Columbus Journal

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COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

DAY'S EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Reader.

Washington.

Special arrangements have been made by Postmaster General Hitchcock for the rapid transmission of mail intended for delivery abroad by Christmas day.

The net income of the 262,490 corporations of the United States which are subject to tax under the corporation tax law was $3,125,470,000 for the year which ended on June 30.

The commission appointed by President Taft to inquire into the character of legislation for the control of stock and bond issues by railroads will have no report to make for some time.

The total estimates for the United States navy for the fiscal year 1911-12 to be submitted to congress as a basis for the appropriation for that year, amounts to $126,046,659.24, which is $5,000,000 less than appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Secretary Ballinger recently announced the withdrawal from entry of 644,000 acres of coal lands in Montana. The land lies between Miles City and Glendive. The secretary also withdrew about 7,000 acres of oil lands in Kern county, California.

Animals imported for breeding purposes after January 1, 1911, must be accompanied by certificates of the bureau of animal industry that the animals are pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the foreign book of record for that established breed.

After a conference lasting throughout the day between Secretary MacVeagh, Collector Loeb of New York, Attorney General Wickersham and other officials of the New York customs, no decision was reached as to the action of the government with reference to the customs frauds in woolens and linings at New York.

Railroad bonds lead the list of securities held by the banks of the United States according to figures prepared and made public by Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency. The total holdings of bonds, stocks and other securities by banks in the United States are $4,723,000,000 and more than one-fourth $1,455,100,000, are railroad bonds.

General.

President Taft and family had a 37-pound turkey for their Thanksgiving dinner.

Allen Beecher was consecrated bishop of the Episcopal church at Omaha.

Michael Cudahy, founder of the Cudahy Packing company, died in Chicago.

Republicans undecided on program to be carried out at coming meeting of congress.

Business of the country is on a firm foundation although moving just a little bit slowly.

Nebraska has 376,335 children of school age, between the ages of five and twenty-one.

Suit has been begun in the federal court of New York to bring about the dissolution of the so-called sugar trust.

The question of which faction will control the organization of the two houses of the Nebraska legislature is one that is much discussed.

The claim of the Railway Business Association that its members would be put out of business unless the railroads were permitted to increase freight rates, will be investigated by the interstate commerce commission

Facts and figures made public by Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller, reveal that Missouri holds exceedingly high rank as a horticulture state, having an annual product; on from its gardens and orchards, worth, in round numbers, $22,000,000.

Gov. Clark of Alaska declares in his annual report against the policy of not working the coal lands.

The total vote in Nebraska at the late election was 243,390. For governor Dahlman (dem.) got 107,760, and Aldrich (rep.) 123,070.

The Chicago Tribune says that Senator-elect Hitchcock of Nebraska is wearing the mantle that has fallen from Bryan's shoulders.

Prince Henry of Prussia has sent an order to the United States for an even score of aeroplanes. He is said to have secured two unknown makes, aeroplanes invented by dreamers.

The Brazilian naval revolt has been checked by congress voting to accede to the demands of the mutineers.

A. B. Spear, former cashier of the Oberlin National bank, noted by Cassie Chadwick of $300,000 or more, died suddenly in Detroit.

The Australian steamer Geltia from New Orleans to Trieste, with a valuable cargo of cotton arrived in Norfolk, Va., with a fire in her hold.

For the extension of a dike at the Mare Island navy yard the Navy department has awarded the contract to the Thomson Bridge company of San Francisco at its bid of $102,700.

Secretary Ballinger denied land patent to an Oklahoma white man claiming the right of an Indian.

The Iowa anti-saloon league filed injunction suits against eleven saloons in Keokuk, alleging violating of the Mulct law.

Hon. W. J. Bryan appeared at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in San Antonio, Texas, and was given enthusiastic greeting.

The Farmers' Grain Dealers association of South Dakota has filed a formal complaint with the state railway commission in regard to grain rates.

With a population of 5,328,591, Illinois is the third state in the union.

Crippen, the wife murderer, left request that his remains be cremated.

Senator Hale doesn't look for much work by the short session of congress.

Nebraska has a population of 1,192,214, a gain of 11.8 per cent. since 1890.

It is said there will be no pension legislation at the short session of congress.

J. Hill does not encourage the hope that railroads will do much building in 1911.

Over thirty million dollars are to be asked for river and harbor improvements.

Much of the red tape in various departments of the postoffices is to be dispensed with.

Secretary McVeagh says records of corporations in his control are not for the public eye.

Lack of scientific methods was charged against railroad managers at the shippers' hearing.

J. A. Cudahy will soon leave Omaha for Chicago to become head of the big packing company.

Secretary MacVeagh favors a higher rate of interest for future issues of Panama canal bonds.

The planting of Pacific coast salmon eggs have proven successful in waters of New Hampshire.

Foreign steamer companies are accused of combining to squeeze out American shipping interests.

Louis D. Brandeis, who says he can save the railroads a million dollars a day, has been proffered a job.

Grace Rolph, the Pender, Neb., girl, says she was not kidnaped by a Mexican, but left of her own accord.

A limited parcels post for rural free delivery routes will be recommended by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Hitchcock, (dem.) for senator from Nebraska, got 19,656 more votes taan Burkett, present republican senator.

Following its Thanksgiving recess the supreme court of the United States handed down many decisions.

The legality of the Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma bank guaranty law is soon to be argued in the supreme court.

Cardinal Sanminiatelli died at Rome. He was born at Radicondeli in 1840, and was proclaimed a cardinal in 1901.

E. B. Quackenbush has been notified that wet democrats will not support him for speaker of the Nebraska house.

At Troy, Ala., the Atlantic Compress company's warehouse and press were destroyed by fire. Nearly 3,000 bales of cotton were burned.

Andrew Carnegie was showered with congratulatory messages on his seventy-third birthday, which he quietly celebrated at his home in Fifth avenue, New York.

Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska told Champ Clark how to reform the next democratic house by following precedent of the democrats in Nebraska legislature.

Festivities were held in Panama in celebration of Panama's independence of Spain, which was gained in 1819 by the republic of Colombia, of which Panama formerly was a part.

John Windon of Randolph county, Alabama, and Joe Wheeler of Carroll county, Georgia, were acquitted of a peonage charge in the United States district court in Montgomery, Ala.

"Leave the cities and settle on farms," was the burden of the addresses delivered at the annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America in New York.

At San Antonio, Tex., R. O. Gray, a mining engineer of St. Louis, Mo., was found dead in bed. He was fully dressed and a bullet wound was in his head. In his hand was a pistol.

The twenty-fourth case of typhoid fever developed at the naval academy when Midshipman K. C. Woodward of the first class was admitted to the naval general hospital for treatment.

To ask that the president recommend additional pension legislation, Representative Phil Campbell of Kansas called at the White house. Mr. Campbell suggested to the president that he enforce the bill adopted at the last grand encampment of the G. A. R.

A November without wind, precipitation, or severe cold gave Nebraska farmers perfect opportunity to harvest the corn and make snug for the winter.

The University of Nebraska was again to the fore at the international stock exposition in Chicago. In the slaughter tests the university was first in one class and first and second in the other.

T. B. Fitzpatrick, national treasurer of the United Irish League, cabled $10,000 to John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists in the British parliament, for the furtherance of the cause. This makes the total sent since the recent annual meeting of the league at Buffalo, $50,000.

Personal.

President Diaz for the eighth time was inaugurated as chief executive of Mexico.

Prominent men of the country attended a Mark Twain memorial at New York.

A brother of Madero says the revolt in Mexico has only begun.

President Taft urged cabinet members to slash in their estimates.

President Taft told members of his cabinet they must make further cuts in estimates of expenses.

August Belmont testified before a legislative committee of his effort to kill the New York anti-racing bill.

Major-General Wood paints a picture of unpreparedness for our army.

Speaker Cannon arrived in Washington ready for the first and subsequent sessions of congress.

Congressman George W. Norris told the history of insurgency in congress to Nebraska school teachers.

President Kavanaugh, of the deep waterway association, fears President Taft is not interested in the movement.

President Taft has signed a proclamation restoring to the national domain 107,520 acres from the Los Angeles forest in California.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelieus Vanderbilt, is president of the New York horse show. Mr. Vanderbilt's chief interest is in his fine stable.

SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS OPENED

President Has Ambitious Program for the Law-Makers.

MAY MEET WITH OBSTRUCTION

Reapportionment and Tariff Board Measures Likely to Cause Fights —Events Tending Toward Extra Session.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Upon the temper of the Democratic leaders depends entirely the amount and the character of the legislation to be enacted into law at the last session of the 61st congress, which convened at noon today. According to all reports, President Taft and his advisers have outlined an ambitious program. How much of it he may be able to put through is a problem no one at this early day would be justified in predicting.

The short session of a congress expires by constitutional limitation in three months. There usually is a holiday recess that consumes a fortnight. Adjournments over from Friday to Monday cause a loss of valuable time, and in the end, by reason of these various causes, there remain only about sixty working days for the congress, reduced to half that in the house as a result of the new rules. Within this short space experience has proved that it is well nigh impossible to do more than enact the supply bills by which the funds are provided for the maintenance and support of the various branches of the government.

Special rules providing for emergencies are possible in the house and there debate can be limited and delay prevented. In the senate there is nothing akin to cloture, and so long as a single senator desires to speak there is no way to bring debate to a

Speaker Cannon.

close. It is in the senate, therefore, that the danger comes if obstacles are thown in the way of an outlined legislative program. In the face of all this the administration has mapped out a program that will require the most adroit political and legislative management to bring it to fruition.

May Block Reapportionment.

Chief among the matters attracting attention, in view of the result of the recent elections, is the proposed reapportionment. This is the determination of the allotment of members of the house of representatives to the various states, based upon the population ascertained by each decennial census. While this ought not to be a political question, it invariably involves politics, and the Republicans are anxious to deal with it while they control both houses of congress. It is not essential that this new reapportionment be enacted into law at this session, and if a bill considered unfair be submitted, the Democrats in the senate may be counted upon to prevent its conclusion before March 3.

A big fight is promised with regard to the tariff board for which the president will ask a still larger appropriation and, incidentally, increased authority in the matter of conducting its inquiries and making its investigations both at home and abroad. Many leading Democrats, like Senator Bailey, for instance, are opposed to the tariff commission plan and will antagonize this. The president is very earnest in this matter. Then, too, there are many men in both parties who believe the tariff should be removed from politics entirely, and men of this view hold that this may be accomplished through a commission and are inclined to give it a fair test.

If the effort threatened by Senator Gallinger and others to push through a ship subsidy bill at the short session is made seriously, it promises to precipitate a time-consuming contest. The Democrats are opposed to this sort of legislation.

Small Hope for Currency Bill.

It does not appear likely that Mr. Aldrich will be able to put through anything in the shape of a revision of the currency laws at the coming session, although he has been credited with having that in mind. Time will be too short to admit of full and free consideration of so important a subject.

The administration's legislative plan includes, also, various conservation schemes, an anti-injunction bill giving relief, in a measure at least, demanded by organized labor, and a plan of pension retirement for aged civil employees of the government. With the end in view of forming a cohesive Republican working force to accomplish that which he has at heart the president has had several conferences, with leading regulars and progressives at which his program has been thoroughly threshed out. The outlook seems to be good for united action of all classes of Republicans in the senate, but, as has been intimated, the danger comes from these Democrats who will antagonize all that bears a political aspect in proposed legislation.

The session may not be without its share of sensational incidents. The committee which investigated the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy has concluded its labors and its report is ready for the consideration of the two houses of congress. By the majority of the joint committee the secretary of the interior is exonerated; by the minority, including one progressive Republican, Pinchot is sustained, and the discussion of the report doubtless will cause some sensational speeches in both houses.

Lorimer Report Ready.

The Lorimer bribery charges, growing out of the allegations that the Illinois senator was elected through the corrupt use of money, were investigated by a senatorial committee during the summer and its report is ready. The impression here is that the committee did not find the charges sustained by evidence that was of sufficient importance to warrant an unfavorable report.

Another inquiry, growing out of charges made by Senator Gore on the floor of the senate, was made during the recess. This charge involved the use of money and the offer of alleged fees to certain men in the senate and house for favorable action on legislation pertaining to Indian matters. Although the formal report of the committee has not been made, it is understood that the conclusion has been reached that the statements rest on unwarranted accusations.

If one attempted to predict what will be done at the present session, it would be safe only to prophesy that the appropriation bills and incidental measures necessary to the ordinary conduct of the government will be enacted into law. There will be much talk and very little action.

Extra Session is Predicted.

Leaders among the Republicans, as well as among the Democrats, are predicting that events are tending toward an extra session of the new congress, either immediately on the expiration of this session, or early in the summer. These leaders believe that if President Taft does not call such a session for the consideration of a revision of the tariff schedules, the Democratic or Republican leaders may force an extra session by holding up the passage of the necessary appropriation bills.

The Democratic leaders believe, at least some of them, that an extra session for the consideration of the tariff schedules would be fatal to the Republicans, because whatever the Democratic majority in the house might do would be blocked by the Republican senate. Some of the Republican leaders say that an extra session would be fatal to Democrats on the Republican theory that the "Democratic party can be counted on to do the wrong thing at the right time," and that if the tariff schedules are revised the Democrats will make some kind of blunder.

It is indeed seldom that two parties, at the same time, believe that an extra session will be of advantage to each. Nearly everything done at this session will be with an eye single to a point of advantage from which the campaign to capture the White House in 1912 can be conducted.

Dark Skins and Malaria.

In a recent issue of a daily paper we find it stated on the anonymous authority of a well known London doctor that blackness of the skin, however produced, protects against malaria, and it is said that "if you are going to a country where malaria is rife stain yourself all over with walnut juice, or black yourself with burnt cork and you will be less liable to catch the disease."

And the explanation is given that the browning of the skin prevents the actinic rays of sunlight penetrating the skin and so helping the malarial parasite to mature; and therefore we are told "if white men had artificially colored skins or even wore black underclothing they would be in the same position as the natives—protected to a certain extent against the malarial parasite maturing."

We should be interested to know on what facts the "well known London doctor" bases his statement. It is true that on the whole, the colored races suffer less severely from malaria than the white races, but we are not aware of any evidence which even suggests that this is due to the color of the skin. Of course it is possible that the staining of the skin with walnut juice or burnt cork may have a deterrent effect on the mosquito and so prevent the inoculation of the parasite, but this, we should imagine, was more than doubtful. The immunity of the savage races is probably the result of evolution by selection.

Aircraft in War.

One is certainly more impressed than one was by the importance of airmanship for the purposes of war. The airships really have proved this beyond the least doubt. Airships promise to be great in the art of observation, and every one can realize the value of that in a campaign.—London Saturday Review.

Horrors of Collision at Sea.

To add to the horrors of a steamship collision at night, it often happens that the water reaches the dynamos, putting the lighting system out of commission and making it impossible for the terrified passengers to find their way about. In order to prevent such an occurrence one of the lake steamboats has recently installed an emergency electric lighting system, connected with a storage battery which is placed on one of the upper decks. The batteries are charged during the day, when the regular lighting system is not in use. In this connection it is interesting to note that some of the theaters in Europe are using storage batteries to furnish the power for the lights at the exits, and that a Chicago theater has just installed a similar system. In this way a more reliable lighting system is assured, the necessity of which was very forcibly shown in the Iroquois theater disaster.—Scientific American.

TWICE ARE WINNERS

NEBRASKA BRAINS COMPETE WITH OTHER STATES.

SUCCESS COMES TWO TIMES

The Open and the Closed Shop Was the Matter Discussed to a Finish.

Champaign, Ill.—While three University of Nebraska debaters were defeating the University of Wisconsin at Lincoln Friday, three more were defeating the University of Illinois here.

Nebraska thus defeats in these contests of brains the two largest universities in the central debating league—universities, each with 1,000 students more taan Nebraska. Twice in succession Nebraska has overwhelmed Illinois—the only times the institutions have met in the arena.

Nebraska here took the negative and at Lincoln the affirmative of the question: "Resolved, that the movement of organized labor for the closed shop should receive the support of public opinion."

Clifford L. Rein, '13, of Loup City; Anan R. Raymond, '11, law '13, of Fairmont, and George N. Foster, '11, law '11, of Sterling, composed Nebraska's negative team.

The local team members were Charles H. O'Connor, R. J. Robinson and J. U. Stevenson. The decision of the judges was unanimous and a large audience cheered the winners.

The judges were Isaac A. Loos, professor of economics in the University of Iowa; E. A. Gilmore, professor of law in the University of Wisconsin, and C. E. Buell of Madison, Wis.

The contest was attended by nearly 1,000 persons. Prof. Henry B. Ward, formerly dean of the University of Nebraska college of medicine, presided.

Applause for Nebraska's attack on the closed shop was generous. By superior skill in close thinking and in definitely meeting the Illinois men on their own propositions the Nebraskans won. Their grip in the details of the subject was also firmer.

Illinois' representatives relied more on oratory. When the Nebraskans poured in the facts and met the emergencies of the running fight victory was conceded by several members of the Illinois faculty.

Nebraskas case was opened by Rein, who vigorously arraigned the closed shop as wrong in principle, monopolistic in tendency and violative of freedom of contract.

Illinois contended that the closed shop is necessary for the life of unionism. This argument Raymond promptly and effectively spoiled. Foster concluded by punishing the Illinois argument that the closed shop would bring industrial peace.

91,000,000 PEOPLE.

This Is About What the United States Has Got.

Washington.—The total population of the United States, as revealed by the thirteenth census, is expected to be announced by the census bureau on December 10. Counting Arizona and New Mexico as states the totals for twenty-eight out of the forty-eight states already have been announced.

The grand total for twenty-six of these states is 60,036,759, which is a gain of between 21 and 22 per cent over the population in the same states in 1900. At this rate of increase the total population of the country should be about 91,000,000.

DENIAL FROM WHITE HOUSE.

No Draft of Federal Incorporation Bill Received.

Washington.—With an unusual degree of emphasis, denial was made at the White house of a story that has been circulated during the last two or three days that J. P. Morgan and a group of associates had forwarded to President Taft the draft of a new federal incorporation bill. The president did not see the story until Friday and immediately directed that it be contradicted.

Early Skater is Drowned.

Charles City, Ia.—Leo West aged 15, was drowned in the Cedar river late Friday evening. He was skating with a number of other people and broke through the ice.

Nebraskans Get More Prizes.

Chicago.—Nebraska breeders continue to secure numerous premiums at the International Stock show, late awards including a number to Straub Bros. ,Avoca, for breeding Galloways. They won first prize for 3-year-old bull, junior yearling bull and senior bull calf, besides lesser prizes.

Aeronaut Faure Dead.

Quebec.—Jacques Faure, nephew of former President Faure of France, died here of typhoid fever. Faure, who was 37 years old, was one of the competitors in the recent international balloon race from St. Louis.

Must Abandon Civil Posts.

Rome.—The official bulletin of the Holy See publishes a papal decree forbidding ecclesiastics to occupy administrative posts. Where now held they must be resigned within four months of the date of decree.

Ambassador Wants Leave.

Washington.—Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador at Mexico City, has applied to the state department for leave of absence from his post. This is interpreted by officials here as indicative of the ambassador's conviction that conditions in Mexico are approaching a normal state. The department has not yet granted Mr. Wilson's request for leave, preferring to defer action upon it until the atmosphere in Mexico has completely cleared and the situation is better understood.

ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Nebraska's Population by Counties

County.	1910.	1900.
Adams	20,900	18,840
Antelope	14,003	11,344
Banner	1,444	1,114
Blaine	1,627	693
Boone	12,145	11,689
Box Butte	6,131	5,572
Boyd	8,826	7,332
Brown	6,073	3,470
Buffalo	21,907	20,254
Burt	12,776	13,040
Butler	15,103	15,703
Cass	19,786	21,330
Cedar	15,191	12,467
Chase	3,614	2,559
Cherry	10,414	6,541
Cheyenne	5,934	5,570
Clay	15,729	15,735
Colfax	11,610	11,211
Cuming	13,782	14,584
Custer	25,668	19,758
Dakota	6,564	6,285
Dawes	8,274	6,215
Dawson	15,961	12,214
Deuel	1,786	2,630
Dixon	11,477	10,535
Dodge	22,145	22,298
Douglas	168,546	140,510
Dundy	4,098	2,434
Fillmore	14,674	15,087
Franklin	10,303	9,455
Frontier	8,573	8,181
Furnas	12,082	12,373
Gage	30,325	30,051
Garden	2,558	.....
Garfield	3,417	2,127
Gosper	3,923	3,306
Grant	1,097	767
Greeley	8,047	5,691
Hall	20,361	17,206
Hamilton	13,459	13,230
Harlan	9,578	9,370
Hayes	3,011	2,708
Hitchcock	5,415	4,109
Holt	15,545	12,221
Hooker	981	432
Howard	10,783	10,243
Jefferson	16,852	15,196
Johnson	10,187	11,197
Kearney	9,106	9,866
Keith	3,692	1,951
Keya Paha	3,452	3,076
Kimball	1,942	758
Knox	18,258	14,243
Lancaster	73,798	64,835
Lincoln	15,684	11,416
Logan	1,521	960
Loup	2,183	1,305
McPherson	2,470	517
Madison	19,101	16,976
Merrick	10,379	9,255
Morrill	4,584	.....
Nance	8,926	8,222
Nemaha	13,095	14,752
Nuckolls	13,619	12,414
Otoe	19,323	22,288
Pawnee	10,582	11,730
Perkins	2,519	1,702
Phelps	10,451	10,772
Pierce	10,122	8,445
Platte	19,006	17,747
Polk	10,521	10,542
Red Willow	11,056	9,604
Richardson	17,448	18,814
Rock	2,627	2,304
Saline	17,866	18,252
Sarpy	9,274	9,080
Saunders	21,179	22,085
Scottsbluff	8,355	2,552
Seward	15,895	15,690
Sheridan	7,328	6,023
Sherman	8,275	6,550
Sioux	5,599	2,855
Stanton	7,543	6,929
Thayer	14,775	14,325
Thomas	1,191	628
Thurston	8,704	6,517
Valley	9,480	7,339
Washington	12,738	13,086
Wayne	10,397	9,862
Webster	12,008	11,619
Wheeler	2,292	3,062
York	18,721	18,295

Since the census of 1900 Deuel has been divided into Deuel and Garden, which have together 4,324 population as against 2,630 in the same territory in 1900.

Cheyenne county has been divided into Cheyenne and Morrill, which together now have 9,135 population as against 2,630 in the same territory in 1900.

Nebraska Girl Found.

Tharston County.—Grace Rolph, of Pender, Neb., who for a time was believed to have been kidnapped from a hacienda in Tamaulipas by Segundo Severo, a Mexican cowboy employed on the place, was found, alone, in a small town near Tampico several days ago, according to advices which have reached Mexico City. She declared that she had not been kidnaped, but went of her own accord. She said she had not been deserted, but that Severo had gone to make peace with the authorities. When that was accomplished, she said, they intended to be married.

The American ambassador was appealed to by relatives of the girl for aid in effecting th ecapture of the alleged kidnaper and the assistance of the Mexican authorities had been enlisted.

Boost For Capital Removal.

Buffalo County.—The executive committee of the Nebraska Capital Removal association met in Kearney, and after an 18-hour session subscribed $1,000 to carry on the campaign within the next thirty days. It also voted unanimously to secure a trustworthy man who shall devote his entire time to this campaign for the next month.

Work is Finished.

Gage County—The big concrete mill dam and electric light plant at Holmesville is finished. The dam is 210 feet long and 12 feet high, and with the electric light plant cost $20,000. It is the property of G. W. Steinmeyer, a banker of Holmesville.

Alleges Breach of Promise.

Adams County.—Miss Emma Siebarth, of Kenesaw, has instituted suit against Fred Bittfield, of Prosser, for $15,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry her. She says he broke their engagement without good cause a few days before the time set for the wedding.

W. M. Reed Ends His Life.

Adams County.—W. M. Reed, aged 50, of Trumball, committed suicide by shooting himself in the Lepin hotel at Hastings, where he engaged a room. Reed left a note complaining that he could not get out of debt. He told a friend at the hotel that a few days ago he was robbed of $65 in Grand Island. He was formerly a wealthy cattleman.

Appointed Chancellor.

Douglas County.—Bishop Williams has appointed Judge Eleazer Wakeley chancellor of the Nebraska diocese to succeed the late R. S. Hall.

Farmer Killed.

Thurston County.—Henry Fiene, a prominent Thurston county farmer, met instant death. He was returning home when his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him violently to the ground. His neck was broken. He leaves a widow and three children.

Ranchmen Go to Jail.

Douglas County.—Three of the prominent figures in the Nebraska land fraud cases, W. G. Comstock, A. Tripplett and Charles Jameson, will surrender to United States Marshal Warner to begin their sentences in the Adams county jail at Hastings. The convicted men have until December 7 to deliver themselves into custody. The order of the attorney general at Washington designating the jail at Hastings as the place of imprisonment is the answer to a long debated question.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. John G. Moldan, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of $10.00 or $12.00 an acre every year.

Land purchased 3 years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches, good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.

W. V. BENNETT
801 New York Life Bldg. Omaha, Neb.
(Use address nearest you.)

SOUR STOMACH

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