

Nebraska Advertiser

W. W. SANDERS, Prop.

NEMAHA, NEBRASKA

Influence of the Politician's Wife.

It has often been asked how much influence the wife of a public man bears on his political career. This is hard to estimate; but this much is certain: The man who comes to Washington, either as a member of Congress or of some other branch of the government where his position is one of prominence, is very unfortunate if his wife is not one whom he can trust to making her way socially. Not necessarily being a great social success, but capable of mingling with the average woman at the national capital. For, in spite of the fact that a small percentage of society looks leniently upon the married couple who are seldom seen in public together, the average sound American believes in the comradeship of man and wife. But when we sum up this question of the influence of women in statecraft we pass the judgment that, on the whole, the influence of woman in statecraft is for good, says a writer in Home Magazine. Being impulsive, she is apt to make mistakes now and then which cause the more logical males to laugh at her, but as a rule she is pretty sure of her footing before she attempts to make the jump across the political stream that divides womankind from mankind.

Germs in Books.

The authorities of the city libraries in Berlin have been making some interesting experiments with the purpose of determining the hygienic conditions of books that have been used a great deal by the people. With the dirt gathered from such books, some of which was known to include tuberculosis bacilli, experiments were made on guinea pigs. In the case of books used but two years, no result could be noticed, but the refuse collected from particularly soiled books, that had been in circulation from three to six years, did produce an effect. Attempts to destroy the bacilli by sterilization through formalin vapors failed; but the books themselves suffered to such an extent that many were practically spoiled. In view of this fact, the city authorities have decided to abstain from further disinfecting experiments. In conjunction with the city medical society and the police department, it has now been decided periodically to examine the public libraries and to destroy those books which have been used so much as to make them a danger to public health. Such books must be destroyed, not sold for old paper.

Alonzo H. Evans, Boston's oldest bank president, at 87, is robust and hearty, and shows by his own example the result of living the kind of life that he prescribes for the youth of to-day. Mr. Evans has the greatest confidence in the generation of the present and thinks if they follow his advice they will succeed. He says: "Apply yourself, young man, if you would succeed. Work hard, be honest, be truthful, be loyal to your employer, save something out of each week's pay, even if it is little, but, above all, apply yourself."

At Krupp's, in Essen, an army of 10,000, fed with coal and iron from vast private mines, turn out engines of destruction by the thousand. There are another 12,000 men at Lord Armstrong's works in the north of England, besides an aggregate of 40,000 more in the titanic government forges of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan and Russia, and these thousands are quite apart from armor plate makers and builders of battleships.

Twenty years ago the population of Oklahoma could be enumerated in Indians and a few thousand squaw men, cowboys and cattle kings. In 1890, one year after the first opening of Oklahoma territory, there were more than 60,000 people living on 2,000,000 acres of land. To-day the white population may conservatively be estimated at over 1,500,000.

In the newly organized province of Alberta, western Canada, bordering the foothills of the Rocky mountains, is the latest stake of Zion. There 8,000 trekkers from Utah are farming and ranching, and incidentally building up a strong cause of Latter Day Saints in the dominion, as an integral part of the army of 300,000 that constitutes the sect the world over.

TRADING AT HOME

MANY REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST POLICY.

SELF-INTEREST A BIG FEATURE

That Which Benefits the Community as a Whole Benefits Each Individual—The "Why and Wherefore."

As self-interest is the law which governs the transactions of trade, it is the first light in which the subject of "Trading at Home" must be treated. Sentiment has little influence in trade. The prosperity of any community depends on the volume of business transacted within its borders. The facility with which business can be transacted depends largely upon the amount of money in circulation and any influence which takes money out of a community is detrimental to the financial welfare of the community. It is in this respect that trading with mail order houses cripples a community. Money which should be kept in local circulation goes to swell the volume of money in the distant city

butcher, the baker and the other purveyors of the necessities of life; to invest in property, in newspaper advertising; to deposit in bank where it may be used by other members of the community, or to devote to church or charity. The money which goes to the mail order house decreases the per capita of circulation in the community; a factor which determines largely the value of all goods or property on the market; the scale of wages and the interest on loans.

It is not hard to trace the effect of the diversion of money from its legitimate channels. When money is scarce trade languishes because of the lack of circulating medium; merchants and all others curtail expenses; the volume of trade decreases and nothing restores activity in trade but an increase from some quarter of the circulating medium. When the volume of money increases, trade moves and it moves as fast as the volume of money will permit. Money that is working is constantly producing profit to all; money that is not working produces stagnation in trade.

Accordingly, it is to the interest of every member of a community to confine his expenditures as nearly as possible to the community in which he lives. Every dollar he spends at home helps to make his own holdings more valuable because they are more salable.

would increase the business and prosperity of our city. The criticism is justified and it holds just as good in a lesser degree to the man who trades out of town. It is the same offense on a smaller scale.

The effect of the reverse policy is promptly seen. The writer has in mind a notable instance. Two cities of about 15,000 population each are situated on opposite sides of a river which is a boundary between two states. Each contains several millionaires who made their money in the lumber trade in the two towns. The millionaires of one of the cities are putting their money into other industries in the same town as the lumbering goes out. As a result, the town is rapidly forging to the front; every one is prosperous, the demand for houses exceeds the supply; property is valuable and every one is working. The millionaires of the town across the river are investing their money in western and southern pine lands. The town is languishing for lack of money; new industries cannot start because of lack of capital; merchants are failing; stores and houses are being vacated; people are moving away and a general air of poverty and decay pervades the place.

Few cities present such strong examples of the value of money spent at home but the same principle holds true in every community. It is due every community to reinvest the money it produces in the community which produces it.

The chance of being swindled is an argument used against trading with the mail order houses. Goods advertised at cut prices often fail to measure up to the description of the advertisement. The few cents which is saved on the price of an article so bought is usually sacrificed in the quality of the article. Buying from the mail order house is buying blind. A purchaser never thinks of buying from a home merchant without examining the goods, but will often send his money to a mail order house with blind faith that the article will prove to be as represented. How often this faith is misplaced can be proven only by comparing the goods bought from mail order houses with the goods offered for sale at home. If the mail order buyer would follow this system for a little while, he would probably find that the goods offered at home are of better quality and as good bargains as the mail order goods, taking quality into consideration. If this presumption is true, the buyer of mail order goods is a distinct loser, as he has secured inferior goods and has robbed the community in which he lives, as well as himself, of the use of the money.

F. R. SINGLETON.

HAD TO BE ON TIME.

Dinner Giver Would Allow His Guests No Latitude.

Closely parallel to the fag end of the Euston road, and visible from it at various turnings is a street which belongs to few men's London. It is a dingy, granite paved, populous street of no attraction, the sort of street in which you might expect to see on a fine day a dancing bear.

Yet this street has known better times and eager guests. In the house he knew as No. 43, now obliterated by a big new warehouse, Dr. William Kitchener entertained his fellow wits and gourmets. He had ample means to ride his three hobbies—optics, cookery and music. His dinners were often elaborate experiments in cookery, and the guests had to recognize this fact.

Five minutes past five was the minute, and if a guest came late the janitor had irrevocable orders not to admit him, for it was held by the mythical "Committee of Taste," of whom Kitchener was "secretary," that the perfection of some of the dishes was often so evanescent that the delay of one minute after their arrival at the meddiant of concoction will render them no longer worthy of men of taste.—T. P.'s Weekly.



The catalogue man recognizes in the advertising agent his most powerful assistant. He realizes that it is advertising which brings him his orders. Let the local merchants awaken to the fact that the local papers can do for them just what the advertising agents do for the catalogue houses and the flow of money to the city mail order houses from this community will stop.



instead of remaining at home to be turned over and over again as the medium of transfer among local merchants and their customers.

The effect of this diversion of money is not confined to the merchants who lose sales thereby; it extends eventually to every member of the community. It is a curtailment of business which affects the value of all property even to the labor of the man who is dependent on a day's work for his living. It reacts upon the people who purchase away from home in a degree which more than offsets any possible saving in price that may be effected in the purchase.

Every dollar sent out of any community for goods which can be purchased at home represents a percentage of injustice to the community itself. In the first place, some merchant loses the profit on a sale. Not only that, but the price of the article represents so much of the merchant's capital which is tied up in the article and is not working. Having capital tied up means that the operations of the merchant are curtailed to that extent. He has that much less to spend; that much less to pay in salaries to his clerks; to pay in patronage of the

When a community has money with which to buy there is little difficulty to sell and if the money is not diverted, it revolves constantly in the financial circle of the community, earning a profit for everyone who handles it and turns it over.

Accordingly, the money spent at home is bearing compound interest for the community. Its effect is apparent even to the outsider. Spending money at home is a species of loyalty which makes materially for the progress of the community. If the community is composed of the sort of people who spend their money at home it advances rapidly. There is money for public improvements, money for new enterprises. The money which the loyal man makes at home is invested at home; the city grows, the streets are improved and the marks of prosperity and progress are evident on every side.

We are wont to inveigh against the wealthy man who makes his money in one town and invests it in another. We criticize him for want of loyalty to the community which produced his wealth and feel that we are done an injustice by his failure to put his money in home enterprises which

ON THE USE OF A \$5 STAMP.

Several Officials Didn't Know What They Are Intended for.

If you came into possession of a five dollar postage stamp what would you do with it? The five dollar stamp is the highest denomination the government manufactures. They are on sale at all first-class post offices, says the Kansas City Star.

Harry Harris, treasurer of the post office, was exhibiting a bundle of them which had been received recently.

"Very pretty," said the visitor. "But what are they used for?"

"Why, postage, of course—no—wait a minute."

Mr. Harris pondered. "The weight limit on first-class postage, which is the most costly, is four pounds," he said. "At the established rate of two cents an ounce a four-pound package would require only \$1.38 in stamps. Couldn't use the five-dollar stamp there, could you?"

"It might be used an third-class matter where the rate is one cent for

each two ounces. The limit of weight on this class is four pounds except it be in the case of a single book."

Mr. Harris did some figuring and ascertained that the book would have to weigh something like 65 pounds in order to use the five-dollar stamp.

"But, of course, anybody would send the book by express for 50 cents," he reflected. "Darned if I know what they use 'em for. Ask Reilly."

Mont. Reilly, assistant postmaster, was puzzled and he checked up the question to Joseph Harris, the postmaster. The P. M. wouldn't even hazard a guess, except that they were used in the post office when the regulations called for a large cancellation of postage to cover matter sent out under the second-class rates.

A five-dollar stamp, he admitted, couldn't be exchanged for cash or for stamps of smaller denomination. Then Mr. Harris summoned A. F. Meador, chief clerk of the stamp division.

"We sell about 100 of them each year for use as postage on first-class matter, mailed to foreign countries," said Mr. Meador. "The foreign rate

is double that applying to domestic matter. The stamps are purchased principally by corporations having stockholders abroad. Reports printed in book form are mailed as first-class matter to these stockholders."

Civilization in Abyssinia.

A sawmill is already at work at Adis Ababa, Abyssinia, and Greek artisans are engaged in quarrying and stone hewing. Machinery in connection with house building generally is likely to be in demand as soon as the means of transport are simplified. The government is already building in European style and stone houses may be seen, some even of three stories in height in the capital.

You know the fine picture in Homer of the dead leaves which fall to make a place for the young buds. It is as true of men as of trees; we have our time and pass away. Behind our vanished youth germinates the youth of others. Our children's destiny ought not to be dulled by what there has been in ours.—Revue des Deux Mondes.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WALTER D. KELSO, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Volume on Alpine Tunnels.

An Italian, G. B. Biadego, has written a book of over 1,200 pages on the Alpine tunnels.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The ignorant are courageous.—Modern Greek.

STOMACH ON STRIKE

SUCCESSFUL TONIC TREATMENT FOR INDIGESTION.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured This Woman and Have Cured Many Hundreds of Other Cases of Common Ailments

Loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, heavy dull headache and a dull, sluggish feeling—these are the symptoms of stomach trouble. They indicate that the stomach is on a strike; that it is no longer furnishing to the blood the full quota of nourishment that the body demands, hence every organ suffers.

There are two methods of treatment, the old one by which the stomach is humored by the use of predigested foods and artificial ferments, and the new one by which the stomach is toned up to do the work which nature intended of it. A recent cure by the tonic treatment is that of Mrs. Mary Stackpole, of 81 Liberty street, Lowell, Mass. She says: "I suffered constantly for years from stomach trouble and terrible backaches and was confined to my bed the greater part of three years. I was under the care of our family physician most of the time, but did not seem to get better. "I was completely run-down and was not able to do my work about the house. My blood was impure and my complexion pale. I suffered from flashes of heat, followed suddenly by chills. I had awful headaches, which lasted from three to four days. I could get but little rest at night, as my sleep was broken and fitful. As a result I lost several pounds in weight and became very nervous.

"I was in a wretched condition when I heard about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I started to take the pills at once and began to gain in weight and health. I was encouraged by this to keep on until I was cured. My friends and neighbors often remark what a changed woman I am and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These wonderful pills are useful in a wide range of diseases such as anemia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headaches, and even locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis.

The great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills lies in the fact that they actually make new blood and this carries health and strength to every portion of the body. The stomach is toned up, the nerves are strengthened, every organ is stimulated to do its work.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

FARMS THAT GROW "NO. 1 HARD" WHEAT

(Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel) Are sown in the Canadian West where Home-steads of 160 acres can be obtained free by every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

New Wheat Growing Territory

HAS BEEN MADE ACCESSIBLE TO MARKETS BY THE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great railway companies.

For literature and particulars address SUPER-INTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or the following authorized Canadian Government Agent:

W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Mention this paper.

U. S. NAVY

enlists for four years young men of good character and sound physical condition between the ages of 17 and 25 as apprentice seamen; opportunities for advancement; pay \$16 to \$20 a month. Electricians, machinists, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, yeomen (clerks), carpenters, shipfitters, firemen, musicians, cooks, etc., between 21 and 35 years, enlisted in special ratings with suitable pay; hospital apprentices 18 to 28 years. Retirement on three-fourths pay and allowances after 30 years' service. Applicants must be American citizens. First clothing outfit free to recruits. Upon discharge travel allowance 4 cents per mile to place of enlistment. Bonus four months' pay and increase in pay upon re-enlistment within four months of discharge. Offices at LINCOLN AND HASTINGS, NEBRASKA, and NAVY RECRUITING STATION, P. O. Building, OMAHA.

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INVENTIONS NEEDED

to stop weeds and save labor on farms. H. SABON, F. WASHINGTON, D. C. Est. 1861. Booklet free. Best references.