

# NEMAHA ADVERTISER

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NEMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA

As a rule, the more a man chips in the more he has to shell out.

The legal technicality is the haven of the "grafter," big or small.

It's a lucky country that has ships to sell when two other countries go to war.

What women and dry goods clerks don't know about babies isn't worth knowing.

A woman doesn't enjoy a trip half as much as she enjoys telling about it afterward.

Reflect sunlight, rather than lightning. Warmth and life comes from me, death and desolation from the other.

A new edition of Dickens' works has been issued. The price is \$130,000 a set. Send in your subscription quick, before they are all gone.

A dispatch tells us that the price of rubber footwear has advanced. We may now look for generous rainfall—unless the truth has been stretched.

Alaska purchased from the rest of the country last year over \$9,000,000 worth of goods. When Uncle Sam purchased Alaska he made a great bargain.

The Langley flying machine experiments will go no farther, Congress having decided that the flying was all being done by the money it appropriated for them.

It appears that Sully's profits in those cotton deals amounted to only a little more than \$300,000. Still, he's probably just as sorry now as he would be if he had lost the \$10,000,000 he was supposed to have dropped.

"Hail Columbia" was ceased to be the official air of the navy. "The Star-Spangled Banner" having taken its place. This relieves us of the fear that "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" or "Redella" might be adopted as the navy's official tune.

One good thing about the present war is that the person who sympathizes with Russia can find full satisfaction in the dispatches from St. Petersburg, while the one who sides with Japan can get a wholly satisfactory version in the news from Tokio.

There is good reason in the old belief that when thirteen sit down to table some of them will die. There were never thirteen sat at a table in this world yet up to the year 1800, in the thousands and thousands of years it has been spinning down the ringing grooves of change, without deaths occurring among their number.

A 30-cent United States postage stamp of 1869 brought \$165 at an auction at the Hotel Drouot in Paris. Then there was the snuff box sold at Christie's in London the other day. It is a Louis Quinze, with enamel panels of bouqueted flowers in polychrome, with settings of Brazilian diamonds, and it commanded the incredible price of \$32,500. And yet it could be duplicated so that nobody would know the difference for a tenth the sum.

According to the director of the mint, the coins of Greece in the fourth century B. C. are regarded as more beautiful than any made to-day. Why cannot we have as beautiful coins? Because we desire "low relief," that is, figures which will not come out higher than the edges, so that our coins will stack. Moreover, the modern coin loses less by abrasion than the ancient. Thus the interests of beauty and utility stand in conflict, and this is a practical age.

The Iroquois Theater tragedy has had some good results. One of them is that the scenery, dresses and accessories of the ballet at the Alhambra, London, have been made fireproof, so that the flimsy dresses of the dancers will not burn, even when held over burning gas; the other reformation is the attention paid to the exist of the great theater of La Scala, Milan. Every evening as soon as the performance is over all the emergency exits are thrown open and the public is compelled to use them.

In all the corners, or attempted corners, the melancholy feature is the fact that thousands of people are drawn into the maelstrom. Beginning in a small way with their speculations, they continue to enlarge their operations as the success of their leader grows. When the ultimate crash comes they are wrecked and thousands of women and children who have had no part in the mad game are fated to suffer, perhaps for life, with them. The unfortunate leader becomes odious to those

who have previously hailed him as king.

One day early in March a schoolhouse in Brooklyn took fire. Through halls filled with smoke two thousand pupils passed out in order under the discipline which they had learned from frequent fire-drills. In three minutes all were in a place of safety. Children are benefited by fire-drills in two ways. Even if they never encounter the danger of fire, they have at least been subjected to valuable training; and if when they grow up they are ever in a fire like that in the Iroquois Theater at Chicago, they will find themselves in a majority with others who have been to the public schools. Then it is not too much to hope that the early training will show itself in such discipline and steadiness as will diminish, if not wholly check, a panic.

The sum total of human life, the world over, is shortened infinitely more by overeating than it is by starvation. We suffer vastly more real injury through overindulgence than we do through privation. For instance, indigestion, the commonest of disorders, is, as everybody knows, brought on by indulgence of the palate in disregard of the rights of the stomach, and it is to be cured only by rigid self-denial. This is but one common instance illustrative of most of our ailments, their cause and cure. The advice of wise physicians in this day, as it has been in all others, is nine parts "don't" to one part "do." We care for our horses and even our dogs and cats with some degree of intelligence and consistent system. We know there is a point where pampering becomes injurious to them, but in pampering ourselves we ignore that point. We pamper and pamper until nature protests in illness, and even then we not only continue to pamper in other directions, but as soon as we are safely out of bed fall back into the old habit. An old philosopher said that the day would come when sickness would be looked upon as sin. The sin lies in disregard of natural law and selfish gratification. We like always to be well-fed—meaning completely filled—and comfortably clothed and sheltered and warmed. And, generation by generation, the race becomes physically more and more effeminate. Consumption, that dread scourge of civilization, is now known to be the result, not of exposure or failure of nutrition, as was formerly supposed, but of the exact opposite—too much pampering. The successful remedy is the open air. The consumptive is taken from his warm corner where for centuries he has hugg'd a heater and shrunk from draughts, and put out into the coldest weather of winter, day and night, and kept there until cured. And the results have been marvelous. Hardship is not the hardship we are apt to imagine. In a thousand ways of seeking comfort and indulgence we separate ourselves from the life-giving forces of nature.

## VERTICAL HANDWRITING.

Condemned by Many Bankers as an Aid to Forgery.

"Does the vertical system of handwriting, as taught in the public schools of Baltimore, make forgery easy?"

The above question is being discussed by a large number of financiers and citizens generally since the statement was made by John W. Marshall at this week's meeting of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, that a member of the school board had said that, in his opinion, the teaching of vertical handwriting was breeding a race of forgers.

Interviews with a number of presidents of prominent national banks and trust companies showed that the opinion among financiers and men who have to do with the cashing of checks is that the teaching of an exactly uniform system of writing to the pupils of the public schools, to say the least of it, does make forgery an easy matter.

"The principal safeguard that financial institutions now have in cashing checks presumably drawn by customers," said one of these gentlemen, "is the individuality in the handwriting. Every man has certain peculiarities in the style and manner in which he signs his name or writes on a check which enables the payee of the check who is familiar with the handwriting to tell at a glance if the writing is that of the person it purports to be. Of course, there are expert forgers who can duplicate any handwriting, but it is an extremely difficult art, and very few are sufficiently expert to avoid detection in some discrepancies by a careful paying teller.

"Let a generation be taught, however, to write in a style that is exact in its every line, and every pupil of the public schools becomes able to reproduce with exactness the handwriting of any other pupil. If any one will take the trouble to compare the writing of two or more pupils in the same class in any of the public schools of Baltimore, it will be found that the writing is identical in character, and that there are absolutely no distinguishing marks."—Baltimore Sun.

It does not speak well for yourself to hate the town you live in.

## DOCTORING IN IRELAND.

A physician in the out-of-the-way corners of Ireland has many opportunities to laugh, although his amusement must be mingled with anxiety, for his ignorant patients do strange things. They have great faith in the doctor, a superstitious faith in his drugs and appliances, but they often make nonsense of his orders. Mr. Michael MacDonough, in his "Irish Life and Character," gives some instances of Irish simplicity in dealing with the physician.

A dispensary doctor once prescribed two pills for a sick laborer, which he sent by the man's wife in a small box, bearing the direction, "The whole to be taken immediately."

On visiting the patient a little later, the doctor was surprised to find that the pills had not helped him. He asked the man's wife if she had given him the medicine.

"I did, doctor," replied she; "but maybe the lid hasn't come off yet." The sick man had swallowed box and all.

Mrs. Murphy's husband was extremely ill, and she consulted the physician.

"I'm sorry, madam," he said gravely, "but your husband is dying by inches."

"Well," she said, with an air of hopeful resignation, "wan good thing is, me poor man is six foot tree in his stockin' feet, so he'll lasht some time yet."

An Irishman who had sent for the doctor for the first time in his life watched with astonishment while the physician took his clinical thermometer from its case, slipped it under the patient's armpit, and told him to keep it there a second or two.

Mike lay still, almost afraid to breathe, but when the doctor removed the thermometer he drew a long breath and exclaimed, "Ah, I do feel a dale better already, sorr."

## Peru Has a High Railway.

One of the most interesting trips afforded by the present transportation facilities of Peru is that over the Oroya railroad, which now runs from Callao to the gold fields of Cerro de Pasco. It is considered one of the wonders in the Peruvian world and the original contract was taken by Mr. Meiggs at \$27,600,000 in bonds at 70. It is certainly the greatest feat of railroad engineering in either hemisphere and as a specimen of American enterprise and workmanship it suffers nothing by comparison. It was begun in 1870 and finished in 1876, and additional work has since been done on it. Commencing in Callao, it ascends the narrow valley of the Rimac, rising nearly 5,000 feet in the first forty-six miles.

Thence it goes through the intricate gorges of the Sierras till it tumbles the Andes at an altitude of 15,645 feet, the highest point in the world where a piston rod is moved by steam. The wonder is doubled on remembering that the elevation is reached in seventy-eight miles. One of the most remarkable things in connection with this road is that between the coast and summit there is not an inch of down grade. The difficulties encountered in its construction were extreme—landslides, falling bowlders, serocche or the difficulty of breathing in high altitudes and verrugas, a disease known only along the line of this road, characterized by a species of warts breaking out all over the body and bleeding. About 8,000 workmen were engaged at one time and between 7,000 and 8,000 persons died or were killed in the construction of the road.—Engineering Magazine.

## Locating New Guiana.

Having returned from British Guiana to England, Rev. Mr. Crookall, as he relates in his book on his missionary experiences, visited a public school to tell the children of the foreign land.

"Now, children," he said, "first of all, where is British Guiana?"

A number of hands went up, and the missionary called upon the nearest pupil.

"On the map of the world, sir," was the ready answer.

## Practical Economy.

A man whose impecunious condition is chronic, and who borrows with the airy grace of a bean in an old comedy, recently approached an acquaintance, all smiles and geniality.

"You're just the fellow I wanted to see," he said. "Could you lend me \$5 for a minute?"

"I could," said the acquaintance, dryly, "but let me tell you how to save that \$5. Wait a minute and you won't need it."

## Ink Spots on Mahogany.

Ink spots on mahogany may be removed by being touched with a feather dipped in oil of vitriol diluted with twice its quantity of water. The spot should be well and quickly rubbed.

Ever think, boys, that the fingers that spank you were once referred to as love letters as tapering?

# U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

## For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.



EX-SENATOR M. C. BUTLER

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

## Could You Use Any Kind of a Sewing Machine at Any Price?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high grade, drop cabinet or upright Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White or New Home Sewing Machine, cut out and return this notice, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you; we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you.

If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once (be sure to cut out and return this special notice) and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

Shallow men speak of the past, wise men of the present and fools of the future.—Mme Du Deffand.

No muss or failures made with PUT-NAM FADELESS DYES.

How He Won Her—"You serpent!" hissed the fair, but angry daughter of Eve.

"You snake charmer!" retorted the wise son of Adam.

Then she smiled, and, womanlike, forgave him.—Chicago News

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best medicine I have ever found for coughs and colds.—Mrs. Oscar Tripp, Big Rock, Ill., March 20, 1901.

Silk traveling gowns have become popular for many reasons, and they are unlined, with a drop silk petticoat beneath.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Fitcher*

If it was against the law to guess at things, we wouldn't know much

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain cures colic. Price 25c bottle

Tangles it all up—Towne—"It's a fact that a person with a strong imagination has absolutely no head for figures"

Browne "Don't you believe it when my wife gets her imagination to work upon her age she can make arithmetic look sick."—Philadelphia Press.

## BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER

CURES catarrh of the stomach.



N. N. U. 826 - 23 YORK NEB

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Has Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh. Peruna does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods or narcotics.

Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

# SLEEP For Skin Tortured Babies and Rest For Tired Mothers



In Warm Baths with

# Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. It means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 25c. Resolvent, 50c. (in form of a Chocolate Coated Pill, 25c. per box of 10). Depot: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 117 Columbus Ave. Putzer Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Importers.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water!