

Custer County Republican

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BROKEN BOW, NEBRASKA

Humor is the spice of life; but even spice is often out of place.

Getting into an irrelevant environment is what makes queer people look queer.

One of the most difficult things in life is to stop talking after you are through. Try it once.

What makes the tramp problem worse is that the tramp himself never does any work towards solving it.

For defaulters and embezzlers to fly at times of great financial excitement is only more evidence that money has wings.

A real Rubens is said to have been found in Chicago. The real Rubens, when they reach that town, are usually invited to invest in a gold brick.

The fact that the inventor of the fountain pen left an estate of \$77,000 is evidence that occasionally an inventor gets the profit on his invention himself.

The sale of bogus lemonade has been forbidden by law in New York State. Why should a State allow the inner lining of the stomachs of its citizens to be corroded?

Speaking of the tax on bachelors, Victor Smith, of New York, suggests a tax on handsome women. Who would pass on the good looks of the ladies? It would not be a sinecure.

The growing prevalence of lynch law is apparent on all sides and in every State of the Union. The cause of it is not in the people, but in the public officials whose public acts have done so much to destroy public confidence in the official administration of justice.

Detroit will soon celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of its founding by Cadillac. Eastern people are apt to forget that there is so old a city in the West. In the story of the settlement and progress of Detroit much is revealed of the history of "the Northwest under three flags."

The theater of the present day seems to be in the condition in which acting is more or less sunk in properties and the production is more than the company. There may come a time when the stage settings will not own the actor, but the actor make use of the setting. That time evidently is not yet except in the case of consummate artists of long-established prestige.

Every man still earns his living by the sweat of his brow, if not literally, at least figuratively. Those that have encountered success in speculating have spent many sleepless nights and days of racking mental torture in the effort. How many hundreds have gained success only to discover that they have hopelessly wrecked brain and body and that the gold is but a mocking forerunner of premature death?

Mr. Schwab, President of the steel trust, says that the boy who takes a university course can never catch up to the boy who enters business life at the age of 17. Catch up in what? Obviously in acquiring wealth or employment with a view to wealth. But there are other things, and it is a pity that a man of Mr. Schwab's prominence had not pointed them out. One is that it is far from being an unworthy thing to acquire knowledge for the sake of knowledge, to be cultured, to be manly as to more than one industry and calling.

While admitting that certain slang phrases may enrich the language, and that the difference between a living and a dead language is the presence in one and the absence from the other of new words, a protest must be entered against a too liberal use of unauthorized creations. There are slang words that fill a distinct void—express an idea better than any recognized phrase. They are good. They will make their way into polite speech. But there is a type of slang as meaningless as it is vulgar that has no function except to defile. It ought not to be difficult to distinguish between the two—encouraging one, rejecting the other.

Much has been said in the newspapers of late concerning the importance of preserving old letters. The indiscretion of relatives and friends in laying bare private matters has caused many a man and woman to burn manuscript accumulations of great value. A recent instance illustrates the usefulness of a single old letter in certain circumstances. After the death of one who had occupied almost the highest position in the national government, a lawyer wrote to a friend of the deceased statesman, asking if she had any of his letters between certain dates. An effort to set aside the will because of the testator's alleged weakness of mind was afoot. The woman returned a half-dozen letters full of humor, keen observation and common sense. One included the statement, "I am making my will, and endeavoring so to draw it as to leave no loophole for litigation." As the attorney for the opponents of the will came to this sentence in the letter he spread out his hands. "I shall tell my clients," he observed, "that their efforts are entirely futile."

There was agitation recently among certain transient residents in two or three States which are notorious for easy divorces, when it became known that the Supreme Court of the United States had pronounced invalid two divorce decrees procured by the migratory method. The cases before the court involved several points, and the laws of more than one State were under interpretation; but the court clearly affirmed the principle that, to make a divorce decree valid, there must be actual residence of the person to whom it is granted within the State where it is issued; also, that what is called "constructive service" of the proceedings upon the absent party, by publication in the local papers, is not sufficient. These decisions do not establish new principles, but they give the sanction of the highest tribunal to interpretations of the law already made by State courts. In several instances, persons who have acquired a brief and fictitious residence in another State for the purpose of getting a divorce have afterward been convicted of bigamy in the State of their real residence, in spite of such decrees. The national Constitution declares that each State shall give "full faith and credit" to the judicial proceedings of every other State, but the courts of Massachusetts, New York and some other States draw the line at divorce decrees procured elsewhere by stealth and by fraudulent practices. The action is well, so far as it goes, and the Supreme Court decisions fully sustain it; but there can be no real and lasting reform of such abuses short of uniform divorce laws throughout the country, and a rigorous enforcement of them in the interest of society and public morality.

Ida Husted Harper replies in the Independent to a recent article by Mr. Finck in which he contended that women should not seek work in offices and factories unless driven by poverty to do so. Mrs. Harper has the better side of the argument and she handles her logical weapons with skill. She holds that Mr. Finck's idea would place a stigma of poverty on every feminine employe and would raise higher the old and pernicious barrier between the working-woman and her more favored sisters. To the complaint that 45 per cent of the employes in the factories are women, Mrs. Harper replies most pertinently that far more than 45 per cent of the work now done in factories has been taken directly away from the women in the household. The women who spun and wove at home a century ago must now go to the factories to do the same work. The charge that men's wages have been lowered by the entrance of women into industrial pursuits cannot be proved by statistics, for these show that men's wages are higher than ever before. If wages were placed again at their old figures, and if 4,000,000 women now engaged in bread-winning employment were withdrawn and set down in the home, the results would be disastrous. It would mean not only idleness and privation for the women, but also additional labor and sacrifice for the men, who would have to support them. It is rather late in the day to contend that the gainful occupations should be monopolized by men and that women should be restricted to the household. Probably women would be more willing to do household work if all men were willing to pay their daughters, sisters, and wives definite and adequate wages for the work done in the homes. Financial independence is as sweet to a woman as to a man. Mrs. Harper touches upon a vital point in saying that when women must ask for every dollar required for clothes and other necessities—and often grudgingly bestowed—they naturally gaze with longing eyes into more fruitful fields of labor.

Who is the rosy-cheeked boy with the black suit who has halted before the drug store containing the soda fountain? He is a "cheap skate" who is undecided whether to buy a soda or not. Will he buy one? No; he will debate the subject in his mind for some time and finally conquer his debased appetite, for ten cents saved is a dime earned.

Who is the boy who is attired in the gaudy plaid? He is a good-fellow named James, and his money flows even as the running water. He "kicks" the other boy about his lack of spendthriftness, wears the latest style garments and is a warm proposition. The "cheap skate" is not popular, is he? No; not until he becomes a man. Then he will be invited to some swell function and when he leaps from his cab he will address the spendthrift friend of his old days as follows: "James, see that the barouche is here by 12 o'clock sharp." And the Jehu, who used to be the warmest proposition at the confectionery store on Virginia avenue will make obeisance and watch where his employer throws his cigar butt.

What is that loud, heart-breaking, nerve-shaking noise? That is the unanimous wail of two little children, next door. Why are not their wants attended to? Their dear mamma is not at home. Where is their mamma? Let me see—today is Tuesday. I think their mamma is at the Mothers' Club to-day, reading a paper on "How to make home attractive to children." Does she practice what she preaches? Listen to those wails. Does she go to many clubs? She goes every day. And where is her husband? Her husband? Why, he is downtown working. He is quite as bad as she, however. He tolerates her.—Indianaapolis Sun.

Says Children Work. Miss Irene Ashby, the English socialist and labor organizer, has taken up the cause of the little children who work in the Southern cotton mills. She made a tour of the mills as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, and while in the South organized committees that propose to secure legislation forbidding the employment of children under 12. Miss Ashby says that she saw a little girl of 4 working in a mill. She found children working who did not know how to play.

The Use of Culture. The world needs men and women who are sufficient unto themselves, able to stand alone and make the most of trying and unpleasant conditions. The discipline of the life should be to make our knowledge and resources available for practical use. What matters it that

Women's Doings.

TREATMENT OF FRECKLES.

THE fact that freckles are the usual penalty exacted by nature for the bestowal of a delicate complexion in no way compensates any daughter of Eve for their unwelcome presence. The poet may call them "the kisses of Apollo," but she prefers to dispense with the attentions of the sun-god. Probably the last offensive and disfiguring of all skin blemishes, they are the most obstinate to remove. Dermatologists have tried in vain to compound a remedy which should be a permanent cure. It has yet to be found. True, they may be faded, even removed in many cases, after persistent treatment; but, with the advent of the warm spring days and summer winds, they are very apt to reappear. The summer girl, inclined to freckle, who yet justly refuses to be housed when sun, sky and sea woo her, has on hand a perpetual problem. Freckles are divided into two classes; cold or constitutional freckles, and summer or light freckles. The latter fade gradually, or yield for a time at least, to mild lotions. The former require almost heroic treatment, which then frequently brings disappointment. It is impossible truthfully to "guarantee" a freckle cure. The very situation of the freckle—below the surface—offers an obstacle. One difficulty in the way of their removal lies in the wide difference in the texture of different skins. A freckle lotion that will have no effect upon one's complexion will irritate and blister that of another. The chief ingredient which enters into many freckle lotions is acid. An acid will bleach the spots when it reaches them. It must have usually something to draw them nearer to the surface. Ordinary massage of the face will do this gradually, and, by promoting the activity of the skin, in a manner to prevent the small deposits of iron. Good facial circulation is a foe to most facial blemishes. The commonest acid and the most effective is lemon juice, pure or diluted, as the skin dictates.

we read every book in the world, and gain all the knowledge that science and art can teach us, if we cannot put this information to use, either to the profit of our minds or physical conditions? The greatest use of knowledge and culture is not for money-making, for achieving material success in the struggle for life, but to sweeten and discipline ourselves. The philosopher who has gained the true key to knowledge stands alone from the thronging crowds of eager money-makers and reputation-seekers. He is content to know that the visible attainments of life are not the highest and dearest. Others may strive for them, but he longs for the intellectual pleasures which come only to the disciplined soul.—Woman's Home Companion.

Woman Collector of Customs.
Fairport, Ohio, has the only woman collector of customs in Ohio, and, possibly in the world. She is Mrs. A. J. Harris, who succeeded her husband recently when the latter became ill and was taken to a Cleveland hospital. During her husband's incumbency Mrs. Harris assisted him with his work. When he was obliged to give up his position it was impossible to find one more conversant with his duties than Mrs. Harris, and she was named to succeed him. In addition to being collector of customs, Mrs. Harris is manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, manager of the telephone exchange, a freight agent and a writer. She makes a three-mile trip to the Fairport elevator daily, where she checks over all bonded freight. She has never missed a day since she was appointed, and is said to be giving equally as good service as has ever been given by any man or woman who formerly did the work that she now accomplishes.

Art of Talking.
When you are trying to make a company a conversational success always avoid a rattling liveliness on your own part. Don't imagine that to be a clever woman you must be a wit. If you are naturally witty, well and good; it will crop out occasionally. But if your wit is forced, it degenerates into mere affectation, and affectation is fatal. Your main object is to make yourself interesting without being obtrusive—to keep yourself in the background while you direct the general conversation. It is a wonderfully interesting accomplishment. You learn to note the slightest change in facial expression. The quiver of an eyelid or the movement of a lip tells you a story. You see pleasure, anger, in ecstasy, dislike, where another detects no thought. Your own mind acts more quickly as you appreciate the thoughts of others. You have the pleasure of feeling that your requirement is not wholly selfish, for it gives you the power to understand the reserved, and to put the shy at their ease.



For "creepers" a brown holland creeping frock, to slip on over the white one, is a new and useful notion. Exquisite hand work marks the latest dainty little frocks for babies, whether in so-called "long" or "short" clothes. Square or round yokes made of alternate rows of very fine lace and tiny tufts is the preferred fashion of making midsummer gimples. Only the finest quality of lace or embroidery is permissible for these tiny autoerats. It is considered snarlier to have no trimming at all than to have coarse, heavy work. An embroidered frounce is no longer considered an eagle to finish the bottoms of babies' or little girls' dresses. Rows of tufts, a deep hem or some hemstitching is considered much better style. Fashion decrees that all very small children should be dressed in white, and it is much more appropriate, too. So many inexpensive white stuffs are to be had now that variety is easily obtainable at little cost.

When Going Away.
It is the very practical housekeeper who recommends the taking along of home comforts in a trunk when packing for the summer away. Handsome towels she always puts into her trunk with an eye to the ugly slabs of bureau tops, as well as to the spotted and lustrained wooden ones. A soiled clothes bag is a necessity, the large kind made of stout cretonne. For many reasons, it is well to slip in a small flatiron, the chief reason being an economical one. At resorts where laundry work comes high, there is a sort of independence in possessing one's own flatiron and being able to press out muslin ribbons and neckwear and baby's capstrings in the quiet of one's own little room and with the aid of an alcohol lamp. In fact, a small oil or alcohol stove is an almost indispensable part of the vacation outfit.

No card player minds a full house falling on him.

LABOR NOTES

After a prolonged and earnest effort to economically use negro labor in Alabama ore mines, the managers have had to send to New Orleans and get tallans, who prove better.

Up in Winnipeg the Journeymen Bakers' Union is booming its label by offering prizes for handing in the largest number of labels, each of which must be cut from union-made bread.

The new scale for the garment workers of Atlanta, Ga., which calls for fifty hours per week, together with price and a half for overtime on day work, and double price for night work, has been signed by all the clothing manufacturers of that city.

The labor unions of San Francisco have erected the biggest woodworking plant in the State of California, and are turning out material as fast as 2,000 union carpenters can place it on the buildings in the city. It gives employment to 160 union millmen.

For the first time in the history of Atlanta the employing printers and their workmen have come to a mutually satisfactory understanding as to their relations to each other, hours of labor and wages, and as a result every printing house in the city is unionized.

The Ohio convict labor commission is making an investigation of the employment of convict labor in the Southern States. The report of its investigation will form a basis upon which the Legislature of Ohio will enact laws for the purpose of eliminating competition against free labor.

British Columbia fishermen are active on lines of organization, and have formed five unions on the different rivers, including in their membership Indians as well as white fishermen. An effort is being made to keep the Japanese, who are alleged to have broken up last year's strike, off the river.

Streator, Ill., claims to be the best organized town in the country. The city is said to be so well organized that it is impossible for a man or woman to work on any job without holding membership in some labor organization. As a result of thorough organization the wages of all trades have been increased, and their working conditions much improved.

George Cadbury, the English chocolate manufacturer, has presented to the city of Birmingham an estate of 416 acres, valued at \$900,000, upon which to build houses for working people. The firm of Cadbury Brothers some time ago refused to fill an order from the English Government for chocolates for soldiers in the Transvaal, giving as their reason that, being Friends, they disapprove of war.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their position, having absorbed the Independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 107,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.

Economists who have been studying the social and industrial problems of Eastern Asia predict that the Chinese will soon become a bread-eating instead of a rice-eating people. The President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce said, at the rate of the present enormous increase in flour exports to China, there will, within three years, be employment for forty first-class merchantmen carrying flour from Pacific coast ports to the Orient.

The Barbers' Union of Philadelphia has a Sunday-closing crusade, and since it started the committee has secured the arrest of a total of 239 barbers; 220 of them were fined by the magistrates, nineteen were discharged. Out of 220 fined by the magistrates, 155 paid their fine immediately, one went to jail for six days, twenty-eight appealed their cases to the court of quarter sessions, and thirty-six took out writs of certiorari from the common pleas court. The legal expenses in connection with the several cases were \$2,000.

John Burns, M. P., Thomas Burt, M. P., and other English labor leaders are conferring in regard to the feasibility of the proposed federation of the employers' and employes' unions, to be known as the National Federation of Masters' Associations and Trades Unions, the objects being to educate the employers and employes in respect to the expansion of the British trade, and to devise means to meet foreign competition. The preliminary work is being chiefly confined to the iron and steel trades, which, through fear of inroads by the new American steel combine, seem particularly anxious for some organization which will present a united front.

They Hadn't Made Up.
"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in the package?"
"Not very," his wife, still unrelenting, replied indifferently.
"It's something for the one I love best in all the world."
"Ah, I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed."—Philadelphia Press.

Everyone has wished at times that he had no nerves.

It isn't a bad scheme to hide your good luck; there are so many wolves.

Little Courtesy.
Life at the best is hard; let us then do our best to make it as easy as possible for others. We each seek happiness for ourselves, some in the form of wealth, some in that of social distinction, but one and all have some special goal before them which appears to them to have the power of making life desirable. Let us by all means try to encourage all lawful and worthy ambitions of others; but that may or may not be in our power, and in any case it is not on that subject that we desire to dwell, but rather on the little courtesies of life which are within the reach of us all.

Courtesy is as much a Christian duty as honesty. We have no more right to spoil a neighbor's life with the thorns of sharp speech and rough manner than we have to take the money out of his pocket.

Gentleness and courtesy are the best of accomplishments; they grow and brighten by daily use, and the keeping of them for strangers and company is revenged by our own deterioration and increasing vulgarity. People seem to forget the absolute duty of gentle and polite speech. It ought to be superfluous to say that every question, whatever its nature, should receive a civil reply. The man who takes no notice when addressed by mother, wife, child or servant, is a churl; while he who makes a nod or a grunt serve the purpose of a few courteous words, is a boor. The woman who "can't be bothered to answer," or who snaps out short replies in the tone of an irritated terrier, when her nerves are upset, and only members of the family happen to be present, is a shrew, even if she be generally considered a refined lady.

There are many men and women who show their good breeding by giving their very orders in the form of request. "Please" and "Would you kindly" figure largely in their speech, even in their intercourse with servants and children, and the result is that they are served with willingness and enthusiasm, where others would at the most receive grudging obedience. It was related the other day of one of the most popular generals that the great secret of his power with his men was his courtesy. With him it is never "do that," but the command is turned into a request by the prefix "please" or "will you, while the courteous "thank you" is never forgotten for any service rendered. This officer is no carpet knight; on numerous fields he has shown that he is a lion in action, yet even in the stern and grim realities of warfare, he finds time for courtesy and the men appreciate and are grateful for it, so that there is simply nothing that they would not do for him.

Boston English.
George—"Why so gloomy?"
John—"I am desperately in love with a Boston girl, and she said something last night that fills me with alternate hope and despair, because I don't know what she meant. She never sounds the 'r' and she always gives 'a' the broad sound."
George—"Well?"
John—"Well, I don't know whether she was talking about her heart or her hat."

HALL'S CATARRH CURE
Is taken internally. Price, 75 cts.
Began to Economize.
She—"As we are to be married next month, don't you think you ought to begin to economize?"
He—"Oh, I've begun already. That very thought occurred to me this evening as I was coming here."
See—"What did you do?"
He—"Passed the candy store without stopping."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All drug stores sell them and the money it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25c.
Just a Sample.
Atlanta Constitution: On a sweltering Sabbath, in a little church in the backwoods, the perspiring minister, in stead of preaching a long sermon, called the attention of the congregation to the figures on the thermometer. "Just study those figures" he said. "It ain't half as hot here as you'll find it hereafter if you don't mend your ways."

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drug stores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Only Slightly Hurt.
Ma—"Gracious! what's the matter with the baby?"
Pa—"Oh, he bumped his head against one of the pedals of the piano."
Ma—"Poor little dear! Perhaps he's seriously hurt."
Pa—"Nonsense! It was the soft pedal he struck."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c bottle.

Some women entertain for the pleasure it gives them of not sending invitations to some other women.

"Anywhere Outside of Michigan." To all outside of Michigan sending me the money order or check I will return to them something that has been used by the writer, and he guarantees it to bring you a good sum of money. Address G. R. CHEE-MAN, Belleville, Mich.

FUN—The best thing you can do is to get a good pair of eyes. Address G. R. CHEE-MAN, Belleville, Mich.

If afflicted with **Thompson's Eye Water** weak eyes, use.