

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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VALENTINE, NEBRASKA.

It never is the last dollar that wears a hole in a man's pocket.

A little learning is a dangerous thing when the fellow who has none bucks against it.

An Englishman recently paid \$1,000 for a hen. They must have a meat trust over there, too.

Look out, Mr. Kipling. A little more talk of that kind about your wife's relatives will rouse Mrs. K.

A woman need not fear that her husband is drifting away as long as she can get him to button her waist down the back.

An infant shot its mother while it was playing with the trigger of a rifle. Another argument in favor of the old tin rattler.

Mankind is adding to the productions of the world each year, but the number of things to be sworn out remains about the same.

It is claimed by a St. Louis lady that she knows 500 women in that city who gamble. She ought to break away and try to get into a moral "set."

We all die hard—some harder than others. But the funerals go right along. No postponement on account of the weather, political or otherwise.

We have forgotten for the moment just who it was that warned us to avoid entangling alliances, but we have no doubt that present talk at Washington makes him uneasy in his grave.

General Miles denies that he told the Dowager Empress of China she was a model of virtue. He is still silent concerning the things the dowager said to him.

J. Pierpont Morgan says his debts far exceed the value of his chattels. There is no immediate necessity, however, for getting up a benefit in Mr. Morgan's behalf.

The New York Sun is trying to float a controversy over the lines: "Punch, brothers, punch, punch with care, punch in the presence of the passengere." Anything for a little literary excitement.

What is man? Man that is born of woman is small cabbages and few in a patch. In infancy he is full of colic, paregoric and catnip tea, and in old age he is full of cuss words and rheumatism.

The ordinary everyday cook, who never burns the beefsteak and who always has the meals ready on time, deserves as many medals as the one who can juggle aspic jelly and caper sauce before a cooking class.

Truly it is hard for a conscientious dominie when a presumably immoral play strikes town. If he ignores it—the wisest course—he still finds himself particeps criminis; if he denounces it he gives it the jolliest kind of advertising.

At a London auction the other day a lock of hair from the head of the Duke of Wellington was sold for \$20. Let the heroes go on. There is still some sentiment in the world, and coal isn't worth more than its weight in anything else after all.

An interesting illustration of the expansion of the field of American financial investment is afforded by the report of a large life-insurance company that its assets include securities of the governments of the Argentine Republic, Austria, Brazil, Great Britain, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Switzerland, Prussia, Queensland, Russia, Servia, South Australia, Sweden, Spain, Mexico and Wurttemberg.

In respect to promotion from the ranks the army is in much better condition than the navy. It is substantially correct to say that any American soldier of intelligence and energy can raise himself from the ranks to shoulder straps, but the treatment of the men by the officers is such as to discourage ambitious but self-respecting young men from entering the army with a view to climbing to the top.

Signor des Planches, the Italian ambassador in Washington, says that if you look intently at a mirror you will be cured of seasickness. On his way across the ocean he was so sick that he did not care whether he lived or not, and even doubted that he was himself. To reassure himself that it was really he who was so wretched he looked in a mirror and was instantly cured. He ate a substantial breakfast and then told his experience to a Chicago woman on deck, and showed her the mirror. "What a fright I am," she exclaimed, "and my hat is not on straight! Just hold the mirror a minute till I can arrange it!" Her seasickness disappeared as quickly as the ambassador's. At any rate, that is what he told the reporters.

Good times add to the difficulty of passing an immigration restriction bill. The measure before Congress containing the so-called educational test, as well as a codification of the existing laws, met an objection of which little was heard six years ago when a similar proposal was under consideration.

Some Senators, representing large business interests, said that labor was so scarce that they feared the effects of a curtailment of the stream of immigration. Senator Elkins of West Virginia tells of the extraordinary wages which Italians now command in that State, in railroad building; the farmers of the Mississippi valley have complained much during the last season of their inability to get suitable help. From many quarters this is the report. In spite of the almost magical development of American machinery, there still remains plenty of downright hard work, which no mechanical contrivance has ever relieved. Even in the operation of railroads, which is typical of labor-saving methods, the pressure of expanding steam has by no means lifted all the weight from weary human muscles. A scientific journal recently pictured each class of railroad employes as one man, his size varying according to the number of persons in the United States in that group. The man who stood for the general officers was a dwarf, representing fewer than five thousand. The telegrapher was more than five times as large. The clerk was still larger, and so on through conductors and brakemen, station agents and machinists. But the giant of all was the "trackman and laborer," for he represented nearly four hundred and sixty thousand, or two-fifths of all. Who will do the hard work of the future in this land of universal education? The children of the immigrant soon compete for the highest places in the country. Must there then be a constant stream of new immigrants? This is an interesting question. Doubtless machinery will do more than it now does to relieve the strain of the heaviest toil, but much can be accomplished by a greater emphasis on the old American doctrine of the true dignity of all labor.

In New York the other day President Faunce of Brown University praised the virtues of disadvantages, and deplored the success and fame and fortune that came too easily to some young men. He called attention to this fact: Last summer, when 2,500 recruits were wanted for the navy, the recruiting officers were instructed to go to the country first, because the boys there learn to do things by having to do them. Is there anything in the human line more unpromising than the rich man's son, who has a father so deeply immersed in business that he forgets he has children, and a mother who says "yes" when she should say "no," because it is easier? You can find those worthless young men by the score in cities. They can suck cigarettes and discuss women and haunt stage doors before they pass their spanking age. If thrown upon their own resources, most of them would be hopeless and helpless. They have not had enough adversity. In the country it is different. There, let's be thankful, the worker is honored and the shirker despised. Even the lazy rich are viewed with suspicion. The boys have to work. Most of them have to earn a living as soon as they safely can. They do without many things that they cannot afford to buy, and use their brains instead. On the farm you can find the healthy, tanned, big-muscled lad, who is a bit of a carpenter, knows something about mechanics and engineering in a crude but practical way; can plow, dig, reap, doctor sick animals, mend a harness or break a colt. The average farmer boy is an all-around lad. He respects all women, is an ardent, if bashful, lover, and makes a good husband and citizen. When he comes to the city, if you study his clothes and see him gazing at the tops of tall buildings, you set him down as green. The chances are that his head contains more practical knowledge, the kind that can be exchanged for food and other material things than can be found in the brains of those who would sneer at his awkwardness and laugh at his speech. It is no wonder that the government goes to the farms when it wants stout hearts and bodies and all-around men, for the farmers make that great nation possible, and are to-day, as in the beginning, the hope of the land.

Some Confusion of Thought.
Ex-President Cleveland is an omnivorous newspaper reader. Though a subscriber to many papers it is said that he is always glad to see one more. One of his neighbors, a member of the Princeton faculty, takes a certain Chicago daily, which Mr. Cleveland does not subscribe for, and last June at the time of the annual exodus this neighbor suggested that as he, the professor, was to travel all summer, his Chicago daily might be sent during the summer to Gray Gables. Mr. Cleveland accepted the offer. When they met again in the fall the professor asked him how he had enjoyed the paper. "I didn't see any of them until yesterday," said Mr. Cleveland. "Until yesterday?" inquired the professor. "Yes, I got them all in a large bunch yesterday."

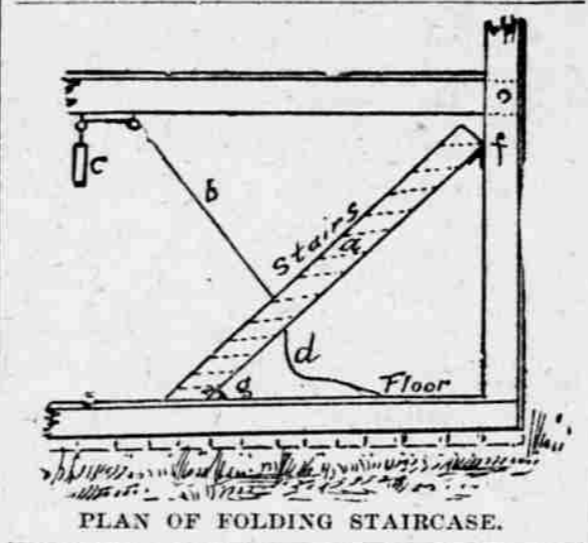
"What was the trouble? Had they sent them to the wrong address?" "Every one of them," said the ex-President, with an interesting twinkle in his eye, according to the Saturday Evening Post, "was addressed to 'The Honorable Grover Cleveland, Gray Gables, Oyster Bay, L. I.'"

Appropriate.
"Your boy," said the college president, "has been very wild, the worst boy in his class in fact."
"Indeed!" exclaimed the father, "and will you withdraw his diploma on that account?"
"Oh, no! but it really should be a black sheepskin."—Philadelphia Press.

The more a man is wrapped up in himself the colder he is.

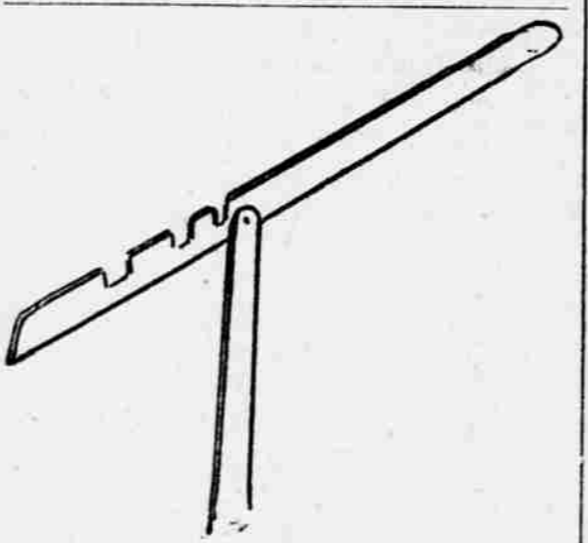


Folding Skeleton Stairs.
It is often desirable to have the stairs in the wagon house or barn so arranged that they may be removed quickly. As this is not often practicable, the next best plan is to have them so constructed as to fold up out of the way. A good method of doing it is shown by the sketch, in which a shows one side of the stairs, the dotted lines representing



the various steps. The steps should not be less than three feet in length and eight inches wide. The upper end of the lower portion of each side is hinged to the side of the building at f, while the lower end is hooked to the floor at g. A rope, b, is attached to the stairs, passes over two pulleys, and is there fastened to a weight, c, which is just heavy enough to raise the free end of the stairs up to the ceiling. When the lower end of the steps is released the whole folds up closely against its upper floor and is entirely out of the way. Two or three feet of the rope are allowed to dangle as seen at d, by which the whole apparatus is again pulled down into position. The weight, c, should slide up and down close to the side of the building, so as to be entirely out of the way.—D. E. Smith, in Farm and Home.

Home-Made Carriage Jack.
While the heavy jacks used on wagons answer very well for the carriage as well, a lighter jack, such as is shown in the illustration, is easier to handle. It will take but a little time to make a jack of this kind by any one who is at all handy with tools. The standard is made of inch-and-a-quarter stuff, three inches wide and tapered to two inches;



it is thirty inches long. The lifter is also one and a quarter inches thick, five feet and six inches long and four inches wide. Twenty inches from the bottom cut a notch and seven inches above another notch; six inches farther up bore a hole for a three-eighths-inch bolt and bolt the piece on to the standard, so it will swing freely. To use the appliance, place the notched bar under the axle of the carriage, lifting the wheel clear from the ground, and the standard will swing into place and hold securely. Easily made and light, such a jack should be owned by every man who has a carriage to oil.

Movable Fences for Sheep.
It would pay grain farmers to have a movable fence, or, as they are called in England, hurdles, to inclose a flock of sheep where they have taken off oats, rye or wheat and do not want to put in another crop at once to keep up the fertility of the soil, says American Cultivator. In England they are used not only for this, but they often break such fields and sow them to the English or flat turnip and then hurdle the sheep on them to eat the turnips after they are fairly well grown. This doubly enriches the field, which is one reason why the fields in England have a heavier turf than we often produce here, and why they carry more cattle and sheep to the acre than we average.

Management of Steep Slopes.
Some very good land is located on rather steep slopes, but goes as pasture because the owner fears to break it up and run the chance of serious injury by washing. Such fields, when cultivated, should be covered with something all the time. Rye sown early in fall will do much to hold the soil during the season of heavy rain. The land should be kept in sod much of the time to supply vegetable matter, which makes the soil like a sponge to take up and hold the water. Clover is a grand crop to follow a hoed crop and rye on these steep fields.

The Forcing of Pole Beans.
The forcing of dwarf or bush beans under glass has been a favorite practice at certain seasons of the year with most gardeners, but the use of the pole or running varieties is just beginning to receive attention. The pole bean, like cucumbers, tomatoes trained to one stem, sweet corn, etc., must have plenty of head room or space above the bench or bed in which to develop, and doubtless this accounts for its not hav-

ing been considered heretofore. The modern lettuce and cucumber houses with the beds directly on the ground are well adapted for this crop. The soil should be well enriched, containing an abundance of available plant food, preferably a sandy loam composed by mixing equal parts of rich dark loam, sand and manure. The beds may be made directly upon the ground, with the prepared soil averaging about seven inches in depth.—Denver Field and Farm.

Grain Foods, Good and Bad.
Among the hundreds of feeds ingeniously combined from the ground grains, or containing portions of these grains left as byproducts in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, of starch, sugar and glucose, of breakfast foods or of vegetable oils, the feeder finds a wide range of puzzling compounds. Led only by his eye, touch or taste (helpful as these are to the purchaser who is guided by good understanding of principles) he would find it exceedingly difficult to make a sure selection of the feeds best suited to his needs. Oat hulls, corn cobs, coffee hulls, cottonseed hulls and other materials are very skillfully used as adulterants, so that in some feeds now for sale the percentage of fiber is so great that nearly all the energy represented in the food must be used to masticate the material and pass it through the animal's body. Of corn and oat feeds on the market at least ten brands examined by the New York station contained from ten to nearly sixteen per cent of fiber; while a mixture of equal parts of corn and oats should contain less than six per cent. Good oats normally contain less than ten per cent of fiber, while several oat feeds examined contained from twenty-two to twenty-nine per cent and sold for \$20 to \$30 or more a ton. Prices of feeds of equal value also vary remarkably in markets lying side by side. One dealer in New York sells a certain brand for \$30 a ton, another dealer in the same city asks \$40. Good bulletins for those who feel the need of studying the subject are Nos. 217 of the station at Geneva, N. Y., and 85 of the station at Amherst, Mass. Some of the new feeds are desirable, and some are decided frauds. Fortunately the States are investigating so closely and testing so many samples that it is possible to size up the various products at pretty nearly their true feeding value.—American Cultivator.

For the Farmer.
Six million two hundred thousand farmers' bulletins on 140 different subjects were printed for the Department of Agriculture during the past fiscal year. As there are about six million farmers, exclusive of agricultural laborers, in the United States, this is one pamphlet for each one. If any farmer did not get his copy, it was because he did not apply for it, for they are nearly all turned over to the members of Congress for free distribution. There is hardly a subject in which farmers are interested that is not discussed in some one of the various bulletins. Information is contained in them about the feeding of farm animals, hog cholera, how to kill weeds, the care and feeding of chickens, butter-making and the care of milk, the vegetable garden, good roads, breeds of dairy cattle, bread-making, how to raise apples, rice culture, tomato growing, sugar as food, insects affecting tobacco, cotton and grapes; diseases of potatoes and apples, how to detect oleomargarine and renovated butter, tree-planting on rural school grounds, the Angora goat, and scores of other things.

It would be difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the financial benefit which has accrued to the farmers from the perusal of these bulletins. Such men as believe they must be continually studying to keep abreast of the times and to understand the possibilities of their business have been the most diligent readers of the publications of the Department of Agriculture. It is the benefit which these men have derived that justifies the continued expenditure of money by the government for free education of this kind, an education almost as necessary to national prosperity as that provided for the children in the public schools.

Demand for Horses.
Express horses continue in the most active request in the Chicago and other wholesale horse markets. One reason for this is that the forwarding corporations are doing an immense business. In the United Kingdom there is a shortage of desirable horses of this type.

Farm Notes.
The cost of weeds to the farmers in a community is enormous compared with certain other expenses. Weeds rob the soil and entail labor from spring until fall. If the farmers in each community would unite and determinedly fight weeds for three years, not allowing a single one to grow if possible, they would find their expenses greatly reduced, owing to the cost of production of weeds and their destruction being removed.

Cold water will absorb about 36 per cent of its own weight of salt, and boiling about 40 per cent. This makes what is known as a saturated brine, which always means all the salt that the water will absorb. In salting butter the brine is seldom made stronger than 30 or 34 per cent of salt.

The man who attempts to produce several pure-bred varieties of corn on a small farm will soon find all of his varieties mixed. Ordinarily it is very difficult to keep a single variety on the quarter section farm, for the reason that the breezes will waft pollen across the road from the neighbor's field.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Tomates.
Cover a four-pound chicken with hot water and simmer until tender. Add to the water four onions, a clove of garlic chopped fine, a stick of cinnamon, ten whole allspice and cloves, three red Chile peppers, one and a half teaspoonfuls of salt. When the chicken is cooked remove it from the pot and cut into very small pieces. Strain the liquor and put the chicken meat into it. Then add enough yellow meal to make a thick mush, boiling about ten minutes. Have ready green corn from a dozen ears, two pounds of raisins, seeded; if you desire you can also add string beans and peas; put into the mush and mix. Add one-half teaspoonful of red pepper. Fill corn husks with the mixture, tying up securely at both ends. When the husks are filled throw into hot water and boil for half an hour. Then serve.

Mince-meat.
One pound of lean beef boiled and chopped, half-pound of beef suet minced to a fine powder; two and a half pounds of apples peeled, cored and chopped; one pound of seeded and halved raisins; half-pound of cleaned Sultana raisins, one pound of citron cut into tiny dice, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon and mace, half-tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice and salt, half teaspoonful of ground nutmeg, one and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, a pint each of sherry and brandy. Mix well and pack down in a crock or in glass jars.

Victoria Buns.
The ingredients for this are two eggs, half a cup of powdered sugar, half a cup of ground rice, half a cup of butter, one-quarter pound currants, two ounces candied peel. Beat the eggs and sugar together and add the butter beaten to a cream. Stir in the rice, currants and candied peel and add as much flour as will make the mixture the consistency of biscuit dough. Mold into rolls and bake for about half an hour in a moderately brisk oven. The buns must be put in the oven as soon as molded, or they will be heavy.

Dill Pickles.
To each gallon of water add a cup of coarse salt. Wash the cucumbers and put them into a crock or keg. To each peck of pickles use four or five stalks of dill. Put the dill on top of the cucumbers and your brine over all. Lay a white cloth over the top and then a weight and plate. The pickles must be kept well under the brine and the cloth must be washed well, dried and replaced about every two weeks.

Scotch Broth.
Cover a neck of mutton with cold water, quarter one turnip and carrot and grate one-quarter of each; cut the remaining quarters in small pieces and put the whole in the pot with the mutton. Add one large onion and half a small cabbage cut fine. Simmer slowly for three hours. Half an hour before it is time to serve add half a cup of barley, and salt to taste. This makes an excellent broth.

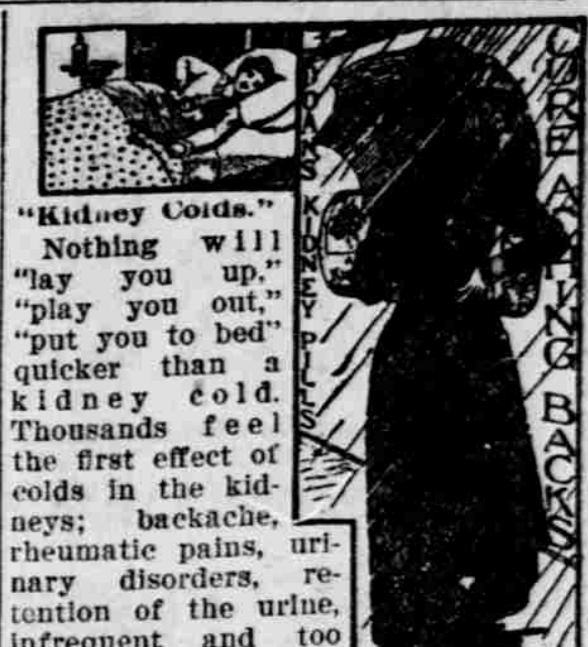
Fried Oysters.
Drain the liquor from large oysters and pat each dry between the folds of a clean dish towel. Dip each first in cracker dust, then in beaten egg and again in the salted cracker dust. Spread on a platter and set on the ice for several hours before frying them in very hot butter or salad oil.

Brief Suggestions.
A temporary relief for a squeaky door is to rub lard or butter on the parts that come in close contact with each other.
Onions should be kept in a cool, dry place, but they should never be placed in the icebox. They will keep well if put in paper bags and hung up.
Try kerosene on a gas range and see how fast it will eat away the dirt and grease. It is also good to clean the coal range, but in both cases one must be very careful that there is no heat in the stove.

Fruit tarts made in the shape of small pyramids are a novelty in the confectionery line. They are made by placing one ring a little smaller than the one beneath it, the top one being very small, bringing the tart almost to a point. A little of the fruit which has been placed inside during the building peeps out from the small hole in the top ring.

It is sometimes difficult to keep raisins, figs and dates away from annoying little ants and roaches, but this is easily accomplished by putting them in paper bags that have been well brushed over with strong borax water and dried before the fruit is put in. The little pests do not like the borax and will not gnaw through the sack when thus prepared.

Cream of celery is quite one of the best winter soups when nicely made. Chop the root of celery, add three-quarters of a pint of water and half a teaspoonful of rice. Simmer steadily for half an hour. Scald one gill of cream and half a teaspoonful of milk in a double boiler. Pass rice and celery through a hair sieve, keeping back the water; add this to the pulp later; stir into the hot milk and cook slowly for twenty minutes. Season with white pepper, salt and a squeeze of lemon juice.



"Kidney Colds."
Nothing will "lay you out," "play you out," "put you to bed," quicker than a kidney cold. Thousands feel the first effect of colds in the kidneys; backache, rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, retention of the urine, infrequent and too frequent urinary discharge tell of kidneys out of order. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from common backache to dangerous diabetes.
A. T. Ritenour, owner of the wood yard at 125 East Cork street, Winchester, Va., says: "Ever since I had a gripple I have been a sufferer from kidney troubles, which made themselves apparent in racking pains through the region of my back. The pains were always severe, and sometimes so sharp and biting that they compelled me to take to my bed. The kidney secretions furnished further evidence of disorder. They were off color, irregular and painful of passage. Added to this there was an annoying weakness. The newspaper advertisements of Doan's Kidney Pills attracted my attention, and I procured a box of that remedy at Franck Baker & Sons' drug store. The relief I experienced was magical. The pills lifted me from my bed of sickness, placed me on my feet, and made me a well man. I can work as well as ever. Doan's Kidney Pills, I believe, saved my life. They are a great remedy to stop kidney troubles resulting from colds."
A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Ritenour will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

WEATHERWISE IS THE MAN WHO WEARS TOWER'S SLICKERS
A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH. There are many imitations. Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cures CATARRH. It is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relieves inflammation. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. Druggists, 50 cts. or by mail, ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Many School Children Are Sickly.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, Break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, mucus and regurgitate the bowels and Destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Conclusion He Reached.
The dog had been chasing his own tail for a quarter of an hour.
"Papa," quoth Willie, "what kind of a dog is that?"
"A watch dog, my son," responded the parent.

Willie pondered a moment.
"Well," he finally observed, "from the length of time it takes him to wind himself up I think he must be a Waterbury watch dog."—Town and Country.

Wolfskin makes the best parchment for banjos.

It is estimated that between the ages of twenty and thirty a man loses on an average only five and one-half days a year from illness; but between fifty and sixty he loses twenty days yearly.

Mosquitoes are so numerous near the coast of Borneo that the streams of that region are in summer often un-navigable. The insects swarm in such dense clouds that vision is obstructed.

One Answer for All.
Lanester, N. Y., March 30.—Postmaster Remers is still in receipt of many letters asking if his cure has held good.

It will be remembered that some time ago the particulars of Mr. Remers' case were published in these columns. He had been very low with Diabetes. Physicians could do nothing to save him and he grew worse and worse till someone recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills. A treatment of this remedy was begun and when eight boxes had been taken Mr. Remers began to see an improvement which continued as the treatment proceeded till he was completely restored.
He has since enjoyed perfect health and is as robust and able a man as any in Lancaster. Interviewed the other day, he said:
"Many people wrote to me when the story of my case was first printed and some write to me yet, asking if the cure was only temporary and if the diabetes has returned. I have only one answer to everybody. Three years ago I was very low with Diabetes. The best physician failed to help me and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I am well and strong and have not had the slightest return of the old trouble."