

G. G. BURKE, PROPRIETOR

HARRISON, - - - NEBRASKA

Social distinctions at Yale are to be abolished. Thus the march of democracy goes inevitably on.

If Germany wishes to branch out she might be able to work up quite a business as collector for other people.

The last of Connecticut's famous triplets is dead. They lived to be 72, 76 and 82 years of age, which shows that it isn't so bad to be a triplet.

If the pituitary gland is responsible for the physical growth of such giants as Abraham Lincoln, Windolf Scott, and Phillips Brooks, let it alone.

It might be well hereafter to search our diplomats for concealed weapons before sending them upon their missions of friendship to foreign lands.

Hockefeller has recently bought Popocatepetl, not for the simple pleasure of having a volcano in the family, but because there was a deposit of sulphur there.

An American firm has bought the Mexican volcano Popocatepetl. It has not been announced as yet whether the thing will be moved to St. Louis or Coney Island.

Three hundred American residents want to know who owns the Isle of Pines. It's an awful queer lot of "American residents" who ask such a question as that!

We are informed that the Sultan of Muscat has been ruined by the expense incurred in organizing his customs service on the advice of the British, American and French consuls. Too many cooks.

A Mississippi judge has instructed the grand jury to indict people for playing progressive euchre for prizes. Perhaps he has a nice, flattering picture of himself that he would like to have published.

Mr. Morgan has received the thanks of the Socialists for aiding their cause, and we suspect that it will not take the king of mergers more than seven minutes to see how thoroughly the incident is permeated with rather more than delicate sarcasm.

It is supposed that a mixture of "no breakfast," raw food and mental science, tangled up with scarlet fever, caused the death of a young woman in Chicago. It is also said she wrote for the magazines. The wonder is that such a combination, even without the fever, did not accomplish its fell purpose long ago.

It will be very difficult to find enough men to fill the ranks of the navy, which have been increased on paper to about 32,000. But when the nation needs the men so much that it will pay more for them, they will be forthcoming. No better way to improve the personnel of both the army and navy can be found than to establish better wages for soldiers and sailors.

A learned medical scientist rises to announce that he has a sure cure for St. Vitus' dance, another submits that he has found a specific for leprosy and a third casually remarks that he can cure anything from fits to bubonic plague by stimulating the pituitary gland. In the meantime the citizen who has a cold in the head continues to sneeze and snuffle along in the old way and not a medical scientist can do a thing for him. This seems anomalous.

It cannot be too clearly kept in mind that our isolation is our chief defense. Every mile of ocean voyage for a foreign fleet is worth a battleship or so to us. To throw down the bars that now protect South America would be to deprive us of a very great advantage. It would make for war rather than for peace. With coaling stations and naval bases on this side of the ocean the problem of the invasion of this country by a European power would be vastly simplified. All this, it seems to us, is perfectly clear. We are going, if we can, to keep Europe at arm's length.

It has now come to be a regular thing for rich men in New York City to assess themselves for taxes on personal property. The public authorities, to be sure, venture to make an assessment of their own, but this by way of assuming something for purposes of discussion. The rich man comes around afterward, says he should not properly be taxed at all, but that he would not appear as a tax dodger and then names a sum on which he is willing to pay. If this is not accepted he will proceed to swear off the whole tax and so his own assessment is accepted. It is a great farce—more than that, a great injustice against persons and estates whose personal property is where the taxing power can get at it with some accuracy.

The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals of the Dominion of Canada contains statistics which show strikingly the extent to which the transportation facilities, necessary for the development of the country, have been provided. Disregarding double track and sidings, Canada has now 24, 868 miles of completed railway, of which 18,714 miles are in operation by seventy-nine companies. The paid-up capital of the roads is \$1,068,852,296. Up to June 30, 1902, the Canadian government had expended for subsidies and construction a total sum of \$136,900,338, and in addition there had been expended on consolidated fund \$121,870,316, a total of \$258,890,654. The total revenue to the government to the same date had been \$84,357,753. In the fiscal year of 1902 574 miles of new road were built, and the paid-up capital was increased by \$54,096,967. The gross earnings for the year were \$83,696,502, and the net earnings \$26,322,911. Over twenty million passengers and over forty-two million tons of freight were carried. The total number of miles run was over fifty-five millions. Among the countries of the world Canada stands eighth as to its railway mileage, and considering its large extent of territory and widely spread population such a range might well be expected. In proportion to its population its railway mileage is materially larger than that of the United States. The mileage of this country, disregarding sidings and double track, is now close to 200,000, or something less than eleven times that of Canada, while the population of the United States is fourteen times that of Canada.

Budgets for 1903 have been made up by the railway systems of the country, and conservative estimates based upon them disclose the fact that during the current year at least \$300,000,000 will be spent for betterments and new equipment and between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 for betterments and maintenance combined. A large portion of the betterment appropriation will be used in continuing the rebuilding of railroads on the basis required by the necessities of modern American traffic. Systems which have hitherto been able to transport on a single track all traffic offered have been forced to double track, and orders for power given one year ago upon the theory that they would provide for future needs will have to be duplicated owing to the urgent necessity of the present. Both in their incomes and expenditures American railroads are now dealing in figures which are almost incomprehensible and which exceed some of the largest government appropriations. By expenditures which in the aggregate have passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark many of the big railway systems have been rebuilt and re-equipped during the past three years, and the work of rehabilitation on the new scale commensurate with phenomenal expansion of traffic will not be completed for another three years at least. Current items of railway expenditure and income are instructive not only as mirroring the country's prosperity, but also as showing the unbounded faith of financiers and railway managements in the future development of the United States. It is this faith which impels men who own railroads to spend nearly 17 per cent of the gross income of 1902 in improvement and added facilities during 1903. Taken in connection with the gross earnings the betterment figures are especially interesting. Gross earnings for 1901 surpassed those of the previous year by about \$110,000,000, and more than twice that sum was expended in betterments during 1902. Gross earnings for the calendar year of 1902 on nearly 200,000 miles of road were about \$1,700,000,000, and exceeded gross earnings of 1901 by about \$105,000,000. Probably three times that latter sum will be devoted this year to improvements. Despite these enormous outlays, which have doubled, tripled and frequently quadrupled the carrying capacity of the roads involved, the provision made has not kept pace with the increase in traffic. Consequently 1902 and early 1903 have witnessed the most aggravated freight congestion in railway history. In the light of these facts who shall say that the railroad officials' faith in the future is too optimistic?

At the Court of Morocco. Travelers received by the Sultan of Morocco were at one time required to make the customary obeisance of the country; but that ceremonial is now omitted. The reason, according to Lady Grove, in her "Seventy-one Days' Camping," goes back to a slight social awkwardness involved in carrying out that prescription: A distinguished naturalist had been presented to the Sultan, and as he bowed his head to the ground, instead of supporting himself with his hands, he placed them behind his back. Consequently his forehead came against the marble floor with a loud bang, and he had some difficulty in recovering himself. The Sultan was amazed. "Has not the gentleman had the honor of entering the presence of his own sovereign?" he asked another visitor, later. "Probably he has had that honor, your majesty," was the answer. "Then," said the Sultan, "he should have learned the art of making salutations without the occurrence of such accidents."

Thereupon his majesty learned with astonishment that his lowly form of obeisance is not observed at European courts, and he immediately decreed that some but the usual custom demanded by European sovereigns should be required of Europeans when they entered or left his presence.

No's Definite Reply. Deacon Johnson—"What ye' doin' now, Abe?" Abe Hardense—"Gonna' cut a bank."

Deacon Johnson—"President, machin, bookkeeper or janitor?—Lettin' the Workin'."

CONSUMPTIVE HAS OPEN-AIR BEDROOM.

Thomas Keefe, of Brocton, Mass., sleeps in this house, for the purpose of curing consumption. Even in the coldest weather he slumbers there, without fire.

Keefe was a butcher, who weighed 200 pounds and was in robust health until tuberculosis attacked him. He went to the Millet cold-air sanitarium



THE OPEN-AIR BEDROOM.

at East Bridgewater, Mass. The night of his arrival was an extremely cold one. He undressed in a warm room and, after being bundled up, was wheeled in a chair into the open air. He was surprised to find that he slept soundly. After that his improvement was rapid, and now he has returned to his home. In the back yard he built the shanty, to complete the cure.

NEW WORK OPEN TO YOUNG MEN.

Technical Schools Now Giving Courses in Poultry Farming. For the brisk young fellow without special mechanical ingenuity, but who dislikes the idea of clerking or of selling goods, a pleasant and profitable new field is opening. It demands about four months of study and a capital of something like \$100 for board and tuition fees at a technical school. This is the profession of poultryman, and any young man who has any aptitude at all has no difficulty in getting a post. In fact, he is snapped up before he can hardly get through his course.

Scores of the great country seats just outside the large cities are anxious to establish poultry farms on a good-sized scale as part of their domain. Capital to build and stock is not lacking up to any amount. But the owners are hard-headed men of wealth, who realize that under favorable conditions their poultry can be made to pay them a good profit, at all events substantial interest on the investment. The men to manage, however, are difficult to get.

Middle-aged foreigners—Germans, Swedes, Norwegians—who are looking for offers of this sort abound, but these are just the men the owners do not want. Their eyes are open for keen, level-headed young American business men, who have executive ability combined with technical knowledge. Such a man can at the start command \$50 to \$70 a month and an interest in the profits.

The trouble to-day is that, as soon as these men are well started and have saved up a little money they leave and go out on their own account. Thus, excellent posts are always vacant on the private poultry farms. Three technical schools are now turning out poultrymen, Briardelle Manor, at its new site at Poughkeepsie, being one of them, and a school in Rhode Island another. —New York Times.

Powder for Blasting.

Blasting powders as cheap and powerful as dynamite but safer are coming into use. Dynamite easily freezes and thawing is dangerous, while the nitroglycerin it contains easily leaks out and explodes. Dynamite deteriorates very easily. Some of the modern powders are solid and practically uninfluenced by weather or explosion. At least one is so tough that it can be hammered on an anvil without igniting. It will burn but not explode and must be fired with a detonating cap.

To Take a Nauseous Dose.

A simple method of taking castor oil without producing any nauseating effects is to instruct the patient to wash out the mouth with water as hot as can be borne and then swallowing the oil, and following this by rinsing out the mouth well with hot water. The first swallow of the water cleanses the mouth, makes the membranes hot, so that the oil does not stick and consequently slips down easily.

Germany and Venezuela.

Germany's trade with Venezuela is trifling in amount. The statistics for five years show that but one-fifth of 1 per cent of Venezuela's exports were to Germany and but one-tenth of 1 per cent of her imports came from that country.

Tiny Air Engine.

A Danbury man has made a compressed air engine which is half an inch high and no larger than a dime, but it runs as long as the air is supplied.

All Men as Plaintiffs.

In an action for slander brought against a well-known anti-Semite of Berlin all the male Jews of the town of Koenigs were as plaintiffs.

Gold Production.

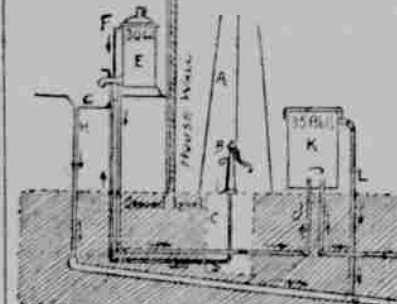
The estimated production of gold in 1902 was \$60,853,070 and of silver \$31,040,088.

It's up to some men either to write poetry or give the barber a job.



Farm Water Supply.

I send sketch of my water supply which may be of interest to some. I find it very handy in summer. I hardly ever put my mill out of gear and I am never out of water, and water always cool in house. A is the windmill, B the pump, C is the manhole or dry well. D is pipe leading to house tank. E is house tank; holds thirty gallons. F is overflow to house tank leading back to supply tank. G is sink where I also have hot and cold water and well water. H is waste pipe to sink. I is the tile drain for sink, cellar and dry well, and supply tank overflows. J is pipe leading to supply tank. K is a 35-barrel supply tank about 100 feet from house and 40 feet from windmill. L is outlet for supply tank to stock tank about 60 feet off; the supply is governed in stock tank by a float, and other tanks sit on a level with main stock tank that are supplied and governed by it.



THE FARM WATER WORKS.

I used galvanized  $\frac{1}{2}$  pipe for all but the outlet to house tank and supply tank, which must be  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pipes. I laid 31/2 feet under ground, through cellar wall and up into kitchen. My supply tank is near my feed yard where I put a stack of corn fodder around it and over it in the fall, to keep tank from freezing, and feed it off in late spring. My stock tanks are away from buildings far enough so I can heat them with tank heater and a little coal. —C. Ottgen, in Ohio Farmer.

Profit in Summer Feeding.

The greatest profit is usually derived from the live stock during the summer months. This is not due to the higher market prices, but to the advantages afforded by the spring and summer conditions, and to the cheap food that may be had in the form of pasture. Clover, rape and blue grass, with grain food, will so cheapen the cost of producing a pound of flesh that good profits are secured with a lower selling price. The farmer should plan to take every advantage of these favorable conditions afforded by the warm spring days. The young pigs, the frolicking lambs, the romping calves can at this season give the best account of the food they consume. It is the young animals that pay so well in the spring. The man with abundant pasture and a goodly number of well-bred young animals to use it is sure to reap a good harvest from his summer's investment. —Indianapolis News.

Early Giant Crimson Radish.

Among garden novelties the Early Crimson Giant radish is presented as a new type of the early turnip radish, remarkable for its size, which is said to attain sometimes a circumference of six inches. It is claimed, however, that in spite of this fact it does not become pithy or hollow, but is solid, crisp and juicy.

French Breakfast, Early Scarlet Turnip and Olive-shaped.

Scarlet are among various other desirable early varieties. For summer the large white varieties are sown, such as White Strassburg and Stuttgart, while the California White Mammoth, Long Black Spanish and Scarlet Chinese are winter kinds which keep well.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching.

Just how long eggs may safely be kept before setting is not known. Careful experiments along this line are needed. Last spring eggs kept five weeks seemed to hatch as well as those which were fresh laid. How much longer they would have kept is uncertain. Probably five or six weeks are close to the limit. These eggs were kept in a cool room. In March and April and were not turned. The daily turning often advised and for which patent racks and cases have been devised is not strictly necessary. But old eggs and fresh eggs should not be mixed in the same setting, as the term of hatching will be uneven. The length and manner of keeping eggs for hatching is of importance at this season. If March eggs are fertile there is no reason why they should not be saved until hens enough can be had to start a number of them at once. —Exchange.

To Ward Off Potato Blight.

As the seed of late potato blight seems to be planted with the seed potatoes, a European botanist suggests that by heating such infected tubers for about six hours at a temperature of 106 degrees to 108 degrees in a dry oven the fungus might be killed without injury to the tubers. It has not been fully demonstrated, however, that this treatment destroys the fungus, and

even if it does it is not practical for the ordinary potato grower unless some ingenious fellow will devise a machine from an old incubator that will regulate the heat at about the point needed.—American Cultivator.

Dishwater for Swine.

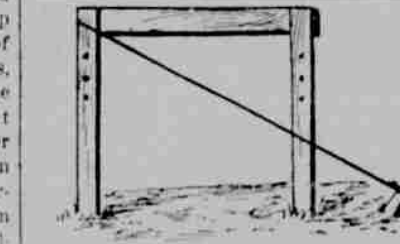
It is a general custom among farmers to feed the dishwater to swine, the idea being that they are thus given the greasy water that comes from the dishes used on the table. This plan might be valuable were it not that soap is used in dishwashing, and soap of a cheap quality, as a rule. It does not seem as if it were necessary to use the dishwater for swine, and the practice should cease. Where there is a dairy of considerable size on the farm and the separation is done by hand, the skim milk can be used to advantage in mixing the bran or grain fed to the swine or the water used for cleansing the milk pails can be used for this purpose, and would be much better than using the dishwater. If it were possible to wash off the grease from the plates in clear, warm water which did not contain any soap, then there would be no objection to the use of dishwater, but it is doubtful if the value of this water would pay for the trouble in thus obtaining it. If the plates from the table were scraped clean of grease and all the particles thus gathered fed to the laying hens, the returns would be more profitable than when fed to swine.

Tile Draining.

The draining will undoubtedly be given more attention in the future than it has been during the past. On land that is naturally wet the drains will pay for themselves in two years, providing there is a good outlet and they are properly put down. It frequently happens that a thorough system of drainage is not necessary, providing the sloughs are under drained. These are generally the most productive parts of the farm when they are brought into condition by removing the water. On level lands one can make considerable fall by cutting the drains more shallow at the upper end. Tilling out land under any conditions is expensive work, and it will generally pay to employ the services of a surveyor, providing the owner is not expert in the use of the level. In the past there has been considerable waste on account of using small tile. Four-inch tile seem to be the smallest recommended for lateral drains. Outlets should be built up with brick or stone so as to keep them in good shape. —Iowa Homestead.

Bracing Wire Fence Posts.

The most successful wire fences are those built of the smooth wire, with a single barbed wire at the top. Such a fence is generally animal proof, even



BRACE FOR THE FENCE POST.

against hogs, if the wires are put close enough together. One of the difficulties one has in building wire fences is to find some way of effectually bracing the posts. No better plan is in use than the one shown in the cut, which consists simply of fastening a strong wire strand to the corner post of the fence, carrying it off eight feet and looping it about the brace post, as shown. This brace post should be made of tough wood and driven into the ground far enough to stand the strain on it. This is a simple plan and works successfully.

A Good Grafting Wax.

In response to several inquiries for a good grafting wax, the following formula is given, and may be relied upon to produce a good wax if directions are followed: Take four parts of resin, by weight, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. Melt together and pour into a pail of cold water. It should then be pulled until nearly white. It will be necessary to grease the hands well in order to properly handle the wax. It may be made into any convenient shape, and will keep for a long time. When wanted for use heat enough to soften it to the desired consistency.

Coloring Matter Not Injurious.

The dairy commissioner of Minnesota has been carrying on scientific tests of the effect of butter color on animals to determine whether or not it is injurious. It is reported that he has fed colors to quite a number of rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, etc., and in every case death was the result. This is an old experiment; but, as no one is in the habit of drinking butter color as a hot weather beverage, we see no cause for alarm. Only a very small amount of it is used in a pound of butter—not enough to injure any one but the manufacturers of oleomargarine.

Garden Crops on Old Land.

Experiments with wax beans indicate that the crop can be grown continuously on the same ground for at least eight years. The tomato crop has been grown for eight years in succession at the New Jersey station without much trouble from disease, but the vines were sprayed and the diseased fruit was promptly removed. Crosses of the red and yellow varieties appeared to have greater vigor than either of the pure kinds.—Exchange.

Good Feed for Hogs.

Corn, oats, sorghum, alfalfa, sweet potatoes and Jerusalem artichokes are all good food for hogs, and hogs are good things to have for sale. And, furthermore, these are all exempt from the ravages of the boll weevil. These are facts worthy the consideration of our farmers.—Farm and Ranch.



Mrs. Laura L. Barnes, Washington, D. C., Ladies Auxiliary to Burnsides Post, No. 4, G. A. R., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"In diseases that come to women only, as a rule, the doctor is called in, sometimes several doctors, but still matters go from bad to worse; but I have never known of a case of female weakness which was not helped, when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used faithfully. For young women who are subject to headaches, backache, irregular or painful periods, and nervous attacks due to the severe strain on the system by some organic trouble, and for women of advanced years in the most trying time of life, it serves to correct every trouble and restore a healthy action of all organs of the body."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a household reliance in my home, and I would not be without it. In all my experience with this medicine, which covers years, I have found nothing to equal it and always recommend it." —MRS. LAURA L. BARNES, 607 Second St., N. E., Washington, D. C. — 5000000 People the Original of whose letter printing goodness cannot be produced. Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

One disadvantage of being very rich is that you are certain to be sued now and then for breach of promise. And it serves you right. When a man has enough he should let up and give other people a chance.

A small girl being asked at the close of her first day at school how she liked the new teacher, replied: "I do not like her at all! She is just as saucy to me as my mother!" —Woman's Home Companion.

Of the 165 kinds of snakes found in the United States, but twenty are venomous. They are the copperhead and water moccasin, which are closely related; the coral snakes of the southwest, the two species of Sistrurus and the fifteen species of rattlesnake. The most dangerous of them—the water moccasin—is not seen north of Tennessee.

After Four Months in Bed. Powersville, Ky., April 27.—Mrs. J. J. Monson, who has been ill for over eight years, says:

"Yes, it is truly wonderful. I am 60 years of age and for the last eight years I have suffered with acute kidney trouble."

"I tried all the doctors within reach and many other medicines, but got no relief till I used that new remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I was confined to my bed for four months this winter and had such a pain in my side I couldn't get a good breath. I had smothering spells, was light-headed and had given up all hope, for I didn't think I could live long."

"After I had taken a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills I began to improve and I am on my feet now, as you can see, I am well."

"I have been up and doing my own work for some time now and haven't felt pain or weakness since."

"I praise the Lord for my wonderful restoration to health and will always recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.



WESTERN CANADA HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS!

Upwards of 20,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the last year. They go on and on, happy and prosperous. There is room here for millions. Healthy, fertile soil and fine crops are the result. The climate is just what you need. Free land, plenty of water and fuel. Good schools, churches and splendid railway facilities. Free Homestead of 160 Acres, \$5.00. The only charge being \$10 for entry. Send \$5.00 to the Immigration Office, Ottawa, Ont., for the full particulars. Free Homestead of 160 Acres, \$5.00. Write for the full particulars. Free Homestead of 160 Acres, \$5.00. Write for the full particulars. Free Homestead of 160 Acres, \$5.00. Write for the full particulars.

Health at Home

through Hires Rootbeer—delicious preparation of roots, berries, herbs and cereals. Hires's own prescription. Benefits every member of the family.

Hires Rootbeer

prevents the heat, cools the throat and gives the system a refreshing tonic. It is a health-giving beverage. Sold by all grocers and dealers. Hires's Rootbeer.