

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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THE PRICE OF PROGRESS.

The historic reluctance of Oriental races to indulge in reforms is little understood, but time and experience will explain. These races are old in experience and in wisdom. Therefore, they are always apprehensive of the ultimate ends to which any reform will reach, says the Detroit News. Japan has modernized rapidly. It enjoys the benefits of a very improved form of government. Out of this change develops a gradual rise in the status of the masses and one of the consequences is a discontent. Alexander II. of Russia emancipated 23,000,000 serfs in the spring of 1861, after giving all landowners and serf masters three years' notice to prepare for the event and setting his own serfs free as an example. In 1881 the sons and daughters of the emancipated serfs, having enjoyed the benefit of education and thereby discovered the wrongs of the past and the oppressions to which the poor were still subject at the hands of the nobles and great land owners, expressed their discontent by killing the emperor who had lifted them to the status of free men and women. Russian discontent was fomented by Michael Bakounin, the founder of terrorism in Russia. Japan has her Bakounin in Denjiro Kotoku, a publicist of discontent. Recently a band of 36 conspirators were arrested upon the charge of plotting against the life of the emperor, and 12 of them have already been executed. These terrible blunders seem to be unavoidable consequences of a change in the status of the people of any nation, but only the superficial observer could condemn all attempts at progress because, in governments as in railroading, they involve a certain element of danger.

Rats are regarded as the most dangerous propagators of the bubonic plague that is raging in the East, and the matter has been under consideration by the Russian military authorities east of the Caucasus. They believe in killing off the rats to check the spread of the disease. But some of the methods they propose to employ will arouse the special wonder even of an age which is accustomed to remarkable developments. The military inspector of the district in question has issued an order in which is set forth "the hypnotic influence of music, as employed by wizards and witches," and it is remarked that this should not be ignored. In fact, the methods by which rat-catchers can lure their prey from the hiding places are specified, and the order concludes with the assumption that "it is very possible that among the soldiers of the Caucasian military district there are such wizards." If there is a piper in the Russian army he may now proceed to get busy.

Ecuador has rejected the proposition to submit the boundary dispute with Peru to The Hague tribunal. Colombia has sent a force of troops into territory claimed by Peru. War seems inevitable between those perennial squabblers, Haiti and Santo Domingo. And what looks like a pretty full fledged revolution is under way in Honduras, says the Troy Times. It would seem that there are several unruly children in the international family of the western hemisphere who need a little wholesome discipline to make them behave themselves properly.

A woman, with a mandolin and a guitar, has sailed from New York on a wager that she can make a trip around the world on what she can earn with her music. Perhaps. Those who do not appreciate it may be glad enough to pay her to move on.

Aviators engaged to be married are withdrawing from aeronautics at the command of their fiancées. No one can blame an engaged girl for objecting to her lover's being in the clouds in any other fashion than Cupid's way.

"Chicago has limited all its sky scrapers to 200 feet," says the New York Telegram. Not all. Merely those to be built between the time when the ordinance goes into force and the time when it shall be declared of no effect.

The No. 13 is still looked on as a hoodoo in some quarters, although it is hardly probable that the most superstitious person would turn down a gift of \$12,000, while some would not seriously object to \$12.

Flies are to be exterminated in Worcester, Mass. A college biologist there has formed plans for this extermination, and the students will catch the flies. It remains to be seen in the contest who stays longer in the ring—the flies or the students.

A southern planter has domesticated an alligator and is using it for a "watchdog." However, our notion of nothing to have running around the house is an alligator.

WORKING FIVE ACRES

Fruit Growing Is Practical Way to Make Money.

Planting and Cultivation of Young and Small Orchard Is Simple Matter and Not Expensive—Work Should Be Carefully Done.

In our fine western climate out-of-doors work is both healthful and practical for women to a degree not understood by those of the middle states. The sunny days and the dry ground eliminate the unpleasant elements of out-door work and open to women many avenues of profitable livelihood not available to them in the wet, muddy conditions of the states where the rain falls so many days of the year, writes Mr. Parker Earle, in the Denver Field and Farm.

My association of many years with business women of cities, and the knowledge gained of the grind of their confined lives in office and schoolroom has left an impression on my mind not easily gotten rid of during my practical orchard experience of the past five years. The important question is: Why do not more women raise fruit for a living here where conditions are favorable? Application of the same business principles, which means success in other lines, means greater success, with less nerve-wearing conditions, in fruit growing.

The care of a small orchard, the harvesting, packing and marketing of the fruit does not require all of one's time and energy for every day of every month of the year. Some months are left for leisurely enjoyment and study for bettering conditions for the years to come. Fruit growing should be and is a practical way for women to make money. For instance, there is a home market in every town for strawberries. A small patch will yield a woman a modest living if she will investigate soil and varieties and grow, pick and market her berries with the same care and intelligence she must give to any interest to make it succeed.

An acre of strawberries, well grown and cared for, yields from 3,000 to 5,000 quarts, according to variety, which should net ten cents a quart. This crop is harvested and over in about a month and the season can be prolonged by raising raspberries or other small fruits on other pieces of ground. However, a more permanent business and one that in the end demands less labor, is the growing of tree fruits—apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums and prunes. For women, the small orchard of five acres has many advantages over larger ventures, depending upon the kind of trees selected for planting an orchard. The number of trees on five acres will run from 500 to 1,000 or possibly 1,500.

The planting and cultivation of a young orchard of five acres is a simple matter and not expensive, although the work should be very carefully done. The heavier labor of cultivation and irrigation would call for the occasional services of a man and a team while the supervision and pruning of young trees can well be done by the owner herself. As the trees come into bearing, outside labor, preferably that of women and young girls, can be called in for all necessary harvest work.

As for the business management of the orchard and the marketing of the crop, the bright woman who has grown the orchard is just as capable as any neighboring orchard owner. And what can be expected from so little as five acres? Very little, certainly, for the first two, three or four years, and yet certain cherries, peaches, plums and dwarf pear trees begin then to yield small crops, fully as much fruit as they should bear. And from this time on one safely may expect increasing annual crops and that standard trees, pear and apple, shall be in full bearing in from five to eight years.

Care of Milker and Utensils.
Special care should be taken in regard to the condition of those who do the milking or have anything to do with handling the milk. Special clothing is advised to be worn during the milking. That the worker should carefully wash his hands before entering upon the duty of milking is taken as a matter of course. The milk vessels should be thoroughly scrubbed with hot water containing soda, and should then be scalded in boiling water, and without rinsing in cold water, should be turned upside down and allowed to stand in the air until needed for use, and in no case should they be wiped with a rag after scalding.

Poultry Improvement.
The most economical method of improving a flock of hens that do not produce fertile eggs is to sow the mixed grain over a deep bed of cut straw. The hens will get exercise by hunting for their corn. They should have cut raw bone and a regular supply of crushed oyster shells and grit. When snow covers the ground feed boiled roots mixed with alfalfa meal and give fresh cabbage leaves all they will eat. Give a good grass range. If hens are healthy and fed the proper food, but still lay unfertile eggs, change the roosters. Cull closely and mate the females with strong and healthy males.

Sows in Clover.
The brood sows will eat a lot of clover or alfalfa hay and be all the better for it.

FLOW OF IRRIGATION WATER

Question as to Amount of Water Required to Irrigate Sixty Acres in Oregon Is Answered.

"Given four second feet of water for three days, 72 hours, irrigates 60 acres of land. How many inches of water would it require per acre continuous flow for 15 days to furnish the four second feet for the three days, giving a period of 12 days between irrigations? Oregon has taken control of the waters of the state and in adjudicating the water rights it has asked us, the original appropriators, how much water we require. A corporation has contested our claims and their expert claims that three-eighths of an inch of water, continuous flow, is the solution to the above problem. We are skeptical."

The above question is answered by F. H. King in the Rural New Yorker in the following statement:

Four second feet of water for 72 hours, applied to 60 acres of land would cover it to a depth of 4.76 inches, and is equal to 1,036,800 cubic feet. We do not know the value of a legal inch of water for Oregon. For California one inch of water is defined as equal to one-fifth of a second foot. Court decision sets it at one-fortieth of a second foot for Arizona. Colorado specifies 38.4 miner's inches in one second foot. If the inch is taken at one-fortieth of a second foot it would require four times 40, or 160 inches, flowing continuously three days, or 72 hours, to equal four second feet continuous flow for 72 hours. Three-eighths of a miner's inch flowing continuously 15 days is only 9,720 cubic feet, or .944 inch of rainfall on 60 acres, at the California value, and but 12,150 cubic feet or .555 inch of rainfall on 60 acres at the Arizona value. If applied to one acre instead of to 60 acres the depth of water, expressed as rainfall, would be 60 times the values just given, or 2.67 inches, where the California inch is the standard, and 3.34 inches if the Arizona value of the inch is taken. In other words, three-eighths of a miner's inch continuous flow for 15 days is equivalent to 2.67 inches to 3.34 inches of rainfall on one acre, where the values of the inch are those stated. If three-eighths of a miner's inch flowing continuously 15 days gives to one acre the equivalent of 2.67 to 3.34 inches of rainfall, to apply the same amount to the acre in three days, continuous flow, would require five times three-eighths inch of water, or one and seven-eighths.

Clean Barn for Milk Cow.
The stable in which the cow lives, and particularly that in which the milking is done, should be kept in as clean a condition as possible. The habit of removing the cows to a separate room is one which is undoubtedly very useful in reducing the chance of bacterial contamination. It is desirable that in the place where all manure and barnyard refuse is placed should be removed as far as may be from the milking stall, and no stagnant water should be allowed near the barn. Manure is not only a source of bacteria, but it is a great breeding place for flies, which are also a great nuisance; one fly falling into the milk pail has been known to be capable of introducing 250,000 bacteria in milk.

Winter Eggs.
In my experience the following rules favor winter egg production. Do not keep hens more than two years old. Feed generously and regularly. Have plenty of early pullets. Feed considerable corn and meat. Do not overfeed. Scatter the grain feed in chaff to give the hens plenty of exercise.

Sheep Shearing Records.
F. J. Atwood and S. W. Eldrid, Illinois farmers, have sheared 3,850 sheep during the past season, breaking all previous records.

DAIRY NOTES.

Dairying farms well with any other branch of farming.
The clothing and the hands of the milker must be kept clean.
The growth of the dairy business has been phenomenal in the last few years.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered.

Considerable of the dirt that enters the milk during milking time comes from the cows.

If the cream separator runs hard, flush out all of the bearings with kerosene or coal oil.

Bacteria cause rosy milk and are usually found in the milk utensils and not in the cow's udder.

Uncleanliness in the milk is a very serious obstacle to the making of either good butter or good cheese.

Dairying takes a little more care than is necessary in beef production perhaps, but really the labor is no greater.

Germs are everywhere and it is impossible under practical farm conditions to keep them entirely out of the milk.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

No Revolution Talk in Mexico City



MEXICO CITY.—The capital of Mexico is much more interested in the performances at the local theaters than in the revolution. Two evenings each week, Thursday and Sunday, there is music on the plaza and the typical music of Mexico has been succeeded by the fascinating strains of Lehár's opera.

No one here can see that the revolution is being considered seriously by residents of the capital. It is undoubtedly worrying President Diaz, although revolutions should be familiar to him by this time, as he was once an insurgent himself. No doubt the disturbance has kept some of the winter tourists away, but there seems to be as many sightseeing Americans on the plazas as usual.

An American would feel at home here now with the three principal playhouses presenting "The Dollar Princess," "Duke of Luxemburg" and "The Merry Widow." One of the minor theaters has announced an approaching engagement of "The Cabin of Thomas," from which the American colony infers that Eliza is to again see over the ice pursued by bloodhounds.

The plaza parades are a constant delight of tourists, who join the promenade or watch the passing show for

hours, admiring the bright-faced girls and their lynx-eyed chaperons.

Under the circumstances the Americans here are being treated with the utmost consideration. It seems to be the desire of Mexican officials to retain the friendship of Americans during these days of minor internal disturbances, for the alienation of American capital would be a worse disaster than is likely to result from the insurgents.

Any antipathy in this city toward Americans comes from the lower classes, the professional agitators and malcontents. They sometimes rally around the sentiment "Mexico for Mexicans," but here in this city this element is in a hopeless minority.

It has developed since the revolution began that it was financed largely by Mexicans who live in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, led chiefly by Flores Magon, once sentenced to prison in California for violation of the neutrality laws.

Since the trouble began less than usual has been seen of President Diaz and this started rumors that he was very ill and even that he was dying. A few days ago when such rumors were flying the President and Mrs. Diaz put an end to the tales by driving through the city in an open carriage and going to a park, where they walked for an hour.

When the revolution was forming President Diaz said he would personally lead his army if the situation became serious. That he has made no move in that direction is taken as an assurance that the high officials do not regard the outbreak seriously.

Western Town Moved Away on Wheels



ST. LOUIS FALLS, S. D.—Lamro, a town of 2,000 inhabitants and several hundred houses, was put on wheels the other day and moved over to Winner, where, as the result of a bitter county seat war and agreement between the two towns, it was consolidated with Winner and as a town ceased wholly to exist. Store buildings, with their valuable contents, were moved intact. Banks, with their cash in the vaults, were put on wheels and made the trip across the prairie. Without disturbing the officials, the county court house was hitched to two of the largest traction engines ever built and was hauled from Lamro over to Winner, where it was placed on a foundation previously prepared for it. The Lamro hotel, drawn by 72 teams of horses, made the trip without so much as ceasing business during a single meal.

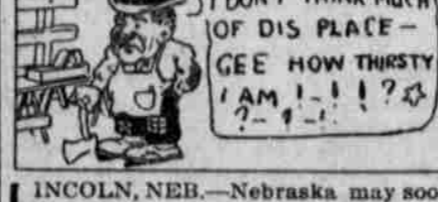
Lamro was unique in being a town built by Indians for the use of white men. Indians promoted the town, sold lots, opened business houses, and

finally elected themselves to office. Indians were elected to the offices of county commissioner, county judge, county treasurer and to all other places.

However, the Indians were at last outgeneraled by the white men. The red men were familiar with many things, but they did not understand the ways of the American railroad builders. Lamro was promoted while the railroad was still 20 miles away, but headed in that direction. In fact, the survey ran through the spot upon which the Indians built the town. But the railroad made a detour just great enough to put Lamro off the line of road and the white men built the town of Winner on the road and only three miles from the Indian town. In the meantime Lamro had grown rapidly and was a town of 2,000 people, with all sorts of business houses.

The people living at Winner organized a county seat fight and carried the matter before the voters at the November elections. By agreement between the two towns the loser agreed to abandon its site and move bodily over to the winner of the fight. True to its name, Winner won out by a small vote, and the very next day arrangements were begun for the house moving.

Nebraska May Have 'Vagabond City'



LINCOLN, NEB.—Nebraska may soon have a vagabond city and all tramps, drunks or delinquents of other kinds who drift into this state will be in danger of being made citizens of the new colony. The "city" will not rob the penitentiary of any of its prisoners, but is intended to take care of that large class of unfortunates designated by professional charity workers as "below the poverty line." It will be the first institution of its kind in the United States and as an experiment along untried lines is sure to attract the attention of sociologists everywhere. No real criminals will be admitted to citizenship, but only "unfortunates" will be accepted there.

A bill before the legislature calls for the establishment of a colony on

the prairies, far from the temptations of a large city. The size of the institution is not mentioned in the bill, but its backers think from 5,000 to 10,000 acres will be necessary once the colony is in full working order. In addition to a big farming area there will be shops of all kinds, an iron foundry, a shoe shop, a book bindery, a tailor shop, a furniture factory, a planing mill and others of this kind. The output of the colony will not come in competition with that of private concerns, but will be used, in great measure, by the state in the different state institutions.

When one coming within those lines is brought before the proper authorities, instead of being sentenced to the city jail or the state prison he will be sent to "Vagabond City." No fixed term of incarceration will be set, but the delinquent will be simply sent to the city until he becomes self-supporting, after which he will be sent back to the world as a man able to take care of himself. While in the "city" he will be taught an occupation or trade.

Teaches Four Years by False Pretense



PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Mary E. Irwin has been teaching for four years in the Martin school of this city without a certificate and without having graduated from the high school as she claimed. Her maiden name was Mary B. Green. She desired to teach but had no certificate and was not qualified to pass an examination. She planned to get a teacher's position and study as she taught until she made herself competent. This she had practically accomplished.

All these years she was posing as Carrie E. Green, who graduated from the high school in the class of 1888 and taught until 1891, when she mar-

ried and moved away. She is said to be dead.

Sixteen years after the real Miss Green had left the school to marry, her impersonator applied for a place and said her certificate had been destroyed. The real Miss Green had made a good record as a teacher and her impersonator was employed without question.

A family quarrel caused her secret to become public. A brother-in-law, in a spirit of revenge, notified the school board that Mrs. Irwin was not the former Carrie E. Green. Members of the class of '88 were called as witnesses and they told Mrs. Irwin she had never been in their class, but she persisted they were wrong. Then a class picture was produced.

In a state of collapse, frequently fainting, Mrs. Irwin insisted throughout the hearing that she was telling the truth but the evidence against her was too strong and she was discharged.

WOMAN ESCAPES OPERATION

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Elwood, Ind.—"Your remedies have cured me and I have only taken six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was sick three months and could not walk. I suffered all the time. The doctors said I could not get well without an operation, for I could hardly stand the pains in my sides, especially my right one, and down my right leg. I began to feel better when I had taken only one bottle of Compound, but kept on as I was afraid to stop too soon."—Mrs. SADDIE MULLEN, 2728 N. B. St., Elwood, Ind.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

WAS TAKING NO CHANCES

Chauffeur Had Had Enough Accidents With People Wearing False Teeth.

Pretty Thais X, who has delighted the audiences of New York's vaudeville houses, was called suddenly to Vermont to visit her sick mother. At a town a few miles from her parent's home she hired an automobile and asked the chauffeur to drive her with as much speed as possible to her destination.

The roads were very bad, and the car, making good speed up hill and down dale, over rocks and ruts, seemed bound to shake overboard its occupants.

After a little of this jolting the chauffeur turned to his fare and demanded:

"I say, ma'am. Do you wear false teeth?"

"What impudence!" exclaimed Thais X.

"Oh, ma'am, it is not from impudence," returned the chauffeur, "that I asked you the question. It is because the road is bad, the rocks are hard, and if you wear false teeth, you would do well to remove them until we strike the pike. I've had enough accidents of that description."

Bold Scribe.

"Ho hum!" ejaculated honest Farmer Hornbeak, who had encountered in the village newspaper an example of the perversity which the linotype sometimes displays. "The editor of the Plaindealer ain't afraid to speak his mind. He come right out and says: 'In our opinion the Hon. Thomas Rott has lyddaonkzouneottttt pn mnwww trahahaha, haww zensakibby.' And, by jolly! he says it at if he means it, too!"—Puck.

A Good Samaritan.

"Once, when I was ill, he gave me a punch in the stomach."

"I don't see why you should be grateful for that."

"It was a milk punch. They strengthen, you know."

Short Trip.

"Twobble started to read Doctor Elliot's Harvard Classics."

"How far did he get before stopping?"

"As far as the bookcase."

Saves Breakfast Worry—

A package of

Post Toasties

on the pantry shelf.

Served in a minute.

With cream or stewed fruit.

DELICIOUS!

SATISFYING!

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.