

AN IMPORTANT CASE

Patient Cured of Ataxia Gives the Entire Credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. S. C. Wellock, of 114 Cleveland Avenue, Everett, Mass., the wife of an employe in the government works at Chelsea, says:

"I had been troubled with nervousness for ten years and the disease kept growing on me. Then I learned that I was suffering from locomotor ataxia. I had terrible tremblings in my right leg which would get rigid and when this happened in the street I had to stand still until it passed away to keep from falling. My right arm felt as if a thousand needles were pricking it. The sheet touching my knee in bed would nearly cause me to scream out with pain and both knees were so weak I could hardly stand.

"I had to use a cane and be helped about by my son. Then the pain began to settle in the calves of my legs and the muscles became numb and quivered constantly. The cords under my knees seemed to be drawn up tight and the terrible shooting pains in my legs would nearly drive me insane. My toes became numb and at times would prickle as if needles were being thrust into them. My eyes became dull and black spots floated before them. My heart was very weak. My attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I bought several boxes right away and soon felt relief. I was so pleased that I kept on taking them until they cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of the trouble for over a year."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. A booklet, entitled "Nervous Disorders," sent free on request.

HE WANTED LIVE NEWS.

Correspondent Had No Time to Waste with Vice President.

Vice President Fairbanks stopped a newspaper man the other day, and good-naturedly asked explanation of an incident which happened years ago. On that occasion Mr. Fairbanks and the correspondent were chatting pleasantly, when suddenly the latter moved away to meet Senator Chandler of Maine. The vice president said: "I have always had great curiosity to know why you deserted me that day." The newspaper man hesitated for a moment, and then replied: "To tell you the truth, Mr. Vice President, you are a mighty dry source of news. You may have a nose for news, but I doubt it; at any rate, you never give up any. Now when a newspaper man is gunning for big, live news he hasn't got time to stop and exchange small talk with a man, even if he be a senator, who would not know the price of news if he saw it." Mr. Fairbanks smiled. "I thank you for your frankness," he said. "I see I shall have to cultivate a nose for news."

ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Cuticura.

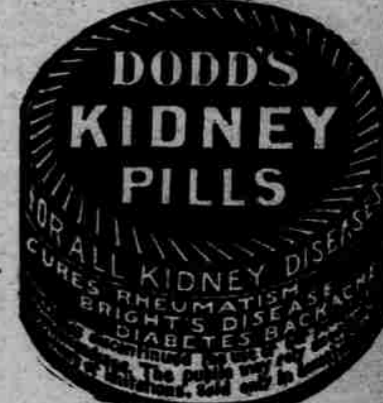
"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. G— suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid scab. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I was there when they commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies. I stayed that week and then returned home and stayed two weeks and then went back and stayed with them two weeks longer, and when I went home I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's without a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard from her she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

Whine from Henry James.

Henry James, pursuing his theme, "The Speech of American Women," speaks of a group of Boston young women, "all articulating as from sore mouths, all mumbling and whining and vocally limping and shuffling as it were together." He compares, also to its great disadvantage, a school where parents pay so much not to have their boys taught to speak as gentlemen, with one "beyond the sea, in which the proviso that the schoolmaster shall speak as a gentleman is so abso lutely vital."

Woman's Important Position.

An American woman, Mrs. John Leslie—familiarily known as Mrs. Jack Leslie—who was Leonie Blanche Jerome in New York, is unofficial adviser in fashion and dress of the duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, to the former of whom she is lady in waiting.



PARK CANNOT SEE STRIKE.

Thinks Idea Preposterous—Strike Would Hurt Public.

Omaha—General Superintendent Park of the Union Pacific, discussing the labor difficulties on the Southern Pacific, said:

"I know the firemen on the Union Pacific and they are undoubtedly loyal to their organization as any men can be. At the same time they recently made an agreement on the wage question with the company for two years and they not having any grievance makes it preposterous to think that they would take part in an affair that does not concern them."

"I can understand how the strike on the Southern Pacific might extend to its immediate connections at the seat

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

Man Found Near Track With Head Crushed.

The body of a man identified as that of Dick White of Amherst was found just west of the bridge over the rail race on the north side of the Union Pacific railroad near Kearney, Neb. After the dirt had been removed from the dead man's face he was identified by M. J. Graham, a real estate man of Kearney as Dick White, a man who had come from Amherst to see about getting the work of cutting some wood which Mr. Graham owned at Amherst. Mr. Graham was positive of his identity because of a peculiar scar on the chin of the young man who was apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age.



MRS. LENA MARGARET LILLIE.

Mrs. Lillie was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Nebraska penitentiary for the murder of her husband at David City, Neb., in 1902. She was granted a full pardon by Governor Mickey just before his term expired, this being his last official act. Mrs. Lillie has gone with her father to California to live.

of trouble, but I cannot figure out how it could reach the Union Pacific lines. I know that none of the organizations here, or along the lines, favor such extension of the strike. The public would be bitterly opposed to it, as the inconvenience and burden would fall heavily upon the people, and I do not believe our men would bring this inconvenience about just to help the firemen in Texas."

The most serious injury appeared to be in the back of his head, his right arm was broken and almost torn off. He had also received other injuries. Dick White had been at Amherst for some time but had no relatives there as near as could be ascertained. All his people live in South Dakota.

Are Marble Works Nuisance?

The Fremont Commercial club has interested itself in the lawsuit which Dr. A. W. Fees commenced against the Fremont Marble Works, and is endeavoring to bring about a settlement between the parties. Dr. Fees, whose residence is located close to the marble works, has asked the district court to declare the concern a nuisance and compel it to move. He says that the dust from the stone fills his house and is injuring the health of his family, and that the continuous noise of the machinery has hurt his practice as a physician. Messrs. Hodges & Baldwin, who are the proprietors of the marble works, are old residents of Fremont, and have been located on their present site for fifteen years. They have a flourishing business which employs about twenty-five men. They have intimated that it would not be possible for them to get another location as suitable in Fremont, and that if they were required to move they might seek to locate in some other town. In view of the value of the industry to the city, the Commercial club has taken a hand. In case an agreement cannot be reached, then members of the club say they will bear the costs of the defendant's side of the suit.

New Company at Norfolk.

A company has been formed at Norfolk for the purpose of operating a packing plant in the old sugar factory building. The capital stock will be \$300,000, of which \$125,000 has been subscribed. E. H. Lulkart, president of the Tilden bank, has been active in organizing the new company, to which other business men of northern Nebraska will belong. All that remains before the machinery shall be ordered is for the sugar factory to be turned over in accordance with the policy announced by the Industrial company which owns it.

SWITCHMAN MANGLED AT UNION

South Omaha Man Lost an Arm and May Not Recover.

N. G. Burns, a Missouri Pacific brakeman, whose home is at South Omaha, was seriously hurt at Union. Mr. Burns was braking on Missouri Pacific southbound freight No. 192 and while switching at Union was knocked from the car. He fell directly in front and the car passed over him, taking off his right arm near the shoulder, and fracturing the right hip and the right leg.

The House Committees.

Speaker Nettleton's list of house committees was made public. The more important ones follow:

Rules—Mr. Speaker, chairman; Hart, Keifer, Marsh, Harrison, Brown, (E. P.) Armstrong.

Livestock and grazing—Masters, chairman; Keifer, Richardson, Baird, Stoiz, Jones, Greig, Snyder, Metzger. Revenue and taxation—Dodge, chairman; Doran, Neff, Davis, Scudder, Killen, Baker, Stadler, Kuhl, Quackenbush, Carlin.

Bank and currency—Hart, chairman; Farley, Steinauer, Smith, Milligan, Kuhl, Snyder.

Public schools—Shubert, chairman; Witham, Wilson, F. C. Doran, Cuddie, France, Metzger.

University and normal schools—McMullen, chairman; Armstrong, Gilman, Smith, Hamer, Logsdon, Snyder, Cone, Worthing.

Judiciary—Brown (E. P.), chairman; McMullen, Hamer, Brown (E. W.), Clarke (H. T.), Jenison, Harvey, Eller, Carlin, Quackenbush, Kuhl.

Finance Ways and Means—Keifer, chairman; Dodge, Brown (E. W.), Harrison, Farley, Knowles, Armstrong, Hill Redmond, Graff, Fries.

Agriculture—Walsh (J.), chairman; Jones (Cass), Stoiz, Rejcha, France, Graff, Murphy.

Telegraph, telephone and electric companies—Jenison, chairman; Hagemeyer, Dodge, Best, Hansen, Brown, (E. W.), Adams, Metzger, Graff.

Corporations—Baker, chairman; Rohrer, Hansen, Barnes, Whitman, Howe, Van Housen.

Public lands and buildings—Marsh, chairman; Shubert, Eller, Fletcher, White, Thiessen, Rejcha, Byram, Logsdon, Besse, Metzger, Fries, Howard.

Railroads—Farrison, chairman; Doran, Hart, Farley, Marsh, Jenison, Knowles, Walsh, Keifer, Scudder, Quackenbush, Cone, Duncan, Adams, Henry.

Constitutional amendments—Tucker, chairman; Whitman, Talbot, Cuddie, Lane, Lahners, Renkel, Richardson, Wilson (E. C.), Quackenbush, Carlin.

Labor—Leeder, chairman; Hagemeyer, Johnson, Lahners, McCollough, Lee, Milligan, Saunders, Neff, Whitney, Bolen, Schoettger, Weems.

Home Patronage for Uni.

Statistics compiled by the board of regents and in possession of Registrar Clark show that 2,670 of the 2,912 students enrolled in the state university for the school year of 1905-6 were residents of Nebraska. This proves the contention made by university professors that a greater number of resident students receive their education in any other of the states surrounding.

Frazier Reappointed.

Lou W. Frazier of Fairmont was reappointed secretary of the state printing board. The board comprises Auditor Searle, Treasurer Brien and Secretary Junkin. There were several applicants for the position. Mr. Frazier has served in this position for four years.

Nebraskans in National's Capitol.

Dr. G. E. Condra who visited Washington on his return from New York, found several Nebraska men at work for the government there. They were all getting on well with their work and were interested in the progress that was being made at the Nebraska university. Among those in the department of geology were C. A. Fisher, L. J. Pepperburg, Calvert Beakley and Dean Winchester. C. H. Gordon who was formerly superintendent of the Lincoln schools is also at work in the department of geology.

Railroad Bills.

Two bills introduced into the senate for the roads by conferring on newly elected railroads. It is probable both bills will be introduced before a joint committee before a recess of the houses. Senator Root, of Cass, has introduced a bill that is almost an exact copy of the Texas law. His bill is S. F. 31. It provides that the commission shall have power to make rates where none exist, to change rates that already exist and establish rates for any railroad line or any part of a line. Ten days' notice shall be given to a railroad when a change is to be ordered. The bill contemplates an appeal to the courts in the usual manner.

Senator Aldrich introduced S. F. No. 45. It provides not only the qualifications of the railway commission, but defines its powers. It contains provisions taken from the Texas, California and Iowa laws and suggestions from Judge Brewer's recent decisions in railroad cases. The bill provides that the commissioners shall receive a salary of \$2,500 each, with power to elect one secretary at a salary of not to exceed \$2,500 and two clerks at not to exceed \$1,200.

Regulation of Corporations.

Interest centers to a great extent on the makeup of the legislative railroad committees which are said to be satisfactory to the "progressive" republicans, but it is not certain that either of these committees will formulate the more important bills dealing with railroad regulation. A movement has already been started in the house for the appointment of committees of seven to consider bills relating to the campaign pledges.

Plan Assessment Board Change.

Preparation of a bill to change the composition of the state board of equalization and assessment by reducing its membership from five to three has been commenced, and as soon as the measure is fully drafted it will be introduced in one or both houses of the legislature. It is proposed to make the board of review include the governor, the secretary of state and only one other state official. The board's present membership takes in the land commissioner, treasurer and auditor, but if the change that is in view should take place two of these would have to be dropped. Some uncertainty exists as to which of them will be left off in the bill as it is to be formulated. The desire for this change comes from the fact that during the two years in which Land Commissioner Eaton and Auditor Searle have been members they have twice opposed any considerable increase in the assessments of transportation companies, and with the assistance of former Secretary of State Galusha, their votes prevailed in 1905 and 1906. The railroads, under the change (if it is made) will be given a full hearing, as they have already had. It is believed the change will result in a square deal all around.

Powers of School Boards.

In the case of Edith Englehart, who was expelled by the school board of district No. 9, Merrick county for "gross misdemeanors and persistent disobedience," the supreme court has reversed the suit for another trial, holding that school boards are authorized to expell a pupil without notice to the pupil or his parents and without any trial, and that the board may adopt any mode of procedure in obtaining evidence which to it seems best, but in an action brought against its members to procure reinstatement of the pupil his conduct can only be shown by witnesses cognizant of the facts.

Mr. Cowell Takes the Oath.

Robert Cowell of Omaha who did not take the oath of office at the opening of the legislature, as a member of the newly created state railway commission, appeared before Judge C. B. Letton of the Supreme court January 8, and took the oath.

Captain Killian in Lincoln.

Captain Julius Killian, formerly adjutant general of the Nebraska national guard and now captain of the commissary department United States army, was in the capital city on his way from San Francisco to Fort Riley, Kas. He will probably be transferred soon to Newport News, Va. Captain Killian has been on duty for four months at the camp of refugees at San Francisco which was established by the government immediately following the earthquake.

LINCOLN.

The... With the inven... powder for use in... ships and coast def... presented itself to ord... which was unknown to the... sors of the days of black powe... smooth-bore guns. The problem is... prolongation of the life of the gun... All modern artillery is rifled; that is... each gun has a series of spiral grooves... cut on its interior surface. The... grooves impart a spira to the projectile... as it is forced from the gun, and the... effect is to keep the point headed for... ward. By this means its range, accu... racy and penetration are enormou... sly increased. The great value of... smokeless powder is the increased ve... locity which it gives to the shell, but... velocity is attained at the expense of... a tremendous increase of temperature... of the burning gases. The high tem... perature, in turn, erodes, or burns out... the metal of the gun itself, so that the... rifling at the breech is soon destroyed... The gun then becomes inaccurate and... therefore useless. The war depart... ment of the United States has found... that the big 13-inch guns now moun... ted in most of the seacoast defenses... are good for no more than 60 shots... before they are worn out. The expen... se of the guns is so great that this is... a serious matter. The striking force... of the projectile cannot be reduced... without weakening the defenses of the... country. But the war department... thinks it has found a way out of the... difficulty. Striking force is the prod... uct of the mass, or weight, of the pr... ojectile multiplied by the speed with... which it travels. In order to lengthen... the life of coast-defense guns the... pressure, which means speed, must be... reduced. To maintain the same strik... ing force, accordingly, the mass of the... shell must be increased. The war de... partment, says Youth's Companion, is... planning to substitute 15 or 16-inch... guns for the 13-inch guns now in use... In this way the same range and pen... etration will be preserved, and the life... of the guns advanced from 60 shots to... 120.

Weight of the Planets.

If a ham weighing 30 pounds were taken up to the moon and weighed there the "pull"—the attractive force of the moon upon the ham—would amount to only five pounds. There would be another weight of the ham for the planet Mars, and yet another on the sun. A ham weighing 30 pounds at New York ought to weigh some 800 pounds on the sun's surface. Hence the astronomer does not speak of the weight of a planet, because that would depend upon the place where it was weighed. But he speaks of the mass of the planet, which means how much planet there is, no matter where it might be weighed. At the same time, says Current Literature, we might, without any inexactness, agree that the weight of a heavenly body should be fixed by the weight it would have in New York. As we could not imagine a planet in New York, because it may be larger than the earth itself, what we are to imagine is this: Suppose the planet could be divided into a million million million equal parts and one of these parts brought to New York and weighed. We could easily find its weight in pounds or tons. Then multiply this by a million million million and we shall have a weight of the planet. This would be equivalent to what astronomers might take as the mass of the planet.

The kaiser sometimes, when out hunting, leads the simple life. He has a primitive shooting hut near Syttkehmen. This hut is constructed of plain fir boards, covered with bark, and hidden away in a green wood. A magnificent antler towers over the entrance, while the furniture consists of a deal table and chairs, with a few hooks in the wall for overcoats. In this secluded retreat the kaiser, the kaiserin, and the Princess Victoria Louise regale themselves with potatoes, which they roast for themselves in the embers of the wood fire made of dry fir branches.

Robert Ambler Bruce, who was born before George Washington died, who saw the meeting between Admiral Decatur and Napoleon at St. Helena, and who is a hero of half a dozen wars, is still living in Richmond, Va., at the age of 106. He entered the navy at the age of 13 to serve in the war of 1812, and was at 15 on Decatur's flagship when it visited St. Helena in 1814. Mr. Bruce is a descendant of Pocahontas.

Joseph Chamberlain has always been averse to too freely dispensing his autographs. Quite early in his political career he had slips printed informing his correspondents that "Joseph Chamberlain has been obliged to make a rule not to give his autograph." On the other hand, Lord Rosebery has been known to accompany his autograph with a humorous little note advising his correspondent to turn his or her attention to something more useful than collecting specimens of handwriting.