

# THE AMERICAN.

## IN THE SNEEZING SEASON.

**On Snatching Cold Take Long Breaths  
and It May Disappear.**

No matter what physicians may say there seems to be no possibility of inducing women to wear shoes of desirable thickness in winter. The consequence is that in this season colds are always prevalent. These afflictions arise, as most people are aware, from impediment of blood circulation. The consequent chill is so slight that not until the preliminary sneeze comes is the sufferer aware of the trouble. At such times the best and most efficacious measure should be to restore the quick flow of warm blood through every vein, and so by heat instantly counteract the little chill. One, perhaps the simplest, method of doing this has been learned by men who stand on sentinel duty, who are obliged to suffer more or less exposure in winter or who wear the comforts in cold weather of overcoat and umbrella. Their method, when the temperature of the body or extremities is lowered, or a sudden chill or quick change from warm to cold atmosphere is endured, is to inhale three or four deep breaths, expand the lungs to their fullest extent, holding every time the inhaled air as long as possible, and then slowly letting it forth through the nostrils. In doing this the inflation of the lungs sets the heart into such quick motion that the blood is driven with unusual force along its channels, and so runs out into the tiniest veins. This radiates a glow down to the toes and finger tips and sets up a quick reaction against the chill. The whole effect is to stir the blood and set it in motion as from rapid exercise. Let any woman who goes to a dinner or ball in a low-necked dress, where the rooms are chilly and her wraps not accessible, try this little cure, or, better still, this preventive against cold, and enjoy its merits. Let her try it when taking a cold drive or when condemned by accident to sit in wet garments. Let the maxim of a victim to cold be always: Keep the blood in rapid action; use the deep-held breaths when a chill is felt.

## PERFUME CARRIED IN PILLS.

### Woman of Fashion is a Walking Drug Store.

The young woman of fashion just at present is devoted to pills. She carries them loose in her pocket, tucked in her corsage or slipped in her glove. The uninformed might easily mistake her for a walking medicine chest, but the up-to-date woman knows better. She understands that the pills are warranted to be only sweet scented and that they are the latest substitute for the sachet bag. The fragrant tablets or pills are the concentrated perfume of flowers. They give just that faint, delicate suggestion of fragrance desired by the refined woman. In form they are most convenient, as they are so small there is always room for them everywhere. In addition to being slipped in the belt and hidden away in the corsage, they are sewed in the lining of the hat. These tablets can be bought in violet, heliotrope, white lilac and peau d'Espagne. Perfumed flannel is another substitute of the sachet bag much in use at present. It is especially desirable sewed into the lining of skirt or bodice.

### Treasure of Texas Matron.

On the 27th of this month Mr. and Mrs. W. A. King of Nacogdoches, Tex., will celebrate their wedding anniversary. On that occasion Mr. King will wear the identical shirt in which he was married in 1866. The ancient garment is in good condition, having been treasured carefully by Mrs. King all these years and only brought out on wedding anniversaries. In about a week she will launder it herself, no one else being allowed to lay a finger on it. Mr. King, who is a native Texan, served in the confederate army, and at the close of the civil war settled near Nacogdoches, where he has lived ever since. In 1866 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Maroney, a niece of General Thomas J. Rusk. In those days dress shirts were rare in that part of the country. The garment which Mr. King wore at his wedding is home made and hand made of white cotton goods. It has a bosom after the mode of negligee shirts, with transverse plait. Mrs. King says it will last for many a year yet, and her husband declares he will last as long as the shirt.

### Giant Turtle Dead.

What is believed to have been the largest turtle ever captured died recently in the London Zoo. It was about seven feet long, and is said to have been 150 years old. This giant turtle, which was an object of curiosity not only to the casual visitors at the Zoo, but to zoologists, belonged to the species known as the testudo migrans, and came from the Galapagos Islands. It was of special interest to Americans, because one of the heroes of the old navy, captain, afterward admiral, Porter presented it in 1814 to the chief of Rotumah island, where it remained until 1870, when it was shipped to Sydney. N. S. W. It was brought to the London Zoo in February last. Its death is thought to be due to the hardship of the voyage and the severity of the London climate.

### Caught.

"Will you take me at my word?" she said, alas he did not guess. When he guessed, that her word was also "Yes."

### To Much.

"Did your girl give you the glass hand?" "Yes, and a mitten with it."

## AN UNCERTAIN AND CONFUSED RELIGION.

Under the above heading the Rev. Gibson Atkin, in the Herald of the Coming One writes as follows:

"Have you ever noticed how uncertain and confused is the Human Catholic religion? A priest visits a dying man and gives him absolution. After the absolution is given, is it certain that the sins of the penitent are pardoned? Not at all. The priest himself has no faith in what he has done, for immediately after having granted his forgiveness he administers the extreme unction. According to the Roman Catholic church the principle effect of this ceremony is to efface all sins from the soul. Does not this ceremony prove that the absolution of the priest is not good? But is the dying man certain that he is delivered from all sins after having received the holy oil of olive? No, it is still doubtful. Judge for yourself. Let the sick person die and he will be sent to purgatory to finish his purification in the flames. It is not true then that the extreme unction makes all spots disappear from the soul. Forgiven souls have no need of purgatory. Thus we are forced to conclude that the pardon of the priest does not pardon, and that extreme unction is evaporated, powerless. And what of purgatory? Can it take away the impurities of the soul? No. Purgatory has nothing to do with the soul. The purpose of the priest is the only purgatory that exists, and the only power of this purgatory is to empty the pockets of the poor exploited the archipelago.

"There are many who think that the origin of all the insurrections of the Tagalos was the creation of the monks of universities at Manila, which distributed every year a great quantity of diplomas to the natives, who thus regarded themselves as young literary men, but who possess more arrogance than knowledge.

"The monks filled the empty heads of the Tagalos with the theory of Roman law and the philosophy of St. Augustine and St. Thomas.

"Masonic lodges and Spanish liberal democratic newspapers quickly transformed this kind of learning into revolutionary aspirations and protests against an unsupportable theocratic domination. It is very probable that a few schools of the arts and crafts or agriculture would have produced absolutely the contrary results."

**TEACHERS LEAVING ROME.**  
Mr. P. J. O'Beirne has been professor in St. Colman's seminary, Fermoy, for a period of five and a half years. He has been professor in St. Aloysius College, Bournemouth, for two years, as well as in other institutions in England and on the continent. He is a layman, a native of County Roscommon, educated in Summerhill College, Athlone, as well as in the Catholic University, Stephen's Green. Last spring the Rev. T. Connelley preached a sermon in St. Paul's Onslow Square. There were several London Irish in the audience, some of them Roman Catholics. A card was sent to the preacher bearing the name of P. J. O'Beirne, and requesting an interview. A short interview followed in the church, and a protracted one next day at Mr. O'Beirne's London residence. As a result, Prof. O'Beirne began to attend the sermons of Preliminary Whib-Pepples, and after a time ceased to hold communion with the church of Rome. There lies before us a letter appointing Mr. O'Beirne to a position in Belgium, which proves that up to the last the church of Rome had full confidence in him. Mr. O'Beirne is a gentleman of culture, learning, and courage. He is likely to be heard of after he has become acclimated in his new surroundings. The principal of St. Aloysius College, Bournemouth, is Mr. Remond, one of Rome's recruits. Mr. O'Beirne is the second of his professors who has left the church of Rome—the celebrated French poet, Paul Verlaine, having preceded him, both a professor at St. Aloysius and a rebel to the papacy. —The Catholic, Dublin.

### THE BLACK POPE."

Some interesting facts concerning Fr. Martin, the general of the Jesuits, are given by a writer on the staff of the Nazione di Firenze, which he professes to have obtained from a personal acquaintance of the general's. The "Black Pope," as he is sometimes called, is, of course, obliged to live for part of the year in Rome, but he spends several months at Piesole, and journeys every year to Paris, where he meets the most influential members of the order. At Piesole he is inaccessible to visitors, as a rule, even the bishop being excluded from familiar intercourse. The amount of business which the general has to attend to may be inferred from the circumstance that once, when he had been absent from Rome for eight days he found four thousand letters awaiting him, besides telegrams, journals, reviews, and publications of every kind, many of which are subventions to the order. On another occasion, after four months absence, he demanded sixty thousand letters, demanding his attention. And these figures, it must be remembered, do not include urgent documents which are forwarded to him wherever he may be. These pressing letters are sometimes too numerous for a single postman to carry the bag.—Protestant Observer, London.

In line as against the Protestants that will rush in as a flood tide with American supremacy. It is a sad thing to the pope to see his people go away from the Catholic church, because that takes away much from the exchequer of the pope himself. But fate has fallen on the papacy like it has fallen on Spain. The cup of inequality is full for both, and the day of vengeance is at hand. Let both fall in rise no more forever.—Baptist Pic. St. Louis.

### IS WELL, RID OF THEM.

Madrid, Dec. 18.—One of the most well-informed men in Spain on the subject of the Philippine archipelago has given me several pointers in regard to that country which seem particularly interesting at the present moment.

In regard to the monks, of whom he spoke without animosity, he thought they constituted a power in the country which could be utilized, but their sphere of action, he thought, should be limited to purely religious and moral functions.

"Spain," said my informant, "has not lost much in losing the Philippines. Instead of a Spanish colony it was a monastic colony, the enormous profits of which went to Rome and into the hands of chiefs of various orders which exploited the archipelago.

"There are many who think that the Tagalos was the creation of the monks of the Tagalos with the theory of Roman law and the philosophy of St. Augustine and St. Thomas.

"Masonic lodges and Spanish liberal democratic newspapers quickly transformed this kind of learning into revolutionary aspirations and protests against an unsupportable theocratic domination. It is very probable that a few schools of the arts and crafts or agriculture would have produced absolutely the contrary results."

**Teeth out in the morning—  
New Ones Same Day.**  
**Dr. WITHERS, Dentist,**  
Fourth Floor Brown Blk.  
Sixteenth and Douglas Streets  
TELEPHONE 1775—

### W. A. SAUNDERS,

Attorney, Merchants National Bank.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—By virtue of orders of sale issued out of the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock A. M., sell at the front door of the County Court House, in City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale, to wit:

Lot two GL, three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), all in block (2) in Linton, each ab addition to lot one (1) in Linton, each as surveyed, platted, and recorded, all in Douglas County, State of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy James L. Browne, plaintiff herein, the sum as follows:

On lot three (3) the sum of \$18.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot four (4) the sum of \$18.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot five (5) the sum of \$18.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot six (6) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot seven (7) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot eight (8) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot nine (9) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot ten (10) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot eleven (11) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot twelve (12) the sum of \$22.50 and an attorney's fee of \$1.25.

On lot one (1) in Linton, each as surveyed, platted, and recorded, all in Douglas County, State of Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy Walter E. Keebler, plaintiff herein, the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half (\$137.50) dollars judgment with interest thereon at rate of ten per cent per annum from September 21st, 1897, together with an attorney's fee of \$13.75 which amounts are a first lien upon said property.

To satisfy John L. Redick, defendant herein, the sum of six hundred and thirty-four and thirty-three (\$634.33) dollars judgment with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from September 21st, 1897, which amount is a second lien upon lots three, ten, eleven and twelve (3, 10, 11, 12) in block two (2) in Linton, each as surveyed, in addition to the City of Omaha, State of Nebraska.

To satisfy the sum of one hundred and one and 25/100 (\$101.25) dollars costs herein, together with attorney's fees according to the judgment, at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from February 7th, 1898, which amounts are a third lien upon said above described property.

To satisfy John L. Redick, defendant herein, the sum of six hundred and thirty-four and thirty-three (\$634.33) dollars judgment with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from September 21st, 1897, which amount is a second lien upon lots three, ten, eleven and twelve (3, 10, 11, 12) in block two (2) in Linton, each as surveyed, in addition to the City of Omaha, State of Nebraska.

To satisfy the sum of twenty-five and one-half (\$25.50) dollars costs herein, together with attorney's fees according to the judgment rendered by the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, at its term held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1898, Article One of the Articles of Incorporation of the said Company was amended so that when amended the same reads as follows:

"ARTICLE I.

Said Corporation shall be named and known as the Kansas City Hay Press and Publishing Company.

Article VII of said Article was, at said time and place amended so that when amended the same reads as follows:

"ARTICLE VII.

The first and only stockholders shall be held upon the date of incorporation of the Corporation and thereafter the regular meetings shall be held at the office of the Corporation in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, on the 1st Monday in October of each and every year thereafter at which annual meeting the Board of Directors shall be elected and shall hold their offices until the annual meeting next ensuing and until the successors are elected and qualified. If any vacancy occurs in said Board, said appointee to hold the office, his successor to be elected as hereinafter provided."

Attest,

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President.

O. M. HART,  
Secretary.

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