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Are not the only signs that a blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is needed. Tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility are other signs, and they may be worse signs.

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that governments and people are made for parties instead of parties for governments and people, they may be able to improve the law to their liking.

When time has thrown its perspective upon the work of the legislature of 1907 this law is fairly sure to stand out as the master gift of a legislature that has been rich in achievement. Not that the direct primary insures perfect government or even good government. Nothing but a good and perfect people can do that; but it does insure a government that accurately reflects intelligence, honesty and civic spirit of the Nebraska people. What more can they ask or desire?

THE PUBLIC'S INTERESTS.

The people of the United States note with pleasure their recognition as parties at interest in the current controversy between the western railroads and their trainmen. An apparent deadlock has been reached between the trainmen and their employers, but the railroads are asking for arbitration and the head of the trainmen's organization says: "We are not unmindful of the public's right in the matter and we are not going to do anything hastily."

As a matter of fact, neither railroads nor trainmen would be the heaviest immediate losers by a railroad strike. With business already hampered by congested traffic a strike would cause untold loss and inconvenience throughout the west. Public opinion would be sure to react with telling force upon the interests responsible. It will be for the good of all concerned if the mediation of the interstate commerce commission and the department of commerce and labor results in a settlement without useless and wasteful industrial war.

FORAKER'S CANDIDACY.

Senator Foraker for once takes a position on a public question to which there can be no reasonable dissent. He proposes to be a candidate for the presidential nomination and will contest with Secretary Taft for the Ohio delegation. He does not propose, however, to take advantage of his control of the state political machinery to fix arbitrarily the choice of delegates. He "does not want any political honors from the people of Ohio without their hearty approval," and proposes a primary for the selection of delegates to a state convention which will decide who shall be Ohio's candidate. This is unselfish in the senator, for his chances are hardly best in such a test. It would be perhaps a little fairer to let the choice depend upon a direct expression of the voters, but a convention chosen to do but one thing can without great difficulty be made fairly representative. If the strongest possible candidates are to be named at the next national conventions it will be necessary for the people of other states to make their preferences felt by some such direct method as this.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

March 27, 1907, will be a memorable date in Nebraska history. Forty years and a month after becoming a state Nebraska has at length completed provision for assuming the control over her vital interest in transportation to which she has been entitled from the first.

The law defining the duties and powers of the railroad commission which the legislature has passed and the governor has signed appears to be a model of its kind. The best authorities on of the Nebraska machinery provided for that purpose, except that they distrust the elective method of choosing members of the commission. That objection is based upon the facilities of the railroads for detaching nominations of the commissioners in state railroad regulation make no criticism ventions. The ground for this objection will be removed with the completion of the act covering the two remaining subjects of legislation, the pass and the direct primary. As the

bills for outlawing the pass and for putting nominations in the hands of the voters go to the governor, two more red letter days will be put down in Nebraska history to the credit of the year 1907.

DRY FARMING.

The Nebraska experiment station has issued its first official bulletin on the results of the "dry farming" experiments at the North Platte sub-station. The work at the station has now continued through three cropping seasons, not long enough to produce results from which to draw general conclusions, yet long enough to give much of interest to report. By tilling the soil two years for one crop, that is, tilling without cropping one season in order to save the rainfall of two seasons for one crop, such results as thirty to forty bushels of corn were obtained on the high table lands of the south part of the North Platte farm. It may be doubted whether farming requiring double labor as this does will soon be commercially profitable, but there is no doubt of the ultimate value of the system. Of more immediate importance were the experiments with hay and pasture grasses, such as brome grass and alfalfa, both of which were grown with such success as to promise well for dairying in that region. The station has taken an interest, moreover, in the dissemination of seeds of crop varieties best adapted to semi-arid conditions, an immensely practical policy. Superintendent Snyder's report is interesting throughout. It will be even more so as changing seasons put the work to sterner tests.

NEW YORK JURISPRUDENCE.

Harry Thaw murdered Stanford White. That much was not denied. Over two months ago began the trial to determine whether or not the laws governing his case required his criminal punishment. The fundamental point on which this question rested was Thaw's sanity. A jury has been kept in imprisonment all this time, witnesses examined at great length, on all matters incident to the case and expensive expert evidence heard. After nine excruciating weeks it is decided to ascertain by expert commission, the only way such a thing can be determined with any pretense to accuracy, whether or not Thaw is legally subject to criminal trial; that is to say, whether or not he is sane. The jury which has weighed the evidence these weary weeks is suspended, and may not have a chance to pass upon the case. It is in the position of the man who wound the family clock daily for forty years and then discovered that it was an eight day clock. It is to be assumed that the methods of jurisprudence made and established in New York required this order of business, this building a house and then tearing it down in order to dig the cellar but the mind unschooled in legal mysteries cannot but wonder why the first thing ought not to be done first instead of last.

WELLMAN'S QUEST.

After one false start Walter Wellman announces that his balloon trip to the north pole is not to be delayed past next August. We shall be permitted in the dog days to cool our thoughts if not our bodies by visionary flights of fancy to this visionary flight of man.

Enthusiasm for Mr. Wellman's trip or confidence in his plans may suffer somewhat from the fact that advertising purposes enter largely into the enterprise. Should he reach the pole, either just under or just above the United States flag which he will hang from that long sought staff will go the pennant of the newspaper whose name is to profit from the undertaking. This is hardly a fair criticism, however. Public taste has not yet risen to support many excellent enterprises directly. The great pianist tours America to advertise a make of piano for poor public support of high grade music makes the tour otherwise unprofitable. Dan Patch is a good goat if he does not make it his main business to advertise a stock food.

To what end, aside from personal or business advertising, do men risk their lives to reach the desolate spot where latitude ceases and all longitudes meet? As well ask why men try to run 100 yards in eight seconds or fast longer or play the piano longer at a stretch than ever man did before. There are some possibilities of new scientific knowledge to flow from a nearer approach to the pole than the 175 mile point where Peary was forced back. But the main reason why men try and try again is the instinct for doing more than men have been able to do before. When men cease making such trials the human race will glimpse its finish.

AN INSINCERE LOBBY.

When the terminal or municipal taxation bill was a matter for discussion in and out of the legislature the railroad lobbyists fairly wept because it was intended to "take taxes away from the interior cities and towns and give them to Omaha." The chief railroad mouthpiece in Lincoln declared that it was a "local measure, mainly affecting

Omaha."

Now that the bill is certain to become a law and nothing is to be gained by pretending, the truth is coming out. The tax commissioner of the Union Pacific estimates that it will add from \$65,000 to \$70,000 to the annual taxes of that road in Nebraska. Tax Commissioner Pollard of the Burlington is quoted as saying: "We have 210 stations in Nebraska which will be affected by the terminal taxation bill. I have not figured what the extra cost will be to us, as I do not know what the assessment will be. I think there will hardly be a town but that will receive more taxes than it did under the old law. I figure it will cost us between \$15,000 and \$20,000 more in the city of Omaha."

The tax agents of the railroads thus prove that with their usual fatuity the railroad lobbyists have all along been insincere in their appeals to the public. They have been willing to resort to falsehood in order to muddle the minds of the members of the legislature, in the hope of carrying their point, and earning their salaries.

When the lobby is legitimized by law, as it may be some time, and a man appears before the legislature to plead for a client, he will assume much the same position as an attorney before the bar of justice. A lawyer who deliberately attempts to deceive a court is no longer allowed to appear before that court. A lobbyist who uses falsehood, as these lobbyists have done this winter, will be driven out from the capitol and never allowed to return to plead a cause.

IOWA ESSAYS A REFORM.

The efforts of the people of Des Moines to free themselves from a costly and inefficient city government have finally resulted in the passage through both branches of the legislature of a bill providing for the establishment of the commission, or Galveston, system of management in all cities with a population in excess of 25,000. Upon petition of 25 per cent of the voters of a city the proposition to adopt the new system will be put to vote. Under this plan the administration of a city will be placed in the hands of five men, one of whom shall be mayor. These men appoint the police judge, the city attorney, clerks, treasurer and all other officers. They perform all of the administrative, legislative and judicial functions of the government. Each commissioner looks after a particular branch of city affairs, and becomes a specialist in it.

An interesting feature of the Iowa law is the use of the direct primary in its pristine purity for the purpose of making this commission independent of politics. Before the city election a primary is held, open to all voters regardless of party. The two men receiving the highest number of votes for mayor are made the nominees for that office, and the eight receiving the highest number of votes for commissioners shall stand as candidates for the four commissionerships. This means that two elections will be held, one to sift out promising candidates from the mass, and another to give an opportunity for majority elections.

It is expected that Des Moines will make an early trial of the new system. A great deal is promised for it, on account of the success recorded at Galveston and other cities in Texas. In the hands of good men it ought to prove an ideal method of managing a city. In the hands of ringsters and grafters it could be made an intolerable burden. If the people of Iowa think they have a patent device for getting good government without effort, they are doomed to disappointment. Eternal vigilance is needed to keep government in order under any possible system of management.

BELGIAN SHIPPING.

Antwerp is the third greatest seaport in the world, being exceeded in tonnage by only London and Hong Kong. Notwithstanding, the Belgian merchant marine is insignificant. In view of this fact a discussion arose as to whether it were not desirable to

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at its formula will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of the following native American forest plants, viz., Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Bloodroot, and Mandrake root.

The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensary; Prof. Jno. M. Seuder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive free booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. They may be used in conjunction with "Golden Medical Discovery" if bowels are much constipated. They're tiny and sugar-coated.

stimulate Belgian ship owning by the payment of subsidies. The Antwerp chamber of commerce took the question up and ordered a thorough investigation and report by its economic, geographical and maritime sections. This report has now been made and will not tend to cause regret at the fate of the ship subsidy in this country. The report declares that the lack of Belgian shipping lies to some extent in the indifference of the Belgian people to that branch of industry. They have other things to do which they prefer. The successful ship owning countries are steeped in sea faring tradition, not in subsidies. England and Germany, with the most splendid fleets, are not subsidized to an important extent, while France, Spain and Italy, which have multiplied laws and subsidies in behalf of the shipping industry witness a languishing merchant fleet. The report declares that the registry of the carrying vessel has nothing whatever to do with the sale of the goods it carries, and there is accordingly no more reason for promoting a shipping industry than any other industry. So long as other nations can carry on this industry cheaper than they, the Antwerp investigators believe it would be inadvisable to cripple Belgian industries with the artificial support of a Belgian fleet to do what would otherwise be well done without this expense. The Belgians would not consider it logical to give home industries an advantage by a protective tariff and then tax that advantage out of them to support a merchant marine which by reason of the protection could not operate as cheaply as that of other countries. This report deals only with commercial considerations, and it declares the subsidy commercially unjustifiable. The military aspect of the case has no bearing there, for the reason that Belgium is a neutralized nation.

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