

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA.

Trouble isn't half so troublesome as looking for trouble.

England is now going to worry over the tariff question. Poor old England!

Dr. Lorenz, by pulling children's legs into joint, seems to have pulled some doctors' noses out of joint.

Some folks get more fun out of telling how they didn't yield to temptation than others do in yielding.

King Alfonso of Spain has just inherited \$7,500,000. He makes no secret of it, owing to the fact that he can appoint his own tax assessors.

The Standard Oil Company has invaded Russia, and the bear that walks like a man is face to face with something that looks like an octopus.

A French woman who had been in a trance for twenty years woke up the other day and died. Some people don't know when to leave well enough alone.

Since circus men's unions have begun to go on strikes, tying up the shows, how can the American boy hope to enjoy himself as his father did?

Riches don't bring happiness, according to a Chicago banker. But they are mighty handy to have in the house along about the first of the month.

A Chicago woman cried the other day because somebody else paid her taxes. This ought to be told to Hetty Green. She hasn't been able for a long time to enjoy a joke.

The Kansas City Star speaks of Mrs. Hetty Green's "superfluous and burdensome wealth." Mrs. Green may have a lot of superfluous wealth, but we don't believe she finds any of it burdensome.

The Russian police have been ordered to expel the Jews from certain cities by sending them over the border. This, at any rate, is a vast improvement of the Kishenev method, although that also was an expulsion.

Suppose the postage stamps are not works of art, who cares? They answer their purpose just as well as if each one were hand-painted, and doubtless better. What the public is chiefly interested in is that they shall stick.

In this country it is not respectable for a man's wife and daughters to work, but the harder the old man works the more he is admired. They tell cheerful stories about the old man; his little children say "Papa is too busy to die," but that is about all he gets out of life in the way of distinction.

While we are boasting of the expansion of foreign commerce, the magnitude of American business enterprises and the increase in the naval strength, it is well to recall what Mrs. Mary A. Livermore said to a mothers' and fathers' club recently. "The advance of a nation comes through its homes," she declared, "not through its battle-ships, its great trusts or its corporations."

Men who have sacrificed youth and health, scrimped their families, and injured their digestion in the acquirement of a "pile," often think they are public benefactors, and that humanity in general owes them a debt of gratitude for being so rich. In consequence they resent as cruel injustice the fatigue, chagrin and newspaper notoriety that money invariably brings in its trail. It would be about as consistent for a little boy who had gorged himself on purloined apples to feel injured when an avenging stomachache followed gluttony.

A Legend About Cats. The Ancient Greeks thought that all creatures except cats had souls and that that animal lost its soul through a bargain made between a bridge architect and the devil. The architect had besought the devil to get his help in constructing an exceedingly dangerous bridge structure, and his Satanic majesty only consented to lend aid on condition that the first creature to cross it should lose its soul.

This was agreed upon, the bridge finished in due time and the devil sent to the opposite side to await his prey. The shrewd architect took good care to send a cat over before any human being was allowed to cross. On learning of the bargain the cat recrossed the bridge and scratched the architect's eyes out.

Fate of a Coward. "Don't you kiss me!" she cried, as she sprang from his side. "Why, I had no such thought," answered he. Now, forgive him she could had he kissed her—and would—But to say the temptation he'd calmly withstood Was too much, so she "shook" him, you see. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

Not the Genuine Kind. "I am afraid she isn't cut out for a society woman?" "Why not?" "Well, she seems to have no idea of the pleasures of extravagance."

In some cities the nervous child is moving parents and physicians to appeal for fewer hours in the schools

and less pressure. We do not much believe in the intellect, the morals or the pedagogics of the coil breakers or the boy breakers. There are better ways to break a horse or a child than to break its will, and the teacher that entertains such diabolic theories should be "broken." The noteworthy fact about the whole discussion is the utter omission from a hundred papers and editorials and discussion of the most important element of the entire matter. There are, it is true, many other factors; there is really overstudy and overpressure, but the one cause of the nervous child which is ignored, but which is as prolific a source of evil as perhaps all others combined, is eye-strain.

Sailors in the United States navy henceforth will have their vacations. Secretary Moody has decided that hereafter, upon the arrival of a naval vessel in port, all the good-conduct men shall have a furlough which will enable them to visit their relatives or friends for a period of ten days, not counting the time spent in going and coming. The change has two objects in view: the rewarding of faithful service and obedience and the raising of the morale of the men. When they have only a day or so of shore leave they hang round the saloons in the city. Ten days' vacation will give them opportunity to get into more wholesome surroundings. It is pleasant to note that Secretary Moody was moved to this innovation by a belief that the character of the men in the navy has greatly improved of late, and that they can be trusted.

Next to the growth of the United States, the expansion of the Russian empire is the most potentially significant fact in contemporary history. Considerable excitement was caused in various foreign offices recently by the report that Russia had decided to regard Manchuria as part of the empire. Yet it is well known that Russian influence has been dominant in Manchuria since 1898, and that little more is needed to make it Russian territory than the official acknowledgment that China no longer exercises authority there. Russia can afford to wait for this, as it already enjoys practically all the advantages of possession, including access to the ice-free ports of the Yellow Sea. It is largely because Russian statesmen know how to wait for the opportune moment that the empire is so large to-day, and that its encroachment on the territory of other nations interests foreign ministers so deeply. For nearly six centuries, ever since the empire was nothing more than Moscow with a few hundred square miles round about, Russia has been expanding. For two centuries expansion has gone on with a definite and consistent policy. It was Peter the Great who secured the territory on which St. Petersburg now stands, in order that he might have access to the open sea. Access to the Baltic, and to the North Pacific through Siberian ports, has not contented his successors. Through Manchuria they have reached the Yellow Sea, and are drifting southward toward the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf with a steadiness which suggests the irresistible movement of the glacier. The disturbing facts in European politics are chiefly attributable to Russian aspirations; the control of the Balkan states, in order to secure access by its navy to the Mediterranean, and the domination of Persia so effectively as to secure a highway from its own frontier to the Persian Gulf for commercial and military purposes. These imperial projects conflict with the interests of Great Britain, Austria, Italy and Germany. They are especially injurious to Great Britain, since in both cases they admit a possible future enemy to points adjacent to the way to India. The Russian movement toward the Persian Gulf, in particular, is so seriously regarded in London that the government has formally declared in Parliament that the establishment of a naval station in those waters would be regarded as a menace to British interests, and would be resisted.

A Place for Milk Cans. When a dairyman has a number of cans necessitating the use of a great many cans, it is not always easy to keep the cans clean and placed so that they will take up but little room. The device illustrated shows a method which has the merit of being cheap and at the same time keeping the cans in a position so that they will drain thoroughly. Set two posts in the desired place far enough apart so as to furnish the required amount of space for the cans; to these posts nail several boards, and on the boards fasten at intervals several hooks of iron or wood to catch the handle of the can over as shown in the cut. The cans are held in position by loops of rope as indicated. The side of any building can, of course, be utilized for the purpose when convenient, and save the cost of building a special structure. —St. Paul Dispatch.

Self-Feeding Salt Box. Even so simple a thing as a salt box is a source of much satisfaction if made a little better than others of the kind. The one illustrated was first suggested to me some time ago and has been improved till it fills the bill. The board at the back is 10 inches wide and about 4 feet long. The sides of the box are nailed directly onto this board, and the top of the box is joined to the board by strap iron hinges, which are better than leather. The end piece inside the box, and next to the board, does not quite reach the board, and the bottom of the box, being nailed to the end piece, also does not reach the board. Thus rain running down the long board cannot get into the box and soak the salt. The board is nailed to a building, tree or fence wherever wanted. The support in front is a stake driven into the ground and fastened with a nail to the projecting bottom of the box. Animals soon learn to open the cover and help themselves. The cover closes by gravitation. —H. H. Biershey, in Farm and Home.

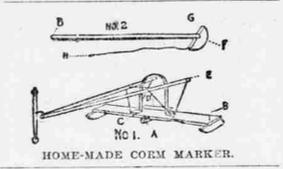
The Uncle Sam Potato. A heavy yielding variety of more than average quality is something growers of potatoes have long desired, and the tests of the new variety, Uncle Sam, shown in the cut, indicate that it fills the bill. So large are the yields of this variety under ordinary culture, expert growers claim that it has no equal. The tubers are uniform in size, with comparatively few very small specimens, and the quality is of the very best. In season the variety is medium to late. Unfortunately, results are not all that can be desired on heavy soils or clay, but on sandy or loamy soils it has no equal. In form the Uncle Sam is oval, pure white, with russet skin and shallow eyes near the surface. Continued tests may prove that the variety will do better on heavy soils after the first season, which is frequently the case with sorts that have been grown from the beginning in lighter soils. At all events, the variety has too many good points to throw it aside for culture on heavy soils after a single season of testing.

Churning Hints. Should you use the old-fashioned dasher churn you are annoyed by the cream, milk and butter splashing out at the top, where the dasher handle goes through. This may be avoided by melting the bottom of a small fruit or baking powder can and placing it over the handle of the dasher. It rests on the lid of the churn and catches all



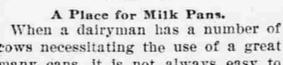
Marker from an Old Cultivator. The illustration shows a corn marker without a fault. All cultivators are not alike, as some have straight engines, and some have a seat attached, but they can all be used by simply removing the wheels and shovel bars.

No. 1 A shows a hole where a clevis attaches the whiffletrees. This brings the draft on the sled instead of the frame. D shows a plank spiked on behind, making a place for the driver to stand, thus leaving a clear vision between his horse and straight ahead. C shows where the wheel spindles are secured to the marker plank with a yoke, secured on the underside of the plank by burrs. At B is an upright pin. This is to receive B of No. 2. This pole is just eight feet long, and F is a runner blade rounding at each end. This is 2 feet long, 8 inches wide and 1 inch thick. It is made of hard wood and is wedge-shaped on the bottom. G is a wire attached with a ring on it. To the ring is attached a good stout string, and to this string is fastened a common snap, H. Place B, No. 2 on B No. 1 snap H on same ring, and your highest ideal of a perfect corn marker will be realized. I use E for handles when turning at the end of the field. —Cor. Orange Judd Farmer.



HOME-MADE CORN MARKER.

Profit in Early Turnips. Market gardeners who are situated so as to command a good trade direct with consumers will find the growing of turnips, and especially of the early varieties, profitable. The illustration shows specimens of Early Milan, one of the best turnips grown. It is the earliest white turnip in cultivation, and of splendid quality, just suited to housekeepers who object to the pungent taste of most varieties of turnips. The flesh is fine grained, tender and clear white. The skin is also white and very attractive. The top is small!



TWO EARLY TURNIPS.

Sowing Clover in Corn. Many who have attempted to get a stand of crimson clover have failed and have given up attempting the work. This is a mistake, for if one can get a crop of crimson clover to turn under, the cost of farm fertilizers may be materially reduced. A good plan is to sow crimson and red clover mixed, at the rate of six to eight quarts per acre, doing the work just before the last cultivation of the corn and seeing that the cultivation is very shallow. In many cases the stand of clover will be good and it will go through the winter in fair shape and, when plowed under the following spring, will add greatly to the fertility of the soil. It might pay, in sections where poor results have come from crimson clover, to sow rye in place of clover and then try the clover another year. Or cow-peas may be used in place of rye or clover, and then the clover tried the following year. It pays to keep on experimenting until one is able to get a stand of crimson clover. —Indianapolis News.

How to Handle the Hoe. Some men will use the hoe so that the top layer of soil is cut off clean and gathered up with the weeds that may have been the chief object of the hoeing. The surface remaining will be hard and smooth—quite the reverse of what it should be. Cultivation should mean a stirring of the surface, making it fine. If this be done in loamy soil shortly after a rain it will not break into large lumps.

Feeding the Dairy Heifer. The heifer intended for the dairy should be first to last fed generously to promote growth, but not fat forming; hence the rations should be a judicious feeding of oats, bran, clover, shorts. Then when the making of milk is required the fat-forming habit will not have been made a feature of her growth.

Sugar Corn. In the latitude of Philadelphia it will do to make the last planting of sugar corn on July 1, and one ought to be made then; one also in the middle of June. There are few more paying crops than sugar corn for late market. It always brings a good price. —Farm Journal.

Trimming Off Suckers. A good farmer says that June is about the best time to trim the suckers out of apple trees. It is his experience that when removed at this season they do not sprout as they will if done at any other time of the year.

the "splash" and conducts it back into the churn. If you only have one pound of butter per week to sell, don't take it to market in a shapeless mass. A mold is cheap and pays for itself in a short time. People like to buy attractive butter and will pay extra for it. —Midland Farmer.

The Use of Sweat Pads.

The use of sweat pads under some circumstances may be justified, especially when horses have started work in the spring in good form and are reduced in flesh during the summer. One of the principal objections to the sweat pad is that it tends to become soggy, and consequently increases the friction between the surface of the pad and the shoulder. It sometimes happens that by the use of the pad one can fit a collar that could otherwise not be worn. In this instance the price of a collar may be saved. By the use of the pad the draft is often thrown on the outer edge of the shoulders, while it should be as close in as possible. When an animal gets a sore spot on some part of his shoulder it is sometimes possible to cut a hole in the pad and thus relieve the pressure on this place until it becomes healed. The main thing is to have a collar fit the shoulder well. Where this is the case there is seldom any danger of irritation, providing the lames are properly fitted to the collar and pulled up tightly each time they are put on. It never pays to work away with a collar that does not fit, because an animal that constantly experiences pain through ill-fitting harness cannot do the same amount of work, nor do it as willingly, as would be the case if all parts of the harness are adjusted to its form. —Iowa Home-Steader.

Per-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter: "For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Per-na advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Per-na." —T. H. Mars.

At the appearance of the first symptoms of kidney trouble, Per-na should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood, preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Per-na stimulates the kidneys to excrete from the blood the accumulating poison, and thus prevents the convulsions which are

A white man's clothes never seem to fit an Indian.

When twin girls arrive we imagine that even the doctor laughs.

When we see a girl all in white, we don't think of fairies, but of the washing.

It will ruin any man to be henpecked. We never knew such a man to amount to anything.

An aching back tooth had for weeks tortured Edward Keller, of Hoboken, N. J. A dentist removed the tooth, and with its removal Keller lost his voice.

We use Piso's Cure for Consumption in preference to any other cough medicine. —Mrs. S. E. Borden, 442 P street, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1901.

In Mexico the cargador, or carrier, transports bundles so weighty that ordinary men could not even lift them. It is not unusual for him to carry a load of four hundred pounds on his head or shoulders.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain cures colic. Price 25c bottle.

Terrapin eggs are hatched in about thirty days. With her fore paws the female terrapin scratches a hole in the sand, and in it places her eggs, from thirteen to fifty-nine. She then covers them, and relies upon the sun to do the hatching.

FOR TWENTY YEARS MAJOR MARS SUFFERED FROM CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Per-na Cures a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys. Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter: "For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Per-na advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Per-na." —T. H. Mars.

In the old days the elderly women just went along! They were not known as chaperons.

An Atchison farmer of five marriageable daughters wants suggestions as to what kind of premiums would make them move faster.

When a woman has twins all the other mothers of twins want to call and offer sympathy but haven't time.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles, brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. Today I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man." —C. H. Kirtz, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.



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