

The State Capital

Matters of General Interest
FROM
Nebraska's Seat of Government

Favors Certification Plan.

In his annual report to Governor Sheldon State Superintendent Mc'Brien declared in favor of the certification plan, commending the act to strengthen the weaker school districts of the state and boost the junior normals. Concerning the latter he said:

"During the past five years the enrollment in the junior normal schools reached nearly 6,000 teachers. Never did the state do so much good with so little money in the professional training of its teachers. We shall have over 1,500 teachers enrolled in these eight junior normal schools during the session of 1908. This will equal the combined enrollment at the two state normal schools during their summer sessions and we have reason to be proud of the enrollment at our two great state normal schools. Notwithstanding this phenomenal attendance at the junior normal schools, the attendance at all private and state normal schools has increased from year to year. During each of the past two years over 6,000 teachers have attended summer school. The reason for this unprecedented attendance is the demand of the public for better qualified teachers. These teachers have met with a substantial reward on the part of the public in an aggregate increase in teachers' wages of over \$70,000 during the past two years.

"Many county superintendents testify to the better work accomplished in their schools as a result of the professional training given their teachers in the junior normal schools. The hearty support given these schools by county superintendents, the liberal patronage and the generous donations from each place where a junior normal school has been located, the excellent services rendered the state by the principals and instructors and the heroic efforts put forth by the teachers themselves make a record full of credit and honor. Let me assure you of the appreciation of the teachers and the people in the territory of the junior normal schools of your friendly attitude toward the work of these schools."

State Superintendent's Accounts.

State Superintendent J. L. McBrien has filed his semi-annual report with the governor. It shows that from June 1 to December 1 he received \$6,128.96 and at the close of that period had on hand \$56.52. During that time he received 11,452 registrations for county certificates at 50 cents each, for which he received \$5,726.00. For state examining committee and clerical assistance he reports that he paid out \$5,323.72. His receipts are reported as follows:

Balance on hand June 1, 1907	\$102.46
11,452 registrations for county certificates, at 50 cents	\$5,726.00
142 registrations for state certificates, at \$1.00	\$142.00
165 state certificates issued and endorsed, at \$1.00	\$165.00
Total	\$6,128.96

The expenditures are reported in this form:

State examining committee and clerical assistance	\$5,323.72
Printing and office supplies	\$234.52
Postage	\$194.59
Balance December 1, 1907	\$56.52
Total	\$6,128.96

Insurance Assets.

Deputy Insurance Auditor John L. Pierce is not in favor of valuing insurance assets at the market value they bore on the 31st of last December as requested by a meeting of state insurance commissioners. The Nebraska law says annual reports of insurance companies shall contain a true report of the condition of the companies, together with the market value of securities on the 31st of December. The annual reports are now due and the values of last year will not be accepted by this department because under the law he cannot accept such values. If the securities of insurance companies show an impairment this year, he cannot help it. On the other hand it is known that the values of last December were inflated values.

Pleasantdale Wants Depot.

A delegation of citizens of Pleasantdale, a small village just over the line in Seward county, was before the state railway commission seeking to get some kind of an order which would compel the Burlington railroad to furnish a depot which the patrons of the road could reach. The depot formerly was located in the town, but since the Milford cut-off was completed the depot has been transferred to a distance of about one mile and a quarter from the town. It is located, the delegation said, in an inaccessible place, and it is impossible to get to it with a wagon. One member of the delegation said he had been unable to get to a car of lumber which had been on the track for several days. The commission sent for the local agent of the road to talk the matter over with him.

Cobbey Gets Busy.

A. E. Cobbey, the author of Cobbey's Statutes, has evidently started a campaign among the members of the late legislature to get them to influence Secretary of State Junkin to reconsider his decision not to buy 400 copies of Cobbey's Statutes for \$3,600. Letters from the members of the legislature have begun to reach the secretary, most of them telling him that it was the intention of the legislature to make an appropriation for Cobbey's Statutes, no matter what the bill reads.

State Fair Board Meets.

Secretary Mellor of the state board of agriculture explained to the board of managers the improvements made at the fair grounds since the fair. Ten acres of lowland have been reclaimed by the filling in of earth taken from a small tract owned by the society across the Rock Island tracks adjoining Salt creek. Since the fair \$2,500 to \$3,000 worth of work has been done in the way of filling, and in all about \$5,000 has been expended. On the newly made ground the new stock pavilion will some day be built.

Guard Property Missing.

The theft of property belonging to the Nebraska national guard must stop. The efforts of Adjutant General Charles F. Schwarz are to be turned in that direction during his administration. How to prevent the loss of such property has long been one of the vexing problems of the administrative officers of the guard. The sight of a fine United States blanket in the front yard of a residence or the use of such a piece of cloth in the home of a citizen is said not to be uncommon. Campaign hats and blue shirts disappear with great regularity from the care of captains and companies. Property given by the government to the Nebraska national guard and issued to companies is under the care and control of captains. It disappears a board of survey may inquire into the loss and its report is sent to the war department where it is usually approved. This relieves the captains. Occasionally a captain digs up money to pay for missing property. As all captains are supposed to be under bond, they may be held liable for any loss that cannot be satisfactorily explained.

"This department will do all it can to help captains who deserve to be relieved of responsibility," said Adjutant General Schwarz, "but it is the policy of the department to try with all its power to hold the careless and negligent officers responsible. Officers who do the square thing and who are trying to do right will be helped; those who do not will be held to a strict accountability."

A board of survey is now at work. It comprises Colonel Storch, Major J. M. Birkner and Captain Workman, U. S. A. While the latter cannot obtain permission from the war department to devote his time to such work, he will be able to assist the board. Some of the property now missing has been missing for several years and no adjustment of the loss has been made. The board will endeavor to clean up some of the old cases but will devote most of its time to recent losses with a view to preventing losses in the future. It is likely that if companies are mustered out of the guard the first to go will be those that have the most property unaccounted for.

Short Weight Butter.

Dairy Inspector Hamley reports unbranded butter packages by P. H. Gumpston & Co. of Oxford. This butter was put up by A. C. Rankin of Oxford. The facts have been certified to County Attorney A. M. Keys, Beaver City.

Mr. Hamley also reports violations of the law as to the branding of package butter by L. T. Bonner & Co. of Imperial. This case has been reported for prosecution to W. D. Thompson, county attorney, Imperial.

The deputy food commissioner has called attention of the county attorneys to the fact that in most of the cases reported of unbranded butter the butter is short in weight, indicating that the producer is put up in packages by the producer for the purpose of practicing the short weight trick upon the consumer. At the present prices of butter in the western part of the state the shortage of 2 ounces to the package cheats the consumer to the amount of about 3 cents to the package. This profit in most cases so far investigated really goes to the grocer. The farmer who puts up short weight butter is able to sell it to the grocer on account of the convenience that there is in handling the package butter. Generally the grocer weighs the farmer's butter in bulk, paying for the butter weight and then retails it to his customers by the package, selling the 13 ounce package at the pound price.

Poorly Kept State House.

The general condition of the interior of the state house is such that callers often remark that if a private corporation kept a building in such a condition it would be charged with gross negligence. The third floor, where there are several offices and storerooms of the state library, is in the worst condition.

Copy of Two-Cent Fare Law Wanted.

Horace E. Flack of the department of legislative reference of Baltimore, has written Secretary of State Junkin asking for a copy of the 2-cent fare law, as well as information concerning its operation in Nebraska. Mr. Flack asked also if the railroad law is contesting the law. The legislature of Maryland is considering passing such an act.

Socialist Now a Regent.

At a meeting of the board of regents of the state university, W. C. Rodgers of Waterloo, a socialist, was sworn in as regent to serve until January 6. He received more than 20,000 votes at the last election, being the only candidate for the short vacancy.

Examinations for State Certificates.

State examination for professional state certificates will be held in every county seat in the state, December 20 and 21, 1907, and will be conducted by the county superintendents in connection with the regular monthly examination for county certificates.

Want Food Law Enforced.

Secretary Johnson received a letter from the secretary of the grocers' and butchers' association of Omaha inclosing a set of resolutions asking for the rigid enforcement of the pure food law, against the manufacturers rather than against the retailers. The food commissioner holds that both the retailer and the manufacturer, if he resides in Nebraska, are guilty for impure food or improperly branded packages. The resolutions were passed at a meeting of the grocers and butchers December 4.

Hearing for a Convict.

Mrs. George Van Haller asked the governor to set a date for a hearing for her husband, who is in the penitentiary serving out a twelve-year sentence for murder in the second degree. The governor agreed to grant a public hearing on January 11. Von Haller was accused of killing a station agent in Douglas county. Mrs. Von Haller filed an affidavit with the governor in which a reputable citizen was quoted as hearing another party say that he saw a man named Huberman fire the fatal shot.

Should Woman Be Educated

By Anna DeKoven

An Advocate of the Harem for the Modern Woman—Is It Dangerous to be Clever?—A Woman Must Be Intelligent to Be Her Husband's Friend—The "Finishing School" Inadequate—Subordinate Knowledge to Charm.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Anna Farwell de Koven, wife of Reginald de Koven, the composer, is well known as an author. Among her first literary work may be mentioned her translation of Pierre Loti's "Island Fisherman," which was praised by the critic. In 1884 appeared her first novel, "The Sawdust Doll," dealing with society in New York and New York. It went through ten editions and was republished in England and India. Her novel, "By the Waters of Babylon," was also a distinct success.

The liberty of American women has become so universally accepted a fact that it has passed into a byword of comparison to the older nations.

The puritan idea has become at last transmuted, through the light and luxury of wealth and the diffused influence of widely scattered location, into a basis of fine responsibility and a finer courage. From Virginia and the more southern states we have a fluent charm, a soft womanliness and grace both lovable and admirable, but regrettably lessening with the disappearance of the characteristic life of the south.

It is too early to attempt an analysis of the western idea of American womanhood, for the west, from Cleveland and Chicago outward, is but a system of eastern colonies with only one general and determining condition, and that is liberty, under which individual traits, traditions and tendencies find their full opportunity of development.

These various ideas, historical as well as local, in their origin have produced the types of women thus largely indicated in our country. Profoundly felt and almost universally operative, beneath these varying influences, remains the old-world idealism that women should be first charming, again charming and always charming. Character, logic, reason and other stern requirements of life are for the most part left to develop in some mysterious way, untraced.

The desirability of a thorough collegiate education is as a rule not accepted voluntarily by the solvent portion of our national community. The female universities are demanded by the future breadwinners among women and supported by them. This is an almost universal fact and it has a double significance. It is at once a promise and a reproach. In plain words, the American girl is superficially educated except when she is compelled to earn her own living. There is a shallowness of foresight so universal, a deficiency of logic so serious and so ominous in this certainly universal inclination on the part of American parents that one may well stop and inquire its reason.

In a certain celebrated essay by Schopenhauer, an essay as acrimonious as it is profound, he remarks upon the universal jealousy between all women as women. Jealousy among men, he insists, is largely professional, when it is not intensely personal from particular emotional impulse. The male will fight for his chosen mate as long as the race continues; but watch a pretty woman, says this philosopher, as she walks the street and see the glances cast upon her by the women she crosses in her path. They are the glances of the Guelph and the Ghibelline. The jealousy is as universal as sex, likewise professional, in the sense that women's only profession is to please the men, their masters. He goes further and with a savage bitterness declares that the liberty of women is a monstrous idea, German-Christian in its origin, which is the curse of Europe. He advises the restoration of the feminine seclusion of the middle ages and lauds the institution of the harem, which he insists would eliminate vice and all the dangers which beset monogamous civilizations. This is indeed a vivid expression of the idea of woman and her proper function and limitation. But his idea is only too prevalent at the present time, even in America, the last outpost of European civilization. The lingering proof of this deep-seated prejudice is shown in its application to the education of American women. The conclusion derived from the prejudice is inevitable—it is dangerous to be clever. Such a reputation may be a formidable handicap in the race for happiness, if a woman's happiness is in the hands of man. It is idle to deny that this is so. And here we have the reason why the daughters of the rich are guarded from any such peril, why beauty and charm, gentleness, goodness and submissiveness are the qualities which clothe a young man's fancy and dictate the choice of a wife.

The question now is pertinent. Does a cultivated mind, with its infinitely various resources, detract from charm? Does a trained logic, with its innumerable applications to the problems of life destroy it? It is astonishing that the reasoning masculine mind for these centuries should have persisted in the conclusion that they do. The slightest hint of rivalry to the male intelligence is destructive to a budding predilection and a glimpse of blue above a slipper more perilous than a whisper of a bifurcation.

All this is true with a solemnity

Chinese Suppression of Opium Habit.

The Chinese Authorities have been active in enforcing the provisions of the anti-opium edict, and it is expected that all dens will be finally closed in the early part of June, 1908. Proclamations in the vernacular have been posted everywhere throughout the city urging the people to abandon the use of the drug. There have in the past been 1,600 dens in Mukden, the daily consumption averaging 200 packets, or about 1,000 pounds per day.

profounder than its irony; but the weapon is in the hands of women. A weapon forged by centuries of subordination—the faculty of meeting conditions. In the hands of a really clever woman this is tact; in those of the inept and ignorant, deceit and subterfuge. It is only ostentatious cleverness, not cleverness at all in fact, which is a deterrent to the exercise of any charm or talent. There is never an hour in the life of a woman when the best education her powers will permit of is not an advantage. In the heyday of youth control of emotions and clearness of insight have directed many a ship pennant with beauty and vitality which would have been driven on the rocks. And what shall be said of the years which follow, crowded with opportunities—nay, necessities—for a reasonable dealing with the questions of life? No woman can be her husband's friend and helper without logic to which he may appeal and an intelligence which completes and supplements his own. And this education of character, as of mind, is not taught in a school which graduates girls in white muslin at 17 and sends them out without either mental resource or control.

Geometry teaches the logic of life and over blackboard problems Rosy Cheek learns to be the mother, wife and citizen, which every advanced civilization demands. This is the education which is developed by a serious, adequate curriculum and by none other. The special training is another matter, equally important, as it prepares a woman to meet the resistless law which links happy usefulness with occupation. The choice of study should of course be adapted to the individual learning of the student, and if indeed there is a mental constitution differing from that of man, this fact should be recognized in fitting her for her probable duties and her possible use of talent or ability. The increasing number of eclectic courses of study gives an added freedom and breadth of opportunity most desirable and necessary and if rightly understood should entirely remove the popular prejudice that a collegiate education, per se, fills a woman's mind with useless knowledge. A college education should mean the best education possible, and its variety should only be equalled by its thoroughness. The ordinary finishing school for girls cannot train the mind adequately because of the brevity of its curriculum and its lack of system. Parent and teacher are alike responsible for this, neither demanding, as a rule, anything approaching a rigorous standard of education.

It is sometimes fairly astonishing to note with what shallow and careless consideration the whole subject of a girl's education is dismissed. One wonders what results can be expected from such lax attention to an supremely important matter. Can a few weeks of "science," a skimming of philosophy, dig the channels of trained and habitual thought? Can a germ of talent, literary, mathematical or plastic, be taught to grow by a brief planting and a briefer tending? Can an occasional "composition," even a certain fluency in the attractive and "harmless" literature of the modern languages, give correct and elegant forms of expression or teach the history of the words we use? The undifferentiated adjective of sweet 16 may pass amid its rippling laughter and its maiden grace, but how about the woman whose vocabulary is still confined to exclamation points punctuating the eternal reiteration of "awful," "wonderful," "fascinating," and the like?

A young girl may, indeed, run a fairer chance of getting a husband if her charm is not endangered by an awkward reputation of cleverness, but the married woman needs every bit of intelligence she possesses.

The women of America are enfranchised by the customs of the country, if not by the prejudices of the so-called upper and better classes. Liberty and responsibility are ours and sooner or later we shall be called upon to fit ourselves for them. The working women know this and are rising to the demands of both necessity and opportunity. But, first and foremost, if our daughters are to be given the dangerous draught of knowledge, they must learn to subordinate it to charm. There is no impossibility about this—only the most vague and illogical prejudice against it. Every woman should be taught, first and foremost, that in all social relations knowledge must be subordinate to sympathy, merged into the charm which listens first and then expresses. All greatness is simple and, above all, unostentatious, as all strength, if balanced and serene, is sweet. True education teaches this, as it develops harmony with law, which is the "word" of the world, both spiritual and material.

The preponderance of women who intend to make a college education a preparation for a wage-earning career is a deterrent to those who consider the natural association and friendships of youth to be an all-important consideration. This deterrent must inevitably disappear with the improvement of the already established schools, many of which already approach the college standard, and with the development of the universities for women existent in America. In any case, whether this condition disappears in a short or a longer time, it must always be safer and better in this country of fluctuating social conditions to build the foundations of character and of mental cultivation firmly and well. Sweetness and grace, if individual, will not be destroyed by the education which develops character.

A stickler for the good old ways, which we all admit to be the best, dropped in from church to see a writer.

To the great surprise and horror of the Sunday visitor, the writer was at work. The cheery click, click of the typewriter sounded from his den.

"Oh, my dear man," exclaimed the shocked caller, "you have not so far forgotten your early training as to be composing on Sunday?"

"Oh, my dear, only jokes—and they are all jokes on religious subjects."

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.

Hiram Center, 618 South Oak Street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight was affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THAT SWEET CHILD.



"You'll be too old to sit on people's knees soon, Dolly."

"Oh, no, I won't, auntie! I'm not half as old as sister and she sits on Mr. Wilson's knee. I'm never going to be too old for that sort of thing!"

Insult Added to Injury.

An organ-grinder had been playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who furiously and amidst wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian stolidly stood his ground and played on, and at last was arrested for causing a disturbance. At the court the magistrate asked him why he did not leave when he was requested. "Me no understand mooh Inglese," was the reply. "Well, but you must have understood by his motions that he wanted you to go," said the magistrate. "I tink he come to dance," was the rejoinder.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Dr. F. J. Cheney's Catarrh Cure, introduced by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Catarrh Cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Paternal Advice.

"What was the text this morning?" asked Mr. Wibbsley when his little boy had returned from church.

"A man's a man for a' that."

"Um. Very good. I'm glad you remember it. Now get your Bible and turn down a leaf where the chapter is that has it in, so you'll know where to find it if you ever forget it."

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

All the Earmarks.

First Trump (reading advertisement)—Man wanted to chop wood, bring up coal, take care of garden, mind chickens and children.

His Pal (groaning)—Oh, these matrimonial advertisements make me tired!—Illustrated Bits.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

The world may care little for theology, but it recognizes with joy the heavenly life and love.

Hides, Pelts and Wool.

To get full value, ship to the old reliable N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A woman can keep a secret if no-body cares whether she does or not.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAIN OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Do not make unjust gains; they are equal to a loss.—Hesiod.

Lewis' Single Binder costs more than other cigar binders. Smokers know why. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

When a man is full he isn't fully responsible.

ST. PATRICK'S ST. JACOBS OIL

Drove all the snakes from IRELAND

Drives all aches from the body, cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and CONQUERS PAIN

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

Training the English Young Idea.

In accordance with a suggestion made at the annual meeting of the Hunt the other day the Bedale Hounds met near a village school, the object lesson in hunting, and to inspire in their minds a respect and regard for both hounds and hunters.—Yorkshire (Eng.) Post.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
NEURALGIA
HEADACHE
MIGRAINE
GRIPPE
COLIC
DYSPEPSIA
DIPHTHERIA
SCARLET FEVER
AND ALL OTHER DANGEROUS DISEASES

275 "Genuine"

160 FARMS

FREE

Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find beautiful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. V. KENNEY, Omaha, Nebraska

601 New York Life Building.

DEFIANCE STARCH—15 cents per package—other starches only 12 cents—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 51, 1907.

313—Girl's Dress, with Separate Gumpie and Coat.

312—Girl's Kimono Wrapper or Dressing Sack.

To Teach the Future Mother to Dress the Future Child

we have prepared The Butterick Rag Doll and a series of patterns of attractive Dolls' Dresses, etc. This doll is about 18 inches high, printed flat in eight colors on durable cloth, quickly and easily made up. Remember it is a step for the little ones from the making of pretty clothes for their dolls to the more useful accomplishment of making dainty garments for themselves and others. For this reason we make the following

Special Offer: For 25c in stamps or coin we will mail you The Butterick Rag Doll, and the two attractive Dolls' Patterns, shown above. Send at once to

The Rag-Doll Department
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.,
Butterick Building, New York.

W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES

\$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.

W. L. Douglas 64 and 68 1/2" Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

CAUTION.—W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in danger, no matter how "chronic," kept from leaving the house, by using SPON'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue, or in food, 1/2 oz. of the blood and sap of good old horses, and you will find it a most reliable remedy for all forms of distemper. Best remedy ever known for mares in foal. One bottle guaranteed to cure one mare. Run as if a bottle. 6 and 12 doses of druggists and hardware dealers, or sent express paid by manufacturer. Cat shows how to position throat. Get free booklet giving everything. Local agents wanted. Largest selling house remedy in existence—twelve years.

SPON'S MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Apothecaries, Coshen, Ind., U.S.A.

SPOT CASH

FOR SOLDIERS AND HEIRS

All federal soldiers and heirs who served 30 days between 1861 and 1865 and who have received less than \$1000 before Jan. 1, 1907, are entitled to additional homestead rights which I buy. If soldier is dead, his heirs can sell. Talk to old soldiers, widows and heirs. Find some soldier alive. Write W. N. U. or South after the war and home ended government land. Get busy and make some easy money. Write HENRY M. GORR, Washington, D.C., for further particulars.

\$30 AN HOUR

MERRY GO ROUNDS

We also manufacture Raffle Dances, Raffles, etc. HENRY M. GORR, General Agent, 1000 Broadway, New York.

GREAT LAND SALE

During next three months we propose to sell 10,000 acres Colorado land. Don't fail to write us if you want to buy. Farm lands in this state at best prices. THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DEFIANCE STARCH—new style in the top.