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JAPAN BIDS FOND FAREWELL TO TARS

LAST CEREMONIALS TAKE PLACE IN TOKYO BEFORE FLEET MAKES DEPARTURE.

ADMIRAL SPERRY PARADES ALONE

is Cheered by Islanders for His Democratic Action—Banquets, Receptions and Illumination of Harbor Mark Last Day.

Tokyo, Oct. 24.—In preparation for their departure from the hospitable shores of Japan the officers and men of the American battleship fleet began leaving Friday afternoon for Yokohama, where the final farewells will be said. Admirals Sperry, Schroeder and Wainwright took official leave of Tokyo at 3:50 o'clock and their departure was made the occasion of a great demonstration. Ambassador O'Brien, with the entire staff of the American embassy, the British, German, French and Russian ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps, gathered at the station to wish the voyagers God-speed. Great Crowds Greet Tars. In the throng that pressed about the American officers were representatives of every official department of the government and delegates from every commercial body of the city. In addition the streets and the station contained an immense concourse of people and thousands of school children who joined in an ovation no less enthusiastic than the one accorded the party upon its arrival from the harbor last Monday.

Upon leaving the Shiba palace where the flag officers have resided during their stay, Rear Admiral Sperry attended by his aides took a lengthy stroll through the principal streets of Tokyo before leaving for the station. Sperry's Democratic Action. His presence quickly became known and the populace was greatly pleased at his democratic action and joined in a series of demonstrations in his honor.

There were no official functions during the day except a farewell dinner given by the emperor to Rear Admiral Sperry. The emperor's household and all the highest officials of the empire were present.

At the dinner given Friday night by Baron Kaneko, president of the American's Friend society, Admiral Emory

represented Admiral Sperry. A feature of the function was the presentation to the Americans of a relic of the expedition of Commodore Perry.

Big Demonstration Held. The arrival of Admiral Sperry and party at Yokohama was the occasion of a demonstration. The lavish entertainment by official Japan came to an end Friday night with a dinner aboard the Japanese battleship Fuji and a reception aboard the Mikasa. Ambassador O'Brien attended the reception on the Mikasa.

The harbor of Yokohama was again the scene of a magnificent illumination, such as greeted the Americans on the first night of their stay.

Central America Has Floods. Panama, Oct. 24.—Advises received here from San Salvador state that torrential rains for the past four days throughout the republic have caused the rivers to overflow and have seriously damaged the telegraph lines. Similar reports have been received from Guatemala and Honduras.

Detective Kills Policeman. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—City Detective Clyde Edeburn Friday shot and almost instantly killed Policeman Thomas Farrell, whom, it is said, he mistook for a highwayman, although the police department refused to give out any details of the tragedy.

General Count Nodzu Buried. Tokyo, Oct. 24.—The funeral of General Count Michitsura Nodzu was held Friday, most impressive ceremonies marking the late rites, which were conducted according to the Shinto religious belief.

BRANDENBURG IS ARRESTED MAN WHO SOLD THE CLEVELAND LETTER IS IN CUSTODY.

Accused of Forgery and Grand Larceny—He Makes Statement Asserting His Innocence.

Dayton, O., Oct. 24.—As he was boarding a train for New York B. Brandenburg was arrested by local detectives on the charge of forgery and grand larceny. A telegram from New York city police department advised the focal department to hold Brandenburg. He is alleged to have sold the New York Times a letter which he represented to have been written by Grover Cleveland, in which the dead statesman predicted the election of Taft, and which letter is now declared to have been a forgery. Brandenburg was locked up in the police station, as the amount of his bail was not fixed. It was said by his attorney that if his client was not released Friday he instituted habeas corpus proceedings.

Brandenburg says he had the proper authority from Mrs. Cleveland and from Mr. Hastings, co-executor of the Cleveland estate, before he sold the article to the Times and furthermore asks if it is reasonable that any sane man would falsify the utterances of an ex-president of the United States for \$120. At the time he was arrested he said he was on his way to New York city to give District Attorney Jerome additional evidence. He says in offsetting the influence of Mr. Cleveland's utterance, who wished "to secure a dramatic climax just before election."

ORDERED TO RETURN PROPERTY.

Municipal Traction Company of Cleveland Is Hit.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—Secretary Henry Davis of the Cleveland Railway Company Friday made a demand upon President A. B. Du Pont of the Municipal Traction Company that the railway property be turned over to the Cleveland Railway Company immediately.

President Du Pont replied, saying he would do nothing until after a meeting of the Municipal directors, which will be held at once.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—The franchise under which the Municipal Traction Company is operating the local street railway lines on a three-cent fare basis, was defeated by a majority of 879 in the referendum vote here Thursday. The total vote cast was upwards of 75,000.

The defeat of the franchise may mean that the railway property will revert to its original owners and that the old rate of fare strife which lasted seven years will be renewed. The only alternative will be for city council at once to grant a new franchise which will save the property to the Municipal Traction Company.

Forest Fire Causes Big Explosion. Shannopin, Pa., Oct. 24.—A forest fire Thursday caused the explosion of two nitroglycerin magazines containing 400 gallons of the explosive. It is under control and a third magazine, which was menaced during the afternoon, is now considered out of danger. The fire burned over acres of timber land and destroyed the nitroglycerin plant of the John H. Hamel Company at Gringo, a mile south of here.

Slay Man; Steal \$4,000. New York, Oct. 24.—Every patrolman and plain-clothes man on the New York police force searched Friday for the daring robbers who shot Maurice Tannenholz after robbing the jewelry store of H. Tannenholz in Lexington avenue of diamonds valued at \$4,000.

Killed After 1,500-Mile Walk. Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 24.—Peter Marston, 18 years old, of Crawford, N. Y., who received \$250 for walking half way across the continent recently, was struck by lightning and killed on a farm eight miles north of this city.

LOST STEAMER IN FLAMES

LAKE PASSENGERS AND THE CREW SAVED BY SHEER GOOD LUCK.

The Steamer Iroquois is Lost in Fog and Strikes a Rock in Georgian Bay. A Fire Starts and All Owe Lives to Passing Tug.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27.—Because of the dense smoke that covered the waters of Georgian Bay the Canadian steamer Iroquois lost her way in McBean channel. She struck on West Rock and twenty minutes later was on fire as a result of the overturning of a cook stove.

The twenty-two passengers and five members of the crew owe their lives to the luck that enabled a rafting tug to find the stranded little steamer in the smoke. The tug heard the distress signals of the Iroquois, answered promptly and stood by until all on board were saved.

J. H. Kotcher of Detroit became a hero in a short time. In the midst of a scene where terror ruled, he kept his head, caught babies as they were tossed over the rail of the steamer to the tug below, assisted frightened women and lent a hand everywhere until the last person aboard the doomed passenger boat had been safely transferred to the tug.

When the Iroquois crashed on West Rock, careening far over as she struck, the passengers were in terror. Women were on board, two of them with babies. There was a sea running which made the lowering of the life boats more difficult. The boats were dry and seems were open, and when the frantic passengers began to pile into them as the only means of escape the crackling craft filled with water. Then there was more terror and every one piled back on the steamer.

Back in the pall of smoke somewhere was a rafting tug; the little steamer had passed it only a few minutes before. The tug seemed to be the only hope. The Iroquois' whistle was soon sounding distress signal. The tug, hearing the signals, stopped her log boom and came steaming blindly through the smoke to that whistle. The smoke be an to our up from below decks on the Iroquois and the terror was trebled.

Quietly all on board were taken off safely but they took nothing with them but the clothes on their backs. Mr. Kotcher assisted many down on the deck of the tug saving two women and children from the burning steamer.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Marshal and Cowboy Meet and Both Are Killed.

New Orleans, Oct. 27.—News has been received here of a double tragedy at Gulfport, Miss., in which a cowboy belonging to a wild west show and a ulfport policeman lost their lives.

While the show was preparing to leave for New Orleans, Lon Seeley, a cowboy, is alleged to have ridden into a crowd of negroes, beating them over the heads with the butt of his revolver.

Policeman Leo Varnadoe started in pursuit of Seeley.

Later the bodies were found near a railroad track, each body bearing a single bullet wound, and each man's revolver containing one empty shell. Seeley was the son of a ranch owner living near El Paso, Texas.

DEATH MAKES VACANCY.

Democratic Candidate for Sheriff Drops Dead in Street Car.

Arden, Wis., Oct. 27.—Death robbed the Democratic county ticket of its candidate for sheriff when Julius Trosche, mayor of Kaukauna, dropped dead in an interurban car between Appleton and Kaukauna.

Mayor Kuehne and several of his Democratic friends had just completed a long walk in the country.

Although he had been in robust health, it is believed that two weeks' strenuous campaigning undermined Mr. Kuehne's constitution.

Lost in Storm.

Medicine Hat, Oct. 26.—Held up by the blizzards since Monday last, not until Saturday morning did trains from the East arrive. From the prairies came stories of hardships and peril. Saturday evening Mitchell reported to the mounted police the death of Donald Cameron in Cypress Hills. Cameron and Donald Fisher, shepherds in the employ of Alex. Shaw, were forced by the blizzard to leave their flocks.

Cameron became exhausted and Fisher helped and carried him 15 hours seeking their camp.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Oct. 26. Wheat—No. 1 northern, 1.07; No. 2 northern, 1.00; Dec. \$1.01; Duro, No. 1, 8; Oats—No. 3 white, 46c; barley, No. 3, 57; Rye No. 2, 69c; Corn—No. 3, 74c; Flax—No. 1, \$1.24; Duluth, Oct. 26.—No. 1 Nor'n \$1.02; Dec. \$1.01.

South St. Paul, Oct. 26. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 and \$5.75; Hogs \$4.00 and \$5.00; Pigs \$5.15; Muttons, \$3.50; lambs, \$7.50.

Proposed Amendments

—TO THE—
Constitution

—OF—
Minnesota

—BY—
The Legislature
General Session,
1907.

St. Paul, Minn., May 1st, 1908.

Hon. Julius A. Schmah, Secretary of State.

Sir: As required by Section 25 of the Revised Laws, as amended, I have the honor to furnish you herewith a statement of the purposes and effect of the respective amendments proposed to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota by the Legislature of 1907, and which are to be submitted to the electors at said State at the General Election of 1908.

FIRST PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The first proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 477 of the Laws of 1907. By this amendment it is sought to repeal Sections one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and seventeen (17) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution (the latter section being the amendment to said Article nine (9), adopted in 1896), which sections now read as follows:

"Section 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation equal and uniform throughout the state: Provided, that the legislature may, by general law or special act, authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon such improvements, but shall not exceed a maximum tax of five per cent.

"Section 2. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each year, and whenever it shall appear that such ordinary expenses of the state for any year shall exceed the income of the state for such year the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay such deficiency. But no law levying a tax or making other provisions for the payment of interest or principal of bonds denominated 'Minnesota State Railway Bonds' shall have force until such law shall have been submitted to a vote of the people of the state, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting upon the same.

"Section 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, also all real and personal property, according to its true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws, be exempt from taxation.

"Section 4. Laws shall be passed for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property effects, dues of every description, of all banks and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

"Section 5. The legislature may impose, or provide for the imposition of, upon the property within this state of any and all owners or operators, whether corporate or individual, or otherwise, of any and all sleeping, parlor and drawing room cars, or any or either of the same, which run into or through this state; also upon the property within this state of any and all telegraph and telephone companies, or owners, whose lines are in, or extend in, into or through this state; also upon the property within this state of all express companies, or owners, or any or either of the same, doing business in this state; also upon the property within this state of all domestic insurance companies of any kind; also upon the property within this state of all foreign insurance companies doing business in this state of any kind; also upon the property within this state of all

owners or operators of any and all mines or of mineral ores situated in this state; also upon the property within this state of all ship builders or owners doing business in this state or having a port therein provided, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies, their lands and other property; and upon the property of either or of both of the companies or owners, a tax as uniform as reasonably may be with the taxes imposed upon similar property in said state, or upon the earnings thereof within this state, but may be graded or progressive, or both, and in providing for such tax, or in providing for ascertaining the just and true value of such property, it shall be competent for the legislature in either or all such cases, to impose a tax thereon upon any or all property thereof within this state, and in either case by taking as the basis of such imposition the proportionate business, earnings, mileage or quantity of production or property now or hereafter existing in any such companies, persons or owners, transacted or existing in this state, in relation to the entire business, mileage or quantity of production or property of such companies, persons or owners, or in such other method as the legislature may determine; but the proceeds of such taxes upon mining property shall be distributed by and to the state and the various local subdivisions thereof, wherein the same is situated, in the same proportion as the proceeds of taxes upon real property are distributed: Provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall operate to authorize the assessment or taxation of any farm land or ordinary business blocks or property owned by any such corporation, person, firm or company except in the manner provided by the ordinary methods of taxation."

and to substitute therefor the following:

"Sec. 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. Taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes, but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, and public property used exclusively for any public purpose, shall be exempt from taxation, and there may be exempted from taxation personal property not exceeding in value \$200 for each household, individual, or head of a family, as the legislature may determine. But the legislature shall not authorize municipal corporations to levy and collect assessments for local improvements upon property benefited thereby without regard to a cash valuation, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect, modify or repeal any existing law providing for the taxation of the gross earnings of railroads."

This proposed constitutional amendment was submitted and voted upon at the last election and was declared carried. But a contest was instituted by interested parties, claiming that the amendment was not carried. That contest is now pending in the courts and it was on that account that the legislature decided to re-submit the amendment to the people. That however the contest may be decided, the next legislature may have the power granted by the amendment. For the purpose of discussing the effect of the amendment I will assume that the amendment was submitted at the last election, did not carry.

The purpose and effect of this amendment would be to greatly enlarge the power of the legislature with reference to the subject of taxation. Section one (1) as amended would authorize the legislature to impose taxes upon all forms of property, and all property upon which a tax is imposed is required to have a CASH VALUATION equalized throughout the state.

Section two (2) as it now stands requires the legislature to levy state and county taxes annually to defray the expenses of the state. That is the duty of the legislature without any constitutional direction.

Section three (3) as it now stands provides that all real and personal property, including MONEYS, CREDITS and INVESTMENTS IN BONDS AND STOCKS, shall be assessed according to their true value in money.

Section four (4) as it now stands provides that property employed in banking shall be subject to a tax equal to that imposed on other property. This is a repetition of the requirements of Sections one (1) and three (3), as no rational person would claim that banking capital should be exempt from taxation.

Section seventeen (17) as it now stands is not easy to understand, but it was intended by that section to refer to the operation of sections one (1) and three (3), above quoted, property of the classes therein enumerated, so that a gross earnings tax could be applied thereto instead of direct taxation.

Owing to the provisions of sections one (1) and three (3) of the present Constitution many amendments were from time to time added so as to permit taxes to be imposed on specific kinds of property which were subject to a cash valuation equalized throughout the state. We have among these exceptions railroad gross earnings taxes; municipal franchise taxes; inheritance taxes; and the gross earnings taxes authorized by said section seventeen (17).

Several exemptions from taxation are also provided for, but as these exemptions are not changed by the proposed amendment, I will make no further reference to them.

The amendment which, if adopted, would take the place of all of the sections and amendments above referred to, is simple and plain. No provision of the Constitution is necessary to authorize the imposition of the taxes necessary for the support of the state and its various political subdivisions. The power of taxation is inherent in government. This proposed amendment declares that this inherent power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away; that taxes shall be imposed for public purposes, and shall be uniform on the same class of subjects. Should this amendment be adopted all property of every kind in the state would be subject to taxation, according to the method the legislature saw fit to adopt, provided only that the tax was levied for a public purpose and was uniform on the same class of subjects. Under this amendment every tax law we now have on the statute books would continue to be valid, because under this amendment all limitations on the power of the legislature would be taken away.

The adoption of this amendment would, as indicated, repeal the so-called inheritance tax amendment, and the gross earnings tax amendment adopted in 1896, as contained in said Section seventeen (17), but in their place this amendment would give the legislature greater authority. Under this amendment the power to impose inheritance taxes would be unlimited, and any form of gross earnings tax would be valid. The gross earnings tax on railroads would not be affected by this amendment, as the Constitution provides that they cannot be changed without submitting the law making the change to a vote of the people. But with this amendment various new forms of taxation could be imposed, notably an income tax, a tonnage tax on iron ore and a registry tax on mortgages. Under the present Constitution we can impose no tax on mortgages owned by non-residents. A registry tax, which would be valid under the proposed amendment, would reach all mortgages alike. The Constitution requires all subjects of taxation to have a cash valuation, but the tax equalized throughout the state, no proper income tax could be imposed.

"SECOND PROPOSED AMENDMENT."

The second proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 478 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907. By this amendment it is sought to repeal Section sixteen (16) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution, which section now reads as follows:

"For the purpose of lending aid in the construction and improvement of highways and bridges, there is hereby created a fund to be known as the 'State Road and Bridge Fund.' Said fund shall include all moneys accruing from the income derived from investments in the internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and shall also include all funds accruing to any state road and bridge fund, however provided.

"The legislature is authorized to add to such fund for the purpose of constructing or improving roads and bridges of this state, by providing, in its discretion, for an annual tax levy upon the property of this state not to exceed in any year one-twentieth (1-20) of one (1) mill on all the taxable property within the state.

"The legislature is also authorized to provide for the appointment, by the governor of the state, of a board to be known as the 'State Highway Commission,' consisting of three (3) members, who shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law without salary or compensation other than personal expenses.

"Such commission shall have general superintendence of the construction of state roads and bridges and shall use such fund in the construction thereof and distribute the same in the several counties in the state upon an equitable basis. Provided further, that no county shall receive in any year more than three (3) per cent or less than one-half (1/2) of one (1) per cent of the total fund thus provided and expended during such year; and, provided further, that no more than one-third (1-3) of such fund accruing in any year shall be expended for such purposes, and in no case shall more than one-third (1-3) of the cost of construction or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund."

and to substitute therefor the following:

"Section 16. For the purpose of lending aid in the construction and improvement of public highways and bridges, there is hereby created a fund to be known as the 'State Road and Bridge Fund.' Said fund shall include all moneys accruing from the income derived from investments in the internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and shall also include all funds accruing to any state road and bridge fund, however provided.

"The legislature is authorized to add to such fund, for the purpose of constructing or improving roads and bridges of this state by providing, in its discretion, for an annual tax levy upon the property of this state."

The purpose and effect of this amendment is to authorize the legislature to levy upon all the property of the state any amount necessary, in its judgment, for the benefit of the roads and bridges therein, and in so far as removes the limitation which now exists in the Constitution, whereby the legislature is prevented from levying for such purpose a tax exceeding one-twentieth (1-20) of one (1) mill on the taxable property within the state.

This amendment further authorizes the legislature to provide salary and compensation, including personal expenses incurred in the performance of duty by the highway commission, to be paid to the officer entrusted by law with similar duties.

Finally, this amendment removes the limitation which now exists in the Constitution upon the powers of the highway commission and the state road and bridge fund of the state whereby authorized, and the amount which the state may pay from such fund toward the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge, and no payment shall be made of such fund to be provided for by law, as the legislature shall deem wise.

The adoption of this amendment will not interfere with the power of the legislature to create a highway commission and define its duties, nor will it interfere with the appointment and tenure of office of the present commission.

THIRD PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The third proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 379 of the Laws of Minnesota for the year 1907. By this amendment it is sought to repeal the following section to Article nine (9) of the Constitution as a new section:

"Section 17. The legislature may provide for the payment by the State of Minnesota of damages to growing crops by hail or wind, or both. This fund is to be created and maintained by a specific tax upon the lands of such persons ONLY as shall VOLUNTARILY consent to the same with their respective county auditors for such purpose. There can be no tax for such purpose imposed on the lands of any owner who does not consent thereto. Its adoption shall not authorize the legislature to direct that the taxing machinery of the state be used to levy and collect the tax necessary to raise such fund, and to provide for the disbursement of the same by the officers of the state, but any payments to be made by the state by reason of damage by hail or wind will have to be made from said fund and from no other. The state would assume no responsibility beyond the amount of such fund, and could not further be rendered liable.

The purpose and effect of this amendment is to authorize the legislature to permit the state to become a guarantor of collection and disbursement of a fund for the payment of damages to growing crops by hail or wind, or both. This fund is to be created and maintained by a specific tax upon the lands of such persons ONLY as shall VOLUNTARILY consent to the same with their respective county auditors for such purpose. There can be no tax for such purpose imposed on the lands of any owner who does not consent thereto. Its adoption shall not authorize the legislature to direct that the taxing machinery of the state be used to levy and collect the tax necessary to raise such fund, and to provide for the disbursement of the same by the officers of the state, but any payments to be made by the state by reason of damage by hail or wind will have to be made from said fund and from no other. The state would assume no responsibility beyond the amount of such fund, and could not further be rendered liable.

FOURTH PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The fourth proposed amendment is contained in Chapter 480 of the laws of Minnesota for the year 1907. By this amendment it is sought to repeal the following section to Article seven (7) of the Constitution, which section now reads as follows:

"Every person who by the provisions of this article shall be entitled to vote at any election shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the district wherein he shall have resided thirty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States,"

and to substitute therefor the following:

"Every person who by the provisions of this article shall be entitled to vote at any election shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the district wherein he shall have resided thirty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The purpose and effect of this amendment is to authorize the legislature to require educational qualifications, in addition to all the other qualifications now required by law, for any person seeking the office of county superintendent of schools. As the Constitution now stands any legal voter is eligible to the office of county superintendent of schools.

The foregoing four proposed amendments constitute all the amendments proposed for adoption at the ensuing General Election.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD T. YOUNG,
Attorney General.

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