

I. M. RICE, Publisher.

VALENTINE, - NEBRASKA

The Filipinos have taken to baseball. Now we'll never pacify them.

The Spanish government has a surplus of income, which is so novel that it may prove embarrassing.

According to Carlyle, all speech has something of song in it. But what we object to is the sing-song.

Madame Humbert's lawyer admitted that she convicted herself by talking too much. Pretty nearly an admission of guilt.

Emperor William says Martin Luther was the greatest of all Germans. Isn't this a little disloyal to grandpa?

They say that Shamrock III is a prettier boat than the Reliance. No doubt there are prettier mares than Lou Dillon.

So long as the public is willing to pay to see a vanquished pugilist on the theatrical stage, there is consolation in defeat.

Marie Corelli had an English race horse named after her, but the nearest the jockeys could get to the name was "Merry Gorilla."

Foreign consuls in Turkey are subject to many perils and vexations, but they are happily free from any annoyance by life insurance agents.

"Gambling," says a philosopher, "takes money that does not belong to you." Gambling, we beg to amend, loses money that belongs to somebody else.

Stephen D. Roath, a Chicago millionaire, has given his relatives half his fortune, just to see what they will do with it. Spend it, probably, and come after the rest.

A German actor recently got off a joke on the stage and was given eight months for it. It was on the emperor. There are jokes not on the emperor that deserve to do time.

The Chicago millionaire who is dividing his money among his relatives "just to see what they will do with it" is also regarded by those interested, as a jolly good fellow.

A New York policeman has been declared insane because he thought he had a plan to beat the races. If this policy becomes general we may have to increase the capacity of our insane hospitals.

Some of the farmers' boys whom the navy enlisted as an experiment must have worked their way rapidly to the top. The cipher wireless message which resulted in the capture of the "invading" fleet in the recent maneuvers read: "Hens, chickens and pigs."

The young man is in demand. If he fails to avail himself of some kind of an opportunity it is usually his own fault. The elder Vanderbilt once said that you could take a young man and stick him down anywhere and if he had the right kind of stuff in him he would get on and save a little money. This may be a strong statement, but there is a good deal of truth in it.

European scientists have had encouraging success in crossing the zebra with the horse. The zebra, as the resulting offspring is called, has qualities of intelligence and endurance which, in the opinion of a United States consul, will make the animal an excellent substitute for the government mule. The zebra has the stripes of one of its parent. A white star in the forehead, inherited from the other, would certainly qualify it for service in the United States army.

No better illustration of what happens to him who is master of one subject has recently been afforded than the extension of the term of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India. As a young man he became interested in India and the Asiatic question, and read all he could find on the subject, then studied it at first hand in India, Persia and Afghanistan. He was thoroughly equipped for the office of viceroy, and he has, consequently, been successful. Although there are occasional exceptions to the rule, it usually happens in the long run that the man who knows how to do a given piece of work will get that work to do.

Women in many cities and towns are waging a vigorous campaign in defense of beauty. The disfiguring advertisement, the elevated railway, the high building, the smoke-laden air, the rubbish-strewn street have each been attacked in turn. It was primarily the effort of women which not long ago won from the United States Supreme Court the decision that the people have the power to protect themselves against an injury to beauty as well as against that to property or to person. It is not the beauty of the city street or square alone which needs the defense of women. The country road and the village green are scarcely less open to attack from the vandals who have no eye for color or form. The well meaning board of selectment which orders the bushes to be cut from roadside needs to be told by women that it is destroying one

of the chief beauties of the town. Thousands of such shrubs as they sacrifice are being set out at great cost in parks and along State highways. The tree uprooted to make place for a telephone wire cries out for protection. The trolley line cutting across the village green is an injury to the children's children. A good example was set by the women's club which recently raised money to buy a pine grove on the edge of the village, and give it to the town in perpetuity, on condition that the trees should never be cut. Men and women come and go, but the tree and the village common may tell for a hundred years how beauty has been loved, and how it has repaid sacrifice for its sake by rich gifts of uncounted treasures.

A member of the Cleveland school council in commending certain nominations for the public library board, said: "Men who are very busy were preferred, it being the consensus of opinion that they would devote more time to the work than others." The member who said this is a woman, but the good sense is worthy of a man. It is worthy of a man so busy that he has time to think. Habitual leisure is a result, not of conditions or chance environment, but of a man's qualities and characteristics. It is an unmistakable symptom of inherent laziness. The man who is not busy with affairs of his own will not get busy with affairs of the public. The mainspring of enthusiasm that is weak in the one case will be weak in the other. There is a common impression that to acquire fitness for a library board a man must lead a life of leisure. Nothing could be further from the truth. The man of leisure is not fit for anything. Even the wide reading that "makes a full man" is done by the men who are busy. The panoramic view of the world of books is given only to the mind that is broad and deep, and no mind is this that is not active, and diversified in its activity. In the literary end as well as in the business end of library management inactivity means stagnation, and stagnation is decay. The man of leisure is mere rotting driftwood. Understanding, judgment, tact, intuition, to be true and clear, must have activity at the fountain head, just as streams that are purest and coolest come of never-ceasing springs. The life that is not busy is not wholesome or healthy, mentally, morally or physically.

"Spent man." There is aching pathos in that phrase. How did sociology ever manage to wander so far from arid intellect and come so near to damp emotion? "Spent man" is the classification they employ at the municipal lodging house for the man whose vital spark has sunk so low that there is little hope of its ever being revived. This does not mean that the man will die. He may live many years. But he will live as the ship lives that with no coal and no steam, drifts to meet its last storm. What makes "spent man"? "The chief assigned cause," says Mr. Robins, superintendent of the municipal lodging house, "is child labor." Read two of the entries in the lodging house record: "21 years old. Began work when 13 for the Queen City Cotton Company worked steadily for five years. Seemed discouraged. Low vitality. Worked as common laborer two days. Gave up. Passed on." "22 year old, Pennsylvania. Began work at 10 in glass works; steady four years; dog in glass works; steady four years; restaurant work three years; tramp since; power gone; passed on." There are many more records like these. They confirm what J. J. Addams said long ago about the connection between a certain kind of child labor and a certain kind of vagrancy. Exhaust the child. You may have a feeble adult. Exploit the boy laborer. The man tramp may exploit you. "Be sure your sins will find you out is an admission which includes such sins as well as personal ones. Is there any more piteous figure in the world than that of the "spent man," who can never enjoy even the personal satisfaction of curing some individual human being for his ruin, who can only feel in a blind, hunted way, the society, human beings in general, has been against him; and who is less caught sight of when the lodging house record says: "Passed on." Reflect on this "spent man" and reflect on child labor.

Tea in a "Reservoir." Here is a good story about a woman of the "new-rich" type who set up a pretentious establishment in New York with the view of gaining an entrance into society. Among her choice possessions was a Russian tea urn wrought in embossed brass. The tea for this device is "samovar," and the woman treated her new urn like new toy. She gave a reception in order to exploit her tea device, and her guests were in continued subdued fit of laughter because their hostess said "I do so love tea out of a reservoir. This reservoir came from Russia." Of course it is really a tea urn, but prefer the national term, don't you?—New York Press.

Acts Both Ways. The boy who doesn't turn out w is pretty sure to get turned out. Louisville Journal.

When there is a bad accident, it is first thing the coroner does is to go through the pockets of the man responsible for it, to see if a bottle can be found.

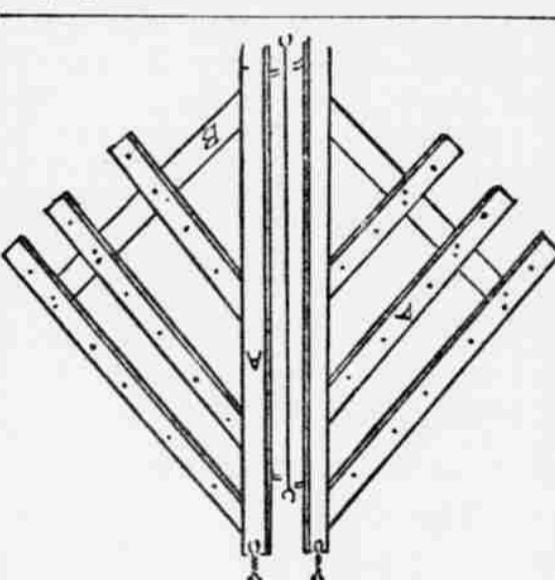
You are not really enjoying corn the cob unless you get butter all the way around to your ears.

AGRICULTURAL



Harrow for Rough Land.

While the average harrow, such as may be bought at any implement store, does well enough on the average soil, something of different construction is necessary for stony or rough ground. The tool shown in the illustration is one of the best harrows possible to use on rough ground. The main feature of the tool is that it is hinged in the middle, so that in working around rocks or stumps, either side may be lifted and the obstruction easily passed. The lumber used is generally 3x3 material for the portions marked A, which represent all the top pieces, and 1x3 for the piece marked B, the under portions or braces. The coupling rod used in the middle is attached with hinges, as shown in the cut. The teeth



HARROW FOR ROUGH LAND.

are of the old style spikes, and the barrow can be easily put together by any one after the iron work is fashioned by the blacksmith.

Building Poultry-Houses. That the poultry house must be comfortable and free from drafts are the main essentials, and the word comfortable means that it should be light and free from dampness as well as of a proper temperature. The style of architecture is of little importance, except that it is best that the house be comparatively low and rather square in form, so that there will be little or no waste space. Whatever seems best as a floor, use being careful, however, that there is no possibility of its being damp nor opportunity for vermin getting into the house. If of boards, cover the floor with dry sand and over that keep a 1/2 of some kind all the time. Clean out the sand every month or six weeks and fill in with clean material.

In lighting the poultry house see that the windows are so placed that the greatest amount of sun may be had and arrange so that they may be covered at night during the winter. Use newspapers freely as lining to the house, tacking them on in double layers, after first filling in all cracks. A house built after this plan, even of the cheapest lumber, will be all that is desirable.

Cotswold Breed of Sheep. The illustration furnishes an idea of the Cotswold sheep, which are becoming very popular, as breeders understand that they require good care. As lamb producers they rank very high, while the fleece is heavy and of first grade. Considerable trouble has been experienced in raising the breed in some sections, for seemingly they were not suited to the climate.



THE COTSWOLD SHEEP.

No trouble will be experienced in this respect if the animals are given suitable quarters, where they may be free from wet and sufficiently warm so that there is no danger of chilling. In some respects the result of crossing a Cotswold ram with ewes of other breeds, notably South Downs, gives a stronger animal than the pure-bred Cotswold. The length of the fleece, as well as other desirable features of the breed, make it well worth the attention of sheep raisers, at least for crossing purposes.

Conditions Indicating Frost. On a still night the colder air, being more dense and consequently heavier, rests on the surface and surrounds the plants, thus increasing their liability to frosts. Owing to this fact a thermometer close to the ground will frequently read from five to eight degrees lower than one eight to ten feet higher. There are three essential conditions favorable to the formation of frosts, a clear sky, dry air and a still night,

and when all are present at the critical period the result should not be in doubt. To these, of course, must be added the proper date with a general air temperature sufficiently low to make frosts within the range of possibility.

Machinery in the Wheat Field. The grower who raises a square mile or more of wheat is constantly looking for machinery that will lessen the expense of harvesting and threshing the crop. For this reason the machine known as the header has come into favor within a few years. The header clips the stalks of wheat a few inches below the head of the grain, and no binding is necessary. It cuts a swath twelve feet wide. The four horses which furnish the power are hitched behind, and they push the machine into the field. A self-binder is drawn by three or four horses and cuts a swath six or seven feet wide. A header will harvest forty acres a day while the capacity of a binder is fifteen acres a day. The cuttings are carried from the header, by an endless belt, to a header barge, which is driven beside the machine. When one barge is full it is driven to the stack and another takes its place. The advantage of a binder is that the wheat can be cut before it is thoroughly ripe as the ripening process will continue in the shock. Harvesting is often begun with a binder and finished with a header. A new machine which is being tested by the farmers is a combination binder and header. A header is indispensable when the wheat is short. It lessens the expense of harvesting as the wheat goes at once into the stack, instead of being shocked and then stacked.—Review of Reviews.

Money from Apples. One of the troubles with fruit-growers who do not keep posted on the demands of the market is the idea they have that any sort of an apple will sell at some price. This is so far as it goes, provided the fruit is properly graded, but when one packs all grades in the same basket or barrel, the chances are, nine out of ten, that the fruit will bring only the price of the poorest specimens. The most successful fruit growers have but two grades, and any fruit, particularly apples, that falls below the second grade, goes to the cider mill.

If this plan is carried out and the packing is done attractively, the two grades of fruit will bring in a greater profit than would be possible if all of the fruit was marketed with little or no sorting. Care should also be taken that the fruit is picked carefully; have each specimen go into the barrel with its stem on, but not with a twig which will injure the other fruit.

Pruning Berry Plants. As a rule growers of raspberries and blackberries do their annual pruning in the fall, particularly if they follow the plan of summer pinching back. The idea is in fall pruning to cut back canes that are making a very rapid growth, which is not likely to mature before cold weather. If cut back in the fall, the canes will heal over and are not likely to winter-kill a good deal. In sections where the winters are severe and the canes are likely to kill back during the winter, the fall pruning may not be desirable, unless as stated, the growth is not likely to mature before cold weather. Under such conditions, the pruning may be left undone until spring, when one can readily determine how much to cut back by the length of canes that has been winter-killed.

Farm Notes. "The upper ear on the stalk for seed corn" seems to be the verdict from some Rhode Island trials. The farms of the United States cover \$11,000,000 acres and employ nearly 10,500,000 people. It requires the labor of about 100 millions of men and women for nine months of the year to harvest all the crops of the world.

Manitoba is the greatest wheat-raising country in the world. It yields twenty-five bushels to the acre; North Dakota yields only thirteen. Kansas manufactures binding twine at her State penitentiary as a check on the binding twine trust, which has often advanced the price of twine 50 per cent at harvest time. The Minnesota twine plant, at the Stillwater penitentiary, in which half the prisoners are employed, sells twine to the farmers of the State at 2 cents a pound less than the market price of the twine. The seven million pounds that are to be produced this year have all been sold.

An egg-laying race is in progress at the Agricultural College of Australia, in which the American Brown Leghorns and the Australian Silver Laced Wyandottes lead. At the last count the Americans were five ahead of the Australians. The total number laid up to that date by these and other competing breeds was 180.

South Africa is now buying largely of imported dairy products. During the six months ending June 1, 1901, 480,000 pounds of butter and cheese were imported into that country, whereas during a corresponding period in 1902 the amount was nearly doubled, and a steady increase in the yearly imports may be expected.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

The Woman Who Works.

One hundred and sixty thousand women in Chicago every morning marching to work in shop and mill and store and factory is the army of the city's employed in petticoats. Against this army in skirts is an army of 600,000 men in all lines of professional and manual work. But steadily the army in skirts is gaining upon the army in trousers, until there is scarcely an employment open to man which has not a woman representative somewhere in it, competing with man in his own once exclusive field.

Perhaps no one work of man has been encroached upon by woman as has the business of the stenographer. The time was in the beginning when only men were regarded as at all competent for the general work of taking shorthand notes and transcribing them to paper in longhand. With the coming of the liberal regard which men in public began to assume toward women in office work, woman took up the business of the stenographer as her own, and so steadfastly has she held to it that in Chicago to-day there are 8,113 women stenographers to 1,662 men in the work, and these women are increasing in the schools in the proportion of three to one.

Not only has the woman taken to the typewriter and the shorthand notebook, but in the systems of accounts she has made a place, and from the foothold already gained she is encroaching steadily upon the demand and supply for women bookkeepers and accountants, and wherever she has been tried she has not been found wanting. To take up the average Sunday paper of to-day and look over the want advertisements of women seeking places and of advertisers seeking women for places, there is little suggestion from the numbers to indicate which portion of the paper is set aside for the female "wants" and which for the males. As much space in the main seems to be given to the one as to the other. More women stenographers will be wanted than male; scarcely more bookkeepers and clerks will be found among the male wants than among the females; in the miscellaneous classification quite as many women will seek positions and be sought for positions as there will be of men.

Women as salesmen are taking a front place in the great stores of the city. The last census for Chicago showed more than one-third women as salesmen compared with men. The figures were 22,012 men, as against 7,816 women filling like positions, and even with this showing it is remarked year after year that the numbers of women are growing steadily.

Teaching has been in woman's sphere for all time, and in Chicago the proportion of women to men as teachers and as professors in the schools of all classes is 7,200 to a paltry 1,591; and more women are binding books, making boxes, making gloves and sewing in all the lines of seamstress work than there are of men. At the same time there are 79 dentists, 722 artists and teachers of art, 142 journalists, 281 literary and scientific women, 548 physicians and surgeons, and 2,035 musicians and teachers of music.—Chicago Tribune.

An English Girl's Criticism. A pretty English girl visiting this country makes this criticism of our shops, according to the New York Evening Telegram: "One thing I have noticed more particularly than anything else, outside of the rush you are in all the time, is the rudeness of your women clerks in the shops. It quite took my breath away at first, and I thought it was because we were English that they didn't care for us. But I took pains to notice, and I saw that they treated every one in the same way."

"Instead of the pleasant 'Good morning; what can I do to serve you?' that we are used to at home, they look you from head to foot in the most surprising way, and if you ask for anything they may answer and they may not, and all the time you have the feeling that you are asking such a favor. I really hate to go into the shops just for that reason."

The Educated Woman. The woman of the future must settle the problem that now oppresses us as to the part which physical training and athletics must play in her daily life. The girl who takes prizes in athletics during her four years in college, and then goes home to town or village where there is neither gymnasium nor basketball team nor golf links, may easily find herself irritable under her privation. There is one suggestion for the partial solution of the problem, but it is not a popular one. The sound mind in the sound body may thrive not only on systematic athletic training, but also on manual labor of the most practical kind. The stigma so long resting on domestic labor must sometimes be removed, as that which long rested on "trade" has been. It is partly reactionary. Some clever writer has said: "An age which worked Berlin wool barrets with beaded eyes naturally

gives place to one which pays outsiders to darn its stockings." If the educated woman can contrive some sort of return to certain phases of manual work, she will not only provide a relief for her own nervous activity and help to adjust the domestic problem, but she will also broaden the bands of her sympathy with ordinary life and prevent that remoteness from the fundamental struggle of existence which is so greatly to be deplored.—Heloise E. Hersey in The Outlook.



Don't brush the hair only. Brush the scalp until it glows.

Don't fail to apply a tonic to hair and scalp at least once a week.

Don't wear the hair always in the same style. A change of mode is beneficial.

As a rule, don't wash the hair oftener than once a month. Too frequent washing makes it dry.

Don't tie the hair, or roll or twist it in any way tightly. This strains the roots of the hair, and is very injurious.

Don't use many hairpins. If each pin is made to do its duty, and the hair is arranged to fit the head, few pins will be needed.

Don't singe or clip the ends of the hair. Don't use a coarse brush, but one that has long, fine, unbleached and undyed bristles.

Don't buy a cheap dressing comb. It pays to buy a good flexible tortoise shell comb, even if you must do with one dress the less during the year.

Don't use too much soap, borax or soda when taking a shampoo. Substitute yolk of egg. If the hair is naturally oily, use only the white of the egg.

Velveteen gowns are predicted, and the manufacturers advertise an altogether new production of this old time favorite, warranted to stand reasonable wear without crocking or creasing.

Practically all the new walking suits are ankle length, or at any rate escape the ground. The drop skirt has been found rather unsatisfactory worn with these short skirts, and there is a decided tendency to a return to the lined and slightly stiffened skirt.

Sleeves seem to blouse more or less at the lower part before being gathered into the cuff. Some of these cuffs are shaped and very smart. They are rather wide. Some taper in at the center and out again at the wrist. Other stylish ones are stitched the full length, the rows of stitching set close together.

Chiffon velvet is a new and very beautiful trimming material and one which will not become too common, as its price puts it beyond the reach of most purses. The material is so light in weight and so soft in texture that a half yard can easily be crushed in the palm of one's hand. It comes in all the new shades.—New York Post.

Health and Beauty Hints. Lemon in a glass of warm water, taken before breakfast twice a week, is excellent for the complexion.

Don't give way to nerves, emotions or tears; they surely ruin good looks. "No emotions, no wrinkles," is an old beauty recipe.

Don't forget to rinse the face with clear water, after using soap, because you don't want any left on the face to clog the pores. Once a day is quite often enough to use soap.

It is useful to know that a nightly gargle of salt and water strengthens the throat. It is also said that a plaster of wet salt will take out the pain of bee and wasp stings.

Don't use a sponge; it no longer fills a long-felt want on the toilet table because it is apt to become filled with germs poisonous to the skin. Use a bit of antiseptic cloth or the hands.

There was a time when women thought they could not have a pretty figure unless they were uncomfortable. Now all beauty doctors emphasize the fact that discomfort means ugliness.

We all know the refreshment to the tired and weary of a hot or cold bath, and this is doubled if the juice of three lemons is squeezed into the hot water, throwing the lemons themselves in also.

Don't gush if you want to be attractive. You may not be beautiful or clever, but if good-tempered, possessed of the gift of looking on the golden side of things, and never given to gushing, you may be more attractive than many girls who can boast only of their beauty.