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MOVE THE BOWELS AND WORK OFF A COLD WITH THE ORIGINAL BEE'S LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP. BEST FOR A COUGH

Result of Chicago Tribune Second Presidential Ballot**TAFT RECEIVES MAJORITY VOTE**

Secretary of War Chosen on 55 Per Cent of the Total Ballot in "The Tribune's" Test

GAINS IN 5 MONTH WAIT

Final Withdrawal of Roosevelt Pushes His Opponent Nearer the Presidential Chair

It straw ballots nominated, the secretary of war would be busy tonight preparing his speech of acceptance to be read to the notification committee. Out of 5,792 ballots for first choice received by The Chicago Tribune Mr. Taft's name appears on no less than 3,164.

This is 55 per cent of the whole, or a clear majority over all the other candidates. His nearest active competitor is Gov. Hughes, who has only 12 per cent of the total, and figures run down from that to a vote too small to measure in comparison with the grand total.

The lead of the secretary of war is overwhelming. If these ballots, sent to The Tribune without a suspicion of influence, are any indication of the result at Chicago next June, Mr. Taft will be nominated by the Republicans for the presidency, not only on the first ballot, but practically without serious opposition.

Test Accurate As Possible.

It is not my purpose at the present time to contend that this ballot is an accurate forecast of political conditions in the Republican party. No forecast is absolutely certain, but this one conducted by The Tribune is about as reliable as anything that could possibly be imagined. All the safeguards of the Australian ballot were thrown around it. The returning board was absolutely unbiased. The voters were not solicited, intimidated or cajoled. They were not even obliged to send in a ballot at all.

The result simply speaks for itself. It shows that, among the active workers reached by The Tribune, Mr. Taft had more friends for first choice than all the other candidates put together, including more than 700 who persisted in recording themselves for Roosevelt, in spite of his recent letter of declination.

Moreover, the secretary of war has 1,217 out of 4,381 votes for second choice, or 27 per cent. Then he is mentioned 525 times as third choice, or 16 per cent of the total. These second and third choices are first of all from the Roosevelt section, and then they spread over the ballots by those who have other candidates for first choice.

Five Months' Gain, 652.

Whatever may be thought as to the value of such forecasts on the action of the national convention, there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the comparison between August and January. The ballots, as I have said, were sent to the same men. Five hundred more responded in January than in August, but otherwise it may be assumed with entire safety that the voting was done by the same persons in the two instances. Taft jumped from 2,512 in August, 1907, to 3,164 in January, 1908. This is a gain of 652 votes. The increase in the total of the two ballots was 560. Thus it will be seen that the secretary of war gained as much as the total increase and ninety-two votes besides.

Taking the results on a percentage basis, it will be found that Secretary Taft had in the August vote 48 per cent of the

total. In January he has jumped to 55 per cent of the whole. He has bridged the great difference, so far as this test goes, which exists between a man who has a little less than a majority and the man who has a comfortable margin over half of the total vote. The difference is one which is appreciated by every practical politician.

No one pretends that this forecast, accurate though it be in itself, represents either the general public opinion or the probable action of the delegates at Chicago. The voting was done by active political workers, however, and it is fair to assume that these men are in a position to estimate the public sentiment correctly.

Practical Workers Give Views.

The ballot was intentionally kept free from the general public, because every one knows that such indiscriminate tests are practically valueless. No ballots were sent to labor unions, or boards of trade, or stock exchanges, or any similar classes of people. The ballots received do not pretend to reflect public opinion except in representative fashion. The people who have sent in their votes, however, may unquestionably assume to represent the party, and to that extent it may be said that in August Secretary Taft was just short of the nomination, but that in the succeeding five months he has gained enough to give him the nomination on the first ballot.

The difference between these two things every practical politician understands. So long as Taft had even such a proportion as 48 per cent of the total there was a possibility of successful combination against him. On the other hand, if he exceeds half of the vote by the minutest fraction his nomination on the first ballot is assured, assuming that the delegates think as voters in the test ballot do.

When the Taft boom was first inaugurated, and particularly when it was being pushed most vigorously early in the fall, his managers found that a great many persons who were otherwise for Taft were solid in the belief that President Roosevelt could be forced to accept the renomination, and that he would be triumphantly elected.

Gainer By Roosevelt Withdrawal
It was the Taft managers more than any one else who wanted an expression of opinion from the president, so they could get out in the open and do the work. Then, toward the beginning of the new year, the president gave out a new statement declaring himself against a third term in principle, and reiterating his positive decision not to seek or accept the renomination.

The influence of this is reflected in the test vote in the Taft column. Between August and January Hughes has been practically stationary so far as these voters are concerned. The result show a fractional decline, but approximately he has stood still. So, too, has Roosevelt. The enthusiasts have voted for him for first choice in about the same proportion in both tests. On a percentage basis LaFollette, Cannon and Knox have not changed their relative position in the five months which have elapsed between the first and second tests, and Fairbanks has lost half of his relative following. Taft alone shows a heavy gain, and this is the significance of the two tests.

According to figures presented Taft is mentioned 1,167 times for second choice, or 27 per cent of the total. A personal examination of the ballot shows that a good many of these second choices come from voters who record themselves for Roosevelt

for first choice. If the president could be finally eliminated, it seems likely these would be added to the Taft column for first choice. Judging from a running examination of the ballot themselves. Taft would get 500 of them. About 150 would go to Hughes, and the rest would be scattered.

Want Taft-Hughes Ticket

If this be true the result is to define Taft's leadership still more certainly, while at the same time it accedes Hughes as second choice. The New York governor now has 41 per cent of the second choice total. With the Roosevelt ballots readjusted he probably would have over half of all the second choices. This would produce a result by which Taft would be indicated overwhelming for first choice and Hughes also overwhelming for second choice.

The inevitable inference would be the result of embodying Taft any Hughes on one ticket, and this is clearly what was in the minds of a great many voters in this test, as I have verified by personal inspection of the ballots now in my possession.

Everywhere except in the favorite son states the Taft lead is pronounced. He alone of any of the candidates has succeeded in getting a larger vote outside his state than in it. There is a nationalism in the votes for Taft and Hughes which is not fully expressed in the case of other candidates whose representation is invariably small except in their own state.

Minnesota Leads the Column

Taking the head of the Taft column out of a total of 3,164 it is found that the first ten are re-

corded as follows: Minnesota, 266; Michigan, 197; Ohio, 179; California, 118; Washington, 107; Missouri, 100; Wisconsin, 99; Massachusetts, 99; Iowa, 93; and New Hampshire, 92. From this it will be seen that the Taft strength is not at all in the south, where the administration controls the political organization, but is mostly rampant in the strongly republican states of the north.

There is another feature in the Taft movement as recorded in the test ballot which will be a source of delight to his friends. That is the facility with which he has gained votes in the states which have favorite sons. In each case he follows the local candidate sharply and has strength which no other candidate develops away from home.

For instance, New York gives Hughes 171, Taft 58, Roosevelt 19, Cannon 6, Fairbanks 3, Foraker 5, Root 2 and LaFollette and Cortelyou none. Pennsylvania gives Knox 209, Taft 83, Roosevelt 37, Hughes 23, Cannon 2, LaFollette 2, Foraker 3, Root 2 and Fairbanks, Cortelyou and Cummins blanks.

Result in Illinois

In Illinois Uncle Joe Cannon gets 125 votes, Taft 85, Roosevelt 45, Hughes 23, LaFollette 9, Knox 1, Fairbanks 2, Root and Cortelyou each 1, Foraker and Cummins, none. The same story is told in Indiana. There the vice president is credited with 108 votes, but Taft gets 30, Roosevelt 4, Hughes 2, Cannon 1, Foraker 2, and the rest nothing at all.

In Wisconsin things are still more significant, there being 144 votes for LaFollette, 99 for Taft, 21 for Hughes, 13 for Roosevelt,

6 for Cannon, and none for anyone else.

Just to show the situation in the south a few sample states are selected from that section. North Carolina gives Taft 67, Hughes 8, Roosevelt 9, LaFollette 1, Cannon 4, Fairbanks and Foraker 1 each and the others blank. In Alabama the figures are Taft 40, Hughes 6, Roosevelt 8, Cannon 4, Fairbanks 3, Foraker 2, LaFollette, Knox, Root, Cortelyou and Cummins each blank.

As sample of the northwest the combined vote of North and South Dakota may be taken. These two states are given together, Taft 228, Hughes 19, Roosevelt 128, LaFollette 48, Cannon 5, Knox 1, Fairbanks 2, Foraker 1, Root 4, Cortelyou and Cummins blank.

Most interest at the outset of the convention will center in the attitude of New England for obvious reasons. It may be interesting to note that Vermont gives Taft 90, Hughes 68, Roosevelt 22, Foraker 1, Cortelyou 1, and others nothing. In Massachusetts the vote was Taft 99, Hughes 32, Roosevelt 16, Cannon, Knox and Fairbanks one each, Foraker 3, Root 1, and others blank.—From The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 1 '08.

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We have such a proposition in the shallow water district of the Panhandle of Texas—where alfalfa, grain, fruit and stock are grown and raised successfully.

To the homeseeker who wants to make a change for the betterment of his condition, we would respectfully invite a careful perusal of this circular. This country is located in the heart of the shallow-water district of the Panhandle, which is now offering unparalleled inducements to the homebuilders, and is attracting more attention than any country in Texas.

The county seat is the liveliest little city in the southwest and is growing faster than any town in the Panhandle. It has three banks, fine schools and churches; all kinds of mercantile business is represented, carrying large stocks; a large flouring mill, cotton gin, ice plant, cement stone plant, bottling works, etc.

The soil is a rich chocolate loam, easily worked, and does not bake; it is from three to ten feet deep; no gumbo or hard pan; a fine sub-soil, nearly level, but with sufficient drainage (not enough to wash), and exceedingly productive. It is especially adapted to the growth of cereals and is the best truck-farming section in the state.

The average rainfall is about 24 inches, coming mostly in the crop season. A crop failure has never been known in this country, according to the oldest settlers, and the water supply is inexhaustible—pure, cool and clear, it is obtained from 15 to 60 feet. Many homes have fish ponds, supplied from the wells.

This country has an altitude of 3,000 feet above sea level, giving it a delightful climate, free from malaria and the excessive heat of summer. It is far enough south to escape the rigors of winter, and the cool nights and high altitude make it a paradise for those afflicted with lung or catarrhal troubles. The statistics show the death rate to be lower than any other part of the United States.

Wheat is a great success, making as high as 40 bushels to the acre. Alfalfa makes three to five crops and yields from 1 to 1½ tons to the acre per cutting. Corn runs from 20 to 60 bushels, according to the kind of farming. Oats, rye, barley, maize, kafir corn and sorghum make heavy yields. Cotton makes from one-half to one bale to the acre, and no ball weevil or green bugs to bother it. There is no new country that can excel this for all kinds of fruit. The big red apple, peaches, plums, and all kinds of berries common to the temperate zone do well and worms in apples are unknown in this locality.

Vegetables of all kinds, vine and root plants grow luxuriously.

This is also an ideal stock country, offering unparalleled inducements in this line. We have the very best of native grasses in abundance for pasturage and raise sufficient alfalfa and corn to finish feeding for market. Hogs do exceptionally well here—are entirely free from cholera and other diseases, which make this business so uncertain in other localities.

Schools dot this country at proper intervals and our schools average better than in most sections of the Panhandle, on account of a good class of settlers. Local option prevails and gambling and saloons are not allowed.

Telephone lines connect our towns and many of the people have 'phones in the country. This part of Texas is attracting the attention of homeseekers more than any part of our country at the present time, and the people are hunting the best localities. The level shallow-water sections are the best. These are being settled up faster than any other, and the land is advancing more rapidly than any other.

We have some of this land at a very reasonable price, selling at from \$10 to \$40 an acre, owing to location and improvements. The people from the eastern states are settling rapidly and making homes on it.

We have inspected this country personally and do not hesitate to recommend it to our friends, and respectfully ask you to go with us on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and see for yourself, that we may verify these statements and show you what in our judgment is the best proposition offered for the price.

The price is increasing quite rapidly and the prices we have will not remain long, so we would urge you to act at once. Come in and talk it over with us and we will convince you of the merits of this proposition.

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