

TUESDAY TOPICS.

H. F. Barnhart of Pierce is a city visitor today.

E. J. Hale of Battle Creek was a city visitor yesterday.

J. C. Sprecher of Schuyler was a city visitor yesterday.

J. W. Bundick has returned from his business trip to Omaha.

S. T. St. John of Hastings had business in Norfolk today.

Fred Alstadt of Madison was in town yesterday afternoon.

Dr. McKim was called to Pierce yesterday on professional business.

Mrs. Richey of the hospital for the insane, returned this noon from a visit to Wayne.

Dr. E. S. Blair and Ed. Reynolds of Wayne transacted business in the city yesterday.

Martin Welsh, jr., of Tilden, visited his brother at the hospital for the insane last week.

The Wednesday club will meet with Mrs. C. H. Reynolds tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

J. L. Ryerson of Madison, secretary of the Madison county agricultural society, was a city visitor yesterday.

W. Clifton Eddy, who is in the employ of the American Beet Sugar Co., has returned from a pleasure trip to Omaha.

Curry Carrolton, representing the Durphy Fluid company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was in the city today in the interests of his firm.

Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Frances, daughter of Mrs. Harriet E. Warlick, to Mr. Joseph Addison Shoemaker, on February 14, at 8 o'clock.

Geo. H. Bishop of New Haven, Conn., came down from Pierce yesterday, where he had been visiting his brother. When he finishes looking after business interests here he will go on to California.

Captain Augusta Krager of the Salvation Army departed this morning for Des Moines, Iowa, where she will enter upon a new field of labor. Another captain will probably be assigned to this point soon.

Announcements of the coming marriage of Mr. F. K. Fulton and Miss Winnie Gibson, have been issued. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Harriet Wood, Tuesday evening, February 6.

J. H. Krueger, who was formerly a resident of this city, is arranging to move back here from Des Moines, Iowa, where he has been living the past two years. At present he is looking for a house, which is a scarce article.

At the First Congregational church parlor Thursday evening, the Y. P. S. C. E. will give a "Midwinter Excursion" through the medium of which a "trip" can be taken free of cost. No doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Reports from W. H. Johnson this morning are that he is yet very low, but that there is still hope of his recovery. He has suffered terrible pain during the past few days, and it has been necessary to keep him under the influence of opiates much of the time. Mr. Johnson has hosts of friends who wish for his speedy return to health.

The social which was to have been given by Norfolk lodge No. 97, A. O. U. W., last Saturday evening but was postponed, will be given this evening at Odd Fellows hall. Extensive arrangements have been made for the event and an enjoyable time is anticipated. All Workmen and their families are invited to participate in the festivities.

WEDNESDAY WRINKLES.

Emil Luck was in the city yesterday from Stanton.

W. A. Stevens of Stanton was a city visitor yesterday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beels, at 8 o'clock last evening, a daughter.

W. P. O'Brien of Atkinson transacted business in Norfolk yesterday afternoon.

Andrew Lundquist has sold his house west of Dr. Verges', at the corner of Twelfth street and Verges avenue, to Mrs. Hartman.

Miss Bender has arrived from Fremont and taken possession of the millinery store recently purchased from Sharpless Sisters.

Miss Lillie Vaught entertained a number of little friends yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents on South Third street.

W. H. Johnson's condition remains about the same and he is still suffering much pain at times. He had another bad spell last night.

The Y. P. S. C. E. social which was to have been given at the parlors of the First Congregational church tomorrow evening, has been indefinitely postponed.

Ice cutting has begun by several of the dealers this morning. Although only about seven inches thick, the ice is as solid as a rock and as clear as a crystal.

D. F. Sidler is excavating for a cellar on the lot recently purchased of the LaFarge estate on South Ninth street, and expects to build a four-room cottage as soon as the weather permits.

Mrs. Albert Braasch, who was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wichert, and other relatives and

friends, has returned to her home in Iowa. She was accompanied home by Miss Hattie Braasch, Henry Hurd and Julius Winter, sr.

Morning lodge No. 20, K. of P., had a very interesting meeting last evening and two candidates were initiated into the first rank. Another interesting meeting is being planned for the next regular meeting when several grand officers are expected to be present.

Times Tribune, 30: C. H. Johnson has received a dispatch from the Interstate Railway Commissioners that they will come to Norfolk for the purpose of investigating the railway freight rates of which so much complaint has been made. Mr. Johnson, who has labored so faithfully and persistently in this matter expresses a strong hope that Norfolk is now to be relieved of the discriminations so long practiced against the business interests of the city.

Wm. Donner, sr., was again before the police judge this morning on the charge of being drunk, where he received a fine which with the costs amounted to \$16.10. Mr. Donner is an old offender in this particular respect, having been in the police court many times before. His family and friends have given notice to all liquor dealers in town not to sell to him, but in spite of this fact he seems to obtain the necessary requisite to go on a spree periodically. Officers are now investigating the case and if it can be found who has sold him liquor, prosecutions will follow.

The organization of the Norfolk club was completed last evening by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of the following named as a board of directors: I. G. Westervelt, George Davenport, sr., W. M. Robertson, H. C. Matrau, W. H. Widaman, H. A. Pasewalk and W. H. Bucholz. The directors elected officers as follows: I. G. Westervelt, president; W. M. Robertson, vice president; W. H. Bucholz, treasurer; Messrs. Davenport, Widaman and Pasewalk, executive committee. The club starts out with an enrollment of about 90 members, each of whom is requested to pay to the treasurer the sum of \$2.00 initiation fee, which will constitute a fund to pay rent of room and other necessary expenses.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock is the time set when Paul Karo and Miss Hattie Semmler are to join hands and hands in the holy bonds of wedlock. The ceremony takes place at Christ Lutheran church, Rev. J. P. Mueller officiating, after which the event will be joyously celebrated at the home of the bride's parents. The groomsmen are Messrs. Max Lenzer, Carl Kretschmer of Sioux City and Fred Cashin, and the bridesmaids the Misses Lizzie Semmler, Orelia Pilger and Gertrude Austin. Friends of the contracting parties organized a charivari expedition last evening and repaired to the bride's home, where they endeavored to illustrate thus early in the proceedings what might perhaps be expected later. It is hoped, however, that no such clamor and turmoil as then prevailed will mar the wedded bliss of the couple.

For the first time this winter the temperature averaged below zero for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning. It is true that for a while yesterday the thermometer marked 9 above, but 13 below this morning made an average of 2 below for the whole time. A sharp north wind did not tend to make the temperature any easier upon humanity. The indications now are that the cold snap is about over and that by tomorrow this section will again be enjoying the predominating mild weather of the winter. While people think the present severe cold is hard to bear, it might be well to compare it to a year ago. On the morning of the 30th of January, 1899, the mercury was down to 21 degrees below zero, and a similar temperature prevailed for five days. It is true that it is cold now but every person has reason to feel thankful that it is nothing compared to a year ago. Last winter was one of the coldest on record in Nebraska, while this winter is one of the mildest.

The social given by the members of Odd Fellows' No. 97, A. O. U. W., at Odd Fellows' hall last evening, was largely attended and proved a very enjoyable occasion. The entertainment was opened with a series of stereoscopic views thrown upon the screen by J. M. Covert, illustrating some of the stirring scenes of the late war with Spain. This was followed by a short literary and musical program, and then came refreshments, of which there was an abundance, although the Workmen had been complimented with an attendance nearly twice as large as had been expected. The A. O. U. W. was founded more than 31 years ago and is today the oldest fraternal beneficiary society in existence. It has a record which can be pointed to by but few associations organized for a similar purpose, and that is that it has never yet failed to pay a death loss where the proofs were regularly furnished. Each state is governed by a separate jurisdiction, and membership in Nebraska is being carried at a cheaper rate than in any other order. Last year the cost of carrying \$2,000 protection was \$12.00 in assessments, while the year before only ten assessments were levied. Besides its beneficial features, it is one of the best of fraternities, and the social last evening was a demonstration of that fact.

One important industry I was unable to get statistics upon, and the same is left for you gentlemen to gather, compare and distribute. It is very large and of paramount importance; that is, the amount or number of head of stock of the various kinds being fed throughout the state. It may be assumed it is very large, as it is surely very profitable. There are many millions of acres of cheap range land in the western part of the state especially adapted to this industry, and they are being taken, or bought up and occupied for the smaller herds of from 500 to 5,000 head of cattle, or four times that number of sheep. No industry is more profitable, more safe, nor more pleasant and independent than this. To be proprietor of a thrifty, well-managed ranch, though small, with ample protection for stock, and feed for any emergency near at hand, is an achievement worthy any man's ambition.

Nor is this a temporary profit or business. It is a well known fact that our meat products are decreasing; our herds are thinning down, while the demand is constantly increasing. This increase in demand is both domestic and foreign. As a consequence, the price of meats has risen so as to make it a luxury now, not available to all. Especially is this the case in the east. So it is manifest this industry is one to be fostered, and the

MORE PEOPLE WANTED

Broad Acres Yet Waiting to be Tilled by Farmers.

NEBRASKA HAS ROOM FOR MANY.

Address of Hon. J. R. Buchanan Delivered Before the Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the Nebraska Press Association, Held at Lincoln January 24 and 25.

We want more people—a large population in Nebraska. How are we to secure them? This is my subject.

To organize a formidable society, either by or through a public spirited sentiment, or by legislation, is improbable, if not wholly impossible. To effect a like result ourselves is within our reach.

An immigration society organized on public sentiment alone, would probably effect its sentiment in a few speeches or newspaper interviews, and then die out.

One organized by state legislation would attract a few office seekers and politicians to fill the pay positions, who would use it as a means to political or financial profit to themselves, until the people would see its aims thwarted, and stop the appropriations, and thus it would reach an inglorious end; and yet here is a great field—almost limitless opportunities, and fascinating inducements to immigration.

I probably do not love Nebraska more than any other citizen, but I love it well enough to want to show its real merits to the outside world, or neighboring states, and thus draw from their overcrowded communities and higher priced lands to our sparsely settled communities, and cheaper land.

I have a fellow feeling, too, for those who have struggled, and are struggling along on a farm, to get ahead, and I think we may help others and at the same time help ourselves—and all of us help Nebraska.

When I worked on the farm in Pennsylvania and Ohio, we had to gather up and dispose of a crop of surface stones before planting a crop of grain. Then plow around the stumps and stones and on side-hills. Then, we hoed corn, and cut the weeds with the hoe also, till the tender corn became the stalwart self-supporting stalk—the dominant plant—and so left it in its independence.

It is different now, and in Nebraska, with its prairie, no stumps, nor stones, nor roots; and where the farmer rides during his work, as well as to it; plows up the weeds instead of using a hoe.

It is in sending this message, with other advantages, abroad, that I am interested.

Twenty years ago there were but 1,600 miles of railroads in the state, and only 450,000 people. The demand for corn was small, comparatively; the market remote and expensive to reach. Now we have 5,500 miles of railroad, and markets near everybody's door; and the great cattle ranges have found profit in establishing "feeding farms" where much of the home corn is being consumed, throughout the state. The population of the state has grown to one and one quarter millions, but even this, on our 70,000 square miles, means only seven persons to the square mile.

The instinct of the buffalo in choosing Nebraska and Kansas as its principal range, determined the fact that our grasses are the most nutritious grown. If good for buffalo, they were good for other stocks, and so Western Nebraska lands are known to be as good, if not the very best, for small herds of cattle, sheep and hogs, in the west. In fact, the stock culture and shipping in this state starts one with its magnitude. I am indebted to the labor bureau of the state for the following figures of shipments of stock in Nebraska during 1899.

	No. Head	Value
Cattle	814,531	\$20,234,024.13
Hogs	2,388,333	\$2,131,722.25
Horses and mules	21,883	745,553.81
Sheep	1,199,250	7,848,021.73
Total	4,412,997	\$20,459,418.95

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promise of profit is sure. Our population is rapidly increasing, the foreign demand is increasing on us especially, and yet our stock product is decreasing.

The crop growing experience in the eastern part of the state has demonstrated the superiority of the soil and climate for general farming. Nebraska today stands near the head of the class of rich agricultural states, although nearly the youngest. It stands, I think, third in the corn production of the United States, and is adapted to the other cereals, as well as to grasses. It is first, I believe, in adaptation of soil for sugar beet culture, and second only in production. Its climate is good and healthy. Its frugal and industrious farmers are growing wealthy, and yet a large portion of the state is practically unoccupied and uncultivated.

Within a few years our grain products have found foreign markets, and higher rather than lower prices will obtain.

Twenty years ago Nebraska corn was used as fuel here at home, and wisely so; partly because it was cheap, and partly because markets were inaccessible for want of transportation facilities. It will not be so used any more. Then, comparatively but little corn was being exported from this country. Now about 10 per cent of the crop of the United States is being exported, and hence the higher price, the growing value of this cereal. Here are some figures furnished me by the department of agriculture at Washington. I quote the language of the letter from the agricultural department:

"The remarkable growth of our export trade—corn, wheat and wheat flour—is shown by the following statements of the average annual shipments for the several ten-year periods since 1850, and for the nine-year period 1891 to 1899:

Year Ended	Corn, Bushels	Wheat, Bushels	W. Flour, Barrels
June 30, 1850-59	5,150,309	5,225,352	2,892,779
1860-69	10,061,108	20,011,600	3,124,927
1870-79	32,613,470	66,743,580	3,966,533
1880-89	57,236,957	83,354,415	9,603,532
1891-1899	100,557,394	102,436,391	15,370,820

This latter covers a period of nine years and includes four years of very poor crops all over the west, with higher home prices. The above figures give the averages for ten-year periods. In fact, our export of corn for 1898 was 208,744,939 bushels, whereas the average above given shows only 100,000,000. Nebraska is producing about 10 per cent of the entire corn crop of the United States. From all these figures it is apparent our cereal products are reaching the foreign markets of the world in competition with Argentine, Australia, India and Siberia.

Another product of importance is sugar beets. Not many years ago we—the greatest sugar-consuming country in the world—had only of our own raising, the cane sugar raised in the extreme southern states, importing all our beet sugar from Germany and France. Experiments demonstrated the adaptability of our own soil, and Nebraska soil was found best adapted to the sugar beet culture in the United States; we now have three large beet sugar factories in Nebraska (one only recently completed and set in motion).

The product of the two which have been running for some few years amounted to over 20,000,000 pounds of beet sugar annually. The largest of the two which have been running is located at Norfolk; has been twice enlarged and improved since first constructed, and now consumes when running, 500 tons of beets per day.

The new one just opened is located at Ames, and has a capacity of 1,000 tons per day. The three factories are capable of reducing near 2,000 tons of beets per day, or the product of say 160 acres of land per day.

Thus far it appears the soil in the northern part of the state is best adapted to this product.

Another industry in the infancy of development is the dairy business—one of the most profitable as well as pleasant labors incident to the farm. Here again we refer to the richness of our nutritious grasses, which make richer butter and cheese than is to be found elsewhere.

Still another infant, out successful industry, is the culture of the Angora goat; a herd of something like 2,000 is, I am advised, yielding good returns to its owner in Holt county, this state.

I simply throw out these items and figures as a hint at what may be found by searching for advantages to which we invite immigration.

The first settlers in this state sought the valleys and low lands, having been taught in their geography that this section of the country was all a desert. The later comers chose the higher rolling lands, and today we know that Nebraska valleys and rolling prairies are all rich and yielding good returns.

What we now want is to give the residents of foreign states the results of the large experience which others have worked out, and let them choose their location and calling.

We want to increase our population, and that will help to decrease each one's taxes. It takes about \$1,250,000 to meet the yearly necessary expenses of government, about \$1 per head of population. If we can increase this population to 1,500,000, it will reduce the per capita taxes 30 per cent. If we can increase it to 2,000,000, it will reduce the tax per capita in proportion. So it is to the interest of property holders to increase the population. We want to increase it for the general benefit of the state.

That its great resources may be developed; that the railway investments which have lent such impetus to the settlement and enriching of the state may be suitably compensated; that the large trade interests may be enhanced; that the intelligent newspaper—the great purveyor of thought, the stimulus to upright citizenship, and the scourge to the disreputable—may grow in power and earnestness, and always for good. In short, that thrift and beneficial results may follow all our efforts to strengthen and build up a great and good state.

The mission of the newspaper is:

First—To make money for its owner; and

Second—To publish the news.

To effect the former, the latter is necessary. If the paper and its owner do not keep pace with the events of the day, and publish them, they will not get the patronage, and so it will fail of its purpose. The news published ought to be reliable, and so establish a reputable standing for the paper, increasing its value from week to week, and it will thus enlarge its influence as well.

The town, in an agricultural state or community, is dependent for its thrift on the thrift, and success, and the population of the farming community, and while the newspaper draws most of its advertising income from the town (the merchant and the artisan), yet the number and thrift of these town folks depends on the farmer, and also their ability to pay for advertising; and so, view it as we may, we come back inevitably to the agriculturist for our thrift—the incomes.

Our more farmers we have, and the thriftier they are, the better the newspaper field, the larger its constituency, its business, the larger becomes the advertising patronage.

Now, my editorial friends, every one of you, I am sure, will bear me out in saying that, for reading matter, that which bears on personal history or biographical sketch is most carefully read; and so it seems clear to me that each editor should study the farming interests in his community, and determine, that, for fifty-two weeks he will in each issue of his paper publish the statistical result, with a personal sketch, of at least one farmer's efforts; who he was; where from; when he came to the state; his worldly belongings when he came to Nebraska; where he located; cost of land and improvements; how he farmed, or bred stock; how he progressed and succeeded; and how he stands financially today; with such personal mention as to characteristics as the subject is willing should be done.

I know some may object at first to give this information, under the impression the valuation may effect their taxation; but there is really no cause for such apprehension. Nevertheless, to assure such objector you can withhold his name in the account, simply citing the case in all its relations, but omitting to identify in publication.

My prediction is that before the year expires these persons, having seen results with others and neighbors, will be glad to have identification in the Roll of Honor—which it really is.

In every community there are some persons who will send papers to a former home in a foreign state. There are over 600 newspapers in the state; at least 500 weekly country newspapers in the ninety odd counties in this state; and so if the above suggestion is followed it means that at least 500 (and probably five times that number) papers will each week go out of the state and be scattered abroad over the country. This repeated each week, will tell of at least 25,000 thrifty farmers in the various counties in Nebraska in one year—and their personal history. These papers will come to my office, or to some other general passenger agent. We will collate and combine these instances, and publish them in our statistical folders—5,000 or 10,000 or 20,000 per month—and will distribute them through our agencies all over the country, and it is clear that in this persistent way "Nebraska" will get into the very air, all over the western states, and the tide of immigration will turn to us.

Five hundred editors, with a few general passenger agents of railroads, working in a single purpose to a central aim, with their hearts, brains and hands in the effort, will undoubtedly bring results.

Five hundred papers will in fifty-two weeks have given news of an army of good men who plowed and sowed to some purpose, and it is quite safe to say that the experience of this army of say 25,000 men will reach and be read by at least 100,000 other men who will be interested in just this information.

I trust we may all meet one year from now, and, by comparing our then information of results, be ready to resolve to continue the same methods for another year of fifty-two weeks.

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It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

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9-10	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.	.25
11-12	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.	.25
13-14	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25
15-16	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
17-18	Suppressed or Painful Periods.	.25
19-20	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.	.25
21-22	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.	.25
23-24	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	.25
25-26	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.	.25
27-28	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.	.25
29-30	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
31-32	Whooping-Cough.	.25
33-34	Kidney Diseases.	.25
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Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent Home of Swamp-Root, dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.