

# Dyspepsia

Is an indication that the stomach and other digestive organs are weak, tired or debilitated. It causes no end of aches and pains and is most common where people bolt their meals and hurry and worry as they do in this country.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

cures dyspepsia—it has "a magictouch" in this disease.

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cause he felt that any step toward relieving the demand for greater elasticity at certain seasons of the year was desirable, but he argued that the committee strive to frame a more effective measure.

William B. Ridgley, comptroller of the currency, advocated before the house committee on banking and currency the proposed credit currency plan. There was, he said, no question regarding the necessity of some measure of relief. He believed a graduated tax should be placed on the credit notes which would create an ample reserve for their redemption. This, he thought, was a much superior method to the high tax plan with no reserves.

Mr. Ridgley was strongly in favor of having the government guarantee such credit currency. No risk would be involved in this, as he said the 5 per cent guarantee fund would make the government safe.

Mr. Ridgley favored increasing the present \$3,000,000 monthly limit on the retirement of national bank circulation to \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 and giving the secretary of the treasury discretionary power to modify or suspend the limit to meet any arising condition. This limit was fixed, he said, when the circulation of the country was something like \$180,000,000. It is now more than \$500,000,000.

William H. Berry, state treasurer of Pennsylvania, followed Mr. Ridgley. He is decidedly opposed to the credit currency, although he believes the bankers will succeed in their determined efforts to secure its trial. This trial, in his opinion, will be abortive.

Salina, Kan.—Mrs. Martha Hurt, claiming to be 105 years of age, applied through her attorney here for divorce from John Hurt, her third husband. Mrs. Hurt claims that her husband left her in 1898, after she had "kicked him out" of the house. She asks for an absolute divorce and that the name of her second husband be restored, and that she be given titled to all her property. Mrs. Hurt was so feeble that she could not climb the stairs leading to the office of the district court, and the clerk came downstairs to swear her.

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## FORESEE WAR WITH JAPAN

Powers Regard War Over Philippines as Matter of a Few Years—Troops Being Rushed to Hawaii

Berlin—The relations between the United States and Japan excite extraordinary interest both in government and diplomatic circles here. Emperor William discussed the question with several persons recently, and is thoroughly informed regarding President Roosevelt's personal views on the subject. It is believed that Russia's more resolute attitude against Japan's requests for trade and colonization rights on the Amur river and in Siberia for fishery privileges on the adjacent Russian coasts is partly due to the discussion of the California school question between the United States and Japan.

The Russian foreign office has been subjected to steady diplomatic pressure on the part of Japan in the effort to obtain these far-reaching rights. The result is that the idea has been created at the Russian foreign office that Japan might make her ambitions the occasion for a renewal of the war with Russia.

This idea pervaded the conversations which the Russian foreign minister, M. Iswolsky, had with the government officials and others whom he met here on the occasion of his visit to Berlin six weeks ago. M. Iswolsky met many prominent people here and talked with extraordinary freedom.

Among German military and naval officers the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Japan has been quite freely discussed, and the professional views appear to agree that Japan would take the Philippine islands and place upon the United States the necessity of conducting across the Pacific prolonged sea and land campaigns, which would call forth immense expeditions against great natural obstacles.

It was known here in June that the British admiralty had considered the possibility of war between Japan and the United States as likely to occur within twenty-five years, and some of the British naval men are reported to have expressed the belief that the contest would occur within five years. In any case, it is certain that several European foreign offices are at present making inquiries regarding the temper of the Japanese people and the government of Japan.

### Board Concedes Point

San Francisco—Japanese children who have passed the grammar grades have not been, and will not be, debarred from the high schools.

This statement was made by President Altmann of the board of education. Accordingly, if any Japanese sees fit to pursue the higher education, in so far as the public schools of the city can make a pathway for him there will be no bar after he passes through the Oriental school. It is only in the grammar and primary grades that any

objection is made to the presence of Japanese and the chief objection in those grades is to grown men.

"The board of education will stand pat in the position taken," said Mr. Altmann, speaking for the board of education. "We have proceeded according to the law, and it is the move of the United States."

"It is up to Attorney General Moody," said United States District Attorney Devlin. "I have telegraphed the agreed statement of facts to him, and today have written letters explanatory of that end and of the conditions here. I am ready to move when ordered."

The Examiner publishes the following dispatch from Honolulu today:

"The officers of the transport Thomas have announced that two regiments are to be rushed immediately to the island in anticipation of trouble with the Japanese. They absolutely refuse to give out any of the details bearing on the call for troops or the reason why the government feels that the soldiers of the United States army are necessary in the islands, which are at this time overrun by the little brown men.

"It is understood that the mikado was extremely anxious to secure possession of the island of Lanai, which is private property. This island is fifty miles from Honolulu and could be used as an excellent naval base against the United States by any foreign power. It has two splendid harbors of sufficient depth to accommodate a large fleet of war vessels.

"Last night Attorney George D. Gear secured an injunction against Governor Carter and Land Commissioner Pratt to prevent their selling the island to a syndicate. It is understood that the syndicate represents the Japanese government or people who ultimately expect to dispose of the island to Japan.

### Officials Deny Report

Washington—It is stated at the war department that no order has been issued for the dispatch of additional troops to the Hawaiian islands, nor is any such order contemplated. The permanent garrison in Hawaii consists of four companies of regular troops. Two of these were last summer ordered to the mainland for target practice, the facilities for which were lacking in the islands. They have now returned to their posts and no immediate changes in the force or additions thereto are contemplated.

No further action will be taken by the department of justice in the test case at San Francisco, brought for the purpose of having the court decide on the legality of the California law preventing Japanese from attending public schools with American children. The question will be handled by Mr. Bonaparte, who is expected to take up his duties as attorney general on Monday.

The department has received from the district attorney at San Francisco a telegram giving in detail the statement of agreed facts between the city authorities and himself in the matter of the Japanese school controversy, and has transmitted the telegram to Secretary of State Root for his consideration.

## After You Are Well

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Not a cent in advance—not a penny, remember, until you, yourself, can freely and unhesitatingly say, "I am well again!"

Should you begin the treatment, I will let your Banker or Express Agent hold the money. Will you under such conditions, to be completely and entirely free from Rheumatism, expect \$10.00? That is what I now promise Rheumatism. My boundless, never-ending faith in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy has led me to make and fulfill this remarkable offer. Positively no physician, anywhere, has ever before said, "I will Cure Rheumatism, else make no charge."

I want to get—and mist in some way get, everybody, everywhere, to fully and completely understand what I myself now absolutely know about this unsurpassed prescription. The remedy is surely remarkable—then why not the offer? Every Druggist, naturally in America, whether located in hamlet or city, has been, and is now freely selling at \$1.00 per bottle, Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy. And yet, strange to say, not one sufferer perhaps in a hundred, even knows as yet of the remedy and its power to battle against pain. To stir, to awaken these unknowing ones, to spread the knowledge of what this prescription can do, I shall broadly publish this offer, these facts, unrestricted and everywhere. Having no fear of the final outcome, I shall unhesitatingly tell of my plan to all.

Reader, you that are well and happy, do an act of humanity. Tell some tortured and suffering one that there is yet one way to health—one way entirely free from risk, or of money loss.

For a complete cure I charge \$10.00, for 1 month strike a fair-to-all average price. It is true that many will be cured with a bottle or two of my remedy, but chronic, exceedingly deep-seated and difficult cases, may require ten, twenty, or even a greater number. He, I believe, who has actually suffered the pangs of real Rheumatism, will hardly complain of the price when cured, because perchance, but two or three bottles are needed in his particular case.

But to secure this "No Cure, No Pay" privilege, you must write me personally. Simply address Dr. Shoop, Contract B, Racine, Wis. 53403.

Do not trouble your druggist, please, about this plan. He has no authority, nor will he furnish my medicine, except to sell it at retail, bottle by bottle. Write me instead today for my "Contract B" agreement. I will also send my Book on Rheumatism free, or if you please, medicinal advice and book on other diseases.

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Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 the Kidney, Book 4 For Women.

Remember, for Rheumatism use

## Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP LEAGUE

The undersigned, provisional president and secretary of the Nebraska Government Ownership League, hereby call a mass convention of the friends and advocates of government ownership of public utilities, and particularly of railroads. Said convention will be held in the Paxton hotel in Omaha, on the 27th day of December, 1906, at 8 o'clock p. m. Every elector in Nebraska, regardless of political affiliations, will be entitled to a voice and vote in the convention, which is called for the purpose of making permanent organization of the Nebraska Government Ownership League. We are aware that the date selected comes at a time when most men are busy with the work of closing up the year's accounts, but we are also aware of the fact that if the nation is ever to be rescued from the grasp of corporate hands, the task must be accomplished by men who are ready and willing to make some measure of sacrifice for the public weal. It is to such men that this call is addressed. Do not wait for a personal invitation. Accept this call as personal to every man in Nebraska who favors government ownership of railroads, rather than railroad ownership of government.

By order of the provisional committee of the Nebraska Government Ownership League.

M. F. HARRINGTON, Pres.  
EDGAR HOWARD, Sec'y.

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