

# NEMAHA ADVERTISER.

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NEMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA

It is what is saved, and not what is earned, that counts.

Presumably Russell Sage also is opposed to strikes because of their strong resemblance to vacations.

King Edward says he proposes to maintain strict neutrality, and he knows, for Balfour has told him so.

An Iowa court has decided that profanity is not an indication of insanity. Yet it is frequently proof that a man is mad.

King Edward is an enthusiastic automobilist. On his salary he feels that he can afford to keep the machine in repair.

A French scientist has given a learned and plausible explanation of kleptomania. Now will somebody discover that he plagiarized it?

"Things seem more sunny around the palace now," remarked the Czar after the stork had departed—and of course everybody forgave the pun.

Almost any expert surgeon of dermatologist will cheerfully undertake the job of straightening out the crook in the Grand Duke Michael's nose.

Somebody has discovered that the Flemish word for automobile is *paardevoerspoornemeg petrool rijtuig*. By any other name it would smell just as strongly of gasoline.

During the past twenty years Judge Parker has employed only one tailor to make his clothes. Russell Sage will regard him as a reckless spendthrift for employing any tailor at all.

The next time Mrs. Ogden Golet loses a million dollars' worth of diamonds the police might begin by asking whether she hasn't given them to the cook's little boy to play with.

M. Hanotaux is alarmed at the growth of this country. "Some day," he says, "the United States will control the commerce of the West and East, for it will hold the principal way." It would be interesting to know what M. Hanotaux is going to do about it.

Ireland is now competing with Denmark in supplying English breakfast-tables with eggs, largely because the co-operative poultry societies, of which there are eight hundred, are showing how poultry-keeping may be made profitable. The owner of only twenty-five hens may join a society by taking one share at five shillings.

Bricks are used, as a rule, near the place of production. This is usually the case with heavy and bulky articles of relatively small cost, and especially with those that can be produced almost anywhere. The opposite is true of American machinery, notably engines and electrical equipment. A Pittsburg concern reports an order for a large "turbo-generating set" for the diamond mines of Kimberley, South Africa, and another for eight locomotives for the Besshi mines of Japan. Ideas worked into steel or copper go farther than the simpler raw products.

Farmers in the vicinity of New York city are reported as declaring that they purpose to allow the country roads to go without repairs, because good roads serve to increase the number of automobiles, which frighten horses and kill small farm animals. This is an ominous situation. If the farmers are willing to inconvenience themselves as a matter of protection from the owners of motor cars it is pretty good evidence that the latter have been reckless of the rights and comfort of the former. That is bad for the motorists, because if the automobile ever comes to be regarded as a public nuisance it will have to go. The efforts of automobile owners ought to be devoted to conciliating instead of antagonizing public opinion.

The name "Manchuria" to designate the country of the Manchus, is not known to the Chinese, but was invented by French geographers. The Manchus are a tribe of Tartars who gained the ascendancy in China in the seventeenth century. Manchu is Chinese for "pure," and was applied by an ancestor of Shun-che, the first Manchu Emperor of China, to his dynasty and his people. The Manchus resemble the Chinese only to the eye of a stranger; just as we think that all Chinese laundrymen look alike. To themselves the Manchus are distinct from Chinamen in appearance, as in race, and one who knows Eastern races easily distinguishes them. Most of them are short and good-looking, with brown and ruddy skins. Their hazel eyes are so little phlegmatic, compared with Chinamen, they might easily pass muster as Caucasians. Manchuia is less civilized

than China, and the manufactures are backward. Cotton cloth, the chief material of dress, is imported from China. The Manchus have good dyeing establishments, make fine furniture, and are good carpenters and tanners.

The surprising thing about Uncle Sam's big land lottery was the number of women who drew farms. There were hundreds of them, and many were far enough up in the list of successful ones to be sure of fine properties. As it is not possible to sell the farms, at least for a time, and as the land law makes it incumbent on the new owners to occupy and till their farms, there will be a large addition to the colony of successful women farmers of the West. Why not? There has been a lot of talk about "woman's work," and the history of the past few years has shown that any kind of respectable employment is "woman's work." There are thousands of women farmers in the West. They are not unsexed, and hard work has not degraded them. You can find them from Missouri to the Rockies. Some of them are raising sheep and others cattle. Near the big cities they have their truck farms, and if you could look at the books of some of the Western banks you would be surprised at the balance carried by and earned by women. Farming is no longer a matter of muscle and endurance alone. It is a trade, a profession, and science is playing its part in making it successful. The woman who uses her brains hires men to do the back-breaking work. She is often a boss, and a good one. She has shown that she can make a farm pay. These women of the new reservation will not have the worst farms in the allotment when the crops have had time to make a showing, and it is certain that they will do their part in adding to the wealth of the country. Perhaps their success will tempt other women to leave the fields of endeavor, that are overcrowded, and try life close to the soil.

A plain, direct definition of education without any fads warping it is almost as rare as education itself without any attachments of frills and feathers. The great importance of being grounded thoroughly in the indispensable rudiments of an English education was very clearly and forcibly set forth at the forty-second anniversary convention of the State of New York by Whitelaw Reid, chancellor of the university and proprietor of the New York Tribune. He said in his address: "First, then, we must insist that the common schools really teach, with a thoroughness not yet so generally attained as is needful, the three things that make the common basis for all subsequent work. Their pupils should learn, learn till they really know how to read, write and cipher. Until you make absolutely sure of that, let us have fewer frills. You have not taught writing till you have made it at least accurate, automatic and as unconscious as breathing. Again, just as nothing can take the place of an absolute readiness in this reading and writing the English language, so nothing can take the place of an absolute mastery of the multiplication table. The boy or girl to whom you do not give that in childhood, together with the common things it stands for, you are turning out into the world a cripple for life. If he cannot add and subtract, multiply and divide with the readiness and precision of a machine, if his work is not instinctive and instinctively right, he will limp every step in his whole subsequent career." Probably as possible definition of what is meant by education is such a system of instruction as will enable one to read with understanding, to think with clearness, to reason with correctness and to act with intelligence. No one can be said to possess such an education who has not been properly grounded in all the fundamental elements. So largely are these essentials neglected that there are college graduates who are shamefully deficient in orthography, who cannot read aloud intelligently half a page of English print, and who are so ignorant of the ordinary rules of punctuation that they do not know what some of the points are made for. The higher colleges and the technical schools may do much toward one's success, but the common schools, where the fundamentals are rightly taught, do far more. By the way, many of the best men in all professions and trades come from the country crossroads schools, where little is taught beyond the simple essentials. With this foundation a man may make almost anything he chooses of himself; without them all the colleges and technical schools in the world cannot engraft the elements of success upon him.

**Greatest Known Cold.**  
Siberia has the greatest known cold in the world. At Yakutsk the average for three winter months is 40 degrees below zero, while individual drops to 75 and 76 degrees below are not unknown. But at Verjohansk the average for January, 1885, was 69.9 degrees below zero, and the mercury at one time dropped to 90.4 degrees below, the lowest on record anywhere in the world.

## CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

When the Back Aches and Bladder Troubles Set in, Get at the Cause. Don't make the mistake of believing backache and bladder ills to be local ailments. Get at the cause and cure the kidneys.



Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.  
Captain S. D. Hunter, of Engine No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa., Fire Department, and residing at 2729 Wylie avenue, says:  
"It was three years ago that I used Doan's Kidney Pills for an attack of kidney trouble that was mostly backache, and they fixed me up fine. There is no mistake about that, and if I should ever be troubled again, I would get them first thing, as I know what they are."  
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

During the last six months Ireland sent to Great Britain 148,101 more cattle, 108,160 more sheep, and only 742 fewer horses than were received from the rest of the world.

## BLOOD WILL TELL

A THEORY SUPPORTED BY FRESH, CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

A Recent Instance Proves That a Woman's Happiness is Largely Dependent on the State of Her Blood.

When the blood is disordered every organ of the body is affected unfavorably and fails to discharge its functions properly. In the case of every woman nature has made special provision for a periodical purification of the blood and so long as this occurs her health and spirits unflinchingly reveal the beneficial results. So slight a cause as a cold or a nervous shock may produce a suppression of this vital function and until it is restored she is doomed to misery. The remedy that has proved most prompt and effective in all disorders peculiar to the female sex, is that which brought such great relief to Miss Mattie Griggs, of No. 807 Indiana street, Lawrence, Kansas, concerning which she speaks as follows:  
"In the winter of 1902, from some unknown cause, there was a cessation of functions peculiar to my sex for a period of four months. I became very weak and could not get up stairs without help. I had nausea and pain and a constant headache. I was under the care of a physician for three months, but he did not succeed in curing me. Then a lady friend told me about the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which she had used in her family and she induced me to try them. It was in May when I first began to use them and in June I had fully recovered my health, and have since remained perfectly well."

In all cases of delayed development of young girls; in anemia or weakness due to impoverished blood and showing itself in pallor, lack of ambition, despondency and nervousness; also in the great constitutional disturbances attending the period known as the change of life, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are invaluable for women, whose health is always closely dependent on the state of the blood. They are sold by all druggists. A booklet of valuable information, relating to the care of a woman's health at all important periods, and entitled "Plain Talks to Women," will be sent free in a sealed envelope to any one who chooses to write for it to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**MEXICAN Mustang Liniment**  
is a positive cure for Piles.

The banana and potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

**SADIE ROBINSON.**  
Pretty Girl Suffered From Nervousness and Pelvic Catarrh—Found Quick Relief in a Few Days.



## NERVOUSNESS AND WEAKNESS CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Miss Sadie Robinson, 4 Rand street, Malden, Mass., writes:  
"Peruna was recommended to me about a year ago as an excellent remedy for the troubles peculiar to our sex, and as I found that all that was said of this medicine was true, I am pleased to endorse it.  
"I began to use it about seven months ago for weakness and nervousness, caused from overwork and sleeplessness, and found that in a few days I began to grow strong, my appetite increased and I began to sleep better, consequently my nervousness passed away and the weakness in the pelvic organs soon disappeared and I have been well and strong ever since."  
Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free medical advice. All correspondence strictly confidential.

**On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker**  
"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."  
(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)  
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## TENDENCY OF OCCUPATIONS.

Commercial and Industrial Pursuits Have the Call.  
That we have become in the last twenty years a commercial and industrial people and have ceased to be a people with whom agriculture is the predominant industry is indicated by the census report on occupations, recently published. The following table shows the proportion of all those in gainful pursuits who were engaged in the five principal classes of occupation in 1880 and in 1900:

	1880	1900	Dec.
Agricultural pursuits	45.29	35.79	9.70
Professional	3.36	4.30	*.84
Domestic and personal	20.00	19.20	.80
Trade and transportation	10.08	16.30	*6.22
Manufacturing and mechanical	21.17	24.41	*3.24
Total	100.00	100.00	

\*Increase.  
It will be seen that in 1880, while 45 per cent of those employed were engaged in agriculture, only 31 per cent were engaged in trade and transportation, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, but that in 1900 less than 36 per cent were engaged in agriculture, while almost 41 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and commerce.

This does not, of course, indicate the extinction of agriculture. It merely indicates a change in its relative importance. The number of persons actually engaged in agriculture increased between 1880 and 1900 from 7,714,000 to 10,382,000 and the number is likely to increase for many years, especially if our vast irrigable domain is thrown open to settlement and is settled by bona fide homeseekers. With the growth in the commercial and industrial population there is bound to be a growth in the number of those engaged in the business of growing their food supply. In a country such as this, with its broad areas of fertile land available for industry, and with its vast resources of the raw material of industry and of manufacturing power, agriculture is bound to demand the services of more and more men. To make this clear it is sufficient to say that in 1880 there were engaged in commerce and the mechanical industries 2,250,000 persons, who were fed by the labors of 7,714,000 agriculturists, while in 1900 there were engaged in commerce and the mechanical industries 11,852,000 persons, who were fed by the labors of 10,382,000 persons.

While it is still true that agriculture is, and for many years is likely to remain, the foundation industry on which rests the prosperity of the whole country, such a change in the distribution of occupations as that which has occurred since 1880 is of great social and political as well as of economic significance. It is reflected in the growth of cities, in the rise of problems of municipal government now undergoing investigation and solution and in the ferment of labor and capital. It has had and is likely to have political effects of far-reaching importance affecting our internal policies and our foreign relations.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

## NIGHT DUEL IN LINCOLN PARK.

Detective and Express Messenger Play High Tragedy for Citizens.  
It sounded like a dress rehearsal of the battle of San Juan Hill. First the firing was in volleys, but a few seconds later both sides held their ammunition in reserve, believing that with a little sharpshooting the other man would be captured. Just before the first shot rang out the clocks in the residences adjacent to Lincoln Park struck 2.

When the crack of revolvers was heard faces were pressed against second-story windows. One aroused citizen telephoned for the police, while others barricaded themselves to await an explanation.

Those of the more daring who ventured to peep out of the windows could discern two figures a few feet inside the park. Both were lying down behind convenient elm trees. Occasionally one or the other would fire a shot. Instantly it was answered in kind. For ten minutes this revolver duel lasted, and none who witnessed it could discern the cause.

With a clang the Larrabee street station patrol wagon turned into North Clark street on the run. As it cleared the corner a shot rang out that indicated more clearly the scene of the fight.

The driver pulled up at the curb. Six policemen in uniform scrambled out. As they did so both prone figures arose. The police surrounded them without firing a shot. They were brought out.

Each declared the other to be a hold-up man. They were taken to a nearby drug store. One was a detective in citizen's clothing and the other was a belated express messenger. The former needed no identification. The latter, with the aid of the telephone and papers on his person, identified himself and established the right to carry a revolver. The affair was settled with a laugh. Now the express messenger keeps off the park walk and nearly every night greets his detective antagonist as he passes homeward.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, tackles  
**Hurts, Sprains, Bruises**  
The muscles flex, the kinks untwist, the soreness dies out. Price 25c. and 50c.

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