

# Life and Business in Capital of Mexico

(Copyrighted 1912 by Frank G. Carpenter)

**M**EXICO CITY—The revolution has been going on here for over two years, but as far as any "shootings up" is concerned, this Mexican capital has been as quiet as in Glasgow on Sunday. This is so only from a military standpoint. In other respects, Mexico is one of the liveliest and busiest cities on the face of the earth.

When I started across the boundary I was warned that I took my life in my hands, and that I would always be in danger of the Mexican bullets. I replied that I would at any rate escape the American automobile and that all the bullets of Mexico could not equal the danger of crossing the street in New York or Chicago. I find that I have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Mexico City swarms with automobiles and they go at such speed that they would be held up on any country road in the United States. Here no speed limit whatever is observed, and even the taxicabs race each other on the chief business streets. Limousines go at fifty miles an hour over the asphalt of the Paseo de la Reforma, and in the Avenida de San Francisco, the Broadway and Fifth Avenue of this town, the motor cars fairly bump each other as they fly this way and that. The same is true of all kinds of traffic. The motor drays make thirty miles an hour and there are hundreds of motorcycles, which go so fast that their wheels seem solid disks. I have never seen anything like it, and my heartbeats, as I have tried to keep out of the way, have worn my throat to a frazzle.

**Not Dead Yet.**  
I had expected to find Mexico City a "dead" city. I thought the revolution would have squeezed the life out of business, and that the people and prices would be on the down grade. I find it quite the reverse. The troubles which have been going on over the country have scared the rich hacendados into renting or buying property in the capital and they have come here until conditions are stable. They are good money spenders, and the opera house is now filled every night. I find the streets thronged with people and the stores filled with goods bearing cost marks as high or higher than those of the states. I find new buildings going up on the outskirts and construction of one kind or another on the chief business streets. Just below the Alameda a national theater which is to cost high into the millions is almost completed, and on the Plaza de la Republica stands the great steel skeleton of the legislative palace, which, if it is ever completed, will cost something like \$6,000,000.

**Built on a Swamp.**  
I say, if it is ever completed, the building promises to be too heavy for its foundation, and it is slowly sinking into the great bed of ooze upon which this city stands. The same is true of the National theater, the new postoffice and of other great buildings, which are slowly and gradually going down into the ooze. Within the last few years a drainage system has been introduced, but this has taken off the subsoil water, which aided in upholding the principal buildings, and they are now said to be more stable during the rainy season when the ground is well soaked.

The Mexico of today is founded on the site of the ancient capital of the Montezumas, and I am told that there has been a city right here since 100 years before Columbus discovered America. The capital of Montezuma was a town of islands and mainland cut up by canals. It had hundreds of bridges, and its 150,000 houses, made of red porous stone, skirted the canals and had cement sidewalks, lining the waterways, just as has the Venice of today.

After the conquest, when the Spaniards built their capital, they did not go to the highlands, but chose the same site that formed the Aztec metropolis. The only difference is that they have filled up the canals and drained a large part of the area, and they have now buildings covering a space which is many times larger than that of the ancient city. The Mexico City of the present covers about twenty square miles. It has a population of more than 500,000, and including its outskirts, or the federal district, it is more than twice the size of the city of Washington.

It is a well lighted city, having 2,500 arc lamps, and so many car lines that if put end to end they would reach all the way from New York to Boston. Owing to the swampy foundations there are no skyscrapers, and the main business blocks are of three and four stories. There is not the broken sky line of our American cities, and the town looks more like one of the old world than of the new.

**Mexico from the Cathedral Tower.**  
But suppose we take a bird's-eye view of Mexico City. We can get it from one of the twin towers of the great cathedral which forms the pivot around which the whole city moves. This is the highest capital north of the Panama canal. It is a mile and a half above the other great capitals of the world, and the cathedral towers are 200 feet higher.

The cathedral stands on the spot which forms the center of the great city of the Montezumas. It is just above the site of the pyramid upon which lay the sacrificial stone where the Aztecs sacrificed their victims and upon which 90,000 slaves were burnt within fifty feet of the top of the tower, and it was there that Montezuma stood beside Cortez when he took him up to show him the city.

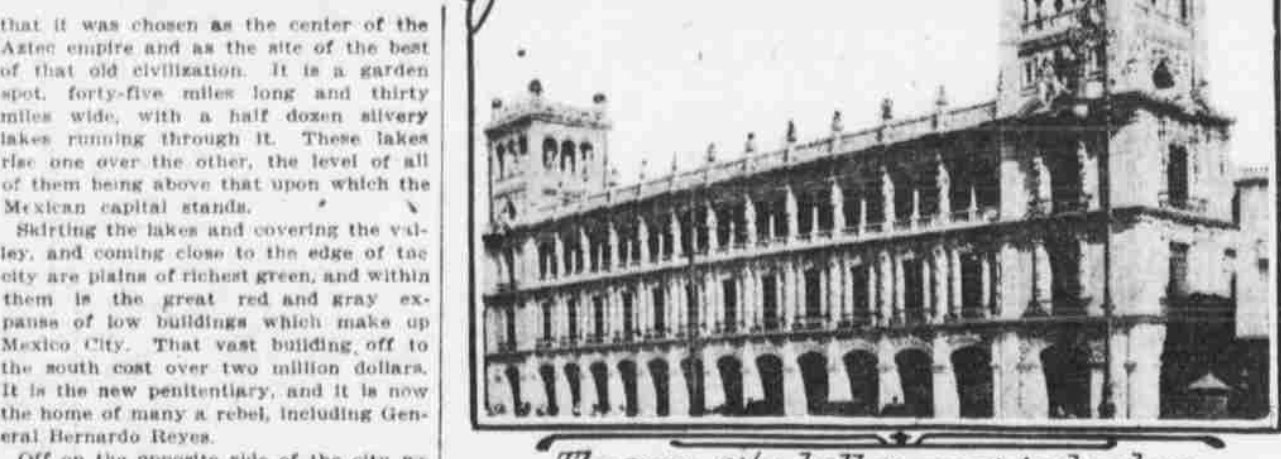
We take a taxi and are soon at the cathedral. We choose the southern tower and enter the little door at its foot. We wind our way round and round through the darkness up steps worn hollow by the feet of thousands, and at last come out high above the Mexican capital.

What a magnificent site for a city! We are in the heart of the valley of Mexico and surrounded by mountains which make a series of fortifications, created by nature, beyond which, as I write, the rebels are fighting. The mountains reach to the skies and those two great peaks off there at the south are covered with snow. They are Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. Old Pope is considered the husband of the latter and she is everywhere known as "The White Woman." See how like a sleeping giantess she looks, as, carved in silver, she lies there outstretched upon the purple rocks which slope down to the plain. She lies on her back with face upturned, and we can see her mighty breasts and the whole outline of her gigantic body clear to the snowy feet which are turned toward old Pope.

**The Valley of Mexico.**  
We look at the valley in the center of which we are standing. Do you wonder



The Cathedral



The new city hall or municipal palace

that it was chosen as the center of the Aztec empire and as the site of the best of that old civilization. It is a garden spot, forty-five miles long and thirty miles wide, with a half dozen silvery lakes running through it. These lakes rise one over the other, the level of all of them being above that upon which the Mexican capital stands.

Sliding the lakes and covering the valley, and coming close to the edge of the city are plains of richest green, and within them is the great red and gray expanse of low buildings which make up Mexico City. That vast building off to the south cost over two million dollars. It is the new penitentiary, and it is now the home of many a rebel, including General Bernardo Reyes.

Off on the opposite side of the city we can see Chapultepec, where is now the White House of Mexico, the home of President Madero. It is there that Montezuma had his summer residence, and there President Diaz lived. That wide avenue shaded with trees and decorated with magnificent statues which leads to it is the Paseo de la Reforma, and the magnificent buildings about are the Colonias. They cover some thousands of acres, and form the new sections of the capital which were planned by Americans and built with American money.

**The Mexican House Tops.**  
Now take your glass and look at the great checkerboard of Mexico City. The roofs of the streets cross each other at right angles, and the whole scene is divided up into square fields paved with brick. That is how the capital looks from the sky.

The roofs of all the houses below us are flat. There is not a chimney in the whole city, and you can number the furnaces on your fingers and toes. These people do all their heating and cooking with charcoal, and a hot-water plant would be a great wonder here as the Siamese twins or a five-legged calf. Now look a little closer at the great expanse of brick fields which make up the houses. Each house has a hole in its center. That is the patio or court around which the rooms run. This often constitutes the garden of the family, and we can see trees rising here and there over the roofs.

The tops of the buildings are almost level, save where a public office here and there rises higher or where the many churches with their spires and towers stand in evidence of the days when this land was ruled by priests. Their roofs, like those of all the buildings, are covered with brick laid in lime mortar, and there is almost as much masonry on the top of a house as there is in its walls.

**Mexico's Big Cathedral.**  
Take this mighty cathedral on which we are standing. It is the largest on the North American continent, and its roof covers acres. It is paved with bricks, containing enough, I venture, to form the roadways for a town of 10,000 people. This building cost millions, and the tower upon which we are standing alone cost \$100,000 or more. Its choir has a balcony of trade formed of an alloy of silver, copper and gold, which weighs almost three tons and is worth more than its weight in solid silver. Inside the cathedral was once a single statue of gold set with diamonds, valued at a million dollars, and the altars contained precious stones before they were plundered in some of the revolutions of the past. The cathedral has one bell so heavy that it would take forty horses to haul it if it could be broken up and loaded on wagons. The clapper of that bell is two feet taller than President Taft, and it weighs 200 pounds more. On clear days it can be heard six miles away. The church has altogether forty bells, and when they ring at midday the people who hear them take off their hats. Their sound is also the call to lunch, and the clerks then drop their work and rush for the street cars to go home to eat and rest.

This cathedral is not only the biggest church on the continent, but it is also the oldest. The cornerstone was laid in 1573, upon the site of the great Aztec temple which Cortez destroyed. A small church was erected there two years later, and then fifty years afterward came the foundations of this mighty building, whose walls were completed five years before our puritan fathers first came to America.

The walls of the cathedral are said to have cost more than a million dollars, and when the Spaniards gave up their richest of the Spaniards gave up their jewels to decorate it. Something like two million dollars' worth of ornaments were presented and among them a chalice covered with gems valued at \$100,000. This was given by a rich miner who later, falling into financial distress, begged that his gifts be returned. It is said that he got back \$100,000, but I doubt it.

**In the Great Plaza.**  
But let us go down from the tower and take a walk through the streets. The cathedral faces the Plaza Mayor, or the Plaza de la Constitucion, upon which faces the national palace, the new city hall, the Monte de Piedad or government pawnbroking shop and other great buildings. It is just 5 o'clock as we come out of the church, and as we stroll along by the palace we see that soldiers are massed at one of the entrances where a great crowd has gathered. We are told that the president is coming. We wait a moment and soon see an automobile fly up. The soldiers present arms and the bugler gives a blast in way of salute.

At the same time the people raise their hats and cry "Viva! Viva! Madero!" The automobile opens and a little man with a flat face covered with a brown beard takes off his hat and salutes as he goes into the building. That wide avenue shaded with trees and decorated with magnificent statues which leads to it is the Paseo de la Reforma, and the magnificent buildings about are the Colonias. They cover some thousands of acres, and form the new sections of the capital which were planned by Americans and built with American money.

Now stop a moment and notice the people. There are representatives here from all over Europe—Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and Spaniards, and also many Americans. We see our goods in the stores, and hear the English language often spoken as we walk through the streets. There are many rich Mexicans, and some of them come in from the country with the costume of the old hacendado, consisting of an immense sombrero loaded with silver and a suit of rich cloth decorated with numerous buttons and braid. There are many men wearing blankets over their shoulders and Indian women with black rebosas wrapped round their heads. There are also girls of the well-to-do classes, clad in black with black shawls round their heads, and others wearing high-heeled shoes and Paris hats like those of our women at home. Most of the women have powder and paint upon their dark faces, but not more, I venture, than you can see any day on the girls who walk up and down the great white way in New York.

When I was in Mexico City twenty years ago the new part of the capital lying on both sides of the Paseo de la Reforma and just begun to be. The city was then only half the size it is now, and the greater part of this section was covered with swamps. Its possibilities were seen by American capitalists, and they organized a syndicate named the American Colony company and bought large tracts of land, which they laid out in lots. They drained off the water and put in pavements and sewers. They also built modern houses costing all the way from \$5,000 to \$100,000 apiece and sold them on time. The investment was exceedingly profitable, and I am told that they made something like 100 per cent dividends on about \$6,000,000.

This first district was known as the colonial, and now we have a half dozen different colonies which have sprung up in that region. One is the Colonia Roma, which named its streets after the cities of Mexico, and which represented a capital of about \$4,000,000, furnished by Americans. Another colony was laid out by a Kansas City man, and others by Mexican capitalists.

All of these enterprises paid well, and today these colonies form the finest parts of the Mexican capital. They extend all the way from the Alameda or a little beyond it to Chapultepec, and they have covered a large part of the ground to the north and south of the Paseo de la Reforma.

The streets of one colony are named after foreign cities, and you can walk through Vienna, Liverpool, Berlin or London. Another has streets named after famous Mexican statesmen, and another, near the Plaza de Toros, might be called the colony of doctors, for every street bears a name with a Dr. before it. It is here in this colony section that our ambassador lives, the American flag flying over his mansion of stone.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

given orders to go in the "hole" for this special.

**Officials Say Merger is Complete.**  
None of the officials of the Pacific roads was so communicative that he appeared to be confidential. Still they all agreed upon one thing, insisting that the dissolution of the merger is now complete and that with the exception of working out the details, the conference in New York that continued for more than a month has resulted in doing everything required.

The trip to San Francisco and the meeting that is to be held there is simply for the purpose of going over and into these details and arranging to put them into effect.

The railroad officials further agreed and requested that it be so stated: "That in the future and for all time to come the Union and Southern Pacific roads, while their relations will be friendly, shall enter into the sharpest kind of competition for business, both east and west-bound. This competition will be of the same character that exists between roads in other territory and no special favors will be asked or given."

President Sproule wanted it stated that Southern Pacific earnings for the last four years in excess of preferred 3 1/2 per cent dividend and some Union Pacific stockholders owning Southern Pacific, but the proportion will be no larger than now exists between any of the great railroad systems of the country.

**Both Roads to Liquidate Debts.**  
The dissolution of the merger finances of both of the companies, the Central Pacific being considered a part of the Union Pacific system, is the same as the Oregon Short Line. When this dissolution has been made complete in all of its details neither road will owe a dollar to the other.

**The Persistent and Judicious Use of Newspaper Advertising is the Road to Business Success.**

**High Officials Stop Here**  
Omaha is Meeting Place of Highest Harriman Officials.

**ARE ENROUTE TO THE COAST**  
All Seemed Pleased with the Outcome of the Plans for the Dissolution of the Harriman Merger.

Four railroad presidents and two chairmen of two great railroads, who altogether represented hundreds of millions of dollars, were in Omaha during the hour just before noon yesterday. These railroad magnates were:

Chairman Lovett of the board of directors of the Union Pacific system. Chairman Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific system. President Mohler of the Union Pacific. President Herrin of the Central Pacific. President Sproule of the Southern Pacific.

President Markham of the Illinois Central, one of the roads closely allied to the Pacific roads.

The Pacific roads' officials were hurrying west, enroute to San Francisco, where they go to complete the details of the dissolution of the merger, as ordered by the court. President Markham, Vice President Park and General Superintendent CHIEF of the Illinois Central came on from Chicago as an escort to Lovett, Kruttschnitt and Herrin, whose special cars over that road, arriving here at 11 o'clock.

President Sproule came in his private car, attached to No. 11, over the Northern route, and arrived at 1:30 p. m. He spent the entire morning in his car, going over papers and dictating letters to his stenographer.

**Spend Day Here.**  
The Illinois Central people remained in the city during most of the day, but the other railroad magnates left for the west shortly before noon on a special train made up of four private cars, a diner, an observation and a baggage car. The Southern and Central Pacific men were joined here by President Mohler, Vice President Munroe, Passenger Traffic Manager Fort of the Union Pacific and a battery of stenographers.

For carrying high class railroad officials, the special train outlasted anything that ever went out of Omaha and while it will not make record time between here and San Francisco, it will go some, having been given the right of way over everything on the road. Even Nos. 3 and 4, the banner eastbound trains on the Union Pacific, have been



THERE is nothing in Hamilton ads that is not in Hamilton clothes—Read them for facts.

## "Hamilton" Value-Giving

Consists not alone in the all wool fabrics we offer and the fine linings and trimmings we use, but it's our TAILORING—the FINE WORKMANSHIP we put into our clothes which help create a garment that will retain its SHAPE long after ordinary made clothes have been discarded for want of staying qualities.

Get into a Hamilton Tailored Suit and see the difference. SUITS and OVERCOATS—individually designed—perfectly built, for—

\$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00

**HAMILTON** Woolen Company  
City National Bank Building. 411 South 16th St.



**French Hall and Chime Clocks**  
Skillfully Repaired by an Old Country Expert.  
**EDHOLM**  
16th and Harney.

**SAVES CENT ON WATER BILLS**  
Water Board Tries Plan Not Used by Omaha Merchants.

**MORE RECORDS OF REBATES**  
Some Secure Rebates Twice—Western Laborer Denounces Scheme of the Board as "Outrageous Policy."

The Water board has gotten out a new form of bill in the shape of a postal card which is to save one cent postage at the expense of disclosing the amount of the bill to whoever handles or sees the card.

Incidentally, the new card informs the consumer further that no receipt will be forthcoming unless he encloses an additional two-cent stamp for postage. No other merchant or public service corporation has been able to get down to postal card bills for gas, electric light or for goods sold or to make the customer pay two cents for a receipt, but this new device is expected to be a money-saver, and help pull down the rate—some day.

Another feature of the post card water bill is a printed notice on the face that no deductions whatever will be allowed from meter readings for leaks or other reasons. The records in the water office, however, show that this is a grand bluff, and is not preventing the giving of rebates to special favorites or stubborn kickers. The Bee has already printed a dozen individual rebate records, and here are some more:

- More of the Rebate Received.**  
J. S. White, 1323 South Thirty-fifth Avenue—Bill for \$6.00 reduced by rebate of \$2.00.  
Victor Gladson, 3406 Dewey Avenue—Bill for \$6.87 reduced by rebate of \$3.48.  
Alfred Blison Company, Fifteenth and California—Bill for \$28.95 reduced by rebate of \$4.95.  
J. S. White, 1323 South Thirty-fifth Avenue—Bill for \$107.55 reduced by rebate of \$22.00.  
Oto Mauer, 2508 N. South Omaha—Bill for \$33.10 reduced by rebate of \$34.50.  
Singer Brothers, 1211 South Thirtieth (name of C. George crossed out) and memorandum "bad leak"—Three bills for \$107.55 reduced by rebate of \$22.00.  
Charles E. Brown, corner Sixteenth and Douglas—Bill for \$27.50 reduced by rebate of \$7.90.  
W. E. Steele, 1102 North Sixteenth—Bill for \$18 reduced by rebate of \$8.07.  
J. S. White, 518 North Fifteenth—Bill for \$11.50 reduced by rebate of \$5.80.  
J. M. Sauter, 107 North Twelfth—Bill for \$4.90 reduced by rebate of \$1.20.  
A. P. Simmons, 4212 North Thirty-first—Bill for \$25.00 reduced by rebate of \$6.  
Mrs. C. Kastman, 1123 North Seventeenth—Bill for \$20.50 reduced by rebate of \$11.42.  
C. F. Shillington, 1558 North Eighteenth—Bill for \$4.50 reduced by rebate of \$2.10.  
J. M. Ritchey, 1616 Willis Avenue—Bill for \$7.35 reduced by rebate of \$3.68.  
Come Once and Then Again.  
Just to show that no ill feeling arises by reason of rebate demands, some claimants have succeeded in getting more money than once. For example:  
W. L. Hamilton, 4215 North Thirty-first—One bill for \$25.00 reduced by rebate of \$6, and another later bill for \$15 reduced by rebate of \$12.  
L. D. Mott, 3418 Franklin—One bill for \$7.35 reduced by rebate of \$3.75, and another later bill for \$3.94 reduced by rebate of \$1.97.

What Folks Say About It.  
The knowledge that the secret rebating

## I'LL MAKE YOU RICH IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

With an Idea and a Capital of Only One Hundred Dollars I Built a Business that Brought Me SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Eighteen Months Selling Merchandise by Mail. Let Me Show You How.

**THE NEW PARCEL POST MEANS MILLIONS TO MAIL ORDER PEOPLE**  
MEN AND WOMEN, if you are making less than \$5,000 yearly, let me start you quickly to great financial success. It's easy to make five hundred dollars monthly. Show you how it is possible with just a few dollars capital to start orders coming.

**WALT G. CUNNINGHAM**  
America's Mail Order Wizard  
President of the Mail Order School

I want to help men and women to succeed. My own success has caused me to be called "The Wizard of the Mail Order Field." I KNOW what others MUST KNOW to succeed. **MY FREE BOOK TELLS HOW TO GET A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN.**

If you are one of the thousands of slaves of the pay-check, grinding away the best years of your life for some other man's profit, let me show you how, while you are still earning a salary and with very small capital, you can embark in a business that will free you forever from the grinding, body-racking wage slavery. I will supply you a carefully devised, elaborately worked out and completely equipped set of 20 plans to select from and embark on. I will explain everything to you from basic ideas to full operation. The whole mail order plan will be supplied you. It is the most complete, thorough and invincible instruction possible, each plan capable of earning you a splendid income. **A FEW DOLLARS SPARE YOU!**

I show you how to make the start with just a few dollars, and the postman will soon wear a pale office face, no expensive letters and orders for the things that I show you how to sell.

**RISE UP AND UP!** The road is clear. A glorious future awaits you in the battle of betterment. DARE ON! YOU WHOSE SOLDIERING IN THE MAIL ORDER PART DEFEATS. Twist your frown into a smile, because fortune awaits you in this business. If you will let me start you with letters and orders for the things that I show you how to sell.

**I dare you to let me start you to quick money making.**  
Even a ten-dollar bill will start you right into making money with the plans I supply you, and with half of your profit from first orders put back into the business you can make big money quickly. The mail order business is a CASH BUSINESS. YOU GET CASH IN ADVANCE WITH WHICH TO FILL ORDERS, so you don't need capital invested in a stock of goods.

Don't say you have no experience. I will give you my experience and mail order knowledge that cost me a million dollars to gain. I'll guide you to quick success and show you the very things to do so more money-making will be easy. You can't achieve success unless you go to it, for remember, **"ALADDIN IS DEAD AND THE SLAVES OF THE LAMP ARE OUT OF BUSINESS."**

**MAKE PROFITS FOR YOURSELF. HOW FOR OTHERS?**  
I want live men and women to START A BIG PAYING, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS of their own. You can have people everywhere remitting money to you. **MY FREE MAIL ORDER BOOK** is the ideal proposition for aspiring Success Seekers.

Write at once and begin pulling out of the wage rut. Remember at the start you need no office space in your home, no expensive equipment, little capital and no experience, as I offer to furnish the instructions you need to start with, showing the goods to sell, where to get them, and how to sell them by getting cash in advance. **THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS** is the ideal plan for you to select from. Write today sure for my free book, "How to Achieve Mail Order Success." Address **WALT G. CUNNINGHAM, President, THE MAIL ORDER SCHOOL, Suite 4049 Brecht Bldg., Denver, Colo.**

## Railroad Man Given Big Boost in Position

Edward Emery, who has for the last year or two represented the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company as its traveling passenger agent out of Omaha, was called to Pittsburgh a couple of weeks ago. The notice did not state why he was wanted at headquarters, but he has returned and now knows the reason why he was called in.

Mr. Emery returns commissioned as general passenger agent, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. The promotion jumps him over scores of men who have been in the service of the company for years.

Persistent Advertising is the Road to Big Returns.

## Girls! Girls! Surely Try This! Doubles Beauty of Your Hair

All you need is a 25 cent bottle of "Danderine"—Hair gets lustrous, fluffy and abundant at once.

Immediate?—Yes! Certain—that's the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits, particularly those who have been careless, whose hair has been neglected or is

scraggly, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use of Danderine, when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yet—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair, and lots of it, you have got a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and just try it.—Advertisement.

## Restorative Treatment for Nervous Men

Coming from a source of unquestioned authority on the ailments of men it is presumed to be the most reliable. The formula is generally endorsed the ingredients and prescribe them in many different forms of various diseases. The following formula is highly efficient in quickly restoring in exhausted, nervous, melancholy, anxiety, timidity in venturing, dizziness, heart palpitation, trembling, indigestion, nervousness, cold extremities, tired-all-in-feeling and general inability to do things which used to be easy.

The instructions for mixing at home securely so that no embarrassment may be felt, are as follows: First get three ounces of stryp sarsaparilla compound and one ounce compound fluid extract wort; mix and let stand two hours. Then add one ounce compound essence of cod liver oil and one ounce tincture (adamene compound) and mix all together. The instructions are to take one teaspoonful after each meal and one when retiring, until bounding health and full strength are restored. Even a few weeks will witness most wonderful results.

Astonishing nervous force and equilibrium follow the treatment, no matter how serious the case.

This contains no opiate whatever and may also be used by women who suffer with the nerves with absolute certainty of prompt and lasting benefit.

## Our Prescription Departments

Are exclusively in charge of state registered men—who always use the purest and highest quality drugs and chemicals that money can command—and never substitute—That's why—Omaha's leading physicians invariably direct that you "Take it to a Sherman & McConnell drug store."

**Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.**  
Four Stores.

## A Great Farm Journal

You Should Read the TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER