

THE NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

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NEMAHA, - - - - - NEBRASKA.

NEW IDEAS IN DRESS.

Modish Trifles That Are Meeting with Favor Among Devotees of Fashion.

Ermine is also imitated in silk and is used for trimmings.

Yokes and sleeves of evening gowns are made of gold net.

Jet chains are relieved here and there with a small bead of gold.

Fringes of other sorts, like chenille, wool and silk, are in for a distinct revival.

Insects in jewels and in jeweled gun metal are worn as corsage and hair ornaments.

Moleskin and chinchilla are very successfully imitated in a fine quality of plush.

A new style of hand mirror shows one side ordinary glass and the other magnifying.

Some of the large collars are hemmed with chenille and trimmed with lace of the same hue.

Panne de chine is a new stuff, which lends itself to trimmings of tea gowns and to many other uses.

An extreme mode of Parisian origin is the trimming of gowns and mantles with fringes made of fur.

A belt novelty is one of crushed leather with metal medallions united by chains in imitation of metal girdles.

Ermine is employed as a trimming for all descriptions of garments and is frequently mingled with mink and chinchilla.

The Henri Deux hat, with pointed peak, high crown, and sharply turned up brim at the back, is greatly in favor just now.

Spangled robes appear in brilliant colorings such as red, blue and gold, the sequins being closely massed in Van Dyke effect.

Becomingness is the first rule with regard to a veil, and for general wear the most becoming is a fine diamond-meshed net, without spots.

Navy blue is a leading color and a revealing note is introduced in pippings, facings, strappings and machine stitching in fawn, ivory and white.

TO CONTROL NERVOUSNESS.

Salvation of Those Affected Lies Almost Wholly with Themselves.

Nervousness is a disease as deeply rooted as many other diseases, and it is one that places a woman at a greater personal disadvantage than almost any other disease, says American Queen.

There are various stages of nervousness from irritability to hysteria and nervous prostration, and all are due in a great degree to a lack of self-control, to the habit of giving way to every disturbing occurrence and eventually becoming a victim to petty inconvenience of fear.

The salvation of the nervous woman lies almost entirely within herself. She should first realize how she must appear to well-poised people—and if the realization would not be an incentive to reform, she is a hopeless case.

Much nervousness is caused by a tendency to dwell on unpleasant things. One should control one's thoughts and not allow the mind to get into a negative, fearful state.

The mind responds promptly to suggestions by the will, and it is in this way only that a permanent cure can be effected. Turn your thoughts into a more positive, cheerful channel and note the result to your nerves. Take things coolly and do not imagine that the universe has conspired to torment you. Realize that other people have the same conditions, and perhaps much worse things to contend with, and "get out of yourself." By such a means you will gain mental and physical poise and you will create a pleasant rather than a discordant atmosphere.

Habit of Neatness.

Comparatively few men are distinguished for habits of neatness, yet none can forgive a lack of it in their wives. Yet neatness is one of the rarest of feminine qualities. Early and persistent must be the training which carries the girl into womanhood with her "bump of neatness" well developed. Unless inherently fastidious during school days she is liable to drift into careless habits which she never outgrows. One girl may have a trick of leaving shoes about her room. As a mere tot she was permitted to do this, and as she grew older the untidy custom was never abandoned, for the simple reason that she herself did not notice anything unusual about it, and probably nobody else took the trouble to correct her. Without thinking anything about it, some girls, otherwise above reproach in their personal habits, leave bunches of combings on their dressing tables, while the combs themselves are permitted to retain for days at a time their harvest of dead hairs. This is one of the habits which, when carried into the matrimonial state, sends young husbands back to their clubs.—Chicago American.

THE OZARK FOREST

Railroad Tie Cutting Is the Leading Industry There.

WORK OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLE

Hard Labor with But Little Pay for the Hardy Mountaineers—The Supply of Tie Timber Is Rapidly Giving Out.

In the great hardwood region of the Ozarks the tieman will soon be a thing of the past. Like his predecessors, the Indian and the lumberman, he will be only a memory.

After 1836, at the forced migration of the Osages, the noblest of the red tribes, the white pioneers who entered these primitive forests found a wealth



A TIE CUTTER'S HOME.

for the gathering. Then came the era of lumbering. Great rafts of oak, walnut, elm and hickory filled the creeks and rivers tributary to the greater streams emptying into the Mississippi. These were the palmy days of the big timber.

Ruthlessly the vandal axes hewed at the monarchs of the forest, whose sapling days were centuries before. But even in these extensive forests, in time the big logs became a scarcity.

Then at the extension of railroads was created the demand for railroad ties. Timber too small for lumber could be worked up for the purpose, and the oak ties of the Ozarks were in demand. That was the beginning of the tie era. Tiemaking is still an important industry, though by no means what it used to be. Except in inaccessible places the tie timber is growing scarcer.

The man who does not cultivate a "patch" in the Ozarks is in all probability a tieman. "Patch" is the vernacular for farm, and the vernacular is as rugged as the Ozark patch usually is. Tieman is a generic title, for the tieman may be a tie maker, tie marker, tie gauger, tie putter out, tie rafter or tie agent. The tieman, any way, has something or other to do with the making or handling of railroad ties.

After farming and fruit raising, the most important industry in the hardwood regions of the Ozarks is tie making. Thus it follows that if you do not possess the desirable "patch" you must either make ties, gauge them, mark them, put them out, raft them, peddle them or starve.

The tie makers, the men who actually fell the trees and hew out the ties with adze and broadax, have the big end of the hard work. But the fellows who make up the rafts on the rivers and pilot them down to some collecting point, could not be said to enjoy a snap. The tie agent, who buys the ties from the



A TIE RAFTER.

makers for delivery to a contractor for some railroad company, has the best of it. It is generally allowed he makes about all there is in the business. The "tie jugglers," who do the work, get a bare living.

The tie agent is usually a man with money who conducts a general store in the tie country, and the maker, rafter, or putter-out is invariably dependent on the storekeeping agent for the necessities of life. The luxuries he is unaware of. It may be said the tieman is the dependent of the tie agent, for out of

the industry has arisen a system of vasalage. The tie man, however, is a happy-go-lucky being, who is careless of his social condition.

The trade with the tieman is a species of barter in which the ties represent a primitive currency. The agent makes a double profit, one on the goods he barter for ties and one on the transfer of the ties to the railroad company. In this way he waxes rich, while the strenuous tiemen pursue the even tenor of a way that is invariably behind.

It is an Ozark axiom that no one has ever seen a dead mule or a rich tie maker. The tie juggler who has laid by money in his occupation is yet to be found. Indeed, it is generally conceded that followers of this species of woodcraft experience financial retrogression. Many have begun tie making with a stake in the shape of a patch, wagon and team and other accessories of fortune and wound up a career of tie making patchless, teamless, wagonless and penniless.

For the most part, the tieman has no permanent home, but lives in one of those architectural makeshifts, a shack of rough logs, in which glazed windows are not considered an actual necessity. In these shacks there is rarely more than one room, and with this scant accommodation the patriotic tieman raises a large family. It is not necessary to publish President Roosevelt's warning against race suicide in this region. The girls are strong-limbed and for the most part comely, and the boys sturdy, sly and totally disregard hardships. For the tieman's boy the woods have no mysteries. His eye for a fresh track is keen, and it is all over with the "varmint" he trees or can draw a bead on. At an age when the city darling has his curls cut, the heir to the tieman has attained a mastery of the ax and can keep the woodpile heaped up. At ten he is an adept in woodcraft. At 16 he is a man in muscle and ability to perform a man's work. He is then a tie maker and can hew out his eight or maybe ten ties a day.

An expert can average 15 ties a day where the timber is choice. Where it has already been picked over the output is less. In poor ground, that is where considerable cutting has been done, a tieman may cut down half a dozen trees or more and find only two or three perfect ties, the result of a day's work. The most experienced tieman never becomes strictly accurate in his judgment of the



TYPES IN THE TIE WOODS.

quality of a tree. When he cuts it down perhaps he finds a flaw at the heart of the grain so twisted it is impossible to work it out.

All over the Ozark country considerable poaching for tie timber has been done on government land. It is being done to-day. This is out and out stealing of timber from the many quarter sections not yet entered or homesteaded. Once in awhile Uncle Sam finds out about it, and the thieving tieman's days are filled with woe. Besides this barefaced stealing, there is another method of procuring cheap material, equally illegal, and in which the federal government is hoodwinked. Unscrupulous tie agents are generally the guilty ones in this, their instruments being the humble tie juggler. It is the custom for these agents to borrow names with which to homestead lands. From the homesteader only a nominal entry fee is exacted. The land is then denuded of the timber, which is converted into ties. For their lands a title is never perfected. J. F. O'RYAN.

Not Charged a Cent.

A group of representatives were in the cloakroom telling stories of their experience in court when Delegate Smith contributed this incident from Arizona.

Out in one of the border towns a case was in progress, one of the lawyers being an eastern man who was new to the country.

"Will you charge the jury, your honor?" he asked, when the evidence had been submitted.

"Oh, no, I guess not," replied the judge. "I never charge them anything. They don't know much, anyway, and I let 'em have all they can make."—Washington Post.

All at the Foot.

She—I suppose you began at the foot in your profession?

He—Why, they are all at the foot, in my profession.

"Indeed! Might I ask what your profession is?"

"Certainly, I'm a chiropodist."—Yonkers Statesman.

HER TARIFF PROBLEM

Legislation in That Direction Always Unpopular in England.

A GLANCE AT THE PAST

Brilliant Men Have Fallen Over This Political Stumbling Block—The "Corn Laws" and Their Result—Bits of History.

Some one has well said that the present crisis in England regarding a protective tariff is not a government crisis, but a national one, that if the changes advocated by Mr. Chamberlain are effected "they will reverse traditions and discard principles of political economy that are inborn in the British people."

It is prophesied that next spring a parliament will be elected that will upset the nation's free trade policy, but it goes without saying that in the meanwhile three different factions of the public will be toiling strenuously in the cause individually espoused. The factions are as follows—those who stand boldly for free trade; those who stand for a protective tariff, and midway between these a conservative element with Mr. Balfour at the head, a body that believes reforms are needed to relieve the industrial situation, but is averse to hasty, radical action.

A protective tariff is bound at first to be immensely unpopular with the mass of the English people, who for so long has held as gospel "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest." A little review of English history gives us some idea of the British temper on the delicate question of taxation of food stuffs. Though perhaps a little vague about it, still all have heard something of the excitement caused on the enactment of the corn laws, and the state of feeling that forced their repeal a few years later. In the light of impending events, it may be of interest to go into detail concerning past legislation on the matter of abolition of free trade.

The corn laws of English history were a series of laws enacted at different times through various centuries (from 1436 to 1842) and until their repeal the home and foreign grain trade continued a subject of elaborate legislation. The laws, during this long period dealt with the levying of protective duties, in imposing restrictions amounting to prohibition, and in granting bounties for the encouragement of exportation. Space permits consideration only of the corn laws of the last century, those in existence from 1815 to 1846.

Immediately after the Napoleonic war in Europe, there was almost a famine in Great Britain, there being poor harvests at home and supplies from abroad being cut off by Napoleon's "Continental System," devised to destroy English power and commerce. The laboring classes and tradesmen suffered severely, the agricultural folk, landlords and farmers, alone enjoying prosperity. But when presently the war was over and ports open, for-



RICHARD COBDEN.

foreign grain came pouring in and prices fell rapidly. The landlords became alarmed and craftily spoke, in their appeals for reforms, of the distress of the English farmer. They asked parliament to resist the importation of foreign grain, and insisted that, as the cost of cultivation was higher in England than in the foreign lands from which the grain was arriving, the English farmer be protected. In 1815, a parliament, consisting almost wholly of landlords, enacted the corn laws, excluding foreign wheat except at high rates of duty, until the market price should reach 80s per quarter; and putting a like restriction on the importation of other grains.

Though considerable sympathy was aroused by oratorical flights in behalf of the agriculturist, the law was looked upon by many of the people as atrocious. Students averred that the industrial situation might have been otherwise relieved than by such a radical measure as raising the price of common food stuffs; that rents might have been lowered, improved methods of cultivation adopted; that the corn laws were passed by the landlords in order

to maintain high rents and keep out foreign grain. The masses, as was to be expected, did not confine their expressions of displeasure to verbal criticism, riots and lawlessness followed the enactment of the laws. On London walls were written the words "Bread or Blood;" bread steeped in blood was set in Carlton house (occupied by the prince regent) and the mob attacked the houses of some of the unpopular advocates of the new bill. The military was called out, the house of parliament kept guarded by soldiers, and the whole of London was in a state of revolt.

In the provisional towns, too, uprisings were numerous, and throughout the land there were evidences of disaffection. But the government insisted on strict observance of the laws up to 1828, when an amended law adjusted the duties by a sliding scale, whereafter the duties were to be governed by the average price of the English market: "When the average price of wheat was 36 shillings the duty was



SIR ROBERT PEEL.

50s., eight pence per quarter; when 40s. the duty was 40s., 8d. per quarter; when 50s., it was 30s., 8d. per quarter; when 62s., it was 24s., 8d. per quarter; when 72s., it was 2s., 8d. per quarter; and when 73s., it was 1s. per quarter." As can readily be seen, the amended law did not favor the importation of cheap grain to much more extent than the original measure.

The suffering amongst the poor continued and the provision laws also bore heavily upon them. These laws completed the agricultural protection afforded by the corn laws, strictly prohibiting the importation of foreign cattle and foreign meats. Butter and lard could be imported, but they were not to be used as food, the custom house men being ordered to spoil them by smearing with a tarred stick, to destroy their value as a food and make them fit only as grease for wheels or to be used for smearing sheep. "With bread purposely made dear, the import of cattle and of flesh meat prohibited, and with lard and butter wilfully reduced from articles of food to grease for wheels, there is no difficulty in accounting for the frequent murmurs of discontent, and for the starvation among the poorer classes in every part of the kingdom."

Now arose in earnest an anti-corn-law agitation. In 1838, a small company of men met at Manchester and formed a new anti-corn association. Others joined with these men, Cobden among them, and from the moment of joining Cobden took a leader's part in the work. He presented to his associates a petition asking for the repeal of all the laws relating to the importation of grain; active work was carried on by him and other supporters of free trade, and ere long the anti-corn league became a power to be considered. And not a few landlords began to rank themselves with those standing for a repeal of the oppressive laws. It became more and more a question of the good of the many.

In 1841, when Sir Robert Peel returned to power it was as a protectionist, but the great statesman soon saw fit to change his mind in regard to high tariff; and, though bitterly opposed by members of his party, brought about modifications of the corn laws, and tariff reduction—the first great step toward free trade. From 1845 to 1846, the newspaper writers and orators labored strenuously for the repeal of the laws, and Sir Robert became less and less of a protectionist. It was under his leadership that a measure was at last put through that proved practically the repeal of the corn laws. A biographer thus speaks of the statesman's change of views: "Peel had returned to power the champion of protection. His first great achievement was the extension of the freedom of trade."

KATHERINE POPE.

Queer Taste.

Farmer Wayback—Wall, of all darn fools, that artist feller takes the cake. Mrs. Wayback—What's he doin' for? Farmer Wayback—He's down yonder paintin' a picture of that old tumble-down barn, and there's a brand new barn right behind him.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Gentle Hint.

He (sady)—There's many a good thing lost by not asking for it. She—Well, thank Heaven! next year is leap year.—Judge.