

RHEUMATISM



I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters, and give MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies, I will refund your money. Remember this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium, cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25c.

Just the Opposite.
The motorist came out of the garage all bedecked in bearskin and goggles. "I'm out for a fast spin," he remarked as he pulled on his gloves. "They say a speed of 70 miles an hour is a tonic for the nerves when they are run down."
"I haven't noticed it," said the stranger who was passing.
"That's queer. And you own a car?"
"No, I'm a pedestrian."

FILES 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. 50c.

FOR TELEPHONES.

Wire Fences Used to Convey Messages in the West and Southwest.

In the West and Southwest where there are long stretches of unbroken wire fences, these wires are frequently used to convey telephone messages from one point to another.

In some localities the fence wires are converted into regular telephone lines, with permanent equipment for practical use. These lines are often from ten to thirty miles long, and are a great convenience to people of the ranches.

The United States Signal Corps is well trained in the use of wire fences for telephone purposes. In the military maneuvers that take place in the ranch region the Signal Corps plays an important part in directing the movement of the troops by improvised telephones.

In some localities where the country is rough or heavily wooded it is impossible to convey the signals from one point to another by the usual methods of flags or other visual signals. It is then the telephone is brought into play.

Each detachment of Signal Corps men is equipped with a field telephone attachment. It requires the work of but a minute or two to connect this attachment with a fence wire and to get into direct communication with headquarters.

The use of the fence wire for telephone communication obviates the necessity of constructing temporary field telephone lines by the Signal Corps. It sometimes happens that a little difficulty is encountered in using the wires on account of some poor connection or break, but it usually does not take long to discover and remove the cause of the trouble.

On some of the big ranches straight lines of wire fence fifty to seventy-five miles long are frequently found. These afford excellent opportunity for military field service.

As a matter of necessity all ranch fences must be kept in good repair. To do this fence riders are constantly employed.

Accommodating.
"Cynthia Brown has such a nice young man," confided the postmistress at Bacon Ridge. "He is much better than that other beau she used to have."

"Have you ever met him, dear?" asked old Mrs. Scribbs, who came in with a bucket of eggs.

"Er—no, but he writes all his love letters right on postal cards, and I don't have the least bit of trouble to read every word of them."

SICK DOCTOR.

Proper Food Put Him Right.

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way is valuable:

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for two weeks this was almost my only food; it tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment."

Absolutely the most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts 10 days proves. "There's a Reason." Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

LAWS PASSED BY THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Senate bills signed by the governor are as follows:

Providing that the governor and not the secretary of state shall name the papers in which the state shall publish the changes that have been made by the legislature in the state constitution. The measure drew a straight party vote in both houses, all of the republicans opposing the bill because it withdrew the financial gain of the cost of publication from the republican papers and gave it to the democratic publications, the governor being a democrat and the secretary of state a republican. Effective July 1, 1909.

Forbidding any city of the first class to contract a debt larger than 5 per cent of the value of the city property, and providing further that such a city may issue bonds to the amount of \$250,000, where as formerly metropolitan cities were limited to an issue of \$200,000 bonds in one year. Now the law.

Providing for the repeal of the act that consolidates the office of city comptroller in Omaha with that of county comptroller. Now a law.

A joint resolution asking congress to cause to be issued \$500,000,000 of 2 per cent bonds for the improvement of rivers and harbors in this country.

A law preventing secret fraternities in high schools and making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit members for such societies, and providing that the school boards shall be given power to dismiss from school any member of these organizations. Effective July 1, 1909.

A law permitting precinct assessors to administer oaths in all matters pertaining to their duties, but in no case that does not come within the scope of their line of duty. Now a law.

Providing that the clerk of any district court whose judge has granted a divorce shall send to the state board of health statistics of the divorces which shall contain their names, ages, residence, nationality and the time that they have lived in the state. Now a law.

A law providing for the mortgaging of the property of minors with the sanction of the guardian and the judge of the district court in the county where the minor may live, if such is necessary for the support or the education of the minor. Now a law.

Permitting the condemning of property in any city for the use of public parks, providing that the city council has approved the purchase of the same and that just compensation is paid. Now a law.

Permitting a change from city to village organization in cities of the second class with a population of over 1,500 if after a petition by one-fourth of the inhabitants an election is held and the majority of the voters desire such a change. A provision is made, however, that the matter must be submitted to the people through publication thirty days before a vote is taken. Now a law.

A law providing that no divorce shall be granted for a cause arising outside of this state unless the party has been a bona fide resident here for at least two years, and if the cause arose within the state a party seeking separation must have resided in the state one year before any district judge may grant a divorce. Effective July 1, 1909.

A law providing for the acknowledgment of deeds. It provides that if deeds have been acknowledged or proved in any other state they must have been approved in accordance with the manner prescribed in this state. Here a deed can only be acknowledged before a consul of the United States, a commissioner appointed by the governor, before a judge of the district court or before a justice of the peace. Effective July 1, 1909.

A blackmail law. The provisions require that any person who shall obtain money or favors under the threat of exposure of crime, mental or bodily injury shall be deemed guilty of blackmail and shall be fined from \$200 to \$500 or imprisoned from one to three years in the penitentiary. Effective July 1, 1909.

Providing that each county judge shall submit to the secretary of the state board of health the names of all parties that are given marriage licenses and the statistics regarding the same as to their ages, residence, nationality and the time that they have lived in the state. Now the law.

A law changing the vinegar test which is provided under the pure food law from 2 to 1.6 per cent solids. Effective July 1, 1909.

Giving the city of Lincoln the full title to Haymarket square in lieu of the land given the state by the city for the erection of the State Historical society building. Effective July 1, 1909.

A new Omaha charter. The changes made are that the fire and police board of that city is now elected instead of being appointed by the mayor and that the city may have a bonded indebtedness of \$1,000,000 in lieu of the former limit of \$900,000. The wages of the Omaha firemen and policemen are also increased under the new charter. These are the only alterations. Now the law.

A law regarding the control of drainage districts. The law provides that money on irrigation rights shall not be borrowed for more than five years and that not more than 7 per cent interest shall be paid by the drainage boards. Under the law no drainage district can be dissolved except by the consent of two-thirds of the members of the district. No enlargement may be made except by the consent of the county board of commissioners. Now the law.

A law providing that all damage claims against common carriers shall be paid within sixty days after the claim has been filed, unless it is taken at the courts, and then this limit may be set by the tribunal in question. The law provides, however, that the time of the payment may be extended to ninety days in the case of interstate shipments, but the fines for failure to pay within the required time are the same. The penalty is 7 per

cent on the damage cost and \$50 per day for delay above the time limit. Effective July 1, 1909.

To legalize the sale of the city lots of St. Paul, Neb., by the board of county commissioners.

Providing that every railroad freight train shall move at least at the rate of sixty miles a day after accepting freight, and that freight cars shall be placed in a suitable location for unloading within twenty-four hours after their arrival in any city. Under the law the consignee is given sixty hours in which to unload any car and the consignor is given sixty hours in which to load the same. The law provides for a penalty of \$1 a day for time violation and \$1 a car for location deviations from the law. Cars have to be delivered to the customer in a "moderate" length of time. Effective July 1, 1909.

House Bills Signed.

Bills passed by the house and signed by the governor.

The Oregon plan for the election of United States senators. Now the law.

Exempting candidates in precinct townships from primary elections.

Providing for transfer of money in the library fund and matriculation fees to a fund for the purchase of books at the Kearney normal school.

Fixing legal weights of general commodities, amended to include speltz, green apples and alfalfa seed.

Appropriating 95 per cent of the mill levy for the use of the state university and \$30,000 of uncollected moneys from the assessment of the last biennium.

Providing for the registration of stallions and providing for a penalty for false advertisement.

Providing that a majority of those voting for a resurvey to establish the original corners marked by the United States survey may disstate action.

Providing for the inspection of all shipments of cattle and horses. The board of county commissioners is empowered to appoint such an inspector. The bill is aimed at cattle rustling and provides a means for catching persons who ship other than their own property.

Providing for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the construction of a barn at the Kearney industrial school to replace the one destroyed by fire.

Providing for the regulation and registration of nurses. This act does not prohibit anyone from nursing, but does provide that if one sets himself forth as a registered nurse he must have passed the examination provided by the board of nurses.

Appropriating \$15,000 for an experimental station in the northwestern part of the state.

Providing for the conversion of money in the library fund of the Peru normal school and matriculation fees to be turned over for the purchase of book and library supplies.

Allowing either issuers or the purchasers of irrigation district bonds to go into court to confirm them.

Prescribing the manner of the selection of delegates to state political conventions, leaving the question of location in the hands of the state central committee, and providing that state conventions shall take action on such constitutional amendments as are to be submitted to the people.

Amending the general militia law to conform with federal requirements.

Allowing the extension of school districts to include new territory or to include old organized districts.

Making legal the payment of \$1,800 to the deputy secretary of state and the deputy superintendent of public instruction.

Providing for the election of precinct assessors.

Placing the nomination and election of precinct assessors under the general election and primary laws.

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Providing against the obstruction of drainage ditches by brush, trees and rubbish.

Allowing a special mill levy in counties under township organization for the creation of a fund for the repair of bridges.

To prevent the intimidation of voters by threats from their employers.

Providing that ten years' use of a drainage outlet across land shall vest the owners of the land with right therein.

A joint resolution for the constitutional amendment taking from foreigners, who, after five years' residence, have not taken out their last papers of citizenship the right to vote.

Providing that bonds may be issued in drainage districts where work undertaken will cost more than the levy of any one year will afford.

Allowing the governor, attorney general and auditor to fix the maximum rates to be charged by surety companies in the state.

Fixing the salary of the clerk of the supreme court at \$4,000 per annum and that of his deputy at \$2,500.

Proclaiming all roads in use for ten years public roads and restricting vacation to the consent of a majority of the actual users.

be revived after it has been dormant ten years.

Providing for the appointment of a superintendent of ditches in irrigation districts.

Compelling the burning of carcasses of domestic animals which have died from infectious or contagious diseases.

Appropriating \$90,000 for the purchase of the Wayne normal school.

Amending the anti-pass act so that passes may be given the widows of those who die in the railroad service, as well as those who are killed in service, and allowing the free transportation of the bodies of those killed in service.

Providing for constructive service in probate matters.

Providing that county commissioners may secure metal markers for the graves of veterans.

Providing for the payment from county general funds for statistical matter to be sent by the county superintendent to the state superintendent.

Changing the test for oil from a flash test to a gravity test and lowering the specific gravity of gasoline that may be sold in this state from 68 to 62. This will admit Kansas oil to the state, which is sold 7 cents less per gallon in Kansas than the cheapest oil that may be legally sold in Nebraska.

Providing for a special levy not to exceed 10 mills in school districts for the erection of school buildings.

Providing for a pension for the widows and children of firemen employed by the city of Omaha and for a pension in case of total or partial disability caused in service.

Providing for the appointment of a state normal board by the governor. The board is composed of seven members, five of whom are appointed by the governor.

Prescribing that the justice of the peace receiving the largest vote shall be a member of the town board.

Providing that propositions to vote money for the erection of county buildings may be submitted at special as well as general elections.

Providing that counties shall pay for the care of indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

Appropriating \$2,000 for the fish hatchery substitution in Cherry county.

Providing for the purchase of supplies for county attorneys and county surveyors.

Prescribing the minimum crew to be employed on freight trains. Trains of more than five cars must carry an engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman and flagman. Trains carrying less than five cars are allowed to dispense with the flagman.

Providing for the investment of moneys arising from the sale of educational lands.

Providing for the resurvey of the 5th guide meridian, and providing \$250 therefor.

Providing for the dissolution of national banks which wish to incorporate and take advantage of the bank guaranty act.

How to Find Mr. Clay.

In some of the counties bordering on Chesapeake Bay nearly every man has a title, such as captain, major or colonel. In "Life in Old Virginia" James J. McDonald tells of a stranger to these customs who asked an old-time negro where Mr. Patrick Henry Clay lived.

"Deed I dunno, boss. No sich gentleman livin' 'bout yere as I knows of."

Upon being asked if there were any persons named Clay living in that neighborhood, he replied:

"Plenty of 'em, sah. Captain Pat Clay lives across de creek yonder, but it's a right smaht ways by road. Yas, sah, I kin tell yo' jest how to git dar."

"Keep de straight road 'twell yo' comes to a 'new cut' road. Doan' yo' turn in dar, kase dat ain't de road yo' takes."

"W'en yo' gits right smaht ways fum dat place yo' keeps de straight road pas' Captain Jim Lames' winter cowpen, right in de pines. Den yo' turn dar an' keep de straight road 'twell yo' git to a pole gate made outen pine saplin's."

"Doan' yo' go in dar, kase dat's whar Captain Tom Jenkins lives. Den yo' keep de straight road 'twell yo' comes to a big sycamore, and straight down de road fum dar is a right smaht skirt o' pines."

"W'en yo' gits outen dat clearin' beyond de pines, yo' comes in sight o' Captain Ned Dangerfield's house, right down on de creek sho'. Den de next house yo' sees is Captain Pat Clay's. I s'pect he's de gentleman yo' is lookin' fo'."

David Wilkie.

In Scotland a great many years ago a little boy was born who, in spite of the poverty of his parents, became very famous and rich. His name was David Wilkie.

A Sir John Sinclair once asked David what had caused him to become an artist. "Well," said David, "the truth is, Sir John, it was you who made me a painter."

"Why," exclaimed Sir John, very much surprised, "I never had the pleasure of meeting you before!"

"That is quite correct," replied the artist, "but many years ago when my father was a poor minister in Fifeshire, you sent him a colored picture of a soldier in a Highlander's dress. I was so delighted with this picture that I was constantly drawing and trying to color copies of it. And I am sure it was in that way I got to like painting."

The poor parson's son painted so many famous pictures that, besides becoming Sir David, he also had the high honor of being appointed Painter-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria.

A bird's wing is, in proportion to its owner's weight, twenty times as strong as a man's arm.

ROOSEVELT THANKED BY ITALY'S MONARCH

King Expresses Gratitude to America for Aid to Earthquake Sufferers.

MESSINA RUINS ARE VISITED.

After Brief Stay in Wrecked City Former President Resumes Voyage to Africa.

Theodore Roosevelt and King Victor Emmanuel met Tuesday on the Italian battleship Re Umberto in Messina harbor. The meeting was characterized by the utmost cordiality, and the King took the occasion to express the gratitude of himself and the Italian people for the generous assistance of the American people to the earthquake sufferers.

Roosevelt Sees Ruins of Messina.

At the close of the interview Mr. Roosevelt went ashore and inspected the ruins of the city, the desolation of which moved him strongly. He then boarded the steamer Admiral, which just at sunset proceeded on its way to Mombasa.

The Admiral arrived at Messina about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was saluted by the Re Umberto, with the King on board, which reached there in the morning. Almost immediately Capt. Pfeister, the former Italian military attaché at Washington and now aid to Admiral Mirabello, was taken to the steamer Admiral in a launch and inquired for Mr. Roosevelt.

To him he said the King sent his compliments, and would have great pleasure in receiving the former President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt's face lit up with a pleased smile, and, accompanied by his son, Kermit, and Ambassador Griscom, he proceeded at once to the battleship.

King Gives Warm Greeting.

The King met the party at the head of the gangway, and he greeted the ex-President effusively, shaking him warmly by the hand. He did not wish, he said, to allow the opportunity to pass of making the personal acquaintance of so distinguished a man. Above all, he wanted personally to thank the ex-President for the help extended by America at the time of the earthquake.

"You are now able," he added, "to understand better what a terrible disaster it was."

Mr. Roosevelt replied, thanking the sovereign for the compliment paid him in inviting him to come aboard the Re Umberto. He said that the American people did not wish thanks for what they had done, as they merely had tried to do their duty, and knew no better way to confront the immense need than by their work and contributions.

The conversation then turned to the hunting trip to Africa, the King saying that his tastes also ran in that direction. He mentioned the expedition of the Count of Turin in Africa, and similarly with the Duke of Aosta, expressed the hope that Mr. Roosevelt would meet the count there.

After more than half an hour's conversation the King accompanied his guest ashore, where a photograph was made of a group consisting of his majesty, the ex-President, Kermit and the American Ambassador. At the suggestion of the king, Mr. Roosevelt snapped a picture of his majesty, Admiral Mirabello, Kermit and Ambassador Griscom, amid much laughter.

Before leaving the King saluted Mr. Roosevelt, wishing him a happy and successful trip and much good luck in the way of hunting. He asked Mr. Roosevelt to promise that he would visit Rome on his return when the Queen would be pleased to make his acquaintance. The King then took his departure, not wishing to accompany the party over the ruins.



The scarcity of stock has been the means of introducing a new form of crossed saddle horses.

The management of the St. Paul base ball club has transferred all Sunday games for the coming season to other cities.

John E. Madden will race fifteen horses on the Canadian circuit this season. This will be his first invasion of the Canadian turf.

W. W. Evans sold to John Thompson, of Chicago, treasurer of Cook County, a yearling colt for \$3,000. The youngster is by Peter the Great.

Sam Langford, colored middleweight champion, defeated Jim Barry, of Chicago, in a six-round bout before the Washington Sporting Club of Philadelphia.

Joe Gans, former lightweight champion of the world, easily defeated Jabez White, the English lightweight champion, in a ten-round bout at the National Athletic Club in New York.

Joe Notter, who headed the list of winning jockeys on the metropolitan tracks last year, and is one of the best riders ever developed in this country, sailed a few days ago to fulfill a contract made to ride in Germany this year.

Work of Congress

The Senate was not in session Saturday. With no more than a corporal's guard on hand at any time during the day, the debate on the Payne tariff bill in the House proceeded drearily on. The discussion took in practically all of its provisions, free hides and wool pulp occupying a conspicuous place, although there were several general assaults on the measure from the Democratic side. Again two Democrats from the far South stood diametrically opposed to each other on the same schedule. Mr. Sparkman (Fla.), urging the Dingley rates on lumber, while Mr. Humphreys (Miss.) advocated placing it on the free list. The Republicans who spoke were practically unanimous for free hides. The taxes on the necessities of life came in for their usual share of criticism from both sides of the chamber.

Many bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate Monday, but there was no debate. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Thursday. Three o'clock p. m. April 9 was the time set by the House for a vote on the Payne tariff bill. The resolution from the Committee on Rules closing general debate, providing for certain committee amendments and a full and free opportunity to alter the lumber and hides schedules, was reported late in the day and adopted with sixteen votes to spare, notwithstanding the desertion of twenty Republicans. Four of the sixteen votes came from the members of the Louisiana delegation, who likewise broke away from their party. Previous to the adoption of the resolution there was some severe criticism of it from the Democratic side. Aside from the interest which attached to this proceeding was the speech of Mr. Clark of Florida, who denounced Bryan and Bryanism, Populists and Populism, and who declared that he would support the Payne bill if it contained what his constituents wanted—a duty on Sea Island cotton and protection for citrus fruits, pineapples, etc. His remarks led him into a colloquy with Mr. Handell (Texas) and other Democrats, but he declared that, having been instructed by the Legislature of his State and his constituents as to the stand he should take on the articles mentioned, he would not violate his solemn obligation to them. Before the rule was reported there were numerous speeches on the bill, those occupying the floor being Messrs. Bartlett (Ga.), Calderhead (Kan.), Burgess (Texas), Stanley (Ky.), Hobson (Ala.), Gillespie (Texas), Thistlewood (Ill.), Saunders (Va.), Reeder (Kan.) and Madden (Ill.).

The Senate was not in session Tuesday. Wrangling, confusion, captious objections, personalities and language bordering on vituperation marked the first day's discussion of the Payne tariff bill in the House of Representatives. With practically a full attendance the members were wrought up to a high tension and were prepared to fight to the last ditch for those things which their constituents were demanding. The entire day practically was consumed in discussing the lumber and hides schedules. Led by Mr. Tawney (Minn.), the advocates of free lumber went down to defeat by the narrow margin of six votes, following the striking out of the countervailing duty on lumber. An overwhelming majority was mustered against an amendment by Mr. Scott (Kan.), taking hides from the free list and fixing a duty upon them of 10 per cent ad valorem. The barley schedule came in for a lively discussion, and when the bill was laid aside for the day there were pending two amendments, one raising the rate in the Payne bill from 15 cents to 25 cents a bushel, and the other fixing the rate at 10 per cent ad valorem.

The Senate was not in session Wednesday. The House Republican organization met defeat when by united action of the insurgents and the Democrats an amendment was made to the Payne tariff bill practically providing for free trade in crude oil and its products. Speaker Cannon tried in vain to prevent the action, but in spite of the special rule limiting the schedules to be discussed, the action was taken. The removal of the duty is intended as a blow at the Standard company. During the day tea and coffee were placed on the free list, the barley schedule was left unchanged, and the duty on barites is doubled. Mr. Stanley (Ky.) and Mr. Clark (Fla.) talked of the proposed duties.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Gov.-Gen. Smith of the Philippines has decided that Dominador Gomez, the labor leader recently elected a member of the municipal board, is ineligible on the grounds that he is not a citizen of the Philippines and has been convicted of a crime.

Three men were burned, probably fatally, by the explosion of a generator in the Washington Gas Light Company's plant in Washington, D. C.

Control of the management of the Metropolitan magazine of New York has passed to Melville E. Stone, Jr., son of the general manager of the Associated Press.

Confederates are planning to raise the first torpedo boat that fought for the South, sunk in Lake Ponchartrain. The vessel will be placed on the lawn of the Confederate soldiers' home at New Orleans.