

Custer County Republican

D. R. AMHERST, Editor and Publisher

BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

People are beginning to wonder, too, what Mrs. Hetty Green will do with all hers.

A man lost his mind in a poker game. People become very reckless when they go to gambling.

The worst about strikes of any kind is that they have the effect of knocking the hands out of place.

As a subject of public interest, Agulhaido will no longer be pursued with the same interest that he was.

J. Pierpont Morgan laughed when told that people were plotting to kill him. What would that man do if he heard a real joke?

The Czar has been sleeping over a pine. On the whole, this is probably more dangerous than sleeping in a self-acting folding bed.

A Chicago woman was robbed of her pocketbook while at church. This adds one more to the long list of paltry excuses for staying at home on Sunday evening.

"American shoes," exclaims the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, "are marching on!" It is pleasing to be assured that American shoes are fulfilling their obvious destiny.

Missionaries who put a valuation of \$100 each on their sermons destroyed by the Chinese Boxers cannot be accused of any lack of appreciation of their own literary efforts.

The Arkansas legislature showed its delicate and refined taste by choosing the apple blossom as the State flower. It is meant of the Los Angeles Herald to suggest that it was probably thinking of apple jack.

Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun, but it is doubtful whether he had a barrel of sweet-potato flour in his larder. That's a recent New Jersey invention, and it has a million behind its development.

Mr. Carnegie's experience with begging letter writers, and the still more obnoxious beggars in person, may demonstrate one reason why rich men prefer to keep their wealth during life and distribute it by bequest after their death. It is a plan that saves them much valuable time and an immense amount of annoyance.

The practice of carrying a pistol is a relic of barbaric times and has no warrant in these days when society is properly organized for its own protection. It would be appalling to read a list of the tragedies due entirely to the pistol thoughtlessly carried in the hip pocket. The South has suffered dreadfully from this altogether pernicious habit. Valuable lives have been taken, families robbed of all chance of happiness and Southern civilization, regarded in the abstract, has been and is being injured by it.

The poet records that he shot an arrow into the air, but could not see where it fell to earth. Long afterward he found it in the heart of an oak. It is for protection against reckless use of firearms, possibly in the hands of other heedless poets, that the Adirondack guides have recently appealed to the legislature. The modern small-bore rifle sends bullets far beyond the necessary hunting range, and frequently kills persons whom the gunner cannot see. A true aim, a steady arm, a square hit are in all the walks of life justly commended. But what about the so-called "spent" bullet, with its lingering power to wound? Must not society as well as law hold the sportsman responsible?

King Edward has taken occasion to inform his lord chamberlain that England is not a republic, and that frock coats should no longer be worn at presentations to the monarch. It appears that the faithful British subject, when calling in deputations to pay his respects to the King has been wearing the garment which in a republic is often called by the royal name of "Prince Albert." This has annoyed the monarch, who has been growing more fastidious and exacting regarding court formalities, and who has at length notified the lord chamberlain that hereafter uniforms or court dress must be worn. Thus is the frock coat officially denominated in England a republican garment, and thus does King Edward treat the coat which is called by the name of his own father.

The statistician is tireless, and it frequently happens that he is entertaining, too. Some one with a liking for figures has been looking up the work of our statesmen, and finds that last year the Legislatures of thirteen States were in session from 193 days (the longest) to fifty-three days (the shortest). In these States 5,772 new laws were enacted. In New York, which contains what is regarded as the worst governed city in the world, 776 new laws were made. Maryland followed with 747, Ohio with 583, Massachusetts with 498 and Georgia with 222. This year it is predicted that fully 10,000 new laws will be enacted. And what is the result of all this lawmaking? Last year's 5,772 and this year's 10,000 new laws will give the lawyers just that many additional opportunities for finding flaws, for twisting the letters so

that they will conflict with the spirits of measures made and provided and for befuddling the public generally. Every new law means new business for the lawyers. Laws are made by Legislatures to be found unconstitutional in the courts or to be made meaningless by astute attorneys. Occasionally, of course, some law is so well constructed that it serves the purpose for which it was intended, but out of the more than 15,000 new laws of last year and this year it is hardly possible that 1,500 are necessary or can ever be enforced. It isn't the good law that makes business for the lawyer. The laws that can be overturned constitute his meat, hence the figures presented should fill him with hope. There is plenty ahead for him to do.

Many thousands of American young men are now considering how they can best utilize the college education that they are about to complete. To many of them, and to their families and friends, the prospect of obtaining any prompt return upon the educational investment already made may seem rather discouraging. The old professions seem well filled, and, in some cases, badly over-crowded. To enter the industries or commerce means to undergo another apprenticeship. To young men of good general education and sound health there is open at least one profession where the demand for workers far exceeds the supply. There is in the United States a positive dearth of trained foresters. Nor is any other country prepared to supply the need. France and Germany, where the art is most advanced, have few foresters to spare. British India, where forestry work is rapidly extending, absorbs most of the European surplus. The United States must train its own foresters, and supply its own need for trained workers of that kind. In these conditions there are plainly great opportunities for young men of the right sort. Into this new profession there are two roads. The best is through the forestry schools lately established by Yale, Cornell, and some other universities. The course is two years in length, and the graduates have no difficulty in securing engagements. Then the forestry bureau of the department of agriculture is taking a certain number of apprentices to learn the business. It put in the field last summer sixty-five such "student assistants," and retained twenty-five of them for work in Washington this winter. Only college graduates—young men whose minds have been trained to study—need apply for these appointments. The lumber industry supplies plenty of untrained workers. The forestry bureau has charge of 50,000,000 acres of national forest, now employs nearly all the experts in this country, and looks vainly for more. To make even the working plans now needed would occupy its present staff twenty years. Then there are in the Philippines from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 of public forest. Captain Ahearn, of the Ninth Infantry, in charge of the forestry office in Manila, is calling for expert assistance. Forestry is plainly a growing business. Not only governments, but hundreds of private owners are seeing the practical advantages of systematic forest management, and are looking for men who understand that business. Thus, forestry is not only an uncrowded profession now, but is also one which for years to come will afford employment for increasing numbers of trained men.

A Literary Nightmare.
When does Mary Mapes Dodge? When Thomas W. Knox.
What did Charles Reade? Whatever he saw Mabel Osgood Wright.
When is it that John Burroughs? When he hears Edward Everett Hale.
Why did they Hall Calne? To make Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Who gave Thomas Paine? Hamilton Wright, Mable.
What made Winston Churchill? Eating what he saw John Estlin Cooke.
What will make Walter A. Weykoff? I. Zang will.
Why did Charles Darwin? Because he never turned his back to De-foe.
Where did Capt. Frederick Marryat? At the Ellen Olney Kirk.
What made Col. Richard H. Savage? Hearing Charles Carlton Coffin.
Why was Wagner Haydn away back? (Because De Koven had him on his little Liszt.
What kept Charlotte M. Yonge? Helping Elizabeth Phipps Train.
Why do we not laugh at R. D. Blackmore? Because we find John Greenleaf Whittier.
Whence came Samuel Smiles? Because he saw a hen reward Beecher.
Why did Miss Muloch up the silver? Because she saw Flora Annie Steele.—Life.

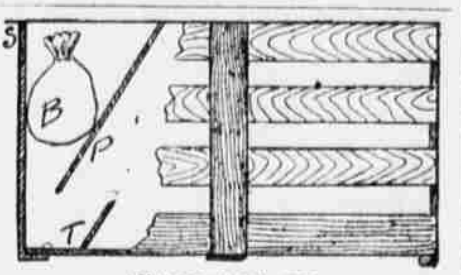
Lettuce as a Sedative.
The soporific properties of the common, or garden, lettuce, were known in the earliest ages. Galen used to eat the lettuce in the evening as a remedy for wakefulness at night, and most persons find it induces sleep. Lactucarium is the inspissated juice of the garden lettuce, and has the color, and in some measure the taste and odor, of opium; but no morphia has yet been obtained from it, and its narcotic principle is therefore still undetermined. Its analysis is said to prove it to contain a large proportion of mucilage, as much as twenty-two parts in fifty. Its medicinal effects are very nearly the same as those of opium, but it is undoubtedly much milder in its operation, and may consequently be used in cough and consumption and in other cases where opium, from its stimulating effect, cannot be borne.

It is a good indication that a girl is dead tired of teaching school when she smiles pleasantly upon a man whose grammar is notoriously bad.



FARM AND GARDEN

Farm Shipping Crate.
The illustration, from the Breeder's Gazette, shows a very satisfactory shipping crate. Part of the front side is cut away to show the inside arrangement. A good size for a pig three months old is 40 inches in length, 23 inches in depth and 11 inches in width. For a pig eight weeks old a length of 32 inches, a depth of 18 inches and a width of nine inches will be about right. Crates for shipping by express must be made as light as is safe from breakage. It is not fair to make a purchaser of a pig two months old pay express rates on thirty or forty pounds of crate when they can be made sufficiently strong and weigh but half as much. For ends and bottoms take five-eighths-inch seasoned spruce or other tough light wood, one-half-inch stuff for sides and cover, with space between slats. In front is a trough (T) for feed and water. Just above is a sloping board (P) running to the top, through which the feed in transit is given. The upper compartment is provided with a slide (S) on top, and inside is the bag (B) containing the meal and grain fare ample for the journey. In cold weather the sides may be boarded up almost tight. To pigs weighing seventy-five



SHIPPING CRATE.

pounds a standard of one-half-inch stuff is nailed in the center of the sides. Shavings from a shingle mill make the best bedding.

Trees Instead of Seeds.
The Department of Agriculture next year will vary the garden seed distribution with several packages of trees. Authority for this new departure was secured at a recent session of Congress and an appropriation was made in the budget for the coming year. The people of this country have been cutting down the natural forests with so much recklessness that it has become necessary to start artificial ones. The division of forestry of the Agricultural Department has made a survey of the country and has ascertained the particular trees which thrive best and are most useful in each locality. According to the program for the distribution of trees, next year a given number of seedlings will be allotted to each member of the House of Representatives, who will be asked to furnish a list of constituents to whom he would like to have them sent. The Agricultural Department will do the rest. The seedlings will be grown in the propagating houses and forwarded to their destinations, with specific instructions as to how they should be planted and cared for. In this way Secretary Wilson expects to start several million new trees growing throughout this country every year.

The Grange a School.
No member of a grange should accept an office therein unless he intends to attend the meetings regularly and to fill the position to the best of his ability. Promptness is an essential to success in grange work, as well as everything else, and the meetings should be opened at the by-law hour. All business matters which members intend to introduce should be thought out in advance and reduced to writing in order to dispatch business quickly and efficiently. A grange will not prosper that calls to order an hour behind time, and then dawdles along waiting for something to turn up. Very few farmers know what any particular crop costs them, or even keep an account of receipts and expenditures. There is probably no other branch of business conducted in such a slipshod manner. The grange should be—and to a large extent is—a school in which to learn better methods of conducting the business of the farm and home.—Farmers' Voice.

Stop Barrel a Nuisance.
We question if there be a greater abomination about the hog yard than the average stop barrel, says the Farmer's Review. Who invented this nuisance? Who can give a common sense reason for its survival? It smells to heaven! It renders the digestive organs of the hogs as sour and unwholesome as itself. We are at a loss to explain its presence, nor can we see what benefit is derived from its use. Is it any wonder that he is filthy when food supplied to him is filthy, sour, fermenting, decomposing, diarrhea-inducing? Such food is unnatural for the hog. He was intended to root in the earth and graze upon natural grasses of the field. To him feed the nutritious units and fruits of the tree; for him were the sweet herbs and succulent roots, but no dirty, smelly, sour slop!

Modern Meat-making.
The great heavy bullocks and thick sided porkers that were once such favorites are now not desirable. They have given place to the young, quickly grown animals. In order to avoid an excess of fat an animal must be continuously grown. If it is reduced to a mere shadow during the winter months and then the following season allowed

its freedom on the rich range grass of the West, it will lay on too much fat and not enough meat. Tallow is not what is wanted; it is meat that the present generation desires. The Eastern feeders are fully aware of that fact, for they never allow an animal to stop growing from birth until it reaches the slaughter house. They will cultivate the taste of the meat eaters to such a degree that it will force those who cannot procure sufficient feed to keep their animals in good flesh during the winter to sell them at weaning time.—American Agriculturist.

A Fubbing Post.
It is a great comfort for hogs and may be made most useful to rid them of lice and a scaly skin if put up as follows: Drive a stout stick three inches in diameter in a suitable place, leaving twenty inches above ground; staple a rope four inches from earth's surface to the stake and coil it closely till it reaches three inches from the top of the stake; staple it tightly. Pour coal oil or crude petroleum on it until it is well saturated with it, and the hogs or shants will fight for the first and last rub on it. Pour more oil on occasionally as needed. This will kill all lice and mites and remove scales that are so unsightly upon the hogs. It has been tried and works well.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Notes About the Horse.
Allow a horse a reasonable time to rest after feeding.
It is within the reach of every farmer to breed good horses.
Mares bred in the fall will endure good service without injury.
A dumb, stupid colt can never be educated to be a valuable horse.
A good colt is a product not affected by weather, hot, wet or dry.
Size, form, bone and constitution must be regarded first in breeding.
Let the heels be cleaned every night. Dirt or filth if allowed to cake causes sore heels.
While horses need good, wholesome food, it should not be all of the fat producing kinds.

Original Idea About Asparagus.
A consensus of opinion in regard to cutting asparagus, as noted in Meehan's Monthly, seems to be that from the first starting of the plant in spring the weaker shoots should not be cut, but left to produce the leafage so necessary for the production of strong roots. One gardener makes the novel suggestion that the very best success in getting first-class asparagus is to select the plants all of one sex. His plan has been to set 1-year-old plants in a bed rather closely together and mark the berry-bearing or female plants for the permanent bed. These, he says, have always borne strong shoots far superior to the beds of the usually mixed sexes.

Cheese Manufacture.
Mr. Simon, the expert who scored the cheese at the convention of the Ohio dairymen, is a large Wisconsin dealer and was struck by the irregularities in the Ohio product. The size is not uniform, and a 14 or 14½-inch cheese is recommended. The buyers want to handle big lots of near the same size. Flats 32 to 34 pounds and Cheddars 45 to 50 pounds suit best. Bandages were also criticised as too loose, allowing mold to work in. He voiced the sentiment of the association when he declared that it does not pay to make skim cheese, as it always hurts the trade in the end.

Spraying Peach Trees.
Bordeaux mixture containing three pounds of bluestone to a barrel of water applied the last of May is likely to injure peach foliage somewhat, but its experience the injury is not enough to do any serious harm. The same is also true of bordeaux containing two pounds of bluestone applied the last of June. Black spot was almost entirely prevented and the texture and size of the fruit were decidedly improved by two and three applications. The spray should be continued well up to the time of ripening of the fruit.—Maryland Station Bulletin.

Money in Fences.
An article in the Cosmopolitan calls attention to the advantage of a "no fence law" and presents the startling figures that Indiana alone has fences whose computed value is \$200,000,000 and which if placed in a single line would fourteen times circle the globe. These figures suggest the enormous amount of capital invested in fences throughout the United States.

Boxing Cheeses.
Cheese should be put in good-fitting boxes, the sides of the box being cut down about half an inch lower than the cheese. The weight should be plainly stamped on the box near the seam, and all marks that are to be put on the box should be put on every box alike.

Exercise for Hogs.
To produce the best pork the hogs should have exercise. A lazy, sleepy hog may fatten faster, but the flesh will not be so good.

Origin of Food Names.
The sandwich is called for the Earl of Sandwich.
Mulligatawny is from an East Indian word meaning pepper water.
Waffle is from wafel, a word of Teutonic origin, meaning honeycomb.
Tomboy is from athulmaie, the North American word for parched corn.
Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m'ickquash.
Blanc-mange means literally white food; hence chocolate blanc-mange is something of a misnomer.
Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word Charlyt, which means a dish of custard, and charlotte russe is a Russian charlotte.

GROWING FASTER THAN EVER.

The Mormon Church and Its Seward Policy of Colonization.
The Mormon Church is growing faster to-day than ever before in its history. It is building more churches, planting more settlements, maintaining more missionaries all over the earth. The general public appears to know nothing of it except polygamy. And polygamy is only the ornamental buckle on its shoe. Behind that is the sturdy body and enterprising brain of a great materialism, which possesses attractions far more potent than a plurality of wives. Whatever mysteries may be enshrouded within the exclusive precincts of Mormon temples there is nothing occult about their method of gaining converts and making those converts prosperous and contented.

The Mormon policy is colonization. The Mormon method is co-operation. Fifty years of expanding prosperity have shown that this is a winning combination. There is no reason to suppose that it will appeal less effectively in the future than in the past. On the contrary, present economic tendencies more urgently favor emigration and co-operative industry than those of twenty-five or fifty years ago. Where the missionaries of other churches speak chiefly of security in the life to come, Mormon missionaries add their prescription for security here and now. The missionary who holds out the hope of "three square meals a day" in this world has a striking advantage over his rival who deals only in the hopes of futurity.

The great social and economic facts which alone give the Mormon religion a habitation and a name and enable it to survive the assaults of Congresses, presidents and all the churches of the land have been overlooked. The truth is that the Mormon church is a great plan of co-operative settlement, to which thousands of people have fled as to a rock of refuge. Those who ask this church for bread do not get a stone. They get an irrigated farm. They get a shrewd but kindly assistance of able men in making their way from servitude to self-employment and landed proprietorship. All the church asks in return is obedience.—Harper's Weekly.

An Overworked Coat.
A number of years ago an order providing for a change in the full-dress coat burst like a bombshell upon the young officers of the United States Steamship Alert, which was to sail within a week for a cruise down the coast. The commanding officer, who was a stickler for naval regulations, insisted that the order be obeyed before the vessel left San Francisco. A stay of several weeks here had depleted the pockets of the steering officers, and the paymaster would not listen to an advance. Seven men needed seven coats at a collective price of \$320. A hasty "tarpaullin muster" resulted in a total of less than \$75. A happy thought struck a bright young ensign. The coats would be needed only when it was necessary to accompany the captain ashore on official visits. And only one officer went at a time. Why not buy one coat and have it altered by the ship's tailor each time it was used? Although the largest man weighed almost 200 pounds and the smallest tipped the scales at 150, the suggestion was gladly adopted. It is said that when the Alert returned to San Francisco the full-dress coat contained more seams and stitches than a crazy quilt.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

The Grand Duke Made Irish Bulls.
The late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar—he was affectionately called Serenissimus by his intimates—made as many "bulls" as any Celt in the world. Once while on a hunting expedition he saw a forester whose face seemed familiar to him.
"Are you not a brother of Chief Inspector Schmidt?" asked the Duke.
"I am Chief Inspector Schmidt," said the man.
"Ah," said Serenissimus, "that accounts for the resemblance."
Another time the Grand Duke was waiting at a small railway station in his tiny realm, and addressing two little girls playing near the signal box asked:
"Who is your father?"
"The station master."
"How old are you?"
"I am 5 and my sister 4, Serenissimus."
"How is that possible? Why, the line has only been opened three years."

He Was Not an Imposter.
A common "drunk" was up in the police court. When asked what he had to say he muttered something about being an old soldier.
"You a soldier?" said the judge, who is an officer of the State militia. "That don't go."
"Try me," said the old fellow.
"Describe the positions."
"Heels on a line, toes sixty degrees apart, knees straight, but not stiff, body resting well on the hips, little fingers of hands on seams of trousers shoulders thrown back, head up and eyes straight ahead."
"Attention!" said the judge. "About face, march!"
"Call the next case, Mr. Clerk.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cooking by the Sun's Heat.
An inventor in India has constructed an apparatus for cooking by the heat of the sun. It consists of a box made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by the mirrors upon the boiler.

Two girls stood on the streets to-day with their arms around each other. "A lot of hugging thrown away," a man said.

Age of Criminal Responsibility.

In England the law looks upon every one over the age of 7 as a responsible being, and every child beyond that age can be prosecuted as a criminal. The same age is accepted in Russia and Portugal. In France and Belgium the age is 8, in Italy and Spain it is 9; Norway, Greece, Austria, Denmark and Holland decline to prosecute a child under 10, and this is the rule also in some of the Swiss cantons. In Germany the limit of responsibility is fixed at 12.

The wreck of the American ship Colusa, was found off Queen Charlotte Island and the fate of her crew is unknown.

Verdict Meant Death.
Aldrich, Mo., May 27.—Four of the best doctors in the vicinity have been in attendance on Mrs. Mollie Moore of this place, who has been suffering with a very severe case of nervousness and Kidney Disease. Each of them told her that she would die.
Hearing of Dodd's Kidney Pills, she began to use them, and instantly noticed a change for the better. Her improvement has been continuous since then. She says that the disease first manifested itself by the appearance of dark spots floating before her eyes. Her nerves were so bad that many times they would collapse completely, and she would fall down as if shot.
The fact that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved her after four doctors had given her up, has caused no end of talk in this neighborhood, and all are loud in their praises of this new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills—which is curing so many hiterto incurable cases, in this State and elsewhere.

A Theory Concerning History.
"In order to be great or famous," said the ambitious youth, "it is not necessary to mingle in the haunts of pomp or attract the patronage of the great. Look at Diogenes. He lived his own simple life and made a success of it."
"Yes," answered the practical person, "but I doubt if ever we would have heard a word about Diogenes if Alexander the Great had not stopped one day to pat him on the back."—Washington Star.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Advantage as a Steady Diet.
Sweet, indeed, are the uses of adversity; but as far as our own experience goes, we find they cloy rather more quickly than the general run of sweets.—Detroit Journal.

WHY MRS. PINKHAM

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances. Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.
To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician.



Mrs. G. H. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice and use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as they have been cured here of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is absolutely free.

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