

THE MONTANA NEWS.

VOL. II.

Historical Society of Montana

LEWISTOWN, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.

NO. 32.

The Farmers Real Condition

The American farmer is a distinct and peculiar social factor. No other age has anything comparable to him. No other nation has his counterpart. His problems, his history and his future evolution present complications and relations unknown elsewhere. At the same time he is more closely united to great world questions than any previous race of tillers of the soil. He is part of the great social development of his age to a greater extent than the farmers of any other nation, past or present. For these reasons the voluminous literature on the "Agrarian Question" in European countries is of little value to the student of American agricultural problems, save in relation to the most general phases of the subject.

Any discussion of the subject in Europe must, to a large extent, be based upon the survivals and remnants of feudalism. The great estates had their origin in this social stage. Hundreds of details affecting the present relation of landlords to their tenants have their origin in the days of lord and serf. The manner of tilling the soil, the nature of ownership, even the order of the rotation of crops, are still more or less affected by traditions of agriculture in those countries. The result is that whenever the word farmer is used a definite set of conditions con-

with any new ideas concerning his own industry.

The reverse of all this is true in America. The American farmer entered upon a virgin continent in more senses than one. It was as free from social and political forms as it was from industrial improvements. The settler built a society as he reared his log cabin. That society, as is always the case, was determined by his industrial development and his physical surroundings. The first of these was as diverse as human history, the latter as varied as terrestrial geography. He came from a multitude of differing nations through a period of four centuries. However similar might be the traditions of those countries as a whole, their customs and social institutions were never simultaneously identical. Each of them was in a different stage of social development, and the immigrant brought the customs of the stage prevailing at his departure. America fused these marvelously varied and diverse traditions and customs into an amalgam different from any or all of them and then cast them in a mold of such an intricate and unique a pattern that even yet no one has been able to grasp its complete plan, to say nothing of comprehending all its details.

The conquest of the continent of America has been marked by a series of social waves and until recently it has been possible to find simultaneously all stages of society from the half-savage hunter and scout to the highest developed and most concentrated capitalism on earth. The continent on which this tremendously complex social problem is being worked out is as varied as the problem. It is characteristic of the city and especially of the city of capitalism, that it levels all before it.

farmer then it is necessary to know of whom we speak. Even with the greatest care and the widest knowledge it is almost impossible to avoid ascribing to the type what is characteristic only of a single section or class.

If we are to select any particular section as a type, which shall it be? Shall it be the New England Yankee wrestling from his stumpy and rocky soil a niggard subsistence and swapping his products with his neighbors? If so, when we seek him in his native states we shall find him displaced by French Canadians and Irish immigrants, and if we follow up his children we shall hardly recognize them in the tillers of the broad prairies of the west with a mind and hospitality as wide and as fertile as the teeming soil beneath their feet. Or is the American Farmer best typified by the early pioneer,—that strange combination of hunter, fisher, lumberman, farmer, trapper and scout, now well-nigh extinct, but to whom we owe Lincoln, the best and most typical American citizen? Or shall we find him in the south, amid the cotton, rice and sugar plantations? And if here, is he white or black—a member of ante-bellum aristocracy or "poor white trash"? If purity of American blood is to be the test, the latter will demand first consideration, for in few places is the foreign strain less present than among the moon-shining, feud-fighting mountaineers of Kentucky and the Carolinas. Or is the typical American farmer the resident of the great arid irrigated belt, a dependent upon a great water company, raising almost fabulous crops and receiving a beggarly return? Or is he the Slav, or Italian, or Dutch truck farmer of the city suburb, working beneath glass and aided by steam and electricity. Or shall we find him upon the dairy and stock farms of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin? Or is he a fruit farmer, and if so is he in tropic or temperate climes? Is it all of these, or none, or part of each, or a composite picture of the whole that makes up the American Farmer?

It will be the object of the following study to seek in some degree to select from out these various elements the common factors and to analyze the fundamental facts and relations that determine the present condition and probable future evolution of the American Farmer.

As we shall have occasion to notice frequently in the course of our investigations almost every portion of America has passed with more or less rapidity and elaborateness of detail through all the stages of human history from savagery to the most complete development of modern social organization. New England being one of the oldest settled portions of the country and hence having been more nearly synchronous in its social evolution with Europe, exhibited these successive stages in much greater detail than the remainder of the country.

At the time of the earliest settlements in New England, European society was still at that stage marked by common ownership of village lands. But the economic conditions in New England were such as to develop a much earlier social stage and so we see a reproduction of the institutions corresponding to the conditions in Europe centuries before. This does not mean that the traditions of these old conditions were revived and the customs copied from the earlier days, or that they are traceable to inherited customs as some of the foremost historians of America would have us believe.

(1) Prof. Herbert B. Adams in "The Germanic Origin of New England Towns," (John Hopkins University Studies, Vol. 1.) attempts to trace the evolution of New England town government from the time of Tacitus through German and English history to America. He shows that the New England villages resemble those described by Tacitus even in minute details. Speaking of Plymouth, he says, "There are fea-

tures of communal administration in the matter of landed property too peculiar and too closely resembling those elsewhere considered in the case of the historical village community, to permit of any other satisfactory explanation than that of inherited Saxon customs." Again on p. 78, "Wherever in this common Saxon land the student may care to institute researches into the beginning of civic life, there he will find if he digs deeply enough, the old Saxon principle of land community uniting men upon a common economic basis and around a common center."

It simply means that there in New England the same economic conditions arose that in the time of Tacitus caused the formation of the isolated communistic settlements designated as the Mark. The New England village, like that of the early Germans, was a little clearing in the midst of the forest. It was surrounded by hostile Indians with no strong central government to preserve order and protect the settlers from its savage neighbors. Fences were erected by common labor around the entire village, shutting it off from the rest of the world. "An independent owner who would not fence against the outward world, both giving and taking the protection of neighboring fields, must move out and must let a better communist approach to seek family inclosure." The land about the "meeting house," which was the center of all social life, as well as the geographical center of the village, was assigned to the different residents in such a way that those nearest the central point received the smallest share. The farming land around the village was divided into the commons and cultivable land. The former embraced the pasture and forest land and was sometimes assigned to individual owners and sometimes divided each season by lot for cultivation while the title was still vested in the community. Even where the land was nominally owned in severality it could not be sold, especially to non-residents, without the consent of the community. A common herder for the cattle and sheep and often a common sheep fold were provided by the village authorities.

Sheep Shearers Union

For the benefit of the sheep shearers and others interested in this line of work, following will be found the "Scale of prices of the hand and sheep shearers Union No. 275 A. L. U., for the season of 1904.

MONTANA AND WYOMING

Minimum prices for the season of 1904 in the states of Montana and Wyoming shall be as follows:

Eight cents per head straight and board; or nine cents per head straight without board, for yearlings ewes and two-year-old wethers;

Nine cents per head straight and board; or ten cents per head straight without board, for wethers three years and older;

Bucks to be two strings for each; Shearers to pay nothing for tying wool;

Shearers at all times to have the privilege of boarding themselves;

Employers to have the privilege of furnishing machines and repairs; but where shearers furnish machines and repairs, all prices shall be 1/2 cent per head higher than given above.

IDAHO

Minimum prices for the season of 1904 in the state of Idaho shall be as follows:

Seven cents per head straight and board; or eight cents per head straight without board, for yearlings ewes and two-year-old wethers;

Eight cents per head straight and board; or nine cents per head straight without board, for wethers three years and older;

Provided that in

PUBLIC CORRALS

Minimum prices shall be seven

(Continued on local page)

The Socialists Are For Peace

BY ERNEST UNTERMAN.

The enemies of Socialism claim that we Socialists appeal to the lowest passions of the mob, and set class against class. If this charge is made in good faith, it shows a superficial understanding of the Socialist philosophy. If it is made in bad faith, it is a calumny. In either case, an explanation is due to the people who are searching for truth.

The class struggle is not an invention of the Socialists. It is a fact which they discovered by a scientific analysis of human history. The class struggle was raging in human society thousands of years before the Socialists discovered its existence and pointed it out. So did the struggle for existence between organic and inorganic creation, and between the various divisions of the organic creation, rage for uncounted ages before Darwin formulated his definition of it. But the first enunciation of the class struggle in human language was no more a gospel of hatred than was the assertion of the struggle for existence by Darwin. It was simply the statement of a scientific fact in plain scientific terms.

The first Socialists who pointed out the existence of the class struggle did so only to show their historical function in the development of society, and to declare that their aim was the abolition of all class struggles. This alone should be sufficient proof to the unbiased mind that the Socialist philosophy is a scientific foundation for a new ethics, not a philosophy of hatred.

In 1847, Marx and Engels, who then called themselves communists in distinction from the Utopian Socialists of their time stated the following truths in the "Communist Manifesto": "The history of all past society has consisted in the development of class antagonisms that assumed different forms at different epochs.

"But whatever form they may have taken, one fact is common to all past ages, viz., the exploitation of one part of society by the other. No wonder, then that the social consciousness of past ages, despite all the multiplicity and variety displays, moves within certain common forms, or general ideas, which cannot completely vanish except with the total disappearance of class antagonisms.

"When in the course of development class distinctions have disappeared, and all production has been concentrated in the hands of a vast association of the whole nation, the public power will lose its political character. Political power, properly so called, is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another. If the proletariat during its contest with the bourgeois is compelled, by the force of circumstances, to organize itself as a class by means of a revolution, it makes itself the ruling class, and, as such, sweeps away by force the old conditions of production, then it will, along with these conditions, have swept away the conditions for the existence of class antagonisms, and of classes generally and will thereby have abolished its own supremacy as a class.

"In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition of the free development of all."

There is not a word of hatred taught in this statement, nor is there any sentence in the whole "Communist Manifesto" inciting to class hatred. A scientific criticism, be it couched in ever so sharp terms, has certainly nothing in common with a fanatical appeal to passion. Here

is a calm and well weighed statement of historical evolution through class antagonisms, and no amount of ingenuity can overthrow the testimony of history, since the introduction of private property, which substantiates this analysis.

It is true, the authors of the "Communist Manifesto" speak of a "revolution" and of "force." But in the first place, at the time when the "Communist Manifesto" was written, there was no prospect of solving this problem by peaceful means in any European country but England. In the second place, Marx has later shown in his "Capital" that the capitalist class, by revolutionizing industry through concentration of wealth and industries, through the expropriation of the small competitors and off the mass of the people, use more force and destroy more property and lives than will the revolution of the working class, which is merely the birth act of the new society.

The history of the Socialist activity in the parliaments of the various countries has amply shown that we are the only element in present society who really and truly want peace. And above all, we know and declare that in a country with the political liberties of the United States, education and peaceful conquest through the ballot must be the only means by which the class struggles shall be ended.

I wish I could say as much of capitalist class and their official spokesmen.

The Socialist conception of the class struggle is the ethical code of the working class. It teaches the working class to educate itself. It endeavors to subdue the evil passions which the economic conditions of capitalist society create, and to prevent the outburst of the untrained and untutored masses which capitalist production inevitably produces. Instead of sowing the seeds of a bloody revolution, we are straining every nerve to arouse the intelligence of the masses and to make reason the master of blind fury.

It is the capitalist class that incites to class hatred by the vulgar display of wealth in the face of the suffering multitude. It is the capitalist class that destroys the homes and families of the workers, and confiscates the property of the millions. It is the injunction, the riot bullet, the bull pen, the police club, and the militia laws that speak the language of hatred and passion.

No Socialist makes any single capitalist or their whole class responsible for their deeds. We recognize that the capitalist class cannot act otherwise, because their own self interest forces them to concentrate wealthy, form trusts and use the political power for their own ends. But we also recognize that the logical counterpart of the trust is the trade union, an organization which educates the working class to class consciousness in their economic dealings with the capitalists. We also recognize that the economic force exerted by the capitalists inevitably begets economic force on the part of organized workingmen. Capitalist ethics is powerless to bridge this chasm, because it has no solution for his class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. But the class struggle is itself an ethical power. The very necessity to organize and to find a way out of the capitalist labyrinth by themselves acts as an education on the working class, and counteracts all attempts of the capitalist class to create belief in the harmony between capitalists and

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JUL 17 1912



JAPANESE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER CRUISING NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

Life on a torpedo boat destroyer in time of peace when the weather is warm is unpleasant and dangerous enough, but in a winter campaign the situation is well nigh intolerable. The Japanese who are watching Port Arthur from torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers are suffering great hardships. Off the Russian port the sea is full of ice, and blizzards are common.

cerning the fundamentals of the situation arise in the mind. Whatever differences may exist in various nations the European farmer is always in hereditary peasant, generally ignorant and reactionary, and depending upon a ruling class to direct him in his work and to provide him

London, Paris, New York, San Francisco and Yokohama differ but little in essentials. They are all man-made all from the same pattern. But the farmer is more nearly a product of nature and reflects all the countless variations of nature. When we speak of the American

Millinery

Our Line of Millinery is now Complete with all the latest styles of Hats and Trimmings as well as a large stock trimmed Hats ranging in price from \$1.00 up 3 3 3 3

Dry Goods Our Stock of Dry Goods and footwear is complete and prices low 3

Fruits and Confectionery

We have refitted up our fruit and confectionery department and will handle everything in this line 3

Murray & Murray

OF A LOCAL NATURE

The best 5 cent cigar in town at Edgecombe's.

The best and cheapest pipe in town at Edgecombe's.

Watch the bargain counter at the Gilt Edge Mercantile Store.

The local thirst parlors are displaying Milwaukee beer signs.

Pianos and Organs at the "Art" Music Store on easy payments.

Miss Josie Plum has returned home from her extended trip east.

Music will be a prominent feature at the Orchestra dance Friday night.

We pay cash for hides and pelts. —Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.

John Shea the old time miner and prospector is visiting Lewistown today.

For Sale.—Household furniture for sale at Mrs. Akley's. Terms reasonable. 2t

P. C. McHugh, the Castle Butte rancher, proved up on his homestead Saturday.

Dr. F. F. Attix, Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8 Telephone 132. Office, Main St. and 6 Ave.

Alex Moran has returned to Lewistown from an extended trip east; he also stopped in Butte.

The Orchestra will give a dance Friday night from 9 to 12 at the opera house.

Buy your spring millinery of Mrs. Culver where you will find correct styles and prices.

A man who missed his vocation, Bebb, should be Lord high executioner to the king of Dahomie.

Monday two wagons crowded with men left Lewistown for the N-Barr ranch on Flatwillow.

For abstracts of ranch or city property see C. M. Kelly, Lewistown.

The Art Music Store is now located across the street from the Acme cafe.

F. F. McGowan, attorney at law, will practice in all courts; collections promptly attended to.—Office in Telephone Building.

Heard on the street: "Frank Wright and Dave Hilger are holding Blake to vote the fusion ticket this fall."

For Rent—Good room for office in front, or can store goods securely in rear of the building. Rent cheap. Call at the News office.

For railroad tickets call on or write W. C. Doherty, ticket agent for the Great Northern and Montana Central railroad, Lewistown, Mont.

Some bold bad outlaw gave the man with the ball and chain a bottle and Bebb, took it from him. If the guilty wretch who gave that bottle to Blake is found he will be hung or suffer such other punishment as Bebb decides.

Oscar Stephens took several of the idle men out to his ranches north of town. At this season of the year there is always a rush for men to work during lambing on the sheep ranches. The job lasts about one month, yet there is little difficulty in securing the hundreds of men needed. A practical demonstration of the fact that there is always a vast army of unemployed.

J. H. Walsh, editor of the Montana News, left this morning via Ft. Benton Stage route where he will take the train for Chicago to be in attendance at the national Socialist convention. During his absence Arthur T. Harvey will look after the editing of the paper, and if the typographical force does not go on a strike or summer vacation, the readers will receive their paper regularly and even though such should happen it would not be half as serious as to miss attending the great national convention. Mr. Walsh will be gone

See Mrs. Culver for spring millinery.

It is the Montana News, how do you like it?

Vermont maple syrup at Lehman's.

Get prices at the Gilt Edge Mercantile Co's., store before buying.

Fine job printing at the News office cheaper than any other place in this city.

Go west and wear diamonds is changed, go to shackleville and wear irons.

Sheet music, instruction books and musical Mds., sold at the "Art" Music Store.

See Mrs. Culver for spring millinery.

Our stock is the largest in town and the prices the smallest.—Gilt Edge Mercantile Co.

The warm weather of these days reminds the southerner of this vicinity of those good old cotton days.

Rock candy syrup at Lehman's.

You know you love to dance, so why not take advantage of three hours of entrancing music. On Friday evening next.

Try that ice cream at Edgecombe's.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a handkerchief sale in the church, Wednesday, May 4th, afternoon and evening. Ice cream will be served. 2t

The Japanese have at least got the Russians thinking.

The report is false that the chain and ball was put on Blake because he would not consent to join the citizens alliance.

For Sale.—Good residence lots close in; also dwelling houses. The easiest terms ever known. Payments on the installment plan. Anything taken in trade for first payment.—G. S. Creed, Lewistown.

Tennessee sorgum at Lehman's.

The new crime in shackleville—giving papers to prisoners. Bebb in place of the judge and jury will sentence all offenders to the rockpile.

Tom Stout the Argus reporter was on the sick list during the last days of the week, but is around hustling for locals again.

Vermont maple syrup at Lehman's.

We have heard of men living ahead of their time; it remained for Bebb to live five hundred years too late; he should have been first assistant to Gorkemada.

Tennessee sorgum at Lehman's.

How would the leading member of the citizens alliance who was on a drunk lately look in irons? Or the other leading member whose normal condition is drunk?

Dakota flour at Lehman's.

Don't think that because subscriptions are coming in so fast that we might get too many. Not so; we need more, and more until every debt is paid off, the best of machiners enstalled, the leading talent on the editorial staff employed, and the best Socialist paper in the north-west.

It is impossible for us this week to insert all of the names of new subscribers and those who have paid since our last issue. In fact they have never come so fast since the establishment of the News. Mr. Lynch, the traveling solicitor, left here Friday of last week loaded with subscription cards good for a yearly subscription to the News, and already the cards are beginning to arrive, and it looks as if with the hustle of this aggressive indefatigable worker that the News would soon spring into a large state circulation. Evidently the campaign is opening up and from now on will be a continual round of energetic

Dakota flour at Lehman's.

Come to the handkerchief sale next Wednesday given by the Ladies Aid Society. Ice cream will be served.

Remember the handkerchief sale given by the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church, next Wednesday.

It is the duty of every union man and sympathizer to attend the dance to be held in Cook's Hall, Kendall May 12th. The dance is given by the North Moccasin Miners Union in aid of the men who are on strike in Colorado.

Kendall notes of last week arrived too late for publication and there being no name signed do not know who to refer to. Correspondents please send name and send in items before Wednesday, the day of publication.

Barney Hedigan and Francis Biglen were tried before police judge McFarland on the charge of killing horses, the property of Jim Anderson of Gilt Edge. The horses are supposed to have been stolen from several parties around Kendall and Maiden. Hedigan and Biglen were bound over to the district court and are admitted to bail in the sum of \$1500 each. Jim Weaver, Barney McDonnell, Rice Dougherty and some other parties are on the bail.

The fusion redemocrat officials of this city have taken a page from the history of the dark ages; the barbarians of those days placed men in the stocks and the redemocrat barbarians of Lewistown have shackled a man to an iron ball and placed him at the fire tower to break rock. The prisoner is James Blake a laborer who came to Lewistown lately from Great Falls. He was charged with being drunk and was fined seven dollars and fifty cents; he did not pay the fine so is shackled on the street to work it out. Possibly Blake is guilty of drunkenness, but this does not justify "fools dressed in brief authority" overiding the rights of the citizen and introducing in the twentieth century practices common in the days of the inquisition. If the city administration desire to permanently adopt this barbarous custom, let them send and get about one hundred shackles; so they can place on the rockpile, the rounders, tin horns, secretaries and certain worthy members of the citizens alliance who get drunk and all such spawn of a rotten system that infests Lewistown. Many of the preceding named people, not alone break simple ordinances governing drunkenness, but are criminals who violate the state law. Our fusionists will not act on our suggestion it would be simple justice, as it is the votes of this criminal class gives them the majority and enables them to retain power.

SHEEP SHEARERS UNION
(Continued from first page)

cents per head straight and board; or nine cents per head straight with out board, for wethers three years and older;

Bucks to be two strings for each; Shearers to pay nothing for tying wool;

Shearers at all times to have the privilege of boarding themselves;

Employers to have the privilege of furnishing machines and repairs; but where shearers furnish machines and repairs, all prices shall be 1/2 cent per head higher than given above.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON

Minimum prices for the season of 1904 in the states of Washington and Oregon shall be as follows:

Seven cents per head straight and board; or eight cents per head straight without board, for yearlings ewes and two-year-old wethers;

Eight cents per head straight and board; or nine cents per head straight without board, for wethers three years and older;

Bucks to be two strings for each; Shearers to pay nothing for tying wool;

Shearers at all times to have the privilege of boarding themselves;

Employers to have the privilege of furnishing machines and repairs, but where the shearers furnish machines and repairs, all prices shall be 1/2 cent per head higher than given above.

Thomas McDonough was discovered dead in his cabin about a mile below Gilt Edge on last Saturday. It is presumed that the diseased died from heart disease. McDonough was well known in the Baker district, he came to this section about 11 years ago. As McDonough was a veteran of the civil war, the funeral was conducted by the old soldiers of Fergus county. Services were held at the Presbyterian church at 2 p. m.

Rock candy syrup at Lehman's.

Shackleville otherwise Lewistown has an unenviable reputation among the people of Montana as a scab loving burg. Now to cap the climax Blake is shackled to a ball for the petty offense of drunkenness, while well dressed criminals strut our streets. Every member of the council is guilty of this outrage, but for enthusiastic ferocity marshall Bebb easily leads; the sulphurous vaporing of this man on all who showed kindness to the prisoner is ridiculous. Workingmen you have voted for this, as you have voted for bull pens, bayonets and lockouts by voting the democrat and republican tickets composed of capitalists or the satellites of that favored class.

The ART MUSIC STORE

AGENTS FOR ORTON BROS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

F. B. PETERSON & CO., Proprietors

Puritan Cafe Buffet

BURKE & BUTLER Proprietors

Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Your Patronage Solicited Main Street, Lewistown

Lewistown Carriage Works

MOSE SHULL, Proprietor

Blacksmithing & Wood Work

Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.

BRYANT BROS., Proprietor

Wholesale and Retail Meats.

EGGS 3 3 3 FISH 3 3 3 VEGETABLES 3 3 3 GAME

C. M. KELLY

Abstracter and Conveyancer

ELECTRIC BUILDING, LEWISTOWN

Montana Railroad Company

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 23, 1903

MIXED Mondays Wednesdays Fridays	PASSENG'R Tuesdays Thursdays Saturdays	Passenger Mondays Wednesdays Fridays	Mixed Tuesdays Saturdays
Lve 8:00 a. m. Arr. 12:01 p. m. Lve 12:55 " " 2:05 " " 3:05 " " 3:45 " " 4:25 " " 5:30 " " 6:35 " " Arr 8:00 "	Lve 9:50 a. m. Arr 12:10 p. m. Lve 12:40 " " 1:18 " " 2:55 " " 2:25 " " 3:45 " " 4:30 " " 5:30 "	Lombard Dorsey Freemans Martinsdale Twodot Harlowton Ubet Moore Lewistown Lve 3:45 p. m. Arr 11:20 " " Arr 12:55 " " 12:20 " " 11:45 a. m. 11:15 " " 10:50 " " 9:55 " " 9:18 " " Lve 8:30 "	Arr 4:00 p. m. Lve 1:00 " " Arr 12:35 " " 11:50 a. m. 11:00 " " 10:20 " " 9:45 " " 8:35 " " 7:45 " " Lve 6:45 "

E. H. HOAR, Supt. ROBERT RANTOUL Gen. Manager.
Lombard, Montana Helena, Montana

SAVE MONEY

By Taking Advantage of the Eliminator of Unnecessary Expenses

From Wholesaler

To Consumer

Method of Selling Groceries Enables

C R A G G & H A R V E Y

To give better goods for **Less Money**

Samples at **The News Office** LEWISTOWN

MRS. COL. GRESHAM Was Given Up BY THE DOCTORS. Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life.

[It was catarrh of the lungs so common in the winter months.]



MISS JENNIE DRISCOLL

Miss Jennie Driscoll, 870 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "If people knew how efficient Peruna was in the cure of catarrh, they would not hesitate to try it. I have all the faith in the world in it as it cured me, and I have never known of a case when the person was not cured in a short time."

MRS. COL. E. J. GRESHAM

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy and President Herndon Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.:

Gentlemen—"I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again. I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by the people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly. It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a King's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."

A PLAIN TALK On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

The coming winter will cause at least one-half of the women to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of women will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover.

KEEP PERUNA IN THE HOUSE. Unless you take the necessary precautions, the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones.

Too Particular. First Freak (to his neighbor)—I hear they're going to discharge the glass eater. He's getting too particular.

Second Freak—How's that? First Freak—Well, he won't eat anything but cut glass now.—Cassell's London Journal.

PATENTS. List of Patents issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Didn't Have to Find It. So you were in London, eh? How did you find the weather there?

Looking for a Home? Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of Western Canada are efficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over?

Western Canada. FREE HOMESEED LANDS.

FREE Homestead Lands. easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

Write to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information, or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—C. Pilling, Grand Forks, N. D.

PISCO CURE FOR COUGHS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. CONSUMPTION.

A PERVERTED XMAS PRESENT.

Business instinct Highly Developed in Little Freddie. It was Christmas Eve. Freddie was on his way home from the Sunday school, where he had been a regular attendant for several weeks.

"I always said he wasn't a bad boy at heart," she remarked to herself. "Oh, if his father and mother could only see him this blessed moment as he thinks of the home above and resolves to live just as the little boys and girls in the book."

The Demon of the Pit. A din of voices shouting hoarse. A whirl of outstretched arms; A little truth, a mass of lies, A score of false alarms.

Another cent! Another cent! A maddening, fearful cry— The King of yesterday goes down. Another cent, to-day!

Pat's Lesson in Golf. Pat had been helping the greens keeper construct several tees at the new golf links, and during the noon hour had been given a few lessons in driving.

Sympathy Misplaced. Edward L. Adams, representing the United States as consul general at Stockholm, Sweden, was for several years editor of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The Fond Parent's Pride. A reporter was endeavoring to find out the particulars of an accident that had befallen a boy, and was asking the questions necessary in such cases of the father of the injured boy.

Cure for Insomnia. One of the best and simplest cures for insomnia is said to be the odor of raw onions. They should be crushed to a pulp in order to free all the juice.

Took Eight Turkeys, Left \$200. John Krider, a farmer near Lebanon, Pa., discovered that his flock of eight turkeys had been stolen one night last week.

Christmas Box. The familiar term Christmas box comes from the old-time custom of placing alms-boxes in the churches Christmas morning to receive donations from the congregation for the benefit of the poor.

BEGGS' CHERRY COUGH SYRUP cures coughs and colds.

Plain Talk.

Yuker—My wife has the most annoying habit of calling a spade a spade. Baker—You don't really mean she's so outspoken as—

His Model. Critic—I must congratulate you on the villain of your play. He leaves the impression of having been drawn from life.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

The Foresight of the Ancients. Acropolis had invented the art of medicine. "Think what a boon it will be to suffering humanity!" he cried.

DR. J. H. RINDLAUD (Specialist), Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Fargo, N. D.

Hard to Collect. "The world owes me a living," said the young man. "I suppose so," said the old one; "but you are not so fortunate as to be a preferred creditor."

The Difference. "Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?" asked his hostess.

Would Have Walked, Too. They tell this story in the commissioner's office at Ellis Island: Two Irish immigrants, just arrived, stood one morning on the government landing watching a dredger at work a few yards away.

He Found Fault. "He criticised me for almost nothing!" moaned the wife. The friends sought to comfort her, but she was not to be soothed.

Dr. Williamson Swears. Yorktown, Ark., Jan. 15.—Last week a statement was published from Leonard Williamson, M. D., of this place, to the effect that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine for all Kidney Diseases.

Cole's Carbolic Salve. Instantly stops the pain of Burns and Scalds. Always heals without scars.

CAPSICUM VASELINE. A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin.

ST. JACOBS OIL. Thousands have been cured of every form of pain and chiefly Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Price 25c. and 50c.



Miss Rose Hennessy, well known as a poetess and elocutionist, of Lexington, Ky., tells how she was cured of uterine inflammation and ovaritis by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so blessedly helped through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I feel it but just to acknowledge it, hoping that it may help some other woman suffering as I did.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble and at once, by removing the cause, and restoring the organs to a normal and healthy condition.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—About two years ago I consulted a physician about my health which had become so wretched that I was no longer able to be about. I had severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen, was very nervous and irritable, and this trouble grew worse each month.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it "I do not believe it will help me."

500 VIRGINIA FARMS. Write for our Real Estate Herd, sent free to any address, giving descriptions of 500 Virginia Farms of from 10 to 1000 acres.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

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