

Nebraska Advertiser

W. W. SANDERS, Prop.

NEMAH, NEBRASKA

The baker's supply of bread depends upon how much he kneads.

At Rheims, France, portable bath-tubs filled with hot water are delivered to order.

Mr. Roosevelt uses strong language, but he never swears, although he is a writer and maker of profane history.

King Alfonso, who has taken to golf, may have considerable trouble in keeping his caddie coned into the belief that Alf is hanging on to his job by divine favor.

Surely the era of kindness and compassion, if not the actual millennium, has arrived when the automobilist veritably stops to pick up his victim and carry it to a hospital.

Green apples give the small boy cholera morbus, and we have sometimes seen an editor afflicted with a painful touch of mental cramps from eating the sour fruit of wisdom.

One more largest Atlantic liner has been ordered. It is to be a steamer of 50,000 tons. Presumably it will have on board a scenic railway and a traveling circus among its attractions for passengers.

With some men education is a process, as the word indicates. With others it is an event. A New Jersey janitor undertook to wipe windows with a United States flag. When the police drove away the mob the janitor had been educated, but it had taken only a few minutes.

It has been agreed between the governments of Canada and of the United States that the owners of all buildings on the boundary-line must decide in which country they shall live, and must move the whole building accordingly. The purpose of this agreement is to reduce the smuggling evil and otherwise to put an end to lawlessness on the border.

Philadelphia capitalists are planning to erect a \$1,500,000 hotel in Yokohama, Japan, from plans designed by Philadelphia architects. It is to be eight stories in height, will contain about 400 bedrooms and suites and many baths, with a garden courtyard in the center. It is to be called the Grand hotel, and appears to be wholly an American investment.

It is estimated by the national treasury authorities that not less than \$350,000,000 of the new ten dollar gold certificates will be needed to satisfy the public demand for smaller bills. However, it is not at all likely that any creditor will object to having that little account settled with plain, ordinary greenbacks, or "kick" even at "cartwheel" silver dollars.

One of the newspapers of Peking, China, has lately celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of its establishment. During its long period of publication the editorial staff has several times been beheaded, either in front of the office or in it, for printing news which displeased the court. The expression, "he has severed his connection," may be Chinese newspaper English.

A great deal has been said about the facility of the Japanese in adopting and adapting western methods. Even our language appears to gain something from their use of it. It is told of one of Gen. Kuroki's party that when his opinion of America was asked, he replied: "Your country is full of remarkabilities, but I find the weather curfeworthy." Two noteworthy new words in a single breath!

The sultan of Turkey has just become father to his thirteenth living child, a baby daughter. The eldest child of the sultan is Prince Selim, who is 37 years old. He is in disgrace, and does not rank as the heir apparent. The sultan, in order to reduce the number of pretenders to the throne, has established the practice of marrying his daughters to persons of little consequence, from whom no political dangers need be feared. He is genuinely fond of one daughter, the beautiful 20-year-old Princess Ayishe, born of a Circassian mother. She has received a European education.

Oysters in their native waters are wild animals. So the attorney general of New York lately informed an assessor who asked him whether he should assess oyster-beds as real or personal property. When oysters are artificially planted, according to this legal opinion, they become "domesticated, tame, or 'garden' oysters," and as such are personal property. Although the attorney general does not interpret the law concerning salsify, or oyster-plant, it is probable that the courts would hold that this also, when tamed, is personal property. It certainly would be when cooked and eaten.

WIDENING THE FIELD

MAKING GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR SONS OF FARMERS.

BUILDING UP THE HOME TOWN

Some Causes for Complaint Which Can Be Obliterated by the United Efforts of the People.

How often do we hear it said that the young man has not the opportunity that the young man of a score of years ago had. How great is the complaint of trusts and combinations which control industries to the detriment of the smaller ones in business, and how often is reference made to business concentration in the large cities at the cost of the smaller towns.

Innovations in business methods have been many. It may be said that this is an era of economical methods; that evolution is going on continually broadening the field for individual effort and making possible the operation of mammoth enterprises. There can be no doubt as to the detrimental effects upon small towns of this business concentration in the larger cities. Pessimists deplore the lack of opportunity for the young men of to-day. At the same time the large corporations put forth the cry that there is a scarcity of the right kind of material for important places of trust. However this may be, there is one thing evident, and that is, small towns being kept from advancing narrows the field for the young men who would otherwise enjoy an opportunity to engage in business.

Traveling to the large city for employment, the youth, perhaps, seeks a clerkship at moderate wages. There are thousands of others that he must compete with in the race for success. His field is narrowed. It is not often that he has fair competition, and favoritism he finds is one of the obstructions in his way. One of the cures for this condition is to devise means of enlarging the scope and importance of the so-called country towns.

There is no economical reason why the large city should have the business that rightfully belongs to the small town. There is no saving in buying goods at a distant point even though a small percentage may be saved directly. Whenever a resident of a community sends his money to some other community for the necessities that he requires, he robs his own home town of a certain amount of business. Employment is given to the people of the large city instead of the people of the local community.

It has been estimated that more than 50 per cent. of the trade goes from some communities to larger cities. If this trade were given to the home town, it would immediately double its business importance and give a corresponding increase in employment for the people. This means that the population of the town would be increased and the opportunity for engaging in business would be greater. Not only this, but it is an established principle that values of farm lands to a great extent are dependent upon the activity of the town near which the farms may be located. Thus it is plain that if the sons of farmers would have greater opportunities open to them for engaging in business, it can be increased by closely adhering to the home trade and home protection principle, which widens the local field for individual effort in a business way.

Every man is an important factor in the community where he resides. His influence is either good or bad. His value as a citizen is gauged according to his works. The honest laborer, however humble, is a valuable acquisition to society, and so is every other producer.

It is estimated that people of the United States pay between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 yearly for what is known as "phony" jewelry, which is sold by concerns operating through the mails. It is not long since that a young man in a western town ordered a diamond engagement ring from a house located in a middle western city and paid \$100 for the same. He carried it to the local jeweler and a careful examination brought forth the opinion that it was a low-grade diamond. Later it was discovered that it was merely an imitation stone and valued at about \$10. It is a wise idea for people who desire to purchase anything in the jewelry line to patronize concerns which are locally known as thoroughly reliable.

Residents of rural communities should beware of traveling agents who are disposing of new-fangled cold air refrigerators. This refrigerator is represented as requiring no ice. All that is necessary is to fill some of the reservoirs it contains with cold water. The agent does not ask that the farmer even buy this refrigerator, and

HELPS FOR TOWN BUILDERS.

Strangers to a town form their opinions as to its people by the appearance of the business places and the residences. In a town where the buildings are dingy and dirty, and the show windows of the stores are carelessly arranged, it is evidence that there is a lack of enterprise. It pays the business men of a town to be careful as to the exterior appearances of their places of business.

Small towns usually contain but few expensive residences. It matters little how inexpensively built residences are if the buildings are kept well painted and the yards neat and clean. This is evidence of the good taste of the people.

In many towns in country districts there are hitching posts placed here and there before the stores. It is generally the case that where the hitching post is found, unless the street is well paved, there is a mud hole. Every town that is incorporated should have regulations as to the placing of hitching posts indiscriminately in the streets. There should be set aside some side street that is convenient to the business portion of the town, where the farmers and others can hitch their teams instead of in front of the stores.

Good sidewalks give the strangers to a town a favorable impression of the place, and also they are an advantage in many ways and may prove a matter of economy through the prevention of accidents that might give cause for damage against the town corporation.

Nearly every small town has its public park. It is often noticed that these parks are little cared for. They are public pastures and serve no good purpose as places where the people of the town can meet evenings for social intercourse. People of towns should take pride in keeping the public parks in good condition. They can be made beauty spots with but little effort and expense.

Need a Good Bank.

A good bank is a valuable asset for the small town. During these days of prosperity people of almost every community have a surplus amount of money to deposit in the bank, or to invest in a way that will bring a fair margin of interest. Lately a system has grown up of doing a banking business by mail. Alleged savings banks and investment companies in large cities advertise widely offering six to seven per cent. interest on deposits. Many who have little knowledge of financial affairs make deposits in these banks. The Lincoln bank at Oak Park, Ill., was one of these institutions that made great offers to the people of agricultural districts in order to secure deposits. More than \$1,000,000 were deposited by farmers and others in this concern. Within a year it was declared unsound by the United States authorities, the promoter of it placed under arrest and charged with fraud. The poor deluded depositors are not likely to receive five per cent. of their deposits. Remember that when you send your money from your local community it ceases to be any factor in developing home resources or in adding to the wealth of the place. It is better always to patronize home banks than banks far away.

One of the swindles that is now being operated throughout the country is being worked by a number of stock-food agents. They visit a locality, represent to some responsible farmer how much money can be made through becoming an agent for the stock food. No money is required in advance, but they ask that an agreement be signed to take a certain amount of the food. This agreement later turns up as a note, and the farmer pays 20 times over what the cheap stuff he receives is worth.

represents that he is merely advertising it, and desires to place one on trial without cost to the farmer. Of course a receipt for the wooden box is asked. This receipt in the course of a few months turns up as a promissory note for \$68. The farmer has a cheap wooden affair on his hands that is not worth the room it occupies, and a total failure as far as the refrigerator goes.

People are interested in prices of goods. The wise merchants fully appreciate the value of the home paper as a medium of intercourse with their customers. Well-written advertisements and the naming of prices attract attention, for the average person when his attention is called to an article always wants to know the cost.

One dollar circulated in a community is worth to it \$50 circulated in some other place. A district is made wealthy only by retaining in it the dollars that are earned within it, or which may be brought to it through commerce.

NEW IDEA IN SALAD.

Always Popular Dish Put Up in Novel Manner.

This salad is arranged on individual plates. Take six small lettuce leaves, and arrange them around the plate; in the center of these leaves put about one tablespoonful of salad dressing; this makes the center of the daisy points, which have been made by cutting into narrow strips the whites of hard-boiled eggs. Take the yolks of the hard-boiled eggs, and by mashing them over the tablespoonful of salad dressing, it will give it a rough appearance, and will give the finishing touch to quite a good counterfeited of a real daisy. The dressing for this salad is made by beating together three eggs, adding to this one cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, half a teaspoonful of salt, the same of white pepper, two teaspoonfuls of mustard, butter the size of an egg, made into a smooth paste by mixing with two teaspoonfuls of water. Boil for about 20 minutes, or until it thickens; when cool arrange on the lettuce leaves.

CARE OF TABLE LINEN.

Here is Truly Where a "Stitch in Time" Does Wonders.

Too little attention is paid to the wear and tear on tablecloths and napkins as a rule. They are washed and ironed and put away, regardless of the places that are becoming thin and worn until these spots become holes and it suddenly dawns on the dismayed housekeeper that her table linen is "going all to pieces."

If tiny holes are found in table linen the first thing to do is to darn them neatly, selecting the numbers of thread or cotton best suited to the material to be darned, using as fine a needle as possible. If the material is much worn it is best to lay a piece of the same under the thin place and darn down upon it. This gives strength, though it does not look quite as neat as it would without the extra piece of material beneath. A ragged tear always must have an extra piece beneath.

Chicken Cheese.

Vogue says that to make chicken cheese boil two chickens in water to cover until the meat will fall from the bones. Then remove all the bones, mince the meat very fine, season with salt and pepper, and return to the water in which they were boiled, adding a tablespoonful of butter, one of minced celery, and half an onion sliced. Cook until the liquor is nearly gone, skim out the onion, and pour into a deep dish. Put a plate over it with a weight on top, and set away in a cold place until firm. When ready to be eaten cut in neat slices, and serve with a little red currant jelly or some aspic mayonnaise.

Fans to Match Gowns.

The mandate from London is that the fashionable woman must have a different fan for every gown and one for every occasion. "A tiny fan in a shade to match the hat should be carried in the park in the morning," says an authority. "An afternoon fan is more elaborate, but equally small. It is made of real lace or fine silk, embroidered with flowers. The river fan is made of paper, printed with a floral design. A tiny mother-of-pearl fan folds into a vanity bag. The peacock's feather fan is a novelty of the season and floral fans made from real flowers will be largely in request.

Bracelet That is Smart.

Heavy flat bracelets, carved and wrought, are being worn, and old Greek coins linked together form others of the many quaint arm ornaments which the fad has unearthed. Carbuncles framed in settings of old yellow gold are effective, and amethysts, cut oblong and set in flat settings of chased gold, are equally beautiful.

Orange Meringue.

Cut two oranges in half crosswise. With spoon take out pulp and juice. Clean the inside of the skins, and they will serve as cups for the mixture. Whip stiff the white of one egg, adding sufficient sugar to make a meringue. To half of this meringue add the orange and juice and two table-spoons of claret. Fill the skins and top it with a spoon of the clear meringue, adding a maraschino cherry, or, if preferred, a bit of jelly. One orange serves two, a half for each person.

Fourth of July Gingerbread.

A good, old-fashioned Fourth of July gingerbread is made in this way: Rub to a cream one-half cup molasses, one-half cup milk, with one-quarter teaspoonful soda dissolved in it, a salt spoonful salt, one beaten egg and flour to mix stiff, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with it. Divide the dough in portions, pat into a sheet, place on a floured and buttered baking tin, run a fluted roller over it, if you have one, otherwise mark in parallel rows and bake.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Pe-ru-na be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases, and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatment of such diseases. **THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE ABOUT THIS WHAT-EVER.** Pe-ru-na is composed of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrh. Every ingredient of Pe-ru-na has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh.

Pe-ru-na brings to the home the **COMBINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE** in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific skill and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman, in the use of catarrh remedies, and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

BUT THEY ALL FAILED TO BRING ANY RELIEF.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Pe-ru-na invites the full inspection of the critics.



Poor Paint is Expensive

If one is rich enough to repaint his buildings every year for the pleasure of having a change of color scheme, the quality of the paint used may cut little figure. But if it is desirable to cut the painting bills down to the least amount possible per year, it is of the utmost importance that the paint be made of Pure White Lead and the best of Linseed Oil. There are imitations in the form of alleged White Lead, and there are substitutes in the form of ready-prepared paints.

We guarantee our White Lead to be absolutely pure, and the Dutch Boy on the side of every keg is your safeguard. Look for him.



SEND FOR BOOK

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

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