

Nebraska Advertiser

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American Architecture.

If architecture is "frozen music," American architecture has been a medley of "Yankee Doodle," "The Arkansas Traveler," and "ragtime." After the colonial period, which gave us fine specimens of public and private buildings, there followed two generations of bad building, the result of sudden growth. Taste had little place in a country working night and day to erect necessary shelter. That America is advancing in all the arts is to be expected. The outlook for architecture is especially hopeful. A committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects has reported that, "on the whole, architecture is being taught in America with a broader view, and in certain respects more effectively, than in any other country." There are reasons why this good teaching will count in practice, thinks Youth's Companion. The architect differs from other artists in that his practical studio is millions of dollars' worth of materials. That studio, the means of developing the art, is afforded by the amount, diversity and costliness of American building. There is a general improvement in taste and increased respect for expert opinion. Rich builders, individuals and corporations, losing much of the arrogance which money breeds toward all forms of service, show disposition to give the architect free hand to work out his ideas, and not merely produce as a hireling what the patron orders. We may look in another generation not only for great art in public buildings and costly dwellings, but for the reaction of great things on little, for the disappearance of the salmon-pink dwelling beneath the jigsaw porch of which the American has erstwhile been proud to sit. Finally, since architecture, dependent on native material and landscape, is an indigenous art, it invites the architect, preeminently among artists, to create original, native types. The future may produce buildings of distinctively American beauty.

American Expansion.

Evidence accumulates that the United States is expanding in influence and that American devices are abroad in the world. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, is a competent witness. In his baccalaureate sermon to Rutgers college students, in the course of an allusion to the growing power of democracy, he said that during a recent visit to England he stopped at a hotel in London where he rode up and down stairs in an American elevator, ate rolls made of American flour, dictated correspondence to an American stenographer who wrote on an American typewriting machine, and heard all London talking about the American president. He could have amplified the statement and gone into detail showing how American appliances, productions and ideas enter into the everyday life of the English people and to greater or less extent into that of many other nations, but his presentation of the matter will carry a significance not to be lost. The American impress, says Troy Times, is being stamped all over the earth, and this means positive if not obtrusive furtherance of democratic ideas.

Somebody who has been reading "Wilhelm Meister" discovers that the servant question existed in Goethe's time, and quotes Therese as saying to her guest invited to dinner: "My cook has just run away at a most inopportune time. My man has mangled his hand and I had to prepare all myself. Nothing bothers one nowadays more than servants. No one will serve, not even themselves." The difference in this twentieth century is that the Thereses do not know how to act as substitutes for the missing cook, or if they do know, refuse to act. They prefer to "go out to their meals."

A tragedy was consummated the other day in St. Petersburg, when the sword of honor which the people of France were to have given to Gen. Stossel was presented to the St. Petersburg Museum of War Relics. The man, so short a time ago "the heroic defender of Port Arthur," but now discredited by court martial, and branded as a coward and traitor, was not present at the ceremony, says the Youth's Companion, and the dedicatory inscription which recited his courage and skill had been changed to a complimentary reference to the Russian army.

Proving the Point.
She—A woman ought to get credit for being just as logical and ready to give a reason as a man.
He—Why?
She—Oh, because!

LIFE INSURANCE A SACRED TRUST.

Responsibilities of Officers and Directors.

Evidently President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance company has learned the great lesson of the times with respect to the responsibility and duty of directors of corporations. Speaking to the new board of trustees, on the occasion of his election to the presidency, he emphasized the fact that "life insurance is more than a private business, that life insurance trustees are public servants, charged at once with the obligations of public service and with the responsibilities that attach to a going business which at the same time must be administered as a trust."

He also realizes that similar responsibilities rest upon the officers of the company. "I understand," he says, "your anxiety in selecting the men who are day by day to carry this burden for you, who are to discharge this trust in your behalf, who are to administer for the benefit of the people involved the multitudinous and exacting details to which it is impossible for you to give personal attention. My long connection with the New York Life—covering nearly twenty years—my service in about every branch of the company's working organization, gives me, as I believe, a profound appreciation, not merely of the heavy burden you have placed on my shoulders, but of the standards of efficiency, the standards of faith, the standards of integrity, which must be maintained at all times by the man who serves you and the policyholders in this high office."

Best of all, perhaps, he feels that words are cheap, and that the public will be satisfied with nothing short of performance. "My thanks, therefore," he continues, "for an honor which outranks any distinction within the reach of my ambition, cannot be expressed in words; they must be read out of the record I make day by day."

REHEARSAL IN A CAR.

Professional Entertainer Was Almost Too Successful.

"The other night, coming home in the car," said the professional entertainer, "I began to wonder if I could bring tears to my own eyes as I do to the eyes of the other people. I tried. I thought of all the wrongs I had committed, and felt sorry for people I had wronged. I thought of all the mistakes I had made that other people had profited by and pretty soon the tears began to gather in my eyes and roll down my cheeks."

"I forgot there were other people in the car who might notice me. Soon a woman got up from across the car and came to me."

"I see, sir," said she, "that you are in some trouble. Can I do anything to help you?"

"Lord bless you, no, madam," I told her, hastily wiping away my tears, "I am a professional entertainer and was practicing on myself. That's all."

Much Money Redeemed.

The amount of money which the government is called upon to redeem in the course of the year reaches an almost fabulous amount. In 1904, for instance, it totaled \$912,000,000. This redemption is either for the purpose of securing clean, fresh notes or to get change of some other denomination.

COULDN'T KEEP IT.

Kept It Hid from the Children.

"We cannot keep Grape-Nuts food in the house. It goes so fast I have to hide it, because the children love it so. It is just the food I have been looking for ever so long; something that I do not have to stop to prepare and still is nourishing."

Grape-Nuts is the most scientifically made food on the market. It is perfectly and completely cooked at the factory and can be served at an instant's notice, either with rich cold cream, or with hot milk if a hot dish is desired. When milk or water is used, a little sugar should be added, but when cold cream is used alone the natural grape-sugar, which can be seen glistening on the granules, is sufficiently sweet to satisfy the palate. This grape-sugar is not poured over the granules, as some people think, but exudes from the granules in the process of manufacture, when the starch of the grains is changed from starch to grape-sugar by the process of manufacture. This, in effect, is the first act of digestion; therefore, Grape-Nuts food is pre-digested and is most perfectly assimilated by the very weakest stomach. "There's a Reason."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE TRIAL AT BOISE

Discrediting the Story of Crime as Told by Harry Orchard Goes on.

A NEW THEORY ADVANCED

They Attempt to Show That the Explosion in the Vindicator Mine Was an Accident—More of Orchard's Threats.

Boise, Id., June 28.—A ruling made Thursday by Judge Wood, while Ed. Boyce, for years the leader of the Western Federation of Miners, and now a wealthy mine owner of the Coeur d'Alenes, was testifying in behalf of William D. Haywood, may materially limit the showing of the defense as to the existence of the counter-conspiracy against Haywood and his associates which it alleges.

James H. Hawley, for the state, objected to a general question as to the policy and practice of mine owners throughout the west in blacklisting union miners, and in the argument that followed, Clarence Darrow for the defense claimed the same latitude in proving counter-conspiracy that the state enjoined in showing a conspiracy.

Mr. Hawley contended that the state had directly shown the existence of a conspiracy by Harry Orchard and by so doing had laid the foundation for and made the connection of all the evidence subsequently offered on the subject. He said that the defense was trying to show a counter-conspiracy by proving various isolated instances and certain general conditions none of which were connected with the case and for none of which a proper foundation had been laid.

In ruling the court accepted in part the contention of the prosecution and limited the proof of the defense along this line to events in Colorado and Coeur d'Alenes connected with the case as now established.

Ed. Boyce was the principal witness of the day and his testimony was chiefly devoted to the history, purposes and work of the Western Federation of Miners. He denied the existence of an "inner circle" or that there had ever been a conspiracy in the organization to do an illegal act. The chief importance of Boyce's cross-examination was the production of a speech by him at the convention of the federation held at Salt Lake City in 1898, in which he said that every union should have a rifle club, every member a rifle, so that the federation could march 25,000 strong in the ranks of labor.

Boise, Id., June 29.—The attorneys for William D. Haywood continue to center their efforts on the discrediting of Harry Orchard and the establishment of their claim that Orchard killed Frank Steunenberg in revenge for the loss of his interest in the Hercules mine. Friday they directly attacked the Vindicator explosion with the testimony of a witness that made it appear accidental than criminal. Thomas Wood, a non-unionist, who entered the Vindicator mine as a timberman after the strike began swore that the night before the explosion he placed a box containing 25 pounds of giant powder at the shaft of the eighth level. He saw the powder the next morning shortly after 10 o'clock and a few minutes later Superintendent McCormick, and Foreman Beck came to the eighth level. They remained but a short time and left to go to the sixth level where they were killed. Wood swore that when he reached the shaft 20 minutes later the powder was gone, and it is a reasonable inference that McCormick and Beck took it with them.

William Easterly, who concluded his testimony Friday morning, and D. C. Copley, who was called Friday afternoon, both swore that they heard Orchard tell of the loss of the Hercules mine and threatened to kill Steunenberg for it. On cross-examination the state scored them both and particularly Easterly, who received letters and one telephone message from Orchard on the eve of the killing of Steunenberg, for remaining quiet when they knew a crime might be committed. Easterly contended that he did not know Steunenberg lived at Caldwell, and explained that although he knew "Thomas Hogan" was Harry Orchard he took no steps immediately after the crime except to consult the counsel for the federation because he was not an informer, and Copley asserted that he did not take Orchard seriously when they met in San Francisco and he told him of the Bradley crime.

Boise, June 30.—The defense in the Steunenberg murder trial began Saturday morning with a further attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard, and then presented testimony to show that Jack Simpkins was cruelly

treated in the Idaho "bull pen" and that union miners were whipped and driven from Cripple Creek.

Dominick Flynn, who conducted a cigar store in Mullen, Idaho, in 1899, swore that Orchard was in his store playing poker the day that the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was brown up, and Pat McHale, who gave the occupation of barkeeper and said he gambled when ever he got a chance, swore that he sat in the game with Orchard.

Frank Hough, who testified to conditions in the Idaho "bull pen" and the treatment of Jack Simpkins, swore that Orchard told him at Wallace in the fall of 1905 that he had just come from Alaska, the first mentioned case of the defense of the supposed visit of Orchard to Alaska. Morris Friedman, a former employe of the Pinkerton detective agency, who recently left the service and published a so-called expose of Pinkerton methods, was called to the stand shortly before noon.

Boise, Idaho, July 2.—Morris Friedman, the young Russian stenographer who left the employ of the Pinkerton agency at Denver to write a book in which he published certain correspondence of the agency that passed through his hands, was again Monday the principal figure at the Steunenberg murder trial. More than half of the court's day was occupied in reading to the jury copies of the documents which Friedman took from the Pinkerton records. These were chiefly the daily reports of secret agents operating as spies among the unions and union men at Cripple Creek, Victor, Globeville, Colorado City, Trinidad and Denver and showed a complete surveillance of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, during the labor troubles in Colorado in 1903-04. Pinkerton men sat in the federation convention in Denver in 1904 reporting all proceedings.

None of the reports or letters that were produced by Friedman and read to the jury by Clarence Darrow contained other than general references to the collateral issues of the trial but they were offered in substantiation of the counter claim of the defense, that the Pinkerton agency conspires for the destruction of the Western Federation of Miners and the lives of its leaders.

Another interesting witness was James I. Wallace, an attorney of Cripple Creek who served with the militia first as a private and then as a lieutenant during the strike of 1903-04. He related several instances as tending to show the misuse of the power of the militia by the mine owners, gave the criminal records of some of the gun fighters imported by the mine owners, told of the working of the card system, recited the circumstances connected with the looting of the union stores and a newspaper office and swore that he saw K. C. Sterling, chief detective for the mine owners, fire the first shot in the Victor riot the day of the Independence station incident.

M. E. White, an organizer for the Western Federation was the last witness and brought the trial participants back to a good humor with the drollest kind of a tale of his arrest by the militia with all the pomp and ceremony of war times, the activities of the vermin in the bullpen, and his happy release by a brother Woodman of the world who commanded the militia.

Counsel for the defense said Monday that they might succeed in finishing with all of their witnesses except Haywood and Moyer by the end of this week. Their plan is to reserve those two principals for the last. The defense has prepared its draft of instructions, the state is working up its rebuttal case, so that the end of the trial approaches.

City Is a Partner.

Philadelphia, July 2.—Mayor Reburn Monday signed an ordinance passed by councils which virtually makes the city of Philadelphia a partner in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, a corporation that controls all the street car lines in the city. According to the ordinance the street railway corporation is given limited franchises for all the lines in the city for 50 years and during this period the company is to share equally with the city all profits in excess of six per cent, on the actual paid in capital. At the end of the 50 years the city reserves the right to purchase the property.

Wyoming Sheep Are Dying.

Cheyenne, July 2.—The board of sheep commissioners of Wyoming have appealed to the bureau of animal industry of the United States to assist the Wyoming flockmasters in investigating and stamping out an epidemic which is killing thousands of sheep and threatening the sheep industry of the entire state. Chairman Deifelder says that sheep are dying by thousands.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS—DUTIES TOWARD GOD

Sunday School Lesson for July 14, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Exodus 20:1-11. Memory verses, 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thine heart, and all thy soul, and with all thy might."—Deut. 6:5.

TIME.—Fifty days after leaving Egypt (Ex. 19:1, 15). The day of Pentecost, the feast of first fruits. Some time in May, 1491 B. C. or perhaps 1390.

PLACE.—In the plain at the base of Mt. Sinai in the southern part of the Sinai peninsula between the two northern arms of the Red Sea.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The Tables of Stone: Ex. 24:12; 31:18; 32:15-19; 34:1; Deut. 4:13; 9:9-11; 10:1-5; 1 Kings 8:9; Heb. 9:4. Read Psalms 19, 119.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Mt. Sinai and Its Surroundings.

The exact mountain is uncertain, but Hastings' Bible Dictionary inclines to the traditional Jebel Mousa, "Mountain of Moses," 7,363 feet above the sea, in the wild, mountainous region of the glorious range of granite mountains of which Sinai is the nucleus. At its northwestern base stretches Er-Rahah, "the wilderness of Sinai," the only plain in the neighborhood capable of holding 2,000,000 persons, allowing a square yard for each. The camp itself (Palmer) was doubtless more extensive, occupying the neighboring glens and mountainsides, wherever there was sufficient fertility for the cattle. Fronting the plain is a lofty and precipitous bluff, Ras-Sufafah, whence, probably, the law was proclaimed.

The Commandments Are Divine Laws.

V. 1. "And God spake all these words," in three ways: (1) by his voice; (2) by writing them on the tablets of stone; and (3) he has written them on the very nature of man.

We are not to imagine that nothing of these commands was known before Moses. They were written on the hearts and consciences of men from the beginning. We see them in the early history. They are a lesson for all mankind.

V. 3. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." "Side by side with me," "in addition to me," "in my presence," and therefore "in preference to me."

Vs. 4-6. This forbids making any representation of God as a means of worshipping him.

The First Reason is that all images misrepresent God. They are not like God. They do not represent God as pictures of a friend represent him to us.

The Second Reason. V. 5. "I . . . am a jealous God," i. e., not willing that any other should be regarded as his equal, or take his place in the affections and worship of his people; because no other can take his place; no other can love as he loves, or help as he helps. Every idol god is not only useless, but leads to immortality.

The Third Reason. "Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children." The visitation here spoken of can hardly be any other than that which we are accustomed to witness in the common experience of life (Ex. 34:7; Jer. 32:18). It is a statement of the scientific doctrine of heredity.

V. 7. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," i. e., lightly, carelessly, thoughtlessly, insincerely.

1. This forbids professing to be God's people, in covenant relations with him, and then acting in a manner that dishonors God and misrepresents him before the world. It disgraces religion, and drives men from God.

2. It forbids perjury. "False swearing is among the greatest insults that man can offer to God, and, as being such, is naturally forbidden in the first table, which teaches us our duty to God. It is also destructive of civil society; and hence it is again forbidden in the second table (v. 16), which defines our duties to our neighbor."—Ellicott.

3. But it does not forbid what is called taking an oath in court; for that is a simple affirmation in the solemn presence of God to tell the truth, ending with a prayer for help to do it. The way these oaths are sometimes administered borders very closely on the breaking of this command.

4. It forbids all profanity, the careless, irreverent use of God's name and of holy things, because it tends to destroy the power of these things over men.

5. It enforces Christ's interpretation that all efforts to support our assertions of a fact beyond the simple "yes" or "no" repeated cometh of evil. It weakens the assertion itself.

6. All thoughtless worship comes under the ban of this commandment.

V. 8. "Remember the Sabbath day." Remember implies that the Sabbath already existed. "To keep it holy." Possibly we talk too much about what not to do on the Sabbath. Here is the great thing to do; worship; keep the day sacred for religious duties and inspiration, the culture of the soul of yourself and of others.