

CHAINED TO A CORPSE

Doleful Punishment of the Ancients Duplicated in Our Modern Life. The Romans used to punish a murderer by chaining to his body the corpse of his victim. However, he was dragged behind him the debris of his crime, the stench, revolting thing that was once a man.

Every day you see people dragging around with them the corpse of their sins. They can't get away from them and many of them have become so intimate with these corpses that they become corpses themselves. The misery of these poor unfortunate has become constitutional with them. It fits them like an old shoe. They have become accustomed to it.

And there are thousands of humans who are walking the earth today with corpses attached to them. Their stomachs they can't get rid of. They have to get along the best they can with the stomachs they have. And the owners of said dyspeptic stomachs are to be found in every walk of life, suffering from some form of indigestion, first cousin to dyspepsia.

They wear that forlorn appearance, their energy is at zero, nothing interests them, and they interest no one, their faces are shrunken, their nerves are wilted and their shoulders sag. Are you one of the myriads who dandle and gratify their palates, at the sacrifice of their stomachs, at the expense of their health, who allow their senses to run riot, eating too much, drinking too much, eating at the wrong time, eating the half-cooked, the queer and the impossible?

Are you bloated after eating, and imagine that it is your food that fills you? Do you have nausea when you look upon the things that interest you at the same time? And have you got a whole lot of other things the matter with your stomach that you know about but nobody else does, and can't explain? If so, you have dyspepsia, a dyspeptic. And the chances are you have had it a long time.

Your stomach is overworked, abused, fagged out. The gastric and digestive juices are weak, the muscles of the stomach are jaded, and the whole business needs new life. It needs something which will take hold of the food as it comes in and do the digesting, and let your stomach take a rest. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do that very thing. They contain a most powerful ingredient which helps the stomach in the process of digestion, cures dyspepsia, sour stomach, indigestion, heartburn, eructations, acidity or fermentation. They invigorate the stomach, increase the flow of gastric juice, and do two-thirds of what the stomach would have to do without them. That gives the stomach some rest and a chance to get right again.

You will feel the change first in your mind and heart and then over your whole body. You'll feel rosy and great. That's the object. You can get these effective little tablets almost anywhere on earth for 50c a package. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the name.

\$7.57 "Think of it." A new dip head, 4-drawer Sewing Machine that will make all the family sewing for only \$7.57. \$12.95 Sewing Machine, 4-drawer Sewing Machine, head, drop head, ball bearing and full set of the best steel attachments. From \$12.95 to \$20.00.

\$19.75 for the Best Sewing Machine manufactured. The material used in this machine is strictly high grade. Selected quarter-sawn oak case, automatic lift, ball bearing and all the latest improvements. Full set of attachments free. It is impossible to make this machine better. Don't be humbugged by salesmen into paying \$40.00 and \$60.00 for a sewing machine when you can get the best for less than half. All guaranteed for 20 years.

Ladies' Patent Leather Dress Shoe and Storm Rubber Combination, \$1.39 for both shoe and rubber. The shoe is made of the quality patent leather, the rubber is the best, and the combination is strictly high grade. The shoe is made of the quality patent leather, the rubber is the best, and the combination is strictly high grade. The shoe is made of the quality patent leather, the rubber is the best, and the combination is strictly high grade.

Diamond Brand PAINT 45c Per Gal. in Barrel Lots. Card, a book containing samples of all different colors and various kinds of Paint—Barn, Fence, Home, Inside, Enamel, Oil, and Wagon Paints, etc. Just ask for our Paint Color Card and your paint problem will be easily settled.

New 1906 RANGES from \$9.25 up \$4.95. We have Stoves of all kinds with or without ranges, and also a new kind of stove with a built-in range. We have Stoves of all kinds with or without ranges, and also a new kind of stove with a built-in range.

Outfits for Housekeeping a Specialty. We sell everything needed for housekeeping, and save you from 25 to 40 per cent on all our goods. The T. M. Roberts Co-op. Supply Co. Dept. D. 77. 717 NICOLLET AV.

KING OF BEASTS ROVED IN MONTANA

THE MOST GIANTIC ANIMAL OF THE AGE FOUND AT LAST.

The "Tyrannosaurus Rex," Whose Bones Are Now Boxed, Proves to Be the Largest Flesh-Eating Land Animal in the World.

Kansas City Star. Out of the rocks in northern Montana scientists have dug the skeleton of the king of beasts of the age. It was discovered by the American Museum of Natural History in New York. This is the largest flesh-eating land animal thus far known to the world. This constitutes one of the most remarkable finds in the recent history of paleontology.

The curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology of this museum, Professor Henry F. Osborn, under whose direction the expedition was sent out, has named this new discovery "Tyrannosaurus Rex." In plain English this means the "Tyrant King of Saurians," or the King of Tyrant Saurians. The remains of this denizen of the past are being shipped to New York in a number of carefully made boxes, some of the boxes weighing over two tons. When these old bones arrive, they will be examined and cleaned with as much care as if they were full of diamonds. The scientific value of this discovery is more important than that of a great many diamonds. A large force of skilled workmen will be detailed to the job, every bone will be placed in its proper place in the skeleton, missing bones will be modeled out of plaster in Paris, and in a few months the completed skeleton will be placed on exhibition in the halls of the museum where visitors may see what this king of beasts a few million years ago was like.

Monster Thirty-Nine Feet Long. Enough parts of this animal have been found to make it possible to estimate quite exactly what his size was. From the end of his tail to the front of his nose he probably measured about 39 feet. The skull, which was normally poised, to the ground, would be about 19 feet—more than three times the height of an ordinary human skeleton. Of such importance to science is this discovery that it has necessitated a reclassification of the carnivorous dinosaurs of the Cretaceous geological period. Tyrannosaurus now becomes the name of a new genus. These flesh-eating dinosaurs of the latter part of the age of reptiles now show themselves to be more advanced than had been supposed. The particular hobby of these creatures seems to have been to make life miserable for all the herbivorous dinosaurs of the period.

One of the newly named forms is that of Dynamisaurus—Powerful Lizards. These were particularly prey was the duck-billed dinosaur or Iguanodon. The Iguanodon was partly protected from attack by bony plates located along the sides of the body. Another interesting family was the Ornithomimidae—"Bird Mimickers," who were relatively small but extremely swift-footed.

The "Tyrant's Prey." But for real bigness and other terrifying qualities, Mr. Tyrannosaurus would be a large and strong enough to attack the great three-horned Triceratops, one of the most interesting of the Dinosaur family, a fine skeleton of which has been found in the latest of the museum at Washington. This animal had a skull which projected upward over the neck like a fireman's helmet, and over each eye there was a massive horn. The Triceratops, a third horn, smaller horn being generally just over the nose. He was about twice the size of an elephant, being upward of 25 feet in height. He weighed about 10 tons.

And the most remarkable fact of all is that in the opinion of Professor Osborn and his fellow scientists in the American Museum of Natural History, this same gigantic three-horned beast was the prey of the Tyrannosaurus Rex. The scientists should be able to understand that it was the flesh of this particular beast that would be most satisfying to the king monster of them all is one of those riddles which the man in the street has not yet solved. But the evidence of this fact is so convincing that it is now coming to only partly suspected, is now coming to only partly suspected, is now coming to only partly suspected.

How He Was Found. The animal to which the horn-bellied remains of the Triceratops, the sum of the following: the remains of the Hornaday from Montana, therefore, the museum dispatched an expedition to that same section of Montana to see if they could find any more remains of Triceratops. Mr. Barnum Brown, an experienced fossil hunter, was put in charge of the party. He was rewarded with the finding of exceedingly valuable remains of the same skeleton. He was still more rewarded by the finding of a few bones of what appeared to be an animal of an entirely different kind. These bones were a herbivorous beast; but they had belonged to a flesh-eating Dinosaur. These remains were embedded in extremely hard sandstone and were extracted only with the greatest difficulty.

As the bones of the new carnivorous beast represented different parts of his body, Professor Osborn calculated that further excavation would reveal additional portions of the same skeleton. Accordingly a new expedition was sent out last summer under Mr. Brown, and most careful preparations were made for further exploration. The first under which the previous specimens had been found was thoroughly cleared, and blasting of a most careful and delicate character was undertaken from the top downward.

As a result of this work additional remains of the wonderful Tyrannosaurus Rex came to life as the summer wore on, so that it is now announced that representative portions of the entire body have been secured. Scientists will look forward to a study of the character of this newly found monster with the greatest curiosity. How he lived, and what his general characteristics were will be subjects of the most minute investigation. These same western regions are believed by paleontologists to be still full of buried skeletons of bygone days. Many in the hunter coming through the rocks or along some uncharted chasm in the Rockies who sees curious bones projecting from stones. These may be the remains of a dinosaur. He should leave them alone and send word immediately to the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The bones of the great may be his reward, and geater still the reward of science.

AFRICA'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAK

EFFORTS TO REACH SUMMIT SO FAR INEFFECTUAL.

Elevations of Nearly 16,000 Feet Attained and the End Not Yet—Ruwenzori a Mass of Rugged Heights and Unbroken Series of Glaciers.

London Morning Post.

"Ruwenzori is still the most mysterious and least-known mountain of Africa. It was first discovered by Johnston three or four years ago. The words may stand today, if by mountain is understood not an isolated peak, but an extended mass of rugged heights, spread over a distance of some twenty or thirty miles. This range, the 'Caucasus' of Central Africa," as it has been dubbed by Sir Harry Johnston, is situated on the extreme western borders of the Uganda protectorate, and is all but on the line of the equator. It was first discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in 1878, but then, as generally believed by his successors, the lofty summits were supposed to be hidden by clouds and he was content to estimate that the range rose to heights of 15,000 feet. Thus, the first African explorer heard from the natives in 1875 reports of snow-clad mountains, it was not till he again visited the region in 1887 that he caught a glimpse of the snows of Ruwenzori. It was not until 1897, since that time dozens or more of Europeans have succeeded in setting foot above the snow line, which on the eastern side of the range, in the neighborhood of the great snowfield, has been made, lies at about 13,000 feet. None of the ascents has led to the top-most peaks of Ruwenzori. To achieve the conquest of these summits is, in a word, the greatest feat of mountaineering from the natural difficulties, which are great, the question of transport provides a problem of the first magnitude; for the natives of the plains collapse specially when exposed to the hardships of mountain climbing above snow level. J. E. S. Moore, who reached the snows in company with Mr. Fergusson, in 1900 towards the close of his last expedition through equatorial East Africa, estimated the height of the snow line at an elevation of 14,900 feet. In the same year Sir Harry Johnston, while special commissioner to the Uganda protectorate, achieved the same feat.

Two years ago he came among us he was valdicatorian. He had a head which looked like that of Webster. He was the talk of the town. "But just about this time that boy's rich daddy died and the boy inherited his thousand acres. The war for the union came up and the boy, who was a nigger his father owned and bought more land. He became the richest farmer in the northwestern part of the State, and Greek and oratory were laid aside for the farm. Hemp raising ceased to be a source of revenue long ago, but he tickled the soil of his thousand acres until he had made a fortune and he continued to accumulate wealth.

His last appearance in public was as speaker for the Bell and Everett cause, in Lincoln, Douglas, and Breckinridge campaign. And he was still wearing at that time his blue jeans spiketail coat and a stovepipe hat. When the war came on he managed to straddle the fence on the question, and while his neighbors lost everything he stayed at home and raised corn and oats which he sold to the government, while other farmers were being driven to smuggle a crop now and then thru the lines to the Johnny Rebs.

"This is the story of Horace Connett, who, while inspecting a dam which he had built, was killed by a farm in Buchanan county, Missouri, fell from his horse and was drowned in sight of the house where he was born."

RICH GIFT TO ART INSTITUTE

Edward F. Searles Gives Hopkins Millions to California University. San Francisco Examiner. Edward F. Searles, of the Central Barrington, Vt., and Methuen, Mass., has donated a fund of \$100,000 to the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art on Nob Hill, which is the largest art school in California. The Mark Hopkins institute is an adjunct of the University of California, and Mr. Searles' munificent act in giving \$100,000 is not surprising in view of the fact that he was the original donor of the institute itself about ten years ago.

Mr. Searles is the widower of the former Mrs. Mark Hopkins. Her first husband was one of the original promoters and builders of the Central and Southern Pacific railroad properties. When he died he left his widow an estate worth more than \$300,000. Eight or ten years after he died she married Edward F. Searles, an artist and house decorator who had been in her employ at one time. When she died she left the bulk of her estate to him, and the will was contested by her adopted son, Timothy Hopkins, of this city. The latter made a fight for the property, and Searles had General Thomas Hubbard and other prominent New York attorneys represent him in the proceedings. The late Russell J. Wilson of this city was Timothy Hopkins' principal attorney, and he finally agreed on a compromise with General Hubbard by which Hopkins received \$5,000,000 of the estate and Wilson got a fee of \$500,000, of which Searles paid \$250,000 and Hopkins the other half. The Hopkins and Wilson contingent, including the Stanfords and Crocker families, could not understand why the young widower of Mrs. Mark Hopkins wanted her Nob Hill mansion, which was also asked for by Hopkins and refused. He was given the mansion as a handsome gift in memory of his wife. President Wheeler of the University of California says Mr. Searles' \$100,000 gift is intended by the donor to be applied to the maintenance of a large staff of art instructors.

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New York Press.

The you would look in vain for information in the book news, the quaintest, oldest and most widely circulated book in the world—the Chinese Almanac—made its appearance in New York recently. It is regularly issued a few weeks before Chinese New Year, which falls this year on Jan. 22, and is celebrated for fifteen days in China and for about a week in this "foreign devil" country. As it is circulated thru the vast Chinese empire and wherever the celestials have gained a foothold, the almanac's circulation can be easily imagined. The Cantonese dialect or American edition is estimated at 50,000. The almanac is beyond doubt the oldest continuous publication in the world, having been printed in Peking for more than 2,000 years by the Chinese government, which puts its official seal on each copy and employs the royal boards of astronomers, astrologers, soothsayers and literati to the number of 250 in its preparation. The almanac is a volume of more than 300 pages. The popular edition has 125 pages, while the peasant's edition—the sole literature of the Chinese interior—is half that size. Every edition contains a complete calendar of the months and days in the Chinese year, like our own, is twenty-four hours long. It is, however, divided into twelve parts of two hours each. The Chinese year consists of twelve months of from twenty-nine to thirty days each, calculated so that the new moon shines the first of the month. To make up deficiencies, something after the manner of our leap year, an extra month is added every third year. The year is divided into eight seasons with many other subdivisions. Black and red inks are used in the printing, and crude woodcuts of demons and gods abound. Red ink is used in the chapters devoted to astrology, as that color signifies good fortune. The movements of the heavenly bodies are also indicated in red. A map of China is printed in colors, and gives the names of the governors of the eighteen provinces, court sessions and news, lucky days for Joshua offerings, religious days and short biographies of that day's patron god. A faint hint of politics seems to have crept into the almanac this year, and when one realizes that its pages go thru the strictest censorship in the world, its significance is not slight in connection with the new political preponderance in the east. The almanac contains several pages of the flags of all nations illustrated in their correct colors, and it is slightly significant that the Japanese emblem is represented more than once, while her ally, England, is represented by every variety of army, navy and provincial flag. The Chinese conception of Old Glory only gives our emblem nine stars, although the number of stripes shown is correct. Politics in every shape and form is barred, but the benign influence of paternal government is indicated in every other day as a "lucky day" to pay taxes, while thru the book runs the sly hint, "this is a splendid time to pay taxes and present offerings to the gods." This year's almanac is the thirty-second number, as 1906 is the year 22 in China, because time begins with the reign of every Chinese emperor.

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NEW FOOD LAW

TEXT OF PURE FOOD BILL.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your representative in congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTER-STATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2. That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, willfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured, from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5. That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That any person, firm or corporation who shall willfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

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If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your representative in congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for Pure Food will be good.

A BILL TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTER-STATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON EACH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all the ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2. That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, willfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured, from retail dealers, and analyze, or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5. That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That any person, firm or corporation who shall willfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.