

# NEMAHA ADVERTISER

W. W. SANDERS, PUBLISHER

Nemaha, Nebraska

When is a beef trust not a beef trust? When? Why, right now.

Russell Sage has documents to prove that no one chloroformed him at the age of sixty.

An inquirer asks: "Why does the world turn around?" Probably to see what is going on.

There would be no complaint in this age against the fast young man if he would only go in the right direction.

A man asks for a divorce from his wife because she makes heavy pan-takes. Certainly this is a weighty reason.

A Harvard professor declares that the solar system is tipping over. Now it's about time for people to get together and abolish the tipping custom.

The Novoe Vremya says: "The Russian army has not suffered defeat in the full sense of the word." Does "defeat" mean less in Russian than it does in English?

The man who wills money to a college is always considered by his relatives to be crazy, notwithstanding the Stephen Girards, the Peter Coopers and their likes.

John L. Sullivan gives it as his opinion that Dr. Osler is "a chump." John L., too, is edging along toward the limit of usefulness—according to Dr. Osler's theory, we mean, of course.

Who started that debate over the question, "Shall the old clergyman be shot?" Whoever he was may find grounds for proceeding against Mr. Dzier for infringement of copyright.

Prof. Barrett Wendell says the Americans are the most idealistic people on earth. Unfortunately, however, there are a good many things that make it pretty hard for us to achieve our ideals.

There is still some hope for the race. A college student who was hazed is suing the college for damages instead of proudly preserving the scars to exhibit them so that the boys at home might die of jealousy.

A Parisian who sought a divorce from his wife on the ground that she played the piano from morning till night was refused the divorce by the court, which held that the grievance was "neither pertinent nor admissible." How could the court tell that if it did not hear her play?

An Oberlin doctor says man would live to be 150 years old, and in full possession of his mental and physical vigor, if he would observe the laws of health. Think how hard it would be to live with a man who had passed through 150 winters and still retained his memory and powers of speech.

The happiest people are those who do not need much government, and, not needing it, do not have it forced upon them. The best President and the best Congress are not always those which do the most, but rather those which are wise enough to discriminate and do well the little that ought to be done. Running the government as it is regularly established, in its unchanging and perfunctory relations to the people, is a big enough contract to keep a great many capable men busy, without the invention of new schemes.

Dr. Hillis, the Brooklyn pastor, is considering the question whether or not "idiots should be killed at birth." People of these materialistic tendencies are always so anxious to kill somebody! What's the matter with curing them? We hear of much running to and fro and we see much brandishing about of the torch of science, enlightenment and civilization. To what purpose, pray, is all this outcry if it leads to the slaughter of the helpless or the chloroforming of the experienced? A locomotive engineer once stated that he hated to run over people, it mused his engine up so. So we hate to kill people. It musses up the national conscience and the general warmth of heart gets calluses on it.

The permanent withdrawal of the British garrisons from the fortresses at Halifax and Esquimaux has been accomplished so quietly that North America as a whole has been scarcely conscious of the fact. It means, however, that for the first time in centuries the British soldier has left our continent entirely to its own military devices, and this has a historical significance which does not escape the attention of those who have in mind the part the British soldier has played in America. If you have the right kind of an imagination it cannot fail to respond to the stimulus of this interest-

ing, if conspicuous event; you think of Braddock and Wolfe and Burgoyne and Brock and the columns of redcoats that forever will march through the pages of our school histories.

As a result of the conditions disclosed by the testimony before the committee that has been considering the protests against allowing Reed Smoot to represent Utah in the Senate, the demand for a national marriage and divorce law has been revived. Before such a law can be passed it will be necessary to extend the powers of Congress by an amendment to the constitution. Although it is a matter of great difficulty to secure a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress and the consent of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States to such an amendment, yet the crying need of uniform marriage and divorce laws, and of some means to destroy polygamy, makes the object worth the effort. The President in a message to Congress has urged uniformity in State laws on these subjects, and that is much to be desired. But the advantages of a national law are obvious. It would not only transfer the prosecution of Mormon polygamists from State to national courts, but it would put an end to the scandal of the remarriage in one State of divorced men and women forbidden to marry by the laws and courts of the State in which they were divorced. At present it is not uncommon for persons divorced in New York to go across the Hudson river into New Jersey, contract another marriage, return to New York and live in open violation of the laws of that State. Those to whom divorce is denied in one State can take up residence in another State, where the laws are lax, secure divorce, return home and marry. A national law would not remove the desire for divorce, but it would deprive many foolish people, to call them by no worse name, of the sanction of the law in their marital crimes. As it will take some years to amend the constitution, those who seek to protect the purity of the home may find occupation, in the meantime, in impressing on the young a proper sense of the dignity and sacredness of the marriage bond, and of the obligations involved.

The statement that 95 per cent of all business men in this country fail has been made so often, without being contradicted, that it long ago came to be so thoroughly accepted as to be a platitude. Demagogic malcontents have long danced to the sweet sound of this statement. Ponderous political and sociological arguments have been based upon this hypothesis. But, after all, there is no truth in it. It is without any foundation whatever. How it had its origin nobody can guess. The editor of Bradstreet's has produced statistics showing that the average annual rate of business failures is not 95 per cent, but less than 1 per cent. Quite a large difference! This estimate is based upon figures compiled for many years, and it includes actual failures with inability to pay debts. There are other business failures, particularly the failures to succeed. These cannot be accurately counted, but it is known that there were 284,393 names erased from the business register of 1903. These seem to indicate failures to succeed. But in the same year there were 322,006 names added to the business register. Undoubtedly most of the new business enterprises were taken up by men who had discontinued other lines of business. A change in business, or in firm name, does not necessarily indicate a failure. Nor does actual disaster in business always mean actual failure. Many of the men most eminently successful to-day have met reverses. Many have paid dearly for the experience that makes them masters in their lines. But it cannot be truthfully said that one has failed so long as he is able to draw himself together and try again. One of the most successful business men of America, now dead, failed a dozen times before he got things to going in accordance with his high aspirations. Many men are satisfied to do things in a small way. They are proof against failure because they attempt little. Others aim high, and, though they fail sometimes in their course, if they get up again and win the goal, they are not to be counted as failures—they are the eminent successes. This is not a country of failure, but of success. The amazing industrial advancement of the nation is most practical and substantial proof that successes, not failures, are to be counted in the high figures.

**Just on Trial.**  
We know that wealth is not worth while, But under certain circumstances Perhaps we might accept a pile And take our chances.  
When the women see the heroine in the hero's arms on the stage; when they read in the last chapter of a book that the hero and heroine are embracing, how they applaud! But when they see the man next door kiss his wife good-by before starting for work, how they laugh, and wonder "how long it will last."  
There is no use denying it—when an automobile works, it is a great pleasure.

## PAINFUL SCIATICA

EVERY SUFFERER WANTS THE VERY QUICKEST CURE.

Mr. Donovan Thinks the Remedy Used by Him with Such Remarkable Success the Best—Cured by Five Boxes.

"Men who have to do difficult and dangerous work on electric lines at any hour of day or night, can't afford to have anything the matter with their health," said Mr. Donovan. You can imagine, therefore, how much I was alarmed one winter's day in 1902, when I was seized by a pain just behind my right hip that made it difficult for me to walk home. It was so bad by the time I reached the house that I was obliged to go straight to bed."

"Did that relieve you?"  
"No, the pain grew more severe and kept extending downward along my leg. I sent for a physician, and he soon decided that I had sciatica. In a few days the whole nerve was affected, and the least movement brought on terrible agony."

"Did your condition improve under the doctor's treatment?"  
"Quite the contrary. At the end of two months I wasn't a bit better, and at times I feared that I would never be able to leave my bed."

"How did you get out again?"  
"When I was lying in bed, unable to move and wasting away in flesh, a friend visited me and told me about the wonderful cures brought about by a great blood and nerve remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He strongly urged me to try them, and I luckily had sense enough to take his advice."

"Did you mend quickly?"  
"Yes, that was the astonishing thing. I noticed a slight improvement before I had quite finished the first box of the pills, I could get out of bed while I was on the third box, and I was entirely cured by the time I had taken five boxes."

Mr. Joseph A. Donovan is living at Plaistow, New Hampshire, and is line inspector for the Haverhill, Newton and Plaistow Electric Street Railway. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the remedy to use when the blood is thin, as in anemia; or impure, as in rheumatism; or when the nerves are weak, as in neuralgia; or lifeless, as in partial paralysis; or when the body as a whole is ill-nourished, as in general debility. They are sold by all druggists.

If receiving an invitation to a wedding you cannot or do not care to attend, your calling card should be mailed so it will reach its destination on the day of the wedding.

I cannot praise Piso's Cure enough for the wonders it has worked in curing me.—R. H. Seidel, 2200 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1901.

The lion is the only animal that is capable of affection.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces, such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The first issue of medals to British troops was in 1643 by Charles I.

## HAVE YOU COWS?

If you have cream to separate a good Cream Separator is the most profitable investment you can possibly make. Delay means daily waste of time, labor and product. DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS save \$10.00 per cow per year every year of use over all gravity settling systems and \$5.00 per cow over all imitating separators. They received the Grand Prize or Highest Award at St. Louis.

Buying tummy cash-in-advance separators is penny wise, dollar foolish. Such machines quickly lose their cost instead of saving it. If you haven't the ready cash, DE LAVAL machines may be bought on such liberal terms that they actually pay for themselves. Send today for new catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
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YOU WILL FIND  
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FISH BRAND  
WATERPROOF  
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EVERYWHERE.

The best materials, skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Slickers, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work, and are guaranteed to keep you dry and comfortable. THE FISH BRAND is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All reliable dealers sell them. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CLOTHING CO., 100 N. WABASH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## AN OLD-TIME SEXTON.

Old "Jeems" was the doorkeeper in Broughton Place Church, Edinburgh, when Dr. John Brown's father was pastor there. Dr. Brown, it is scarcely necessary to add, was the author of "Marjorie Fleming" and "Rab and His Friends," the best child story and the best dog story ever written.

Jeems was a genuine Christian, but, "like all complete men," he had a gift of humor, kindly although uncouth.

One day two strangers in the Broughton Place Church made themselves over to Jeems to be furnished with seats. Motioning them to follow, he walked majestically to the farthest corner, where he had decreed that they should sit.

The couple, meantime, had found seats near the door, and stepped into them, leaving Jeems to march ahead alone, while the whole congregation watched him with some relish and alarm. He got to his destination, opened the pew door and stood aside; nobody appeared.

He looked sharply round, and then gave a look of general wrath "at lairge." No one doubted his victory. His keen, deep-set gray eyes fell, or seemed to fall, on the two culprits, pulled them out instantly and hurried them to their appointed place. Jeems showed them slowly in, and gave them a peering look they were not likely to misunderstand or forget.

On another occasion a parishioner put a crown piece into the plate instead of a penny, and, staring at its white, precious face, asked to have it back, but was refused.

"In once, in forever," said Jeems. "Aweel, aweel," grunted the parishioner, "I'll get credit for it in heaven!" "Na, na," said Jeems, "you'll get credit only for the penny!"

At that time the crowds and the poor ventilation made fainting a common occurrence in Broughton Place, especially among the young servant girls. The young doctor had taught Jeems the philosophy of fainting fits, and had instructed him especially as to the propriety of laying the sufferers quite flat on the floor of the lobby, with the head as low as the rest of the body. As many of these cases were owing to what Jeems called "that bitter yerkin" of their bodices—in other words, tight lacing—he and the doctor lost no time in relieving the victims by cutting their staylaces, which ran before the knife, and "cracked like a bowstring," as Jeems said.

One day a young woman who had fainted was slowly coming to. Jeems came round to the doctor with his open gully (knife) in his hand.

"Wull I rip 'er up noo?" he whispered.

It happened not to be a case for "ripping up;" and, thanks to an increasing knowledge of physiology, every year there were fewer opportunities of administering the wholesome lesson.

### The Palermo Dollar.

One evening I was sitting with an Italian friend in a restaurant, and we were discussing American laws and restrictions, at which he was very much inclined to scoff.

"Did you ever see a dollar that is not a dollar?" said he. I shook my head, and he rolled across the table to me a silver coin. It seemed to me to be a dollar. I examined it with every care, and, getting another from the cash register, compared the two. They were exactly alike in weight, sound, color, milling, and all. At last I got them confused, and only my friend was able to point out which was which.

"That is what we call a Palermo dollar," he said. "Do you remember some years ago that Western silver miners were caught taking about seven million dollars' worth of silver into the Nevada City mint, and having it turned into money without being recorded? Well, that is just what is going on in Palermo to-day, with variations. Silver is bought in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, or thereabout, shipped to Paris, then to Palermo, and minted with reasonable privacy. The dollars are jumbled with stones to nick them and laid in greased clay, then come over here in third-class baggage for distribution. They cost about 43 cents and defy detection, except that the nicks are too similar, and it is said that the M on the neck is not quite deep enough, and the L in Pluribus is a thousandth of an inch crooked. You know every counterfeiter makes some little mistake."—Collier's.

### A Negative Question.

"Mister Brown," said the old colored woman, coming into the cross-roads store, "you ain't got no spool-cotton number thirty, is you?"  
"Why, Aunt Sally, I didn't say I didn't have it, did I?"  
"You go 'long, Mister Brown. I didn't ax you 'ain't you got it? I axed you 'is you? Ain't you?"—Lippincott's.

As Others See Us.  
Jim Jones—What is your opinion of Windig's veracity?  
Samsmith—Well, if he was to call himself a liar I wouldn't believe him.

## LIEUTENANT BOWMAN.



## IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Cold Affected Head and Throat—Attack Was Severe.

Chas. W. Bowman, 1st Lieut. and Adj't 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Lanham, Md., as follows:

"Though somewhat averse to patent medicines, and still more averse to becoming a professional affidavit man, it seems only a plain duty in the present instance to add my experience to the columns already written concerning the curative powers of Peruna.

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat. I have been able to fully cure myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack.

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends."—C. W. Bowman.

Pe-ru-na Contains no Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

It is estimated that a half a million New Yorkers are awake and busy, legitimately or otherwise, all night.

The woman who is most afraid that some fellow is going to forcibly kiss her has least grounds for the suspicion.

The trouble with beginning house-keeping in a steam heated flat is that it keeps in abeyance the question as to whose duty it is to get up and light the fire. And until this question is settled, the rulership of the household is in doubt.

### QUICK RESULTS.

W. J. Hill, of Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

## Alabastine Your Walls

Alabastine produces exquisitely beautiful effects on walls and ceilings. Easy to apply, simply mix with cold water. Better than kalsomine, paint or wall paper. It is not a kalsomine, it is a sanitary, permanent cement, which hardens on the walls, destroying disease germs and vermin, never rubbing or scaling. Kalsomines mixed with either hot or cold water soon rub and scale off, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. They contain glue, which decays and nourishes the germs of deadly disease.

If your druggist or hardware dealer will not get ALABASTINE, refuse substitutes and imitations and order of us. Send for free samples of tints and information about decorating.

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