

VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA

Dawson City seems to offer an inviting field of operation for the hot tomato man.

When the horseless carriage comes how shall it be stopped? Whoa or halt?

Charles Dudley Warner suggests gum chewing as a remedy for grief. Great grief!

It will be observed that the "Sick Man of Europe" is now able to sit up and notice things.

The American navy is a hundred years of age. Like the Irishman's pig, "it's little, but its auld."

Farmers in the Klondike are all right; flour ground from their wheat sells for \$1.20 per pound.

No, dear correspondent, it is not necessary to take a gun along with you to shoot the Yukon rapids.

No Klondike argonaut should fail to take with him a volume of Whittier's beautiful poem, "Snow Bound."

The Courier-Journal says the quality of Louisville water is bad. Hearsay evidence is not considered good.

L'Alouette is French for lark, and the way he ran the futurity saved many a fellow from being "out on a lark."

Those London editors who are howling for war with the United States would better "go count themselves."

A thoughtful Buffalo paper editorially regrets that Convict Willis "did not live long enough to serve out his life sentence." Too bad!

The Chicago Dispatch says: "Just as a man begins to do fairly well making money, along comes a detective and arrests him for counterfeiting."

A Bulgarian poet was stabbed to death by an unknown assassin the other day. Nobody has been arrested yet; perhaps everybody is satisfied.

One of the most puzzling European questions of the day is, What has induced Mr. Langtry to take the slightest interest in his own domestic affairs?

An Ohio man wants a divorce from his bride because she refuses to cook for his dog. Perhaps she is a cooking school graduate and really likes the dog.

An exchange remarks: "How sweet and foxy of the Duchess of York to wear her green poplin in Ireland!" It isn't dress the Irish demand. It's redress.

West Virginia is now experiencing her twenty-seventh annual eruption of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, and the undertakers are behindhand with their orders.

A Kentucky man offers to swallow a snake three feet long for \$5. He will not make much on that deal; the whisky probably will cost almost that amount.

That bullet-proof cloth which stopped rifle bullets at Fort Sheridan cannot be accepted as thoroughly reliable until its qualities are tested by Yukon mosquitoes.

They make quick work of assassins in Spain. Court-martial is good enough for the Spanish authorities and dilatory appeals and new trials find no encouragement.

The Washington Post says: "There is always something wrong with that Chicago postoffice; now it has a ghost." Well, we suppose the ghost walks regularly anyway.

Cleveland people are mad because President McKinley slipped into town in advance of the proposed reception. The advance agent was again too far ahead of the show.

The Courier Journal is responsible for the statement that "a parrot in Baltimore thirty-five years old has just laid her first egg." Polly doubtless wanted "a cracker."

It is claimed that General Sheridan didn't swear that "terrible oath" as he came down the Winchester pike. Thus the flood of truth is washing away all our historical dams.

What necessity is there for a chainless bicycle, anyway? The average pedestrian never is bothered by the bicycle chain; it is the bicycle crank that causes all the trouble.

The duke of Westminster, we are solemnly informed, has more children than any other member of the British peerage, and still England seldom says a word about her infant industries.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "Recently a northern poet was attacked and severely beaten by a Texas desperado." This proves Senator Roar's assertion that education is entirely too prevalent.

"I have observed that women very often make fools of themselves in politics," said a Kansas preacher to an

audience of ladies at Emporia the other day. What the women observed is not reported.

Wheat is sold at San Francisco and other Pacific coast points by the cental of one hundred pounds instead of by the bushel of sixty pounds. This is the explanation of the wide disparity in the daily quotations between San Francisco and eastern markets.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal says that "a Tennessee justice in Giles County was considerably embarrassed the other day by the discovery that the United States Supreme Court didn't agree with him. He promptly overruled the court and went right ahead." It isn't known now whether the Supreme Court will appeal the case or not.

Mrs. Frances Shaw, a Chicago woman, has discovered a new fireproof enamel which is said to be wonderful. Mrs. Shaw knows very little of chemistry and yet she has discovered that which scientists are said to have been working to discover for fifty years. She is a womanly woman, too, and come to think of it it is the womanly women to-day who are making discoveries which are of practical benefit and not the ranting propagandists.

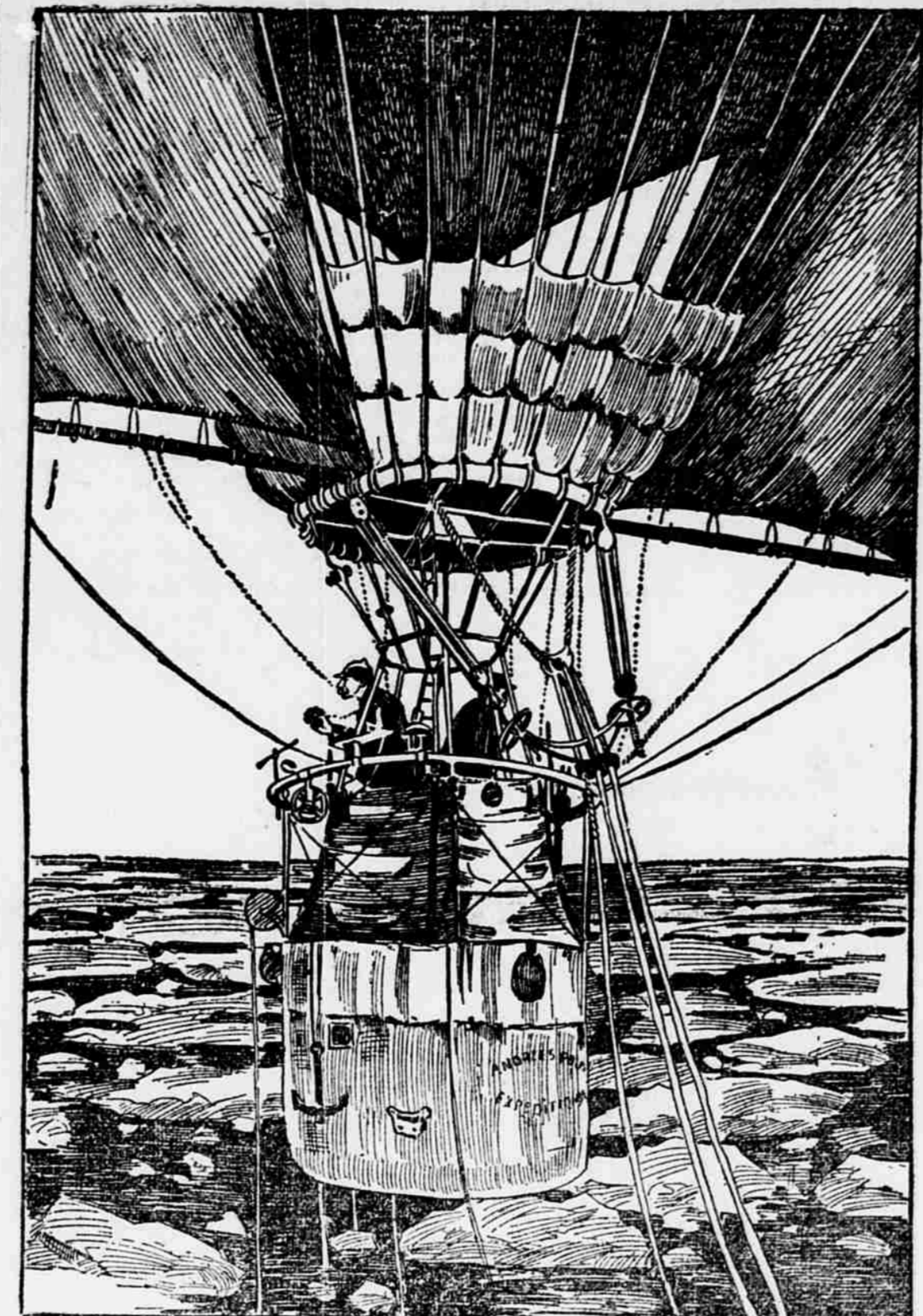
Many of the news reports from Hattana are very doubtful in authenticity, but full credence must be given to the official reports forwarded by Dr. Brunner, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, stationed in that city. He says deaths from all causes are increasing rapidly, but particularizes only yellow fever, which shows a very slight increase. It would be interesting to know what the other causes are, and weather starvation and the crowding of "pacifios" into the city without providing food, shelter or sanitary arrangements for them have anything to do with the increased mortality.

Mrs. John A. Logan denies that she is heading an expedition of women to the Klondike region and in a most emphatic manner denounces those who have without her permission connected her name with it. She says she is constantly being made use of in this way and is tired of it. Mrs. Logan is exactly right. It is sheer and execrable impudence which leads women who are behind some scheme for their own benefit, to levy, as it were, upon those of their sex who occupy a place of prominence and others should follow Mrs. Logan's example and denounce those who attempt it.

That property has responsibilities to organized society, as well as rights to be protected by it, is a fact that seems often to be overlooked by the owners of large wealth. In the long run the rights of property cannot remain secure if the responsibility that goes with its ownership is ignored. Wealth demands protection from thievery and violence at all times, and no society is civilized that does not afford such protection. But what shall be said of the wealthy corporate interests that insist to the letter upon the rights which law confers upon property, even to the ordering out of troops in their behalf, and then coolly shift a disproportionate share of the burden of maintaining the government from which they claim those rights upon the shoulders of other and probably poorer members of the community? A great deal is heard in these days about attacks on the rights of property, and it is indeed unfortunate that the wild and revolutionary talk of a certain class of agitators should find even as much response as it does among part of the population. But let wealth remember the duties it owes to society and the dangers that menace its rights will vanish and the power of the revolutionary agitator will cease. Let honest wealth array itself on the side of the public and honest government when unscrupulous wealth is trying to plunder the public. In short, let wealth remember the responsibilities which it owes to society, and the rights which it claims will be accorded without question.

Of late the telephone has been utilized to a considerable extent in legal proceedings. Affidavits have been sworn to, acknowledgments have been taken, and in one case at least testimony has been received by telephone. This last innovation must be credited to Fort Scott, Kas., where two witnesses, described as prominent business men, were permitted to give evidence in this manner, the attorneys stipulating that no objection should be taken to this unusual proceeding. Another case that has attracted unusual attention is reported from New York, where an affidavit which had been telephoned from Cincinnati and acknowledged over the wire was accepted in the Supreme Court as sufficient ground for the issuance of an attachment involving a considerable sum of money. The proceedings were unusual and interesting. The facts were telephoned from Cincinnati over a long-distance telephone line, an affidavit was prepared at the New York end of the line and read to the complainant, who was standing at the telephone in Cincinnati, where in the presence of witnesses he made the required acknowledgment. It was still necessary to have some one in New York talk with the complainant and positively identify his voice. This was done, the papers were filed and the attachment issued. The interested parties announced that several days' delay had been avoided by utilizing the telephone, and by this prompt action it was possible to have a judgment satisfied which it might have been difficult otherwise to accomplish. Many important transactions have hinged upon telephone messages, and the courts have long since recognized their admissibility as evidence under proper restrictions.

BALLOON IN WHICH ANDREE SAILED FOR THE POLE



The balloon in which Prof. Andree sailed away for the north pole was built much after the fashion of other balloons. It had one distinctive feature. That is a strong guide rope which serves two all essential purposes. It holds the balloon at a uniform height and so prevents the gas from being diminished by expansion and overflow. It also serves as a keel to the floating vessel, which is equipped with three large and easily worked sails. This balloon had a capacity of 370,000 cubic feet in diameter at its widest part. The basket or car was seven feet in diameter and had a depth of five feet. Above the car was the observatory. The observatory was equipped with sextants, glasses and other instruments.

KILL THE INCURABLES.

The Extraordinary Theory Advocated by a Chicago Woman.

The proposition to kill all invalids, physical and mental, as well as the persistent and unreformable criminals, for their own and society's good, may have the support of sound and convincing argument, but it is none the less revolting. The last lips from which one would expect to hear it advocated are those of a woman, yet there is a woman in Chicago—and she is a kind and devoted mother—who has actually started a campaign in favor of this plan of slaughter. Her name is Maud Maynard Noel and she has three children. She is a close student of sociological questions, and has written much for American and English magazines.



MAUD MAYNARD NOEL.

There is nothing in her appearance to suggest the doctrines which shock so many of her friends. She is a tall, beautiful blonde. Her face is tender and thoughtful, and her every movement is full of grace and refinement. Regarding her theory Mrs. Noel says:

"One of the most perplexing questions in society is, perhaps, as to the best methods of dealing with its persistent criminals and incapables. Thousands are born yearly, monthly, daily into life, which means misery and pain in body or soul to the end of their days. Everybody knows this; everybody admits that such lives would be better un-lived; that a removal of hopeless cases of mental and physical deformity to a short grave before the sunset of their natal day would be a kindness to the race and an expression of ultimate love to the unfortunates themselves. How much suffering both to the weaklings themselves and to their possible posterity would be prevented by the humane taking away of the insensate infantile life before the opening of its eyes upon the world. To such there is no friend like death, and why should not the law be a ministry of humane things, releasing from the edium of murder the taking of life when an authorized board of humane physicians should decide it best?"

"Persistent young criminals, too, after efforts to reform them have failed a certain number of times, and those maimed into masses of breathing horror and incurable pain and humiliating helplessness by accident—why should not they be put out of the way kindly and solemnly? Everything but humanity is duly husbanded by man, and all these useless superfluities and infections lopped away. When once the race is perfected in love who shall say that the taking of harmful suffering, and promiseless life shall not be re-

garded as a mercy rather than as a revenge?"

Things We Ought to Know

- That water is purified by boiling.
That olive oil is a gentle laxative and should be freely used.
That good literature should be plentifully provided for the boys.
That all children, girls as well as boys, should be taught self-reliance.
That sprains may be greatly relieved by the use of poultices of hops or tansy.
That every kitchen should have a high stool on which one can sit when ironing.
That every household should possess a pair of scissors for trimming lamp wicks.
That there is no better medicine for bilious persons than lemon juice and water.
That hot, dry flannel, if applied to the face and neck, will relieve jumping toothache.
That if an iron is once allowed to become red hot it will never retain the heat so well again.
That the "future destiny of the child," says Napoleon, "is always the work of the mother."
That a room may be swept without raising a dust by scattering scraps of damp newspaper around.
That in canning or preserving fruits and vegetables it is always most economical to choose the best and freshest.
That when putting away the stove-pipe for the summer it should be rubbed with linseed oil and put in a dry place.
That the rubber rings for fruit jars when stiffened, may be restored by soaking them in water to which ammonia has been added.
That the gilding on tarnished picture frames may be restored by gently washing it with warm water, in which an onion has been boiled.

Fog and Coal Gas.

According to the statement of Prof. Lewes, a London fog deprives coal gas of 11.1 per cent of its illuminating power, but this is not so astonishing as is the fact that, under similar circumstances, the searching light of an incandescent burner loses as much as 20.8 of its efficiency. The reason given by Prof. Lewes for this phenomenon is that the spectrum of both the incandescent and the electric light approaches very nearly that of the solar spectrum, being very rich in the violet and ultra-violet rays. It is precisely these rays which cannot make their way through a London fog. To this is attributed the fact that the sun looks red on a foggy day. The violet rays are absorbed by the solid particles floating in the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, and only the red portions of the spectrum get through. The interesting additional statement is made in this connection that the old argand burner is much more successful in resisting a London fog than any of its later rivals.—Science.

A Cosmopolitan Meal.

An American traveling in Palestine describes an interesting dinner he ate recently at a hotel in Jericho. "We sat on the porch of the hotel at Jericho," he wrote, "after dinner, at which we were served with butter from Norway, cheese from Switzerland, marmalade from London, wine from Jerusalem diluted with the water from the well of Elisha, raisins from Ramoth Gilead, oranges from Jericho—in no respect inferior to those from Jaffa or the Indian River Florida—and almonds from the east of the Jordan, smoking Turkish tobacco, which, like the Turkish empire, is inferior to its reputation, and a cup of coffee from—the corner grocery of Jericho."—Hartford Courant

THE GARROTE.

Description of the Machine Which Ended Goli's Life.

San Sebastian.—Michel Angiolo, or Goli, who shot and killed Canovas Del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the baths of Santa Agueda, on Sunday, Aug. 8, was executed, according to the sentence of the court-martial imposed upon him, after his trial, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme council of war recently.

Angiolo heard calmly the news that he was to be executed, but he appeared to be surprised at and bitterly complained of the frequent visits of the priests, declaring they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell.

An executioner from Bourges performed the garrotting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the anarchist to repent, to which Angiolo responded: "Since you cannot get me out of prison, leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

The garrote, on which Goli died, is named after its inventor, a Spanish ironworker, who witnessed a bungling

execution of a relative on the gallows, which was the method employed in Spain up to about thirty years ago for carrying out the sentence of death.

Garrote wondered that a more expeditious and, therefore, merciful method had not been discovered. He little thought then that he would be the one to furnish his country with a substitute for the gallows, but the thought haunted him so long that he at length found it assuming ordered form in his mind, and in time the ponderous death-dealing machine that has immortalized him in his country came to be a fact.

The two points of excellence claimed for the garrote are these: That it can be made with reasonable care to kill instantly and that it sheds not one drop of blood. Force that is measured by horse power is the agency it employs and its aim is the breaking of the victim's neck.

The unfortunate is first made to sit in a chair directly under two heavy iron bars, one of which is adjusted on the back of his neck and the other—vulgarily known as the collar, or necktie—under his chin. Then the executioner grasps the handle, gives a vigorous twist and death is instantaneous. The entire machine is made of iron and ordinarily weighs several hundred pounds. They are ordinarily of very rough construction, thus adding to the horrifying impression which the circumstances connected with them cannot but leave in the mind of any observer.

Persons who have witnessed all sorts of capital punishment are unanimous in the opinion that garrotting is the most revolting and appalling of all. It is not always as expeditious as its inventor made it possible to be. A vicious executioner can prolong it practically at will, and herein is the system's great drawback as it is now constituted. Cases are citable in which the process was prolonged twenty, thirty minutes, even three-quarters of an hour. The executioner merely gave twist enough to the handle, or lever, to choke his victim. Then he turned it back and twisted again, this time a little more than at first, and so on until, his spite having been satisfied or his instructions perhaps obeyed, he gave one final turn and ended the tortured life. Such was the execution of Maloja in Mantanzas, Cuba, in 1888.

MEASURES WIND PRESSURE.

Prof. Francis E. Nipher Who is Conducting Interesting Experiments.

Professor Francis E. Nipher, of the chair of physics in the Washington University at St. Louis, is busy with a



PROFESSOR NIPHER.

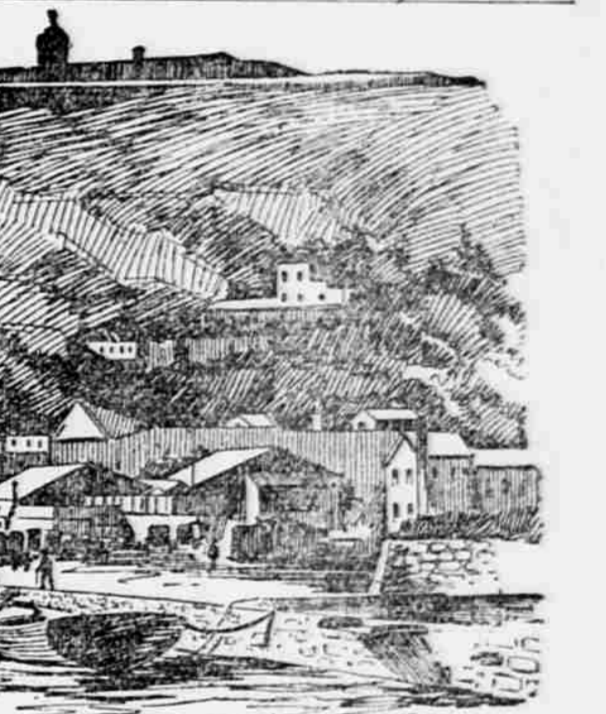
series of experiments by which he hopes to determine wind pressure and

to establish a means of measuring the force of the wind at a high velocity. Scientific men have so far been unable to discover an accurate method of determining the force of high winds. The professor has enlisted the interest of the Illinois Central railroad in his experiments, and that company has placed at his disposal a train with a fast engine, a special car for experiments, and a section of its tracks at Centralia. The apparatus used by the professor and his assistants is a somewhat complicated one. It consists of a pressure board, two steel disks and a vane fitted upon a freight car. These are supplemented with a speed recorder, and with this machinery Professor Nipher can gauge the velocity and the pressure in pounds of the wind current created by a train which rushes past the experiment car, which stands still. Professor Nipher, who is conducting the experiments, is one of the foremost physicists in this country. For many years he has been head professor of physics in the Washington institution, and is the local authority on subjects falling within the range of his specialty.

JAP COUNT DEAD.

Former Minister of His Country to the United States.

Count Munimutsu Mutsu, former Japanese minister to the United States, is dead. The count was one of the foremost statesmen of modern Japan. He leaves behind him much political and historical literature, of which he



THE FORTRESS OF MONTJUICH OVERLOOKING BARCELONA.

Where many Anarchists have been executed recently.

was the author, and which will be of inestimable value to the future Japanese historian. Mutsu was in the forefront of the constitutional movement and he and the Marquis Ito were the leaders in molding the empire into its present firm and modern form. His services were of incalculable good during the late Chinese war. At the end of that conflict he was a member of the peace convention that framed the treaty which left Japan with many great political and commercial advantages that it did not formerly possess. Early in life Mutsu did much traveling. He spent a year in Germany during the Franco-Prussian war. After the fall of the Shogunite regime Mutsu lost much of his honors and estate, and in 1883 came to America and Europe to study educational methods. He was



COUNT MUTSU.

especially fond of America and did much to introduce American methods in the government and educational systems of Japan. In 1888 he was appointed minister to the United States, and was very popular during his stay in the capital, which he was forced to leave because of ill health. His son was recently recalled to Japan and left his position as secretary of legation to attend upon the count. Count Mutsu was 54 years old.

Some Tested Points in Diet.

The fact that milk has become extremely popular with all classes of physicians of late years is emphasized by a recent writer in the North American Review. Formerly a fever patient was forbidden to take the article, while in modern practice it is about the only food allowed, and a well-high exclusive diet of that liquid is said to be very efficacious in diabetes. At the German spas, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden, etc., a very little bread is allowed, the diet being mostly made up of milk, eggs, grapes and lean beef; a non-starch diet & the rule, bread, starchy vegetables & cereals being almost excluded. Rice is easily digested and an excellent food, except that it abounds in earth salts. Fruits are not only digested in the first stomach, but they have a large part of the nourishment already in a condition to be absorbed and assimilated as soon as eaten. The food elements in bread and cereals have to undergo a process of digestion in the stomach and then be passed on to the intestines for a still further chemical change before being of use to the human system, showing the advantage of a diet of lean meats and fruits.

What insect does a tall father represent?—A daddy-long-legs.