

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

L. M. RICE, Publisher.

VALENTINE, NEBRASKA.

The private detective is generally just about as wise as he looks.

Monkeys are great imitators of men, and men are great imitators of monkeys.

The wise man generally wants to try to strike a fair average with some foolish woman.

Canada is compelled to harbor some of our law-breakers, but she is going to bar the cigarette.

From all accounts, Mrs. Burdick might have sat for Burne-Jones' picture of "the woman that did not care."

The remains of old Papa de Lesseps must feel like sitting up in their grave clothes these Panama Canal resurrection days.

Of all the new word coinages for which the newspaper mint is responsible, "multi-murderer" seems about the most atrocious.

They are beginning to hiss indecent plays from the Parisian stage. How these things will draw when they are brought over here.

The American people stand squarely with Dewey in his statement that our navy is the best in the world, whether the statement is true or not.

Between the man who brags about inability to remember names and the man who boasts of his splendid memory for faces there is not much choice.

It might not be so embarrassing to be shaved by a lady barber, if a fellow wasn't all the time wondering whether the lady barber was thinking what a fool he was.

Young John D. Rockefeller is distributing gold pieces among the poor people of Mexico. Perhaps he has found that the starving Mexicans understand his gold pieces better than his kind words.

For consumptive patients a medical authority prescribes beef, in large quantities. If the consumptive has any heart trouble, however, all honorable means should be used to keep him from seeing the butcher's bills.

The famous men of history who have possessed energy and decision were silent men. When things went wrong they did not air their grievances in public and grumble, growl and become pessimists. They simply changed their tactics. They did not relinquish their purposes. They knew what they wished to do and they kept at it until they were successful.

It is a comfort to reflect that consumption has decreased 39.5 per cent in its death records since 1840. Pneumonia may be more devastating or not, but it can never have the dread to its name that consumption has had, for pneumonia is a disease which usually yields to scientific treatment and the resistance of a good constitution, but consumption is nature's worst treachery to humanity. The battle has been long against it, but the results show at last.

The story which the captain of the excursion steamer, recently wrecked on the Bermudas, told before the investigating committee shows how important may be the consequences of a little thing. There is a fixed light at one end of the island and a revolving light at the other. When the captain saw a fixed light he assumed that he was approaching the end of the island, where the fixed light ought to be. But he discovered when too late that, through accident or lack of care, the revolving light was out of order, and when its signal was most needed gave a misleading message to the mariner.

Solomon's Temple was about seven years in building, but it stood for centuries. No one can estimate accurately the life of a modern steel structure, which comes into being in remarkably quick time. In a recent instance in New York an apartment hotel was completed, leased and sold in less than fourteen months after the purchase of the site. The actual work of construction was done in less than ten months, although this was a twelve-and-a-half-story building, which covered a lot seventy-one by one hundred feet, and contained more than two hundred rooms. These marvels do not come by chance. Every bolt and rivet is planned and provided for before the foundation is laid, and a perfect system controls the gangs of workmen, who carry on the most diverse operations without getting in one another's way.

There are three reasons why one ought to control his temper, and the first is self-respect. When one loses command of himself and throws the reins upon the neck of passion, he may have for the moment a certain enjoyment in the license, but there must surely come a reaction of regret. When he is calm again and the fit has passed away, every serious person must be ashamed of what he said and what he did, of the manner in which he gave himself away and the exhibition he made of himself. He will regret the amazement on the faces of his friends and the silence which they adopted as a protective measure and

the soothing language which they used, as if they were speaking with a baby, and the glances which passed between them. He will not soon hold again with them as strong as he did before this outburst, nor will he have the same claim upon their confidence as a sound and clear-headed man. He has acted like a fretful, peevish child, and has for the time forfeited his title to manhood and the place of a man.

The only human being who finds any pleasurable reflections in the contemplation of the Burdick-Pennell nastiness is the confirmed bachelor. "There! I told you so!" he can growl, triumphantly, "what man of sense would take the chances of running up against a thing like that? And cases like that are common. The newspapers are always full of them. Deliver me!" Yes, the newspapers are always full of such cases. But that very fact proves in itself that such cases are out of the ordinary. They are news because in violation of the regular order. The myriads of cases of marital fidelity and felicity are too common to occasion remark. If marriage success were the exception instead of the rule, then that would be demanded by the public in all its details, and the newspapers would be full of such cases. So the crusty bachelor's argument falls to the ground. It is grossly unjust to womanhood and wifehood to tolerate for a moment the supposition that Mrs. Burdick is representative of her sex. In the millions of happy homes of the land, loving and devoted wives and mothers can contemplate her confessions only with a thrill of horror.

Why do authors, and especially the younger ones, so often select subjects which would be unfit topics for conversation? Are no problems worth considering except those which have to do with persons who have sadly sinned in their youth? Have we not had "Resurrections" and "Redemptions" enough already? I plead for a revival of pure romance; for such books as shall make us better by representing the ideal side of life. Men are made better by the sight of virtue rather than by the dissection of vice, says Amory H. Bradford in Booklover's Magazine. If I am told that art must deal with things as they are, I reply, true; and authors and artists will, no doubt, in spite of my protest, continue to choose such subjects as most appeal to them—thereby revealing both their taste and character. Few of us need to be made to see evil more vividly, but all of us require reminding again and again that pure love, happy homes, deathless devotion are still to be found among the common people, and may be the glad possession of all who will seek for them. An artist may paint lizards, spiders, snakes, but it is better to paint flowers, birds, happy children, mountains, splendid clouds, and the glory and beauty of the day.

Miss Mary Van Vorst, who spent weeks as a factory girl and mill girl to gain material for her book, "The Woman Who Tolls," has emerged from her strenuous experiences with the firm conviction that every girl who can should marry. It is the modern girl's disposition to take care of herself, she says, that brings upon the factory and mill girls the unalterable evils they suffer. It is no new argument that Miss Van Vorst offers. The right ideal for the inspiration and development of the mind and soul of the young girl is matrimony. The right state for the stimulation and fructification of the mature woman is matrimony. But that there is a growing tendency among American girls to remain single and shift for themselves is clearly evident. The fields of employment for girls are overcrowded, but girls patiently wait for openings or even work at starvation wages, while marriage is the last thing they think of. History is luminous with the great deeds of women. Literature is rich with thought from women's minds. But among the names of eminently great women of any period or any pursuit you will look in vain for that of any old maid. Joan d'Arc is the one possible exception that emphasizes the rule, yet it must be admitted that the world does not know whether she was married or not. Anyway, she was little more than a child. A tree transplanted from its native clime and nurtured under unnatural conditions may live and seem to thrive, but it is not by such that the richest fruit is borne. And it is the same with a woman out of her natural element.

**A Great Man Worsted.**  
In an interesting case where Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster were both retained by a Boston shipping house, Mr. Choate examined the witnesses. He had before him in the witness-box one of the ship-owners, whom he wished to confuse, and consequently he began by asking a long and complex question.

George Francis Train, who tells the story, says this question wound all round the case and straggled through every street in Boston.

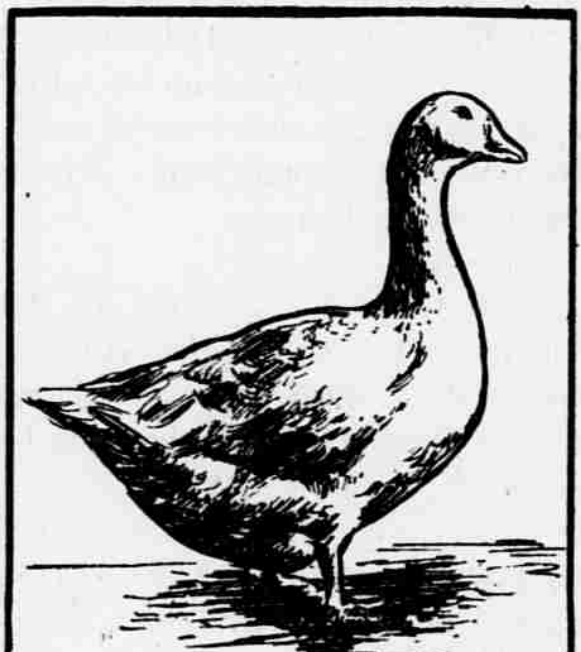
"You say," asserted Choate, "that you did so and so, that you went to such and such a place; after this you did so and so, and then thus and so."

But the man was an Irishman of perfect nerve and an unshaken coolness. Mr. Choate went on coiling up his question and tying knots in it; and when he had quite finished the witness merely looked at him, and said, calmly:  
"Mr. Choate, will you be atter repeating that again?"  
The bench and the spectators roared. Mr. Choate was worsted. Yet he won his case.

Most people outlive their teeth.



**Raising Geese.**  
Except in certain small sections the raising of geese for profit is an almost untouched industry, yet one in which good money may be made if the work is carried on intelligently after obtaining the experience. This preliminary experience is essential, for the raising of geese differs in many ways from raising chickens. While both ducks and hens are frequently used for hatching goose eggs, the best results generally come from letting the goose incubate her own eggs, care being taken not to give her more than eleven for a sitting. The ganders are permitted to mingle with the geese during incubation mainly for the purpose of protection when the goose leaves the nest to feed. When the goslings are hatched they should be kept indoors on an earth floor and given some kind of green food to pick at as they will, their main food, however, being a mixture of corn meal and bran, moistened and fed when it may be crumbled up like bread. Water for drinking should be supplied in abundance, but so placed that the young goslings can drink without getting into the water and wetting their down, thus catching cold. This is an important part of raising young goslings. It is essential that every effort be made to keep the goslings from getting wet and chilled when they are young, and not to crowd too many of them in a pen. As the weather gets mild they should be given access to grass, yet have a shelter where they may go in case of storm. By midsummer they may have free access to a shallow stream. The Embden breed, a good specimen of



which is shown in the illustration, is attracting attention because of its hardness, size and the quality of both feathers and flesh, and to those interested in geese raising is worthy of consideration.

**Poultry and Eggs.**  
The total number of chickens, including guinea fowls, on farms and ranges in 1900, according to the Government census, just published, was 233,598,085; the total number of turkeys, 6,599,367; geese, 5,676,863 and ducks, 4,807,358. According to the returns received poultry was kept on 88.8 per cent of the United States. The total value of the poultry raised on farms and ranges in 1899 was \$136,891,877. "The production of eggs in 1899 was 1,293,819,186 dozens, an average of 5.5 dozens per chicken. No consideration was given to turkeys, geese or ducks in calculating this average, as eggs from those fowls are used mainly for breeding purposes." The total value of the eggs was \$144,286,158, or an average value of 11.2 cents per dozen.

**Difference in Milkers.**  
A cow may be made to shrink great in milk yield when left to a rough, unskilled milker. This is generally known, and the practice is common to let the boys learn to milk by practicing with cows which the owner is ready to dry up. But the definite cash value of quick, gentle, clean work is scarcely realized. At one of the Western experiment farms, where one of the men was an especially skilled milker, a record was kept of the average difference in product, as compared with the other men, and it was found that he was worth nearly \$10 a month more, on account of the extra milk which he obtained. The milk was also richer, owing to his care in getting all the rich strippings.

**Tilling the Garden.**  
The garden should be the best tilled part of the farm. Rotation should be practiced as well as in the case of farm crops, because all plants will grow better when they are not made to succeed themselves on the same soil each year. Some provision should be made so that the horse cultivator can be used for weeding purposes, otherwise the garden is apt to run wild with weeds. Every family should have an abundant supply of small fruit as well as vegetables, for the reason that these are healthier foods than too much meat. It often happens that the garden can be made to be the source of considerable income in addition to supplying the family wants.—Iowa Homestead.

**When to Spray.**  
No date can be fixed upon, yet spraying must be done at the right time if the best results are to be obtained. The right time is immediately after the blossoms fall and before the calyxes of the forming apples close. If there are belated blossoms on the trees after the great mass of bloom has fallen, do

not wait for them if some of the calyxes are closing. If the trees do not all bloom nearly together, spray the early blooming trees first and then in a few days spray the others. Repeat the application in one week or at the latest ten days.—C. P. Gillette.

**Clean Up the Farm.**  
The necessity for cleaning up the rubbish on the farm and burning it is not entirely for the purpose of improving the appearance of the farm, although it should be done for this effect if nothing else were to be gained. During the winter large numbers of insects injurious to farm crops pass their time among the rubbish, and are generally in good shape early in the spring to make havoc among the first crops which appear. Therefore, if the rubbish is gathered into heaps as early in the spring as the work can be done and the mass burned the insects will be destroyed. The work requires but little time, and the results are so desirable that one ought not to hesitate a moment about doing it. It will pay to get out the hay rake and go all over the meadows and the fields on which stubble of any kind has been left and rake up the rubbish for burning.

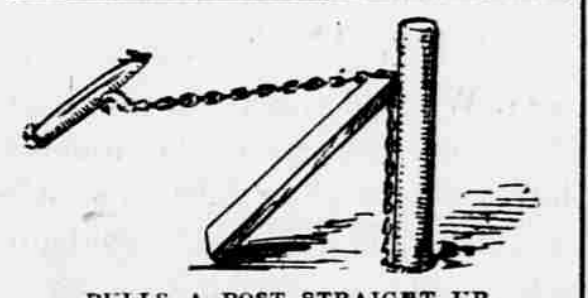
**To Protect Young Chickens.**  
Those who have raised chickens know that one of the troubles with which they have to contend is keeping the little ones from being drowned by



the hard and frequent showers of the spring. Where brooders are used this trouble is obviated, but, on the other hand, the chicks ought to be given some of the freedom of outdoors as early as possible, so that even brooder-raised chicks ought to have a run in the open air. The illustration shows a design for a coop with a covered run attached which will prevent any trouble with the chicks. This run may be made so as to attach it to the coop when desired, and may be of any desired dimensions. It consists simply of a light frame covered with muslin, the frame being built on a slant in the way shown in the cut. By having hooks at each corner and eyes screwed into the corners of the coop this frame may be attached in a moment. If the day looks stormy, simply attach this covered run to the coop, and you will then be certain that no harm will come to the chicks should a sudden and hard shower come up.

**Dried Vegetables.**  
In Germany an important industry is being established in dried vegetables. At one factory in West Germany last year, which paid a dividend of twenty per cent, the following materials were dealt with: 150 tons of French beans (sliced), 300 tons carrots, 140 tons savory, fifty tons celery, 110 tons potatoes, 162 tons white cabbage, fifty tons onions, fifty-four tons turnips; total, 1,070 tons. This firm is now doubling their plant. When the factory was first started only twelve per cent of the vegetables could be obtained locally, last year thirty per cent was obtained in the immediate neighborhood of the factory, and the tenants of the farms in the vicinity have found it so profitable to grow a supply of the raw produce, that they now have 125 acres under cultivation for this company, and another fifty acres at a little distance away.

**Ingenious Scheme of Pulling Posts.**  
To pull out fence posts easily, says J. W. Dysart, of La Porte, Ind., take a 2x4 scantling 3½ feet long and lean it against the post at a 45-degree angle. A ¾ iron pin driven into the top end to pass through a link of the chain



will prevent it from slipping. Hook chain close to ground, passing it up the post over the top of the scantling. One horse will pull all ordinary posts, as this method will lift it straight up.

**Asparagus from Seed.**  
By starting with rooted plants a year is gained. But with some farmers a little money counts more than a great deal of time, and rather than pay a couple of dollars for the root they will go without. Sow seed early in spring, in a bed by itself, making the ground rich, but avoiding weedy manure. Keep down the weeds, and transplant the asparagus the following year, setting them a good distance apart and deep enough so that harrows and cultivators can be run over the surface. Salt is of no use, but nitrate of soda is one of the best chemical manures.—American Cultivator.

**Fighting Weeds.**  
To kill weeds which have perennial root stocks a German authority recommends following, and early in the spring a thorough and deep harrowing over of the land, after which the root stocks are raked and burned. For the eradication of equisetum or horse-tail, a thorough draining of the soil together with cultivation are suggested. Fertilizers, particularly of limey ones, are recommended for combating sorrel. Soil in which this plant grows abundantly are usually characterized by an acid condition which requires the application of lime for its correction.

## REGISTER OF THE U. S. TREASURY USES PE-RU-NA FOR SUMMER CATARRH.

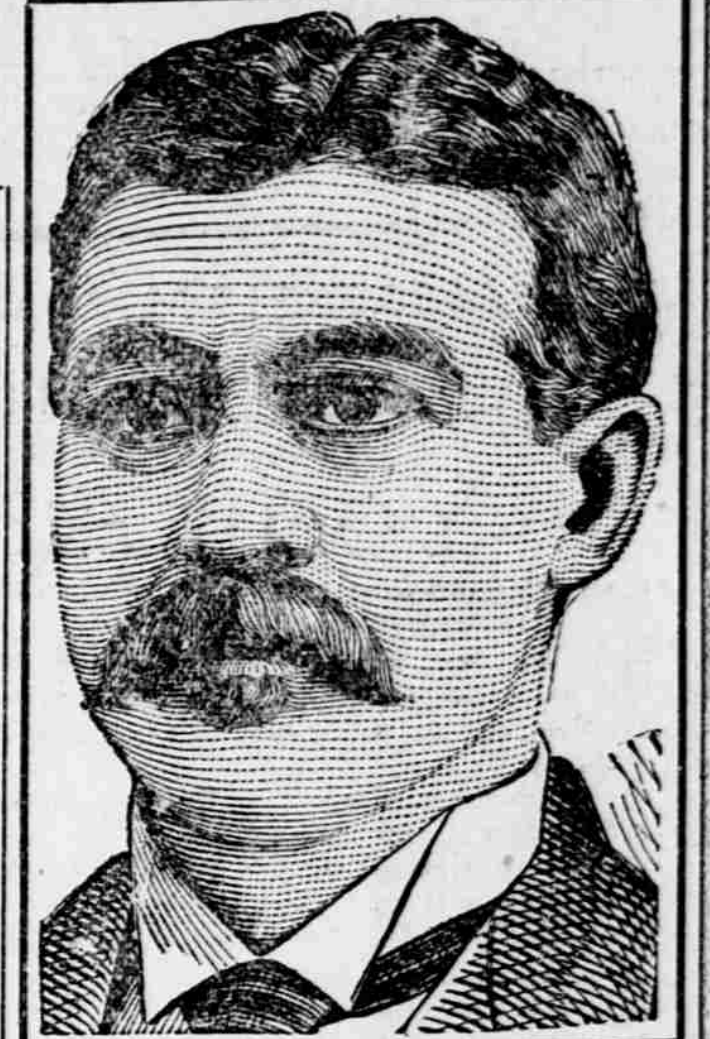
Summer Catarrh  
Afflicts Men and Women.

HON. JUDSON W. LYONS, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I find *Peruna* to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of *Peruna*."—Judson W. Lyons.

Two Interesting Letters From  
Thankful Women.

Miss Camilla Chartier, 5 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md., writes: "Late summers gradually affected my digestion and made me a miserable dyspeptic, suffering intensely at times. I took several kinds of medicine which were prescribed by different physicians, but still continued to suffer. But the trial of one bottle of *Peruna* convinced me that it would rid me of this trouble, so I continued taking it for several weeks and I was in excellent health, having gained ten pounds."—Miss Camilla Chartier.

**Summer Catarrh.**  
Mrs. Kate Bohn, 1119 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "When I wrote you I was troubled with frequent headaches, dizzy, strange feelings in the head, sleeplessness, sinking feelings, faintness and numbness. Sometimes I had heartburn. My food would rise to my throat after every meal, and my bowels were very irregular. "I wrote you for advice, and I now take pleasure in informing you that my improvement is very great indeed. I did not expect to improve so quickly



Hon. Judson W. Lyons.

after suffering for five long years. I am feeling very good and strong. I thank you so much for *Peruna*. I shall recommend it to all suffering with the effects of catarrh, and I consider it a household blessing. I shall never be without *Peruna*." For those phases of catarrh peculiar to summer *Peruna* will be found efficacious. *Peruna* cures catarrh in all phases and stages. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of *Peruna* write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address: Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

At Norwegian state balls the ladies who intend to dance wear white those who do not are expected to appear in black.

The Rev. Dr. Clendennin, of St. Peter's church, Westchester, tells this story about how he was unconsciously responsible for helping a

I noticed that them who gits angry quik; and I prefer to see a man blaz like a kandle, if he must burn than to see him smudge like a bundle ov wet straw.

We notice that almost every grate result haz a small beginning.

The empire of woman is an empire of softness, of address and of complacency. Her commands are caresses, her menaces are tears. "She has wonderful conversational powers," said Miss Cayenne. "But she doesn't talk a great deal." No. I never knew anyone who showed such discretion in the selection of things to be left unsaid."

**GRIPPE HURT KIDNEYS.**  
The lingering results of La Grippe remain with the kidneys for a long time. They suffer from over exertion and the heavy drugs of Grippe medicines. Doan's Kidney Pills overcome this condition.

AURORA, NEW MEXICO.—I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills which I ordered for a girl nine years old that was suffering with bed wetting, and she improved very fast. The pills acted directly on the bladder in her case and stopped the trouble. J. C. LUCERO.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—My husband received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills and has taken two more boxes and feels like a new man. He is a fireman on the Grand Trunk R. R., and the work is hard on the kidneys. Mrs. GEO. GIFFORD.

PLINY, W. VA.—The free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills acted so well with me, I wrote Hoeff, the druggist, at Point Pleasant, to send me three boxes, with the result I have gained in weight, as well as entirely rid of my kidney trouble. My water had become very offensive and contained a white sediment and cloudy. I would have to get up six and seven times during the night, and then the voiding would dribble and cause frequent attempts, but, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills, they have regulated all that, and I cannot praise them too much. JAS. A. LANHAM.

FREE! Mail this coupon with your address for free trial box.

Doan's Kidney Pills, A SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Please mail me free trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Medical Advice Free.—Strictly Confidential.

**LIQUID KOAL**  
The Great Germ and Insect Destroyer

Is now used throughout the United States in the treatment of hog cholera, swine plague, ergot diseases, corn stalk disease, pink eye, foot and mouth disease, scurvy, mange, Texas itch, scabs and all germ diseases of domestic animals.

**\$100.00** deposited in City National Bank of York, Neb., and anyone finding any of the following testimonials not genuine, \$100.00 to be paid to the finder.

St. Paul, Neb. April 9, '03.  
National Medical Co.,  
Gentlemen:—This is to certify that I have used Liquid Koal for ergot disease in cattle and believe it to be a cure for this disease from the experiments I have made, but believe it ought to be used when the animal is first taken with the disease. And for a lice killer it can't be beat by anything I know of. Yours respectfully,  
W. L. LITTLE.  
Seward, Neb., Dec. 5, 1902.  
Liquid Koal, manufactured and sold by National Medical Co., York, Neb., is a necessity to any farmers raising stock. Several instances of its efficiency have come under my personal notice. JOHN HARVEY, Ex-Mayor, Seward.

Wausau, Neb., Dec. 18, 1902.  
I consider Liquid Koal one of the best articles for all around purposes on the market. For mites and lice in the chicken houses and for lice on calves and horses it is the best and cheapest thing I have ever found. Liquid Koal ought to be on every farm. CHAS. BERGMANAGER, Coleridge, Neb., Dec. 8, 1902.

I can say that your L. K. is the best insect destroyer that I ever used. It will not injure the eggs when used on setting hens. And if it be used on the place, I advise every farmer to keep a supply on hand. G. B. GROFF.

Hartington, Neb., Dec. 10, 1902.  
National Medical Co., York, Neb.  
Dear Sir:—I am a user of Liquid Koal and am well pleased with it. I would not try to do without it as I find it useful in a great many ways. I have had no sick hogs since I commenced using it a year ago. In my opinion it is the best and cheapest hog cholera preventative on the market today. You can use this as you wish. Anyone wishing to know more about this please write me. Enoch Ely.

Seward, Neb., Nov. 28, 1901.  
To Whom It May Concern:—This is to certify that I have bought the third lot of Liquid Koal from the National Medical Co., and think it the best germ destroyer, appetizer and disinfectant that have ever used. I have had occasion to use it on two different horses this summer so very severe wounds, and found it the best and cheapest remedy I ever tried; would not be without it on my place. W. B. FRANCIS.

Delmont, S. D.  
I have used your L. K., and think it is a good preventive and disinfectant. I used it as a medicine for all kinds of stock and chickens. I had two cows that were sick and would not eat and I used L. K. and it helped them. I also used it as a hog cholera preventive, and think it is all right. G. H. PATRICK.

**PRICE:**  
One Quart Can.....\$1.00  
One Gallon.....3 00  
2½ Gallons, per gallon.....2 75  
50 Gallons, half bbl., per gal.....2 50  
25 Gallons, 1 bbl., per gal.....2 00  
A 25c 32-page Book on Germ Diseases of Animals Sent Free on Application.

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