

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

I. M. RICE, Publisher.

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

Laureate Austin's new poem, "To-gether," reads very much like rag-time sounds.

J. J. Hill told the farmers that the nation had much to expect from them. So have the railroads, by the way.

The city of Blagovestchensk, in Asiatic Russia, is enjoying a boom. It sounds as if it were enjoying a sneeze.

It's a lucky thing for the average man that he doesn't know some of the things that other people know about him.

It is expected that the memoirs of Empress Eugenie will be interesting chiefly for the things she scrupulously forgot.

That professor in Chicago University who has discovered the secret of human life is not able to help Mr. Rockefeller's dyspepsia.

It takes a genuine philosopher to discover a number of good and sufficient reasons why other people should be satisfied with their condition in life.

The South American republics are slowly learning that the Monroe doctrine is not a barrier behind which they can hide from their legitimate creditors.

The girlless telephone is being used in some cities. Its use prohibits a certain character of gentleman from making an ass of himself in the pauses of his daily toil.

If the descriptions of the correspondents concerning the rich trappings of the Empress Dowager of China are true, the powers that looted, certainly did not get all the stuff.

That was somewhat of an acknowledgment of the power of the press, that bow of the Empress Dowager to the newspaper correspondents, at Peking. And the dispatches say she "bowed low."

The newest steamships have a device on the bridge by which all the compartment doors can be closed at once. With another appliance or two, to enable the man on the bridge to feed the fires and regulate the engines, the vessels would be as nearly automatic as it would be safe to make them.

More than sixteen thousand prisoners throughout the country have pledged Mrs. Ballington Booth to try to live a better life. The greater part of them persist in their endeavor. "Shades of the prison-house," wrote Wordsworth, figuratively, "begin to close upon the growing boy." Mrs. Booth's open door to reform well illustrates modern philanthropy as contrasted with the older theorizing.

Many a man who is summoned as a juror magnifies the strength of his opinion for the sake of avoiding jury service and others, too conscientious to shirk a duty, do the same thing in order that there may be no mistake as to their fitness. Consequently, if not infrequently happens that the best qualified men are excused from the jury box, while those too ignorant to understand the significance of testimony or too indifferent to be really trustworthy take their places.

A Congress is officially known by its number; the present is the fifty-seventh. It is becoming a common practice to designate them as the "first Crisp," the "third Reed," or the "second Henderson," which would be the every-day designation of this one. Occasionally a Congress is nicknamed for some distinguishing accomplishment, or by some fault alleged against it by the opposition, as the "Billion-Dollar Congress" of twelve years ago. The practice of nicknaming a legislative body has many examples in early English parliamentary history. The list includes the "Lack-Learning," Parliament, the "Long," which became the "Rump," and was followed by "Barebones" Parliament among others.

Alfred Mosely, a wealthy Englishman, who has spent some time in this country, says American boys are brighter than English boys and suggests that a commission be appointed to come over to this country and look into the training and education that American boys receive. Mr. Mosely doubtless speaks of the American boy in the mass. There are exceptions. As a rule, however, the American boy is the brightest boy on earth. He comes by it naturally. He can't help it. He was born so. And then in addition to heredity his environment makes him ambitious. He wants to get on in the world. The English boy is born to "place." If of the lower classes he must tip his hat to his superiors. If he doesn't actually tip his hat, as was the custom of former times, especially in the agricultural districts, he lives in an atmosphere of servility. If the English boy is born to aristocracy he is educated to hold his place in society and it consumes his ambition in doing so. The difference between the English and the American boy is to be found in the difference between the English society and that of America. Equality working through generations has made the American boy what he is.

If woman is to attain her complete independence in this century we see

no reason why she should adhere to the old-time practice of waiting for matrimonial propositions from the opposite sex. If a woman finds what she is disposed to regard as a nuptial bargain why shouldn't she make an offer for it? After nineteen centuries of progress why should she be subject to man's sentimental spasms and caprices? These questions are answered by Rev. Charles L. Kloss, pastor of a Congregational Church in Webster Groves, Mo. Cupid has not been attending to business in Webster Groves. Out of 300 members of Rev. Mr. Kloss' congregation there were only a dozen marriages solemnized last year. Rev. Mr. Kloss is disposed to blame the women for the prevailing dullness in nuptial affairs. If it had been the custom for women to propose such a condition of affairs could not have existed. At least a hundred of the women of the church would have closed some sort of a matrimonial bargain during the year. If women are to become "men's economic equals" they should do the proposing themselves, says Rev. Mr. Kloss. He argues that inasmuch as women nowadays do not let men propose until they are ready there is no reason why they should not have and exercise the same right of proposing as men. The argument of Rev. Mr. Kloss is sound. The timidity of man has filled the world with spinsters. He is not only timid but engrossed in the strenuous struggle for wealth. If a woman conceives a liking for him and a desire to take him for her lawful husband she should not be restrained by the foolish customs of the past from putting a proposition looking to a matrimonial compact in such shape that it may be favorably considered.

This is an age of stupendous engineering works. An end seems to have come to the construction of great trunk lines of railway upon the better known continents. America, Europe and Asia have been spanned; but the "Cape to Cairo" railway is projected for Africa, and the "Pan-American" line for Central and South America. Meanwhile enterprises of startling magnitude are in progress or are planned for opening lines of communication by digging through the surface of the earth, or by tunneling beneath the surface. The great Manchester ship-canal, the German government canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, and the Chicago drainage canal are finished. Two tunnels already pierce the Alps, and a third will soon be opened. The rapid transit tunnel through New York City from end to end is under rapid construction. The isthmian canal awaits the action of Congress, which is sure to be favorable, and in a few years an artificial waterway will separate the continents of North and South America. The latest scheme, brilliant in conception and almost unexampled in the difficulties to be encountered, is the construction of a double railroad tunnel from New Jersey beneath the Hudson River and beneath the streets of New York to a huge central station, there to divide into three tunnels to pass under the East River to Brooklyn. When this great enterprise shall have been finished a passenger may take his seat in a palace-car at Brooklyn, and not a slight from the train until the car rolls into San Francisco. Forty million dollars to be spent by a private corporation; five years of time for construction; an underground station in New York City little less than a third of a mile long and having two miles of tracks; a steel tube nearly nineteen feet in diameter, driven through the mud of the Hudson River bed, eighty feet below high-water mark, and resting on steel pillars going down one hundred feet to hard pan; all trains to be operated by electricity—these are some of the wonders of the great undertaking. In our day such huge enterprises as this excite far less surprise and attract much less attention than were bestowed in former times on works that are now every-day occurrences. Probably the limit has not been reached. The next generation may see France, England and Ireland connected by submarine tunnels, and Asia joined to North America by a railway bridge.

Self-Propelling Fire Engines. At the present time there are seven self-propelling fire engines in the country. These in the Boston (Mass.) department have been in service since 1897, and have proved of great value. Each weighs nearly nine tons, but are easier to handle than those drawn by horses. They answer alarms, and are much better hill climbers than the horse engines. The largest size engines throw an average of 870 gallons a minutes, about twice the amount of water thrown by the average horse engine.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Grown for Profit. The growing of flowers for perfume may yet be a profitable industry in this country; conditions in the Southern States, and particularly in southern California, are exceptionally favorable for industries of this kind. It is believed that in California the essential oil, or attar of roses, might be produced on an extensive scale to great advantage.

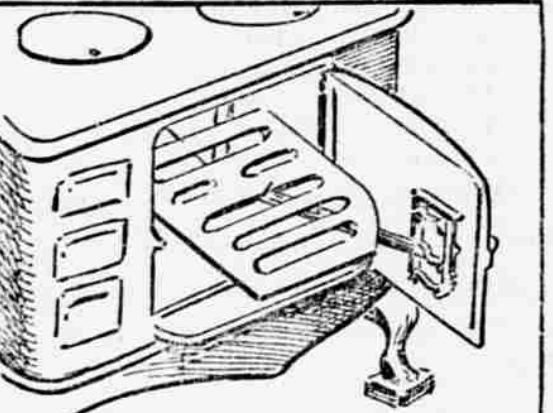
Origin of a Symbol. The origin of the symbol "owl" for hundredweight is as follows: "O" is the initial letter for the Latin word centum, meaning a hundred, and "wt" are the first and last letters of the word "weight," and are used as a contraction for it.

Shortage of Native Animals. Owing to the depredations of native sportsmen, the hare bids fair to become extinct in France. This is the first season that hares have been imported from England.



THE HOUSEHOLD

Will Prevent Many a Burn. Reaching into an oven after a pie or roast is the cause of many of the painful burns from which the housewife suffers, and no matter how careful she is, the accident will happen at intervals. To reduce this danger to a minimum, and at the same time afford the cook the opportunity to inspect the baking with ease, Pembroke D. Harton, of Philadelphia, Pa., has contrived the automatic shelf slide for ovens shown in the accompanying drawing. The usual shelf is retained, and the improve-



ment consists in the pivoted bar and bracket attached to the inner side of the swinging door. The inner end of the bar is attached to a bolt near the center of the shelf, and a pull on the door withdraws the shelf at the same time, the bar bar underneath also serving as a partial support for the weight above. Thus it is easy to baste and season a fowl or roast, or the pan may be lifted vertically from the shelf, after a secure grip has been obtained on the handles, and there is small chance of a burn, as it is unnecessary to thrust the hands into the oven at all.

Egg Sandwiches. These are not to be made by a recipe which once appeared for them: "Boil fresh eggs five minutes; peel; take a little white oil from each end; cut the rest in four slices, and put between bread and butter." That compound would be but little better than the egg in its natural state. Hard-boiled eggs, for any purpose, should be cooked in water just below the boiling point not less than twenty minutes; then the yolk, instead of being tough, will be soft and mealy. To make sandwiches, use eggs thus boiled; chop fine; add a teaspoonful of butter for each egg, and salt and pepper to season; mix well together. The butter in the mixture holds it together when cold. Spread on slices of buttered bread, and put them together. A little chopped ham may be mixed with the egg for a variety.

Cheese Cakes. Put a pint of milk on to boil, beat four eggs light and stir into the milk; when it is a thick curd remove from the fire and when cool wash it very fine; add to it four ounces of bread crumbs. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar, add the curds and bread; beat four eggs until very thick and light and pour them into this mixture; then add gradually one tablespoonful of sherry and one of brandy and one of rose water and a teaspoonful of cinnamon, and lastly a quarter of a pound of currants well washed. Line either pie plates or shallow cake pans with puff paste, pour in the mixture and bake in a quick oven. They should be served cold and eaten the day they are baked.

In the Laundry. Alum (used in laundry work) is principally valuable for cleansing water which it is necessary to use a second time, either where the supply is very limited or for other good reasons; though it goes without saying that, where there is plenty of soft water to be had, there should be no such thing as a second use of the same water. Given a tubful of suds which must be used again, a tablespoonful of alum should be dissolved in a small quantity of water—the exact amount not being material—and poured into the suds, the whole being quickly stirred and then allowed to clear. In a very short time the clear water can be poured off, leaving the sediment in the bottom of the tub.

Chicken Broth. Cut the fowl into quarters. Lay in salted water one hour. Remove and place in three quarts of water, bringing it very slowly to a boil. Boil gently until liquor has diminished one-third. Remove chicken. Season the liquor, bring it to a boil, and strain. Stir a cupful of hot milk slowly into two beaten eggs, then add the mixture to the broth, stirring slowly. Half this quantity is sufficient to serve an invalid two or three times.

Peanut in Potato Cases. Mash six or eight boiled potatoes. Add butter and milk in the usual way. When well mashed add a little flour to slightly stiffen them. Fill greased party pans with the potato, putting a piece of bread in the center of each. When they are browned turn them out carefully; take out the bread and in the hollow made by it fill with young well-cooked peas, which have been seasoned with a little cream, pepper and salt. Serve on a hot platter.

Cleanliness. Filth anywhere may become the resting place for germs which threaten life. The skin and clothing ought to be as nearly antiseptic as possible. Half the world does not know how seldom the other half takes a bath. "Oh, that the world would wash itself!" is the cry of the antiseptic reformer.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

TO BE A POPULAR HOSTESS.

THE lot of a would-be universally popular hostess is by no means a happy one in society, for the snare of the pitfalls spread on every side for the unwary entertainer is legion. In trying to avoid Scylla she straightway encounters Charybdis, and unless she has the tact of a diplomat, the patience of a saint and the energy of a general, she will never win her way to the desired goal of her ambition. If she tries to satisfy the select few, she offends the many—while to recognize the many is hopelessly to alienate the few, who refuse to attend her functions on the ground that they are too mixed. On the other hand, those very people for whom she has sacrificed her smart friends ungratefully criticize her efforts for the reason that the select few are not present.

Mr. Nobody, for instance, who receives an invitation to dine with the Tiptops feels flattered at first, but when he gets to the dinner and finds that the smart ones are conspicuous by their absence he feels anything but grateful to the Tiptops, who would have done much better not to have asked him at all. "Who was there?" he exclaims wrathfully. "Why, just the people that they thought they ought to be kind to. It was a most obvious case of the highways and byways. I consider such invitations an insult!"

The dinner dance, which has become such an institution of late years, where by society leaders have succeeded somewhat in curtailing the number of their guests, should be most tactfully managed. Many hostesses seem to go on the principle that half a loaf is better than none, and invite in afterward those whom they do not wish to ask to the preliminary dinner. This is a fatal mistake, which no woman who wishes to be considered popular should ever commit. She should make the dinner large enough to have enough dancers, and if she wishes to include every one she should give a second or third dinner dance. If not, she should never try to patch up wounded feelings by an invitation which is obviously not a complimentary one. There is a very plain rule to observe in such cases.—New York Tribune.

How Women Should Stand. Women who have formed the habit of standing in a bent back—burdened attitude exaggerate this bad position of the body when they walk—especially if there is a sense of "hurry" in the brain. Cannot every woman who reads these lines call up the mental picture of some neighbor hurrying in a sort of dog-trot gait, about her work with a body bent forward nearly one-third from the upright, the head and shoulders being quite in advance of the rest of the body, as if the legs could not, or would not, go fast enough for the impatient brain and body? This is the "buste that makes waste." Such a position means straining and encumbering the poor back, and it means interference with breathing, circulation and digestion. It is a scourge of heaviness of movement, heaviness of spirit, and oddness of body. It announces that the woman is not master of her work; rather her work masters and drives her. Now, we all must acknowledge that this is wrong.

A woman with much depending upon her should, first of all, be able wisely to direct her body in her work, and, second, not to let her work own her, however much it may be in quantity. When one is well-poised, free and buoyant in bodily movement, one can walk rapidly, or even run, while doing one's work and suffer none of the exhaustive effects that always attend the spirit of hurry. An Arab proverb well puts it that "Hurry is the devil." Shall we not keep ourselves secure and free from his malign influence?—Martha Van Rensselaer, in Chautauquan Magazine.

True Sympathy with Children. There are many conscientious fathers and mothers who make themselves and their children miserable by taking youthful follies too seriously. It is an innate propensity of a child possessed of average good health and spirit to make older people laugh with him; not at him, but at the things that seem amusing to his own sense. And the mother who has the blithe and ready humor to enter into his fun becomes his most fascinating companion. He feels her rebukes and bends to her correction without ill feeling, where sternness would arouse his pride and ire, for he is assured that she is ready to share all his innocent pranks, and that her disapproval has no foundation in impatience or injustice. And when the day arrives that "childish things are put away," and the grown men and women look backward to their early home, with what a throb of pleasure they say, when things happen. "Mother would appreciate this; she had the quickest sense of humor of any woman you ever saw!" And underneath these light words is the thought, "How happy that dear mother made me, and how I love her!"—Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

All's Well that Ends Well. A Bachelor sat in his chair—and he thought— And he made up his mind that he wouldn't be caught; And yet he wanted to do what he ought; And he thought, and he thought, and he thought. A little Maid sat in her chair—and she thought— And she made up her mind that she wouldn't be caught; And yet she wanted to do what she ought; And she thought, and she thought, and she thought. A Bachelor sat in a chair—and he thought— And a little Maid sat by him—just as she ought— For, alas! they forgot about not being caught. But they thought, and they thought, and they thought.

Green Soap. Green soap is a valuable preparation for the woman who would preserve the lustre and richness of her hair. It is prepared and prescribed by persons who make a specialty of scalp treatment. Take equal parts of the very best green castile soap, water, alcohol and glycerine. Heat the water and shave the soap into it. Then stir it over the fire until it is perfectly smooth. Add the glycerine and stir again very thoroughly. The alcohol is added last of all, mixed with two ounces of essential oil of any preferred scent. A small quantity of oil of orris gives a suggestion of violet, while oil of verbenia or oil of sweet geranium gives an old-fashioned, wholesome scent.

The Care of Palms. About all our palms require is that all dust be kept off the foliage. This is of the utmost importance, as palms positively refuse to do well otherwise. See that they have moisture supplied to the roots as needed, which in spring and summer should be about every day. In fall and winter they require

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:— Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some



MISS VIRGINIA GRANES, President Nurses' Association, Waterbury, N. Y. most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its first failure to cure. "Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every occasion for recommendation."—Miss VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best remedy for all rheumatic counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pain in the chest and at such and all rheumatic, neuragic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

JUST THINK OF IT

Every farmer has his own land, no income, no business, his bank account increases year by year, and value increasing, stock increasing, expenses decreasing, low taxes, high prices for natural gas, low railway rates, and every possible comfort. This is the condition of the farmer in Western Canada, Province of Manitoba and districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Thousands of Americans are now settling there. Reduced rates on all railways for home-seekers and settlers. New districts are being opened up this year. The new Alberta Atlas of Western Canada sent free to all applicants. Apply to E. P. Pease, Sup't. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to W. V. Bennett, 507 New York Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Agent for the Government of Canada.

Letter Writing Ceasing. The autograph letter is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Short hand and the typewriter have killed it. No business man nowadays writes a letter with his own hand; he supplies the matter and his signature, and his typist does the rest. It is an age of short cuts, and even literary men find it more profitable to dictate than to write their copy. One of the most successful of modern newspaper proprietors confessed the other day that he had not written a letter for seven years, although his private correspondence amounted to more than fifty letters daily. Cabinet ministers alone cling to the old tradition. Lord Salisbury abhors a typewritten letter, and Mr. Arthur Balfour writes a large part of his correspondence himself. Even Mr. Chamberlain, who is essentially up to date, seems to regard the typewriter as altogether inferior to the telegraph as a vehicle for conveying his opinions.—London Tatler.

Asthma "One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma. And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists. Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We're willing. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.