

JOHN HENRY



ON POKER PLAYING

BY GEO. V. HOBART, ("HUGH M'HUGH.")

Dear Bunch: So now you're at Monte Carlo, eh?

Ge! you and Alice must be having the time of your lives hiking over Europe, handing out good money to hotel clerks and bad French to hotel waiters all day long.

Oh, what bliss, what joy must be your portion, Bunch, when you squeeze into one of those French cafes, grab a French menu card, glance over the "ready-to-serve," and in a confidential tone give an order like this to your French waiter: "Avec le beau coup pomme de terre. Donnez-moi de l'eau chaude; je vais me raser. Avec get a move on you!"

Then in a French hour and a half your French waiter hurries back and serves you a culinary melodrama



Handing Out Bad French to Hotel Waiters.

wherein each swallow is a thrill and your stomach gets up and yells at every climax.

I can see you and Alice sitting there, spilling Schenectady French all over the tablecloth, while the waiter gets a stone bruise on his palate from holding back his Parisian laughter.

Now don't wrinkle the map when you read this, Bunch, because I've been present when you blurted out some of your French with the ossified accent and it's a scream all right.

Remember that day in Martin's here in littleoldnewyork when you ordered lamb chops and a baked potato in French? The waiter bowed, said, "Ouf, M'sieu!" and brought you a bowl of vegetable soup and a morning paper!

That's how good your French is, my lad.

It's almost as bad as Fred Perry's—and that's going some.

I met Fred and Henri Leoni at the Bingle club not long ago, and they put it all over me.

With Henri speaking almost-French and Fred gesticulating nearly-French there wasn't anything left for me to do but call the waiter and talk booze.

I found out later that Fred knows exactly nine ordinary French words, including *neez pas* and *avec plaisir*, but he has memorized the name of every street in Paris.

So when Fred exhorts his nine ordinary words he rushes all over the city, out to Vaugirard, over to the Batignolles, to Clichy, by Ruee and side streets to the eastern Boulevard Beaumarchais and St. Denis, then across lots to the western Boulevard des Italiens, then with a hop, skip and jump, he's in the Place de la Concorde and off into the Champs-Elysees—it's immense!

Fred can sit there and rattle off the names of the streets in Paris so eloquently that the average listener begins to fuss himself inwardly because he didn't learn French enough to follow the Guy de Maupassant story which he thinks Fred is telling.

A bas le Fred!

I notice in your letter, Bunch, that you met some of your old pals in



Uncle Gregory is the Original Human Safe.

Paris and that you stayed up all night playing poker.

It's a good old wheeze, Bunch, and no doubt Alice believed you when you brought home the nine million francs you won.

Of course she didn't stop to think that nine million francs is only about \$240 in real money. But why wake her up?

If you really had to play poker, Bunch, I'm glad you stayed up all night at it. When you first mentioned the word in your letter I was afraid to read further for fear I'd see that at 12 o'clock you got a kink in your instep and quit four dollars winner.

If you play the game, play it like a sport, Bunch, and wear overshoes to keep your feet warm.

I hate the poker player who gets congestion of the ankles every time he wins two dollars over his car fare. Poker players are divided into two classes; the Companions of the Cold Feet and the Little Brothers of the Boost.

The Companions of the Cold Feet make the most money, but the Little Brothers of the Boost have all the fun—and this would be a pretty tough old world if we couldn't have a bit of fun with each other, wouldn't it, Bunch?

We're living out in the country all the year round now, and once or twice a week the neighbors drop in of

an evening and try to drag money away from us.

Uncle Gregory Grant and Aunt Julia from Kansas City are visiting at Uncle Peter's house across the road.

Uncle Gregory is the original human safe. You can't get money out of him with an ax.

He came to New York on a visit some years ago with a red undershirt and a ten-dollar bill.

He stayed two weeks and never changed anything.

Uncle Gregory is a charter member in Zero lodge of the Companions of the Cold Feet.

Uncle Gregory never sat in a game in his life without being prepared to have pneumonia in both heels the moment he was six dollars ahead of the game.

He plays them close to his appendix, and every time he fills a four-flush he feels an awful draught on the floor.

He has his feet so well trained that every time their owner rakes in a pot with four blue checks in it they give him the lechouse signal to cease drinking and cash in before the bank explodes.

We had a little poker party at our house last Monday night, and for several days after we bought costly trifles with the money left by our loving neighbors.

There was Uncle Gregory and Aunt Julia, George Riggaby and his wife, Maude, George's mother-in-law, Mrs. Lorenz, Peaches and yours respectfully.

Uncle Peter and Aunt Martha don't play poker, so they went out in the other room and played the phonograph.

I think the phonograph won, because they are both easy.

George Riggaby is a member in good standing of the Little Brothers of the Boost, and he can laugh louder and mean it when he loses three dollars than any man I ever met.

But George's wife, Maude, takes two aces and a pair of jacks seriously,



Had a Little Poker Party at Our House.

while her mother, Mrs. Lorenz is the corresponding secretary in the Woman's Annex to the Companions of the Cold Feet.

She certainly runs Uncle Greg. a close second when it comes to getting frappe in the pedis.

Every time Mrs. Lorenz is separated from 50 cents something in her mind seems to give way with a crash.

But Uncle Greg. and Mrs. Lorenz love money so much that every time they bet a blue check they close their eyes and pretend it was a white one.

Any time you see a silver dollar with all the tall feathers pulled out of the eagle it's a cinch the bird once belonged to Mrs. Lorenz and the parting was a bitter one.

She is the original Tessie Tightwad.

Ever thine, J. H.

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TRIUMPH FOR MEAN MAN.

Unbeliever in Vacations Kept His Clerks at Their Desks.

The man who doesn't believe in vacations gathered his office staff about him.

"I want to read you something, boys," he said kindly, "from the diary of the great John Wesley. Listen."

And he read: "To-day I entered on my eighty-second year, as fit for any exercise of body or mind as I was 40 years ago. I am as strong at 81 as I was at 21, but abundantly more healthy, being a stranger to the headache and other bodily disorders which attended me in my youth."

"In his eighty-fourth year he said he was a wonder, writing: 'I am a wonder to myself. It is now 12 years since I have felt a sensation as weariness. I am never tired either with writing, preaching or traveling.'"

"In the impressive silence that ensued the man who doesn't believe in vacations said: 'Boys, Wesley attributed his extraordinary health and longevity to early rising, to hard work, and above all to the fact that he never took vacations.'"

With grunts of assent the young men wearily took up their pens again.—Buffalo Express.

First Jewish Cemetery.

Many travelers on the Third and Second avenue elevated railways of New York city wonder how the little cemetery at New Bowers and Oliver street came to be there. It is a remnant of the first Jewish cemetery in the United States and was established in 1656.

Tea a Germ Destroyer.

Tea is now elevated to the dignity of a germ destroyer. Dr. McNaught, the medical investigator, has found that typhoid bacilli placed in cold or lukewarm tea are greatly diminished at the end of four hours, and have completely disappeared at the end of 24 hours.

Neck Adornment



SHEER blouses and sheath gowns have been jokingly called "back to nature" garments, but perhaps there is some truth in the name. Surely there is a trend toward unadorned simplicity. We have the tight-fitting gown, the one-piece dress, the sandal flat, the old-fashioned sun hat and now the comfortable, cool and artistic Byron collar.

The "Gibson" collar, with its artificial height, is still with us. It is plainly fitted, and the bones under the ears serve to preserve the unbroken line of the neck and shoulder. One of the beauties of low neck is that it reveals the curve from the ear to the top of the shoulder, and when a high collar is properly fitted and properly boned the curve is easily discovered. The ruche around the top merely serves to soften the line of the face. It does not in any way break the beautiful line, though it would were the collar a little lower.

The collars of handkerchief linen and bits of precious lace are also used only for informal occasions; with them it is allowable to wear a little bow made of lace or fine linen.

Handkerchiefs make charming collars and bows of this type, particularly when combined with baby Irish or real valenciennes edging.

Hand embroidery, too, turns a plain linen collar into a thing of beauty, and many of the prettiest are decorated with English eyelet work. With these one may wear a little linen bow, also embroidered in eyelet.

One beauty of the low collar is that it is the most becoming style of neck wear for the younger girl, the maiden who is just at the awkward age. For her the high collar is inappropriate, and the band at the top of the dress is not a very attractive finish. She may, therefore, appropriately wear a broad low collar, whether it be of plain linen or embroidery.

What a charming school dress may be made of blue serge—waist and skirt quite plain, the neck finished only with a plain stiff linen Eton collar and black four-in-hand tie! It is girlish, attractive and serviceable.

It seems odd that in one season there should be such a difference of style—only the very high and the very low collars are really the fashion. The half-way, medium-height collar has no place at all in the present scheme of things. But, after all, the high collar suits the woman with the long neck, the low one suits her with the short neck, while the average woman may wear either that appeals to her fancy. As usual, Dame Fashion seems to have a reason.

BODICE FOR VOILE DRESS.



Here is a pretty bodice suitable to be copied in voile or any thin material; it is made on a tight-fitting lining of saten, which is fastened at the back, the trimming of flit guipure of the color of the material is bound each side with silk; a strip of finely-tucked silk is carried from the waist back and front over the shoulders. The puffed sleeves are gathered into a band of silk-bound guipure. Materials required: 2 yards 46 inches wide, 1 yard silk, 3 1/2 yards trimming, 1 1/2 yards saten.

The Lamp Shade Hat.

A new hat which has just arrived from Paris is called the lamp shade. It is immense. It has a huge brim that slopes down over the head at almost the angle of a lamp shade.

At the top of the crown is an immense frill of lace or plaited tulle.

The other new hat to make its appearance is called the Botticelli. It is not necessary to explain where this got its name. The only question is, will it be a success?

Plaited Tulle.

For mid-season wear, and later on for theater and restaurant wear, is the huge toque of plaited tulle.

Large as it is, it is only half as large as the great sailor hat. It has a mob crown, which is rather low, as mob crowns go, and has a tiny brim laid in small box-plats, the crown wrapped about with black or colored satin.

For other trimming there is added a single black gauze rose, with a center of gilt beads or rhinestones.

Handkerchief Picture Frame.

A neat little frame for a picture is made with a handkerchief. It is first stiffly laundered. All points are directed toward the center and ironed. The four points are then turned back, just reaching the edge. They are pressed and held in place with baby-ribbon rosettes. This leaves a very flat square for the picture. Hang it diamond shape on the wall.

SERGE FOR SCHOOL FROCKS.

Is Rapidly Superseding All Other Materials in Popularity.

It looks as though serges would take the place of almost all other materials for those dressy little frocks that children wear to school. The patterns are good, too, being in jumper styles, with outlines made with piping, and the underwaist of a soft material in like color with the sleeves trimmed with anchors or pretty emblems suitable for such purposes. One dark blue serge dress was made plain with a plaited skirt, each plait about two inches wide at the waist line, gradually broadening at the hem. The jumper waist was also plaited in similar style and made with wide armholes, outlined with a narrow band of woolen braid in a brick-red tone. The V-shaped yoke was fashioned in the same manner. However, the yoke had a heading about 2 1/2 inches wide, cut the shape of the yoke and outlined on each side with braid; the dress fastened with small brick-red buttons.

Hand Embroidery on Blouse.

Hand embroidery is not positively necessary as a means of introducing color in a blouse, although a little hand-work of this sort is very desirable. Very fine and dainty embroideries of batiste, with embroidered vines or dot patterns in color, are to be had, and can be introduced as trimming in combination with a little valenciennes or cluny lace in a blouse of sheer white fabric. White mill frills, scalloped in color, are also good in the finer machine-made embroideries.

Fancy Broadcloths.

Chiffon broadcloth appears in all the new colorings and of a lightness and softness ever surpassing that achieved by the manufacturers last year. Fancy broadcloths in one-tone colorings and woven satin or chevron stripes are numerous.—American Register, London.

Let Fat Women Beware.

The fat woman will have to make her own neck fixings this winter, so there seems to be little that she can, or at any rate, ought to wear in the stocks and collars displayed. A wide ruffle at the top of some of the lace stocks makes a fat woman look like a pouter pigeon, but that will probably not deter her from following the fashion. If she will wear a high stock let her arrange the lace in lengthwise bands and the effect will be not quite so bad as it would be otherwise.

New Trotteur Suit.

The latest examples of the about-town trotteur are made of shining liberty satin, skirt tightly plaited, but nothing like so short as they are worn by Americans—the Parisienne short skirt reaches to the heels. Its belt is placed very high, and its long cutaway, smoking or redingote of the same satin is unlined and falls heavily by means of clever weights. Such a skirt is worn over a very limp lingerie petticoat, and shades of khaki that verge on the orange are extremely smart.—Vogue.

MAKE BEEF RAISING PAY YOU A PROFIT

Factors Which Influence the Value and Cost of Feeders—By J. H. Skinner.

The production of cattle which will return a profit both to the producer and the feeder, is a problem which deserves careful attention. It is easily possible to buy cattle which have been produced at a loss and fatten them at a profit, but the aim of the most thoughtful and intelligent men engaged in the beef cattle business is to encourage the production of a grade of cattle which will return a profit when sold as feeders without diminishing the profits in finishing them. In producing such cattle the particular system to be followed should be determined by the size, location and adaptability of the farm. One farm may be especially adapted

eye is one that indicates a quiet and contented disposition.

The head should be broad, short, with full forehead, strong jaw, large mouth and nostrils, and free from either coarseness or delicacy. If such a head is found on a steer in feeder condition, it is usually a guarantee that he will make good use of feed and develop into a thick, blocky individual when finished. A thick, short neck is desirable, not because of its intrinsic value but because it usually indicates a thick carcass.

A short, straight back indicates strong muscular development and a tendency to mature early. Other things being equal, the steer with the broadest and thickest back will be the most valuable as the highest priced cuts of meat are taken from the back and loin.

Capacity for feed is essential in a feeder as the body must be maintained and provided with heat and energy before any of the food is stored in the form of fat.

Short, straight legs, together with a short, deep, broad body, are associated with early maturity. This is desirable from the producer's standpoint, as it enables him to market his cattle as feeders weighing 1,000 pounds at 18 to 20 months instead of keeping them a year longer in order to attain the same weight. The early maturing steer will also sell for a greater price per pound, as the experienced feeder has learned that they will not only make rapid and economical gains but will finish quicker than those which are slower in maturing.

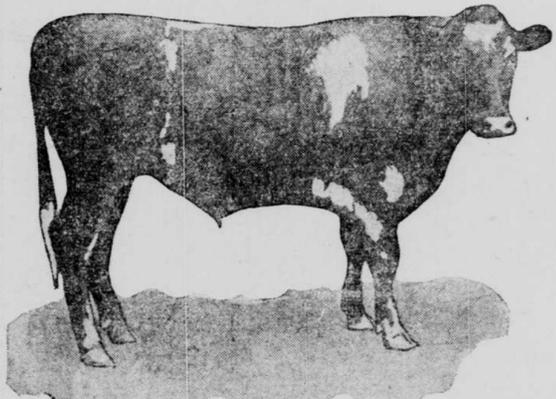
Not only is this type more desirable to the producer and to the feeder, but also to the packer, as the early maturing kind yield a higher dressing



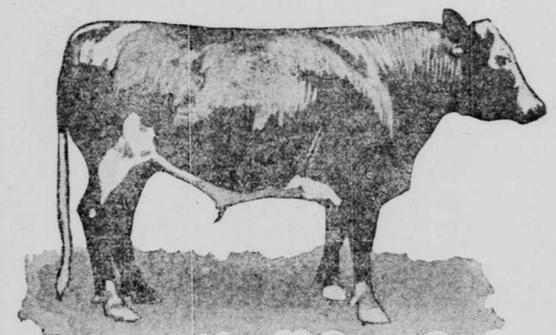
High grade Hereford, "Quality" in a feeder is synonymous with capacity. This type can be fed at any age and it pays to make them prime. Fed as a yearling at the station. Daily gain for six months 2.63 pounds.

for the production of feeders, another for the production of yearling beef and still another only for finishing cattle.

It is of vital importance to the producer to be able to appreciate the factors which influence the value of feed



Steer sired by grade bull, after having been fed for six months. Daily gain, 1.54 lbs.



Steer sired by pure bred bull, after being fed six months. Daily gain, 3.08 lbs. Notice how much greater the improvement is on the high grade steer while in the feed lot.

ers in order to make the maximum profit from the business. It is essential that he recognize good and bad features in order to select, breed and produce what is wanted by the feeder. It is of importance to the feeder to have a knowledge of what determines the market price and value of different grades of feeders in order that he may buy the kind of cattle which are relatively the cheapest at the time of purchase. The chief aim in producing or in feeding beef cattle is to turn large quantities of grain and roughage into a more profitable product, to maintain soil fertility and to increase the yield of crops from year to year. The successful beef cattle producer or feeder must of necessity be a good farmer and, in addition, have the business ability and the knowledge of breeding, feeding and management of livestock, to derive two profits, one from growing farm products, the other from feeding them on the farm. Regardless of the system followed, whether it be the production of feeders or finishing cattle, a knowledge of the factors which control the cost of feeders is of vital importance.

Clean Milk on the Farm.—Clean milk is better than pasteurized milk. The pasteurizing of milk is for the sake of destroying the disease germs in it or the too numerous acid ferments. The time will come when all milk will be produced under such cleanly conditions that pasteurization will not be desirable. Even now, the producers of certified milk do not pasteurize, as they say their milk does not need it. On the farm it is possible to entirely control the production of milk and make sure that it is perfectly clean when drawn. But to get such milk some of our cow stables we have seen will have to be radically changed in their general arrangements.

Sheep Feeding in Winter.—During the first winter the ewe and ram lambs should receive special care. The aim should be to encourage growth as much as possible by good feeding without making them fat. Some grain, preferably oats, and wholesome fodders, such as clover, hay, cut corn fodder, and others that they relish, should be fed. Until they become matured the ewe and ram lambs should be fed liberally, for any loss in growth that they may suffer through scurvy or neglected feeding can never be regained in later life.—Prof. John A. Craig.

Feeding Stock a Particular Job.

The feeding of cattle when corn sold at ten cents a bushel was an unscientific proposition, and many men made money out of the operation without thinking much about it. Corn cannot be now unscientifically fed and return a profit from its use. Conditions in the raising of live stock have so changed in ten years that the men that go only on past experience are almost certain to be heavy losers. Live stock raising must now be studied from entirely new viewpoints.

Pump Packing.

Try a strand of common cotton rope to pack your pump with; it is better than most other packing.

DRAGS YOU DOWN.

Backache and Kidney Trouble Slowly Wear One Out.

Mrs. R. Crouse, Fayette St., Manchester, Ia., says: "For two years my back was weak and rheumatic. Pains ran through my back, hips and limbs. I could hardly get about and lost much sleep. The action of the kidneys was much disordered. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and the result was remarkable. The kidney action became normal, the backache ceased, and my health is now unusually good."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Expressions of a Cynic.

Walter Pater, an old man 60, had as a coot and grotesquely plain, regarded every woman much as did Dean Swift, who wrote: "A very little wit is valued in a woman, as we are pleased with few words spoken intelligibly by a parrot." "You don't approve of marriage?" a friend once observed to Pater. "No," he replied, "nor would anybody else if he gave the matter proper consideration. Men and women are always pulling different ways. Women won't pull our way. They are so perverse."

Imaginary Holidays.

I know a man who cannot afford to travel, and yet has a delightful way of deceiving himself. He learns about the cost of traveling, the proper clothing to be worn, gets a time table, and arranges excursions for himself to various places, and then reads about them in books of travel. To the man with imagination it is a captivating occupation.—Hearth and Home.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

An Inopportune Query.

"For whom do you intend to vote at the next election?"

"I dunno," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "I've got too much work of my own just at present to mix into this rivalry for holding government jobs."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDRING, BUNYAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The World a Blank.

We feel sorry for the woman who has no confidence in either her husband or her dressmaker.

Asthmatics, Read This.

If you are afflicted with Asthma write me at once and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. J. G. McBride, Stella, Nebr.

Sometimes Peppery.

Spicy conversation should be handled gently.

Instant Relief for All Eyes.

that are irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

It's a pity some people can't marry for brains instead of money.

Lewis' Single Binder costs more than other 5c cigars. Smokers know why. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

An occasional failure doesn't discourage a Luster.

A SUDDEN GOLD.



Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 215 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.

It Should be Taken According to Directions on the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, Sept., 1901.—Last winter I caught a sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I went for a bottle at once, and I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and within nine days I was in my usual good health.

—Miss Helen Sauerbier.

Peruna is an old and well tried remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.