

Nebraska Advertiser

W. W. SANDERS, Prop.

NEMAHA, NEBRASKA

The Day of the Farmer.

The farmer who is not an amateur is really an increasing factor in to-day's life. In fact, farming is rapidly becoming one of the professions. We have our agricultural schools, just as we have our law schools. It is getting to be a business as well, remarks The World To-Day. Farmers have their trusts, like other manufacturers. It is a far cry from the New England farmer, trying to arrange an exploded granite quarry into a stone wall that he may have room in which to plant his crop, and that master of capital, science and black earth ten feet deep who plows with a traction engine and reaps with a ten-horse team. And between these two types of farmers the drift is steadily toward the latter. The comic paper does not laugh at the "granger" as frequently as it used to laugh. It wants his subscription. The capitalist does not foreclose mortgages on the prairie farm now. He borrows money of its owner. . . . The farm is the nursery of individualism. If you are a cliff-dweller in the city send your boy there this summer, and let him see what it means to create wealth with the help of nature rather than with the ticker. You will help make him a better American.

Half a Billion for Bridges.

Everybody thinks of New York as the city of big constructive performances, and it never disappoints. Here we find big men with big brains and unlimited capital. As one prodigious example, plans are now under way by which within a few years eight mammoth bridges, affording by far the greatest centralized traffic facilities in the world, will yoke Manhattan island to its suburban shores, says Broadway Magazine. At least one of these big bridges will exceed in size the famous Forth cantilever bridge in Scotland, now the largest on the globe; another will excel in capacity the old Brooklyn bridge, which now has the largest bridge traffic in the world. The biggest bridge, which, of course, will span the noble Hudson, may cost anywhere between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000, while the other structures will run the aggregate cost of New York's bridges up to about \$250,000,000. About 1915 New York's total bill for bridges and tunnels will approximate a round half billion of dollars—all spent to aid transportation in and out of the first city in America.

Six more years must pass before the great memorial to Queen Victoria, which is to be erected in front of Buckingham palace, can be completed. Slow progress on the gigantic work for the last six years has caused much public criticism from time to time, and the king, it is said, recently expressed himself as disappointed that greater progress had not been made. Leading sculptors, who are familiar with the magnitude of the undertaking, say that it cannot be completed before 1913, and that 12 years is not much time to put on a piece of work of such size and magnificence. The central figure of the memorial will be a statue of Queen Victoria, 13 feet high, dressed in her robes of state, seated amid groups symbolical of the personal and imperial qualities which made her reign so illustrious. On her right will be Justice, on her left Truth, and at her back Motherhood. The memorial will contain 12 great groups of figures and 180 panels. The pedestal, with its plinth, will be 70 feet high. The cost has been fixed at \$1,250,000.

A Fair Census.

In Washington the census bureau is even now making preparations for the national census to be taken in 1910. It is a vast work, involving infinite detail, and must be carefully planned. The millions of people who inhabit the United States are to be enumerated, together with the livestock, and comprehensive reports also are sought on the innumerable industries of the country, its development and resources. That all of this can be done with absolute accuracy is out of the question, but that it can be done in a far more thorough manner than the census records of the past bear out in many, many instances is certain, says Poppyland. The faithful enumerators are in the minority, and in self-protection the interested public should see to it that returns as nearly correct as it is humanly possible to make them should be sent to Washington for final summing up and publication.

One Extreme Or the Other.

I have been more than lucky in the women I have met; a woman is always heaven or hell to a man—mostly heaven; she don't spend much of her time on the border-lines.—Walt Whitman in the American Magazine.

WESTERN MEN IN NEW YORK.

Brains of Mountain and Prairie in Demand in the Financial Center.

Ever since the early days, when D. O. Mills, J. B. Haggin and James R. Keene "emigrated" from California to New York, the metropolis has been drawing largely on the west and south for its supply of "men who do things." Theodore P. Shonts, both a southerner and westerner, who has undertaken to solve New York's great transit problem, is the latest importation in response to the call of the east.

The promptness with which Thos. F. Ryan, of Virginia, turned the Equitable Life Assurance Society over to its policyholders, who now elect a majority of its Board of Directors, and divested himself of the control of the stock which he bought from Jas. H. Hyde, and the success of the new management of the Society under the direction of President Paul Morton, have created a demand for the strong men of the south and west that is greater than ever before. Under the Morton management the Equitable has made a better showing than any other insurance company in the way of improved methods, economies and increased returns to policyholders.

E. H. Gary, head of the greatest corporation in the world—the U. S. Steel Co.—John W. Gates, Henry C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, Wm. H. Moore and Daniel G. Reid are other westerners who are among the biggest men in New York.

MAN AND HIS WAYS.

Fertile Brain Has Evolved a New Style of Cradle.

A new cradle has been invented—and by a man. Which latter statement is a redundancy—for no up-to-date woman would really ever think of inventing anything so perilous to her infant's welfare. Has she not become enlightened to the dreadful ills of that time-honored institution of our ancestors? Dare she imperil the intellect that is to sway the twentieth century by untimely "juggling" in its embryo stage? Poor modern babe! When colic's gripes assail, it may not know the luxury of a steady tramp swung across father's shoulder—strange to say, men do not jeer at this dictum of the new motherhood—much less will it experience the bliss of being lulled to rest in a wooden-slatted cradle or fluffly bassinet, swayed by the foot of a wondrous being who swings and croons, swings and croons, till baby woes are merged in blessed sleep. Its maker claims that sideways rocking is, indeed, injurious to babykins, but to his eyes, not his brain. Therefore has he constructed a cradle that swings lengthwise, and is shaped like a boat!

The New Kind.

Visitor—What lovely children! Mr. De Ivorce's by a former wife, I understand. How old were they when she died?

Mrs. De Ivorce—She isn't dead. You see, I'm a sort of a grass stepmother.—Puck.

Our idea of a charming woman is one who is ignorant of her charms.

A SMALL SECRET.

Couldn't Understand the Taste of His Customers.

Two men were discussing the various food products now being supplied in such variety and abundance.

One, a grocer, said, "I frequently try a package or so of any certain article before offering it to my trade, and in that way sometimes form a different idea than my customers have."

"For instance, I thought I would try some Postum Food Coffee, to see what reason there was for such a call for it. At breakfast I didn't like it and supper proved the same, so I naturally concluded that my taste was different from that of the customers who bought it right along."

"A day or two after, I waited on a lady who was buying a 25c package and told her I couldn't understand how one could fancy the taste of Postum."

"I know just what is the matter," she said, "you put the coffee boiler on the stove for just fifteen minutes, and ten minutes of that time it simmered, and perhaps five minutes it boiled; now if you will have it left to boil full fifteen minutes after it commences to boil, you will find a delicious Java-like beverage, rich in food value of gluten and phosphates, so choice that you will never abandon it, particularly when you see the great gain in health." Well, I took another trial and sure enough I joined the Postum army for good, and life seems worth living since I have gotten rid of my old time stomach and kidney troubles."

Postum is no sort of medicine, but pure liquid food, and this, together with a relief from coffee worked the change. "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

OUR WEALTH-MAKERS

AMERICAN FARMERS LEADERS IN ENRICHMENT OF NATION.

DOLLARS BY THE BILLIONS

Annual Value of Farm Products in the United States Greater Than the Output of the World's Mines.

Statistics gathered by the United States census bureau afford interesting studies to those who care to delve into economic subjects. According to the government reports issued covering the years up to 1905, the total amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States is \$12,686,265,673. During the year 1905 there was produced of manufactured products \$14,802,147,087.

The same authority gives the information that the farm values of the United States reached the enormous sum of \$20,514,001,836, and to this, which is the land value, must be added \$13,114,492,056, which represents farm improvements. It is needless to give the value of miscellaneous stocks, etc., but it is sufficient to say that during the years 1905 and 1906 that the annual production of the farms of the United States amounted to \$6,500,000,000. It will be seen from this that while the value of farms and improvements is very nearly three times the amount invested in manufactures, that the production of the farms annually is only about one-half of the value of the manufactured products; but when it is taken into consideration that the farm supplies more than 50 per cent. of the articles that enter into the manufactures, it shows how important is the American farmer.

Last year the wealth produced by American farms was five times greater than the value of gold and silver produced in the United States for the year. It is estimated that the gold produced in the world since the discovery of America by Columbus up to the present time is approximately \$11,368,000,000. During the same period the production of the silver of the world was \$12,420,000,000. Thus it can be seen that about every four years American farms bring wealth into the world greater than all the gold and silver that has been produced since Columbus' time. The wealth of the United States is now estimated at \$112,000,000,000. American farmers are adding to this wealth at the rate of between \$6,000,000,000 and 7,000,000,000 yearly. The total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland is placed at \$60,200,000,000. At the present wealth producing capacity of the American farmer, in less than ten years the wealth he produces would aggregate more than the total wealth of the great kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The total wealth of all of Italy is estimated at \$13,000,000,000. Every two years the American farmers produce enough to buy the kingdom of Italy, and every year American farms produce wealth sufficient to purchase all of Belgium.

Outside of the 13 original states in adding to its possessions expended \$87,039,768. This includes the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican purchase, Alaska, the Philippines and all United States possessions, covering 2,037,613 square miles of territory. The corn crop of the American farmers each year is valued at 104 times the amount that was necessary for the United States to pay for all its great possessions. The cotton crop alone for 1906 was seven times enough to reimburse the United States for its expenditures on account of the acquisition of the vast territories purchased. It is needless to further make comparisons, the American farmer is the great wealth producer of the union. Upon his work

Try for Factories.

Small manufacturing plants are desirable factors in the business of any town. There must be employment for the residents of a city or town, and any means of supplying this need is commendable. But there is one thing that many citizens do not take into consideration, and that is, it is better for the citizens of a town to build up industries already established than to strive to gain new industries. A manufacturing plant is beneficial to a place in accordance with its payroll and its output of goods that bring a revenue to the town. Some small concerns that will employ a dozen hands will have a payroll of perhaps \$35 or \$40 a day. The value of its products may amount to \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually, all dependent upon the character of the business. But what is most considered is the payroll. From the average small town it is estimated that trade lost, and which goes to large cities through the mails, is more than \$100 a day. If citizens of a community would retain this \$100 a day and

is based nearly all the manufacturing, and it may be said nearly all the commerce.

While the farmer is a great wealth producer and is one of the most independent of American laborers, he has perhaps just reason for complaint as to compensation received for his efforts. While the results of his labor has given employment to an army of millions of workers, the American farmer has also been subject to the operations of combinations that directly oppose his best interests. These are the great trusts that control the marketing of what the farms produce. None will deny but that distributing agencies are necessary, but when these agencies become oppressive and make extortionate charges for the handling of the produce of farms, they become institutions that are oppressive. But the American farmer to a great extent appears to be responsible for the building up of such combinations. In his prosperity he has ignored simple principles recognized in business and which are important to him. President McKinley in one of his addresses made the statement that to locate the factory near the farm means the greatest economy and the highest prices for farm produce; in other words, the factory makes the home market. For years farmers in the agricultural sections of the United States have not alone contributed toward the support of the stock gamblers and the managers of the trusts, but have assisted in making possible the building up of mammoth aggregations of capital in great financial centers, and this capital has been used in the furtherance of combinations that have made it possible to dictate to the farmer what prices he must take for all that he has to sell.

The farmers should understand that money sent from districts to the large cities means the concentration of wealth in these cities and greater support for the trust builders. They should also understand that their farm values to a great extent depend upon the activity and importance of the home town. Should the farmer relieve himself of the burden that is placed upon him by the trusts and combinations, he can do it by assisting to the greatest extent the building up of industries in his own town, his county and state. The question is worthy of the most careful consideration of every resident of a rural district. The greatest utilization of all home resources can only be brought about by a cooperation of the people. Every land owner and every person employed in the tilling of the soil, should give greater study to economic questions and discover, if possible, how much better all conditions under which he labors can be made by a practice of the old-time home patronage rule.

D. M. CARR.

Schemes to Defraud.

One of the latest plans of traveling agents to defraud the people residing in the country is the wire fence deal. Lately a number of traveling agents have been working in different western states. They represent to the farmer that they will install an eight-strand wire fence with iron posts for only eight cents a foot. No money is asked in advance, but a promissory note is given that upon the completion of the fence the same will be paid for at the agreed price per foot. After the fence is put in position the farmer finds that his note has been placed in the local bank for collection, and that instead of his securing his fence for eight cents per foot, it is eight cents "per wire foot," which makes it 64 cents per foot. This is purely a modification of the old lightning rod swindle. It hardly ever pays the farmer to have dealings with traveling agents who make extraordinary promises as to the goods they have to dispose of.

Tack a piece of cheesecloth over the screen in your pantry window and see how much dust you can keep out; wash the cloth when needed.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

"A neighbor, advised me to use Peruna. I began to improve at once."



MRS. EMMA STOLT.

Mrs. Emma Stolt, 1009 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis., writes:

"Peruna has done me a great deal of good since I began taking it and I am always glad to speak a good word for it. Three years ago I was in a wretched condition with backaches, bearing down pains, and at times was so sore and lame that I could not move about. I had inflammation and irritation, and although I used different remedies they did me no good."

"A neighbor who had been using Peruna advised me to try it, and I am glad that I did. I began to improve as soon as I took it and I felt much better."

"I thank you for your fine remedy. It is certainly a godsend to sick women."

Catarrh of the Internal Organs.

Miss Theresa Bertles, White Church, Mo., writes:

"I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and internal organs. Everything I ate seemed to hurt me. I never had a passage of the bowels without taking medicine. I was so tired mornings and ached all over. I had a pain in my left side, and the least exertion or excitement made me short of breath."

"Now, after taking Peruna for six months, I am as well as I ever was. Peruna has worked wonders for me. I believe Peruna is the best medicine in the world, and I recommend it to my friends."

Tone Up With Good Paint

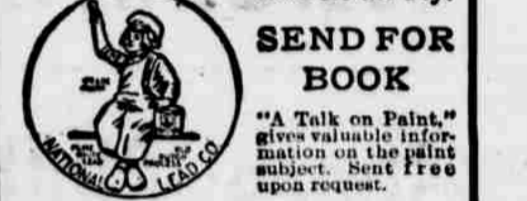
It is good business to keep property "toned up."

A coat of Pure White Lead Paint not only makes things look better and

gives them a higher selling value, but it makes things wear better and gives them a higher value for long wear.

Pure White Lead gives an opaque, durable coat that protects and preserves from the ravages of time and weather.

Prospective buyers of Pure White Lead have heretofore been subject to much attempted fraud in adulteration and substitution. You are now protected by the Dutch Boy trade mark which is found on the side of kegs containing only Pure White Lead, made by the Old Dutch Process. Look for the boy.



SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint" gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

In whichever of the following cities is nearest you: New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Veal Loaf With Beef and Pork

Do you like Veal Loaf? You will surely be delighted with Libby's kind, made from choice fresh meats, in Libby's spotless kitchens. It is pure, wholesome and delicious in flavor.

Ready for Serving At Once.—Simply garnished with sauce it is an appetizing entrée for luncheon or dinner.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

DEFIANCE STARCH—10 ounces to the package—other starches only 12 ounces—same price and "DEFIANCE" IS SUPERIOR QUALITY.