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FARM LANDS

in the Moose Mountain Dist., CANADA.

200,000 ACRES of the choicest virgin lands for sale at from \$8 to \$12 per Acre Fertile Valleys, Open Plains, Lush Pastures, Pure Spring Water.

It should interest every farmer in Nebraska to know that he can sell out his high-priced lands and move to the fertile valleys of Eastern Assiniboia and buy land at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre, with an expenditure of very little cash. It must certainly be of interest also to know that the taxes on improved farms in this famous district are from \$2.50 to \$5.00 on the quarter section. Hundreds have come into this district from Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska at my instigation and have found a district just as fertile, and the winters just as pleasant, as in the Western States, and prosperity more generally prevailing. Poor men who came to this district two years ago and purchased land at \$8.00 per acre are now prosperous and contented. In 1901 Arcola shipped 500,000 bushels of wheat, being an average of 29 bushels per acre, and in the season just passed 900,000 bushels of wheat being an average of 33 bushels per acre, besides 200,000 bushels of flax. Write to your friends in this district, or send to me for my map and pamphlet showing the lands I still have for sale at the above prices. You cannot help but be impressed by the prospects. It is worth figuring out.
 A. B. COOK, Arcola, Assiniboia, Canada.

FARMERS, COME TO MONTANA.

RICH lands, good markets, fine climate. Buy a farm before they advance in price. They will double in value in the next 2 years. I can sell you the best improved farms here now for \$10 per acre. Write me for particulars. Address, J. M. GAUNT, Real Estate, Great Falls, Cascade Co., Mont.

Cancers Cured; why suffer from cancer? pain and death from cancer? Dr. T. O'Connor cures cancers, tumors and wens; no knife, blood or plaster. Address 1306 O St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 24 Dearborn St., Chicago.

S. B. Hams, Attorney

the District Court in and for Lancaster county, Nebraska. Luther Batten, Plaintiff, vs. John Young, Mrs. John Young, his wife, first name unknown, E. R. Young, first name unknown, Mrs. E. R. Young, first name unknown, E. R. Rayburn, first name unknown, and Mrs. E. R. Rayburn, first name unknown, defendants.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS

The defendants John Young, Mrs. John Young his wife, first name unknown, E. R. Young, first name unknown, Mrs. E. R. Young, his wife, first name unknown, E. R. Rayburn first name unknown and Mrs. E. R. Rayburn his wife first name unknown, non-residents and defendants in said cause will each take notice that the plaintiff, Luther Batten on February 11th 1903 filed his amended petition against said defendants and each and all of them in the District court of Lancaster county, Nebraska the object and prayer of said petition being to have title to the real estate described as north (N 1/4) of southwest quarter (S. W. 1/4) of section (8) township eleven (11) range eight (8) Lancaster county Nebraska, quieted in said Luther Batten, to have the cloud cast on plaintiff's title by the claims of said defendants and each and all of them removed and to have them each and all forever barred from asserting any claim against said lands and to have the record title of said John Young cancelled as against said plaintiff. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 22d day of March, 1903.
 LUTHER BATTEN, Plaintiff.

Wm. T. Johnson, Hinton, Okla.: No matter what the political issues, never will I give my vote or support to Cleveland or Hill or any other man tarred with the same dirty stick. I am a life-long democrat.

THE FOWLER BILL

Congressman Shallenberger Explains to the House His Opposition to Asset Currency

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1903.—(Special Correspondence.)—While the house was considering the Fowler bill today Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska made a speech in opposition, conceded to be the strongest yet made on the democratic side of the case. It will be remembered he addressed the house in opposition to this bill in the first session of this congress. He said today in part:

"Although we are constantly assured that the money question is settled, or is dead, yet it seems to have an annual resurrection in the congress of the United States. I have observed in my brief experience that people are generally very much interested in something which they haven't got. In the hard times following the panic of 1893, when everyone was 'hard up,' the money question had a universal interest, and I think that I have observed in the last few years that the American people take but little interest in the fate of the liberties and rights of other people so long as they feel secure in the possession of their own.

"I have sometimes wondered if it was because of this seeming universal interest in things which we have not rather than in those which we possess that causes the congressman to take such a perennial interest in the money question. And it is because of this same trait in human nature that now, when certain parties having about exhausted their own and the country's credit by watering and inflating values in stocks and bonds, having thereby in six years added \$5,000,000,000 to the amount of debt that labor must finally pay, these same people have suddenly become interested in the great question of credit and of credit currency, to be based largely upon these same billions of promoted assets which they have largely unloaded upon the banks of the country. Having become somewhat embarrassed by their enormous obligations to the banks and the public during this riot and orgie of promoted prosperity, they now propose to make possible a further mortgaging of the future and putting off the inevitable day of settlement by changing the character of these obligations into promises to pay, which, by the fiat of law, shall have the power and effect of money.

"The remedy which they offer is entirely an experimental one. They do not know by experience what the result will be, but they would like to try it upon us, anyway. But experiments in the realm of credit and finance are always dangerous. The general business interests of the country are doing very well just now.

"There is no demand for this legislation from the farmers, the miners, the merchants or the manufacturers, who produce the wealth, sustain the prosperity of the country and pay its debts. People who live in the east are asking for this legislation and professing to do so in the interests of those who live in the west, although no western interest is demanding it. On the contrary both their banks and their business men have protested against it, and in the state in which I live, a western state, more dependent absolutely upon agriculture for the prosperity of its people than any other state in the union, the congressional candidates of the republican party were kept busy upon the stump and off of it during the last campaign denying and protesting and insisting that there would be no effort nor attempt to pass it at this session of congress and that it was not the policy of the republican party. And it is because of the danger of popular indignation and condemnation that you do not dare at this particular juncture to put into legislation the entire plan which you finally propose to pass.

"We were told by these same financial experts in 1896 that we would lose our credit and could not borrow any more eastern capital if we dared to declare for bimetalism because of the fear that we might pay our debts in depreciated dollars, but the unanswerable logic of events has proved that what the west needed was not the ability to borrow more money, but rather a price for our products that would enable us to pay what we had already borrowed.

"We were told at the same time that we would be punished by the east refusing to send us any more money, but by the irony of fate, we have in four years out of the six following that election been given a crop that has enabled us to send our products down to New York and swept the entire surplus reserve out to the farmers beyond the Mississippi river and put

the great clearing house institutions of that city into that condition that they could not loan a man in business a dollar except in violation of their charters.

"Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to private monopoly as corrupting in its tendencies and therefore dangerous and inimitable to free institutions. Hence, I am opposed to surrendering to private corporations the illimitable power and profit of issuing and controlling the volume of currency necessary to carry on the business of commerce of this, the richest and most powerful republic on the face of the earth. I don't believe it represents the best judgment of the committee who have the bill in charge. Instead of being what the majority of the committee wants it is what they think they may possibly pass. This bill is open to the serious charge that it is purely an inflation measure. It does not retire any money now in circulation, but opens the door to practically unlimited inflation if the note issues shall be found sufficiently profitable. It does not limit the number of banks of issue, as every other nation does that has such a system and it is just as possible to have an over-issue of notes by permitting an unlimited number of note-issuing banks as by permitting a limited number of banks an unreasonable or unlimited right of issue. It has been the result in every country depending upon note issues for its currency if the banks of issue was not in some way limited in times of business booming and speculation, inflation and over-issue has taken place with consequent disaster and disturbance of business.

"Having found out by repeated experiences the inflation that always follows an unlimited number of banks of issue England in 1845 by an act of parliament prohibited the establishment of any other banks of issue than those already existing in England, Ireland and Scotland and further provided that should any of those then existing go into liquidation their monopoly of note-issuing should be absorbed by the Bank of England. Germany has been rapidly concentrating and reducing the number of her banks of issue, prohibiting any new ones and has finally reduced the number to about fifteen. France has only one such bank, Austria one, Russia one, Spain one, Belgium one, and Italy three, and Canada, whose system is sometimes invoked in support of the principle embodied in this bill, has found a way to limit the number of banks of issue as securely by statute, although in an indirect manner, as though the actual number was prescribed by law. At the time of her passage of the banking act there were thirty-six banks in operation and instead of attempting to fix the number at given figures they made the necessary monopoly principle secure and limited the number of banks possible to the large money centers of the dominion by requiring that no bank of issue should be permitted to be established with less than \$500,000 capital.

"The second point upon which I consider this bill is objectionable under our present financial system and reserve requirement is that it declares that the notes to be issued under it shall be made specifically payable in gold. In the first place, we have already numerous kinds of money, and I certainly object to having another added to them. The present bank notes issued by national banks are redeemable in lawful money only, and that is the only requirement that ought to be asked of the banks, because they must accept under the law several other forms of money other than gold on deposit and in payment of their debts, and it is not sound business policy to require them to pay their obligations in any other kind of money than those they can lawfully exact for obligations due to them. Under this bill it is perfectly possible and probable that millions of money would be issued without any reference to the amount of gold in the banks and available for their redemption.

"The fact that the government guarantees the redemption of these notes will not make their redemption by the banks any easier, it only raises the hope that the demand will never be made. Before a system of gold note issues is entered upon by any nation the money of that country must consist of gold as the only money of final redemption, with silver as a subsidiary or token coin and not a legal tender, and the currency of the country to be issued by banking corporations. Every nation that does not have that kind of a currency only requires that the banks shall pay their notes in the lawful money of the country, as does France and Canada. France, retaining her reserves in silver and gold and Canada in specie and Dominion notes, corresponding to our treasury notes, so that the banks of those coun-

tries, when gold is demanded of them for export or for hoarding, have a means whereby to protect themselves and compel those who want the gold to pay the proper premium for it upon the open market.

"The third point upon which I wish to challenge the correctness and justice of the principle injected into this bill is that after we have surrendered to the corporations the profit and power to be derived from issuing money made a legal tender to all the banks and to all the myriad necessities of the government, we yet propose here in this bill to have the United States guarantee the final redemption of these notes in gold if for any reason the banks shall fail to make them good. It is true that in return for so guaranteeing their notes, the banks gave the government a first lien upon their assets, but the trouble with this is that while it is sauce for the note holder it is decidedly cold victuals for the depositor, who frequently even now receives little enough from the failed bank. Under such a system as this it is quite evident that the depositor would fare worse than he does now in case of failure, because the government is bound to realize upon the assets in order to reimburse the guarantee fund in case of failure.

"No other nation that surrenders to private corporation the profit to be derived from note issues guarantees the note holder against loss or discount in case of failure. None of them go any further than to supervise by just and equitable laws so that the creditors of the institution shall receive the full value of its assets. We had our day of unguaranteed note issues under the regime of the old state banks, and the people want no more of it.

"The gentlemen have always questioned the soundness of the silver dollar, and yet they have not dared to offer their bank money without basing it at last upon the same broad foundation that supports the much-despised silver dollar. Every one of them is good because every one of them is an American dollar, and everything that is behind the flag is behind that dollar.

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, this bill is largely experimental and in its recognized principles it follows the line of absolute monopoly which underlies and supports every empire in the world today. It is the very apotheosis of special privilege. By the granting of governmental favors we have placed monopoly in control of the transportation of the country, by the same principle of special privileges monopoly has absorbed the industrial interests of the country, and those who would now enthrone monopoly have begun that assault upon that last citadel of the people's liberty—the people's money. It is the last great source of privilege and power yet remaining in control of the national government, and it is the record of history that when once a brave and free people such as ours ever loses control of a great and priceless privilege such as this, it has always been lost to them forever."

Mr. Shallenberger was loudly applauded on the democratic side of the chamber at conclusion.

H. W. RISLEY.

There are a great many people who take their troubles to God and keep their joys to themselves.

PILES

We have the only absolute successful and best treatment for itching, bleeding, protruding piles and other rectal diseases. We know it, because we have cured thousands of men and women during the last twenty years and can produce testimonials as proof.

A pile operation by knife, injection of poisonous acids, crushing clamps, ligature or cauterizing with red hot irons in raw sores is filled with death danger and never cures.

The Hermit Treatment is a Home Treatment easy to use and always successful. Never fails.

Our statements are truthful. We do as we promise. We refer to former pile sufferers cured by our treatment.

If you have been deceived before or spent money for an unsuccessful operation, write or call on us.

WITNESSES.—We will give names on request.

Case 1207.—This is to certify that the Hermit Rectal Home Treatment can, will and does cure any case of piles. I have had piles since 1861, and have tried dozens of remedies, but none helped me until I received your treatment. (Cognac, Kan.)

Case 1205.—Did not expect a cure in such a short time. (Romaliss, N. Y.)

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Case 1174.—After using your treatment two months am perfectly cured. Was treated by doctors for three years. No relief. (Chicago, Ill.)

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Case 1154.—Your treatment acted like a charm. I am entirely cured. (Chicago, Ill.)

Case 1153.—Six years of pile pain, paid one doctor \$75.00 for a miserable failure, but your treatment cured me at once. (Chicago, Ill.)

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