

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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VALENTINE, NEBRASKA

When a man resigns himself to fate his resignation is usually accepted.

Things are living up a bit. A Chicago police station has been burglarized.

Words that burn should be insured. This suggestion is gratuitously handed to spring poets.

When one man learns to profit by the experience of another the dawn of the millennium will be at hand.

Many a man's haste to get ahead in the world results only in his getting a headstone before it is due.

According to the Commissioner of Education there were 278,520 more shining morning faces in 1901 than in 1900.

Lecturer Salter says a creed may mean "I believe" or it may mean "You believe." A considerable number of creeds mean "Nobody believes."

"Our Girls Must Be Firm," says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Don't worry about the girls. Most of them will get married and be the head of the firm.

It will be safe to assume, however, that Cuba will not grow so cold as to refuse protection from this country when she gets into trouble with foreigners.

A former typewriter lady is now making a big hit as a lion tamer in Paris. The man who used to dictate to her must be good and proud of himself now.

Little Japan is feeling a trifle chesty since she secured that large loan in London. Japan ought to understand that an ability to borrow money doesn't mean prosperity.

There certainly is perpetual life in that salt solution. It has kept itself bloomingly youthful as a medical sensation for hundreds of years, and no doubt will do so for hundreds of years to come.

A large fat laundress eloped with a showman leaving a husband and several children. She wrote her husband saying: "I am very happy with the man I love. Do the best you can for the children. Be good and do right, and heaven will reward you."

The Crown Prince of Greece was hurt the other day in an automobile accident. This is the only intimation we have had since the Crown Prince went out a few years ago to whip Turkey that he ever stopped running after the first fight and came back.

The women are right, as usual. A picture of Apollo is not suitable for a woman's club. As we remember Apollo he was a frivolous person, with little culture and no business ability. If any of the old-timers is to adorn the walls of women's clubs let it be Minerva, who possessed almost as much wisdom as the average club woman of today.

The Indiana Supreme Court has sustained a verdict for heavy damages against a police officer who subjected a prisoner to the ordeal of the sweatbox in order to extort information or a confession. The officer had neglected the little necessary matters of getting out a legal warrant for the prisoner and the jury very promptly screeched him with a hot verdict. It would be well for police authorities to everywhere take note of these legal precedents and so order the work of their departments as to do away with the drastic and cruel methods of illegally treating prisoners and the prevalence of which in most of our cities is undeniable.

The brides are now stocking up with their kitchen and other showings against a rainy day—to speak paradoxically—and the happy bridegroom contemplates with satisfaction these aids to successful matrimony. But old papa recalls the days of his courtship and marriage, when, the solemn words having been said, and the bride having been duly and affectionately saluted, he hustled for kitchen things and bedroom furniture and parlor lamps and all other accompaniments to true living. In those days (says papa) a young fellow was glad enough to get a good wife at any cost, but now in order to induce a young man to marry it is necessary to "stock him up" in advance, and put him on his feet and assure him of a comfortable living until such time as prosperity is secure or the worst happens. Perhaps old papa is a trifle pessimistic, but the old celer means well. Forsooth he may have more daughters to marry than sons to profit thereby.

The coal famine led people of an inventive turn of mind to look for substitutes for anthracite. One writer finds that millions of gallons of alcohol can be made from the cornstalks of the corn belt. He suggests that prohibitionists, the W. C. T. U. or other foes of the rum fiend cannot object to having alcohol burned after it had been so treated that no human being can drink it. It is possible that coal oil will be used in some form. Sooner or later coal oil will give out, but cornstalks grow forever. Coal oil can be delivered in New York by Texas companies at from 95 cents to \$1.05 a barrel, three or four barrels of which will furnish as much heat as a ton of anthracite. The increased use of illuminating gas dur-

ing the past ten years is equivalent as a producer of heat to 8,458,000 tons of coal. Germany produces an article of fuel made of brown coal, peat and the waste of coal mines. Last year 1,566,385 tons were produced and sold at an average of \$3.17 a ton. It is clean, convenient to handle, practically smokeless and burns with a clear and intense heat. Other inventions have been filed in the patent office, so that it is safe to predict before long a conflict between anti-anthracite operators and miners' unions will not be able to create widespread suffering.

The question of the "sweatbox" which has provoked a great deal of discussion of late has been treated by the Indiana Supreme Court in perfect consonance with public opinion. The particular case before it was that of a boy who was accused of larceny and who was put through the sweatbox by a police officer, though the latter had no warrant for his arrest. Suit was brought for personal damages, and the court held that an award of \$400 was moderate. As to the principles involved, it declared first that "an officer cannot legally hold the person arrested in custody for a longer period of time than is reasonably necessary, under all the circumstances of the case, to obtain a proper warrant or order for his further detention from some tribunal or officer authorized under the law to issue such a warrant or order." In the second place the decision rejects the excuse that delay may be necessary to investigate a case and procure evidence. The one thing to procure is a warrant, and that is not a matter that is left to the discretion of the officer. When he assumes to act on his own responsibility he is doing something beyond his legal powers and becomes liable for the transgression. The decision is clearly dictated in the interest of civil liberty, and both the spirit of civil liberty and humanity demand that even when there has been due process of law prisoners should not be subjected to cruel treatment. Brutality should never be tolerated in the administration of justice.

A writer in the Lancet informs the world that "the operation of gastroctomy is on its trial." He then quotes the opinions of others on this question thus: "Although the entire stomach has been removed for cancer with temporary success, we cannot think that the number of cases in which this can be done will be large; nor do we look upon the operation as at all a favorable one. They do not even describe the operation, as "if the growth be sufficiently large to warrant such a severe procedure, it is practically beyond hope of immunity from recurrence." It is evident that the Lancet's expert has no patience with surgeons who would permit people to retain their stomachs when opportunities for removing them have been offered. Here is his declaration: "It seems to me that in all cases of gastric carcinoma, where operation is advisable at all, gastroctomy is indicated, as, it having been proved that the stomach is not essential for digestion, the more complete its removal the greater should be the probable immunity from recurrence, while the risk is not proportionally increased. If at all possible it is, however, wise, for physiological reasons as well as for ease in operation, to leave a small portion of healthy stomach." The gentleman should be thanked for his concession as to the small portion of healthy stomach, but why leave any of the stomach if it is not essential for digestion? Why carry a stomach or even a portion of one around just as a matter of form? Describing an interesting operation performed by himself the Lancet's correspondent very interestingly says: "As compared with pylorotomy the operation as performed in this case was easier and took less time because there was less stomach surface to suture. The cut edges were easily and rapidly brought together with continuous silk sutures (through all the coats) and then the duodenum was implanted into the very small surface of the fundus that was left. Had there been difficulty in approximation I would have closed the duodenum and attached the jejunum." This plain and unequivocal statement should inspire the public with new confidence in surgery. When it becomes possible in case of difficulty of approximation to close the duodenum and attach the jejunum who can reasonably continue to sit back in doubt? Down with the stomach!

Not Inconsoable.
When Cardinal Manning was rector of Lovington he went to visit a parishioner, a widow seventy-five years of age, who had ten children, of whom all but one daughter had married and left her. This daughter also was about to be married. The old lady would then be quite alone. Everybody's Magazine tells of the cardinal's effort to sympathize with her.
"Dame, you must feel it lonely now, after having had so large a family."
"Yes, sir," she said, "I do feel it lonesome. I've brought up a long family, and here I am, living alone. An' I misses 'em and I wants 'em; but I misses 'em more than I wants 'em."

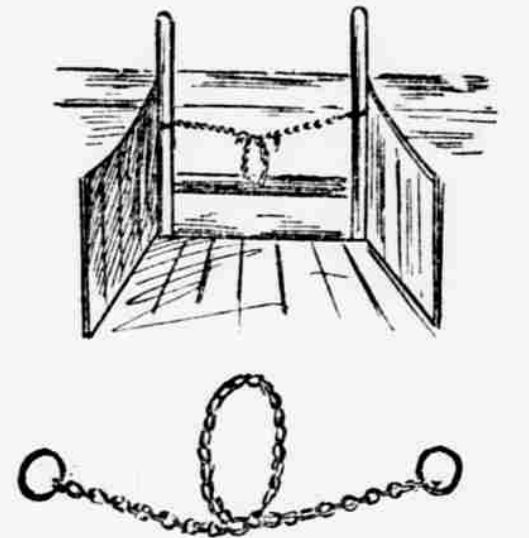
Not in the Trust.
"What's that?" queried the old hen, as she observed a strange plant in the garden.
"That," replied the gray goose, "is what they call an egg plant."
"An egg plant, eh?" observed the old hen. "Well, they say that competition is the life of trade, but I'm getting too old to take any chances, so I'll nip this in the bud."

Every man believes he pays his bills more promptly than other people pay him.



For Tying Cows.

While the old-fashioned way of fastening cows by means of stanchions is fast going out of use, some of the substitutes, mainly the rope snap to the halter and the chain which is passed around the neck of the animal, are not entirely satisfactory. The method of using a chain tie as shown in the illustration is superior to the others. It passes around the neck as in the old methods, but is connected with two posts on which rings are used. Side chains connect the neck chain with



CHAIN FOR TYING COWS.

these rings by means of snap hooks, as shown in the cut.

By the use of these chains and rings one can adjust the tie to any width of stall one is likely to have, and have it as taut as needed. This plan of fastening gives the cow great freedom, enabling her to lie down with her head on either side of her body. She cannot move backward or forward any more with this method of fastening than when in stanchions. The plan of fastening is the best of the more modern methods and should have a thorough trial.

Storing Celery for Winter.

When kept in quantities, celery requires considerable room. An economical way to provide the necessary storage is by the covered ditch plan.
Dig a trench or trenches in well-drained soil, not more than four feet wide and about two feet deep. Put a board partition through the center of the trench to divide the mass of celery and prevent it becoming too solid. Rafters of 2x4 stuff are set at 13 pitch four feet apart. Make square box ventilators that may be stuffed with straw to keep out frost in severe weather.
Sweating takes place after storing



WINTER STORAGE PIT.

and keeps up for about two weeks. A great deal of moisture is thrown off at his time and sufficient ventilation must be provided to carry it away. Roof boards should be put on as soon as runways are filled, to keep rain out, but he ends may be left open. At the approach of cold weather it is necessary to cover the boards with earth. The thickness of this covering must depend on the locality. If a very heavy earth covering is necessary, the rafters should be placed nearer together.

Two essentials must be observed, sufficient air to prevent rotting, and frost must be excluded.—J. H. Kent, in Epitomist.

The Potato Crop.

A fair illustration of the difference between an average crop and a good crop may be found in the census report of the potato crop, as given in 1900. The average crop for all the States was placed at 80.8 bushels per acre. The average in Vermont was 134 bushels that year and in Maine 123 bushels. The new land in Montana averaged the same as Vermont in 1900, but they had 155 bushels in 1897 and 170 bushels in 1896. Nevada had 190 bushels in 1896 and 156 bushels in 1900. Of the other States, there were 135 bushels per acre in 1900 in Idaho, 116 in Washington, 110 in Oregon and 104 in California. The fact that Nevada and Idaho were the only States that exceeded Vermont in 1900, and Montana only equaled it, shows that the stony lands of New England can equal the newly settled and exceedingly fertile lands of the Northwestern States; and if the cost of manure and fertilizer and the labor of cultivation is not as much there as here, there is a gain in the better values that they have here when ready for market.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Bees in Winter.

Don't feed syrup to bees in winter. Use the combs of honey and the candy. It is just as well, if not better, to feed right away. Very quietly remove the outside comb or combs at one side, so that you can put the frame of honey or candy right next to the bees. The bees will do the rest. Of course you will not use any smoke. If your work is carefully done, you will have no trouble in regard to colonies that are too light for winter and need feeding.—American Bee Journal.

Nebraska's Dairy Products.

According to the Nebraska Dairyman, the amount of money distributed to the farmers of the State each month

for cream runs up into the thousands. The Beatrice Creamery Company of Lincoln paid to the farmers of the State during the month of June between \$135,000 and \$140,000 for butter fat alone. An equal amount will be distributed for packing stock, or country butter. A conservative estimate places the amount of money that will be paid by the creameries of this State for butter fat alone at \$400,000 during the month of June. A banker from one of the towns in the State said that in his town more money was being paid out to the farmers for dairy products than for grain.

Methods of Milking.

Methods of milking have much influence on the quantity of milk given by the cow, and some think that a faulty method also affects the proportion of butter fat in the milk. At a recent meeting of the British Dairy Association the subject was discussed and an interesting paper was read by Primrose McConnell on the subject. He described the stripping methods as that in which the fingers are forcibly drawn down the teat, sometimes down with energy, as if the milker was drawing the milk down from the horns of the cow. If the teats are scratched in the least or chapped this rough process opens and keeps irritated the broken skin so that there will be a considerable soreness, inevitably resulting in a decrease of the yield. The squeezing method is much the better. The operator grasps the teat, and the arms and elbow moving squeezes it only, without any pulling and no cessation of the sound, for the stream is started from one teat before it is stopped to take a new hold at the other. The principal superiority of this method lies in the fact that it deals gently with the teat, so that where there is a tendency to soreness the sores are not continually reopened and thus the animal stands more quietly during the operation. Sores heal up more quickly, new ones are not formed, and consequently the animal will be a better milker. A cow that could hardly be made to submit to the former method may stand quietly during the latter.—New England Farmer.

Home-Made Syrup.

Probably farmers will arrange for a supply of home-made syrup. They will plant sorghum for this purpose, also some for feed. The annual production of 25,000,000 gallons allows but a third of a gallon for each inhabitant, which is sufficient for about ten days' needs. Choice home-made syrup is much appreciated. It saves grocery bills and it is pure goods.

A ton of sorghum should make fifteen to twenty gallons of syrup. First are impurities in the syrup which should be extracted. First, the juice should be allowed to settle before being heated. After coming nearly to the boiling point empty in a tub and add coarse clay and puddle with a hoe. Let it settle half an hour and then carefully pour it into the pan again. Boil and be particular to skim it. When it is half reduced to syrup again let it cool; again, in the tub, add clay, mix well and let stand over night. Next morning turn off the clear juice and boil to the finished syrup. Be particular to keep the utensils clean of skim, gum and all the waste, and the syrup will be a choice article that would sell readily. This work calls for strict attention and not a little skill, but it will pay in money and satisfaction.—Practical Fruit Grower.

Sowing Alfalfa.

The best way to sow alfalfa is to plow the land deep in the spring or winter. Turn up a little new soil; harrow down and sow beardless spring barley at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Sow fifteen pounds, or a peck, of alfalfa seed at the same time. I usually roll the land well after sowing. This makes the alfalfa do better, but is sometimes hard on the barley. Alfalfa will come up through very firm soil and thrive better than when it is too loose. Let the barley ripen and cut it for grain. Then when the alfalfa starts up a little clip it with the mower. Clip it close. It will start again, and after a month or so clip again. It is better to keep stock off for two years. Begin mowing the second year as soon as the blossoms form. After the first crop is taken off it will mature another in exactly thirty days. Do not delay cutting this second crop. It will take about thirty-five days for the third crop to grow. Take it off promptly. Then in thirty-five or forty days there is the fourth crop. Take it, or graze it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Farm Notes.

Sugar beet harvest east of Colorado is a little late.
Ensilage grows more and more popular for beef cattle.
The Maltese or milking goat is talked of as another promising special industry.

Beefmaking on the "abandoned farms" of New England is among latest projects.

The Hawaiian Islands are said to be in need of foresters and eager to secure them.

There is quite a risk in holding hogs, and just as soon as they are fit for market it is best to let them go.

The fruit grower who expects to have fair crops of fruit must begin with the use of insecticides early. He must not delay too late in the spring, as the first spraying is sometimes the most important of all. Paris green will not destroy the insects that live on sap.

It is not always the best and most elaborate poultry houses that shelter the choicest stock. Success, however, mainly depends on warm, dry coops, with proper care and management, and freedom from overcrowding. This latter trouble is often the cause of ill-success.



FOR APPEARANCES.

SOMEONE has said that one-half the misery of life at least, if not more, comes to people from not being able to make both ends meet; yet how unnecessary is the nervous strain and worry of mind which arises from the foolish attempt to keep up appearances which are beyond one's income. If it does happen, as it sometimes will, that people with small means are thrown in the way of wealthier acquaintances, always let it be with frankness, and with open acceptance of the fact.

Putting on airs is detrimental to self-respect. Much better to say at once, "We cannot afford it," never apologizing for the smallness of the house or the lack of domestics, never pretending to be other than we are. If we would only stop and think how little we need to enjoy life, instead of how much. If we bought only what we needed as either useful or ornamental in our homes; only what we need to be well dressed and always presentable on occasions, and only what we need to appease our appetites and to replenish our systems.

If people would only adopt this rule they would not only be relieved of an enormous load of worry, but would find themselves all the better for it.—New York News.



For breakfast: Cereal, cream, liver and bacon, creamed potatoes, toast and coffee.

To render oatmeal and other cereals easy of digestion, and in proper condition for the stomach, the starch must be converted into dextrin. This requires five hours' constant cooking.

Investigators who have made a study of foods and their proper preparation state that stomach troubles originate in a large number of cases from the improper preparation of the food.

The banana can be put to many uses. It is a toothsome delicacy. Banana toast is excellent. Chop the fruit fine, season with salt, and adding sugar and lemon juice. Hot cream should be poured over the toast.

Should you desire nice fried curried sausage fry the latter crisp; dredge some curry powder in water in the frying pan, and add flour to thicken. Simmer ten minutes, add juice of lemon, stir until sauce is done, put in the sausages and heat again.

If you wish a good dish of stewed bacon, wash and scrape the bacon, put in a steamer over boiling water, and cook forty minutes, or until tender. Pick off the thick outside skin when cool, season well, and sprinkle with browned bread crumbs. Put into oven for a few minutes.

WHAT LIQUID KOAL IS

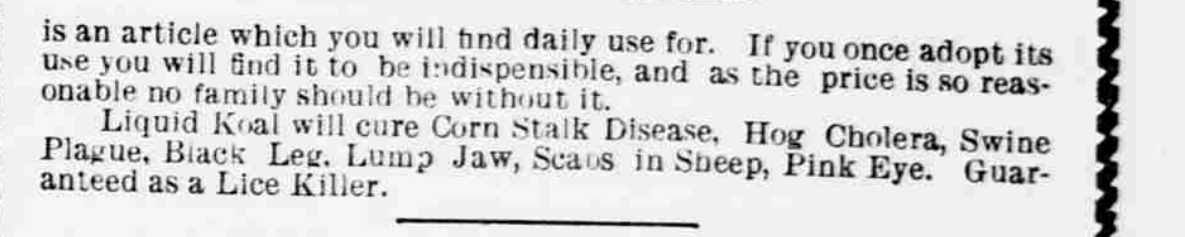
It is a black, oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of coal and embracing Biborate of sodium, calcium, sodium, potassium and extracts of resinous materials with xylol, quaiacol and cresol. Xylol is a hydrocarbon taken by destructive distillation from the empyreumatic oleoresin of Pinus Palustris.

Cresol and quaiacol are two of the main constituents of creasote.

Biborate of sodium is prepared by lixiviation of earth, which is strongly impregnated with borax evaporating the solution and crystallizing. Calcium, Sodium and Potassium are elements of nature.

The question might occur—if these properties are found in Coal, why not use coal? The answer is—First, coal does not contain all the constituents; second, those it does contain are only yielded at a temperature of over 320 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is plain that if a hog's stomach generated this amount of heat the hog would become roast pork seasoned with fried parasites of hog cholera.

Thousands of farmers are using this remedy with great success. Our limited space forbids us giving hundreds of testimonials as we could, which will be furnished you on request.



is an article which you will find daily use for. If you once adopt it you will find it to be indispensable, and as the price is so reasonable no family should be without it.
Liquid Koal will cure Corn Stalk Disease, Hog Cholera, Swine Plague, Black Leg, Lump Jaw, Scabs in Sheep, Pink Eye. Guaranteed as a Lice Killer.

PRICES OF LIQUID KOAL

ONE QUART CAN - - - \$1.00	TEN GAL. KEG, \$2.50 PER GAL
ONE GALLON - - - 3.00	25 GAL., 1-2 BBL., \$2 25 GAL
FIVE GALLONS, \$2.75 PER GAL	50 GAL., ONE BBL., \$2.00 GAL

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