

THE NEBRASKA ADVERTISER

W. W. SANDERS, Publisher.

NEMAHA, - - - - - NEBRASKA.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Not Counting Manila and Santiago.
There were 173 ocean disasters in the year 1898, not counting those in which Montojo and Cervera took part.

The Tunnels of the World.
If all the tunnels of the world were placed end to end they would reach a distance of 514 miles. They number about 1,142.

Old Husband and Young Wife.
A young Michigan wife is accused of feeding to her octogenarian husband ground glass as a means of getting at his bank account.

Blunders Will Happen.
A Buffalo man is under arrest for whipping his sister, having mistaken her for his wife. Blunders will happen in the best regulated families.

Population of the World.
The ablest statisticians estimate the present population of the world at 1,500,000,000, which is an increase of about 20,000,000 in the last seven years.

The Wealthiest of His Race.
W. C. Coleman, a negro, has started a large cotton mill at Concord, N. C., which has 5,000 spindles. Mr. Coleman is said to be the wealthiest representative of his race in America.

Magnitude of the English Language.
There are now over 250,000 words in the English language acknowledged by the best authorities, or about 70,000 more than in the German, French, Spanish and Italian combined.

Demand for Copper Cents.
Though at present there are 1,000,000,000 copper cents in circulation throughout the country, the Philadelphia mint has to turn out 4,000,000 a month to accommodate the demand.

Continuance Performance.
It is said that in a mine near Butte, Mont., live hundreds of cats that never see the light of day. What a grand continuous performance in the concert line there must be in that mine of everlasting night.

His Signature Is Valuable.
Judson W. Lyons, registrar of the treasury, whose signature appears on every piece of paper currency now being issued by the United States, is a tall, robust colored man, with a high forehead and square jaws.

Figures on the 1900 Census.
It will require 50,000 enumerators to take the census of the United States in June next, for it must be completed by the first week in July. That means that about 75,000,000 people must be recorded in 30 days, or at the rate of 2,500,000 a day.

Birds Are Indispensable.
A French naturalist asserts that if the world should become birdless man would not inhabit it after nine years, in spite of all the sprays and poisons that could be manufactured for the destruction of insects. The bugs and slugs would simply eat up orchards and crops.

Distance of the North Star.
The Lick observatory astronomers tell us the north star is 255,000,000 miles away. The Lick telescope and photospectroscope have discovered 14 multiple stars. The star Mizar, the middle star of the handle of the great dipper, has a brilliancy 100 times greater than that of our sun.

Communication by Carrier Pigeon.
The government of New Zealand now sends its communications by carrier pigeons between Auckland and Great Britain island, a distance across the water of 30 miles. The service is controlled by the post office department. The fee for a single message is one shilling, and a stamp for this amount has to be bought at the post office.

Nine Have Died in Office.
Since the beginning of the government five vice presidents have died in office. During the same time four presidents have died in office, two of whom, Lincoln and Garfield, were assassinated. The mortality, therefore, seems to have been greater among those holding the second office in the government than among the chief executives.

Many Women Are Bald.
A barber of 27 years' experience in New York, one who seldom toils in his shop, but attends his patrons in their homes, said to a newspaper man the other day: "The general belief that there are no bald women is false. Some of the handsomest ladies in New York society have not a hair upon their heads. I go to their homes once or twice a month and shave their heads, and regularly dress their wigs."

A "Touching" Instance of Devotion.
"Corbett is my friend and benefactor," says Mr. Jeffries. "I was once his sparring partner and he treated me as a gentleman. Hence I have gladly agreed to fight him as a return for favors. I am bound by all the ties of friendship and gratitude to give him a chance to fight me!" Was there ever such a touching instance of devotion? Mr. Jeffries will reward his old patron and benefactor by beating him into pulp and knocking his head off. One can fancy him saying, as he puts his terrible right into his friend's ribs, "Dear old Jim!"

AMERICANS ADVANCE

Gen. MacArthur's Reconnaissance Enters Dagupan.

WHEELER TALKS OF THE ISLANDS.

People of Cotta Bato Want American Government—Insurgents at Bayambang Play the Role of Amigos—Insurgents Active in Cavite.

Manila, Nov. 21.—Gen. MacArthur's reconnaissance entered Dagupan yesterday afternoon. The Americans found that no insurgents had been there for four days. The Thirty-third infantry was probably in Dagupan Sunday, leaving Sunday night. No insurgents have been seen anywhere near the railroad. It is believed that the only armed force of any size is in the mountains of the province of Zambales, to the west, although there are reports of insurgents concentrating at San Miguel de Camilang, west of Panique, and at Mangatarom (or Mangalaron) west of Bayambang. Gen. MacArthur is prepared for the attack, his forces being disposed between Durban, province of Tarlac, and Dagupan. The Twelfth infantry, a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, and two troops of cavalry, are with Gen. MacArthur below Dagupan. Gen. Wheeler has decided not to return to congress. He is writing a letter to President McKinley, with a request that it be forwarded to the house of representatives. In the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Associated press he said:

Congress, if it occupies the first day of the session in passing a resolution declaring in unmistakable terms that the sovereignty of the United States is to be maintained in the Philippines, thus dispelling Aguinaldo's delusion that the anti-imperialists can assist him, will be performing a sacred duty. Such a resolution would save the lives of many American soldiers and of thousands of deluded Filipinos, would avert famine, suffering and desolation from these islands and would render unnecessary the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The people of Cotta Bato, on the southwestern coast of the island of Mindanao, desire the establishment of American government there and have addressed a petition to Gen. Otis asking him to send troops. In relating how they had appealed to the Dato to protect them against the attempts of Aguinaldo's officials to collect excessive taxes, they say in the petition that the Dato, "having compassion for our sufferings and in the interests of peace," publicly beheaded half a dozen of these officials.

Thirty insurgents, under a major, escaped from Bayambang Sunday about ten minutes before the Americans entered. Others, it is said, threw their guns into the river and now play the role of amigos. Many Spanish prisoners, escaped from the Filipinos, are at Bayambang, among them the former governors of the provinces of Tarlac and Zambales. There is also quite a large colony of former insurgent officers collected at that point, including Maj. Ortiz, who acted as interpreter for the Filipino commission, headed by Gen. Alejandro, which visited Manila in September. Ortiz has donned the amigo clothing and announces that he has abandoned the insurrection.

The Spaniards say that the new insurgent capital is Benguet and that the American prisoners are at Camitin. They report having seen Lieut. Gilmore and his party in the north. There has been a revival of insurgent activity south of Manila, particularly in Cavite province. At Imus Sunday the Filipinos fired a smooth-bore cannon, but this was soon silenced by the American artillery.

In the course of the morning Maj. Cowles, with a battalion of the Fourth infantry and two guns, scattered the enemy from the districts around Imus and in the direction of Peres das Marinas. The Americans could not pursue the retreating insurgents because their ammunition was exhausted. The Filipinos were under the command of Gen. Mariano Trias. Spies report that the insurgents are coming into Cavite province from Calamba, in Laguna province, and the other southerly provinces. The insurgents have smooth-bore and two modern cannons.

Firing was in progress yesterday afternoon and it is reported that there are more insurgents in the vicinity of Imus than ever before.

Two troops of the Fourth cavalry, four companies of the Fourth infantry and two guns of Capt. Riley's battery proceeded to Annaboo, south of Imus, and came upon the enemy entrenched at that point. They scattered the Filipinos, but as the latter were subsequently reinforced, the Americans returned to Imus under fire, seven of our men being wounded. Our scouts found 15 dead insurgents at Annaboo.

Sailors from the gunboat Castine occupy Zamboanga on the southwest extremity of the island of Mindanao. The business men, chiefly Chinese, requested Commander S. W. Very, of the Castine, to take possession of the place and protect them from the insurgents.

A Sensational Tale About Dewey.
Washington, Nov. 21.—It is asserted that Admiral Dewey transferred his gift of a home to Mrs. Dewey because a woman employed in the war office, to whom he had paid marked attention before he went to Manila, was about to enter a suit for breach of promise against him.

CONCERNING THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Jones, in His Annual Report, Gives Some Interesting Facts and Criticizes the Management of Schools.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, William A. Jones, besides reviewing the progress of affairs in all branches of the service, urges more schools, more systematic methods, study of individual traits and consideration of subsequent environment in outlining studies in the Indian schools. The entire educational system of the Indian office, he says, is predicated upon the final abolishment of the anomalous Indian reservation system. There are now 20,522 boys and girls in attendance on the various Indian schools out of an enrollment of over 25,000.

The Indian population has remained stationary and there has been such a steady increase in the number of Indians being educated as to warrant the opinion that the next quarter century will witness not a diminution of the Indian population, but an extinguishment of Indian tribes. One discouraging factor, however, is disclosed by the unsatisfactory results of the past nine years' trial of co-education of the Indians with the whites in the public schools. The report says the results of this co-education are not commensurate with the expenditure; that the idea theoretically is an admirable expedient for breaking down prejudices and civilizing the Indian, but the figures show it is not an unequalled success. The full-blood, who needs such contact most, is rarely secured and the ground work at least of Indian education must be laid under the government's auspices and control, stronger measures for forcing the attendance on Indian schools are urged. There are 2,562 employes in the Indian service, and the policy is to employ Indians in every position to which they are adapted by nature and education. A thorough and exhaustive investigation of the Seminoles in Florida has resulted in the discontinuance of the offices of industrial teacher and other employes and no school will be established for them at present, their real and fancied wrongs have embittered them against governmental assistance.

Concerning the Indian territory, the report severely arraigns nepotism, lack of management, demoralized conditions and a deplorable state of affairs generally in administering the schools and orphan asylums of the five Indian nations. Out of 21 boarding schools, not more than four of the superintendents are reported competent to teach the ordinary English branches, and financial mismanagement is especially complained of.

BANKER RIEGER CONVICTED.

Former President of the Defunct Missouri National Bank at Kansas City Must Serve Six Years in the Penitentiary.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20.—David R. Rieger, former president of the Missouri national bank, which failed in November, 1896, owing depositors \$1,500,000, was, in the United States district court, found guilty of misapplying the bank's funds and sentenced by Judge Adams, of St. Louis, to six years in the penitentiary. A formal motion for a new trial was overruled, and the case will go to the United States court of appeals. Rieger was released on a \$20,000 bond, furnished by relatives. Robert D. Covington, former cashier of the bank, who was indicted jointly with Rieger, was acquitted.

The Missouri national bank failed for the second time November 30, 1895, and carried down the Bank of Westport, a private concern. It had nearly 2,200 depositors and carried \$1,551,000 in deposits. The first count of the indictment against Rieger and Covington, upon which Rieger was convicted, is founded on the discounting of a note of B. W. Townley for \$15,000. The testimony showed that the note was not well secured and that Rieger accepted it to pay off an accommodation note of J. J. Rieger, which had been put in the bank to pay a note of President Rieger for \$15,000.

THURSTON MARRIED.

The Nebraska Senator and Miss Lola Purman Are Made Man and Wife at Washington.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The marriage of Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Miss Lola Purman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Purman, of 1428 Q street, was solemnized Saturday morning at nine o'clock at the residence of the bride and parents, Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, officiating. Dr. Bristol at one time occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist church of Omaha, Neb., and is a warm friend of Senator Thurston. The wedding ceremony was attended by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, in addition to Assistant Secretary of War George D. McKeljohn and Mr. Edgar V. Snyder, intimate personal friends of the groom.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Chicago, Nov. 20.—About 2,500 Chicago members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor have seceded from the organization because of dissatisfaction with the management of the affairs of the body by the supreme lodge. Fourteen lodges in Chicago have withdrawn and have set up a rival concern which is styled the German American Federation of Illinois.

NEWS FROM AFRICA.

The Reports of Heavy Fighting at Ladysmith Not Confirmed.

BRITISH GET "EMBALMED BEEF."

Boers, Driven by Starvation, Are Foraging Toward Greytown—Brilliant British Victories—Boers Doing Much Looting—Joubert Moving South.

London, Nov. 21.—The reports of heavy fighting at Ladysmith last Wednesday have not been confirmed. On the contrary, the most reliable advices from Estcourt indicate that there was nothing more than a desultory cannonade. Probably the rumor of a serious engagement grew out of the fact that the Boers threw a few harmless shells late Tuesday night, leading to the supposition that an attack was imminent. Nothing, however, happened Wednesday. Beyond the fact that the Boers are daily receiving fresh reinforcements and supplies, there is practically nothing new from the front. The Boer invasion of Cape Colony continues steadily and rapidly. There are 1,300 Boers at Colesburg, and news has reached East London that Ladysmith, near Aliwal North, has been deserted by the British and is now in the hands of the enemy.

A Pretoria dispatch declares that the British on Sunday made two unsuccessful attempts to oust the Rustenburg commando from a position near Mafeking and that severe fighting took place.

The plan of operations on both sides is showing unfolding itself. Gen. Buller is evidently moving south to prevent, if possible, the junction of the British relieving force with the forces at Estcourt and Ladysmith, while on the Orange river border the Boers are believed to be concentrating at Donkerpoort to oppose Gen. Buller's advance. It is said 6,000 Boers have already languished at Donkerpoort.

Although Kimberley is supposed to be the objective of Gen. Methuen, many military critics are of the opinion that his advance will not be toward Kimberley, but across the Orange Free State, in order to secure complete command of the Orange river.

BRITISH GET AMERICAN EMBALMED BEEF.

London, Nov. 21.—The Daily Chronicle, in its "War Diary," says this morning:

Hitherto we have hesitated to speak of the quality of the tinned meat supplied to our transports, much of which has had to be thrown overboard. But we have made inquiries in quarters not likely to be influenced by mere rumors, and we find these suspicions that some of the meat supplied to the government for use on British transports was meat which had been rejected by the United States during hostilities in Cuba, where it was pitifully known as "embalmed beef" and relished with the mark of the cross.

BOERS FORAGING TOWARD GREYTOWN.

Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 21.—A party of British heliographers, cut off by the Boers outside Estcourt, contrived to escape to New Hanover, on the Greytown line, and arrived here yesterday. They report that 6,000 Boers, driven by starvation, are foraging toward Greytown. No alarm is felt, but it may require a division of the relieving column to annihilate them.

BRILLIANT BRITISH VICTORIES.

Estcourt, Nov. 21.—Advices from Ladysmith tell of brilliant British victories, with comparatively slight loss on our side and heavy slaughter of the enemy. Ladysmith is full of wounded and captured Boers. It is reported that in the fighting on November 9 the enemy lost 800 killed and 500 captured. The Boers are trying hard to influence and conciliate the Natal Kaffirs.

BOERS DOING MUCH LOOTING.

Estcourt, Nov. 21.—Maj. Bethuen's patrols have located the enemy on the northwest, about ten miles off. The Boers would not be drawn. Fighting is reported at the Mooi river. The Boers are doing more looting than fighting and all their parties south of Ladysmith are foraging on the farms.

GEN. JOUBERT MOVING SOUTH.

London, Nov. 21.—The Standard publishes the following from Ladysmith dated Sunday, November 19:
The arrival of the relief column at Estcourt has completely modified the plans of the enemy and Gen. Joubert has moved to the south in an effort to prevent the junction of the two British forces.

ITALIANS SWEAR VENGEANCE

The Dagoes at the Scene of the Recent Accident Near Humboldt, S. D., Bitter Against the Train Crew.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21.—A Sioux Falls, S. D., special to the Dispatch says. The dead and wounded from the railroad accident near Humboldt have been brought to this city. The six dead men are now in the city morgue and the four seriously injured are at the city hospital. Two of those in the hospital are in a precarious condition and one of them at least will probably die. About 50 of the Italians are in the city hanging around the morgue. They are watched by the police to prevent any trouble. The killed and injured are all from Chicago and, with the exception of one, are Italians. The Italians who are at the scene of the accident refuse to go to work and are swearing vengeance on the train crew which ran the train causing the accident.

EFFORT WAS WASTED.

Pa. Told His Son a Nice Little Story with a Moral, But It Was Unavailing.

I overheard a couple of well-known gentlemen relating their experience in domestic affairs a few days ago. One of them said his boy was inclined to devote too much of his time to athletic sports and neglect his studies, while the other found his boy devoting his energies to master half a dozen different musical instruments, which was the cause of his neglecting duties assigned him to perform.

"I took the boy aside," said the parent, "and told him the following story: A grasshopper wasted all the cheerful days of summer skipping gaily about in the fields and enjoying himself, while the prudent ant improved each hour by gathering food and storing it away. When winter came, and the thermometer registered in the vicinity of zero, the grasshopper approached the ant for the loan of provisions.

"But the ant said: 'What were you doing all summer?' 'Oh, singing and dancing,' said the grasshopper. 'Oh, well, chop ice now,' said the ant, so the hungry grasshopper went away and dropped dead from cold and hunger. I thought the moral of the story was too plain for me to make further comment, and as I was about to leave it with him to think it over the little fellow looked up and said: 'That's all right, pa, but there seems to be just as many grasshoppers.'

"There was nothing more to say."—Waterbury (Me.) Mail.

A Little Too Soon.

A professor was going to experiment with laughing gas when he overheard a student say that if he were selected for a subject he would take advantage of his supposed coma to tell the professor what he thought of him.

When the class met the professor announced that he would like, for the purposes of illustration, to administer the gas to some member of the class. Forthwith this student volunteered.

The gas bulb was connected with his mouth. He pretended to be very much excited and began to abuse the professor roundly. The old man let him go on for awhile; but the class roared when the professor said he needn't be so irresponsible—the gas had not been turned on yet.—Collier's Weekly.

Professional Curiosity.

"Yer honor," said the prisoner to the judge, "I should like to have my case postponed. My lawyer is sick and can't come to court."

The judge took two or three minutes to consider. "The case may be postponed," he said, at last, "if you desire it. But I see here that you were taken in the act. What can your counsel have to say on your behalf?"

"That's just what I want to know, yer honor," said the prisoner.—Collier's Weekly.

Sad Catastrophe.

Mrs. Golde Nugget—I cannot see any callers to-day, Nanette.
Nanette (five minutes later to caller)—Monsieur, I haf ze pleasure to inform you zat madame is blind to-day.—Philadelphia North American.

It is only in accord with the eternal fitness of things that the crook should always be on mischief bent.

—Chicago Daily News.

A successful man is one who attracts so much attention in the world that people consent to abuse him.

—Atchison Globe.

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