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BROOKER BOW, NEBRASKA

One trust with a soul—the sole tenant or trust.

The world sadly says good bye to Sol Smith Russell.

Even when a girl has money in her own name she is anxious to change it.

How does it happen that nobody has thought of starting a garden seed trust?

Indolence is a sluggish stream, yet it eventually undermines the last virtue a man has.

The economical housewife is always trying to make something new out of old bread crusts.

After all, Morgan would hardly be human if he didn't want to Morganize, considering the price he gets.

There is a woman in Maine who was so jealous that she hit her husband's watch with an ax because it had a pretty face.

To the oft printed statement that crude petroleum is conducive to hair growth, it is only necessary to answer: Look at the head of John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Carnegie says that "wealth does not bring happiness." He possibly never presented his check for a hundred dollars to the impecunious head of a family.

A Bunko steerer who once had a fortune of \$700,000 died in a poorhouse the other day. At some time in his life he must have tackled the wrong farmer.

If the American consumer must pay so much for food, how is he to have any clothing? Will he be like the poor, benighted Hindoo, who for clothes must make his skin do?

Such are the contradictions of human nature that it is quite possible the woman who prayed for money and then went out and stole \$400 regarded the money as the answer to prayer.

Trustworthy Hawaiians affirm that poi is a cheap and wholesome article of food. There is a direct communication with Hawaii, and thus far, we believe, there has been no poi trust organized.

Dr. Talmage left \$300,000. Still, in these days an insignificant little wad like that cannot be expected to subject one to any of the difficulties the rich man is supposed to encounter in gaining entrance to heaven.

The president of a widely known corporation says that small economies are as necessary to-day as they ever were, but they must be scientific economies. "The days of saving wrapping-twine are gone; the time is here for seeing that not a pennyweight more iron than is necessary should go out in slag."

Perhaps the public are in a sense largely responsible for the garrulousness of both army and navy officers. Too much importance has been attached to what they have had to say regarding military operations and government policies, and they have been encouraged and impudently to talk about them when it would have been prudent to be silent.

A retired maker of railway rails told a company of locomotive engineers the other day that their sons would be running trains at the rate of one hundred miles an hour, and that before 1950 tracks would be laid in a straight line. The elimination of curves is going on at an accelerating rate, for it has been ascertained that the cost of making the change is more than made good by the greater speed of trains, and by the decreased distance. It seems to have taken the practical railway builders a long time to appreciate the fact that the czar stumbled upon a great principle when he used a ruler to mark the route for the railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

It has long been a common reproach—whether just or not—that women have no genius for friendship. They have been accused of inconsistency and distastefulity; and if there has been a friendship between women which was not short-lived the cynics have put a label of eccentricity upon the friends. A better day is here. Education and a clearer sense of proportion have brought women to set a higher value on genuine friendship. One of the best of recent novels, Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," depicts a friendship between its two heroines which stood fast against a racking strain; and no one finds the picture false to life. Friendship has its duties as well as its joys. There is one offering which we are bound always to lay upon the altar of friendship—that is a loyal silence. We may outgrow a friend; we may disapprove a friend; or—the pity of it!—we may even quarrel with a friend; but for honor's sake, let us not speak unkindly of a friend. It has come to pass recently that a man whose name Robert Louis Stevenson loved and counted among his seven friends was published in an English magazine a review of Stevenson's biography. In the review he sets forth in his incisive style many of Stevenson's faults and some of his weaknesses. He is as cool as a cucumber of the man as if Stevenson

had never poured out his heart in letters to him, or sat far into the night talking with him, pouring out a young man's expansive but fascinating egotism. There may not be in the review one word that is not true; but that it should have been thus set down in print marks the writer as having an ideal of friendship which even women as interpreted by the cynics might disdain. Wordsworth etched for us years ago the picture of such a man, and it is memorable to-day:

One that would peep and botanize Upon his mother's grave.

What the modern individual's chances for longevity are is a subject that is ably considered by Roger S. Tracy, for the Registrar of Records of the Department of Health of New York City in the Century Magazine. There are pros and cons to the question, declares the writer, and among the pros he includes the development of modern sanitary methods, the recognition of the importance of both personal and municipal cleanliness, and the great advance in medicine and surgery. As to the subject of surgery, he says the modern surgeon presumes to venture into "the citadel of life and to close the wounds of the heart itself." "There is now not a single portion of the body that is looked upon with awe as a place where the scalpel is barred." The triumphs of medicine he believes to be mostly in the line of prevention. "Never again will the black death destroy its millions of victims in the civilized portions of the world; never again will men fold their hands while hundreds of thousands are dying around them, call it a visitation of God, and await their own fate in helpless terror. The mask of what men thought was the angel of death has been torn away, and in the phantom face behind it we recognize the projection of our own hideous ignorance and supineness." But, on the other hand, says Mr. Tracy, there is no doubt that the great advances in medicine and surgery have shortened some lives while lengthening others. Moreover, he asserts that the causes of disease and death which have hitherto been brought under sanitary control do not affect in any important degree the health of those who have reached middle life, and most of the diseases in which surgery has been most successful are so uncommon as not to have much effect upon the death rate. Among these pros and cons he finds that the only sure footing is to be obtained from statistics, and these show not only a decline in the death rate but a diminution of mortality in early life. Few people, says the writer, have enough self-control to become centenarians. "The game for them is not worth the candle," and "the muscular, full-blooded person who laughs at doctors and thinks his appetites great gifts of nature, to be satisfied rather than satisfied, does not always outlive the valetudinarian who counts his grapes and stops at one glass of wine."

But the saving of lives at the earlier ages brings a large number of people to a point where they can look out for themselves, and, says the writer in cheering conclusion, "however deplorable the general neglect to do this may be, it is certain that the average man has a better chance of living long than he ever did before in the history of the world."

TO LIBERATE PRISONERS.
Two persons—in this case the performer and one of the audience—are carefully tied, each having the wrists bound by a cord (A). Then another cord, two yards long, is placed over the cords binding the wrists, connecting the two prisoners (B). The task is to liberate the prisoners with- out opening the knots or removing the cords around the wrists. This is not so difficult—if you know how. The prisoner, who wants to liberate himself, shoves the cord that connects him with the other prisoner (B), with the help of the ball of the right hand, so high that the ring and little finger of the left hand can grab it and put it over the ring finger of the right hand.

Fast French Express Train
French express trains and their rate of speed have been somewhat prominently before the public for some time, and there were a good many comparisons with England in this connection. Little was said at the time of the "Sud express," which runs daily between Paris and the Spanish frontier, and which accomplishes a very meritorious performance. This train is one more example of the progress that has been made in France of recent years with regard to rapid railway traveling. Its inclusive rate of speed of fifty miles an hour equals that of the fastest Scotch expresses, while its intermediary speeds show a higher average than those presented by any British long-distance express, or even by America's "Empire State" express.—Paris Messenger.

Why He Is Blue.
"What kind of a bird is a bluejay?" "The sort of a jay that comes so soon to the spring that he freezes his toes."—Detroit Free Press.

Old maids like to see their nephews grow up into fine-looking young men, so they can make the girls jealous by kissing them.

When a girl is pretty she is usually first to hear it.

WOMEN

NO PLACES FOR A WIDOW.

HERE is a rude awakening in store for the woman of no especial qualifications who starts out to make her own living nowadays. Never was the task harder. Specialization in the lines of women's endeavor is just as great as in the lines followed by men. Thirty years ago the gentlewoman left dependent on her own resources could take a few music pupils in a dilapidated sort of way, and get enough money to supply her immediate needs. Or she could go out as a nurse in her own special circle. Half a dozen other ways were open to her. Times have changed however. Only a few days ago a woman in a city up the State of middle age was left a widow, and when the affairs of her husband's estate were wound up she found that she would have to find a way to support herself. She had old friends and to them she came, they did what they could to find her employment and this was the result:

1. Took a place as "working housekeeper," but the family wanted someone who could do part of the washing and she was not strong enough. Had to give it up.
2. An opportunity was offered to take care of an invalid, but she could not qualify. A trained nurse was needed.
3. A small child needed personal supervision. The child must, however, be cared for in the "scientific way." She lacked the latter-day training, although she had "raised" children in the country. Couldn't qualify.
4. Care of older children; some one who could teach French and German. Could not qualify.

And so it went down through the list. She could not do a housemaid's work—she was too old. Youth and strength were needed in the menial places. What was such a woman to do? Commit suicide? Or what?—New York Evening Sun.

Relief of Ancient Custom.
The very same objection which for many centuries denied women property or right of wages, which offered neither opportunity nor encouragement to the education of women, which persecuted the first women physicians and opposed the opening of each industry to the woman wage earner is still objecting to giving women the ballot.

And what is this objection? An instinctive fear that individual liberty for women will disarrange that time-honored scheme once thought divine and defined by Blackstone:

"The husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband." To maintain this oneness of husband and wife he once administered her property, collected her wages and spent her money for her. Time has destroyed the old-time oneness, and now the wife manages her own affairs and does her own thinking; but, as a last relic of ancient custom, the husband votes for her.

He does not do this because he or any one else supposes for a moment that he really represents her. He votes his own opinion, while hers go unrecorded. Man is usually quick and willing to admit that this condition is neither logical nor just, but the average man who still opposes giving the suffrage to women stands frightened before this act of simple justice. He is like a distinguished Congressman who admitted the other day that he was convinced the arguments for woman suffrage could not be answered, yet confessed that he quailed in his shoes in dread of the necessity of rearranging his ideals when once it should come.

It is man, liberty loving, progressive, fearless, who advocates woman suffrage. It is man, creed and tradition bound, timid, frightened, who opposes it.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

As the Twig Is Bent.
Recently there has been completed in South Germany a test of the powers of observation in boys and girls.

The school authorities had a workman of ordinary looks placed in a room by himself.

Classes of girls of different age were sent through the room. All that the teachers told them was that they were to go into the room through one door and out through another. When they returned to their classrooms they were asked to describe the man in the room. Nearly 80 per cent of the girls confined their attention to the man's clothes; the others described both clothes and features. The same experiment when tried with boys revealed that fact that nearly 70 per cent of them confined their attention to the man's features, the remainder to both features and clothes.

Don't Get the Candy Habit.

A girl of 15 ought to be the living picture and reality of health. It is a duty, this matter of good health. Exercise in the open air, temperance in eating and occupation—these are the secrets of good health. The girl who lies in bed late, never walks a mile and eats candy morning, noon and night, can never feel well, and has no right to feel well. An occasional treat of pure candy is good, but nothing could be worse than the continuous eating of sweet stuff which goes on among girls almost universally in this country. Beauty of complexion, good nature and healthful enjoyment of life all vanish when the train of his brought on by overindulgence in sweets begins to submerge the vitality.

There is much to be learned by girls and women on this subject of diet.

Every girl should find out what is best for her, and then stick to it for without health life is a failure to nine people out of ten. Occasionally some one has been great enough to make something out of a life handicapped by chronic sickness, but for one who has succeeded a thousand have failed.—Woman's Home Companion.

Care of the Feet.

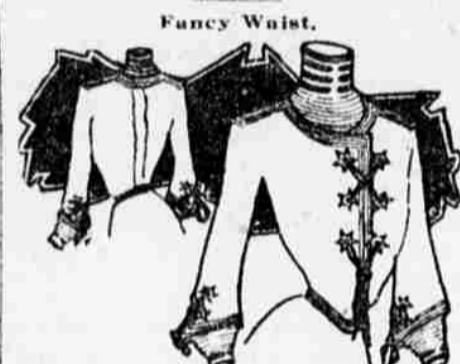
When the warm weather comes, for many people feet troubles begin. The feet get tired, hot, and swell and feel tender. The best remedy for tender or swollen feet is cold water. Plunge the feet into cold water for a few seconds every day, and follow this with a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel. When the feet ache and burn a tepid salt-water foot-bath is most refreshing. A few drops of olive oil rubbed upon dry feet will prevent blisters, but feet that perspire too freely should be rubbed with alcohol after the cold plunge and then dusted with fuller's earth.

If the feet are tender it will afford relief if the insides of the stockings are powdered with boracic-powder. A lotion made from one ounce of boracic-powder dissolved in half a pint of boiling water is extremely good to use as a fomentation for enlarged and tender toe-joints and bunions. A piece of lint saturated with it when cold and laid on the joint on going to bed, with a piece of oiled silk on it and a bandage over all to keep it in place, will give great relief if the application is persevered in for some nights.

A Negligee Gown.

Every woman wants a negligee gown. There are many pretty ones in the shops, but here is a home-made one: Use flowered muslin over silk—pink or blue. Lay a deep yoke in moderate width, tucks, set close together, running straight across the back, but diagonally in front. From the edge of the yoke let the muslin fall in accordion plaits. Finish the neck according to fancy.

A pretty yoke and stock for a light silk gown is of ruffled tulle, the ruffles being so tiny as to look almost like simple shirring. Over both are set small pearl beads, as close together as desired. A fold or twist of satin may be used at the top of the stock and at the lower edge of the yoke.



White silk waist, edged with black velvet fold; neck and cuffs of blue taffeta, stitched in blue; shoulder straps and border of the white silk stitched in black.

Starch and Steel.

Put your steel ornaments in powdered starch when they are not in use. This will prevent them from rusting.

Health and Beauty Hints.

A salt footbath at night wonderfully rests and invigorates the whole system.

A pleasant softness and fragrance is given to bathing water by throwing into it some fresh orange peel.

Veils should either be washed or thrown away when soiled, for the dust which collects in them is bad for the complexion.

For stiffness of the muscles caused by overexertion a very good remedy is to rub the affected muscles thoroughly with alcohol undiluted.

All acids are more or less injurious to the teeth. Medicine in which there is acid should be taken through a glass tube and the mouth rinsed with a little borax and water.

For vitriol burns cover the parts burned with a soft, thick paste of calcined magnesia and water. This relieves the pain very quickly, and there is seldom a scar left after this treatment.

The wrinkles called "crow's feet" should be prevented by daily stroking of the folds or where they would come. Keeping the blood in free circulation under the skin is the sure wrinkle preventive.

To make a first-rate hair wash shred an ounce of white soap, pour over it a quart of boiling water and stir till dissolved. When cool, add the whisked yolk of two eggs and a tablespoonful of spirits of rosemary. Cork tightly and shake well before use.

Bran water is excellent for the complexion. Put a teaspoonful of bran into a cheese-cloth bag and pour on it boiling water. When sufficiently cool it will be found creamy and soft to wash in and very cleansing. The bran bag is used by many people daily for washing both face and hands.

To whiten the hands use only soft water for washing and a good toilet soap. Before drying rub on a few drops of pure glycerine, work it into the skin thoroughly and then dry carefully. Keep the pulp of a lemon on your washstand and with it rub the hands once or twice a day after washing.

FARMERS CORNER

Remedy for Scaly Leg.

The disease, scaly leg, is well known to all who keep poultry, and while it is considered that the presence of this trouble does not affect the health of the fowl, it is an objectionable trouble and ought to be removed. There is good reason to believe that the comfort if not the health of the fowl is affected, for the scaly leg is due to a parasite and the working of the mite must be more or less annoying to the birds.

The illustration shows how the scaly leg looks, and it will be seen that it differs from the other leg trouble known as tuberculosis leg. The penetrating of the mites beneath the scales causes them to protrude so that to reach the mites and remove the cause of the trouble the scales must be removed. Soak the legs in warm, soapy water until the scales are softened somewhat, then remove them with a



SCALY LEG ON FOWLS.

dull knife. If bleeding results, soak the legs a little while longer. Prepare an ointment of two drachms of balsam of Peru, mixed with two ounces of vaseline and apply this after the scales have been removed. The ointment should be applied by spreading it on a cloth and bandaging the legs of the fowls. Renew every two days until a cure is effected.

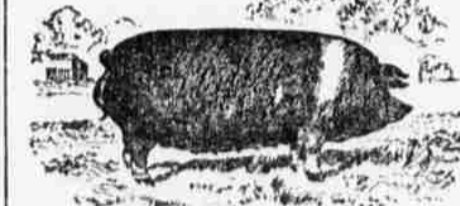
Pure Bred Cattle in Iowa.

Iowa not only has the reputation of being the greatest agricultural State in the Union, but that it leads as well in the production of fine cattle. In the breeding of shorthorns it stands first, and the sale of these cattle clearly shows that the business is on a good paying basis. The average of the sales of Iowa shorthorns the last year has been from \$200 to \$725 a head, with the majority of sales ranging from \$300 to \$500 a head. The breeders of Hereford cattle in Iowa enjoy a good healthy trade in their favorites, breeding about one-tenth of all the Hereford cattle in the United States, and represented by over three hundred breeders, two hundred of whom are members of the association. Thus Iowa stands fourth in the production and sale of Hereford cattle, and the prices obtained at the public sales averaged from \$200 to \$300 a head. Although there are ten times as many shorthorns in the United States, and three times as many Herefords as Aberdeen-Angus, yet the farmers and breeders of Iowa are reaching out for the latter kind, and Iowa stands first in the breeding of Angus cattle, having nearly three hundred breeders raising one-third of all the Angus cattle in the United States, showing a growth and increase within the State of 800 per cent in the last ten years.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Oleo Sold for Butter.

The oleo people have always made a strong point of oleo being a cheap butter for the poor man, and many have been the crocodile tears shed by the oleo trust over the inability of the poor man to pay the high price for cow butter. Of course every one knows how readily the oleo makers sacrifice themselves for the poor, butterless laboring man, but we have never been able to obtain figures showing the exact extent of the sacrifice until the last report of the Pennsylvania dairy and food commission came to hand. This report shows that out of 1,482 samples bought for butter in the Pennsylvania groceries 1,195 of them were oleo. As the above was sold at butter prices, the poor man had to pay about \$119 over what he could have bought the oleo for under its own name. This is philanthropy at 10 cents per pound excess profit.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Thin Kind Sow.



Won first premium at Kentucky State Fair in 1897; also sweepstakes premium in aged herd at Natchez, Miss., 1897-1898. Property of James S. Kiger, Maplebrook Farm, Charlestown, Ind.

Fertility of Eggs.

One of the best plans of avoiding infertility of eggs, if it be really due to the forcing of eggs during the winter, is to have a number of selected fowls that are kept solely for the purpose of supplying the eggs that are to be hatched. While this plan would entail considerable labor and a separate pen, it would also enable poultry-risers to utilize the valuable two and three-year-old hens that are not equal to the task of heavy winter laying.

It is advocated by some authorities that more heavy grain and less in the way of mash be fed to laying hens, the claim being that the vitality of the bird can be kept up longer by this method.

The Mare at Foaling Time.

Much of the success that should attend horse-breeding depends upon the care and attention bestowed upon the mare toward and at foaling time, as

then not only are her own health and safety at stake, but the welfare of her progeny is also a matter for serious consideration. It is therefore necessary that extra precautions be adopted and intelligent observation maintained in order that mare and foal may pass through this critical period in the most satisfactory manner.—Prof. George Fleming.

Don't Use Milk Preservatives.

Several so-called milk preservatives are being offered this year that were not on the market a year ago, and the claim is made for at least one of them that it will not in any way injure the milk. It would seem almost unnecessary to advise farmers to avoid these preservatives, for the use of them will mean trouble. The local board of health in nearly every town in the country sufficiently large to have such a body of men, backed by the law, will make more trouble this year than ever before. Formalin and other chemicals used for the preservation of milk are very injurious to health, and laws against the use of them are rigorously enforced. Unfortunately, the farmer cannot control the milk after it leaves his hands, but as many farmers deliver the product of their dairies direct to the consumer this warning is meant for them. The writer has personal knowledge that the utmost precautions are being taken in many States, and there is no way of fooling these authorities. In some sections the law has been changed so that a term of imprisonment has been added to the heavy fine that was imposed a year ago. In other sections fine and imprisonment takes the place of fine or imprisonment.

Watch the Hogs Carefully.

A hog that does not care for its corn is an object of suspicion. It should at once be separated from the herd. Both the sick pig and the herd, which are as yet apparently well, should be thoroughly disinfected—themselves and their yards, nests and feeding troughs—and put on a laxative, cooling diet. On a failure of the off-its-feed pig to recover at once, or the appearance of further disorders in the herd, resort immediately to stringent measures to cure hog cholera—for the chances are that your herd has this fatal disease.

We are convinced that every farm on which swine are kept should be provided with a dipping tank for swine, in order to keep the stock free from lice and skin disease by an occasional dipping, and especially to disinfect the hogs in case of a threatened outbreak of cholera. The dipping tank is a comparatively cheap appliance.—Nebraska Farmer.

Good Wagon Jack.

My Wagon Jack is made entirely of oak, except the pins and brace, which are of iron. The brace is of 1/2-inch round iron, flattened at ends and bent at an angle to fit the upright pieces, a and b. The upright, a, is 2x4x28 inches; base, b, is 2x4x18 inches; lever, c, 1x4x40 inches, while the latch, d, is 1x1 1/2x14 inches.

The iron brace is of 1/2-inch round iron and 18 inches long. The cut shows itself as to how it is made.—C. E. Likens, in Iowa Homestead.

Overfeeding of Fowl.

Irregular feeding usually means overfeeding. The fowl, like other animals that are not fed at proper intervals, is liable to eat too much at one time, and suffer from indigestion. But such suffering means ceasing of egg production for the fowl as surely as it does of milk production in the cow. There is but one way to prevent this, and that is the feeding at regular hours, and if any cause, as an enforced absence from home, delays the feeding hour, give less rather than more to the flock and see that the larger and more greedy ones do not obtain more than their proper share. Even missing one feeding entirely is not as bad for them as getting too much at one time, and if any time is an excuse for a hearty feeding it is just before they go to roost at night. Then they can digest it before morning. Whether too much at that time ever gives them the nightmare or not we cannot say, but we never saw or heard any indications of it.—American Cultivator.

Passing of the Public Range.

According to a telegram from Helena, Mont., the cattlemen of the Northwest are buying land rapidly and settling down with their herds. They have begun to realize that the public range will soon be a thing of the past, and that the man who would continue in the business of raising cattle must have land of his own upon which to graze them. This is an encouraging feature of the live stock industry, for it means more cattle on the same number of acres and better cattle than have been produced by the ranges. At the same time it makes the cattlemen independent and no longer at the mercy of the seasons, compelled to move hither and thither with his herds in order to find sustenance for them.

The Stable Floor.

Undoubtedly the most convenient floor of a stable is of cement. The ideal floor is made of cement, with movable plank floors for the stalls. In localities where the soil is of a clayey nature the natural soil will make a very satisfactory floor if the stalls are floored with plank and plank gutters are provided for the manure. Such a floor makes an excellent temporary arrangement, and cement can be purchased and laid as time and funds will permit.