

JOHN HENRY



ON THE DRUMMER BOYS

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

Dear Bunch: In that crowd of swift drummer boys going New Yorkward in the Mr. Pullman's sleep-wagon yesterday, one of the speediest was Buck Jones.

Buck's wife and a three-year-old were traveling with him, but he wasn't giving it out through a megaphone. Buck is one of those goose-headed guys who begin to scratch gravel and start in to make a killing every time they see a pretty girl.

Across the aisle sat two pet canaries from Plainfield, N. J. They were members of the Sou-brette Singing society, and they were en route to the west to join the "Bunch of Birds Burlesque Company."

Their names were Millie and Tillie, and they wore Merry Widow hats, and did a sister act that contained more bad grammar than an East Side pin-ochle game.

Millie was fully aware that she could back Duce off the map, and Tillie was ready to bet a week's salary that she could make Bernhardt feel like she was out in the storm we had day before yesterday.

Slim called them the Roast-Beef Sisters, Rare and Well-Done. In a minute the castors on Buck's neck began to turn.

Slim put us wise with a wink, so we lit the fire and began to cook it up. Buck's heart was warming for the birds in the gilded cage.

"The real Kibo!" said Slim; "it's a plain case of Appomattox; the war is over and they are yours, Buck!"

Buck turned a few more volts into his twinkling lamps.

"Lower your mail-sail, Buck, and drop alongside; you've made the landing," suggested Burruss.

Buck began to feel his necktie and play patty-cake with the little bald spot on the top of his head.

"Stop the hansom and get out; you're at your corner," said Dave.

The Sweet Dreams across the way were giving Buck the glorious eye-roll, and he felt like dinner was ready.

"Hang up your hat, Buck, and gather the myrtle with Mary!" I chipped in.

Then Buck bounced over and began to show Millie and Tillie what a handsome brute he was at close quarters.

He sat on the arm of the seat and warmed up.

In less than a minute he crowded the information on them that he was a millionaire, who had escaped from Los Angeles, Cal., and he was just going to put them both in grand opera, when his three-year-old toddled down the aisle and grabbed him by the coat-tail:

"Papa! Mamma wants 'oo to det my bottle of milk!"

"Stung!" shrieked Slim.

"Back to the nursery!" howled Malcolm, and then as Buck crawled away to home and mother we let out a yell



Their Names Were Millie and Tillie, that caused the conductor to think the train had struck a Wild West show.

During the rest of the trip Buck was nailed to his seat.

Every time he tried to use the elastic in his neck, the wife would burn him with a hard, cold glitter.

The Roast-Beef Sisters seemed to be all carved up about something or other.

The drummers went back to the shop, and were selling things again when Sledgeheimer fluttered down among us.

Maybe you've never met Jakey Sledgeheimer!

He travels for a firm in Brooklyn that makes imitation grape-fruit and rubber fink haddie.

Jakey is the laziest looserer that ever tied a string around a roll. The boys call him putty because he's the next thing to a pane.

He's such a stingy looserer that he looks at you with one eye so's not to waste the other.

If you ask Sledgeheimer what time it is he takes off four minutes as his commission for telling you.

"Slim," said Sledgeheimer to Arthur Shaw, "do you smoke?"

It was a knock-out. In the annals of the road no one could look back to the proud day when Sledgeheimer had coughed.

Once, so the legend runs, he gave a porter a nickel, but it was afterward discovered that Sledgeheimer was asleep, and not responsible at the time, so the porter gave it back. Sledgeheimer tried to collect three cents' interest for the time the porter kept the nickel, and the conductor had to punch his mileage and his nose before he'd let go.

And now Sledgeheimer had asked Slim if he smoked!

Slim was pale but game.

"Sometimes!" he answered.

"Do you like a goot seegar?" queried Sledgeheimer.

We looked for the engine to hit a cow any minute now.

"Sure!" said Slim, weak all over.

"Well," said Sledgeheimer, "here is my brudder-in-law's card. He makes dot Grass Vidow seegar on Sighth Afenue. Gif him a call and mention my name. He will be glit to see you, yet."

The laugh was on Slim, so he dared us all into the cafe, and after he got busy with the button we all voted in favor of a Monticello highball.

After we had dampened our thirsts, Bill Burruss showed us how Hammerstein would Americanize "Bingen on the Rhine." Bill called it "Der Empire." In honor of the Empire State Express, Frank Westerton said. (English joke—rotten!) This is how Bill spliced it.

An Empire of der Big League lay dying, full mit fears; dare was lack of players' nursing; aber nit of players' tears, but a cop policeman vatched him vile his life's blood ebbed away, and bent mit plying glances to hear vot



Buck Turned a Few More Volts into His Twinkling Lamps.

did he say. Der dying Empire filtered as he took dot copper's hant, and he set: "I nefer more vil see my own, my native lant; took a message and a token to some distant friends of mine, for I was born at Doveville—at Doveville down der Line!"

"Tell my dear, short-sighted brothers ven dey meet and crowd around to hear my mournful story, dot I brafly hel my grouch; dot I foolzed my decisions and I googozed at der mob, all howling for my heart's blood (ours is a fearful chob); full many a kicker, ghastly vite, hand on der bench I sat until some players sneaked behind and soaked me mit a bat; den I guyt swift and suttinenly vent into a decline, no more vill I see Doveville—dear Doveville down der Line!"

"Tell Pulliam his udder sons must comfort his ol' get—sach, how I luffed to put dis head of mine mitin a cage! For my father vas an Empire bold, and efen as a child my heart chumped fort to hear him tot he dieid undt left us all ve hat to took our choice I let dem hall yust vot dey vished but kept my father's voice, und mit boyish yells I practiced on der leedle ol' cat nine on Sleepy Street in Doveville—dear Doveville down der Line!"

"Tell my brothers in der pitzness not to stood und boit deir breath und vatch dem awful players celebrationg my death, but to look upon dem proutly, mit a cold und codfish eye, und fine dem to der limit—as I dit in days gone by; und if der players fuss demselfs, und mit deir words eggclaim, yust listen at dem brieflessly und chase dem from der game—for der Empire's rank decisions must be backed as I backed mine for der honor of ol' Doveville—sweet Doveville down der Line!"

His voice chumped to a visper; his grasp vas childish weak; his eyes put on a played-out look, his speaker ceased to speak; der copper bent to lift him, but, chee viz! It vas too late! Der Empire of der Big League vas ouid—ouid at der plate! Three strikes, py Chimeddy! und he hat no chance to call like he used to dit dot often: "Say! dot last vun vas a ball!" Vell, he's gone, I eggspagation, vare der voodbine does der tvine, but dare's plendy more at Doveville—dear Doveville down der Line!"

By this time we had reached Utica, and I had to quit them.

Yours as usual,
(Copyright, 1908, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

WORTHY OF FLAG SHE CARRIED.
Historic Incident Participated in by American Warship.

Of the old sloop of war St. Mary's, now to be consigned in her sixty-fifth year to the tender mercies of the auction, it is written that she bore no conspicuous part in war in all her long service. This may be true, but the St. Mary's was once associated with an event which is worthy of commemoration. Under the command of the late Capt. Colvocoresses she was the means, 40 or more years ago, of postponing the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. She was anchored before the city, and the Spanish admiral hinted that she was in the line of fire. Capt. Colvocoresses remarked that she was perfectly satisfied with his berth, and that while the St. Mary's carried but 22 guns, she represented a navy that had 2,200 guns at sea. Valparaiso was eventually bombarded, but not while Capt. Colvocoresses was present. The peculiar name of the ship commemorates an early colonial capital of Maryland. It was given in the same spirit of historical association as was illustrated by the Jamestown and the Plymouth, her sister ships.

Fish Chased Ashore by Whales.
A serious menace to health is threatened at Nahant by the large quantity of fish which have been thrown up on the beaches and rocks following, it is believed, the appearance of porpoises and large fish, supposed to be whales.

Although the fishermen gather them as fast as the tide recedes, many are overlooked. It is the opinion of the natives that the fish, which include mackerel, hake, pollock and herring, all small in size, have been forced ashore by the larger fish, which have invaded the waters recently.—Boston Transcript.

Walking Costumes



Prune-colored fine herring-bone serge is used for the first costume shown. The over-skirt is cut in a point both back and front; the openings at the sides are laced across with wide prune-colored satin ribbons, the ends finish with silk balls. Oriental embroidery is used for the double-breasted waistcoat. The fronts of the coat slope away, and are quite plain; narrow satin ribbon trims the armhole; the sleeve is left in under it, and is finished off at the wrist with a stitched material strap. Hat of black chip, trimmed with prune-shaded feathers and silk.

Materials required: Eight yards 48 inches wide, half yard embroidery, six yards wide, and four yards narrow satin ribbon, four ornaments, four buttons, four yards coat lining.

The second costume is in elephant-gray fine face cloth. The over-skirt is finely braided at the edge with black silk braid, the under-skirt is plain. A white cloth waistcoat gives a smart effect; the coat slopes away from it, and is braided at the edge; braided tabs of white cloth, with a silk ball at each point, trim the front of coat. Slits are made and buttonholed at the side of front, through which black ribbon is threaded and tied in a bow. Hat of gray felt, trimmed with pale pink roses and foliage.

Materials required: Nine yards cloth 46 inches wide, half yard white cloth, one yard ribbon, eight silk balls, three buttons, two dozen yards black silk braid, four yards coat lining.

MAKES PRETTY COAT FOR GIRL.

Golden Brown Satin the Material, with Novel Adornments.

A charming coat for a small girl is fashioned from golden brown satin. The body is formed from straight side plaits held in place by a low belt set well taken. The sleeves are wide and full, down into Vandylke lace cuffs. A collar to match is the finish to the neck.

Other materials besides satin will be equally appropriate. Broadcloth and serge will, of course, be more practical.

The directoire ruff and the girde of that period, both developed from ribbon, will be used as accessories to the late summer toilet.

Quite expensive if bought ready for wear, these charming trifles are not difficult to make at home, for the ribbons can be box-plaited on one edge and sewed down to a satin-covered strip to form the ruff. The girde is fashioned from broad satin ribbon or stripes of bias satin made to go around the waist and cross in the back, the ends being knotted at left side front.

A CHIC LOUNGING ROBE.



Made of fine dotted muslin over Jap silk, trimmed with insertion, lace and tucks; finished with soft satin ribbon.

Lace Is Being Dyed.

The revival of dyed lace is in full tide. All colors that have come out this autumn are employed. Irish lace, point applique, real filet, do not escape the dye pot. It is considered fashionable to only use lace that matches the gown, and, therefore, the dyers are reaping large rewards.

Hints for the Seamstress.

It is said that if the machine needle becomes sticky it may be made right again by rubbing the material to be sewn with a bit of laundry soap. It seems to have the effect of an emery, if it would injure the material to treat it in this way, why not do a little stitching on a waste bit of cloth well soaped?

Should the material gather when sewn by machine, put a piece of brown paper under it. This will keep the needle from catching in the fine threads of the material. Of course, when the sewing is finished the paper easily pulls away, leaving no trace. This is particularly necessary knowledge when the material to be sewn is chiffon or voile.

A Split Table Leaf.

A table that is just the right size for the number of guests to be entertained is much better than one that is too large. Often the addition of a leaf makes the table out of proportion.

One ingenious housekeeper has simplified this problem by having one of her leaves split in half for occasions when only slightly more elbow room is desirable.

IN MIXTURE OF TWO COLORS.

Clever Idea That Is Made Use of for the New Trimmings.

One of the new trimmings is the use of black cloth cut in wide, bold designs, applied to colored cloth.

This is quite effective for street suits and also for soft finished indoor gowns.

Broadcloth is used for the embroidery. A pattern is first cut from paper, basted on cloth and then cut out with sharp, small, well-pointed scissors.

There is no hem. The cloth is applied with a raw edge, but as this is done now with bands and folds and revers, it does not look inconsistent with neatness.

The sewing of this embroidery to the foundation cloth is a work of art, and no matter how well it is done, a hot iron is needed for the finishing touch.

Certain dressmakers paste on this embroidery. They find the effect smoother and the work less troublesome.

This kind of trimming has been particularly well carried out on a gown of white meteor crepe in which the cut-out embroidery is of pale violet cloth. This is used to stimulate a tunic on skirt and for bands across and around bodice.

It is a daring method and must be well done if done at all.

Neck Ruffles Important.

That neck ruffles are doing a great deal for womankind this season there is no denying. Those intended for outdoor wear are full and heavy, being made of many layers of tulle, with often as many colors—one over the other. The tall Perrot ruffle is popular, as is also the double empire ruffle of soft silk.

Then there are the so-called Marie Antoinette fichus and neck ruffles, which are far from being the style originated for the French queen, and which bear only slight resemblance to those pictured in costume books of that period. But then the periods are hopelessly mixed in all present-day modes, and in the potpourri one sees much to admire. Hardly a new fashion is inaugurated that does not suggest styles stolen from half a dozen historical fashion plates, and in most cases fashion devotees are satisfied.

When Stitching Taffeta.

Not every dressmaker knows that the reason taffeta so often cuts in stitching is because the needle is blunted or rusted. It is much better to use one that is new and rather fine. This can be renewed several times if there is much stitching to be done.

Soft Silks.

Silk will be very much worn now. Not the kind of taffeta we used to wear. Nobody wants to rustle now; we do not want to look starched or to shine; we must look as wilted and clinging as possible. As the demand for silk is greater the weave will be improved. We find rich, heavy liberty satins and dull silks in the shops like those that were worn in our grandmother's days. Silk costs more now than it did, but it wears better. It is now a material for the street as well as for church and other occasions for simple dressing.

An Alcohol Iron.

A tiny alcohol iron for pressing small articles—handkerchiefs, collars and ties—comes in a nickel case with a lamp and stand, that together are hardly larger than the palm of your hand. The iron is polished nickel and has a handle covered with straw, so that no holder is required. It is convenient to use when neither gas nor electricity is handy, and the size and compactness of the whole thing makes it a most useful part of the traveling outfit.

THE QUESTION OF A GOOD BROODER HOUSE

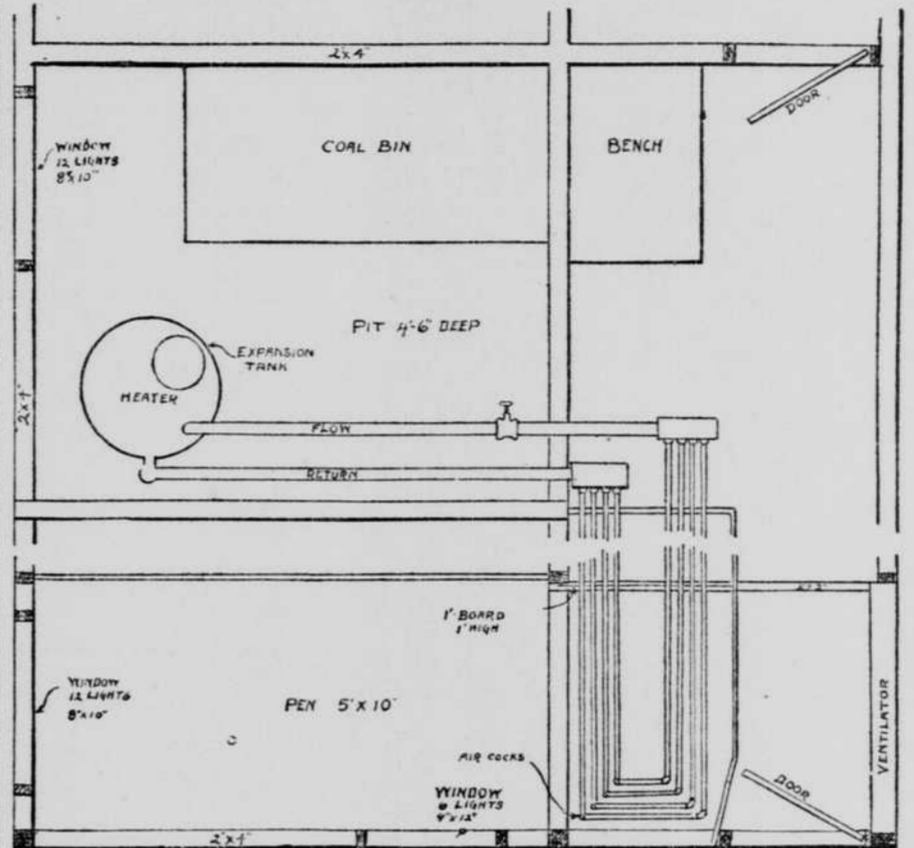
Time to Consider the Matter If You Want to Raise Early Hatches—It Is the Early Bird That Pays.

Where chickens are hatched with incubators, it is the almost invariable rule to place them in brooders or brooder houses, though occasionally a person is found who prefers to give them to hens. They will require less close attention with the hens, but where chickens are raised in considerable numbers, the labor of caring for them in brooders or brooder houses is less than it would be with hens and one of these methods is almost invariably preferred.

It is by no means an easy matter to so regulate an out-of-door brooder as to secure satisfactory results. With practically all the brooders offered in the market, the regulation of the temperature is a matter of considerable difficulty. Several automatic contrivances for controlling the temperature in brooders have been placed upon the market, but none of these have been found to satisfactorily accomplish the objects in view. The variations in outdoor temperature are very wide. Exposure to bright sunshine will cause the temperature to run up very rapidly; while, on the other hand, the dis-

Studs of two by four inches are placed at each side of window frames. Windows are without hinges, and are swung in by means of one-inch square sticks attached to window frames side by side. A piece one by two inches is nailed across from one triangular piece to the other to keep window from falling into pen. Window slides up against this piece of roof when cord running over pulley is pulled from alley. Windows are fitted with detachable frames outside covered with one-inch mesh wire.

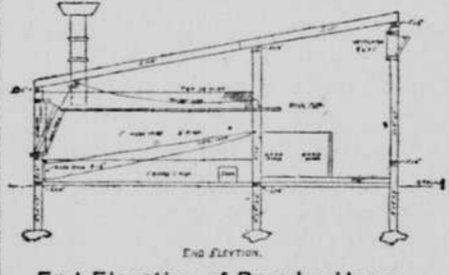
Sliding doors operated by cords from alley, are under each window. Pieces of two by three inches are spiked across from center studs to back posts near ground. From heater end of house to the other end each two by three inches is one-half inch higher than the one before it. This gives a pitch of six inches in 60 feet. Upon each two by three-inch and parallel to it is placed on edge, and nailed to the center stud, a piece of pine board one inch wide and three feet two inches long, lapping two inches on to



Plan of a Brooder House.

appearance of the sun behind the clouds or the coming up of a cool spring wind will cause an equally rapid fall in temperature. Outdoor brooders should, of course, be set in as sheltered a location as possible. It might be easier to regulate them if they should stand in the shade, but sunshine is essential for the well-being of the chickens. Satisfactory results with outdoor brooders are, for the reasons which have been briefly referred to, impossible without rather close watch and constant attention. The brooder is much more easily managed if it stands under cover, where the variations in temperature will be relatively small and if the room in which the brooder is placed is so constructed that the chickens can get into the sunshine, the conditions will be as good as it is possible to make them where this style of management is adopted. In the management of brooders, as in that of incubators, it is the part of wisdom for the beginner to closely follow the directions furnished by the manufacturers.

The plans of the brooder house shown herewith provide for exterior dimensions of 70x16 feet. All posts and



End Elevation of Brooder House.

sills that come in contact with the ground are Kyanized spruce. Frame spruce. Front and middle posts four by four inches by two feet, back posts four by four inches by three feet, all set five feet apart and two feet into ground on stones at bottom of holes. Sills two by four inches spiked to posts. Studs two by four inches, one over each post, sawed beveling at top to suit pitch of roof. Plates spiked on top of studs. Roof timbers two by four inches, two by six inches apart between centers, and can be lapped on center plate if short lengths are used. These are toe-nailed to plates. Covering boards are hemlock. Roof covered with prepared roofing and sides clap-boarded over building paper.

HAY TEA AND OIL MEAL FOR CALVES

By C. A. Pontius.

We feed our calves new milk for three or four weeks, or until the calf is in good enough condition to take the other feed; then we make a feed by scalding clover leaves, or making what is called hay tea; add about one-half pint of cold oil meal per calf (increasing or decreasing the amount of oil meal according to condition and size of calf). Always give this tea nice and warm, but not hot, never allowing any hot lumps of meal in the feed.

After this is fed, they are given a liberal amount of wheat bran and shelled corn, with plenty of good clover hay. Care must be used and conditions of each calf noted at every meal time, to see that you are not overfeeding, or not having your feed in proper condition. A great deal de-

pends upon the judgment and common sense of the feeder. We always favor raising late fall or winter calves, because we can give them better attention during the winter season, being fed in this way until we turn to pasture along the middle of May or first of June. Then the oil meal feeding stops and they are given a liberal feed of wheat bran with a sprinkle of salt in bottom of trough; this with plenty of fresh water will make them thrive.

It may be well to give my reasons for not raising summer calves by this method. Summer calves are likely to be neglected and underfed, or, what is worse, overfed. The calf must fight flies from morning till night, and when it goes into winter quarters it is put entirely on dry rations and never does so well. A heifer to make a good cow must have a good bringing up and must never be allowed to stop growing from the time it is dropped until it becomes a cow. Once stunted, it will require a never ending amount of work and patience to put it in growing condition again, and nine times out of ten this can never be done.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.



IT DID.
Mr. Hotesale—So old Pepperpot had a kick coming on that last bill of goods, eh? Wouldn't that make you sore?
Mr. Litewate (the salesman)—It did me, sir. He kicked me out.

Hat as Badge of Slavery.

With the ancient Greeks the hat was simply an appurtenance of the traveler. The free citizen preferred to go bareheaded and only put on his broad-brimmed petasus for protection against the sun when on a long journey. The uncovered head was part of his dignity, for the slaves and workmen wore always a kind of pointed skull cap.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The charity that begins at home is generally too weak to travel.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

When men are friends there is no need of justice.—Aristotle.

Use Allen's Foot-Paste. Cures tired, aching, swelling feet. See trial package free. A. N. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

There are no vacations in the school for scandal.



The Best for Four Generations
There is no guess-work, no uncertainty, about this world-famous remedy. Since first prescribed by Dr. D. Jayne 78 years ago it has brought relief and effected cures in millions of cases of disease, and is today known and used in all parts of the world.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

If you have a Cough or Cold you cannot afford to experiment—you know Jayne's Expectorant to be a reliable remedy. It is also a splendid medicine for Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping-Cough and Asthma. Get it at your druggist's—in three size bottles, \$1.00, 50c, and 25c. Dr. D. Jayne's Sensitive Pills is a thoroughly reliable laxative, purgative, cathartic and stomach tonic.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They also relieve Dizziness, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pains in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Beware of cheap imitations. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

A SNAP 100 acres farms in Wisconsin, good well, about 30 acres under cultivation, 12 acres in tame meadow. \$75.00 per acre. Half of the time on J. H. SNELL, - - - Gordon, Wisconsin.