities because of the "speeding up" of war activities. Educationally this great state still holds first place. For each child of school age within the state's borders there is upward of \$40 invested in interest bearing securities, the revenues from which are devoted to the support of the public schools. The state does not owe a dollar, either in bonded or floating indebtedness. It owns property exceeding \$30,000,000 in value. Its future is as sure as its past development has been marvelous.

Lincoln, Neb.—Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the department of the interior will be one of the speakers at the war conference to be held in Lincoln, January 18 and 19, according to announcement of Prof. F. M. Fogg, head of the Four Minute Men in this state.

SUBJECT TO THE TAX

ABOUT 70,000 NEBRASKANS TO BE AFFECTED BY INCOME LAW.

Itinerary for State-wide Tour of Field Agents—Will Explain Intricate Workings of Revenue Measure.

Lincoln, Neb.—Many Nebraskans may not yet be aware that they are among the 70,000 people in this state who are subject to a tax on their income. This is because the new war income law has reduced the amount of income tax in a more or less radical manner.

If you were single, your income tax would be \$100 a year. If you were married, your income tax would be \$200 a year. If you were a widow, your income tax would be \$150 a year.

Now, however, the war income tax is levied on all incomes of unmarried persons which exceed \$1,000 a year, and upon incomes of married persons in excess of \$2,000 per year. To make it plain in every-day terms, if your salary or income is in excess of the following, you are subject to the tax:

- Single persons, \$3.28 a working day, \$19.22 a week or \$83.33 a month.
- Married persons, \$6.56 a working day, \$38.44 a week or \$166.66 a month.
- Additional exemption is allowed on the bases of \$200 a year for each dependent child under 18 years of age.

Returns should be made as soon as possible, and must be made not later than March 1, as there is a stiff penalty for delinquency in making the return. There is also an even stiffer penalty, including imprisonment, for false report of income.

Twenty-two field agents of the internal revenue office will start at once on an educational tour of the state. They invite consultation from any person who may come under the provisions of the income tax act. Their itinerary, which may be supplemented by visits to other cities, is as follows:

- Adams—Hastings, Jan. 2 to Jan. 26.
- Antelope—Neligh, Jan. 23 to Feb. 7.
- Arthur—Arthur, Feb. 20 to Feb. 21.
- Banner—Harrisburg, Jan. 15 to Jan. 16.
- Blaine—Dunning, Jan. 16 to Jan. 17.
- Blaine—Brewster, Jan. 18 to Jan. 21.
- Bonne—Albion, Feb. 11 to Feb. 25.
- Box Butte—Allamore, Jan. 7 to Jan. 12.
- Boyd—Lynch, Feb. 23 only.
- Boyd—Butte, Feb. 23 to March 1.
- Brown—Ainsworth, Feb. 14 to Feb. 20.
- Buffalo—Havenna, Jan. 25 to Jan. 26.
- Buffalo—Kearney, Jan. 23 to Feb. 12.
- Burt—Oakland, Feb. 11 to Feb. 21.
- Burt—Tekamah, Feb. 18 to Feb. 26.
- Butler—David City, Feb. 14 to March 1.
- Cass—Weeping Water, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2.
- Cass—Plattsmouth, Feb. 4 to Feb. 13.
- Cedar—Hartington, Jan. 2 to Jan. 11.
- Chase—Imperial, Jan. 2 to Jan. 3.
- Cherry—Valentine, Feb. 5 to Feb. 13.
- Cheyenne—Sidney, Jan. 21 to Jan. 25.
- Clay—Clay Center, Jan. 2 to Jan. 17.
- Colfax—Schuyler, Jan. 18 to Jan. 25.
- Cuming—West Point, Feb. 2 to Feb. 27.
- Custer—Broken Bow, Jan. 14 to Jan. 15.
- Custer—Ainslie, Jan. 14 to Jan. 15.
- Custer—Mason, Feb. 16 to Jan. 24.
- Custer—Callaway, Feb. 16 to Feb. 18.
- Dakota—Dakota City, Jan. 23 to Jan. 26.
- Dakota—Gardner, Jan. 16 to Jan. 17.
- Dawes—Chadron, Jan. 22 to Jan. 24.
- Dawson—Lexington, Feb. 21 to Mar. 1.
- Deuel—Chappell, Jan. 26 to Jan. 28.
- Deuel—Big Springs, Jan. 23 to Feb. 2.
- Dixon—Ponca, Jan. 28 to Feb. 2.
- Dodge—Fremont, Jan. 12 to Jan. 31.
- Dodge—North Bend, Jan. 15 to Jan. 20.
- Dodge—Scribner, Feb. 1 to Feb. 2.
- Douglas—Omaha South Side, Jan. 3 to March 1.
- Douglas—Omaha, Jan. 2 to March 1.
- Dundy—Benkelman, Jan. 11 to Jan. 14.
- Fillmore—Geneva, Feb. 18 to Feb. 28.
- Franklin—Bloomington, Feb. 11 to Feb. 19.
- Frontier—Stockville, Feb. 13 to Feb. 16.
- Furnas—Cambridge, Jan. 21 to Jan. 22.
- Furnas—Arapahoe, Jan. 23 to Jan. 25.
- Furnas—Beaver City, Jan. 25 to Jan. 31.
- Gage—Beatrice, Jan. 25 to Feb. 16.
- Garden—Cassoday, Feb. 23 to Feb. 24.
- Gardner—Burdett, Jan. 18 to Feb. 11.
- Gosper—Elwood, Feb. 8 to Feb. 11.
- Grant—Hyannis, Jan. 4 to Jan. 6.
- Greeley—Greeley Center, Feb. 26 to March 1.
- Hall—Grand Island, Jan. 23 to Jan. 27.
- Hamilton—Aurora, Jan. 2 to Feb. 2.
- Harrison—Alma, Feb. 4 to Feb. 9.
- Hayes—Hayes Center, Feb. 19 to Feb. 21.
- Hitchcock—Pallards, Jan. 4 to Jan. 5.
- Hitchcock—Trenton, Jan. 2 to Jan. 10.
- Holt—Atkinson, Jan. 2 to Jan. 10.
- Holt—O'Neill, Jan. 11 to Jan. 22.
- Hooker—Mullen, Jan. 3 only.
- Howard—St. Paul, Feb. 4 to Feb. 9.
- Jefferson—Fairbury, Feb. 13 to Feb. 23.
- Johnson—Tecumseh, Feb. 4 to Feb. 16.
- Kearney—Minden, Jan. 24 to Feb. 2.
- Keith—Ogallala, Jan. 30 to Feb. 20.
- Keya Paha—Springview, Feb. 26 to March 1.
- Kimball—Kimball, Jan. 18 to Jan. 19.
- Knox—Creighton, Feb. 7 to Feb. 8.
- Knox—Center, Feb. 11 to Feb. 16.
- Knox—Nebraska, Feb. 19 to Feb. 22.
- Lancaster—Lincoln, Jan. 2 to Feb. 14.
- Lincoln—North Platte, Feb. 4 to Feb. 14.
- Lincoln—Wallace, Feb. 23 to Feb. 25.
- Loup—Stapleton, Jan. 14 to Feb. 15.
- Loup—Taylor, Feb. 22 to Feb. 25.
- McPherson—Tryon, Feb. 16 to Feb. 18.
- Madison—Norfolk, Jan. 2 to Jan. 12.
- Madison—Madison, Jan. 14 to Jan. 24.
- Merrick—Central City, Jan. 14 to Jan. 22.
- Morrill—Bridgeport, Jan. 2 to Jan. 5.
- Nance—Fullerton, Jan. 2 to Jan. 10.
- Nemaha—Auburn, Feb. 13 to Feb. 1.
- Nuckolls—Nelson, Jan. 18 to Jan. 24.
- Nuckolls—Superior, Jan. 25 to Jan. 30.
- Otoe—Syracuse, Jan. 2 to Jan. 10.
- Otoe—Nebraska City, Jan. 2 to Jan. 26.
- Pawnee—Pawnee City, Jan. 26 to Feb. 2.
- Perkins—Grant, Feb. 27 to March 1.
- Phelps—Holdrege, Feb. 1 to Feb. 7.
- Pierce—Pierce, Jan. 26 to Feb. 4.
- Pierce—Plainsview, Feb. 2 to Feb. 6.
- Platte—Columbus, Jan. 4 to Feb. 17.
- Polk—Osceola, Feb. 22 to March 1.
- Red Willow—McCook, Jan. 15 to Jan. 20.
- Richardson—Falls City, Jan. 2 to Jan. 22.
- Richardson—Humboldt, Jan. 23 to Jan. 24.
- Rock—Bassett, Feb. 21 to Feb. 23.
- Saline—Crete, Jan. 14 to Jan. 15.
- Saline—Wilber, Jan. 16 to Jan. 26.
- Sarpy—Papillon, Feb. 14 to Feb. 23.
- Saunder—Wahoo, Jan. 26 to Feb. 13.
- Scottsbluff—Gering, Jan. 7 to Jan. 13.
- Seward—Seward, Jan. 2 to Jan. 12.
- Sheridan—Rushville, Jan. 29 only.
- Sheridan—Gordon, Feb. 1 to Feb. 2.
- Sherman—Loup City, Jan. 23 to Feb. 2.
- Sioux—Harrison, Jan. 18 to Jan. 21.
- Stanton—Stanton, Feb. 2 to March 1.
- Thayer—Hebron, Feb. 2 to Feb. 15.
- Thomas—Theford, Jan. 3 only.
- Townsend—Pender, Feb. 5 to Feb. 9.
- Valley—Ord, Feb. 11 to Feb. 16.
- Wayne—Wayne, Jan. 14 to Jan. 22.
- Webster—Red Cloud, Feb. 20 to Mar. 1.
- Wheeler—Bartlett, Feb. 28 to Mar. 1.
- York—York, Feb. 4 to Feb. 21.

SELF DEFENSE

DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC

Many people in this section, as elsewhere, have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anuric to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm supporters of Anuric, as are many of your neighbors. It sells for 80c a pkg. Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package.

Blair, Neb.—"This spring I saw Anuric advertised. It was the first intimation I had that Dr. Pierce, with whom I had doctored so successfully, had a kidney medicine on the market, and as I was suffering at that time with backache and stiff joints, also a slight dropsical condition, I decided to try 'Anuric.' I can honestly say it is equally as good as Dr. Pierce's older remedies. It is doing the work of cleansing my kidneys and I am feeling much better in every way. The dropsical condition has almost disappeared and my backache is greatly relieved. Anuric is the best kidney medicine I have ever used."—Mrs. L. H. Lothrop, 211 E. Lincoln St.

Three Qualities of Boots.

Standard boots, which will be of three qualities, and will be sold at a fixed scale of minimum prices, are to be introduced in Germany. The qualities will be known as rubber, medium and better-class. The medium grade will be made of paper fiber, with leather uppers and wooden soles, while the other sorts will be of sail-cloth, linen, or old felt, with leather uppers and ordinary wooden soles. Boots for both men and women will be standardized, and no other kinds will be obtainable.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists & Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

When Sin Will Decrease.

Sin will never be legislated away. It will never be rubbed or scoured from the texture of society. But its black and hideous stains will be wonderfully diminished when the church of Christ shall understand its own potency in social salvation.—J. M. Dean.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries, 80 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

No Fun for Him.

The after-dinner orator never enjoys the menu as well as the fellow who starts the applause.

A liberal dose of printer's ink has kept many a man from making a fool of himself a second time.

Advertisement for Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia. Includes image of a person and text: "The old family remedy—in 1 tablet for relief—sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if not cured. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store."

Advertisement for Why Bald So Young. Includes image of a person and text: "Rub Dandruff and Itching with Cuticura Ointment Shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Sold everywhere Soap 25c Ointment 25c."

Advertisement for A BAD COUGH. Includes text: "Is risky to neglect. Take it in hand, and safeguard your health by promptly taking PISO'S."