

# Pictorial Humor

**ONLY FOUR OUT OF FIVE.**  
 "One pay day, when a dozen of my boys were going into town to have some fun," said Colonel Childs of the Crescent ranch, "I had a few fatherly words with them on the subject of law and order. They all promised to behave themselves and avoid trouble,

and I was easy in my mind till next morning. Then the foreman came to me to report.  
 "Colonel, Yuba Jim was struck by lightning yesterday and isn't able to turn out this morning. I guess we'll have to give him two or three days off."

## THEY DIDN'T GO NT.



Janice—Let's scream and run; there are some horrid men.  
 Madge—Oh! no; they're only dudes.

**AND HE NEVER SMILED AGAIN.**  
 From the Philadelphia Bulletin: It was 2 o'clock in the morning. All night long these two sweet things had sat in the languorous, dim-lighted parlor, striving to tell each other how their love was reaching out wider, deeper, and longer than infinity. He was haggard and heavy-eyed. She was fighting sleep away with all the strength of her tender nature.

"Darling," he muttered hoarsely, "you are too fair, too delicate in your tastes and too ethereal for this earth! I love you; and how, oh how can I hope to provide you with the food set forth before your fair sister goddesses upon Olympus? Oh—ah—urrrgh!"

He almost snored!  
 The fair head drooped. She was asleep.

Presently she stirred. The tender lips moved while the young man listened entranced for the words of poetry that would waft back from the realms of which he had been speaking. She spoke, drowsily, softly, in the far-off language of dreamland:

"Papa, please pass the pork and onions!"

When he passes up the street men pause and point at him, saying with hushed voices:

"That man has seen some great sorrow!"

And truly that's no lie.  
 Drummer (in train)—Is this seat engaged?  
 Coy Country Maid—No, but I am.—  
 Judge.

## BROUGHT A SAMPLE HOME.



Mrs. Jones—So you were over at Smith's last night; I hear they have been doing up the inside of their house. What color did they paint it?  
 Mr. Jones—You'll know if you go upstairs and look at my dress coat.

**IDENTICAL.**  
 Mr. Pitt—"It is odd that the lecturer's motto and the highwayman's motto are the same."  
 Mr. Penn—"What is their motto?"  
 Mr. Pitt—"Stand and deliver."  
 Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**SEE-SAW.**  
 "I'm afraid, my dear, that our trip to Shelter Island will have to depend upon the market—if stocks go up, we'll go down." "And if stocks go down I suppose we'll go up."—Brooklyn Life.

**Sub-plot.**  
 Third day after eloping—it's no use; we'll have to starve; my money is all out.  
 "Oh, that will be all right, Jack, dear. I have enough for a box of Unesda biscuits and a few candies."  
 Dark deeds seem to be the ones that are most likely to come to light.

"Where was he hit?" I asked.  
 "In the shoulder, but he's doing well."  
 "Anything else?"  
 "Dan Scott was also struck by lightning, sir. He had a thumb taken off."

"That was a curious stroke, but he can lay up for a day or two."  
 "And Big Jim was hit, sir," continued the man, with an impassive face. "He got two holes in his hat and a stroke in his leg. I do believe we shall have to have the doctor for him."

"The lightning must have been playing all around him?"  
 "Yes, sir, and Tom White—he also got hit. He got a thunderbolt through the palm of his left hand."

"That's another curious thing. That makes four of our crowd disabled."  
 "Yes, sir; but I was going to tell you of Little Joe. He was struck in the cheek."

"Mr. Shine, I said, 'do you mean to tell me that five of our men were struck by lightning on their way back from town yesterday?'"

"No, sir," he replied. "The lightning did its best, but hit only four of them, while Little Joe was fool enough to get in front of the city marshal's pop-gun."

## THE SINCERE.

"Well, my boy, and what are you going to do now?"

"Well, dad, I don't know. What I want is one of these fancy jobs where you do the least possible work for the very largest possible fee."

"Guess you are cut out for a corporation lawyer, my boy."

"No, dad. I was thinking of being a medical specialist."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A CYCLONE.



Customer—What's the matter; why is everything so upset? Are you moving?  
 Clerk—Oh! it's nothing. Mrs. Jones came in to buy a paper of pins awhile ago.

**TO THE POINT.**  
 Counsel—"I insist on an answer to my question. You have not told me all the conversation. I want to know everything that passed between you and Mr. Jones on the occasion to which you refer."

Reluctant Witness—"I have told you everything of any consequence."  
 "You have told me that you said to him: 'Jones, this case will get into court some day.' Now I want to know what he said in reply."

"Well, he said, 'Brown, there isn't anything in this business that I'm ashamed of, and if any snoopin', little, yee-hawin', four-by-six, gimlet-eyed lawyer with half a pound of brains and sixteen pounds of jaw, ever wants to know what I've been talking to you about, you can tell him the whole story.'"  
 —Tit-Bits.

**BUNY.**  
 "Young Mr. Dawdle has become very industrious since he decided to go into business. His office hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "I understand that he has had to raise his office boy's wages for staying all that time to tell people that Mr. Dawdle had just gone out, but would be in at 11 o'clock next morning."—Washington Star.

**THE CADDY'S PREFERENCE.**  
 "Why do you caddy for Mr. Bickel-hump when he always beats you down to the last cent?"  
 "Cause it's more fun to watch him play than a box of tippy monkeys."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**POEY.**  
 "Nobody understands me!" cried the poet despairingly. "I shall starve!"  
 For it was against the law to beg, and he was too proud to conduct a series of author's readings.—Life.

## OPALS ARE IN VOGUE.

STONE OF WEIRD TRADITIONS FAVORED BY FASHION.

Plays Most Prominent Part in Latest Designs in Jewelry—Gold and Silver Cleverly Combined in Beautiful Designs—Dragons for Adornment.

In all ages jewels have possessed a fascination which few women can successfully resist; even the unsexed gem, lacking the accessories which the skill of the silversmith has devised for the better exploitation of its beauties, exercises a potent spell. The modern woman seeks to fill her jewel box with the rarest and loveliest specimens obtainable of diamonds, rubies rich and warm, pearls softly radiant and opals which burn or glow or in milky opalescence, full of a charm which some of the more stately jewels lack. It is not surprising that these curious products of nature should attract attention and figure in song and story. There is about them a glamour which chemistry cannot dissipate, a fascination for which science cannot account, a witchery which tempts one to believe in uncanny spells and weird traditions. Whether people are outgrowing the minor superstitions which attach themselves to gems and such things or whether there is a large contingent that is not troubled with qualms of doubt regarding the powers of darkness, one fact remains certain—the opal is in fashion. Whether set in the quaintly fashioned lace pin or in the diamond set ring it plays a prominent part in the new jewelry, particularly in that which follows the "Lalique models." A lace pin which is a charming conceit has a fiery opal imbedded in a mass of reddish gold wrought into the curious arabesques of Egypt. The trailing filaments of drawn gold which radiate from this glowing center fade into pale yellow prongs, the extreme point of each being set with the smallest imaginable spirit of a diamond, just large enough to give light to the outline of the design. The opal in the center is surrounded by tiny diamonds placed irregularly, and these in turn have small emeralds arranged to correspond, the whole finished with a cordon of small pearls. The various stones reproduce the coloring of the opal, leaving the gleams of red and blue to stand out in greater prominence against the flickering lights of the small stones. Opals somewhat irregular in shape appear in belt buckles, in combs, in rings, and vary from the fiery, many-colored gems to the milky, softly tinted stones which show comparatively little play of colors. Gold in the new jewelry plays a special part and is handled with great skill by the modern silversmith. Silver in combination with the more precious metal is used to great advantage, and some of the ornaments intended for the adornment of card cases and pocketbooks are exquisite in design and workmanship. A card case which shows the excellent result obtainable from the working of the two metals has a woman's figure raised from the leather surface. The face is of silver so treated and so worked as to present a wonderful play of light which gives variety to the expression and delicacy to the beautiful outlines of the face. The hair is worked out in the reddish gold and the waving, flying locks are so perfectly portrayed as to give the peculiar lightness of floating tresses. Now men paint with metals as well as pigments and veritable works of art may be had for the asking. Simpler effects in lace and scarfpins show female heads with star-studded hair—sometimes the full face, sometimes the profile only is shown, but in all faces there is the same inscrutable expression of knowledge or of witchery, of something outside the pale of everyday life, and one stands fascinated. Curiously irregular pearls, rubies and sapphires, emeralds and familiar semi-precious stones are woven together in a network of colored gold, producing something lovely yet elusive. The moonstone set with small brilliants also appears, and the silvery sheen of this stone is thrown into strong relief by the glittering little brilliants which surround it. Sometimes the surface bears the profile or full face of the traditional "Man in the Moon," sometimes the faintly suggested face of a woman. The dragon plays a leading role in the new designs in gold. The modern dragon has, however, better taste than his ancestors and a more just appreciation of the values in life, for instead of feeding upon luckless travelers the un-mannish beast carries in its mouth a pearl, a diamond, ruby, a sapphire or some other equally pleasant little gift.

—Chicago Chronicle.

## THE INFLUENCE OF NOTICE.

One of the Chief Causes of Disease in Cities.

Very few people realize how important a factor noise is in the production of disease. Although not generally recognized, this is one of the principal reasons why country life is more healthful than city life. The proportionate excess of disease in cities is not all due to defective dwellings and imperfect nutrition, although they are grave contributing causes. It is the ceaseless roar and din of a large city that slowly but surely undermines the health. Apart from its baneful effects upon the sense of hearing itself the ceaseless babel of discordant sounds peculiar to large cities exerts a disastrous influence upon the brain and nervous system, which may with certainty be catalogued as one of the principal causes of neurasthenia. It is true that the system becomes habituated to it, even as the operatives in a boiler factory become so accustomed to the clanging of the hammers that the cessation of work almost operates as a shock; but, although the system becomes trained to take no active cognizance of it, its demoralizing effects are ever present.

In London the city government has recently taken steps to suppress the last-named nuisance—a proceeding which might be followed with advantage in our own cities. We are led to the above reflections by the discharges of crackers that characterize the arrival of the all important Fourth, and at the risk of being considered deficient in patriotism we would raise the question whether a nation like the American, which leads the world in so many important matters, could not find some more reasonable method of expressing its jubilation than by a din of discordant sound emanating from fireworks, horns and steam whistles? The lower we descend in the scale of humanity, the greater we find the partiality for noise, and reasoning from this standpoint, the present means employed in the celebration of popular events is by no means complimentary to the boasted breeding of the nation. We can not avoid the conclusion that in a nation of gentlemen the disease-producing din which is an accompaniment of present city life would be conspicuous of its absence.—Health.

## LIQUID FUEL EXPERIMENTS.

Two Very Serious Objections to the Use of Oil.

A subject which is always of interest in connection with all marine machinery is the use of liquid fuel. Its obvious advantages in the way of convenience of storage and rapidity of receipt are in its favor, while the much higher calorific value than that of coal and the close fire regulation possible, as well as the immediate effect of its combustion, would all commend it very highly. Experiments have been made in many countries to determine its adaptability, and some very interesting experiments made in Italy about 1892 showed that a common opinion is erroneous, namely, that the use of steam for spraying the oil would be inadmissible on account of the large amount required. The Italian experiments showed that a high efficiency in the use of oil could be obtained with an expenditure of less than 2 per cent of the amount of water vaporized. This would be the simplest way to secure the spraying of the oil, as it would do away with the somewhat complicated machinery needed for compressing air if that were used. There are two very serious objections, however, to the use of oil. One is that there are relatively few places where fuel oil could at present be obtained, along with the fact that any extensive demand would probably raise the price so as to make it more expensive than coal. The second objection, however, is the more serious one, namely, that thus far it has been found impossible with liquid fuel to obtain as great an amount of power from a given boiler as when good coal is used.—National Gazette.

## Professional Viper Killer.

Among the strange and hazardous ways for earning a livelihood which men have devised perhaps there is none more unusual and curious than that followed by M. Courtol, an official viper killer in the prefecture of Haute, Loire, France. M. Courtol has grown gray as well as expert in this peculiar service. It is estimated that he kills on an average of 5,000 vipers a year. His remuneration is 5 cents a head for each one slain, and he manages to make quite a comfortable living out of his unique and dangerous employment. When about the work he may be seen attired in a hunter's suit, made of the skins of the snakes he has captured. His evening dress and court attire is also cut out of the snakes' skins, and is patterned after the style of Louis XV. His head is crowned with a gorgeous cap, fashioned from the same extraordinary material.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## One of Nature's Tricks.

It is well known that many insects bear a close resemblance to leaves, twigs and other things, and there is no doubt that this is for their protection against, or their concealment from, their enemies. One of the most remarkable cases of this kind was recently made known to the Entomological society of London. It is that of a spider that lives in the rocks near Cannes. A certain kind of moths inhabit the rocks also and their cases are to be found all about. It was noticed that the spider, when at rest, looked exactly like one of the moth cases.—Chicago Chronicle.

## RAILROAD NEWS.

MR. SEAGRAVES LOCATES 200 FAMILIES IN COLORADO.

Come from Northern Europe to Raise Sugar Beets.

Mr. C. L. Seagraves, passenger agent of the Santa Fe, has returned from the sugar beet district of Colorado, and completed arrangements to locate two hundred families from northern Europe, the first fifty families to locate near Holly, about October 20. Mr. Seagraves said:

"The leader of the colony is an expert agriculturist, and has visited and carefully investigated all sections of the United States, and pronounced the Arkansas valley the most promising of any section visited, on account of the superb climate, rich soil and the most perfect irrigation system in the world, backed by a reservoir supply with sufficient water to irrigate all the lands for two years without a drop of rain, thus insuring the farmers against failure of crops. After the first movement the balance will follow as fast as homes can be provided for them."

Mr. Seagraves advises that the farmers in the valley are very prosperous, and as that section will be densely populated and brought up to a high standard of cultivation, it will in five or six years become the richest and most prosperous community in the country.

He says:

"Sugar beets are a very profitable crop for the farmer and the only drawback is the laborious work in the thinning season which lasts about two weeks. This feature, however, is being overcome by labor brought into the valley from New Mexico, who contract to thin beets at so much per acre."

"In the vicinity of Rocky Ford, where the land has been cultivated extensively, it is possible under only fair conditions to raise twenty tons of beets to the acre, while thrifty and industrious farmers grow from twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, and in some instances as high as thirty-five tons."

"The price of beets is determined according to their sugar content, the average being about 55 per cent. The cost of growing beets, including all labor, seed, as well as harvesting the crop in the fall is about \$25 per acre, leaving the farmer \$75 or more profit an acre for his beet crop."

"The Arkansas valley of Colorado is considered the ideal sugar beet country, as they grow more tons to the acre and contain a larger percentage of sugar than beets grown anywhere in the world. The Rocky Ford factory is now rearranging some of its machinery, the beets being so rich they will not submit to the usual methods employed at the other factories."

"Cantaloupes are also a very profitable crop, and many growers estimate they will pay \$100 an acre net. I saw two and one-half acres near Rocky Ford that yielded the grower one thousand dollars. This was on rented land of which the owner received one-third of the crop. This may be rather an exceptional case, but it proves what intensive farming will do."

"Alfalfa, as well as small grains, do well and are profitable crops to grow. Vegetables of all kinds, poultry and dairy products command good prices, and a ready market in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and the mining camps."

"Lands in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, before the erection of the sugar factory, that sold for thirty-five, forty and fifty dollars an acre, are worth today from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The question is what is land worth that will net over and above all expenses from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre?"

"Lands in the Holly district and the very choicest in the valley and under a most perfect system of irrigation, with a never failing supply of water, a perpetual water right going with the land is selling at thirty-five dollars per acre, with ten per cent down and the balance in seven years at six per cent. The company will also build houses, barns, etc., on which they require fifty per cent down and the balance in seven years at six per cent."

"The Dunkards and Mennonites are now colonizing large tracts of lands, while other settlers are pouring into the valley from all over the country. The valley from all over the country.—Topeka State Journal, Sept. 2, 1901.

## Where Eaton Came From.

Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, the new president of Beloit college, is by profession a Congregationalist minister and was formerly the pastor of the Newton, Iowa, Congregational church.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Garfield Tea Co., manufacturers of Garfield Tea, Garfield Headache Powders, Garfield-Tea Syrup, Garfield Relief Plasters, Garfield Digestive Tablets and Garfield Lotion, are now occupying the large and elegant office building and laboratory recently erected by them. For many years the Garfield Remedies have been growing in popularity and their success is well deserved.

Money invested in knowledge pays the best interest.

## WISCONSIN FARM LANDS.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.