

Be honest in your business relations. It pays to be honest.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Men never fully appreciate the blessings of poverty until after they break into the millionaire class.

Defiance Starch is the latest invention in that line and an improvement on all other makes; it is more economical, does better work, takes less time. Get it from any grocer.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. *Brewster's* REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE CANADIAN WEST IS THE BEST WEST

The testimony of thousands during the past year is that the Canadian West is the best West. Year by year the agricultural returns have increased in volume and in value, and still the Canadian Government offers 160 acres FREE to every bona fide settler.

Some of the Advantages

The phenomenal increase in railway mileage—main lines and branches—has put almost every portion of the country within easy reach of churches, schools, markets, cheap fuel and every modern convenience. The NINETY MILLION DOLLAR WHEAT CROP of this year means \$60,000,000 to the farmers of Western Canada, apart from the results of other grains and cattle.

The marvelous growth and the consequent magnitude of the **UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S** organization in this, the tenth year of its existence, excites admiration and inspires confidence the world over. **UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.** 1677 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

HURT, BRUISE OR SPRAIN

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OLD-MONK-CURE RELIEVES FROM PAIN

Price 25c and 50c



For Emergencies at Home For the Stock on the Farm

Sloan's Liniment

Is a whole medicine chest

Price 25c 50c & \$1.00

Send For Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER.

CAPISICUM VASELINE

EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN—PRICE 15c.—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS. DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-relieving and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all our preparations." Accept no preparation of Vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. SEND YOUR ADDRESS AND WE WILL MAIL OUR VASELINE PAMPHLET WHICH WILL INTEREST YOU.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. 17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle. Heart failure and cash failure often go together.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.

And by not getting married some men manage to live happily ever after. **Top Prices for Hides, Furs, Pelts.** Write for circular and catalogue No. 9, N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

Even a busy man must take a day off sooner or later for the purpose of attending his own funeral. **Important to Mothers.** Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The Infinite. From every point of view and from everything that the human mind touches we are in touch everywhere with the infinite, and the infinite is just as absolute a fact as the most finite thing touched by the mind or the physical being of man.

With a smooth iron and Defiance Starch, you can launder your shirt-waist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Playing at Occultism. There is a danger to-day of psychological research degenerating into a fashionable society amusement without practical aims, and there are prominent members of the Society for Psychological Research who do less than little to discourage this tendency.—Occult Review.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

But Who Can Conquer Fate? "The best way to defeat and conquer danger is to march right up to it and strike it between the eyes," says the Baltimore American. The man who is about to be run down by an automobile should remember this.—Kansas City Journal.

HOME-TRADE CLUBS

They Should Be Organized and Active in Every Community.

PATRONIZE HOME MERCHANTS

The Great Danger to Local Interests That Are Found in the Mail-Order Systems—Educate the Public.

(Copyrighted, 1906, by Alfred C. Clark) Why should we trade at home? Why should we consider home in any way more than any other place unless it pays us financially? First, because it is our home. The pride we should take in the prosperity of our home town and our neighbors should be sufficient inducement to give them the preference. Second, because beyond all doubt or question, it pays from a money point.

The greatest menace to the country merchant to-day is the mail order business, and with the decline of the country merchant comes inevitable loss to the citizens of both town and country. What at first was considered a great convenience and an exhibition of commendable enterprise has grown to be one of the crying commercial evils. The success of the mail order house is the result of constant, extensive and intelligent advertising. It is not by persistent swindling as some tell us, for no business was ever built up in that way. The home merchant can do no better than to adopt the same method, the judicious use of printer's ink.

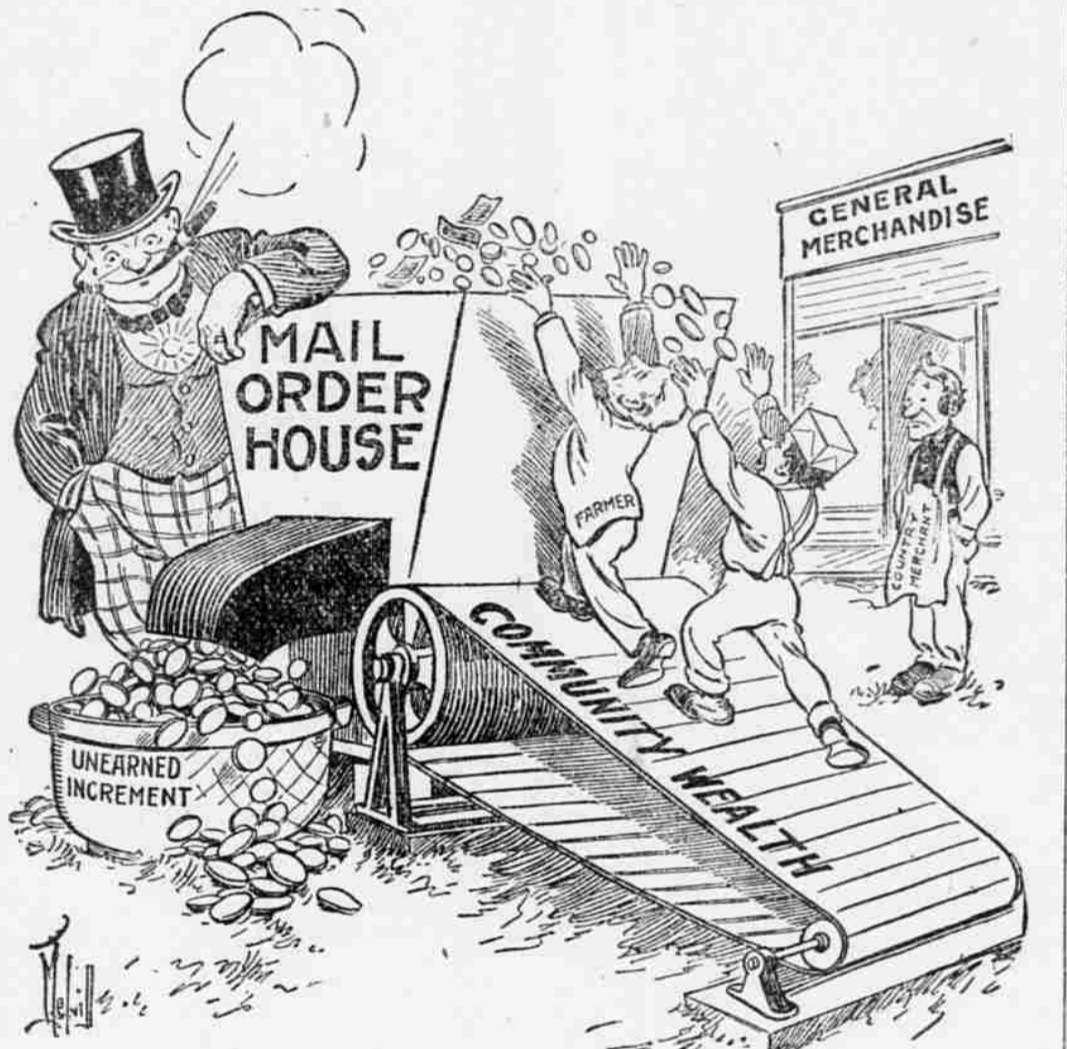
While the merchants are the heavy immediate losers, and could do

quanting the community with what he has to sell and with the fact that people could obtain at home, where they could personally examine them and return them if defective in any way, goods at as low a price as any catalogue house can sell them, every man and woman is to blame who sends away for goods; and everyone who falls to raise his voice in favor of home trade. The editor holds the most responsible position and should be the leader in this movement.

The remedy has been outlined in a general way. We will suggest the first steps. Let merchants buy at home—they cannot consistently ask others to trade with them when they do not patronize their brothers in trade. The editors should patronize home, and even at considerable personal sacrifice refuse foreign advertising for lines of goods in competition with the home merchant. The editor deserves more credit than he receives. Many a well-to-do farmer or city man would think himself perfectly justified in sending away for all his groceries and clothing if he thought he could save ten dollars thereby on a year's purchases, but most editors forfeit many times that much every year by refusing advertising from distant firms in the same lines of business as his home merchants; and sometimes the home merchant even then declines to advertise.

Trade-at-home clubs might be organized, with mottoes something like "Club," or "I Patronize the Home Merchants," or "I Buy Nothing from Mail Order Houses," for members to display. The acceptance and displaying of such a card might constitute a personal non member.

Much of the trading away from home is due to thoughtlessness and ignorance of business principles. Many persons consider only the first



Are you operating the tread mill to pour the wealth of your community into the bottomless hoppers of the mail-order house? Are you driving your local merchants out of business? If you are you are killing your town and your own interests.

much toward checking and correcting this growing evil, by liberal advertising and publishing prices, they should not be expected to do it all. Every newspaper should preach home trade, every teacher should instill it into his pupils in the school room, every minister should preach it from the pulpit. The debating societies and political conventions should discuss it. The interests of town and country and newspaper and church, and society generally, are so interwoven and so identical that whatever injures one will eventually injure all. When the merchants are compelled to bring on smaller stocks, and employ less help, and pay cheaper rent, they are not alone the sufferers; the whole community feels the loss. The price of real estate is largely dependent on its proximity to a good town. Rents are dependent on the amount of business. The merchant can move to some other town and establish himself again more readily than can the professional man and many others who have built up business through years of acquaintanceship and establishment of character. If the farmer, or property owner in town, want to sell out they are the greatest sufferers—they can't move their property to some place where people are booming their town and country by patronizing home.

The remedy lies in education and publicity. In many places that education will come through bitter experience, but in other communities, where they are quicker to detect the approaching evil, and heed more readily the warnings of the press and friends of home, they may correct the evil more readily.

Wealth and power are corrupting influences and the mail order houses are probably not sending out as honest goods as they once did. They have learned the tricks of imitation and substitution and how easy it is to deceive the public. But, if the mail order man is honest, and his methods of advertising legitimate in every way, his success is of no interest to us and will never benefit our community in the slightest degree. If crops should fail or sickness render us short of money we could not expect him to trust us for a dollar—we must always look to the home merchant for credit in times of adversity.

Who is to blame? The mail order house? Not in the least. We alone are to blame. The near-sighted merchant who has lost trade by not ac-

cost; if they save 25 cents on a ten-dollar order by buying from a mail order house they consider that clear gain. They should be shown that a merchant and his family living in their midst, keeps up a house, pays taxes, adds to the social features, contributes generously towards public enterprises, etc. If by buying at home their town gives support to several more local merchants, creating a better home market, they get back a liberal percentage. Every man and woman takes more or less pride in local affairs and is willing to contribute something toward home improvements, if the matter is fairly presented. That is why I say the remedy lies in education.

Most mail order houses claim they are enabled to sell cheaper than country dealers because they buy in larger quantities and get especially low prices. This is often a base misstatement of facts; let me cite an instance: A stock man from eastern Washington was visiting in Kansas City. One morning, walking with his nephew, who was a clerk in a leading wholesale hardware house, he asked where Bland & Co.'s store was located. "Don't think I ever heard of them," replied the young man. "O, yes, I do remember the firm; they have no store, they have an office in (giving the name of the building), but I don't see how they can sell hardware as low as your home merchants, for while we sell them goods at less than retail price, we don't give them as low prices as regular dealers, because they buy in such small quantities, just as they get orders." The stockman was greatly surprised, he supposed he had been dealing with one of the largest firms in the city.

The mail order business has developed so slowly, and works so quietly that few persons realize the magnitude it has assumed nor to what extent it is now sapping the life-blood of many small cities and towns. Even now we hear the excuse given for sending away for goods, that the merchants carry such poor stocks. The wonder is that they carry any.

The Real Power.

A 17-year-old boy at Worcester, Mass., has a lung capacity of 300 cubic inches. When he grows up and goes to congress he will perhaps learn that it is not the orator but the speaker who affects the course of national legislation.

OUR LINCOLN LETTER

Gossip from the State Capital, Legislative and Otherwise

At the recent meeting of the joint railroad commission, the bill giving authority to the state railway commission and defining the duties of the commission was completed and will be reported to the joint committee in a day or two. The section yet to be drafted will provide that railroad agents must report to the commission the contents of cars loaded, and the contents of cars coming into the state must also be reported to the commission. This measure, which is considered the most important of any of the railroad measures, was prepared by Senator Epperson of Clay, Senator Aldrich of Butler and Representatives Harrison of Otoe and Walsh of Douglas. The bill is titled as follows:

A bill for an act creating and defining the powers, duties and qualifications of the state railway commission and the secretary thereof and fixing their compensation; defining railway companies and common carriers, regulating the same and providing the method of fixing, establishing and publishing rates and charges for the transportation of freights and cars, including joint through rates and joint traffic arrangements, over and upon the various lines of said railway companies and common carriers; the method of making, establishing and enforcing the general orders of said commission; defining unjust discriminations; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith, and to declare that an emergency exists.

The bill gives unusual powers to the commission to control railroads and provides for endless safeguards to keep the roads from defeating it. Besides the usual features of such a bill, it will contain the following distinctive provisions: The commission must at once prepare a complete freight rate schedule for the entire state. Roads are to turn over all traffic in operation on January 1 as a basis for the new rates by the commission, which are to become effective within thirty to sixty days. If a road objects to the rate a hearing will be granted before the commission, from which an appeal may be taken to the district court, but the new rate will be operative pending the appeal. To prevent the indiscriminate tying up of the commission by injunction, the roads are compelled to file with the district court a transcript of the hearing held before the commission, and the court must pass upon this transcript to see if the injunction should be issued. Every possible provision is made to keep all cases in the district instead of the federal courts.

Senator King's decent bill has been recommended for passage in the senate. Some changes were made, the principal one giving to the surviving husband or wife, where there are no children or grandchildren living, one-half of the real estate instead of two-thirds, as provided for in the bill originally drawn. The provision that non-nuptial contracts must convey at least a freehold estate in the lands of the survivor was stricken out, leaving no limitations on the terms of the contract.

The Northwestern railroad made its annual report to the state auditor, in compliance with the statute. The gross earnings of this road in Nebraska during the last year was \$6,527,480.75, while its net earnings in the state amounted to \$2,362,727.23. The passenger earnings in the state amounted to \$1,286,301.63, the freight earnings \$4,921,802.65 and from other sources the receipts were \$319,377.07. The operating expenses and taxes in Nebraska amounted to \$4,164,753.52.

The attempt to secure the passage of the bill to regulate the practice of Christian Science has been practically abandoned. There is a feeling among members who are opposed to the bill because of the drastic manner in which it deals with the Christian Science belief that there should be some regulation which will control the spread of contagious diseases, but they hardly think it fair to go after it in the manner attempted in the Christian Science bill.

Representative Lee's proposed amendment to the constitution increasing pay of legislators to \$10 a day brought out spirited discussion in the house. The majority of the committee reported the bill for the general file, while the minority, Whittham, Line and Richardson, voted to have it indefinitely postponed. The majority report carried. There is doubt, however, about the bill receiving final sanction.

Senator Randall of Madison is after the four-legged wolf. He voted in favor of retaining the present bounty, but later introduced a bill to pay the bounty only in counties where the people vote to pay a county bounty. His bill also reduced the bounty for wolves of all kinds and on wild cats to \$1.25 each. Senator Randall has not matured his plans and will ask that the bill introduced be withdrawn and another substituted in its place. The substitute will contain many safeguards so that it will be difficult to draw bounties by fraudulent means.

An estimate of the cost of current expenses of the various state institutions has been proposed by the state auditor, the total amount asked being \$1,600,000. The per capita cost of the running expenses of each institution for the biennium is as follows:

Soldiers' Home at Milford	\$ 380.54
Soldiers' Home at Grand Island	302.23
Penitentiary	349.95
Asylum at Lincoln	367.14
Asylum at Norfolk	627.30
Asylum at Hastings	420.16
Feeble Minded Institute	282.98
Girls' Industrial School	671.53
Boys' Industrial School	638.31
Home for the Friendless	645.15
Deaf and Dumb Institute	427.04
Institute for the Blind	1,000.00
Industrial Home at Milford	728.06

S. F. No. 24, by King of Polk, to prevent unfair discrimination by commercial organization or individuals, was recommended for third reading and passage, without discussion. The bill is somewhat similar to the provisions of the Junkin anti-trust law. It provides that: "Any person, firm, company, association or corporation, foreign or domestic, doing business in the state of Nebraska and engaged in the production, manufacture or distribution of any commodity in general use, that shall intentionally, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor in any locality, discriminate between different sections, communities or cities of this state, by selling such commodity at a lower rate in one section, community or city than is charged for said commodity by said party in another section, community or city, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade or quality and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production, if a raw product, or from the point of manufacture, if a manufactured product, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared unlawful."

The railroads have come forward with request that they be allowed to make a showing before the legislature on the numerous measures now pending against them. Following a request by the Union Pacific and the Northwestern, the joint railroad committee of the house and senate has arranged for a public hearing for the railroads and their attorneys. They will present their side of the case on reciprocal demurrage, on which a big senger fare bill, on the railway commiser fare bill, on the railway commission bill, on the enforcement of a maximum freight rate law and on every measure of the kind now pending. As a result railroad legislation is practically at a standstill until after the hearing, although the committees are still at work perfecting the bills.

Senator Aldrich of Butler has not given up his fight for constitutional amendments because his bill providing for a commission to recommend amendments was killed in the senate. He has announced the committee on constitutional amendments will take up the matter of needed amendments within a few days and will make recommendations in the form of joint resolutions for the submission of proposed changes to a vote at the next election. One of the first things to be taken up will be the proposed increase in the number of judges of the supreme court to five in the place of the present commission. Several other needed changes will also be discussed.

In the hearing of the county option bill before the judiciary committee of the house, Chancellor Andrews of the state university urged that such a law had operated with the greatest success in the south. He said that it was only fair to the agricultural sections that those people be given a voice in saying whether they wanted saloons anywhere in the county. He told about how potages were formed in the south to go after breakers of the law, how at first visit the saloonkeeper got a notice, at the second tar and feathers and at the third hung. He hoped that such "a rough measure" wouldn't be necessary in Nebraska.

M. J. Johnson of Anselmo, general chairman of the Operators' association of the Burlington system, containing 2,000 in number, is at the capital. He is looking after the operators' interest in a bill which will require all operators receiving or sending train orders to be 19 years of age. Mr. Johnson has been at Jefferson City, Mo., and Topeka, Kas., where similar bills were introduced and a like bill will go before the legislature at Des Moines, Ia., and Springfield, Ill. This bill is in the interest of safety and drawn by men who have the actual handling of the train business.

If a bill, now under consideration, is found constitutional, the right of franchise will become an expensive one in Nebraska to the person who does not exercise it. The bill provides that every voter shall be assessed \$3 each year, but that a receipt shall be issued him for the amount in the event that he votes, and if he does not the amount will be collectable. The committee in the house, which had the bill under consideration, has recommended its passage, provided it is found constitutional.