Attending School.

MONTHS OF HARD WORK FOR STUDENTS

Increase in Number of Officers During Philippine War Makes Instruc. tion While on Duty Imperative.

The officers of the United States army in the Department of the Missouri, and probably in the other departments, are about as busy now as they were when they were leading their men through the swamps and over the mountains in pursuit of unreconciled Filipinos, and the work is of such a nature as to make it almost impossible for an officer to attend to all of his duties. In the first place there are fewer officers in the United States army than in any establishment of like numbers in the world. With the number which are necessarily on sick leave, there are times when there is but one officer to a company, and at the posts it frequently happens that one man will fill positions designed to be filled by three or more men, and one officer will be quartermaster, commissary officer, signal officer and engineer officer, while on top of it all he may have to take command of the post or of some regiment or company stationed therein in the absence of superior officers. Even at the headquarters of the departments it is difficult to secure officers to fill staff positions, and at Omaha one of the personal aides of General Bates is acting as inspector general of the department, while another is serving as judge advocate. Orders for Instruction.

With this scarcity of men came an order from the War department last September. known as General Order No. 102, which was issued for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of General Order No. 155, issued last year, which order had for its purpose the establishing of schools for officers in the posts of the army in the United States. By the terms of the general order of current series the commanders of posts, subject to the supervision of department commanders, are in immediate charge of instructions and are required to keep detailed records of the operation of the schools.

It is provided that field officers and captains of over tem years' service as commissioned officers shall be utilized as instructors, but where a sufficient number of them cannot be obtained the post commander shall designate some other officer to act as instructor. With this exception and some to be noted later all of the officers of the posts are to receive instructions and to make daily recitations to the instructors from November 1 to April 30. The course of study includes administration, theoretical and practical, drill regulations, theoretical and practical manual of guard duty, small arms firing regulations, troops on campaign, minor tactics, military law, field engineering, military topography and sketching, international law, hippology and coast defense. Graduates of the military academy at West Point, the Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, the Artillery school at Fort Monroe and the Engineering School of Application at Washington barracks are excused from instruction in military law, international law and field engineering, but with these excepted studies they must follow the course as do the others and it is instruction in hippology, while only officers of the coast artillery are to be instructed in coast defense.

General Bates' Order.

It was by General Order No. 39, issued by General Bates October 28, that the provisions of the War department order were put into effect in the department. After citing the order of the War department, he instructs all post commanders to report the names of those officers in the excepted classes who need instructions, and also asks them to report where they have not sufficient officers at the post to conduct the examinations. He also provides for the establishment of noncommissioned pfficers' schools from December 1 to March \$1, two sessions a week of at least one hour's duration, and post schools for enlisted men during the same period.

When this order reached the posts of the department it was followed by a post order by the commander forming the post school. At Fort Crook Major J. J. Crittenden and Captain R. L. Houston were appointed as instructors in administration and Major Abner Pickering and Captain W. H. Wassell as instructors in drill regulations. The books to be used by the students were specified and each student ordered to provide them for his own use. Recitations are from 11 to 12 in the forenoon and from 2 to 3 in the afternoon.

With these duties the students and the instructors are required to keep up their regular work, to serve as officers of the day and officers of the guard, to drill their troops at the usual times and in addition act as instructors of the noncommissioned officers' school and the school for the en-

The result of this condition is that every man not necessarily on leave, because of his health, must be on duty all the in theory as they are in practice, and will The extent of this was shown re- be as fine a body of soldiers as could be cently when it became necessary for the

We Know What

Is going to happen to the little boy who is stuffing himself with green apples. A grown man couldn't be induced to try that experiment; and yet the grown man will overload himself with indigestible food for which he will pay a greater penalty than colic. It is this careless and thoughtless eating which is the beand thoughtless cating which is the be-ginning of stomach trouble and all its painful consequences.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other forms of "stomach trouble." It restores the weak and run-down man or woman to sound

"Some time has clapsed since I have written you in regard to the treatment I have been taking under your instructions," says Mr. E. F. Charmars, of Minneapolis, Minn, "When first I commenced taking your remedies I was under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city (and had been for four months), for catarrh, and especially stomach trouble, and I was rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you to



ARMY OFFICERS ARE BUSY Paul Kruger's Memoirs | How England Annexed the South African Republic in 1877—"Revenge for Flajuba Hill."

Paul Kruger," which the Century company other hand, took the matter very quietly. last accepted and before the Rand broke the South African Republic to England:

expected great things from the proposed the British crown would not be at all a had thing for them. It was from these men that Shepstone received petitions in favor of annexation. These petitions were signed almost entirely by the village popu-

Shepstone, the governor of Natal, was authorized by the British government to discover the best means for annexing the country. He left Natal for Pretoria with an escort of twenty-five men, for the purpose, as he pretended, of discussing the republic had not defeated Secucuni and that this fact would be a dangerous incitement to rebellion on British territory. clearly foresaw Shepstone's intentions and asked President Burgers not to permit him to enter the town with his armed body guard except under the escort of an armed burgher force. President Burgers paid no attention to my request.

The president's term of office had at this time expired and a new election had become necessary. I was asked by a great a candidate, and, although I at first refused. I at last consented in order to put stop to the dissatisfaction which the burghers had shown at my refusal to stand. But I made this condition with the election ommittee, that, if Burgers obtained a majority they must rest content and obey him, so as not, through open discords, to give England an excuse for carrying out her plans of annexation. Already in the first week in which the votes of the several parties (not the official election) were recorded, it became evident that I should have a large majority. I went to President Burgers and said to him:

"President, I promise to bring over the majority of the burghers to your side if you will promise me to take strong measures against the annexation and to defend our independence. If this is your intention you must make it plain, so that I can emphatically assure the burghers that the independence of our country will be powerfully guarded. Otherwise my arguments will, of course, make no impression. There is my hand on it that I shall do what I have offered to do."

the British flag waved over the once free

the 21st of January, 1877, Shepstone arrived a few wagons. A number of "loyal" and

sult with the commissary officer at Fort

would have called that officer up by tele-

necessary to have an order issued instruct-

ing the post commissary to report to head-

Why the Instruction is Needed.

military school. Many of them had experi-

handle troops in active work in a fairly sat-

routine of their duty, but had little knowl-

duty under all conditions, and this instruc-

brought together in any country."

write to your father and tell him.

because I wear my shoes out so fast.

Freddie asked, by way of reminder.

her grandfather, "patience or pie?" "Pie!" replied Mary, decidedly.

"Papa, did God make me?"

'Yes, dear." he replied.

"And did He make you?"

me," said her grandfather.

patience, grandad."

and then asked:

Mary, aged 5, was taking her dinner at her grandmother's, and had asked for some

"Have patience," said her grandmother.

"Which would you rather have," asked

"But there might not be any left for

"But," said Mary, "there would be the

A very plain man has a very pretty

daughter. One day she was sitting on his

knee right before a looking glass. She con-

emplated the reflection of their two faces

time in a worry.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher-Now, children, this queer insect

Jimmy (on the back row)-Please, 'm

why don't th' devil make his wife darn

Teacher-Johnnie, this is the worst com-

position in the class, and I'm going to

Johnnie-Don't keer if ye do; he wrote it

s called "the devil's darning needle,"

Said an officer, speaking of the work

will publish in America November 26, we People who were present, and therefore in up I was elected vice president. make the following extract. Here the old a position to know, say that there were people, however, as the highest authority, president describes the first annexation of not ten burghers at his reception. The rejected the new constitution. first conference between the president and All the difficulties which President his executive Rand and Shepsione took Burgers encountered, owing to his own place on the 26th day of January, 1877, fault, were employed by the English to when Shepatone at once made a great that the thread by which the sword of bring about and justify annexation. A point of the "inherent" weakness of the large majority of the burghers who lived republic and of the fact that it had been in the plains were, as has already been unable to subjugate Secucual. The weakstated, dissatisfied with the president's ness displayed toward the Kaffir chiefs on government, while the inhabitants of the the part of the white men gave him grave villages,* who consisted almost entirely of cause to fear, he said, that difficulties foreigners, and of whom a large number with the Kaffirs might also arise in her were not even burghers, were contented majesty's territories. The executive Raad with Burgers' rule, above all because they appointed a commission to discuss matters more fully and chose State Attorney Jorisrailway. When they now realized how sen and myself as members. I absolutely strong the opposition was they gradually refused, however, to discuss any questions came to the conclusion that annexation by at this conference which affected the independence of the republic, and nothing, therefore, came of it. Shepstone had several interviews besides with President Burgers, who finally decided to call an

which took place in February. volunteer corps behind when the burgher commandos retired, and these had harassed Secucunt so closely that he was now suing Kamr difficulties and other questions. He for peace. But this did not suit Shepstone's added openly, which was the case, that the plans; for, if peace were concluded, the principal argument in favor of the annexation of the republic to the British crown fell through. There would then be an too far, and so the plan fell through It was against my will that Burgers now agreed to his proposal to send two envoys on the spot. This "duumvirate" commisnumber of burghers to present myself as namely, that Secucuni had no idea of making peace. This dishonesty cost the English dear, as will shortly be seen.

The second matter for discussion was that of a confederation with the British dominions in South Africa. An overwhelming majority of the burghers sent in memorials declaring against the measure. I myself made a violent speech against any such plan, in which I said that this confederation would mean the absolute loss of our independence.

Burgers now resorted to a strong measure. He pointed out that several of the most violent of the opposition in the Raad had refused to pay the aforesaid tax of £5 per head and were consequently debarred from taking part in the present discussion and requested these members to withdraw from the Raad as unqualified. Although the state attorney, Dr. Jorissen, was on the president's side, the Raud refused to accede to his request, which was certainly a great blow to Burgers. It seems that this incident confirmed him finally in his opinion that the existing constitution of the South African Republic did not give him sufficient power and that Before the election took place, however, it was, therefore, incumbent upon him to draw up another which would fetter him less. At any rate, he did draw up a new constitution and submitted it to the Raad. Shortly after the above conversation, on It provided for the institution of responsible ministers, a supreme court and exespecially noted that all officers must take at Pretoria with his armed bodyguard and tension of the powers of the state presi-

The Volksraad did not break up in a very happy mood. Most of the members feared Damocles was suspended over the republic would break and end its independence. Although there were several who hoped that the many new measures which the Volksraad had passed in its extraordinary session might avert the danger, it soon became evident that the pessimists were right. Shepstone seemed to be only waiting for the arrival of the high commissioner, Sir Bartle Frere, before proceeding to the annexation of the South African Republic. Frere ar rived in Capetown at the beginning of April 1877, and as early as April 7 Shepstone had an interview with the executive Raad, in which he openly declared that he had been authorized and was prepared to annex the country on behalf of the British governextraordinary meeting of the Volksraad, ment. I at once told him that I would never give my consent to any such step, as I was bound by my oath to uphold the in-The first subject discussed was Secucuni's dependence of the republic. I must submit petition for peace. As already mentioned, if the Volksraad agreed to the annexation President Burgers had left several strong and thus absolved me from my oath, but not otherwise. Shepstone thereupon asked me how long it would take to call the Volksraad together. I told him that I thought it would not take long if the president issued the summons at once. But here President Burgers intervened, saying that it would not do to try Shepstone's patience end to his talk about the general incapacity Burgers proposed instead that we should of the republic to master the Kaffirs, or, as at once draw up a protest against the anphrased it, its "inherent" weakness, nexation whilst the government of the republic still existed, and appoint a commission to take the protest to England. This to Secucuni in order to investigate matters was done, but Burgers had never expected it to succeed, nor was he a member of the sion, which consisted of Englishmen, of commission. In the meanwhile, on the 12th course brought back the desired answer, day of April, 1877, Shepstone executed his plan and annexed the republic.

> This annexation cannot be too strongly branded as an entirely iniquitous act on England's part. It was in flagrant contradiction with the Sand River convention of 1852, by which England solemnly undertook to acknowledge the unrestricted independence of the South African Republic and never to encroach upon the districts north of the Vaal. But as soon as it suited her convenience, perfidious Albion broke her solemn peaceful promise, as she always has done, and as she will always continue to do when it serves her purpose. What misery has come upon South Africa through this breach of treaty! The late war, which has reduced the whole country to ruins-quite apart from costing hundreds of men and thousands of innocent women and children their lives-this war, in which England has behaved in so uncivilized and base a fashion as to draw down upon herself the contempt of all civilized nations, had its origin partly in Shepstone's annexation. I say partly, for the war had two causes. The first and principal cause was the wealth of the gold fields of the republic; the second, "revenge for Majuba Hill." But if it had not been for Shepstone's annexation there would have been no Majuba Hill, and no "revenge for Majuba Hill" would have been called

a few wagons. A number of "loyal" and dent. At the same time an alteration was excited inhabitants were foolish enough made in the arms of the republic by the to take the horses out of his carriage and addition of a gnu. Although this measure draw him to the house where he was to met with the strongest opposition in the "The Boer always speaks of villages, or dorpen, where we would say towns. He knows the term "Kaffir town." or stad, but to him even the capital is only a village,"

missary officer at headquarters to con-

Crook. Under ordinary circumstances he Treasurers of Several Committees File Their phone and asked him to come up for an hour or two, but upon this occasion it was Financial Statements.

BRYAN AMONG FUSIONIST CONTRIBUTORS quarters; otherwise he could not have left

Late Presidential Candidate Gives Fire Hundred Dollars to Democrats 'When the number of regiments was inand Seven Hundred and reased it was necessary to bring into the service a large number of officers who had Fifty to Populista. not had the advantage of instruction at a

ence in the volunteer regiments and could The report of John Zeller, treasurer of the democratic county committee, shows isfactory manner. They had learned the that during the recent campaign there was received from candidates \$935, and from edge of the theory under which they were other sources \$2,430.55, with a balance of working. Young officers from West Point 36 cents now left on hand. For "work were promoted to command companies beand workers," for registration and elecfore they had served as many months as tion days there are entries amounting lieutenant as some of their predecessors to \$1,395. Prominent among those checkhad served years. This raw material, put ing against this fund is Pat Ford of the into the army, had a bad effect, in that the Third ward, who shared \$50 with two other officers could not fully understand their recipients and was in for two other assignments of \$30 each. Charles Moore tion is to take the place of the drill they received \$400 for the use of forty backs on would have received had they served the election day. Candidates' contributions are usual time in lower grades. As an effecscheduled thus: J. A. C. Kennedy, \$75; tive fighting force the officers are good, C. M. Hunt, \$150; Henry Rohlff, \$75; Peter but as theorists they are far from what Hofeldt, \$50; F. L. Weaver, \$150; H. F. they should be, but when these schools have McIntosh, \$26; J. P. English, \$135; George completed their work they will be as strong C. Martin, \$75; D. P. Welpton, \$150, and C, O. Lobeck, \$50.

From other sources there was received such contributions as these: Peter O'Malley, \$27; J. H. Grossman, \$33; William Fleming and office force, \$69; deputy sheriffs, jailers and such employes, each \$9; Guy C. Barton, \$100; John A. Creighton, \$100; R. E. L. Herdman, \$125; P. A. Broadwell, \$200, and various members of his office force, sums ranging from \$24 to \$5; Commissioner O'Keeffe, \$36; Register Deuel, \$50; Euclid Martin, \$10; W. S. Poppleton, \$50; James E. Boyd, \$50; Ed P. Smith, \$25; Walter Moise, \$50; Lysle Abbott, \$24; James C. Dahlman, \$100.

Fusion Party's Exchequer. P. C. Heafey, treasurer, reports that

Johnny-I wish my folks would agree among the receipts by the democratic state pon one thing, and not keep me all the committee during the campaign of 1902 were these: W. J. Bryan, \$500; W. H. Thompson, Tommy-What have they been doing now? \$120; J. S. Robinson, \$150; Lee Herdman, Johnny-Mother won't let me stand on \$100; E. R. Duffle, \$50; J. J. O'Connor, \$125; my head, and dad is all the time fussing C. J. Smyth, \$125; J. C. Dahlman, \$250; T. J. Doyle, \$100; T. S. Allen, \$100. Among the expenses is the W. J. Bryan special over Little Freddie was promised a haircut the Burlington November 8, costing \$550 by the barber, but his papa was a long another \$25 for Bryan October 20, and \$15 time redeeming his promise. One day to Ignatius Jehovah Dunn, who went out to fire Dixon county September 29. "Papa, where is that haircut-short

Treasurer Elmer E. Thomas of the populist state committee reports under date of October 28 \$750 from W. J. Bryan. Other contributions were from W. L. Stark, \$75, and Kirkpatrick, Holcomb and Adams, each \$50. The total receipts were \$2,990.75, of which there remains a balance of \$725. The people's independent party county

committee, reporting through Treasurer Charles Pospisal, states that the receipts were \$20.90, out of which there was saved \$2.50 for the state committee. Charles G. McDonald of the republican city committee reports \$99.30 received from

former Treasurer Morgan and \$65 in contributions, against \$87 paid out for printing, drayage, postage, etc., leaving \$77.30 avail-

Negro Arrested on Suspicion. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22 .- A white man whose head had been crushed by some blunt instrument was found last night and "Tes."

Looking again in the mirror she drew a long breath and rejoined: "He must be turning out better work lately, isn't He?"

died today. A negro wearing tailor-made clothes, containing papers from an Odd Fellows lodge at Little Rock. Ark, was arrested. The name given by the prisoner was different from the name on the papers.

In Great Britain there are now nearly 10,000 Christian Endeavor societies. The American Missionary association reported at its last annual meeting that in fifty years illiteracy in the south has been reduced 50 per cent. Father Bouillion, a Canadian priest, is said

tian commercial travelers for mutual im-provement and for helping others, now has 2,500 members. The society was organized July 1, 1898, with three members. Christian Scientists from every part of the country are sending contributions in liberal sums toward the \$2,000,000 building to be put up in Boston for the so-called mother church. Some small gifts are also coming from abroad.

The clergy of Connecticut have presented Bishop Brewster with a beautiful pastoral cross and chain as a tribute of their affection and esteem. The center of the cross is ornamented with a beautifully cut amethers.

President Ellot of Harvard in his address at the Boston Methodist ministers' meet-ing expressed the belief that there is "too much intellectual and emotional work by the minister or preacher and Sunday school teacher, calling for too little personal exer-tion by the congregation and pupils." An interesting experiment was made re-cently in an English town when nine churches and parishes co-operated in one church army mission for the whole town. The largest hall in the town, which holds 2,000, was packed nearly every evening. Enormous open air meeting were also held every night.

every night.

In many of the 465 gymnasiums of the Young Men's Christian association the gymnasium director conducts a bible class before the class begins its work. Bible classes are held on the United States battleshlys, in army camps, in the forts, in Alaska, among miners and working boys. These classes are also held at noon in over eighty cities and railroad centers.

"The Gideore" an expanization of Christ.

cities and railroad centers.

"The Gideons," an organization of Christo have drawn the plans for a cathedral in New York, to be the largest in the world, a scheme so capacious as to suggest that the pious father did not grasp it in all its bearings. It took a thousand years or so to build one of the great minsters; Cologne took even longer, and was begun before Charlemagne, and only finished the other day. To exceed these constructions, as well as Rome's crowning ornament, "The Dome, the vast and wondrous dome, to which Diana's marvel was a cell," might take a much longer time than the imaginative Father Bouillion has figured on.

Character in the Gait

Yes, Phillips Brooks said he could tell an insured man by his step, and when a man is insured amply in The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, he says by his bearing: "I am insured in the strongest company, and I do not worry about the future of my family or my business if I should die.

The Assets of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York exceed these of any other life insurance company in existence. They are over

\$352,000,000 It has paid Policy-holders over

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Joseph Trick, W. J. Trick, Miss E. M. Reyt.clds, special agents

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Get Ready for The dining room must look well on the national least day and we have just the things to make feast day and we have just the things to make Thanksgiving the home look beautiful. An extraordinary gathering of fine, medium and low-priced dining room the home look beautiful. An extraordinary gath-

pieces await your choosing. We do not claim to give you a \$50 article for \$25, or a \$30 article for \$15 and so on, but we do ? claim to give good, honest values all the time on goods that will & stand the test and prove satisfactory. We mention but a few, come see our large stock before making your purchase.

"FROM THE CHEAPEST THAT'S GOOD TO THE BEST THAT'S MADE."

Dining Tables One of those pretty French designs, square top, highly We have others from \$4.65 to \$100 each.

China Closets This one has full bent glass ends. The base stands about 12 inches from the floor, top is neatly carved, made of best cak, golden polished finished, only

Others from \$12.75 to \$150.00. Buffets Those handsome, pretty pieces for dining

room. Come in all the new designs and finishes, and we have a large \$25 to \$160

Sideboards The best for the price. 18x40 inch -French bevel pattern mirror, large massive piece, best oak only, and hand polished, worth more, our price..... Yes, we have others from \$14.25 to \$200.

Carpets We are showing some very choice Bigelow Axminster Carpets, the very new color and design combinations, Art 'Nouveau patterns, the late furnishings from France. These beau tiful carpets we are selling at \$1.75 per yard. They do not need our endorsement, but we give it with every carpet. Some samples of carpet, 11 yard lengths, fine goods, worth from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per yard, on sale Monday morning, forenoon only, at 75c for your choice of samples 11 yards long.

	rs and carpets, these muddy days. Your	
Special Sale on Axminster Rugs Smith Axminster 27x63 Smith Axminster 200 36x72 Smith Axminster 3 50 8-3x10-6 Smith Axminster 21 00 9x12 Smith Axminster 22 50 \$45 Bigelow Arlington Axminster 8-3x10-6 35 00 9x12 37 50	Extra quality of Royal Wilton rugs, elegant parlor and sitting room rug. 36x36 Royal Wilton	Body Brussels bed room and dining room rugs. 4-6x7-6 Body Brussels

DRAPERY DEPT. China silk for pillows and drapes of all kinds, plain or figured. 32 inches wide, 60c, 75c and 85c per yard.

Size of Pillow	16-in.	18 -in.	20-in.	22-in.	24-in. 2	26-ln.
White Down	.60	.90	1.20	1.50	2.00	2.50
Gray Down		.65	.90	1.25	1.50	1.95
Feathers		.40	.60	.70	.85	1.00
A 35	1. 2		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	or A. Warran array of	Lanua & Landhan	F\$72

Fancy pillow top for Xmas gifts. A new importation in Japanese embroidery and burnt leather. The new poster pillow, LACE CURTAINS—We invite all prospective lace curtain buyers to see the extraordi-

nary values in curtains, we offer. For tomorrow's selling, a most critical comparison test, for just now we are offering the greatest bargains in lace curtains obtainable in Omaha or elsewhere. Call and see them.

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The larger portion of the land sold in Western Canada in the last year has been bought for colonization purposes, and as the enterprise is practically in its infancy it therefore affords opportunity for much activity and large profits.

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Few people seem to know anything concerning the climate and conditions in Western Canada, which are altogether different from what is generally supposed, and as a knowledge of the true con-

ditions of the country and the worth of the land is being circulated it is necessarily attracting settlement. Conservative estimates based on the immigration census of Western Canada for the past year show that the

colonization enterprise has an important future.

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affords the individual investor with small means as well as the man with large sums at his command, an opportunity to place his money where a profitable investment is assuerd. The success of any company or corporation depends primarily upon the management;

and as there are nearly one hundred practical real estate men interested in this company its success can be depended upon.

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