

SIX AN ACRE REALIZED ON CROP IN WESTERN CANADA.

ANOTHER FARMER REALIZES \$22.50 PER ACRE FROM HIS WHEAT CROP LAST YEAR.

Charles McCormick of Kenville, Manitoba, writes:

"During the season of 1907, I had 100 acres in crop on the S. W. quarter of section 18, township 35, range 27 west of the Principal Meridian, Western Canada, yielded as follows:

"80 acres at 22 bushels per acre, which I sold for 90 cents per bushel; and 20 acres oats yielding 60 bushels per acre I sold for 35 cents per bushel so that my total crop realized \$2,004.00. From this I deducted for expenses of threshing, hired help, etc., \$400.00, leaving me a net profit on this year's crop of over \$1,600."

Thomas Sawatzky of Herbert, Saskatchewan, says:

"The value of my crop per acre of wheat is \$22.50. I threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat from 70 acres, and was offered 90 cents a bushel for it. Oats, 15 acres, 500 bushels; and barley, 5 acres, 80 bushels. I do not know if I have been doing the best in this district, but I know if all the farmers were doing as well, Western Canada would have no kick coming as far as grain growing is concerned; and I further say that if you want to put this in one of your advertisements, this is true and I can put my name to it."

Philosopher's Praise of Poverty.

Oh, poverty, thou art a severe teacher! But at thy noble school I have received more precious lessons. I have learned more great truths than I shall ever find in the spheres of wealth.—Rousseau.

VALUE OF STOCK FOODS.

Prof. F. W. Wolf of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin official bulletin No. 151, says of stock foods:

"First—They are no benefit to healthy animals when fed as directed, either as to increasing the digestibility of the feed eaten, or rendering it more effective for the production of meat, milk, wool, etc."

"Second—They are no benefit as cure all for diseases of the various classes of live stock neither do they possess any particular merit in case of specific diseases or for animals out of condition, or feed, etc., since only a small proportion of ingredients having medicinal value is found therein, the bulk of the foods consisting of a filler which possesses no medicinal properties whatever."

"Third—By adopting a liberal system of feeding farm animals and furnishing a variety of feeds good results may be obtained without resorting to stock foods of any kind. If a farmer believes it is necessary to feed stock food at times, he can purchase the ingredients and make his own stock foods at a fraction of the cost charged for them by the manufacturers. He will then have the additional satisfaction of knowing what he is feeding and of feeding a concentrated food instead of one largely diluted with non-medicinal ingredients."

Don't spend \$2.50 when 50 cents will do the work. Make your own stock foods by using Skidoo Horse and Cattle Tablets. To be mixed in feed. Proper dose in tablets. Make your stock look like the top prize. For horses, cattle, sheep, swine and fowls. They are made from the condensed essence of the drug. They don't contain sawdust, ashes, chop feed or bran. Are just as good when ten years old as when ten days old. They comply with all pure drug laws. Ask for and try once Skidoo Condition Tablets, or Skidoo Worm, Kidney, Chicken Cholera, Blister, Catarrh, Hoarse, Fever, Hog Cholera, Distemper, Pink Eye, Colic Tablets or Loue Powder, Spavin Cure or Barb Wire Liniment. Distributed by The Blue Bell Medicine Co., Incorporated, capital stock, \$200,000.00; Watertown, South Dakota, U. S. A.

Popular Superstition Deified.

Defying superstition, the Herald of Statington, Pa., began publication as a weekly on Friday, September 13. The first copy was taken from the press at 13 minutes before 5 o'clock, in the presence of 13 witnesses.

NEURALGIA

The real meaning of the word Neuralgia is nerve-pain, and any one who has suffered with the malady will not be so anxious to know of its nature as to hear of its antidote. Though scarcely recognized by the profession and people half a century ago, it is now one of the most common and painful ailments which afflict humanity. As now generally understood the word signifies an affection of the nervous system, with pain in the course of the principal nerves.

The two great causes of Neuralgia are, Impoverishment of the Blood and Deficiency of Nerve Force; and the treatment of it is not so obscure as many would be led to suppose. The first thing is to relieve the pain, which is done more quickly and satisfactorily by ST. JACOBS OIL than by any other remedy known; the second object is to remove the cause, which is accomplished by the abundant use of nourishing food, of a nature to strengthen and give tone to both the muscular and nervous systems.

Occasionally a woman marries a man for the purpose of liting him up—and then makes it a case of hold-up forever after.—Chicago News.

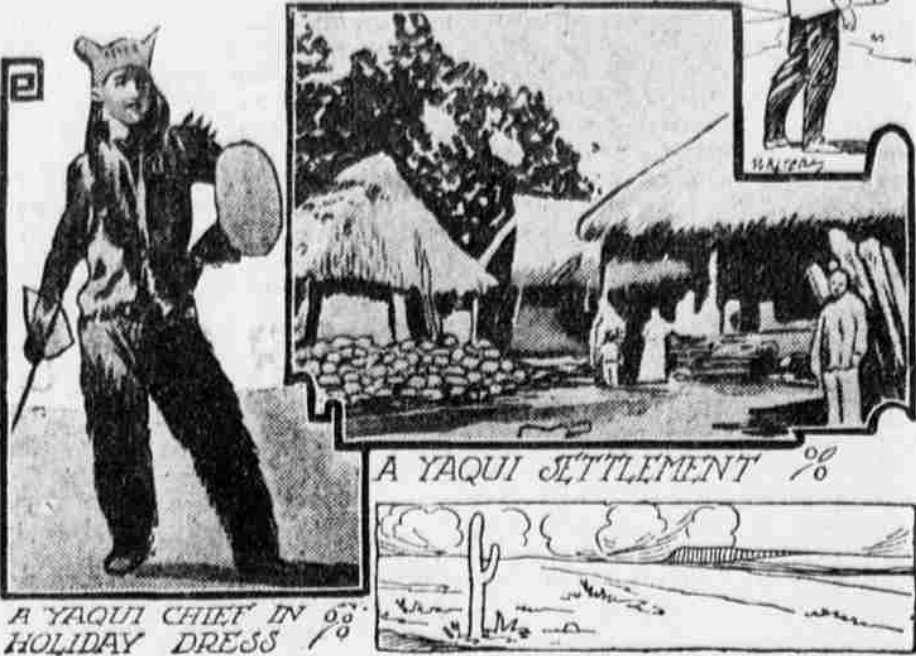
Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed. For a cure, use the only safe and certain remedy, Catarrh, which is nothing but a mild, sweet, and pleasant solution of the mucous membrane. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for free. F. J. GIBNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

If a married man learns to love another woman it is usually because his wife makes the lessons easy.

The YAQUIS DOOMED

MEXICO DECREES EXTERMINATION



A YAQUI CHIEF IN HOLIDAY DRESS

A YAQUI SETTLEMENT

Has Mexico adopted the phrase coined in this country years ago that the "only good Indian is the dead Indian," and has she finally decided to make good Indians out of all of the Yaqui Indians, that fierce and unconquerable race which has cost her many lives and much treasure in keeping in subjection? Such question may well be asked in view of the present policy of deportation which is being persistently carried out. It looks as though the war between the Spanish speaking inhabitants of the republic of Mexico and the truculent Indians of Sonora, which, with but few and short intervals of peace, runs back to the days of Cortez and his conquistadores, has reached the last phase, in which the utter annihilation of a race is openly sought.

If we had ever been as patient with our redskins as has been at least the government of President Diaz with the Yaquis, we might be justified in criticizing more severely than we can the inexorable policy which has finally been adopted by the great pacificator of Mexico, who is proud of the Indian blood that flows in his veins. But such is not the case, and the Americans who are best acquainted with the conditions which have prevailed in the Yaqui country for the last ten years are almost unanimous in agreeing that hitherto President Diaz's course has been one of great leniency and that the only alternative to the policy which the Mexican government has adopted, namely, extermination for the adult Yaquis and expatriation for the children of the tribe, is for the white man to withdraw from the country, an alternative which, of course, is not to be thought of, because, unfortunately for the poor Yaquis, their land is enormously rich in minerals, which the white brother covets.

So the decree has gone forth that the grown-up Yaquis must die and his children, when they escape death on the field or upon the treacherous trail, are to be transported on government ships to unhealthy, low-lying provinces of the "hot country," such as Yucatan and Tehuantepec, where they are incorporated in the tribes of thoroughly inoffensive Indians. Here, if they survive the changed conditions, they must live ignorant of the tribal traditions into which they were born and strangers to their fathers' prowess upon many a hardly contested battlefield.

It would take a volume merely to relate in a condensed, succinct form the tragic episodes of the Yaqui war which has continued for centuries, indeed from the armor-clad days of Cortez to the magazine guns of Diaz. In 1897, after the military occupation of Yaqui land had continued many years and was becoming quite a drain upon the Mexican treasury, at the direct instance of Diaz himself a more generous policy was initiated.

As part of this policy Tebitite, one of the head men of the Yaquis, was chosen chief by his people and he was given the rank of major in the Mexican army, and a bodyguard of 100 chosen braves was enrolled as his immediate following. Soon the lands were allotted, always excepting the mineral lands, which were of course reserved for those who would best know how to exploit them.

Years of savagery had, however, unfitted the Yaquis for the ways of peace. In the days of adversity they had stood together as one man, but with prosperity came discord and divided councils. Some of the wilder young braves, the "brunchos," as they are called locally, got into trouble, shot up a town, and when their chief, Tebitite, at the instance of the Mexican authorities, got after them, there was bloodshed and a feud resulted which has not been appeased to this day. Soon the Yaquis converted their herds of goats and sheep into ammunition and began holding fiestas, which soon degenerated into war dances, donning their beads and quills, for the Yaqui does not indulge in paint, and swinging their war clubs to the music of the tom toms, the Indians ran amuck and committed horrible crimes all through the adjacent settlements.

Tebitite, the leader, cast off his Mexican honors, together with his uniform, at the first signs of coming trouble and placed himself once more at the head of his people. There were a few, a very few, of the Yaquis with intelligence enough to see that, sooner or later, the war trail would lead them to the gallows, and they hung back. The fate of these men was even more horrible than that which overtook the

surprised Mexican settlements. The soles of their feet were cut off, their eyes were gouged out, and they were left to die a miserable death upon some waterless desert.

A large number of settlers who had escaped, or been overlooked, in the first surprise stampede to the little town of Concorit, about 12 miles up the river. This position, which was favorable for defense, they strongly fortified and held with success against the many onslaughts of the savages. Then thousands of Mexican troops were hurried up to the scene of the outbreak. The Indians concentrated around the old mission church of Bacum and held it for four months against all the troops that were sent against them. In this siege the Mexicans lost 600 men, and when the Indians, having exhausted their ammunition, marched out and made for their mountain retreats, the troops were both unwilling and unable to stop them.

Since the unsuccessful siege of Bacum the Yaqui war has become a man hunt. As long as the rains prevail the Mexican troops, fearful of the overpowering heat and the miasmic fogs, remain in their cantonments, but when the skies clear and the dry season comes, the Indian chase begins. For five years it has gone on and has not been as yet completely successful. A remnant of the savages, how numerous no one knows, still maintain their independent savagery within the depths of the mountain barancas and in the forest recesses where there are paths only known to themselves.

ALMOST ENDED IN TRAGEDY.

Psychological Man Couldn't Stand Theater Pest's Talk Any Longer.

The woman who goes to the theater and insists upon telling her companion—always in a stage whisper—just what is going to happen next is known to almost every theatergoer. She is an unmitigated nuisance—almost as bad as the man who goes out between the acts.

That woman was present the other afternoon at a matinee of a play of psychological development of character rather than melodramatic action and climax. She was accustomed, however, to melodramatic action and insisted upon prognosticating every thing along these lines. She at once saw all sorts of possibilities in the situation of which the author never dreamed, and explained them to her friend—and to everybody within several yards of her as well. As the play was very interesting the lady's remarks were annoying, and one gentleman a little in front of her waxed impatient. Finally in the last act, where a very strong scene was being given, the lady broke out with:

"Now, you see, the wife is jealous of the child, and it is really her child, and the bad brother's, but she is going to help murder him and put his body down the sewer."

This was too much for the gentleman with the interest in things psychological. He turned around, and, with austere frown, though in the most polite tones possible, he said:

"And, furthermore, madame, if you cannot keep quiet there will be another murder, and there will be another body in the sewer."

And during the remainder of the play the loquacious one preserved an absolute silence. However, as she was leaving the theater she remarked plaintively to her friend:

"That was a sweet little play, and I would have enjoyed it very much if it hadn't been for that rude man."

Harm Done by X-Rays.

Dr. Hall Edwards, the eminent English surgeon, radiographer to the Birmingham General hospital, the Queen's, the Orthopedic and the Spinal hospitals, who recently lost his left arm, the price of persistent work with the X-ray, was among the first to discover the great value of the X-ray to surgical operators. In fact, the first operation from an X-ray photograph was from one taken by him on February 14, 1896. He was very successful with the ray during the Boer war. Thereafter he first noted on his hands some excrescences which had the appearance of warts, and which spread. Following this came pains in his left hand, gradually extending up the arm. These were so severe ultimately that he could sleep only under the influence of opiates. It was a fully developed case of X-ray dermatitis, a sort of bone cancer. Finally amputation became necessary.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

TO BRING FLEET HOME



Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, who will succeed Admiral Robley D. Evans as commander of the United States fleet now in the Pacific ocean, and who is to bring the "big sixteen" back to the Atlantic coast by circling the globe, has had long and distinguished service in the navy. He is a native of New York, but is accredited to Connecticut in his appointment to the naval academy. He became a rear admiral in May, 1906.

During the war with Spain Admiral Sperry was equipment officer in the New York navy yard. Afterward he was given command of the Yorktown in Philippine waters, and directed the movements of the landing party on the eastern shore of Luzon, which is now regarded as one of the most thrilling adventures of the campaign against Aguinaldo.

The landing party of the Yorktown was captured by Aguinaldo's men. Some of them were wounded, and all were taken prisoners. Then began the famous chase of the insurgents and their prisoners throughout the length of the island, resulting in the release of the men at Apayal, on the northern extremity of Luzon. The officers and soldiers who went to the rescue of the Yorktown men were popularly known as the "hare and hound" expedition, and untold hardships were endured.

As one of the officers under Admiral Walker Sperry helped to make successful the picturesque voyage of the "white squadron" which visited Europe and South America in 1891-93. From the commander of the New Orleans on the China station, Admiral Sperry became president of the war college.

His next detail was to the last Hague peace conference, where he went as one of the American delegates. Returning from The Hague, he was given sea duty, and assigned to command the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, in which capacity he has made the trip around the horn with Admiral Evans.

Admiral Sperry is 60 years old and has been in the navy since his graduation from Annapolis in 1866. He is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. His appointment as ensign was in 1868 and he became a captain in 1900. Since November 16, 1903, he has been president of the United States Naval War College at Newport, R. I., as well as a member of the general board of the navy.

EX-SENATOR UNDER CLOUD



Marion Butler, former United States senator from North Carolina, who is accused by Congressman Lilley of being hired by the Electric Boat Company to influence legislation, has had a somewhat checkered career. He was studying law at the University of North Carolina when his father died and he had to return home to run the farm and attend to the bringing up of his younger brothers and sisters. For three years he also taught in a neighboring academy. Then he became a politician and a newspaperman by joining the Farmers' Alliance and starting two papers, the Clinton Caucasian and the Raleigh Caucasian. This proved a stepping stone to the state senate which he reached in 1890. The following year he became president of the Farmers' Alliance and in 1894 was elected president of the national organization.

Butler had the strongest kind of an antipathy for Grover Cleveland, and when the latter was nominated in 1892 he left the Democratic party. He did not retire from politics, however, for he immediately set to work to organize the Populist party, and some of the literature he sent out in connection with that movement was of a "screaming" description.

In 1896 he was elected to the United States senate for the long term, and sat until 1901, during which time, he was also chairman of the national executive committee of the People's party. During this time also he reentered the law school and commenced the practice of law within a year. He has law offices in Washington as well as in Raleigh, and it is because he accepted the business of the Electric Boat Company when it came his way that he comes under the suspicion of Congressman Lilley.

The former senator has a way of saying exactly what he means, and there is no mincing of words with him, as was shown during the race troubles in North Carolina.

A VETERAN REGENT



Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth a few days ago amid a brilliant gathering of the Bavarian nobility. Telegraphic congratulations came from Emperor William and the heads of the reigning houses of the empire, and from abroad. Later there was an immense military serenade before the palace, in which the entire garrison of Munich took part. The prince replied by appearing at one of the palace windows and bowing.

The effects of his many years are almost unnoticeable. The venerable regent looks much younger than he is. He is in splendid physical condition. His limbs have retained their elasticity, his muscles are still hard, and nearly every day he defies wind and weather and undergoes the hardships of the chase, wearing always the old-fashioned greenish-gray shooting costume peculiar to Bavaria.

He goes about in thick hob-nailed shoes drawn over his bare feet, the woolen stockings of his costume merely covering the calves of his legs. His knees are bare, for the trousers of this costume are short knickerbockers. A flannel shirt, a rough home-spun jacket and a soft Alpine hat, adorned with the beard of a mountain goat, complete his outfit. He passes many a night in his sparsely furnished and primitive shooting lodges so as to be ready for the early morning excursions after game. The regent only stops hunting when the snow in the mountains is too deep to permit travel.

The regent only dresses in uniform when compelled to do so by court etiquette. The Bavarian people seem to have forgotten King Otto, the mad ruler of their country, who has been interned in a suburb of Munich since 1886. The Bavarian parliament would have made Luitpold king in succession to Otto had he not refused to accept the post.

LORD WHO TALKED TOO MUCH



Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, who has stirred up a great muss because he bragged about a personal letter received from Emperor William, has been in English politics long enough to keep his mouth shut. If he were a plain American he would be known as Edward Majorbanks. His wife is a sister of the duke of Marlborough. He is an Oxford man and a lawyer, and first entered parliament in 1886. In 1882-5 he was home secretary. When made first lord of the admiralty in 1903 he did a very pleasing thing from an American standpoint. Up to that time it had been the rule that in all contracts given out by the admiralty the contractors should engage themselves to use nothing but British manufactures and materials. Tweedmouth decided the admiralty should be free to buy in the most profitable

buy in the most profitable compete against English concerns.

Lord Tweedmouth has been singularly unfortunate in private investments. Not a great while ago he transferred the Meux brewery, of which he had a large bunch of stock, into a joint stock company, and when the scrip was put into the market its fortunes began to decline, and with it went considerable of Tweedmouth's money, for he fought hard bolstering it up. Other investments also proved unprofitable.

Tweedmouth descended from Thomas Marjoribanks, who became lord provost of Edinburgh in 1541, and has an only son who, after emerging victoriously from a breach of promise suit brought against him by Miss Birdie Sutherland of the Gaiety theater, married Miss Muriel Brodicks, daughter of the secretary of state for India in the Balfour cabinet.

A Sad Awakening.
A Kentuckian with a huge whisky jug asked a countryman to take him in a wagon a few miles over a hill, adding, "How much will it be worth?" "Oh, a couple of drinks out of that jug will be about right," said the countryman.

After the journey had been made and the driver had taken a "swig," he said:

"Stranger, I am a peaceable man, but unless you want to be full of lead to-night you had better find out a new way to carry your molasses."

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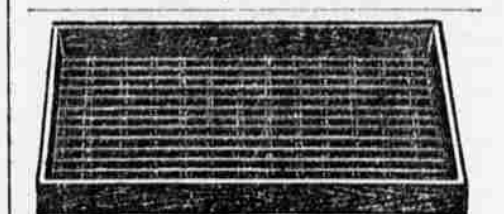
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