

DON'T DESERT OLD FRIENDS.

Don't leave old friends, when in distress,
You know in brighter hours,
Who now, perchance, pluck but the thorns,
Where once they owned the flowers.
Give them the same old welcome,
Not pass by with scornful frown;
Do all you can to help them;
Don't desert them when they're down.
The via vite's up-hill work,
And slander's warty strife
Fleets its baneful glamour
Mid the seething crowd of life.
Some whom we thought were true friends
Before misfortune's frown
Our pedestal o'erthrewed,
Now desert us when we're down.
As a leaf upon a streamlet,
Or a tempest-tossed boat,
Full many on the sea of life
Can scarcely keep afloat.
So help up those who helped you
In the day of their renown;
Though now the cloud hangs o'er them,
Don't desert them when they're down.
Could we lift the mystic curtain
On our coming joy or care;
Could the lights e'en dimly flicker,
Bidding us beware! beware!
Shadows through the twilight telling,
More cross than glittering crown,
Then should we like the old friends
To desert us when we're down.
—[Detroit Free Press.]

POPULAR SCIENCE.

China has the electric light.
Orders have been issued that tele-
phones for the use of divers shall be
supplied to British ships carrying such
men.
Mother-of-pearl shells are largely
used in the Sheffield trades, and the
prices have a tendency of late to reach
high figures.

There are 124,000 miles of railroad in
the United States, or seven times as
many miles as there are in the United
Kingdom of Great Britain.

S. Wroblewski supposes that the tem-
perature required for the complete
liquefaction of hydrogen is about that
which may be obtained by means of
boiling oxygen.

It is now placed beyond a doubt in
the course of the investigation regard-
ing cholera in the east that Dr. Koch,
of the German Cholera Commission,
has discovered the bacilli of the disease.

Silk, which is carelessly treated in
dyeing with some artificial colors, loses
much of its lustre; as the workmen say,
it is no longer silk, "it is changed into
cotton." This can be avoided by the
addition of soap to the dye bath.—
[Textile Recorder.]

In England during healthy years air
travels on the average about 4 1/2 miles
an hour, and 3 1/2 in unhealthy. The per-
centage of carbonic acid ranges thus:
In country, .08; in town, .04; in hos-
pitals, .05; in fogs, .07; in crowded
lanes, .13; in theatres, .30.

Honigman's fireless locomotive, with
the caustic-soda condenser, has been
used regularly since March 31 for pas-
senger traffic between Stolberg, near
Aix la Chapelle and Wurfelen. The
locomotive when charged, it is found,
will go for twelve hours.

Aluminum can be beaten out, either
hot or cold, as perfectly as gold or sil-
ver, and can be rolled in the same way.
Leaves as thin as those for gilding and
silvering can be made of it, and it is
easily drawn into wire. Its high cost
prevents its use extensively in the arts.

Built-up wood, like that employed for
a good many years back in bottoming
chairs, already competes with canvas
for the purposes of the artist, and with
binders' board for book covers. Its
lightness, almost entire absence of
cleavage lines and non-liability to split
are among its commendable features.

Cooking With Oil Stoves.

Mrs. Lincoln, the Boston lecturer on
cookery, says: When one tells you that
there is "no trouble" in using an oil
stove you may be morally certain
that she does not know what she is
talking about. To be sure you are
saved additional heat and dust in the
summer when you have so much of
both from nature herself; but unless
you are careful you will have a smoky
atmosphere and a disagreeable odor.
You needn't have either if you choose
to manage properly; the "no trouble"
people will have it all the time. The
way to avoid it is to keep the burner
perfectly clean, and entirely free from
the gummy burner deposit which even
the best oil will have on the polished
brass burner. Every day the burner
should be washed in hot, clean suds,
thoroughly dried and the wick re-
placed; the little brass network about
the base of the burner should be care-
fully wiped and kept free from
every particle of dust. The wick
should be cut squarely and
evenly with sharp scissors, and not
even a thread should be left that is
higher than the rest. When the blaze
is extinguished the wick should be
turned down at least half an inch be-
low the edge of the burner. If it is
left above, or even with the top, it will
absorb oil, and the oil will run over
the top, making it greasy and soiled,
and emit an unpleasant odor. The
best quality of oil should be used, as,
after all, it is fully as economical;
there is less sediment in it, it will burn
to the last drop, will not smoke so
badly and does not leave such a rank
odor. The stove should be filled after
using, and when it is first lighted the
blaze should be watched, because it in-
creases in intensity and very soon be-
gins to smoke. It can then be regu-
lated and left for some time, especially
if you are baking; if you have water
on boiling, as soon as the water reaches
the boiling point the flame will increase
again and must be turned down. The
reason for this nobody pretends to ex-
plain, but the fact remains.

Thurlof Weed's Faith.

The religious element in Mr. Weed's
nature was largely developed. He
made no professions in this direction;
he subscribed to no formal articles of
faith; but he always led a sober, con-
scientious, reverential life, and was a

far better christian in thought and deed
than many who are punctilious in mat-
ters he thought irrelevant. One day,
when he was far advanced in life, a
bustling young Baptist brother called
upon him to converse about sin and re-
demption. He alluded to the weather,
the goodness of the Creator in grant-
ing various kinds of weather, and
then, after a pause, began: "Mr.
Weed, if you will excuse me, you are
now an old man. You cannot have
many years to live, and I have called
to pray with you and talk with you
about the interests of your soul, in view
of the eternal future." Mr. Weed
smiled upon the juvenile preacher, who
might have been his grandson, and
said: "I thank you sincerely for the
good intent and kind wishes which no
doubt brought you here. But you
seem to be laboring under a misappre-
hension. Do you really imagine that a
serious-minded man who has lived be-
tween these two worlds for eighty-four
years; who has had the highest joy
and the deepest sorrow; who has been
stricken down in the shadow of death
more than once and came out alive;
who has been bereft of father and
mother, brothers and sisters, wife and
children; who has seen the dear friends
of his youth drop off one by one till
scarcely a companion remains above
the sod, has never dwelt upon this ques-
tion of the meaning of life and the mys-
tery of death, concerning which you
have come to give me your opinion? I
thank you, my dear friend, but you can
do nothing for me." And the youth
took his departure.

ONCE IS ENOUGH.

**How People Feel About Repeating Their
Lives.**

Though most people do their best to
prolong life, few are in favor of repeat-
ing it. Even with the wisdom acquired
in a lifetime to arm one for the battle
nobody longs to go back and try it all
over again. Indeed, those who are
honest admit that they could not do it;
that knowing what the ordeal is they
would have no courage to begin it.
Each seems to feel as he nears the end
of the intricate and tiresome journey
that he has been miraculously preserv-
ed; that another time he might not be
so fortunate. The greater his accu-
mulation of wisdom the more certain
he is of this. Nothing is so destructive
to self-concept than living.

It is not the disabled, the defeated
and the baffled alone who rejoice that
the business of life is one that can have
no repetition. The successful, the
honored, the envied—those who are
considered victors—entertain the same
feeling. They rejoice that it is not to
be done over again.

No one wants to live his childhood
over again, although that stage of his
existence may have been comparatively
a happy one. Maturity has taught him
that it was inferior; and sad as his
wisdom is, he would not exchange it
for the crude bliss of ignorance.

The middle-aged man sighs perhaps
that his youth has been spent unprofit-
ably, but he does not want it back
again.

The patriarch boasts of his days of
strong young manhood, but he would
not go back and live them over if he
could. No, he does not wish to live it
over again, not even his happiest hours.
They are all safe in memory, and he
speaks of them with a smile and a sigh,
but he does not ask for them again.
Yet they were full of honor, crowded
with love and crowned with success.

And the aged woman whose girlhood

Texas and a Cattle Quarantine.

The live stock commission of Kan-
sas, in conference with veterinary sur-
geons representing the United States
government, agreed that it was advisa-
ble that Kansas, Missouri, Illinois,
Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado should
quarantine against the introduction of
cattle from New York by any road
south of the north line of Pennsylvania,
Pennsylvania and Virginia east of the
Alleghenies, and New Jersey, Dela-
ware, Rhode Island and Maryland,
being the districts where cattle are
affected with pleuro-pneumonia. The
governor of Kansas has invited the
governors of the western states indi-
cated to co-operate in this quarantine,
but the governor of Missouri declines
for want of authority. According to
Governor Glick's letter to Governor
Crittenden, large numbers of calves are
being shipped from the infected dis-
tricts to the west, and owing to the fact
that cattle in the west roam over a large
extent of country, if the disease were
introduced it would spread with cer-
tainty. No mention of Texas is made
in the correspondence, nor does it ap-
pear that the conference considered this
state as interested with the west in ex-
cluding diseased cattle from importa-
tion. Texas has more cattle roaming
over the country than any two of the
states named, and Texas is importing
fine breeds of cattle from the east.
Moreover, Texas sends to Kansas, Mis-
souri and Nebraska annually immense
herds of cattle which, if infected or
reported to be infected, would be denied
admission to those markets. Possibly
the conspicuous omission of this state
from the list of the states to be pro-
tected may be understood to mean that
the movement will ultimately be used
to exclude Texas beefs from the Kan-
sas and Missouri markets. Texas cattle
production is the cheapest in the
country. It is always dragging down
the market. The cattle interests of the
states north and northwest of Texas
have for years exhibited hostility to the
free grass fed herds from this state.
Texas fevers have been discovered, and
the trade of Texas constantly threat-
ened. But the long horn has persist-
ently pushed his way out, underselling
all others because more cheaply pro-
duced in the main. This new move-
ment, which may threaten Texas or

not, ought to have the attention of
the governor of this state. If there
is any real danger to the cattle
interests of Kansas and Missouri
from pleuro-pneumonia to be averted
by the quarantine proposed, it is also
a danger which threatens the cattle in-
terests of at least the most important
stock raising districts of Texas. If
there is no real danger, Texas, by in-
action, ought not to afford a pretext to
be used against the overland cattle
trade of Texas. Pleuro-pneumonia
may not take hold in southern or south-
western Texas, but if it will ever pre-
vail in southern Kansas and Missouri,
it must prevail in northwestern Texas.
The results would be incalculably dis-
astrous. After the inter-state cattle
matter might be worth the attention of
the governor. It might be worth the
attention also of Texas senators and
representatives in congress, for the
Texas cattle trade will be much less
liable to harassment and injury under
sanitary regulations affecting inter-
state cattle movements, if such regula-
tions are administered by the general
government, than it would be if they
were left to the state governments in
sympathy with local cattle interests
chafing at Texas competition and an-
xious for some means of crippling it.

Points for Wool Growers.

The financial panic has already af-
fected prices of wools. Orders which
had been given for Colorado wools
have been countermanded until further
developments, and manufacturers are
very wisely awaiting the outcome. A
contraction of credits, of course, means
less business, and the only actual wools
will be supplied. The situation is less
hopeful than ever.

The protest from this section against
the proposition of Converse, of Ohio,
to abolish the duty on carpet wools was
anticipated by the prompt action of
Senator Hill, of this state, who repre-
sented to Converse that Colorado, be-
ing the grower of most of the carpet
wool raised in this country, would suf-
fer by such a change. Thereupon Rep-
resentative Converse declared that he
"would not think of interfering with
any industry of this section."

A mammoth shearing establishment,
consisting of corrals, pens and sheds
for handling and shearing an immense
number of sheep, with all necessary
appliances, has been constructed at
Hugo, Kansas, by the Union Pacific
railroad. A large warehouse is also to
be built for storing wool. It is cheaper
for a flock owner to take his wool to
market on the sheep's back than in
wagons, if he does not have to go more
than 100 miles. There are 200,000 sheep
within easy range of Hugo.

The Working Women Problem.

Most of the subjects on which Rev.
Mr. Savage has touched in his series of
sermons on "Man, Woman and Child,"
he has treated clearly and definitely,
and has pointed out a possible way for
the bettering of things. But in his ser-
mon on Sunday, on the "Working-
women's problem," while he spoke
sympathetically and progressively, he
stopped short of offering any adequate
measures of relief and improvement.
His suggestion that training schools
should be established to make skilled
laborers, his plea for the truth that it
should be considered as noble for a
woman to work as it is for a man, his
recommendation that the law should
remedy some of the inequalities be-
tween workmen and women are all
very well as far as they go. But they
go such a very little way. If they
might be brought into the fullest opera-
tion at once how much benefit would
the sewing woman receive whom he
told about getting seven cents a dozen
for finishing shirts?

Mr. Savage is on the wrong track.
He wants to cure deep set evils by out-
side applications. The trouble is with
our theories and our systems. Physi-
cians say that as the strength of a
chain is equal to its weakest link, so the
vital strength of the body is equal to its
weakest organ. And in the same way
the badness of a social and commercial
system should be estimated by the pull
it makes on the weakest members of
society.

The sad and ruinous burdens of work-
ing women are only the results of con-
ditions that press more hardly on them
than on men, because they are weaker.
The wrong is at the root of the whole
matter, and the working woman can
receive no definite and lasting benefit
except by working from that root up-
ward and making the conditions of life
easier and freer for both workmen and
workingwomen.

A Clever Husband, But a Clever Wife.

Women are skillful. "Who is that
horrid whisky bloater?" asked a lady of
an acquaintance, while they stood
viewing the guests at a fashionable re-
ception. "Which one?" "That one
with the red mustache and awful nose.
Don't you see?" "He is my husband!"
"Oh," laughed the lady, "I see that
you are not sensitive," although she
lay vengeance in the eyes of the insulted
lady. "Several nights ago a friend
made a similar remark about my hus-
band, and I became very angry. I de-
clared it would anger any woman; but
my friend said that you, having the
best husband in the world, would not
care, and I wagered a pair of gloves
that you would; but you see I have
lost. I hear that your husband is
spoken of as an available candidate for
governor. How clever he must be."

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It is reported that eight per cent. of
the sheep in Polk county, Oregon, were
killed by coyotes last year.

Texas ponies are being sent to Eng-
land. They are trained for saddle
horses and are highly valued by polo
players.

Bran mashers are recommended for
mares that foal early in the spring
before grass appears. Oats are said to
be better than corn for mare and suck-
ling colts.

Fault is found with grade Norman
horses that they are not proportioned
right. In some the bones are too small,
in others the feet are too large for the
rest of the breast. Care in the selection
of mares to breed to Norman stallions
would remedy these defects and pro-
duce the quality of animals wanted.

The Shropshire Down is a reliable
breeder and good mother, will average
more than one lamb a year and yields
a close heavy fleece of medium long
wool of fairly fine texture. It is a
larger, leggier sheep than the South-
down, but has not such good forequar-
ters. It combines excellence of both
carcass and fleece.

The Kansas Farmer has been claim-
ing for some time that indications
pointed toward a lower range of prices
for American wools, and now says:
"More recent experience confirms our
opinion. Wool growers may as well
accept the gloomy prospect as a fixed
fact and brighten it up with renewed
energy and more economical meth-
ods."

It is estimated that there are 15,000,
000 horses in this country, and in order
to keep up the supply 1,000,000 must
be bred annually. The importation in
large numbers of late of Percheron and
Hlydesdale horses has increased the av-
erage size and capacity of our stock of
horses, and further improvement will
necessarily follow.

The national horse show, at their
next annual exhibition in New York
city, May 27 to 31, invite western breed-
ers and importers of draft horses to
send their best specimens. The secre-
tary (at 48 Broad street) writes that,
recognizing the great Norman horse
interest in America, they have offered
over \$12,000 in premiums to that spe-
cial breed.

Brood ewes that will have early lambs
are better in a yard and shed by them-
selves, as they need a more generous
feeling than those coming in later.
Rams and wethers should never be kept
with ewes; they are rough mannered,
and but the weaker sheep too much.
Sheep are better off if kept in an open
yard and shed, than if penned up too
closely.

A horse has been known to live to
the age of sixty-two years, but the av-
erage life time is between twenty-five
and thirty years. From one of the
New England states comes the report
of a horse, now past thirty-eight, which
is hale and hearty, and able to draw as
heavy a load as most of the young
horses. It is a noticeable fact that
when horses of remarkable ages are
found they are generally from well-
bred stock.

Our present losses of \$300,000 a year
from animal diseases of minor degree,
says the Country Home, are enough
without adding a third as much more
by do-nothingism. Fortunately con-
gress seems inclined not to listen to the
pessimists, and the chances are favora-
ble to the creation of a force which will
check the wild horde of diseases which
only good luck has kept from overrun-
ning our herds.

In breeding colts the influence of the
dam can scarcely be overrated. It has
been too much the habit of horsemen
to consider only the sire. They appear
to have proceeded on the assumption
that if the sire was good it mattered
little what was the quality of the other
animal. Greater things would have
been accomplished than have yet been
in the improvement of our horses had
care been exercised in this respect.

In Indiana when a man has a sheep
killed by a dog he must report the loss
to the township trustees within ten
days, and any person making a false
statement of the amount of damage
done may be fined \$100 and confined
in the county jail thirty days. An
assessor who fails to list any dog is
liable to a fine of \$5 for each case, and
any one making a false statement as to
the number of dogs he keeps may be
fined \$100. A dog caught killing
sheep may be killed without ceremony.

Didn't Marry the Whole Family.

New York World.
"What's that he says?" asked the
wife of the justice, who thereupon in-
terpreted the husband's remarks.
"Money!" ejaculated the wife in as-
tonishment. "Why, he's only got about
\$10."

"Und vat does your fadder und broder
cost me?" said the husband, turn-
ing wrathfully upon his wife. "Ven I
marrit you I didn't dink I would haf to
marry der family. Shudge, I vant your
obinion on dot point. Vos de law in
dis country dat I darf to make a leefing
for mein veif's family!"

"You are only compelled to support
your wife," said the magistrate.
"Dat's vat I dink," he said, looking
triumphantly at his wife. "See, Rose,
your husband knows more as you. Und
haf I also got der ridd to draw any one
out of der house dat I don't want
dere?"

"You also have that right," replied
the justice.

"Den I know vat I vill do ven I got
home," rejoined the husband.

"You must not use any violence."

"Oh, I vill be very shentle. I vill
shust get dem by de collar und say,
von, dwo, dree, und oud dey go."

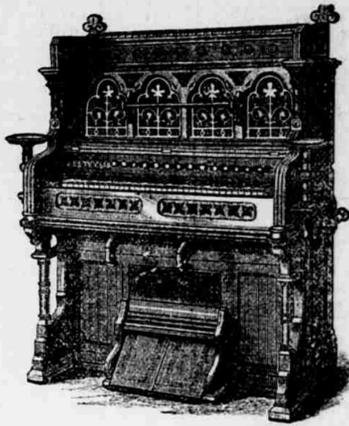
"Look how he treats my poor old
fater," sobbed the wife. "He can't
live without me, and I married Morris
on the condition that he should live
with me as long as he lived."

"Dot ish drue," said the husband;
"but I don't vant to be kicked around
like a foot-pall. Vatefer I do, he sticks
in his dalk, und dells me how he used
to do it ven he vas young, und shust
marrit. I doid him von day: 'I ain't
you, und you vos not me, so we can't
pe alike.' 'If I vos like you,' he said,
'I would kill meinself.' Dot made me so

M. A. SPALDING,

AGENT FOR THE

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STORY & CAMP

Sold Low for cash, or on easy payments or
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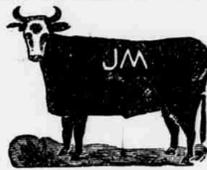
Catalogue with Price-List and full Description Free.

M. A. SPALDING, Agent,

McCOOK,

NEBRASKA.

STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes
County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on
left side. Young cattle branded same as
above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope
right ear. Horses branded "E" on left
shoulder.



FOR SALE.—My range of 1,000 acres of
deeded land in one body, including the
Black and Byfield hay lands; timber and
water with two good farm houses and other
improvements. Convenient to No. 1 school
privileges. Situated in the Republican val-
ley west of Red Willow creek. Call on or
address
J. F. BLACK,
Indianola, Neb.



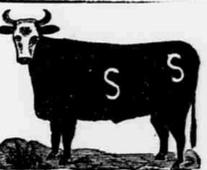
W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand—circle on left shoulder; also
dewlap and a crop and under half crop on
left ear, and a crop and under bit in the
right. Ranch on the Republican. Post-
office, Max, Dundy county, Nebraska.



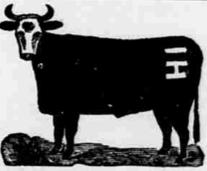
HENRY T. CHURCH.

O'born, Neb. Range: Red Willow creek,
in southwest corner of Frontier county, cat-
tle branded "O L O" on right side. Also,
an over crop on right ear and under crop on
left. Horses branded "S" on right shoulder.



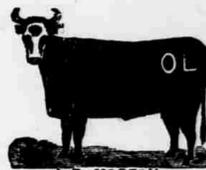
SPRING CREEK CATTLE CO.

Indianola, Neb. Range: Republican Val-
ley, east of Dry Creek, and near head of
Spring Creek, in Chase county.
J. D. WELBORN,
Vice President and Superintendent



JOHN HATFIELD & SON.

McCook, Neb., Ranch 4 miles southeast,
on Republican river. Stock branded with
a bar — and lazy in left hip



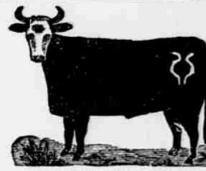
J. B. MESERVE.

Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman
River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded
as above; also "777" on left side; "77" on
right hip and "L." on right shoulder;
"L." on left shoulder and "X." on left
jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-
crop right ear.



C. D. PHELPS.

Range: Republican Valley, four miles
west of Culbertson, south side of Republi-
can. Stock branded "161" and "7-L."
P. O. address, Culbertson, Neb.



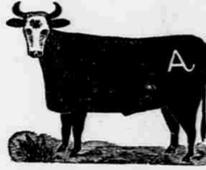
THE TURNIP BRAND.

Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock
branded on left hip, and a few double-croes-
es on left side. **C. D. ERCANBRACK.**



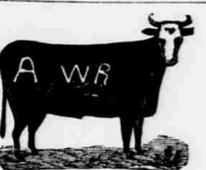
STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. address, Carrio, Hayes county,
Nebraska. Range: Red Willow, above Car-
rio. Stock branded as above. Also run the
lazy brand.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the
Driftwood. Stock brand "A J" on the
left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



W. N. PHOCTOR.

McCook, Neb., range: Red Willow creek,
in southwest corner of Frontier county. Also
E. P. brand on right hip and side and swal-
low-fork in right ear. Horses brand "A. P."
on right hip. A few branded "A" on right
hip.

ALL LIVE DRUGGISTS SELL
SPRING BLOSSOM!
THE GREAT
Anti-Bilious and Dyspeptic Cure.