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"Old Sol" looks down  
From his perch above  
And smiles on all the world.

He don't care a cuss  
About any of us,  
Though so hot we can hardly breathe.

The hotter we get,  
The broader he smiles,—  
Just laughing up his sleeve.

He has seen our Shower,  
And knows of its Power,  
Cleansing, Refreshing and Cool.

So why shouldn't he smile,  
When he knows all the while  
"What fools these mortals be."

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conduct. His mildly philosophical tendencies kept him from taking an aggressive attitude on any of the subjects that most men discuss with more or less heat. It has not developed that he had an enemy, and more than most children of men, he was what he appeared to be, a gentle, cheerful, peaceable and good man. The police can not find his murderers. They can find no motive for the murder, and the detectives, who are supposed to be adept in deductive reasoning and to follow a clue as a dog does a scent, have discovered nothing.

Doubtless there would be more crimes committed if there were no policemen and no detectives, because they embody the law and lawbreakers are afraid of them, not for what they do, but for what they stand for. Of course it is not any individual merit in policemen,

this crime-restraining influence which is partially dissipated by their inability to discover a criminal not within plain sight of the casual bystander. The majesty that used to hedge a king, now protects the law from assassination and the police are street signs of the law. At times, however, there is a necessity for active police intelligence, as is the case where a wife is widowed and two young children orphaned by murderers who are still at large.

Then the group of detectives about the President were of no service. The murderer might have escaped if a quick negro had not instantly marked his deed and fallen upon him, pinning him down. And yet, Penelope, we could not afford to dismiss the police. The streets would look dismal without their aning against

things. There is their moral effect besides, but it seems a good deal to pay for just a fear which the activity of the police does not justify.

This is pretty heavy for a light frothy letter to the Dollie of Omaha, but since the assassination of the President the ineffectualness of the police has been a universal subject of conversation.

Some people are talking about a street fair. After you have seen one or two, street fairs are not particularly amusing, and many of the merchants think that the expense of booths and the disturbance of ordinary business routine amount to more than the returns. The noise in the street during the continuance of a street fair is deafening and the quality of the sounds is more than usually distracting. Hurdy-gurdies, the squeaks of countless toys and the strident voices of fakirs advertising their wares, bells, whistles, brass bands: everything that man has invented to make a noise is rung or blown, all at once in fair time. Then all the ruffians in the place and a few who are attracted by license throw confetti and rubber balls at pedestrians who are trying to attend to their own business. A carnival in Latin countries is an institution. The attempt to introduce it in America has not succeeded. The layer of vulgarity here is so deep that when the restraints that insure privacy and freedom to the citizen who likes isolation are removed, that citizen is at once the victim of loafers and the objectionable class of practical jokers whose amusement is lying. I hope that the sober merchants of Lincoln who have succeeded by main force of energy and ability will conclude that the street fair is anarchy and does not pay. I do not like the noise and vulgarity of carnivals, and no spectacle, however brilliant, can reconcile me to the confusion and familiarity of carnivals.

I heard Chancellor Andrews' lecture this morning to the teachers in the high school auditorium. He is a pleasant speaker, with an inexhaustible vocabulary, he is without pedantry and his pleasant, frank manner establishes a cordial entente between the people he is speaking to and himself. The Chancellor was speaking about geography and the best way to teach it. It is necessary, he said, to teach beginners in geography with a globe, otherwise very young pupils only learn intellectually that the world is round, they never feel its roundness. Then he told the five hundred young women listening to him that they could all make their own globes. And then he explained how to do it. He said to get several boards a foot long and have them smoothly planed, then select one for the axle of the sphere and keep on nailing short pieces of timber to the nucleus until the rough shape of a sphere was attained. Then to lathe it into a perfect sphere. He added that they would find it very easy.

You know Penelope, how easy it is for women to pound nails! The Chancellor said long wire nails were best and my vivid imagination pictured those five hundred women at work on their globes and the globes themselves, after they were finished. Probably the Chancellor knows how to pound a nail but he has never seen a woman pound a nail or he would not have fancied that he was giving them an easy recipe for globes. In the Chancellor's address there are effects of obstacles conquered and victories won, an indomitableness that is the result of difficulties overcome and prizes won. He has no conception that anyone can be conquered by a wire nail, but then he has never seen his wife nail up a box for her folks. If he had he would not have given a recipe for globes to women which involved the driving in of about five hundred nails. Would he?

Yours,  
ELEANOR.

# Troyer & Gingery UNDERTAKERS

## THE CARE OF THE SICK.

H. WINNETT ORR.  
For The Courier.

As manifestations of any human ailment, there are two seats of symptoms, physical and mental. The body and the mind are both affected. This has been the belief of the regular medical profession since the time of Hippocrates and has always been a governing principle in practice. There have always been, however, hangers-on at both sides of the profession who have claimed on the one hand or the other that disease is a strictly material or a purely spiritual process, and that remedial measures of only one class or the other should be employed. Each of these "medical" sects has been characterized by some one predominant trait, and each in turn has succumbed without seriously affecting the straightforward progress of medical science.

The human body is a very complicated organism—a compound of cells, tissues and organs. The different parts of the body are so related that any considerable disturbance of one part may prove seriously to interfere with the harmony of their relations. When any such disturbance does occur, it is said that a man is sick, and measures are at once adopted calculated to restore or reestablish the normal functions of the affected patient.

In the evolution of the human race which taught men that preparation for a certain duty and frequent performance of it enables one to do it better, it came about that the care of the sick fell to a certain few. These men were called physicians. Since the earliest times certain qualifications have been recognized as essential for a physician. First of all he should be gifted with a good general knowledge, with a clear conscience, and with sound judgment. He should have an inherent sympathy for the sick and a natural inclination to relieve their suffering. These things, combined with a thorough education in the arts and sciences upon which the fundamental principles of medicine rest, should be followed by careful teaching regarding all the structures and functions of the human body in health and the ways in which these may be influenced by disease.

The natural tendency of the human body is toward health—the restoration of any diseased body to a healthy condition consists either in removing apparent obstructions or in so stimulating the body forces that these same barriers to restored health may be naturally removed. These are simple facts, but facts so well established as to be immovable, and facts which should underlie all measures employed for the cure of disease. Men or women who do not know the laws and principles involved in a thorough understanding of these propositions cannot but apply misdirectedly or with utter want of direction any measures for the relief of the sick. Such men or measures, moreover, cannot secure more than temporary employment, as is shown by history since the world began.

Truth and common sense are destined finally to prevail. A general knowledge by the people of already existing facts will easily serve to dissipate the errors and ignorance that exist concerning medical facts. This knowledge already exists and needs only to be placed where it can be seen. As Browning says: