

IS STILL A FEATURE.

The Cowboy Has Not Passed Entirely from View.

Great Changes Have Come Over the Far West. But the "Bronco Buster" is Still on Deck.

One hears a deal of the passing of the cowboy. The idea grows apace that the cowboy is extinct. Because some parts of the west have settled up, because the "nesters" and the sheepmen, the big rancher and the wire fence have come into these sections, some people who write would have it appear that the cowboy is a thing of the past.

As a matter of fact, says a correspondent of the Butte Inter Mountain, the cowboy is very much alive and in the present. It is true he is not a tough and bad individual as he used to be pictured, but all of him was not tough and bad even then, no more than it is today. It may be that greater changes have come over the cowboy of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the southwest than are realized here, but the fact is that the Montana cowboy is much the same happy-natured, picturesque and reckless individual he always was. Perhaps the fact that this is still an open range country has something to do with the result. Though the open range is passing it still is here and the chances are it will not be gone entirely for several years, to come. The roundups are the same as in the old days in Texas and the southwest, covering a wild expanse of territory, all unfenced and belonging only to Uncle Sam. True, the fence is here, but in small numbers in comparison with the number of cattleman.

The Montana cowboy is not long on fancy attire, broad sombrero, silver spurs and the other trappings that were the heart of the southwestern cowboy. He is a businesslike individual in his manner and his appearance, but he likes a wild ride as well as any; he can sit the toughest bronco that ever was roped, he knows his business down to the ground, and in his leisure time he can make as much noise and have as much fun as any man who ever rode a stock saddle.

He does not use his gun any more than is absolutely necessary except in play of a perfectly harmless nature. For instance, the Montana cowboy has a fondness for dropping into little cow towns and shooting loosely into the air and whopping like a Pagan Indian with incipient appendicitis. He does this chiefly when an overland train is at the station, and he rides peacefully away, happy in the thought that he has scared a trainload of pilgrims into believing they were in a bad man's country.

This is about the extent of the cowboy's shooting, except for the genuine fights that come now and then—hardly more frequently than they occur in any occupation in the east or west.

Now and then at a roundup camp or in a cow town you will meet a grizzled old singer who will lament the evil ways into which the punching of cows has fallen. He will tell you that the genuine cowboy is hard to find and that the boys who are riding now are "a lot of baby-faced cow-punchers from the east who don't know what it is to be a real cow hand." Don't you believe him. He forgets that once upon a time he was a baby-faced cow-puncher himself; that the native heath of most of the men who have sung to their herds on a stormy night is in the effete east. Because of who appear in the roundup are not so old or toughened or grizzled as himself he forgets that he once was in their class. The baby-faced cow-puncher is the beginning of the seasoned old cow hand, and so he ever was, and so he ever will be.

Quite as picturesque, quite as arduous and quite as attractive to the adventure-loving youths of the land as ever is the business of handling cattle on the open ranges of Montana. There is a breadth and freedom about the trade of riding the glorious, sunlit Montana prairies that makes it lure many a man from more lucrative pursuits. Some day, when irrigation shall have transformed the ranges of Montana into thousands of productive farms the cowboy as we know him today will pass, but for the present he is here. Here's to him!

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In 1902 the Dardanelles were twice passed by Russian war vessels. This is in defiance of treaty rights.

The anthracite coal field recently discovered on Vancouver Island is now estimated to cover a thousand acres.

The oldest document on linen paper belongs to the year 1308. The first European paper mills were at the Castle of Fabriano, near Ancona, in 1340.

It takes nearly 40,000 horse-power to drive a 20,000-ton vessel at 24 knots an hour; 14,000 enables the "Cedric," the biggest vessel afloat, to travel at 17 knots.

The flimsy paper called tissue paper was originally made to place between tissue cloth of gold and silver, to prevent its fraying or tarnishing when folded.

The British empire outside the united kingdom only contains some 8 1/2 millions of people of British descent—that is to say, only one in 40 of its total population.

England and the United States are not the only countries where towns are growing at the expense of country districts. Thirty years ago France had an urban population of 11,250,000. Now it has reached 16,000,000. In the same time Germany's towns have increased by nearly 16,000,000.

An official of the state administration of Maryland is the commander of the state fishery board. He receives an annual salary of \$1,500 and has the appointment of 75 oyster measurers chosen from the various Maryland counties on the Chesapeake. The duty of the oyster measurer is to prevent the marketing of very small oysters.

Cremation within the past few years has made much progress in Europe, and still greater progress in the United States. San Francisco at the present time leads the world in the number of its citizens who are yearly cremated. Despite, however, that more persons are, year by year, subjected to this process, there still exists much prejudice against cremation among the population at large.

INFLUENTIAL MARTHA.

She Was the All-Potent Partner in the Business Concern in Dobbs and Dobbs.

"It were not for the originality that abides in small towns," remarked a traveling man, according to the Detroit Free Press. "The chief characteristic of small towns is their great and overwhelming independence; every citizen does as he pleases, and he doesn't care what his neighbors think or say. In cities people fall into one mold of opinion—they grow conventional and afraid to leave the beaten path; but the small-town dweller goes his own way; he is the only free American after all."

"Out at Poketown the other day I saw a grocery sign which read: 'Martha Dobbs and David Dobbs.' I asked the man in the post office how such a curious arrangement of names happened."

"Oh," he said, "Dave Dobbs is a good fellow, but he isn't no business man. Martha got money from her pap and she set Dave up in the grocery business. Dave, he was runnin' th' thing in th' grove 'as fas' as he could; an' Martha, she just steps in and takes a hold. She makes things hum, I tell you. 'Nobody can fool her. There's nothin' mean about Dave, so when he got the sign painted he put Martha's name up front. Ev'body liked him fer that. He says Martha holds th' thing up, an' so she is head o' th' firm. That's all right, ain't it?"

"Of course, I assured the speaker that it was exactly right. My friend in the post office chuckled gleefully and went on:

"'Gee! Martha played Dave a good trick onet. He's a democrat, an' her pap was a republican. Came along election time, an' Dave paid out a lot o' Martha's pap's money fer fireworks an' illuminations. Dave 'lowed his side would beat, sure. But th' republicans went, an' before Dave could git home with the news, Martha she heard it an' she lit up th' porch an' th' yard with Dave's democrat lanterns. An' she an' little Dave let off all the democrat fireworks. Th' town had a good laugh on 'o' Dave that time."

"Martha's mighty influential in Poketown," continued the man. "Onet th' school teacher whopped little Dave fer some o' his jes' natcher badness, an' big Dave cowed he was jes' a goin' good. One day I meets Dave an' I axes him what he done to th' teacher fer whoppin' little Dave."

"Here the post office man stopped to chuckle again with pure enjoyment.

"'What did he say?' I asked, with great interest.

"'Dave? Oh, he said he writ th' teacher a note an' gave him a bill—an' signed Martha's name 't' it."

Dutch Hotspot.

Boil six carrots with six onions (medium sized) one hour, or until tender; in another kettle boil six medium-sized potatoes until done, drain all the water from both, put them together, mash them well, add one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one-half cupful of butter and one-half cupful of milk and cream; beat well and serve hot.—Good Literature.

Buttermilk Soup.

Take two cupfuls of finely cut German rye bread, add two quarts of buttermilk and place over the fire and cook gently for one hour, then add a teaspoonful of aniseed and a very little sugar (not enough to make it sweet) and let it boil for five minutes; strain and just before sending to the table beat the yolks of three or four eggs and add to the soup.—Washington Star.

AN INTERRUPTED MESSAGE.

Conversation Over the Wire Was Interesting, But Was Suddenly Broken Off.

One afternoon recently two young women entered a drug store where a telephone pay station is located. A solitary clerk, who was in the rear mixing a new headache cure, came forward. With a swish of silk petticoats, one of the young women walked up to him and asked if she might telephone to Cleveland. He gave his consent, and went back to his medication. The young woman called central, and said she wished to speak with Mr. Charles L'pton, of Cleveland, relates the Detroit Free Press.

"It costs 50 cents to telephone there just for three minutes," she said to her companion while waiting for an answer. "But I can say all I want to in that time, and cost or no cost, I've simply got to ask Charlie to-day if he'll come to the valentine party. I don't dare to risk a letter for fear that spiteful little Miss Simpson will get in ahead of me. I heard she was planning to write and invite him. Before I ask him, though, I'm going to have a little fun. People say I'm good at hissing my voice, especially over the telephone. I'll wager anything he won't know me."

In a few minutes the bell tinkled. Mr. L'pton was at the other end of the line.

"Hello!"

"Is that you, Charlie?"

"Guess who this is?"

"You can't?"

"Oh, yes you can."

"Well, try."

"Oh! just guess."

"Please."

"Agnes Simpson! No, indeed!" (Assuming her ordinary tone. "What made you think it was Miss Simpson. I'd like to know?")

"You can't think of any one else? Well, it seems very strange you can't recognize my voice." (Special stress on "my.")

"No."

"Well, can't you tell me who you think it is?"

"Yes—but you thought quite wrong."

A similar conversation was prolonged for some little time. The clerk, in his secluded corner, began to be quite amused. He looked at the clock. Then he went forward again.

"Pardon me, lady," he said, "but your bill is already \$2.40. I thought perhaps you—"

"Oh-h!" almost shrieked the young woman as she hung up the receiver with a bang. "Two-dollars—and—forty-cents! Why, it doesn't seem more than a minute, and I never asked him what I wanted to or anything! Come on!" turning to her friend.

And as she went pointing out of the store she was heard to say:

"Well, I don't care. He was just as mean as he could be not to know my voice at all. I almost believe he didn't want to. He can stay away from the party so far as I am concerned. Miss Simpson is welcome to him."

CARE OF CUT GLASS.

How It May Be Handled and Thoroughly Cleaned Without Chipping It.

A housekeeper whose table furnishings are always beautifully clear and shining as if new, gives the following hints for the care of cut glasses, especially of such pieces as are too valuable to be washed haphazard with the other tableware.

Use only tepid water and the purest castile or other good soap for the cleansing and rinsing of such articles, and manipulate a small, stiff brush during the washing in order to get every particle of dust out of the cutting.

Then submerge the piece in boxwood sawdust and allow it to remain some little time so that the sawdust shall absorb the moisture and clear the glass. The softest of clean cloth without any nap about it should be used for the final wiping and polishing.

Common white potato peelings should be used for cleansing the bottom of carafes, decanters, and vases. The shot frequently employed for this purpose is apt to scratch the glass and leave marks that show from the outside, says the St. Louis Republic.

The potato peelings should be left in the articles over night or for several hours and then be washed out with tepid water.

Experience shows that the short life of many articles of rich glassware is due to the abrupt changes of temperature to which they are commonly subjected.

A tray or dish that has been used for ice cream sherbet, or any very cold substance, if plunged into hot water, is almost sure to crack.

Likewise a pitcher or tumbler which has been filled with ice water if put suddenly into hot water, or placed on near a fire or hot stove, will show the effects. There is no risk of breakage where tepid water is used for cleansing.

A piece of cut glass should never be taken from a china closet or closed cabinet where it has been in a protected atmosphere free from drafts and put immediately in contact with a marble table top or other cold substance.

If the carafe and tumblers to be used for iced drinks be put into moderately cool water for a time before they are used their safety is insured.

Something of the same forethought must be taken in guarding cut glass objects from harm as is practiced with a delicate child or a pet animal. Under ordinary rough handling the glass will lose its luster and crack or chip.

But with a few precautions regularly observed there is no reason why a piece of cut glass should not be preserved intact and brilliant for generations.

LACES USED FOR CAPES.

Some Pretty Notions in Shoulder Wraps for the Early Spring Season.

One sees many varieties of lace used for capes. All the guipures are effective, and yank, a hand-made woolen lace, is very satisfactory when used upon a woolen frock.

Exquisite wide gossamer scarfs of mousseline de soie embroidered in bold heavy silk designs at the ends, and others of a filmy tulle that is merely an excuse to hold together the all-over silk embroidery which covers them from end to end are among the loveliest of the shoulder draperies.

Long, wide scarfs of cream Chantilly are beautiful, but the black ruffled fehu of black Chantilly is a delight. Young matrons and older women will covet this fehu. Let the tall, slender woman with rosy cheeks and lips wear this great, quaint fehu with a black picture hat, and she will confer a favor upon all appreciative souls who cross her path, says a fashion authority.

The embroidered linen stoles are new. They are shaped into rounded collars and straight stole ends, reaching a little below the waist line, and inset motifs of heavy lace break their plain lines.

Capets with deep scalloped edges, into which is knotted deep silk fringe, are made of passementerie, and are seen in cream and in jetted black. The rather short stoles of these capes are finished at the ends with long fringe.

Among the most beautiful of all stoles are those fashioned from velvet. There is the long, straight scarf of black velvet, lined with moonlight white satin and having its ends finished with deep silk fringe, and there are innumerable velvet collars and capes with stole ends, all edged with many frills of chiffon or mousseline.

One black cape has a charming, effective and useless little flat hood of black-shirred taffeta fitted about the shoulders and meeting in front with rosettes holding in their centers rhinestone ornaments. The long stole ends are edged with narrow ruffles of pinked taffeta.

Long, straight double scarfs of crushed panne, with chenille fringe at the ends, are attractive. In black they give somewhat the effect of baby lamb fur, but they are shown also in white, pearl gray, a brilliant navy blue, and a golden brown that catches all the light upon its wavy surface.

One thing must not be forgotten in a description of the new fad. The wearing of these picturesque creations is a fine art, and women must give careful study to the problem.

THE DOMESTIC REALM.

Hints and Suggestions That May Be of Value to the Progressive Housewife.

Large, heavy pieces of furniture are out of place in a small house or a small room, only making the restricted space appear even more so.

Before throwing aside a garment remove the buttons or hooks and eyes. Sometimes the want of one of these trifles is very great, particularly if one is far from the shops.

A cement that will unite card to tin is made by boiling one ounce of borax and two ounces of powdered shellac in 15 ounces of water till the shellac is entirely dissolved, says the Chicago Daily News.

The size of a small room is only made more apparent by a figured carpet. A plain carpet is best here, and if possible carpet two rooms opening into each other, alike, so as to give the idea of greater space.

To make liquid glue dissolve the glue in strong, hot vinegar, then add one-fourth as much alcohol and a little alum. This is a very useful cement for mending various things, and will keep a long time in a closely stoppered bottle.

Too much matching is not considered desirable in home-furnishing, as it is apt to result in a tiresome lack of variety. One authority says: "Anybody can match, but it takes a master hand to introduce the proper color touches and produce harmony."

At one very large and very elaborate dinner given in honor of a debutante, the sherbet was served in small tubs of Japanese ware, ornamented with gilded gold sticks, which were the favors to be carried home.

In another case the ice cream came on in small gilded covered boxes, which could be used afterward to hold trinkets. A removable lining, it is scarcely necessary to say, protected the metal from the ice cream.

Acorn portieres are a suggestion that comes from Japan by the way of England. They should be gathered in generous fashion, a bushel being none too many. On dark brown cord heavily waxed, string long lines of acorns, mixing the tans, browns, golden yellows and greens as fancy dictates. The nuts may be stored into piles according to the coloring, and each strand threaded with one tint. Or the lines may be variegated. When enough strands are finished and the ends of each accurately tied, arrange on a rod or bit of grille-work as a portiere. If liked, the strands may be caught together, making diamond-shaped squares, about half-way down their length. The portiere is effective in a den or summer cottage.

A Record-Breaker.

Tom—There are microbes on money.  
Dick—Well, my wife can beat the world as a microbe killer.—Detroit Free Press.

CAUSE AND CARE OF COLD.

Some Information on a Common Affection Which Will Be New to Many Sufferers.

In looking for the cause of colds, or any other disease, it is well to consider the first cause, rather than the merely exciting or secondary one, which is only incidental to the disturbance. By doing this we can shape our life, and to avoid most of the disasters common to modern civilization. Ignorance of the laws of life, and a man's relation thereto makes of him a slave, while knowledge of these laws gives him freedom to instantly accept and enjoy the fruits of obedience, says Science of Health.

The invariable cause of colds comes from within, not without. No one takes cold when in good vigorous state of health, with pure blood coursing through his body, and there is no good reason why anyone in ordinary health should have a cold. It may come from insufficient exercise, breathing of foul air, want of wholesome food, excess of food, lack of bathing, etc., but always from some violation of the plain laws of health.

There can be no more prolific cause of colds than highly-seasoned foods, as well as frequent eating. These give no time for the digestive organs to rest, and induce an increased flow of the digestive secretions. Thus larger quantities of nourishment are absorbed than can be properly utilized, and the result is an obstruction, commonly called a "cold," which is simply an effort of the system to expel the useless material. Properly speaking, it is self-poisoning, due to an incapability of the organism to regulate and compensate for the disturbance.

A deficient supply of pure air to the lungs is not only a strong predisposing cause of colds, but a prolific source of much graver conditions. Pure air and exercise are necessary to prepare the system for the assimilation of nutriment, for without them there can be no vigorous health. The oxygen of the air we breathe regulates the appetite as well as the nutriment that is built up in the system. The safest and best way to avoid colds is to sleep in a room with the windows wide open, and to remain out of doors every day, no matter what may be the weather, for at least two hours, preferably with some kind of exercise, if no more than walking. One should not sit down to rest while the feet are wet or the clothing damp. A person may go with the clothing wet through to the skin all day, if he but keep moving. Exercise keeps up the circulation and that prevents taking cold.

The physiologic care of colds is the prevention of their occurrence. The person who does not carry around an oversupply of nutriment in his system, and furthermore secures a purified circulation by strict sanitary cleanliness, thus placing himself in a positive condition, is immune to colds. A starving man cannot take cold.

A careful diet would exclude the use of all narcotics, and all food that is not thoroughly appropriated. An overfed person is worse off than one who is underfed, because the overfed body is taxed to dispose of what cannot be appropriated, and when not properly disposed of, remains only to be an element of danger.

New Ideas in Collars.

Every woman knows that much depends upon the collar of her shirt-waist. That is why the smart girl is always bothering her pretty head to think up new ideas in stocks. Among the novelties which she has designed is a plain stock of linen slashed here and there all the way around. Through these slashes narrow black velvet ribbon is threaded, tying in a little knot just below the stock in front. The ribbon must be of sufficient length to have two long ends, for they display part of the charm of the collar. Cover-shaped little pieces of white linen with their edges embroidered in black silk are made with a hole in the center, so that they may be strung on these velvet ends of the tie. The narrow embroidered turn-over collar gives the finished touch to the stock, which is embroidered to match whatever color velvet ribbon is used.—Woman's Home Companion.

Browned Rice.

Browned rice is a favorite sanitarium dish, and one that is especially adapted to invalids, young children or old people who require a light supper if they would have a good night's rest. To prepare it, put the rice in plates in the oven and brown just as you would coffee. Stir frequently to prevent scorching. It will require some little time to brown, but it can be attended to while other work is going on and then put in glass cans until needed. It should be a golden brown when finished. Put a few spoonfuls in a small saucepan with a little salt and water to barely cover. Cook rapidly for 15 minutes, shaking often to prevent sticking. When tender serve hot with milk or cream sirup or fruit juice, though many prefer it without any addition. Browned rice is also excellent served as a vegetable with chicken, veal or lamb.—N. Y. Herald.

Apple Porcepinc.

Make a sirup by boiling eight minutes one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and one and one-half cupfuls of water. Wipe, pare and core eight apples. Put apples in sirup as soon as pared so they won't discolor. Cook until soft, occasionally skimming the sirup during cooking. Apples cook better covered with the sirup; therefore it is better to use a deep saucepan and have two coverings. Drain apples from sirup; cool, fill cavities with jelly, marmalade or preserved fruit, and stick the apples with almonds blanched and split in halves lengthwise. Serve with cream sauce.—Good Housekeeping.

TO PROTECT BIRDS.

Audubon Societies at Work in the Various States.

Legislators Have Framed Laws Against the Wholesale Destruction of Winged Creatures.

"Save the birds" is the burden of a pamphlet just issued by the national committee of Audubon societies. It is the report of the American Ornithologists' union committee, of which William Dutcher is the chairman, and besides the appeal to the public to protect the feathered tribe and for funds to carry on the good work, it contains many interesting facts. About 20 years ago George B. Bennett first called the attention of ornithologists to the rapid disappearance of birds, owing to their use as military ornaments, and as a result of his warning an organization was formed, and out of this grew other societies and committees, having the same object in view, until now there are 32 state Audubon societies.

Through the agency of these societies and the workers connected with them the slaughter of native birds has been diminished to a great extent. They have worked with the various state legislatures, until now more than 40 per cent of the states have a uniform law, which gives protection to the birds, which do not come under the head of "game," as far as law can protect them, reports the New York Tribune.

Mr. Dutcher, in speaking of the people who at personal sacrifice "of time, strength and labor" have stood between the birds and the people who tried to exterminate them, says:

"They have by hard work begun to create a healthy growth. They have employed warrens at various places along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to actually watch over and protect the sea birds during the time that they are engaged in nesting. It is at this period, when the birds in the south are in their best plumage and are in colonies, and when the paternal instinct renders them fearless and regardless of danger, that the plume hunter does his deadliest work.

As to the value of the birds to the farmer, it is of interest to note the following statistics. According to the census of 1900, there were in the United States 5,729,657 farms with a total acreage of 341,301,346. The value of these lands was placed at \$20,514,001.33. The product for the farmer and fruit grower was \$7,709,718,752. It is said by persons who have made the matter a study that had the value of the birds as protectors, and the amount would be vastly larger if the birds were destroyed."

"The birds are rapidly decreasing in number," says Mr. Dutcher, "and unless the large and most valuable interested class of the population, the agriculturists, are awakened to the gravity of the situation and absolutely demand that no more beneficial birds be killed for any purpose whatever, they will soon feel the result in an increasing annual loss in general dollars and cents. A difference of 1 per cent in the value of the farm products in the United States each year amounts to the enormous sum of \$47,301,187."

Birds are killed, according to the report, by human agencies for three purposes—food, vanity and for military ornaments. Comparatively few are killed for food, but thousands of birds are destroyed by wing shots "for practice" and in matches, and many more thousands are killed for the military trade. On the latter head Mr. Dutcher says:

"There is no excuse for shooting the third class of birds, as their value as military ornaments is far less than their value as insect destroyers. Besides this, contrast the difference in the money value of the two interests that are opposed to each other. By the census of 1900 we find that the total capital invested in the millinery and lace trade was \$37,970,056, and the value of the manufactured goods in 1899 was \$97,939,496. Place the two interests side by side, \$20,000,000,000 against \$37,970,056! Again, an annual production of \$4,739,000,000 against \$99,000,000! I ask, and wish that I could shout my question in a voice so loud and clear that every man, woman and child in this broad land of ours could hear it: Have the milliners, with their paltry interests, any right to jeopardize the safety of the agricultural interests?"

Another New Iron Field.

Fresh discoveries are continually adding to the world's known stores of iron. Last summer extensive fields of iron ore were found in northern Norway, on the coast of Svalbaranger Bay, near the Russian border. Analyses at Christiania show that the ore contains a low percentage of titanium, which is regarded as a good indication, because the presence of titanium in large quantity retards the melting of ore. It is said there are good harbors near these new iron fields, and surveys have shown that the ore covers a very large territory. Scientific American.

Great Experiment at Ann Arbor.

With the object of discovering a cure for typhoid fever a remarkable experiment is being conducted at Ann Arbor university, Michigan. Six big tanks have been constructed, with a layer of gelatine, and on these 144 square feet of the fever germs are grown at a time. These living germs are suspended in water, and in two or three guinea pigs. The object is, if possible, to extract the poison from the germ bodies, feed animals with it and try to discover an antidote.—Medical Journal.