

Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Expert Says Pies Always in Demand



NEW YORK.—Sol Robinski, who had taken Phil Breitenkopf's place at the Busy Bee's pie counter, while Phil was up in the Catskills on his vacation, said he had never heard of Simple Simon and the plemans, so that he could not go back to the very beginning of the history of the pie industry. But Sol could glance backward from his Ann street booth over a period of eleven and one-half years of service in the making, carving and serving of fresh pies, and it was his opinion that, take it the year round, winter and summer, and all the rest, pie was about the best seller in Ann street. Sol even went so far as to say that the pie eaters outnumbered the devotees of the ice cream cone and the hot waffles combined—that is among the office boy connoisseurs of Ann street.

Which was a flat contradiction of the startling news which throbbed over the wires the other day from Chicago, that the American people were losing their taste for pie. The head of a large Chicago pie factory, it appears, begged off from paying an increase in taxes on the ground that pie eating was on the wane and business was not what it used to be. Pie, said he, had decreased in popularity with the masses, its place being usurped by such things as fruit, ice cream and salad. Ann street knickered that theory sky high.

As luck would have it, the Chicago card reached Ann street just as the rush hour for pies—pies and other things, of course, like those luscious

hot roasted frankfurters, those tempting one-cent free cream cones, and those tall, amber-colored glasses of one-cent orangeade, to mention only a few of the Busy Bee's noontime delicacies. Sol Robinski said that the right and the only man to see about this here pie question was Phil Breitenkopf, than whom there was no higher pie authority in the whole city, or even in Coney island.

"Phil's the boy that can talk to you about pie," explained Sol. "That fellow is a regular whatyou call genius when it comes to knowing what kind of a pie it is before he cuts it. How does he know it? How can I tell you? If I knew, wouldn't I do it myself?"

Sol has a wide, all-round experience in Ann street and they say he is the highest salaried man in the Busy Bee's employ, but in the matter of pie he is not the equal of his old tutor, Phil Breitenkopf. He has not the first-hand knowledge that Phil has, howbeit, in Phil's absence, he is, without question, the best pie counter man in all Ann street. So his words are not to be passed over lightly.

"In hot weather, it is all pie, pie. For three cents they get half a pie, and for two cents they get a glass of milk. Perhaps if they have more than five cents for lunch, y'understand, they blow it in on root beer or ice cream cone, but first they must have pie and milk." Sol kept both hands working dishing out pies. There were all kinds. As Sol said, there was fresh apple and huckleberry and custard and lemon meringue. All very fine. The boys would point to this kind or that, and Sol would bisect it with his long knife, balance the half on the flat of the blade and pass a toothsome morsel out over the heads of the crowd, never once dropping the pie or missing the right customer.

Cupid Halts Court While Lovers Wed

CHICAGO.—Cupid stole into Municipal Judge Dolan's court the other afternoon, became so noisy that he interrupted the proceedings for a full half hour and finally forced the court to give him precedence over all legal matters.

The court room was warm and a trial had been dragging along throughout the day. There had been a constant buzzing noise in the rear of the room that was extremely disconcerting, but the court was unable to locate it. Finally there was heard a sharp smack such as Judge Dolan was sure he had heard somewhere before.

The buzzing continued and the judge's eye finally rested on a couple on a bench in the rear of the room. They were casting loving glances and talking in animated tones and he watched them. Suddenly a hand slid over and surreptitiously squeezed another smaller hand. There was a furious blush, another loving glance and every evidence of another impending smack.

The judge could stand it no longer and looked for his trusty bailiff. He was not in evidence. Then the court rose in his might and said:

"You two in the back of the court room will have to stop talking. I can't hear the witness. If you want



to spoon you will have to go outside. The court is not in place for it."

The hands slid apart and the man rose.

"I beg your pardon, your honor," he said. "We come in here to get married and were waiting for you to get through with the case. We didn't come in here to spoon and we didn't mean to, but we just couldn't help it."

The attorneys engaged in the trial, W. M. Cook and Benjamin Samuels, at once moved that court take a recess that the ceremony might be performed. The judge said that he would be only too happy to do so, and the principals at once retired to the judge's chambers, where Charles Hartung and Miss Stadie Katz, both of Chicago, were married, with the attorneys as witnesses.

"Now that the case of Dan Cupid has been disposed of, we will resume the trial," said Judge Dolan, again taking his seat on the bench.

Fish Coal Out of the Susquehanna



PHILADELPHIA.—When coal is needed on a Pennsylvania farm bordering the Susquehanna river, little Johnnie does not grab his coal hod and scud for the cellar. Instead he unfastens his boat, pulls out into the river and fishes till his hod is overflowing.

To be sure, Johnnie doesn't fish with rod and line, nor yet with a net. His apparatus consists of a wire scoop, shaped like a shovel and not dissimilar to a minnow net, with an eight-foot handle. And his boat is a broad, flat-bottomed affair, sometimes with sharp bows, built like a scow, with the maximum of capacity and the minimum of draught; for the coal fisher's catch is usually made in shallow water.

And the catch is unlike any coal you ever saw. This run of the river coal comes in all sizes, from little flakes to chunks as big as your head. But mostly it is smaller than pea coal. Coal

from the mines is bright and shiny and all angles that reflect the light.

River coal is neither angular nor shiny. Every piece of it is worn down, buffed, rounded off like a beach pebble, with an exterior as dull as ground glass.

Ever since men began delving for coal the operator has cast aside as refuse thousands upon thousands of tons of good coal, flung it out on the coal heaps. What is his loss in the gain of the coal fishers in the river below. Into this stream, by way of its feeders, the mountain brooks, coal is washed by the rains, which gnaw deep gullies in the faces of the cleft banks. This "black sand" thus washed into the brooks turns them to ink.

For, after all its years and miles of rolling, river coal comes eventually to rest on a sand shoal. The stony parts of the river bottom give it no lodging against the swift current, no place to lodge itself. But in a sand bar it can bury itself like a clam. Particles after particles come to rest here, each adding to the size of the barrier. Like coral insects building a coral reef by the deposit of their own bodies. Every fresh sweep down great layers of coal, depositing it either in some sandy bed or in the watery coal bin formed by a dam.

Fair Bathers and Big Rats Use Beach

EVANSTON, ILL.—Fair bathers and thousands of rats are contesting for the possession of the bathing beach between Dempster street and Greenwood boulevard.

Thus far the honors are about even in the warfare which has been going on for nearly a week. The rats have been unable to prevent the bathers from invading the beach, and the bathers have been unable to frighten away the rats.

Where all the rats came from is not known, but the fact remains that thousands of the rodents have burrowed into the sides of the bank along the beach, dug holes in the sand and sought refuge under the piers. Many bathers, while walking along the beach, have suddenly stepped into holes which the rats have dug, and have been filled with dismay when, with angry squeal, large gray and brown rats have turned and snapped at them.

John J. Morgan, manager of a company which is engaged in the work of



extirminating vermin, stated that it was not an unusual thing for rats to take up their abode along the lake shores in summer. The hundreds of dead fish which are cast up by the waves, he said, attract the rats in large numbers. "The rats burrow in the sand, at the foot of the banks, in large numbers," said Mr. Morgan. "Then, too, the hot weather may have something to do with the condition. The rats will swim out in the water in hot weather and will also make their homes in the wet sands along the edge of the water."

The rats in many cases are extremely large and savage, and threaten to attack persons who disturb them.

Health & Beauty Hints

By Katherine Morton

While not perfumes exactly, toilet waters are always scented, and their use is very beneficial to the skin, particularly in the summer, when it needs all the refreshment it can get. The scented waters are diluted with plain water for use, for some of the vinegars are so strongly perfumed as to seem disagreeable when used full strength.

From 20 drops to a teaspoonful of the toilet water is put in a basin bath, the water so treated being intended for the rinsing after a cleansing sponge or tub bath. The liquid is left to dry on the skin, as one of the chief purposes of the toilet water is its tonic effect. After a weary day, a rub-down with a good toilet water, properly diluted, makes one feel like a new being, and while it is very convenient to get the vinegars ready made they can be turned out at home very easily and sometimes much more cheaply.

Of all the fragrant toilet waters none is so much used as rose water, and when this is pure it possesses the greatest cosmetic virtues. One formula for this delicious toilet water calls for four pounds of rose petals and ten quarts of water. The water is first distilled and then poured cold upon the petals, which are shaken around in the liquid. Then the vessel is loosely covered and put in a cool, dark place for several weeks, until the liquid becomes odorless. Then it is again distilled, and the drippings are gathered in small bottles and closely corked.

Another formula calls for putting the rose petals in an earthen jar and covering them with a weak brine of common salt. The roses may be gathered every day, and the petals added as they come handy.

An improved still can be made by fastening an india rubber tube to the spout of a tea kettle and passing it through cold water to condense the steam. The distillate, or drippings should be received in glass or earthen receptacle; for if toilet waters come in contact with copper, zinc or lead, they will oxidize the metals. Stills for home use, however, can be bought very cheaply in the shops— from a dollar and a half up.

Many other garden blooms with pungent odors, or even faintly delicate ones, can be used for exquisite and helpful toilet waters—mignonette, lilacs of the valley, clove-pinks, valerian, heliotrope, honeysuckle, violets, gardenias, jasmine, etc. In New Orleans and Charleston Creole ladies often drop the more richly scented bloom to discard or soak in the spirits, when the odor thoroughly permeates the alcohol.

A toilet liquid much used by the ladies of the olden times, and often called to this day "angel water," is much esteemed for its beauty value. It can be made at home in the following manner:

Rose-water 8 ounces
Orange-flower water 5 ounces
Myrtle water 3 ounces
Essence of ambergris 1/2 dram
Essence of musk 1/2 dram
Mingle the various substances and agitate the bottle for several hours, continuing the shaking during the day quite frequently for some weeks. Keep the bottle closely stoppered and in a warm, dark place. Let it stand for two weeks or longer, then decant the liquid, and if it is not perfectly clear, filter it. Properly made, angel water should be almost colorless.

There are many uses for bay rum, one being that it is admirable for massaging the scalp after the shampoo, when one is likely to catch cold or the hair needs some little dressing to keep it in order. But if it is used too often or too lavishly on the head it will dry out the locks. Bay rum of a very good sort is cheap enough at the drug store, but if one is clever at turning out beauty preparations this formula would give about as pure a thing as could be had:

Oil of bay 10 grains
Oil of orange 15 grains
Oil of plum 15 grains
Alcohol 1 quart
Water 25 fluid ounces
Dissolve the oils in the alcohol; add the water. Then stir into the liquid about two ounces of precipitated phosphate of lime and filter. This will improve with age.

From a Mere Man.
Will you kindly advise me the duties of the "best man" at a home wedding? I am to wear a dress suit. Will you state the accessories that go with it?

The best man is supposed to be the moral support and adviser of the bridegroom; he sees to the details, such as having the necessary credentials at hand required by the state and clergyman, pays the latter, stands by the bridegroom and enters with him; he takes the maid of honor (if there is one) under his especial protection after the ceremony. In fact, he is supposed to be the official thinker for the bridegroom. Pearl studs and cuff links, a white bow tie, white kid gloves and white waistcoat, with patent leather pumps, go with full evening dress.

The Proper Thing to Do.
Being in doubt I come to your helpful department for information. Is it necessary to write anything upon the card that is sent with a wedding gift? If so, what? 'Must an invitation to a wedding be acknowledged?'

It is not necessary to say anything on the card, on the other hand, it is perfectly proper to do so. The words "Sincere good wishes" or "Heartly congratulations" seem to bring the donor into closer touch with the recipient, but as with all things, this is a matter of personal feeling. Dame Cursey has said time and again that an invitation to a home wedding demanded an immediate "acceptance" or "regret" the same as for any social function at a home. A wedding at the church does not require a reply.

Reply to "Miss Anxious."
Nineteen is decidedly too young for a man to think of matrimony and really too young for a girl; one month is not much difference in ages, but I think it is usually more satisfactory to have the husband a few years older. A man should place his hat on the floor, it is not the girl's place to hold it.

Card to Send With Flowers.
Will you please tell me what to write on a card to send with flowers when a death occurs?

Anxious to Know.
Your card if sent from the florist with the flowers which you order by telephone or mail need have nothing upon it beside your name, but if you wish you may send a card which has pencilled upon it "With deep sympathy" or "Accept our sincere sympathy in this your great sorrow."

New Color Schemes.
Navy blue and violet are dominating colors in millinery, and are mixed very artistically with light threads of cerise, orange, green and gray straw. Even the new flowers show the influence of these contrasting mixtures, and often some novelties in their arrangements.

Poppies of shot taffetas succeeded the white poppies of velvet. Each petal rests on another large petal of green crepe de chine, forming a border all around, while the heart or center of the flower is in ostrich feathers, either black or yellow. This is an amusing novelty for the spring millinery.

Use of Gold.
Gold is immensely used in ordinary dress this season, and gold shoes with stockings of the same tint are among the most noticeable contents of shoe-makers' windows; also pale lemon colored stockings and shoes in suede to match. There never was a period in which the details of dress were more insisted upon than our own; it all adds to the cost of a very luxurious gown.

LIVE STOCK

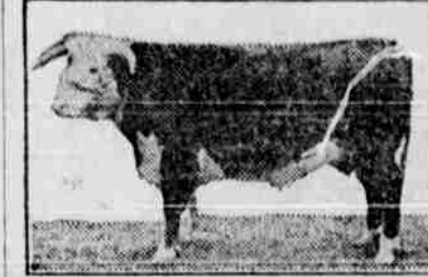


PURE-BRED CATTLE ARE BEST

To Be Successful Little Details Must Not Be Overlooked—Keep Up Records of Animals.

A well-selected breed of pure-bred cattle is a source of much pleasure as well as profit, but to be successful details must not be overlooked. Many breeders and beginners are too careless. They keep no accurate records of births, neglect their cattle, fail to keep up the records, do not take proper care of their cattle in winter, and are often caught with a lot of surplus and unmarketable bulls on hand and no buyers. Let me add that the only way to dispose of surplus stock is by judicious advertising in some good farm and stock paper, says a writer in an exchange.

Keep your herd in nice, healthy condition, so you will not be ashamed to show your stock to prospective buyers. Make a yearly exhibit at a few leading state and county fairs and present your stock in the most attractive form at home, as well as at the fairs. In describing your sale stock to prospective



A Pure-Bred Hereford.

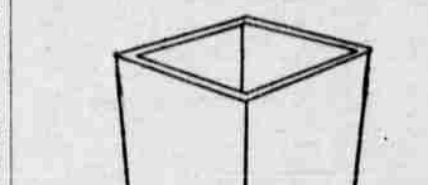
buyers by mail or otherwise, never overestimate the merits of an animal. Make good every statement, and make every buyer a friend. It is cheaper to retain your old customers than to hunt new ones.

There is no better way to restore or keep up the fertility of your soil than by keeping a herd of beef cattle, sowing and applying the manure. A liberal supply of both grain and rough feed should be grown and consumed by the cattle. They should be kept well-bedded in the barns and all straw-stacks converted into manure and returned to the soil. A well-bred animal will not consume as much food as a scrub, and will always sell at a profit, even if sent to the butcher. The best individuals will bring a fair profit to the owner when sold for breeding purposes.

SAVE GRAIN IN FEEDING HOGS

Two Troughs Conveniently Arranged That When Corn is Devoured More Will Follow.

Make two troughs six or seven inches wide and two and one-half feet long. Fit these troughs together so they will cross in the middle, writes J. E. Spencer of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., in the Missouri Valley Farmer. Make a chute five feet high, large at the top and six inches square at the bottom.



Self-Feeder.

to fit into the cross of the troughs, leaving it three inches from the bottom of trough. Shell your corn and pour into the chute. As the hogs eat the corn in the trough more will fall down. The hogs' feed is clean, and no corn is wasted.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Good cattle require good care and feed. Pick out a side with a good disposition. Pigs should be grown on pasture as nearly as possible. Never raise a colt from a naturally vicious-tempered mare.

A couple of sheep in the front yard are as good as a lawn mower. Hog cholera in Kansas is under control, at least for the present. Cough affecting young pigs very often is due to dusty bedding. Never save a sow for a breeder unless she has a large number of teats. It is absolutely necessary that the stallion should have plenty of exercise. Pasture and exercise develop a strong frame that responds quickly to feeding. The boar should be an outstanding individual, possessing all the markings characteristic of the breed. Some owners of land in the far west claim they can raise 14 sheep to the acre on alfalfa and beet pulp. The stable that has plenty of pure air and is well flooded with sunshine is most comfortable and healthful. A pure bred ram of the coarse wool breed crossed with Merino ewes produces a good lamb for early fattening. The flesh condition of a sheep can not be judged by looking at it. Always go over a sheep with the fingers, examining every part of its anatomy before sending it to market.

Shelter for Swine.
Swine like a little sunshine but they ought not to blister in the summer glare for want of a shed or some shelter on the hottest days. Such a shed should have a good tight roof, too, and should not be turned into a stony wallowing place.

Gentle Work for Mare.
Gentle work for the mare with foal will not harm her, but she should not be worked for a week before foaling.

HOLD ON TO GOOD BREEDERS

Pigs From Large-Bodied, Old Sows Number More and Often Double in Size When Farrowed.

(By J. W. INGHAM.)
Sows should be retained for a number of years until their places can be filled with their equals.

It is well known that the progeny from mature parents are superior to those descended from young progenitors not fully developed. Boars and sows for breeding should be kept in a good thrifty condition but not fat.

The writer has always been troubled to keep his breeding sows from becoming too fat and consequently farrowing a small number of scrawny pigs.

I once took a large sow to fatten for one-half the pork. I did not know she was with pig and fed her all the corn meal and wheat middlings she would eat.

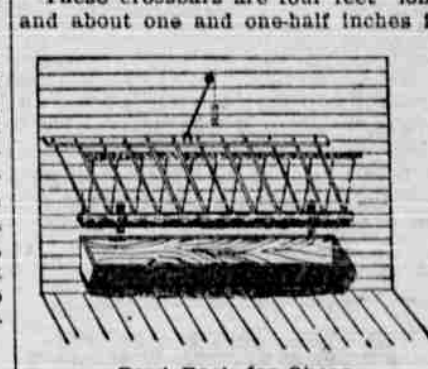
Imagine my astonishment and vexation when she had three little dwarfed pigs—not only smaller than pigs usually are when first farrowed, but emaciated. Sows for breeding should not be allowed to run with the fattening hogs fed on corn but kept in a pasture by themselves and given a plentiful supply of slop made of equal parts of wheat shorts, corn meal and wheat bran.

Most young sows will breed when three months old if allowed to run with a boar, but eight or twelve months is as young as is judicious to breed them. The pigs from large-bodied, old sows will be more in number and frequently double the size of pigs from young sows when farrowed, and this with the same feed and care and will frequently weigh 50 per cent more at a year old.

GOOD FEED-RACK FOR SHEEP

Grain Trough Placed Beneath Saves Chaff and Leaves, Most Nourishing Part of Feed.

(By J. W. GOODWIN.)
The rack is made with a pole for the bottom rail and a piece of 2x6 inch scantling for the top rail. The crossbars are pieces ripped from an old piece of timber. These crossbars are four feet long and about one and one-half inches in diameter, shaved smooth with a draw-ing-knife.



Feed Rack for Sheep.

The holes in the top and bottom rails are made with an inch-auger. The crossbars are trimmed to fit the holes and then wedged to hold them. The bottom rail is held in place against the side of the barn by two strips of heavy sheet-iron which has been bent to fit around the pole.

The top rail is secured by a piece of half-inch rope which passes over a pulley located in a hole in the wall above the rack, a weight being attached to the outside end of rope, serving to always keep the rack against the wall. When the hay is put in, the rack is drawn down, and when filled is pushed back against the wall, holding the hay in place closely and kept in place by the weight.

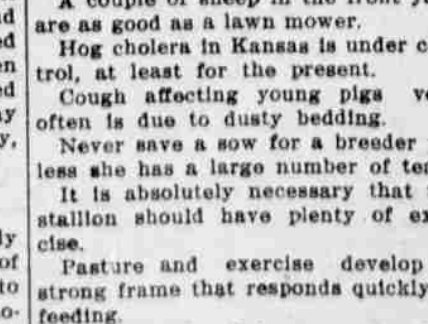
The grain trough placed beneath and in front of the rack serves as a receptacle for the chaff and leaves of the hay—the best and most nourishing part of the feed which would otherwise be pulled under foot and lost as food.

Watch Unshod Hoofs.
Unshod hoofs need inspection of the feet occasionally, as they are likely to grow more on one side than the other, or to develop too much toe. A very little rasping will keep the feet leveled.

Value of Corn Silage.
Corn silage is no less valuable for carrying stockers and feeders through the winter months than for fattening and finishing hogs.

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EVENTIDE — Supper.

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