

THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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TERMS:

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

Valentine Junior Normal, School,

June 17th—August 2nd, 1907. Valentine High School Building.

Outline of Instruction.

Agriculture—1. Field crops: Historical data. Geographical distribution. A study of seed selection, adaption to soil and climate, planting, cultivation, harvesting, storing and commercial utility of the most common grains, with special attention to corn, alfalfa, wheat, potatoes and sugar beets as adapted to Nebraska. 2. Garden and orchard crops: Propagation of plants, storing and testing seed, cold frames and hot beds, transplanting trees and plants, tillage, mulching, wind breaks, plans for arrangement of garden and orchard, pruning, insecticides, protection against frost and freezing, common orchard and gardening crops in Nebraska. 3. Soils: Origin and composition, management, plowing, cultivation, conservation of moisture, air in the soil, soil water, crop rotations, effect of grass crops, fertilization, the Campbell's soil culture system. 4. Farm animals: Characteristics and adaptation of each of the most common breeds of horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry; distribution of breeds in Nebraska; relation of animals to industry and to the farm; feeding and care of animals. 5. Milk and its products; composition and properties; the care and contamination of dairy products; by products of the dairy, commercial value, operation of the cream separator as compared with the gravity system, principles in profitable dairying, the dairy industry in Nebraska. 6. Birds and insects on the farm and garden; pests, their control or extermination. 7. Atmospheric conditions affecting the farm. 8. School gardening; home and school gardening as related to the school. 9. The relation of agriculture to the social and industrial life of the state.

The work in agriculture will be based principally on Kern's Among Country Schools, and Bessey, Bruner and Swezey's The New Elementary Agriculture.

Algebra—1. The Simple Equations, with introduction thereto. 2. Review Factoring, and begin the advance with Simple Equations, going into a full treatment of Equations.

Arithmetic—Write Mental—1. Written solution of problems comprising principles of analysis. 2. Drills in rapid calculation.

Arithmetic—Written—1. Notation and the fundamental operations. 2. Multiples and factors, including properties of numbers. 3. Common fractions and their principles. 4. Decimal fractions, their principles and applications. 5. Denominate numbers, including measurements of length, surface, volume, time, weight and value. 6. Percentage including interest, taxes, in-

urance, partial payments and discounts. 7. Proportion and square root.

Bookkeeping—1. Definitions. 2. Business forms: Practice in writing business letters, bills, notes, receipts, checks, drafts, accounts. 3. Laws governing negotiable and non-negotiable papers. 4. Simple systems of keeping personal accounts. 5. Principles and practices of journalizing, balancing of accounts, the cash book, bill book. 6. Short practice sets illustrating the use of the daybook, journal, (or daybook journal) and ledger, test statements, balance sheets and closing of ledgers.

Botany—1. Seeds: Take the bean as a type; study it with the aid of such help as Spalding's Introduction to Botany or some other equally good outline. Extend the study to Indian corn, commercial nuts, date, sunflower, squash, etc. 2. Seedlings, studying types as given in 1. 3. Roots, using types given in 1 and 2, and adding fleshy roots, turnips, etc., from the market. 4. Stems, shoots from the apple tree, grape vine, maple, etc., also stems of common house plants. 5. Leaves. 6. Flowers. 7. Fruits. A short study of Cryptogams.

NOTE—Each student should be provided with small hand lens, a pair of dissecting needles, a sharp pocket knife, note book, drawing paper, and eraser. The work will be the study of plants, and not textbooks about plants. The text, however, is needed for reference. At least one excursion will be made each week to enable students to become familiar with the trees and plants of the vicinity.

Civics—This course in civil government is intended as an intensive review of the whole field for those who have made some previous study of the subject. Provision is made for thirty lessons. 1. Brief sketch of Nebraska history. 2. United States Land Survey. 3. Nebraska's different political subdivisions, the involved kinds of organization involved, and their uses, general study: (a) school districts, (b) cities and villages, (c) counties, (d) state, using the constitution for analysis, taking up only points not previously brought out. 4. A survey of the United States constitution as a model of an instrument of government. 5. How some things are done, best taken in connection with the class study related most closely to it: (a) Annual school district meeting, the work being exemplified by mock officers chosen for the purpose, (b) Nebraska primary law, (c) How an election is conducted, (d) The system of the United States and of Nebraska for raising revenue contrasted, (e) General principles and forms of government discussed.

Composition, English—1. Tech-

nic al English—capitalization, punctuation, spelling. 2. Constructive English—description, narration, reproduction. 3. Interpretive English—hints, effects, emotional words and phrases. 4. Letter writing—letters of business and social nature.

Course of Study for Rural Schools—This work will be based on the Illinois Course of Study.

Drawing, Elementary—1. Work as outlined in the Illinois course of study for common schools. 2. Thorough drills in the drawing of type forms and their modifications representing common objects. 3. Practice in drawing from the object. 4. Center of division, horizon line and receding lines, taught by practice in drawing simple outdoor scenes. 5. Drill in proper positions of pencil and paper, drawing lines and figures, shading, grouping of objects, and reproducing proper effects. 6. Drawing as applied in teaching other branches. 7. Avoid the use of ruler in all freehand work.

Geography—1. Definitions, general and specific. 2. Mathematical geography—distances and dimensions, latitude and longitude, circles, zones, etc., time and its relation to longitude. 3. Surface, soil, climate, land and water divisions, winds, waves, tides and currents, relief forms (physical geography.) 5. Political geography—countries, governments. 5. The races (Ethnological)—location, characteristics, occupations. 6. Commercial geography—products, agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, etc., commerce, domestic and foreign; imports and exports; agencies of commerce, such as railroads, canals, rivers, and the high seas. 7. Home geography—to include a special study of Nebraska. 8. State Geography of Nebraska.

Geometry. I.—1. Definitions, axioms, postulates, symbols, and abbreviations. 2. Rectilinear figures. 3. Circles.

Geometry II.—1. Proportions and similarity. 2. Rectilinear areas. 3. Measurement of circles. 4. Problems of locus.

Grammar—English—1. Definitions and classification of the parts of the speech. 2. Inflection—conjugation, declension, etc. 3. Phrases and clauses, to include a study of their rank and structure, also expansion and contraction. 4. The sentence—analysis, classification, structure, use, diagramming, written analysis, and parsing. 5. The sentence—constructive English, interpretive English. 6. Verbals—use and disposition of participles and infinitives. 7. Letter writing—letters of business and social nature.

History—United States—1. Discovery and exploration. 2. Colonial period. 3. Revolutionary period. 4. Founding of the government. 5. Slavery agitation and the Civil War. 6. Recent history and current events. 7. American biography from Columbus to Roosevelt. 8. Current events based on The Little Chronicle.

Music—A class will be formed for the study of the rudiments of vocal music. Drill in chorus singing will be given at the chapel hour.

Orthography—1. Diacritical markings, syllabication and accent; synonyms, antonyms, homonyms; word analysis—derivation, prefixes, suffixes. 2. Drills in spelling.

Penmanship—1. Systems of penmanship. 2. Methods of teaching. 3. Drills in writing.

Physics I—1. Definitions. 2. Force (Dynamics)—molar and molecular. 3. Work and energy. 4. Machines and mechanical principles.

Physics II.—1. Light and its phenomena. 2. Heat (Thermometry.) 3. Sound. 4. Electricity.

NOTE—The instructor will use freely all apparatus at his command, making the study experimental so far as practicable. The

experiments will be followed by clear discussion and enforcement of the principles illustrated. Mere memory work and sheer manipulation of apparatus will be equally avoided.

Physiology and Hygiene—1. Skeleton. 2. Muscles. 3. Food and drink. 4. Digestion and assimilation. 5. Blood and circulation. 6. Nervous system. 7. Special senses. 8. Skin and its modifications. 9. Simple matters of everyday health. 10. Alcoholic drinks and other stimulants and narcotics, with special reference to their effects upon the human system.

Reading and Literature—1. Mechanics of reading, with oral drills. 2. Study of best American writers. 3. Discussions of latest and best text books reading. 4. Interpretative and appreciative study of selected masterpieces. The work in reading will be based on Sherman and Reed's Essentials of Teaching Reading.

Theory and Art—The work will be based on White's Pedagogy and White's School Management. In addition to the regular class room work, the principal will give three chapel talks each week on the theory and art of teaching.

Other Subjects—Classes will be organized for the study of one or more of the life certificate subjects, such as English literature, psychology, rhetoric, and physical geography, where the number desiring such study is sufficiently large to warrant forming a class. For special work to be planned in advance of the opening of the school, address the principal of the school where you expect to attend.

Entrance Requirements.

The minimum entrance requirement for admission to the state junior normal schools shall be a teacher's certificate, or a certificate from a county superintendent that the applicant has completed the eighth grade course of study, or a certificate from a city superintendent or high school principal for admission to the high school, or the presentation of evidence of other equivalent academic work.

Elementary State Certificate.

A student who has been in attendance at a junior normal school four sessions of not less than six weeks each may be granted an elementary state certificate upon the completion of the entrance requirements as provided by law at the state normal schools, and the completion of the junior normal training course together with reviews of branches included in the entrance requirements. In case the entrance requirement subjects are taken at the junior normal school, additional time will be required for graduation. The grades in all of the subjects of both entrance requirements and junior normal training course shall appear upon the certificate.

Those who have attended the junior normal schools heretofore, but have not had the full twenty-four weeks' attendance, must attend at least six weeks this year in order to be entitled to the elementary state certificate.

Enrollment.

All the junior normal classes will be in session Monday, June 17, so it will be to your advantage to enroll and secure a boarding place the Saturday preceding.

Come to the office of the county superintendent between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., where the members of the faculty will be present to consult with you regarding your work. Assistance will also be given in securing rooms and boarding.

The enrollment fee is \$2, which entitles you to a season ticket to the lecture course. You will want to hear U. S. Senators, E. J. Burkett and Norris Brown, Gov. Sheldon, the Chicago Glee Club, the University of Nebraska Glee Club, Edmund Vance Cook, Supt. (Concluded on last page.)

Big 4th of July

Celebration!!

Come to Valentine

July 3 and 4.

Something doing all the time.

\$1000 IN PRIZES \$1000

THE STOCK EXCHANGE Valentine's Pure Liquor Center

In all ages of the World and in all Countries men have indulged in "social drinks and have used Whiskey for medical purposes." They have always possessed themselves of some popular beverage apart from water and those of the breakfast and tea table. Whether it is judicious that Mankind should continue to indulge in such things, or whether it would be wise to abstain from all enjoyments of that character, it is not our province to decide. We leave that question to the Moral Philosopher.

We desire the PUBLIC TO KNOW that we are neither BLENDERS, COMPOUNDERS NOR RECTIFIERS; also that we use the utmost care to purchase our goods from the most reliable houses in America, and just as we get them, they pass into the hands of our customers. NO SPURIOUS IMITATIONS or IMPURE LIQUORS OFFERED FOR SALE. WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN TOWN.

WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
PABST AND KRUG BEERS

W. F. A. MELTENDORFF

NOTICE.

Parties wanting wiring done, or needing repairs to their light service will please phone No. 9 or notify the office by noon and their wants will be promptly attended to. Grain or feed order should also be placed at office to insure prompt delivery.

Anyone noticing street arcs not in working order will confer a favor by notifying us.

6tf S. F. GILMAN.

The Wily Arab of Tripoli.

Down the street the faint intermittent tinkling of a bell was heard. "Burr-ro!" ("Get out!") in warning rasped the high pitched voice of a camel driver. I dodged quickly into the shop of a silversmith and watched four lumbering camels squeeze softly by. To prevent those behind the driver from being stolen behind the halter rope of each is tied to the tail of the one ahead, and on the tail of the last camel as he flaps and flaps it from side to side tinkles a bell. A wily one of the faithful, not being rich in this world's goods, turned covetous eyes on a nomadic brother who passed through the town leading a string of six camels. "Allah! Allah ursor el Allah! Could not the brother spare one of his fimsil?" (camels). So, dusting the flies from his eyes and hooding himself with his barracan, he stealthily followed. He was aware that near the New Gate the street narrowed and made a double turn. No sooner had the driver and head camel rounded the first corner than the wily one seized the bell attached to the hindmost camel. With a stroke of his knife he severed it from the tail of the animal, and, keeping it tinkling, he quickly fastened it to the tail of the next, cut loose the last beast and—"Allah wills!"—made off with his loot.—C. W. Furlong in Harper's.

Mohammedan meals begin with salt and end with vinegar. The salt defends the believer from seventy diseases; the vinegar assures him increased prosperity.

When Lumber was cheap it took

160 BUSHELS OF CORN

to buy 1000 feet of Lumber—
Now it only takes

60 BUSHELS

to buy the same 1000 feet. You can better afford to build a house now than then. We sell the lumber.

BISHOP & YOUNG,
CODY, NEBR.

Get your property insured by I. M. Rice and you will be safe. His companies pay losses promptly.

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