

WHAT WIFE SAYS "GOES."

But it sometimes is bad for the painting.

When a property-owner knows nothing about paint it is bad for the painter, and bad for the painter. It would not be so if the property-owner would always hire a skilled painter, and then really leave everything to him. But the house-owner so often fools himself on one or the other of these things.

The skilled painter in every community has some of the most incompetent competitors that ever vexed a conscientious workman or contractor, and the incompetents get jobs generally by working cheap. In the next place, when the skilled painter is hired, they do not leave everything to him, so many property-owners boast they do.

They interfere most ignorantly and most fatally. They insist sometimes on using paint materials without investigating whether they are good or not. Or perhaps they insist on the painter's hurrying the work.

"I'm not going to have that painter's mess around my house a month," the wife says, and what wife says goes—at the cost of a lot of wasted painting money.

If the painter stays away a few days to allow the paint to thoroughly dry the owner says: "That painter's neglecting this work—guess he's side-tracking me for Jones' work. I won't stand it."

What chance does a painter have to do good work for a man who is continually nagging at him and otherwise handicapping him (without meaning it, of course)? A poor job is the inevitable result of such interference.

Poor painting costs the houseowner money—don't forget that. It might pay you to get the practical paint book, painting specifications and instrument for detecting paint adulterants, which National Lead Co. are offering under the title of House Owner's Painting Outfit No. 49. Address National Lead Co., 1902 Trinity Bldg., New York City. This company do not make paint (they leave that to the painter to do) but they make pure white lead ("Dutch Boy Painter" trademark kind), and they can tell you how to save money by securing durable painting.

FATHER HAD A GRIEVANCE.

Some Excuse for His Violent Assault on Managing Editor.

Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful Roman prima donna, said recently of her "beauty parlor" in New York:

"Beauty is woman's most important attribute. She who increases beauty is woman's greatest benefactor. Husbands, brothers, even fathers—in their inmost hearts beauty is the thing they desire most to see in their feminine relations."

She laughed.

"Only the other day," she said, "a gray, fat old gentleman entered a newspaper office and said:

"Are you the managing editor?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"I suppose that on you, then," said the visitor, "rests the responsibility for this morning's reference to my daughter Patty as Patty. Take that!"

INSTRUCTED.



Doctor—What are you doing in that tub? You'll catch your death.

Patien.—But, doctor, didn't you tell me to take the pills in water?

Success at Last.

"Jack London finds Australia a good deal like our own Wild West," said a San Franciscoan. "I met him in Melbourne. He had already picked up a bushel of local stories and sketches."

"He told me a story of an actor who had just returned from a long tour inland. This actor said of his tour:

"The first night, sir, in Ulawaia, I was hissed, sir, hissed; the second night I was egged, sir, egged; but the third night, sir—"

"Here the tragedian slapped his expanded chest.

"—the third night, sir, I played behind a net."

What He Lacked.

It is related of a South American general, who was extremely well pleased with himself, that once, when about to sail forth to a grand dance, he surveyed himself contentedly in the mirror, and then soliloquized thus:

"Ah! Thou hast all—bravery, wealth, position, good looks. Ah, what dost thou lack?"

"Whereas," he orderly, who, unknown to the general, was close at hand, remarked:

"Sense, general, sense!"

DIDN'T REALIZE.

How Injurious Coffee Really Was.

Many persons go on drinking coffee year after year without realizing that it is the cause of many obscure but persistent ailments.

The drug—caffeine—in coffee and tea, is very like uric acid and is often the cause of rheumatic attacks which, when coffee is used habitually, become chronic.

A Washington lady said, recently: "I am sixty-five and have had a good deal of experience with coffee. I consider it very injurious and the cause of many diseases. I am sure it causes decay of teeth in children."

"When I drank coffee I had sick spells and still did not realize that coffee could be so harmful, till about a year ago I had rheumatism in my arms and fingers, got so nervous I could not sleep, and was all run down."

"At last, after finding that medicines did me no good, I decided to quit coffee entirely and try Postum. After using it six months I fully recovered my health beyond all expectations, can sleep sound and my rheumatism is all gone." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES.

Items of Interest Taken From Here and There Over the State.

A case of smallpox was last week reported near Wood River.

Hans Jensen, aged 15, was shot and instantly killed by his hunting mate, Walter Brandenburg, near Plainview, while shooting ducks.

Miss Marie Douglas and Ben Windham will represent Plattsmouth in the East Central Nebraska oratorical contest to be held at South Omaha on the evening of March 31.

The new State Bank of Cook at Cook, Johnson county, is now ready for business, having just opened in its new building with a complete new equipment.

Preparations are being made by the Mannerchor der Cemethlichkeit of Hastings for the annual sangerfest of the Nebraska sangerbund, which will be held there next September.

In the district court at Kearney Carl S. Carson was sentenced to one year in the state penitentiary for stealing hogs. Joe Fielding was also sentenced for a like period for the same crime.

Roy Benfer, aged 19 years, is confined in the county jail at Plattsmouth awaiting the arrival of an officer to take him back to Deadwood, S. D., where he is wanted for a statutory offense.

Miss Margaret Peery has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Bloomington High school, caused by the resignation of Miss Lorraine, who was forced by falling eyesight to give up her work.

At Tekamah the jury that went out to deliberate on a verdict in the case of Nicholas Farrens, who was charged with the death of Lester Ball at Decatur last December could not agree and were discharged.

While hunting ducks from a boat in the river near Peru, Joseph Sharp was drowned and John Sheet of Peru and Rich Zimer of Auburn had narrow escapes from the same fate. The boat overturned.

Several of the hunters from Tekamah went to Lyons to kill a few ducks on the Logan, but returned without firing a shot. After that three of the boys went out east of Tekamah a few hours and bagged 102.

Gus Childs, "Doc" Tribbets, Jerome Tribbets and George Gamble, four of the men arrested at Beatrice pleaded guilty to the charge of gambling and were fined \$20 and \$25 respectively and costs.

The Seick & Co. general merchandising store at Huntley was entered by burglars. Three boys, all about the age of 10 years, did the work and will be given terms in the state reform school.

Sheriff Fischer of Otoe county returned from Council Bluffs with Geo. Clark and Frank Dickson, charged with robbing the store of L. F. Teide of Berlin. Part of the stolen goods was found on the men and they pleaded guilty.

The Cass county mortgage record for February shows that there were eight farm mortgages filed, amounting to \$53,000; released, nine, amount, \$29,555; city mortgages filed, seven, amount, \$3,672; released, four, amount, \$2,368.

The Board of Home Trustees of the Odd Fellows decided to accept the proposition of York for the location of the Odd Fellow's home at that city. They purchased a tract of 160 acres of land overlooking the city and the valley of the Blue river for the sum of \$30,000, of which \$10,000 was donated by the business men of that town. There is an eleven-room house on the land with fine outbuildings and shade trees.

Salesmen representing mail order express liquor houses soliciting personal orders from consignees in York are given a warm reception. Owing to the many arrests a number never stop in York, but pass on through.

City Engineer Watson has been instructed by the supervising architect of the Treasury department to establish the grades of the site for the government building in Fairbury, so that plans for the same can be made and the contract for building awarded as soon as possible.

Jesse Blount of Stromsburg, died from tuberculosis of the stomach after an illness of about two months. Mr. Blount was 22 years old and leaves a widow, having been married only about a year. He was in the employ of the Council Bluffs Remedy company, and it is supposed that he contracted the disease from dissecting dead cholera stricken hogs, which he frequently carried up for the purpose of demonstrating the benefits of the remedy which he sold.

A week recently closed was a record breaker at the county clerk's office in Fairbury in point of number of instruments filed for record. The filings for the week amounted to 155. Of these 118 were warranty deeds and mortgages. The balance were quit claim deeds, releases, cemetery deeds, etc. There was a total of sixty-three deeds recorded, representing a valuation of deeds filed of \$748,170, and the farm mortgages \$181,525, making a total representation of cash transactions for the week of \$729,795.

Tolls to get the American battle-ships through the Suez canal are stated to have been \$180,000. That looks high; but when the Japanese fleet starts to capture all our Atlantic coast cities we will not let it through the Panama canal for a cent less.

Those San Francisco park officials who saw thousands of little snakes fall from the clouds and neglected to gather a few to prove their story will never be at home when opportunity comes knocking at their doors.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Moldy corn is dangerous feed for the horses.

Provide roomy places for the cows. They do better than when kept in the rigid stables.

Don't get impatient. Much good land has been spoiled by trying to work it when it is wet.

Early hatches do better than those brought off after the heat of the summer has begun.

Get the lambs to eating grain as soon as possible. They should have the grain diet ten weeks before weaning.

High-priced feeds will return a profit if put into a good cow, not a poor one. No kind of feeding pays in the case of the poor cow.

Raise colts, but don't try to do it with the poor, run-down, over-worked mares. Strong colts cannot be gotten in this way.

Be sure that you get a standard grade of cement and that it is mixed in proper proportions with the other materials if you want to get good results.

One farmer who started with a cement trough for his pigs has extended the use of cement to the building of a silo, barn, and the next thing will be a cement house.

Give the boy some animal he can call his very own. Let him raise a lamb or a calf, and then have the money when it is grown and ready for market. In this way he will take an interest in things.

The blanket is needed to protect the horse against the sharp, chill winds of spring as much as during the cold of winter. Remember this when the horse has been warmed up by a long drive or a hard bit of work.

If you have overhauled the machinery during the slack days of winter you are in good condition and frame of mind to enter upon the spring activities. If you have not looked over the machinery and put it in good condition, do it at once.

Experiments have demonstrated that between the ages of six and thirteen weeks of a chicken's life it requires from four to four and three-quarters pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain. Between the ages of 13 and 26 weeks it requires from four and three-quarters pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain.

According to a test made by an experimenter it was found that the eggs of the different breeds in order of their weight were as follows: Black Minorca, Light Brahma, Barred Rock, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, White Crested Black Polish, Buff Cochins. A great deal may depend upon the strain, as it is known that some hens of any breed normally lay larger eggs than others of the same breed.

The Peggy mentioned in the following item from Judge, up and died before we had a chance to use it, but the point which is made is none the less true: At the leading poultry shows throughout the country, a hen called "Peggy" is being exhibited. This hen is supposed to be worth \$10,000. We have no good reason to doubt this statement. At the present price of eggs, even an old barnyard fowl that is doing anything at all for her country is a pretty valuable piece of property. It is no longer a goose, but a hen that is laying golden eggs.

If you wish to test the soil to see if it needs lime, take small samples from several points in the field and mix together thoroughly. Then take a cupful of the mixture and moisten it just enough so it will pack firmly in the cup. Thrust a knife down into this soil and work it back and forth so as to leave an opening. Be ready with strips of blotting paper colored blue with a dye made from certain mosses of lichens. It has the property of changing its color from blue to red, and from red to blue when put into acid or alkaline substances. After the hole is made put a piece of this blue paper down into it and push the soil up around it. Let it stay there half an hour or more, then take the paper out and dry it. If there is much acid in the soil the blue color will change to a pink or red—the more acid the darker the color. If it does turn a pink or red you may conclude that the soil needs lime. But make more than one test to make certain.

Unclean methods are as inexcusable in the barn as in the house. The handling of the milk and the milking in the barn has more to do with its quality than its after handling after it is brought to the dairy room. It is really astonishing to see how careless and unclean a man, who in other things is most particular, will be when it comes to milking. If the good woman has been in a hurry when washing the dishes and left a spot on a plate or a fleck of dried egg on the back of a fork, the man of the house is likely to wipe it off ostentatiously on a napkin or the table cloth. But if that same man does the milking that evening it will not be at all surprising if the one who strains the milk finds some straws, hairs, and manure sediment in the strainer or the bottom of the milk pail. There are some men who are careful in milking; they brush off the udder carefully before beginning and they keep the cows clean. But we all know there are a lot of others who are so careless that the milk they bring in is really filthy. Straining the milk removes the visible dirt, but it does not remove the contamination or make the milk any cleaner. Surely the good housewives bear much from us.

Oil meal is good for the cows. It will prove a pay ration.

Think on your work and the doing of it will prove much easier.

From the first of April to the last of May is the best time to do your hatching.

Alfalfa is as good for the hogs as for the cows. Try for a stand of alfalfa this year.

A mighty three to test out your herd. Start in this spring. Scales, a tally sheet and a Babcock tester are what you need.

Garget or congested udder can be generally relieved by hot applications and vigorous rubbing and kneading of the affected part.

Good grooming, good bedding and good feed will make the good cow more profitable. Don't fool your time away on the poor cow.

Concrete construction on the farm is receiving more and more attention. Strength and permanence in anything built on the farm is a move for economy.

As compared with the old pan method of raising cream, the separator is as far ahead of the old method as the threshing is ahead of the old flail method of threshing grain.

Look carefully after the cows that are to calve this spring. Don't let the bright warm days that we get occasionally delude you into thinking that there is no longer need of shelter and care.

Yes, it is some trouble and expense raising dairy cows, but see what you have after you have raised them, if you have saved those from your best cows mated to a pure-bred bull. That is the way to build up a dairy herd.

If trouble with lumpy or stringy milk try this treatment: First give a thorough purge, say a pound of Glauber's salts. When it has ceased to act, give half an ounce of niter and 30 drops of acetic acid twice a day for two days, or longer if not cured.

The German proverb that the manure pile is the farmer's bank depends for its truth a good deal upon the way the banking is done. Such banks don't pay interest if every rain is allowed to wash away the best part of the manure. The surest way to get full value for all the manure made on the farm is to get it out on the land as soon as possible.

Pin worms in the membrane lining the rectum of the horse are exceedingly annoying and cause irritation which seriously interferes with a horse's working capacity. To remedy give rectal injection two or three times a week of three quarts of soapy warm water to which has been added a cupful of decoction of tobacco made by pouring boiling water on tobacco stems and allowing to soak for a few hours.

An appropriation for the construction and equipment of a modern abattoir at Ames, Ia., is to be asked of the legislature by the agricultural college. The proposal is that a thoroughly modern slaughtering plant should be erected at the college in order that students may be taught the actual results which follow stated systems of breeding and feeding commercial cattle, sheep and swine. It is easy enough to show how meat-making animals may be fed profitably, but unless the student can observe for himself the actual results achieved but half of the work has been done.

Prof. C. B. Lane declares his belief that the milking-machine is one of the advance steps in dairying. I have watched its workings very closely and the results obtained indicate that it is entirely practical. That it is a labor-saving device there is no question. For example: Two men with the machine will milk a herd of 60 cows in less time than it requires four men by hand. This makes it possible for the other two men to go into the fields with the teams early in the morning and work until evening, as it is not necessary for the drivers to take part in the milking. This is no small item, as on many farms it would amount to \$10 a week in cash and for 30 weeks a net saving of \$300.

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PERU'S WONDERFUL RAILROAD

ENGINEERING SKILL THAT SUBDUED MOUNTAINS



SECTION OF THE OROYA RAILROAD.

The Oroya railroad has been called "a railroad among the clouds." In order to construct it, the chief engineer, Mr. Ernest Mallinckrodt, and his assistants resorted to the most extraordinary devices and methods. The height ascended by this railway is within 136 feet of that of the summit of Mont Blanc, Switzerland. The road bends upon itself with sharp angles as it ascends the mountain sides, like a staircase with many turns. It pierces the obstructing peaks with 32 tunnels, which often come together so closely that they seem continuous to the traveler. Great gorges had to be traversed and torrent streams spanned by bridges that seem to hang in mid-air.

The mountain sides were in several instances so precipitous that the workmen could only reach the point at which a tunnel started by being let down with ropes from the edge of the cliff and held there till they had cut for themselves a foothold in the rock. The diamond drill was used in many of the borings.

Engineers were often compelled to triangulate from the opposite side to mark out the course of the road, while in one case they and their men were conveyed across a chasm over the Rimac on wire ropes suspended several hundred feet in the air between the two opposite cliffs. The upper portion of this narrow and tortuous river rises down through the bottom of gorges and chasms walled in with mountainous, overhanging bluffs, sometimes over 2,000 feet high.

A considerable portion of the railway follows the Rimac in its windings, or crosses and recrosses it at the sharpest angles. The grade from Lima (448 feet above sea level) to San Bartolome, 39 miles inland, is constantly up, and at the latter station the elevation is 4,910 feet above the Pacific ocean—an astonishing ascent for that distance. Here occurs the first of many retrograde developments, rendered necessary by the increasing rise up the gorges, ravines and slopes of the Andes, where the line takes the form of a V, and, receding upon an ascending grade, reaches the elevated plateau on which the village of San Bartolome stands. Thence, crossing and recrossing the Seco, a tributary of the Rimac, it makes two complete detours and ascends on the opposite side past a point overlooking San Bartolome Station. The road clings to the rugged sides of the ever-towering ridges, passes through two tunnels and crosses a deep mountain gorge on the famous Verrugas viaduct. This was regarded in the Meigs epoch as the highest bridge in the world.

A notable feature in the section of the railway from Verrugas on to Surco is a tunnel through a precipitous side of the mountain, about 575 feet above the bed of the river. In some of this there is a curve of 295 feet radius. The Oroya railroad now continues onward and upward through a wilderness of mountain heights in

"INFERNILLO" BRIDGE

The Cordillera, with the familiar Rimac river still near for a very considerable portion of the journey, while snowy peaks that are 16,000 feet high overlook its tempestuous and roaring course. Continuing amid Andean scenery, already above the lowest limit of perpetual snow, the road gains from Tambo de Viso to the station of Infernillo, a distance of 10 1/2 miles, an ascent of 1,153 feet. The name "Infernillo" (Little Hell) has been bestowed on this region because the Rimac thunders and foams down a narrow gorge, the cliffs of which reach hundreds of feet toward the sky and shut out the light of day. The line, after leaving a tunnel, crosses the river on a bridge of 160 feet span and at a height of 1