

HARRISON, NEBRASKA

In the course of time the oldest inhabitant becomes a survivor.

If you feel inclined to criticize some we stand in front of a mirror.

Some men are better satisfied with where than others are with success.

A man never kicks if his name is unsporting in the police records of a newspaper.

Half a loaf may or may not be better than no bread. It depends altogether on the maker.

From the hobos' point of view no man ought to do enough work to render a vacation necessary.

It's the chap who says he doesn't care for filthy lucre who is always wanting to borrow a quarter.

People who lend to the Lord by giving to the poor generally expect a pretty stiff interest on their money.

"Burnt orange" the color of the moment is called, although we doubt if any one has ever seen a burnt orange.

A man will never acquire a fortune unless he is proof against the habit of buying useless things because they are cheap.

The Creator's most serious mistake was made in the neglect to provide that women's cheeks might always be red and their noses never.

As a practical joke, a man held up a friend, and was mortally wounded as the result. It is not every practical joke that has its moral so well pointed.

The Georgia surgeon who defended his hospital from a mob seeking to hang one of the patients furnishes an example which entire regiments of militia may well follow in dealing with lynch parties.

Another claim has been made that Adam and Eve were black persons. As soon as a proper number of persons can be induced to believe it, the author of the story will begin advertising his famous bleaching process.

If, as some philologists declare, the slang of to-day will be the polite language of posterity, the writers of baseball and racing news should be careful to preserve their writings. They will rank as the classic models of the future, unless fate benignly wills that these erudite prophets are mistaken.

Automobilists themselves must combine to suppress the scorchers, or not merely their sport but their personal safety will be menaced. It is hardly necessary to say that most of the people who own horseless wagons do not imagine that the ownership confers on them any right to run down their fellow creatures; but there are a few who are almost as reckless with self-driven carriages as the owners of fast horses are. Decent people who ride and the decent people who walk are equally concerned in making persons of this class behave themselves.

Instances are common of the development of a criminal instinct in a particular direction and there are notorious cases in which the craving for crime has manifested itself at a very early age. The criminal appears so sane in every other direction that insanity can not serve him for defense before a jury, yet he may be irresponsible in this one direction as any inmate of an asylum. Often, however, the prompting to crime is hidden away deeply and mysteriously, and the normal condition of the mind in reference to everything else being so apparent there is nothing to be done but apply the usual penalties of the law.

In looking out for the healing of patients authorities have been too apt to spend money and use the most scientific appliances on the buildings without consulting the needs of convalescents. Modern medicine takes into account not only the body but also the soul and the intimate connection between these. Cheerfulness is a part of the treatment of to-day and recovery from ailments is not assured when patients can leave their cots. Treatment of convalescents is a part of the physician's scheme. It is recognized that views from a window of a hospital looking on blank walls or on dispiriting surroundings affect recovery. Hopefulness is repressed; gloom is encouraged.

The war in the far East has given England the long-sought opportunity to get rid of the fear of a Russian invasion of India, which has been the nightmare of British Indian administration for years. The expedition to Tibet, although nominally for commercial and diplomatic purposes, is now unmistakably revealed for what it was—a military checkmate to Russia. That Russia so regards it may be seen from the vigorous objection which St. Petersburg has made to the ratification of the Tibetan treaty and the charge that the British have not acted in good faith. This accusation will, however, fall lightly on the British conscience, which in matters of this kind is usually placated by the success of the war.

It is seldom one hears an interesting lie, though the people surely give enough practice.

If the people do not put them there? The whole truth is that the people do put them there. If the city government is made up of thieves and rascals it is because the allied best citizens put them in office either by voting for them or by failing to vote against them. The failure to vote is the crime of the American citizen. These same citizens keep careful enough watch over their money, their property and their private business. They take great pains to see that their employees are honest and faithful, and they do all in their power to keep robbers out of their bank vaults and strong boxes, but they sit idly by to look after their public business.

Herbert Spencer's antipathy to the general adoption of the metric amount of almost a mania. Saying what he could against the system while he was living, he made provision in his will for publishing from time to time arguments against it that would tend to prevent its general use. Numerous efforts have been made in this country to have Congress authorize, either partially or exclusively, the weights and measures of the metric system as the standard weights and measures in the United States. At the present time it is scientific men who advocate its adoption. They are usually students of abstract science, while the practical men, manufacturers and many engineers oppose it. The subject was brought up about two years ago before the Western Society of Engineers, and after much discussion, following a circular sent to all the members of the society, a vote was taken favoring the adoption of the metric system by the United States government. F. A. Halsey, writing in Nature, explains why scientific men favor the system while manufacturers oppose it. The reason he gives, briefly stated, is that "the scientific use of measurements consists in measuring existing things; the industrial use of measurements consists in making things to required sizes." He says theorists have no idea of the difficulty of changing established manufacturing standards, such as textile, screw thread and pipe standards. Then, with an appearance of logic, he puts the question: "If this system is so superior why should it be necessary to compel people to use such a wonderfully superior thing as the metric system is represented to be? It is certainly the only case of the kind on the earth." And yet the metric system is coming more and more into use. All through the lands of the United States are staked out and recorded where the foot is the unit of measure, the engineer's chain is on the decimal system, recording tenths of feet instead of the old-time inches. This is but a sample of the quiet way the metric system is gradually coming into use. For laboratory work it is used almost exclusively. Time will tell what the outcome will be, but it begins to look as if, in spite of Herbert Spencer and in spite of other opposition, the metric system would come into popular use and that, too, without the command of law.

**CRAFTY PIT RIVER INDIANS.**  
They secured Many Ponies in Spite of Treaty Prohibition.  
"Have you ever heard how a treaty between the Modoc and Pit River Indians, way out in eastern Oregon, was nullified?" asked M. T. Rogger, while discussing frontier and early day experiences. "The two tribes were at constant warfare with each other long years ago, and the fortunes of war varied. Some seasons victory would be with the Pit Rivers and at other times their hereditary enemies, the Modocs would subjugate them. Upon one occasion the Modocs managed to capture the entire band through some strategy and when they counted noses it was found that captors and captured were about equal in number. When the necessary guards were supplied to keep the prisoners from escaping it was found that there were not enough Modocs left to do the hunting or go on the warpath.  
"Finally a council was held and the chiefs reached an agreement for a treaty of peace between the two tribes. The condition of the treaty was that the Pit River Indians were never again to own horses, this being required because the Modocs could easily keep them under control without horses to do their manning. The captured band returned to their hunting grounds and established villages, but were without horses for a number of years.  
"Attracted by the excellent sheep range territory, ranchmen from northern California invaded the Pit River country and brought with them large herds of ponies to be used in rounding up. The Indians looked with longing upon the horses, and finally the ranchmen learned the band was without ponies. When the fall weather came and corrals were found necessary, the ranchmen entered into an agreement for the services of the Indians to supply rails to fit up corrals. The Indians refused pay for the work done, but took ponies instead. They also refused to accept full pay, insisting upon owing the ranchmen a balance upon each pony secured, so that the title remained in the name of the whites.  
"The Modocs, learning that their enemies had been supplied with ponies in violation of the treaty, made a raid but were informed that the ponies were not the property of the Pit River Indians, but belonged to the whites. Through these methods the ranchmen secured the use of valuable grazing ground for many years and the Indians found a way of getting around the treaty."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**Need Corn Suggestions.**  
An exchange says of seed corn: The first month after seed corn has been sown is the most critical period with it.  
When racks cannot be used for seed corn, it should be hung up in a place where there will be no danger of its freezing.  
Seed corn should not be stored in barrels or boxes, as it will gather moisture. We must remember that one-third of the bulk of the corn at the time it is husked is water. This water is locked up with the hard material and inside a hard shell and dries out but slowly.  
When seed corn is left on the stalks, it gets a free circulation of air, and it is at the same time fully protected by the husks from the sun and rain. It can then cure under conditions that have been natural to it for thousands of years, and can absorb all the nourishment possible from the stalk.  
Seed corn that has become thoroughly dry is not easily injured by the cold. But if it is allowed to gather moisture, the freezing may destroy its vitality.  
Careless storing of seed corn not infrequently results in the destruction of its value for seed. The best seed corn results from storing it in a dry and thoroughly ventilated place.

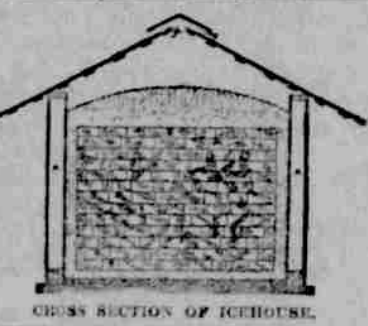
**Butchering at Home.**  
The slaughtering of live stock on the farm is going out of fashion altogether or too fast. There is no good reason why every farmer should not butcher his own meat as well as market more or less of his life stock direct to the consumer. The illustration shows a very simple and suggestive way of butchering a beef or other animal. Where a suitable building and wind-lane is not convenient, the work may be done under a large tree. Simply fasten a stout pulley, a and rope up among the branches and fasten the end to a spike, b, driven in the trunk.—Iowa Homestead.

**Qualities of Soaked Lumber.**  
The effect of soaking lumber for a long time is being tested by the Bureau of Forestry with regard to the keeping qualities of the lumber. It has often been noted that certain kinds of lumber which have been left a long time in swamps are very durable and are preferred for certain uses. It is suggested that part of the gummy substances in the wood are washed out, thus allowing the natural

moisture of the wood to escape freely when the lumber is taken out and exposed to the air. It is possible also that chemical changes take place in the wood as the result of soaking.



**Good Plan for Icehouses.**  
The cut shows a vertical cross section of a cheap icehouse filled with ice. The plan is as follows: The foundation should be dug about two feet deep in gravelly soil. If the soil is clay the foundation should be dug a little deeper and then filled with a few inches of gravel or crushed brick. Such a foundation will allow a slight circulation of air through the ice. Around the inside of the foundation, six-inch girders should be laid and to these a double row of studs should be nailed, one row on the inside and one on the outside. The boarding is then nailed to the studs. This will make a double wall with an air space between as indicated by the letter A in the cut. This air space will prevent the heat from getting to the ice. The boards on the gable ends should be put on vertically, leaving cracks between them for the free circulation of air above the ice. The roof should project about three feet and be covered with shingles. A portion of the middle of the ridge should be cut out, leaving an opening about six inches wide, and over this a cap should be placed, as shown in the cut, leaving an opening in each side for ventilation. The ar-



rows in the illustration indicate the direction of the current of air in ventilation. A door should be placed at one end of the house, and, as the ice is packed away, short horizontal boards placed across the opening will support the sawdust.  
In filling the icehouse, a layer of sawdust about a foot deep should be laid on the floor, and then the ice placed upon this. Care must be taken to leave at least a foot of sawdust between the ice and the wall, as the filling proceeds. When the house is filled a layer of sawdust should be piled on top of the ice three or four feet deep.  
This plan may be used for an icehouse of any size. The cost of building one about 12 feet square and 9 feet high will be approximately \$35.  
If sawdust cannot be obtained conveniently, cut straw will serve in its place, if packed closely around the ice.

**Barrel Bag Holder.**  
A convenient bag holder can easily be made of an empty flour barrel. Drive a nail through the hoops into each stave and clinch. Then saw out a door, as shown. Drive several 6d wire nails near the top of the barrel, sloping upward, on which to hang the bag. By having the door hinged the bag can be put in and taken out without lifting over the top.

**Farm Notes.**  
All stock should be kept out of the young orchard.  
For pigs milk and mill feed make the cheapest feed for winter.  
Whenever a sheep is seen to refuse water, there is something wrong with it.  
With all stock the value of good feed is wonderfully increased by close attention.  
Pruning the top of the tree to correspond with the loss of roots in removal is best done in the spring.  
One of the best systems of economy on the farm is that which not only maintains fertility, but keeps it constantly increasing in the soil.  
A cow with a big udder is not always an enormous milker, nor is a thick, yellow skin an unfailing sign of rich milk, although these are among the indications, respectively, of abundance and richness of milk.

**Poultry Pickings.**  
Hens like a variety of food and it is an item to give them as much in this line as possible.  
Rather the best way to feed corn to young chickens is to give it in a crushed or cracked condition.  
For ducklings try cornmeal and bran, equal parts, and make it into mush, with milk.  
If the egg shells are fed to poultry care should always be taken to crush them well before feeding.  
When desired to fatten rapidly, there is nothing better than good cornmeal. Give all they will eat up clean.  
A hen lay; in proportion to the number of eggs she produces; therefore, it is an item to feed as to secure plenty of eggs.

When the chickens are off their feed and do not eat with an apparent relish, increase the exercise and change the bill of fare.  
In arranging the nests, have them arranged conveniently for the hens so that in getting in and out there will be little danger of breaking the eggs.

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**Wood Ashes for Potatoes.**  
Of the fertilizers that can be secured on the farm unleached wood ashes make one of the very best that can be used with potatoes, writes N. J. Shepherd. They can be applied in the hill or in the furrow broadcast, but it will be an exceptional case when a sufficient quantity can be secured to apply broadcast over the surface. For this reason applying in the hill will prove most economical. The ground can be prepared in a good tilth all ready for planting and the furrows run out, and then a small quantity of ashes dropped where each hill is to be planted and stirred in the soil, and up on this the seed can be dropped and covered. Potatoes require potash and phosphoric acid, and this can be supplied with unleached wood ashes, bonedust or bonemeal, or in a commercial fertilizer with less waste than in almost any other way. If farm or stable manure is used, it should always be well rotted and fined and then thoroughly incorporated with the soil. My experience is that applying fresh manure to the soil just before planting furnishes conditions favorable to the development of scab and in many cases produces a fungy growth of tubers.

**Killing Asparagus Seed.**  
A Western gardener says: One of the troublesome features of asparagus growing is the seed that annually ripens. Part of this seed will drop to the ground and become incorporated with the soil. Some of this seed will then grow, and unless great care is exercised, a lot of new plants will spring up. These seedlings soon take full possession and the patch becomes unprofitable. Some growers go through the plantation before the seed is quite ripe, and even by this method some seed will drop to the ground. Chickens will eat some of the seed, but not enough to do much good. By scattering wheat over the patch a flock will usually make a clean job of it. One thing is sure to make an asparagus patch yield all possible profit it must be cultivated and managed with great intelligence.

**Sand Against Rats and Mice.**  
According to an Australian writer, in the early days of Tasmania the farmers suffered greatly from the ravages of rats and mice in their grain stacks. In order to protect himself one farmer adopted the expedient of "sanding" the stack. While building a stack, he would throw a quantity of dry sharp, clean sand between every two layers of sheaves.  
It is said that neither rats nor mice would invade such a stack, and the reason given by the farmer was that "the vermin, in attempting to get into the stack, would be driven away by the sand falling into their eyes and ears." The sand was also useful in cleaning smutty wheat.

**Bag Holder.**  
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**NO REASON.**  
Claude (after a wait): "Do you know I could die wal zlog!"  
Maude (out of breath): "Perhaps you could; but that is no reason why you should expect others to die with you!"—Collier's for December 17.  
A man has no more real right to live on the reputation of his ancestors than he has to expect rents and profits from a farm that passed out by his great grandfather's hands two hundred years ago.

Next to asking right, asking quickly is the strength of the game.  
What costs us nothing give us but small delight.  
We offer One Hundred dollars Reward for every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Dr. J. C. FLETCHER'S Catarrh Cure.  
We, the undersigned, have known Dr. J. C. FLETCHER'S Catarrh Cure for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.  
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The World's Greatest Skin Soap—The Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.  
Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafing, and many sensitive, anti-septic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.  
The best cure for losses that has ever been discovered is to forgo them.

**FREE** THE GREAT PINKETTS AND LIVER TONIC...  
**TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY**  
Take Lassalle's Broncho Quinine Tablets. At drug stores refund the money if it fails to cure. Dr. W. W. Grove's signature is on each box. See the only way to conquer sum spirits is to yield to them.

**Found Gold in Nebraska.**  
Inventors in Nebraska had been told that this was the time to get in on the gold boom. We have some choice investments. Write us for further information.  
Schumacher & James, Orleans, Neb.  
Schumacher were never designed to be kept like kisses; their flavor is good for nothing in fact hands.  
I suffered with Thompson's Eye Water

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For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher** In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**  
THE CERTAIN SUPPORT, NEW YORK CITY.

**Artic Blunder.**—With his hat standing on end, and his featured orking convulsively, the editor of the sensational journal yelled through the speaking tube:  
Stop the press!  
What's the matter? asked the pressman.  
Don't you see, you infernal idiot, you've printed that cut of the Red Sea with yellow ink.—Chicago Tribune.

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We envy or pity everyone we meet. Buty is the most treacherous gift of Heaven.  
You cannot trade horses with a man who thinks just as you do.  
Buttery cushions for stick pins should be made of muslin and filled with wool or hair, then covered with silk, taking a larger piece for the under part, bringing it up full over the under part bringing it full over the corners, if square hiding the edges under a small piece for the top. The covers of these little cushions are tiny squares of the linen, hem stitched and edged with narrow lace, having small flowers embroidered on them in natural colors. Take a separate piece of the linen and have a butterfly with outstretched wings stamped upon it. Embroider in button-hole stitch but leave the body part plain. Press the embroidery, cut about, then lay it on the cover and embroider the body part through both, leaving the wings free. These seem very life like as they move as the slightest breeze.

some at once. Don't lose a day; don't lose an hour; don't lose a moment!  
"Certainly. But my dear friend, your disease is not dangerous. Why so much hurry?"  
"There is not an instant to waste. These new cures always stop curing after they have been tried a few cures."  
Someone has said that revenge is sweet when you take it yourself but very different when the other fellow takes it.

It is easy to keep sweet after you get the habit. Some people never practice enough to learn how.  
"Be placid, but not acid," is sage. It is the sugar supply that is in danger of running short, no fear but what there will always be enough vinegar.  
I have often wondered of one single line that I ever writ would be repeated one hundred years from now. There is one thing certain, I mean to be there to hear it.  
If a man wants to find out how little he knows, let him ask himself, or any one else, who his great-grandfather was.  
He who falls from the top of the ladder of fame doesn't stop when he reaches the bottom, but goes about 10 feet into the ground.  
"If we expect to enjoy life, we must not be upraised at good luck or laid out, but treat both as if we would a good or a bad pump."

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