

# Nebraska Advertiser

W. W. SANDERS, Prop.

NEMAHA, NEBRASKA

The Alps seem perfectly delightful for driving tunnels through.

Burning orange peel will dissipate the odor of tobacco smoke in a room.

In Portugal married women retain their maiden names and are known by them.

Still, if there is any family in the world that can afford a divorce it is the Vanderbilt family.

The failure of a Copenhagen trust company verifies Mr. Hamlet's opinion that something was rotten in Denmark.

Prince de Sagan doubtless thinks that being the husband of an heiress will prove as easy a way of making a living as any.

Well, perhaps the taste for French counts and princes is like that for dope. When you get started on it you cannot break off.

Wizard Burbank has begun to take an active part in politics. He hopes, perhaps, to succeed in evolving a graftless politician.

Count Szechenyi made a great hit on his return to Hungary, partly because all the world loves a lover and partly because he now has money.

Man can live 120 years by feeding on sour milk, says Prof. Metchnikoff. But who would want to live 120 years if he had to live on sour milk?

Shells can now be thrown from Paris to London by a new cannon that has just been tested. Napoleon ought to have waited a hundred years to be born.

Ontario girl threw a man over because he gave her an engagement ring with an imitation diamond. And yet they tell us imitation is the sincerest flattery.

Charleston, S. C., has 31 feet of water over the bar at the entrance to its harbor, and continually nags Savannah by calling attention to the circumstance.

Miss Elkins may become annoyed if a little more diplomacy is not used by the Italian royal family, who are talking as if Italy were as great and important as West Virginia.

More than half the crew of the new battleship Maho have the mumps and are the "400" of the navy just now. Poor "Fighting Bob" had to have the gout for the whole outfit.

Bishop Fallows says he can reconcile the estranged and prevent divorce by his celebrated faith cure. We confess that we think more of it for diseases of this sort than for broken legs.

Zinc coffins are largely used in Vienna, but the most expensive ones are made of copper, and cost as much as \$2,500, while a bronze and copper coffin recently made for a Russian archduke cost over \$5,000.

Mrs. Roxana Pike Church, who died recently at Evanston, Ill., was, it is said, one of the flower girls who greeted Lafayette upon his visit to Boston to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument.

If eating "good" microbes will postpone old age for quite a while it is up to the eminent scientist to conduct a great moral upheaval among the "good" microbes and make them much better, thus avoiding senility for an indefinite period.

An examination of serious automobile accidents in the last year shows that over 100 happened at night, half of them when the moon was shining brightly. Of these probably 25 were brought on by optical illusions caused by the moon's deceptive light.

Gambling in saloons is forbidden in Alaska, by a law just passed. This statute, however, doesn't do away with the lottery as regards the liquor served. One may still call for nitric acid in an Alaskan barroom and get whisky—and occasionally vice versa.

The bluejackets of the battleship fleet are keeping up their reputation by making big scores during target practice at Magdalena bay. While the exact figures are not likely to be given out, for the present at least, it is announced that there is likelihood of some records being broken. And that means about as sharp shooting as is possible.

American typewriters, like American labor-saving machinery of all kinds, are making rapid advancement in favor abroad. A few years ago these highly perfected devices were hardly known in the old world. Now American manufacturers are selling nearly \$7,000,000 worth annually to foreign purchasers, and the demand is increasing.

## NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Sow only cleaned seed.

Selected that name for the farm yet?

The radish maggot can be eradicated with tobacco dust.

Bury the shriveled tree in moist soil and it will soon become plump.

Keep the machinery oiled. Oil is cheaper than repairs or new machinery.

When the lambs are weaned turn them on fresh pasture, if it is a possible thing.

The farm dairy can by proper management be made the largest profit earner on the farm.

Put a curb on your appetite. Farmers are more subject to digestive troubles than any other class of people.

Don't trust to oral agreements. Get it down in writing. It is the only safe method for you and the other fellow.

Outdoor exposure of farm machinery is one large item of loss to many farmers. It pays to take care of farm tools.

The farmer who is making a failure of his business is generally the last one to discover it, when he should be the first.

Formalin is a cheap and effective remedy for grain smut and potato scab and is working a revolution in these branches of farming.

Much of the herbage of the earth that is inedible to man, is made edible for him through the medium of the animals which man uses for food.

Soil exhaustion is as great a menace to this country as forest exhaustion. What are you doing to prevent either or both calamities from falling?

To break colts of kicking or biting, begin before they have acquired the habit. In other words treat them right in the days of their youth and they will behave right.

When you sit down to your table groaning under the good things which your farm has produced remember 'tis a good thing to eat what the body needs, but hurtful to eat just because it tastes good.

Dust is bad for hogs. The season is now approaching when the hog yards are apt to be dusty. Provide green sward for them when possible. Change their quarters occasionally so that the ground does not get all powdered up.

Do not let the weeds, briars and brush grow along the fences and water courses, if you have such on your farm. Year after year they extend their borders and render much of your land unproductive. Utilize all your space and keep the fence corners cleaned out.

Sometimes weeds are allowed to grow along the sides of the garden. Cut them out as it is in these places that many of the insect pests spend a part of their existence. If the weeds are kept down, there is not so much danger of the crops being assaulted by the pests.

Planting inferior seed is the rankest kind of folly. Some farmers do it under a mistaken idea of economy, some do it because they are too careless to do anything right, and some farmers do it because they are foolish enough to believe that they can raise good crops from inferior seed.

What good is a horse if his legs are unsound? It pays to give attention to this matter. Look after the proper shoeing of the horse. Rub his legs thoroughly when cleaning him. Wash the legs after a hard day's work and rub them dry. If you have any time to spare, it will pay to bandage each leg for a short time after long drives, or extra hard work.

The good cow is one of the farmer's best friends.

It is a good practice to mix the grain ration with the silage.

The farm, large or small, is incomplete without an orchard.

To like cows and have good ones are two essentials of successful dairying.

Last call to get the wood pile built up to last through the rush of the summer work.

The hog even with his earning capacity curtailed seems to be as popular a farm animal as ever.

It may be a small aperture and a little draft gets in, but it may lead to a heap of trouble with the stock stabled there.

Let no lamb or pig be lost through carelessness on your part. A reasonable amount of precaution will reduce your losses.

Look to the cellar where the vegetables have been stored. Decaying stuff does not provide healthy atmosphere for the rooms above.

Do not get in the habit of doping yourself or your stock. Right living and right feeding will keep you and your animals in thrifty condition.

H. B. Gurler of De Kalb, Ill., has been elected president of the National Dairy show and the next meeting of the association at Chicago fixed for December.

Cockle burrs can be destroyed by a thorough cultivation, but it takes years of hard and patient effort. Disinfect and clean up the hog lots. It will save time and trouble later.

Plan the work so that there are always some things you can attend to on the stormy days, such as making repairs on machinery, shelling the seed corn, cleaning other seeds, testing seeds, etc.

Cow odor in milk is almost invariably due to uncleanly methods in the barn. If the cow is not brushed and cleaned before milking and particles of manure get into the milk the odor of the offal is sure to taint the milk.

Why keep a hundred average cows when 50 picked ones will return as much profit as the hundred? E. F. Winship, a successful Minnesota dairyman, by testing and keeping an exact record of every cow in his herd, now keeps only 50, one-half as many as formerly, and makes more money, takes less risk, has less invested, uses less stable room and hires less labor.

The farmer who has provided a tank into which to run the liquid manure may be surprised to know that such liquid manure deteriorates in value by being let stand, just as the solid manure does, but such is the case. There is a bacteria which begins work on the organic matter in the liquid manure as soon as it accumulates in sufficient quantities to shut the bacteria away from the air. They go on destroying the organic matter just as the ferments in the sweet cider destroy certain things in it and create acids. In the course of a comparatively short time the manurial value of liquid manure is destroyed by them. The only way to prevent them acting to the detriment of the fertilizer is to get it into the land.

Soon you will be planting your corn. Prof. Ten Eyck suggests that on fertile land capable of producing 60 to 80 bushels of corn per acre in a favorable season, plant three kernels in a hill, the hills being 3 1/2 feet apart each way, or in drill rows plant one kernel every 14 inches in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. On land of medium fertility, capable of producing 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre, plant three kernels per hill, in hills 3 feet 9 inches apart each way; or one kernel in a place, 16 to 18 inches apart, in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. On soil deficient in fertility and moisture, on which the yields may vary from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, plant two kernels in hills 3 1/2 feet apart each way; or one kernel every 22 to 24 inches in rows 3 1/2 feet apart. In the more northern portions of the corn belt increase the thickness of planting by one kernel per hill under the several soil conditions named.

Red ants may be driven away from the house by persistent trapping. Use bone from which the meat has been freshly cut or sponge dipped in sweetened water, placing in the pathway of the ants. When bone or sponge is covered with the pests destroy the insects upon them and set again. The disappearance of so many of their number will throw the rest into a panic and they will desert the place. It is well to try and search out the colony home of the ants, which may be destroyed by pouring in a little bisulphide of carbon.

## MORLEY NOW A PEER

BRITISH LIBERAL LEADER QUILTS HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ill Health and Too Much Work Forces Distinguished Lieutenant of Gladstone and Friend of Carnegie Into Easier Post.

London.—John Morley, the distinguished liberal leader, has been elevated to the peerage; he will, however, retain the office of secretary for India in the reorganized British parliament. Morley's reason for accepting a peerage is his declining health and a throat affection that makes the



JOHN MORLEY

strain of the work in the house of commons too great.

In leaving the house of commons that body loses one of its most noted members. Many accomplishments in and out of his official duties have undoubtedly earned this title for the English liberal leader, historian, theologian, orator, editor and student. Morley has likewise been called the Puritan of politics, a title which his passion for righteousness and his public austerity have conspired to win him.

It is difficult to imagine Morley among the peers, for whose benefit he invented the phrase: "Mind them or end them." When made secretary of state of India his critics said he would make a weak executive. He proved otherwise. He made a vigorous speech in the house of commons, in which he announced his purpose to crush sedition in India with a strong hand. He defended the sharp treatment he had extended to Indian agitators and refused to offer an apology. "British rule in India will continue and ought to continue and must continue," said he.

John Morley was born at Blackburn, England, December 24, 1838. He was graduated from Chettenham and Lincoln college, Oxford, and began life as a barrister. In 1867, however, he was called to the editorship of the Fortnightly Review, a post which he held until 1882. From 1880 until 1883 he was likewise editor of the famous Pall Mall Gazette, leaving his desk there to go to parliament as the representative of Newcastle. He was Irish secretary in 1886 and again from 1892 to 1895. In 1896 he was returned to parliament and since gradually achieved for himself a reputation in politics, letters and philosophical thought.

Morley was Gladstone's favorite lieutenant when the "Grand Old Man" died. He was one of the anxious personal friends who watched over the great premier in his last illness, and his "Life of Gladstone" is one of his most notable literary labors.

Hall Calne and Andrew Carnegie are among the close friends of the liberal. The laird of Skibo is accounted one of the particular intimates of Morley, in a personal way, in the tendency of their thoughts and aims and otherwise. Recently Carnegie, well knowing his

## HOUSE OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

Home in Nuremberg, Germany, Coveted by Many.

Berlin.—Lithographers look at it and sigh. It's a plain, plastered stone



A Cross Marks the Building Coveted by Lithographers.

house about 50 yards from the ancient city hall of Nuremberg, Germany. There is nothing to distinguish it from the other old houses of the neighborhood except that it is built of lithographic stone, worth from six to 21

friend's studious inclination, presented him with a library of 90,000 volumes, one of the finest collections of books in existence. In 1904 Carnegie also influenced the noted Englishman to come to America. In Pittsburg Morley was the guest of Carnegie and there delivered his only American lecture. In an interview in America Morley said that he, as an English liberal, was always intensely interested in America and her politics and that England as a whole was fascinated by President Roosevelt.

More than once it has been said that if John Morley had a vice he might be premier. As it is Morley is too full of unrelenting rectitude, too barren of apparent passion, to be an English popular hero. For all that he is a man of emotions and feeling, but, above them all, one of restraint. One never knows Morley the man, but one can never escape Morley, the exterior, distant, reserved and unbending.

In politics Morley is a liberal in every sense, but he holds the same reserve of caution on his theories as on his public behavior. In religion he is an agnostic, but not one of the assertive kind. He has a quick, keen and delightful sense of humor, is one of the most charming of companions and is a great favorite among women. He is by nature nervous, is quick in temper and rather impatient. He has no amusements other than walking, and is fond of music and books. His father wished to make him a minister of the gospel, but he fell under the teachings of John Stuart Mill, the philosopher, and thereafter the church was impossible.

## BACON MAY SUCCEED TAFT.

Assistant Secretary of State Likely to Head War Department.

Boston.—The intimate personal friends of Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, formerly of Boston, have received information which leads them to believe that Mr. Bacon will become secretary of war about July 1 next, succeeding Secretary Taft, who is understood to be desirous of retiring from the cabinet at that time.

The determination of Secretary Taft to retire is said to be quite definite, and is understood not to be dependent upon the outcome of the national convention.

Mr. Bacon was born in this city and was particularly prominent in ath-



Robert Bacon.

letics while attending Harvard university, being captain of the varsity crew. He was a classmate of President Roosevelt.

He was connected with the banking firm of E. Rollins Morse & Co. until 1899, when he became a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, where he has since made his home. He married a Miss Carlton of New York.

His friends in this city, upon hearing of his reported advancement, were not surprised, for something of such a nature had been anticipated.

## Expectations and Hopes.

"You must expect to work if you are elected to office," said the serious statesman.

"Of course," answered the easy-going man. "I'll expect to work. But that won't prevent me from hoping to be disappointed."—Washington Star.

cents a pound. So lithographers who go to Nuremberg wander from the worn tourist trails to see the wonder. The house was built about 1680, nearly 100 years before Alois Senefelder, the discoverer of lithography, was born. Andreas Lichtenstein, who built it, took the stone easiest to get and secured it for the trouble of carrying it away. Now the material in the building is worth about \$4,000.

The present Andreas Lichtenstein, a descendant of the man who built the house, has said "Nein" about once a month for the last 20 years to speculators who want to buy his home and tear it down for the stone. It is his home and that of his forefathers and he refuses to part with it. So lithographers, with thoughts of rising prices, look and sigh.

Lithographic stone is found in commercial quantities only in Bavaria. The largest quarries are near Nuremberg.

Kindness in ourselves is the honey that blunts the sting of unkindness in another.—Peabody.