

Henry C. Smith LANDS & LOANS

240 acres well improved, 1 1/2 miles from Depot in Kas. Good spring. Best of terms. Will take 40 acres as part payment, balance long time at low interest.
200 acres 1 1/2 miles from depot, Richardson county, Nebraska. Good buildings and land. Will take 40 or 80 acres as part payment
160 acres upland, 1 mile from depot, Richardson county, Nebraska. \$12,000.
160 acres Johnson county, Nebraska. 80 rods to church and school. Best of terms. Might rent.
107 acres near Brownville, Nebraska
80 acres 1/2-mile from Falls City high school.
640 acres, 88,000 improvements. Also 640 acres adjoining. Will take 160 acres as part payment. Fine running water. A No. 1 opportunity.
Money to loan.

A TIME-HONORED REMEDY

OUR OLD FRIEND, THE "CAMPHOR" BOTTLE.

Dr. Morsman's Tribute to and Elucidation Upon the Time-Honored Family Remedy.

The camphor tree is a native of China, Japan and eastern Asia. It grows in India to some extent and can be cultivated in California and Florida. It is of exceedingly slow growth and thus far has not tempted American capitalists to try its culture. The American is slow to plant for his grandchildren to reap.

The trees grow to enormous size and the leaves, branches, roots—in fact all the parts of the tree—contain camphor, which is extracted by a crude process of sublimation. Sublimation is distillation applied to solids instead of liquids. The camphor being volatile when heated, is vaporized and condensed in clay retorts. The product thus obtained is crude camphor and our supply comes almost entirely from China and Japan.

The gum camphor sold in the shops is refined camphor, obtained by re-subliming the crude camphor with quicklime and purifying it. It comes to the dealer in waxy cakes about one inch in thickness that break with a bright crystalline fracture. A freshly broken piece of camphor gum is almost as transparent as a fragment of glass. It has a penetrating, fragrant odor that is familiar to everyone and that is not disagreeable except from its association with the sick room. The taste is warm and pungent. It is quite volatile, as our grandmothers learned when they put it in their chests of clothing and furs to keep away moths. When they opened the chests to get out the winter wraps they found the camphor had disappeared. For this use camphor has been replaced by Naphthalene in the form of moth balls.

There are two or three varieties of camphor that are not quite the same chemically, or to be more exact, the grouping of the compound radicals is not identical, but the physical and medical characteristics do not perceptibly differ. It is a complex, organic compound and its chemistry is too abstruse for this article.

Two artificial camphors have been made by different processes that are very like the natural drug in every respect, except that when freshly broken they lack the brilliant, glassy appearance.

Artificial camphor has never been much of a competitor of the true gum, because the cost of production about equals the import price. If these conditions should change it would doubtless come into use and would be a very satisfactory substitute.

Oil of camphor is much used by the Chinese but is not highly valued in this country. It was formerly obtained by them by packing the crude camphor in vats with holes in the bottom and allowing it to stand until the oil drained out. Now it is pressed out by hydraulic pressure.

Canton, Batavia, Calcutta and Singapore are export points for camphor, and the island of Formosa produces a large percentage of the Canton exports. It is not quite as high grade as the so-called Dutch or Japan camphor, but the difference is only in the crude gum. They are the same after refining. The Dutch had a monopoly of refining camphor for many years, but it is now refined in this country and nearly all our imports are crude gum.

A small, clean fragment of camphor dropped into water will move about in circular gyrations, but it will not do this if the water contains even a slight trace of oil or grease, for which it is used as a test. It is difficult in a little story like this to tell all about the various uses of camphor. It has been used for almost "all the ails that flesh is heir to," and is beneficial in many. It is a favorite domestic remedy and every family uses camphor for something. The older physicians used it in cholera, diarrhoea, vomiting, inflammation and neuralgia of the stomach, heart depression, nervous diseases, headache, bronchitis, bladder and urinary troubles, catarrh and catarrhal colds. Externally they used it for myalgia, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and for all cases when a liniment was applicable. I

mention all these in order to show what a wide range of usefulness camphor has had. That it has been more or less beneficial in all these diseases, the testimony of these physicians show.

The modern physician still uses camphor in some of its many preparations and finds it useful and reliable, but he does not use it as much as his predecessor did, for the reason that he has a greater variety of remedies at his command from which to choose, and also because many of his new remedies of which his predecessor was not, are more prompt and efficient.

Very many preparations of medical and domestic use contain camphor, as for instance, paregoric, cold cures, chloroform liniment, Mentholatum and almost all the proprietary liniments.

Camphorated oil is very much used as a nasal spray.

Spirits of camphor is the solution of gum camphor in alcohol. It is a very convenient form whenever the use of camphor is desired. It can be taken on a lump of sugar or with milk. It is such a common domestic remedy that it would be hard to find a family without it. Right here it may be well to explain that there is a difference in spirits of camphor. The U. S. P. spirits of camphor is made with full strength alcohol, as defined by the Pharmacopoeia, but the constant demand for cheapness has induced the sale of a solution of camphor not made with high proof alcohol. The amount of camphor in this solution is the same as in the standard article, or should be, but the alcohol is only 130 proof, this being sufficient to dissolve the gum. Alcohol being expensive this solution is somewhat cheaper than the U. S. P. article and for many uses quite as effective, but it should not be dispensed in prescriptions and under the pure food law it should not be labelled "spirits of camphor," unless the alcoholic percentage be shown on the label. It is possible that many druggists are violating the law in this case, ignorantly or thoughtlessly, because the solution has been so long sold. I have always found it the best plan to keep both solutions, allowing the purchaser to take the cheaper preparation if he wishes, but dispensing only the standard. Both solutions are alike in camphor activity, but are not alike in alcoholic strength.

The use of camphor increases every year, as is shown by our increased importations, but I think it is largely due to increased domestic use, for its use by physicians has decreased.

A. MORSMAN, M. D.
Morsman Drug Co.

Free Land Grants

Yes, a few more elegant Free Land Grants can still be had in Mexico, where many Americans are now locating. You do not even have to go to Mexico, but are required to have five acres of fruit trees planted within five years. For information printed in English regarding Mexican homesteads, address The Jantha Plantation Company, Block 630, Pittsburgh, Pa. You can have your trees planted and your land worked on shares, so as to bring you a thousand dollars a year. The health conditions are perfect and the climate grand. It is never hot, never cold.

Coax the Home folks

Native town patriotism is the mother of home success. Good things to sell, proper publicity in this paper and stick-to-itiveness win buyers in this vicinity—buyers mean money, money brings everything to your door. :: ::

(Copyright, 1916, by W. S. L.)

Rural Ideals.

No man can advance beyond his ideals except perhaps temporarily or by accident. The farmer who does not have before his mind's eye an ideal seed bed gives his crop a fair chance only by accident or in a very favorable season. When a man tries to prepare a seed bed for any kind of grain without the proper ideal he always quits too soon. He hopes to grow a twenty-five bushel crop of wheat, for example, on a fifteen bushel seed bed. Our wretchedly poor average yields of all grains are largely due to lack of proper ideal for the seed bed.

The breeder cannot hope to succeed unless he has formed a true ideal of his favorite breed. His ideal must be his own creation. Until he has a distinct object ahead of him, something he has thought out for himself, he will be the victim of fads and fancies, unstable in his breeding and feeding, and very likely "unstable in all his ways."

Unless the boy forms a high ideal of what a man ought to be, he is not likely to be very much of a man himself. He will either drift along and be the product of his surroundings, or he will imitate this or that boy or man with whom he comes in contact and will be more apt to imitate his weak points than his strong ones, his vices than his virtues.

One of the great troubles with country life in America is the lack of high ideals. Farm folk have been so long accustomed to looking to the city for their ideals in character, in dress and in behavior, that they have lost to a great extent the proper ideals of rural life, and lost to as great an extent the proper ideals of a rational human life, either rural or urban.

They have heard so much about multi-millionaires and men of great wealth that they are apt to imagine that without great wealth life must be more or less of a failure. No greater mistake could be made. The possession of great wealth can not of itself bring happiness. The ambition to secure it by hook or by crook will most certainly bring crookedness to the character of the man himself, and is likely to ruin his family. The essentials of success are a clear conscience, good health, the love and esteem of our fellowmen, and a reasonable competence, with the comfort which it brings. Agur, the son of Jakeh, was dead right when he prayed: "Remove far from me falsehood and lies; Give me neither poverty nor riches."

The country, if farmers would only think so, can furnish the things worth having better than the city. Good health depends largely upon good food, proper exercise and a comfortable and sanitary home. All this can be had easier and cheaper in the country than in the city. A comfortable and sanitary home, with all modern improvements can be had as cheap in the country as in the town or city. The farmer does not need massage, or Turkish baths, or golf. These are the city man's substitutes, expensive at that, for the farmer's exercise. A good conscience can be had in either town or country, but much easier in the country than in town. If the man himself is right, he will have the confidence of his fellows in either place.

But, you say we have no society in the country. What do you mean by society? If you mean display in dress, late hours, bridge, and headaches in the morning, you are not likely to get it in the country; and you are all the better for not getting it. If you mean the fellowship of men and women with similar tastes, employment and recreation, the friendship of really good people for one another, with an intelligence above the average, then all you need is to quit looking toward and look around you in the country.

The material for good society is wherever there are good farmers, men who put brains into the work. All that is needed is organization, what we have called the socialization of country life. We do not find this word socialization in our dictionary. It ought to be there. Now we do not mean by this the teachings of the doctrines of socialism, but simply the organization of farmers into groups with kindred aims and tastes, for improvements or for social purposes or for both.

Let us get rid of the notion that all the people really worth knowing are in the city or town, and that the things worth having are in the city or town. Health, comfort, a good con-

science—these are the things worth while, and they can be had easier in the country than in the town. Reading matter, music and wholesome amusements can be had quite as well out on the prairies as in the marts of business.

Let us get before us this ideal of the country life with the maximum of good things and the minimum of the unpleasant things. We will never get it by imitating or aping town folks. It must grow out of the country soil. It must express the tastes, the feelings, the aspirations of country folk.

It is time for the people in each and every community to get together and take stock of its resources in the way of manhood and womanhood. It is immaterial whether the center of organization is a church or a grange or a centralized school or a farmer's club. The essential thing is to get together and organize along the lines of mutual tastes and needs. Do not under any circumstance try to ape the social life of the city. Let the farmers and the farmers' wives and boys and girls, when they get together, be themselves—absolutely themselves.

The farmers of the west are in a most fortunate position just now. They have the wealth; they have at least come to a point where they get a suitable reward for their labor. This is likely to continue for some time. They have the means to gratify themselves with every material comfort. The world's store of knowledge is quite as easy of access to them as it is to men in the city. When they quit looking forward and begin to be themselves and organize for mutual improvement, they will have the respect and admiration of city people to an extent they have never had before. They will not have a full measure of respect until they develop their own life. The farmer's viewpoint is widely different from that of the townsman. His life must necessarily be different, and therefore his society amusements and recreations must also be different. No individual who tries to be anything but himself ever has the respect of the community, and the same is true of all social organizations. — Wallace's Farmer.

Plain Talk.

In the senate, in reply to the speech of Bailey asking the insurgent republicans to come over and join the democrats, Senator Dolliver said:

"In our judgment, the vice of our institutions today is the fact that behind both political parties there are unseen hands grown so strong that they hardly have the necessity of concealing their skill and cunning, which have usurped the functions of the government of the United States and are amusing themselves by knocking together the heads of the political parties, neither of which appears to be awake to the situation in which the people of the United States are now placed.

"I have never felt any necessity for leaving the old republican party. It is a large enough party and a broad enough party to carry on a fight for good government without anybody deserting its ranks, but if I ever did feel the temptation to leave I would have to look very carefully at a good many things before I would make up my mind to pitch my tent with the democratic party of today.

"I know, and every democratic senator knows, that it has been found quite as difficult to use the democratic party to promote progressive government in the United States as it has been to use the republican party.

"Our contest was for a radical revision of the tariff. I was fighting for the platform of the republican party and for the performance of the duty of congress instead of allowing special interests to name the rates. It has been a great comfort to me that in some of the moves we have felt constrained to make honest-minded men of other political faiths have shared at least in part our zeal and our purpose. But so far as making an alliance with the democratic party is concerned, why, bless your heart, that is the only handicap the insurgent republicans have ever had.

"We would be winners today in half the states of the union if it was not possible for cheap politicians to go out and state we are voting with the democratic party. We have behind us millions of people who are bound only by the name and positions

of their party faith, and the only argument that is addressed to them is that there are a few men here who are masquerading as friends of the people who are hand in hand with the democratic party.

"I intend to fasten my eyes upon what at least appears to be the welfare of the hundred millions in the United States, and whether the legislation be tariff legislation or railroad legislation or bank legislation, I emancipate myself from all traditions left over from other generations."

Frank Peck's Claim Dates.

J. B. Whipple, Poland China Hog sale, October, 15, 1910.

J. B. Whipple, Poland China hog sale, October 19, 1910.

THE COMERS AND GOERS

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TO YOU AND ME.

What Your Friends and Their Friends Have Been Doing the Past Week.

John Baker of Salem was in town Monday.

Mrs. Roy Morrison was down from Dawson Tuesday.

Miss Lela Snyder of Salem was in the city Tuesday.

Robert Hart of Reserve, was on our street Tuesday.

Mrs. David McCoy of Hiawatha is visiting in Falls City.

Ike Smith, from up Rock Creek, was in Falls City Tuesday.

Gant Raper of Sabetha is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Brannum.

The Salem Index is planning to renew publication again.

Mrs. Willard Sears of Hiawatha was visiting in town this week.

The appraisers for Dist. No. 2 finished their work this week.

Mrs. Conrad Brecht is visiting her daughter in Missouri this week.

Lloyd Dietrich of Verdon was in town Saturday in spite of the rain and mud.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wilson were down from Dawson on business this week.

Jim Clancey and wife of Dawson were about the streets of Falls City Monday.

A. W. Nixon and wife had important matters to look after in this city Tuesday.

—We have some fresh Red Seal flour in now. Come and get a sack. —C. A. Heck.

It is remarkable what an improvement a little dragging makes on the roads after a rain.

The Falls City base ball league will play their first game of the season Thursday afternoon.

The Presbyterian ladies will hold a handkerchief sale on Saturday, May 21 at the Electric theater.

J. H. Miles has been spending a part of his time this week on his big ranch south of Dawson.

M. Freiburg of Stanton, Neb., is visiting with Rev. Nanninga and looking for a location in the vicinity of Falls City.

Rev. Nanninga, in the absence of the elder, will speak at Zion Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday morning. Sunday evening he will conduct quarterly meeting at Preston.

W. J. Bryan's proposed special session of the legislature for the purpose of passing the Initiative and Referendum law is safely side-tracked awaiting special orders from headquarters.

Roy Dagggett of Salem was called in as an expert on water power and water rights to help appraise and get an equitable valuation on the Dawson Milling Co's. water rights. The price was fixed at \$1,000.

The drainage board have made Mr. Tubach a proposition looking toward the cutting out of the Muddy Creek mill dam. It will greatly simplify the drainage operations in that part of the Muddy Creek system.

Miss Anita Wilson has returned from school and concert work in Indiana and is now ready for a class in violin and voice culture. Miss Carner, pianist, returned with her and will remain all summer and teach the piano. She also is a graduate of the Valparaiso, Indiana College and the Western Conservatory at Chicago.

Rev. L. S. Bauman treated the members of the Brethren church and all who responded to the general invitation to several thoroughly good talks on special phases of church practice. They were remarkably free from bias and cant and were delivered with decision and power and in a happy way, which captivated as well as convinced. Rev. Bauman possesses the gift of making himself understood. The meetings were well attended.

The assertion is freely made in favor of a "wet" town, that farmers will not go to a "dry" town to do business if they can avoid doing so. The implication of course is that the farmers as a whole are a bum lot, and will boycott any town that votes dry. The Tribune would like to hear from the farmers themselves on this rather interesting subject. Post card replies requested. They will be published in The Tribune.

—Wanted—District manager with headquarters at Falls City. A grand opportunity for the right man. Address in confidence, Life P. C. box 1963, New York City.

To sell or trade, small gasoline engine, in perfect order—care Tribune.

Dr. Bailey is pushing work on his church as rapidly as possible to get it done for dedication on May 29.

Mr. E. Callif of Omaha is in town this week putting up the new organ in the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Frank Woodruff of Lincoln is visiting with her brother, Dr. Bailey.

Dr. Bailey was a business visitor in Lincoln Tuesday.

Wanted—A good buggy, care Tribune.

RUSTICO

28633

PERCHERON STALLION — Dapple Grey, foaled August, 1899. Bred by Keiser Bros., of Keota, Iowa. Got by Delf, 21452 (33271), he by Boulevard (20089), he by Senateur (2381), he by Picador, belonging to M. Dupont, Dam, Dakota Quality, 24781, by Bambin 16688 (34654), by Bayard (21009), he by Picador 5042 (6919), he by Cheri (5464), he by Mouton, by Coco of Misse-sur-sarthe.

Rustico is 16 hands high and weighs 1700 lbs when in good flesh. Rustico has proven a sure foal getter and has a great many good colts to his credit. His disposition is fine and his action good. Don't fail to examine this horse before breeding.

JUMBO

Jumbo is 8 years old this spring. He is a mammoth breeding, jet black with white points, splendid head and ear, extra heavy boned and is a splendid individual. He is 14 1/2 hands high and weighs 950 lbs. when in good flesh. Is a sure foal getter and you will make no mistake in breeding to him.

ALFONSO

is a straight bred Mammoth Jack, with good, heavy bone; stands 15 1/2 hands high; weight 1150. Good performer and sure foal getter.

ROGERS' JACK

A Kentucky Mammoth, shipped here from Lexington, Ky. He needs no recommendation, as he is well known here as one of the best breeders that was ever kept in this part of the country.

TERMS

TERMS—10 to insure colt to stand up and suck. Service fee due if mare is sold or removed from the county before time of foaling. Mare and colt held for service. Care will be taken to prevent accident, but will not be responsible should and occur. I insured this stock from responsible breeders who have thoroughly tested them, and you will find them worthy of your patronage.

The above stock will be kept the entire season at the Hinton Mill, 2 miles south of Falls City. Plenty of horses and jacks. Service at any time.

J. G. WHITAKER

OWNER
S. A. PRYOR, Keeper
FALLS CITY, NEB.

Phone 212 NN, R. F. D. No. 1.