

The State Capital

Matters of General Interest FROM Nebraska's Seat of Government

Form for Railroad Assessment, George Bennett and Henry Seymour have completed the forms for the guidance of the city and predict assessments who are to assess railroad property in villages and cities. There are 919 towns in Nebraska through which one or more railroads run. One report the state board will send to the railroad to be filled out, showing the value of railroad property in each town, and sent to the taxing officer of that town. The taxing officer then secures a form prepared by the county clerk, and with the report of the railroad to aid him makes the assessment and returns it to the county clerk, who in turn sends a report to the state board. This report sent to the railroads to be filled out and returned to the state board. This contains eleven forms. These reports must be in the hands of the assessors by March 1 and delivered to the state board by the first Monday in May.

Official Vote in State. Following is the official vote at the recent election: Governor—J. D. Graves (rep.) 101,113; J. E. Williams (dem.) 84,981; J. G. Douglas (pop-ind.) 2,188; Otto Meyer (dem.) 7,370; J. L. Loomis (dem.) 9,589; G. L. Loomis (pop-ind.) 9,589; H. D. Graves (rep.) 6,488; L. Stebbins (dem.) 305; J. A. Anderson (rep.) 18,857; H. T. Clarke, Jr. (rep.) 19,885; R. M. Wallace (pop-ind.) 2,413; Samuel Lichty (pop-ind.) 688; J. F. McClure (rep.) 399; J. B. Helms (rep.) 1,122; C. B. Anderson (rep.) 37,190; George Campbell (rep.) 24,527; R. A. Manafide (rep.) 17,498; R. J. Millard (dem.) 16,954; J. L. Sundeen (dem.) 15,321; J. H. Sundeen (pop-ind.) 4,845; J. H. von Steen (pop.) 671; J. M. Carter (pop.) 183; J. C. Hollender (pop.) 158; Lee I. Lambarger (pop.) 98; W. C. Rogers (pop.) 285; J. H. Schuler (pop.) 95; James B. Taylor (pop.) to fill vacancy 114.

Commission Saves Woman's Cash. Mrs. F. A. Draper of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is under obligations to the state railway commission for saving her \$4.55 which she said had been charged her by the Union Pacific for storage on her baggage. Mrs. Draper took the advice of the commission when returning home from Greeley, Colo., and bought her ticket to the first station in Nebraska, Barton. This was to get the benefit of the 2-cent fare law. When the train reached Barton, it did not stop and her baggage was taken to Big Springs. When she finally got track of it, there was charged against it the \$4.55. Mrs. Draper took the matter up with the commission, which wrote to the general baggage manager of the Union Pacific. Later the commission received a letter from that official stating that he had looked into the matter and found the facts as related by Mrs. Draper, and he assured the commission she need not pay the money.

Nebraska Furnishes Congressman. Nebraska furnished one of Oklahoma's new congressmen, E. L. Fulton, who has just been elected, was a student in the university here about twenty years ago, hailing from Pawnee county. He left his studies to go on the comic opera stage, ultimately landing in the Lillian Russell company, where he remained five years. Later he returned to Pawnee and entered the practice of law, with music as his principal recreation. He conducted little operas in the southern part of the state and even wrote an opera that received some praise. Three or four years ago he returned to Oklahoma. Mr. Fulton became a silver republican in 1904, and was at one time a candidate for lieutenant governor.

To Meet Black Hills Rate. The state railway commission, at the request of the Burlington, permitted that road to meet the Black Hills rates of the Northwestern. Rates from Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Nebraska City, Hastings and Grand Island are included. The commission granted the Burlington permission to reduce the rate on brick from three and one-half cents to three cents from Geneva to Edgar; on sand from Grand Island to Blair from three cents to two cents. The Burlington was also granted permission to make the following rates on sand from Grand Island: To Broken Bow, four and one-half cents; to Merna, five cents; to Anselme, five cents.

Keokuk Invites Sheldon. Governor Sheldon has received an invitation from the people of Keokuk to be the guest of the city on the occasion of the visit there of President Roosevelt, October 1. The governor has accepted.

In Favor of Castle. The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that Ray O. Castle was entitled to the aldermanic seat now held by William Schroeder in the Lincoln city council. Mayor Brown appointed the latter to fill out the unexpired term of C. L. Eaton, who was killed. The supreme court decided that the vacancy only existed until the next election. Castle, who was a candidate, had no opposition and the court decided that the city council must canvass the vote and give him the place.

Professor of Law University. Prof. Ernest B. Conant, who has been dean of the Washington college of law at Topeka, Kas., has been appointed professor of law at the university. Dean Pound will be succeeded by Prof. George B. Costigan, who was a member of the law faculty last year. Prof. Conant will take a part of the work of Prof. Costigan and some of Dean Pound's. He will teach property and the course in quasi-contracts. Frank J. Phillips will take the place of Prof. Miller as head of the department of forestry.

Trip to Black Hills. The manufacturers and jobbers of Lincoln have decided to take a trip to the Black Hills and will make an extended trade excursion beginning September 29. A special train will be chartered.

State Fair Receipts. Secretary Mellor said that the gross receipts at the state fair grounds amounted to \$186,406.12. Expenses were \$71,782.41. The balance is \$314,623.71.

Complaints About Firms. Many informal complaints have reached the state railway commission from Lincoln City and Lincolnfield because of the numerous fires started in that neighborhood by the sparks from Burlington engines. One complainant stated that he had seen a fireman smash out the screen of his engine which is supposed to prevent fire from being thrown from the smokestack. He did this to secure a better draught. The commission has taken the matter up with General Manager Hedrege and has been informed that firemen have explicit orders to make no such assaults on the screens in their engines, even though these engines do not breathe well. The many complaints that have been filed recently have encouraged the commission to write further to the general manager, demanding an investigation.

Teacher-hearted New Yorkers. A teacher-hearted New Yorker has secured an arrangement whereby houses broken down in the service of the city will hereafter be turned loose on a farm and left to enjoy an easy old age instead of being sold into dreary. But isn't it just as humane to bring a "broken down" animal to a peaceful death by a chlorotone or other route as it is to let him die a lingering death? It is certainly less expensive.

All detective talent isn't limited to Sherlock Holmes. Out in Des Moines a young man had the amiable habit of appropriating the first automobile he could find without an order, taking a 48 or 50-mile ride with his sweetest and then abandoning the machine. The police were all at sea until they discovered a bunch of sweet peas in an empty machine. In the bunch was one of a peculiar shade, which it was found was grown only in the garden in the city. Now the young man is in jail.

An American heiress was recently married to Prince Vittorio Enea, duke of Foli and duke of Guadagnolo. Do not hastily conclude that she had been greedy enough to become the wife of the entire Italian nobility. He is only one little dark gentleman.

If Japan can send those exaggerated Jap tracks of her written language through the air by wireless to the mainland, as is proposed, without creating a cyclone, the wireless system is surely a success.

Forest Reserve Appropriation. State Superintendent Sheldon has just made his first appropriation under the governing forest reserve fund. The appropriation is made on the acreage in the reserves, 49,920 acres being appropriated to each acre. The total acreage in the Nebraska reserves is 539,202.23 acres and there was divided \$794.27, and it was given to the counties as follows: Blaine, \$2.52; Thomas, \$103.29; McPherson, \$212.73; Grant, \$204.72; and Chas. \$104.44. One-fifth of the money is divided equally between the school districts, one-third to the public road fund and three-fifths is divided according to the enumeration of school children. The forest reserves in Nebraska are divided as follows: Blaine River reserve, Blaine county, 7,372.16 acres; Thomas county, 7,372.16 acres; total, 14,744.32 acres. North Platte reserve, McPherson county, 222,802.73 acres; Grant county, 149,608.55 acres; total, 372,411.28 acres. Niobrara reserve, Cherry county, 125,297.10 acres.

Missouri Pacific Will Comply. General Manager A. W. Sullivan of the Missouri Pacific railroad has acknowledged the receipt of the recommendations of the state railway commission that the company repair its tracks and improve its roadbed in Nebraska and report every two weeks the progress it is making. The general manager's letter closes: "In response thereto, the undersigned would state that it will be the policy of the management of this company to fully meet the desires of the commission in performing the work recommended in the communication received.

"All of the work to which attention is directed by the commission will be done as early as practicable and consistent with the possibility of securing men and materials for the same. Very truly yours."

State Law Library. The law library room at the university will be materially enlarged within a few days to accommodate the growing needs of the law school and the new law books that came of the university this summer. The partition wall that has separated the old law library hall from a small seminar room on the south will be removed to make one large room. The hall that led to the library formerly will also be thrown into the new room, making the book space about a third larger than it was last winter. With all the libraries in the city that are at the disposal of the law students the facilities here are as good as any anywhere in an excellent city. There are over 148,000 books for reference work that the law students may use.

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PROPRIETARY REMEDIES VS. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Chas. H. Stevens, of the Danes from Illinois of Drugs in Two Years, Only Three Per Cent. Were Due to Patent Medicines, According to Figures Based on Medical Certificates.

The press committee of the Proprietary Association of America will present at the next meeting of that body a report showing the number of accidental deaths caused by patent medicines in the two years ending June 30, 1907, as compared with deaths from other causes.

Almost immediately after the beginning of the latest crusade against proprietary medicines this committee was instructed to collect data. This work was done through the clipping bureau, which furnished accounts of all deaths, exclusive of suicide, due to the misuse of medicines, drugs or poisons. The result showed that only three per cent could be traced directly to the products made by the members of the association.

The greatest care is said to have been exercised in tabulating the figures received. Whenever the cause of death was doubtful, special investigation was made, no matter where the case might have occurred. The work of ascertaining and preparing the record was done in Chicago, and the original clippings and correspondence are in the possession of Ervin F. Kemp, 194 La Salle street, that city, the association's publicity agent. The report says, in part:

"A large number of accidents, resulting fatally or otherwise, were caused by the carelessness of persons who left drugs, medicines or poisons within the reach of children. A large number, also, were caused by persons going to medicine cabinets in the dark and taking down the wrong bottle. In no case reported was any medicine, 'patent' or otherwise, held responsible for injury or death except when left within the reach of children or taken or administered in gross error."

The committee says that it is unlikely that any cases of death from the use of patent medicine escaped the newspapers, but that it is probable that many were not recorded, and that some went unreported. Physicians, of course, report the causes of death. The committee says that they would be the last to suppress the cause if due to the use of medicines not regularly prescribed.

A recapitulation of the committee's findings show 4,335 cases of poisoning, of which 1,783 were fatal. The great number of cases, 1,638, with 803 deaths, is attributed to medicines other than proprietary remedies. There are on the list 90 cases of sickness and 43 deaths due to patent medicines.

An analysis of the statistics, the committee finds 501 cases of sickness with 143 deaths, due to strychnine tablets, which are among physicians' favorite remedies and are often left within the reach of children.

Under the head of miscellaneous prescriptions are grouped 44 cases where, the report says, it has been impossible after diligent inquiry to ascertain the name or the character of the drug or medicine which caused injury or death, beyond the fact that the medicine or drug was prescribed by a physician. Of these cases 15 were fatal. The committee says:

"The members of the 'All Patent Medicines' are grouped all those remedies which are recognized as patent medicines and which are advertised direct to the public for interstate use. Competent authorities say that at least one-half of the medicines taken in the United States are of the kind known as 'patent medicines,' and yet in two years among 80,000,000 people there have been but sixty cases (sixty-three fatal) that have been reported in the newspapers from the use or misuse of these remedies."

Not in a single fully substantiated case is it ever charged that any patent medicine is recommended doses was injurious. In this connection it should be understood that in making death certificates and in reporting cases of injury to the newspapers the physician has the final word, and in this connection it is there any probability that the doctor will hide his own carelessness or neglect or that of a fellow practitioner whose support he may want at some time, and is there even a possibility that he might hide any responsibility that could be thrown at a patent medicine? Ask yourself these questions. Then when you have found the answer, consider that during all this most thorough and careful investigation covering a period of two years, in not a single established case was it shown that patent medicine is recommended doses was injurious. In recommended doses was injurious. In recommended doses was injurious.

The most remarkable case reported was that of an Italian laborer in New York who suffered from pains in the chest. A physician ordered a porous plaster which the patient ate, with fatal results.

Origin of Scotland's Motto. It was thought by the Danes to be cowardly to attack an enemy after nightfall, but on one occasion when they were waging war in Scotland, they deviated from their usual rule. On their crest, noiselessly and unobserved, in their bare feet, upon the unsuspecting Scot. When near the camp one of the Danes trod upon a thistle and in his pain cried out. This aroused the sleeping Scotchman, and they gave the alarm. The Danes were defeated with terrible loss of life, and ever since that time the thistle has been the insignia of Scotland, with the motto: "Nemo me impune lacessit"—"No one provokes me with impunity."

Dugald's Explanation. Staying at an inn in Scotland a shooting party found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, wet or fine, the old-fashioned barometer that hung in the hall persistently pointed to "set fair." At length one of the party drew the landlady's attention to the glass, saying: "Don't you think the man with your glass?" "No, sir," replied Dugald with dignity; "he's a trades glass and a powerful glass, but she's no' moved 't' trifles."

FOOL THE PEOPLE

MOTTO OF "GET-SOMETHING" MEN AND FARRARS.

HOW SCHEMES ARE WORKED

Desire to Get "Something for Nothing" is Played Upon—Schemes of Common Sense Would End Craft.

"You can fool some of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all the time," seems to be a motto of the get-rich-quick men and "gold brick" operators. Pages of the daily and weekly press may be filled with warnings to readers to be on the lookout for swindlers, yet many who are credited with intelligence will keep right on biting at baits thrown out to them by various cons who sell "cats in bags."

Psychologists say that every person has a weak spot somewhere in the brain. It seems that this softness is commonly manifested in false reasoning that frequently one can get something for nothing. Understanding this desire on part of the majority, the fakirs bait their hooks accordingly. There are large cons who have built up great enterprises by representing to the people that with each bill of goods purchased the buyer gets "something for nothing."

Just that will draw a "graff" like this that will draw 10,000 worth of soap-cakes in a single month from a town of 10,000 people! But this is just what has been done within the past few months. Just think of wives and grocers and dry goods merchants in large cities joining "soap clubs" and paying a dollar each month to a foreign concern just to secure a premium, while their husbands could supply them at half the cost all the soap and the premium too! Yet such is the drawing power of "the something for nothing" argument, if the Creator gave these women common sense, they little knew how to utilize it.

Some means should be devised to tax directly or indirectly the concerns in foreign cities that seek to do business directly with consumers through the mails. At present they are protected by the interstate-commerce law. These concerns make their money by dealing with the people of some community, where they pay no taxes direct or license fees.

The merchants of the town are taxed upon the business they do. In this proposition a fair one? The foreign insurance companies doing business in a state must pay a license fee for so doing. Why not compel the foreign mercantile concerns to do the same? Our national laws should be so constructed as to provide that there be a tax on the amount of business transacted in a state by any mercantile concern in another state, unless the business be transacted by concerns which pay taxes within the state for the doing of such business.

FOR GREATER ECONOMY. Manufacturing Drifting Closer to Fields Where Raw Material is Produced.

Economy in every industry is becoming more pronounced year after year. Manufacturing centers are drifting toward locations where the raw materials can be secured at lower cost. During the past ten years cotton manufacturing in the south has increased more than a hundred per cent, and there has been a decrease in the production of textile manufacturing centers in the New England states in proportion to the increase in consumption. A score of years ago the great flour manufacturing centers were in New York and other eastern states. Today the west controls manufacture of flour and cereal foods. When mills are located in centers of wheat and corn producing sections in number sufficient to utilize the crops of local territory, it will work a benefit to the farmers of the land in the saving of what is now paid in freight rates or raw products to manufacturing centers, and the distribution cost to consumers of the land. Every farmer can help better conditions and help himself by giving his support to local manufacturing enterprises.

Give Charm to Town. Attractive streets, well paved, good sidewalks, clean appearing buildings, signs arranged well, all go to add a charm to a town. One of the things that often gives strangers to a town a bad impression is the loose manner in which manure and other things are carelessly thrown away.

Overcrowded Fields. The growing seriousness of the mail order houses cutting into the trade of the country merchants no doubt will bring about a change in their methods of doing business. The keepers of stores in small cities and towns must change from obsolete ways and adopt modern mercantile methods, or seek some other vocation.

In the small towns the expenses of conducting business are less than in the large city, and while it may be true that goods cannot be bought for the prices paid by the big city dealers, and freight rates in some cases may be higher, conditions could be bettered if the merchants would only set about to meet competition as they should.

A district containing an average population can support only a limited number of stores. Too often it is the case that there are more stores than is needed to supply the wants of the community. Such a condition is caused chiefly by those who desire to enter mercantile life, exercising poor judgment in selecting a location. They enter an over-crowded town and fall to follow sound business principles. The result is failure, or a mere struggle and an injury to the interests of the town in which they are located.

"It Pays to Advertise." The merchant who believes "that advertising is just throwing away money," can hardly hold out well when there is any competition to meet. He might succeed in running a crossroad store in some place in the business world where it is essential that up-to-date methods be employed.

MAKING CHEAP GOODS

Low Prices Too Often Mean Inferior Articles.

Efforts to cheapen cost of production of numerous classes of goods and to place them on the market in competition with well advertised ones, and at much lower price, has influenced not too honest manufacturers to turn out very inferior articles. So long as they can be made attractive in exterior appearance so as to please those whose leaders are for the "cheap" seems to be the only consideration. In the manufacture of stoves and ranges particularly in these great opportunities for fraud. In different cities of the middle west are large concerns that make a specialty of manufacturing stoves to supply dealers who depend on cheapness to secure sales. These manufacturers buy from junk dealers all classes of old iron, and this remelted and worked over enters largely into their manufactured articles. The result is that a stove is produced that while it appears to be all right, a few months' use will prove it to be almost worthless.

The tensile strength in not there, the metal is rotten and brittle, and the expansion caused by the heat makes it warp and crack. The hinges are of the poorest material.

One of the tricks employed is the use of old sheet iron for lining. Throughout the south and in many of the large northern cities the manufacture of artificial ice is extensively carried on. Galvanized iron cans of the capacity of a 300-pound ice-cake are used, and in every large plant thousands of cans are in use. The ammonia that is used in the process of freezing soon causes the cans to corrode, and then they are rendered useless for the purpose required. The stove manufacturing concerns buy up these discarded cans, and use them for lining stoves. It can be judged that the life of the stove in this way is shortened, but as the stoves are never intended to last long, the lining is as good as the other material which enters into their composition. In appearance these stoves are all that can be desired, but their wearing and durable qualities are not half that of a properly made stove should be. They are often sold at as high prices as the best article, but more frequently are disposed of as low bargains, and are dealt in extensively by concerns that advertise themselves as "manufacturers," and do business "direct with the consumers" through the mails. Makers of stoves who put out brands of goods known to be standard never resort to such methods, as one inferior stove might result in the loss of a dozen sales, and no reputable stove dealer or hardware merchant would handle the goods.

HOME NEWSPAPERS. Are Factors in the Enlightenment of the People.

This is an era when the business man who would succeed must place the right value upon publicity. This is the most enlightened era the world has ever known. Only a small percentage of the people, particularly among the English speaking, cannot read and write, and in fact it is a rare thing to find an illiterate person in any American community.

In every farmer's house can be found from one to a dozen newspapers and periodicals.

The old-style farmer is fast passing, and there is a general admission that intelligence, in fact scientific training is needed on the farm as well as in the business house and factory. With telephones, daily rural delivery service and every innovation of civilization, the American farmer is fast becoming noted among the educated and advanced classes. They are readers, thinkers and logicians. Growing generations in agricultural communities have all the advantages that the youth of cities have, and few of the disadvantages. The farmer surely breathes a healthier moral atmosphere. The farmers are the main support of the country press. They feel interested in all local affairs, and the home paper is the means of keeping them informed of things going on immediately about them. If the average merchant would give the farmer a better paper, the merchant would receive a benefit in seeing his towns improve and its business increased, and all his environments improved.

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KIDNEY TROUBLE

Proven Two Years—Relieved In Three Months.



MR. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

"I have suffered with kidney and other trouble for ten years past. Last March I commenced using Fizer's and continued it for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain."

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Fizer's."

Proven For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Canada writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time. This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Fizer's, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Fizer's and Maslin's."

"I took only two bottles of Fizer's and one of Maslin's, and now I feel better than I have for some time."

"I feel that Fizer's and Maslin's cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Fizer's."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisons and waste matter. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. They are times when they need a little assistance.

Fizer's is exactly the sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from suffering by rendering the kidneys active at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

New and Liberal Homestead Regulations in

WESTERN CANADA

Now Habitants Now Owners for Settlement

Some of the oldest lands in the world are now available for settlement in the West. The Fizer's Western Canada Free.

For further particulars as to routes, routes, time and to go and where to apply, write to: V. E. BERRY, 591 New York Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by a 50-cent opportunity fee. Any member of a family may make entry for any other member of the family, who may be entitled to make entry later himself or herself. Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent of the District by proxy, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

"Any one numbered section of Division 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364,