an undertaker. A nervous child, whose eyes looked as though they had rested

on grawsome sights.
"I works mostly all the evenin's," said

the boy. 'I goes with the men to measure corpses, and I 'clps to put them in their coffins." In the mill districts the life of the little half-timer meant diminished

health, arrested growth and neglected

sducation, and above all it robbed the

child of that heritage of play which is

forever the right of all healthy, happy children.

No wonder, therefore, that when these

facts were put before the country the national conscience was stirred. From

many of them, begun their labors at 4 o'clock in the day, are listiess and sleepy. Especially among the girls did the bad effects manifest themselves.

And yet, how great was the problem

to regulate, even in a measure, such an evil. To legislate for factories and pub-

keep the soul and body together, and children have to be enlisted in the

to feel, and how a nation ought to act to the child whom it protects. Victor Hugo has said: "He who has even the misery of man only, has seen

nothing; he must see the misery of woman. He who has seen the misery of

woman only, has seen nothing; he mus

see the misery of childhood."

Now, thank God, in a large measure

the little half-timers are protected. "Be it enacted by the king's most excellent

majesty," says the recent act, "That a

child shall not be employed between the hours of 9 in the evening and 6 in the

"A child under the age of 11 years shall not be employed in street trading

"No child who is employed half time under the factory and workshop act,

901, shall be employed in any other oc-"A child shall not be employed to lift,"

carry, or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to the child.

"A child shall not be employed in any cupation likely to be injurious to his

life, limb, health or education, regard

tioner that the lifting, carrying or mov-

ing of any specified weight is likely to

specified occupation is likely to be in

cation of the child, the certificate shall

be admissible as evidence in any sub

There is no phase of modern life which to my mind gives better indica-

tion of progress than the fact that the

child has become an individual, with separate rights, recognized by the state,

that it is protected from crueity, over-

work, oppression of any kind, whether by employers or parents; and that idea

must be increasingly developed. Children if not properly fed, must be, be-

cause in the interests of their country, education, which is the primary object

of our civilization, must be made ef-

ficient, by a due care of the children, for

the community should look upon its lit-

as they should be the nation's best

brings me to another phase of our edu-

cational and social problems, which I

To Reclaim the

ones as the nation's raw material.

But this question of feeding

the child.

equent proceedings against the em-loyer in respect of the employment of

cause injury to the child, or that any

being had to his physical condition. "If the local authority sends to the mployer of any child a certificate igned by a registered medical practi-

Child Labor in England and Its Effects

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET

mysterious are the ways of Providence. Why is it that children of the tendertortures? God give us His Hely Spirit to amend our hearts and lives, for we are desperately wicked. They who do such things, and we who do not prevent them. Shall I deliver my poor children in the print works? God be with me!"

Thus wrote the great Lord Shaftesbury in 1845, when he was in the midst the stupendous undertaking of envoring to pass the factory legislation, that should protect the children of country from the crushing conditions under which they were being com-pelled to work. Lord Ashley, as he weak, with the chivalry of a Sir Gala-had. Tempting offers of a seat in the cabinet had been made again and again, if he abandoned his schemes of reform, but nothing moved him from his holy purpose.

The lives of the children in the cotton and called works had specially stirred his pity and indignation. Their employ-ment began between the age of 7 to 9. but cases were known of babies begin-ning work from 3 to 4 years of age. Hours for young girls were intolerably long, often lasting from 16 to 18 hours

The conditions under which the work cas carried out were abominable, most of the children contracted diseases of

Such was the condition of the little nes for whom Lord Ashley pleaded and otained a reluctant hearing before the arliament opened, in February, 1845, y the young queen herself, but on the oth of June his bill for the protection

lice of setting children prematurely to made law, interviewed one of these little

legitimate protector of those who cannot protect themselves, has, in our time, wisely and humanely interdicted, prevalled in the seventeenth century to an est years are subjected to extent which, when compared with the extent of the manufacturing system, seems almost incredible. At Nerwich. the chief seat of the clothing trade, a

fit to labor."

An idea has therefore long prevailed that child labor has been killed, that this modern St. George had slain the dragon that devastated helpless homes. and preyed on unprotected lives.
But in the last days of the nineteent entury, it was still true that little children tolled with weary hands and worn fingers, in a ceaseless round of labor made almost more unendurable by the fact that school had to be wedged into the day of these little "half-timers," as they are called, as well as the grind of hard and pitliess work. It is/true that the factory could no longer claim children under II years of age. but the garret workshops of the slums were always open to the little toilers

The manufacture of dolls and the naking of dolls' clothes is an industry in which many children are engaged. Dolls, the idea conjures up happy hours, tender memories. I can see through the mist of years even now, a certain waxen face which I thought the most beautiful in the world, and I never smell the fragrance of the bawthorn window through which this precious dol! was passed, when I was in quarantine for some childish filness, and this

vision of beauty laid in my arms that sunny, spring morning,
And yet the happy children who clasp
their treasures little know what the word means to white faces, bending in of these little slaves became, through dark garrets ever dolls' clothes.

A London newspaper correspondent who, following in the steps of the wrote:

"Children's Earl." has done much to "It may be here noticed that the prac- effect the reform which has just beer

(Copyright, 1904, by the American-Journal-) work, a practice which the state, the workers, and asked her age. Nelly wa years old, thinly clad, with she oles, a pathetic little figure, with a face already drawn and sad. She explained that she lived with her "mother, two brothers, one sister, baby and me, the oldest of the lot;" that her mother made dolls' clothes for a living, and she the school teachers the verdict was unanimous. The half-timers having.

"How much does she get a week?" "Five shillings, but sometimes not uch, and they all lived in one roo "What part of the work do you do: "All parts, sir. I can make dolls' jackets and shirts, and pettleoats and bodices, and everyfing wot it wears."
"And when do you work?"
"In the dinner times, but mostly in the even's and nights."

'How late do you stop up, helping?' Till nearly 10." What sad stories the guily-dress dolls could have told their, little foster

Another mite of 8 helped her mothe who made boxes. Twopence a dozen was the price paid. The little pale face looked up and said: "I have helped mother ever so long, ever since I was quite little,"

"Why, you are little now," said her struggle. Here, then, the state steps in.
Is such legislation called "grand-motherly?" Then I can only feel that the double tenderness which holds a woman's heart to the child of her child interviewer. "How long have you worked, two or three years?" "I 'elped 'er ever since I can reme

er," was the answer.
These are home industries, into whice factory inspectors are not expected to inquire; but the verdict of the school mistress was the same, as child after child passed under review. "They have to toll and moil at early morn and late at night to keep the hungry wolf from

One of the children, a girl of 13, was a barmaid in a shop in Bethnal Green. Her school hours kept her employed most of the day, but the dinner hour-and evenings were devoted to this call-ing, and nights on Saturdays.

"How late do you serve?" the child

"Till abaht leven, sir." "How much do you get?"
"A shillin' a week, and my food.

Willie, a pale boy, was employed by

Why There Is No Hope for Macedonia

BY LORD EDGAR NEWTON

lic works is comparatively easy, but to step across the threshold of home and control the parents' authority over the child is more difficult.

But the revelations of the last few years, thanks to those who have consecrated their lives as children's friends, have shown how abject poverty can blind its victims until they no longer see the cruelties they practice in their feverish struggle for daily bread. When a woman is making match boxes at two-pence-farthing a gross there is no leis-ure for love. Life is one long drive to ing them in their own poissession.
Genuine reform to them implies foreign control and they believe that when once foreign control is established their own

For this reason, therefore, the sultan has so far consistently and successful-ly from his, own point of yiew ob-structed all attempts at real reform in

Europe is in earnest?
The task of convincing him has been The task of convincing him has been any attempt to conceal their apathy nirusted, of all countries, to Russia and helplessness. and Austria. Can any one mention an It is true that General Giorgis and instance where either of these powers the international military delegates has shown the slightest disposition or have at last started from Constanting-

two society favorites

that is known as the best society.

person worthy of consideration. He be-longed to one of the best families, and

had married an estimable young woman who was the daughter of a wealthy

widow. He was a young man of ability and education. After playing the role of a daring robber, he attempted flight, but was killed by his pursuers, who.

upon removing the disguise he wore, dis-

The other was that of a petted favor

ite of society, who had been flattered by all the attentions that could be heaped

upon a young man. He had the entree

to all the best homes, and was never omitted from the list of invited guests

to social functions. He was the trusted receiving teller in one of the most im-

portant business companies — popular, brilliant and an unusually handsome

man, who was naturally a fine character, but who, to keep pace with those with whom he was constantly thrown, yielded

to temptation and became an embezzler, and consequently lost everything.

Being confronted by charges, he broke down completely and acknowl-

oining the great June floods. Other reservoirs upon other head waters will have the same effect.

valley if the leves policy were to con-

tinue indefinitely without aid from res-

broken levee less than 20 years ago de-

vastated whole provinces and actually

water reservoirs alone can restrain it.

EVEN ALL PRETENSE ABANDONED.

From the Chicago Journal (Rep.).

straddle on the subject of reciprocity, and now the lowa platform is a complete renunciation of the "lowa idea."

It may fairly be conceded, then, that reciprocity (in any competitive products) will not be advocated by the national platform of the Republican party. The New England states have had a little tinge of the reciprocity sentiment, but it is not in the ascendant; the great maintive of the leading Re-

the great majority of the leading Re-publican states—Ohio. Michigan, Indi-

From the Buffale Express.

Iowa-led in the advocacy of tariff re-

Head-

drowned seven million people.

Mississippi is becoming one.

vered his identity.

IT APPEARS useless and somewhat unreasonable to lay the whole blame for the present state of terror in Macedonia upon the Turkish government.

The sins of that government are undoubted, yet who, in his sense, can suppose that the Turkish government to the introduction of real reforms as we understand them? It is conceivable that they might do so in the eleventh house under extreme pressure, but what sings are there of any extreme pressure being exercised?

The whole force and influence of the Turkish government as at present constituted, will always be arrayed against any serious shange because it realizes that sum serious that such a change implies its own suppression. It is hopeless to attempt to persuade the official Turkis that, genuine reform in the European provinces are not only in the Turkish interest, but constituted, will always be arrayed against that sum serious states and angrees to the more reast; they have every instituted with the sultant is well known, and if help they have they have every instituted to official Turkis that, genuine reform in the European provinces are not only in the Turkish interest, but constitute the only change of the serious provinces are not only in the Turkish interest, but constitute the only change of the serious of the serious control and they believe that when once of the control and they believe that when once control and they believe that when once control and they believe that when once control and they believe the serious the first the great provinces are not only in the European grovinces, and the truth the first the great there is only the first the great there is onl

The Fall of the Society Favorites

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

place and the very last thing they desire is that young and vigorous states should bar their way to the Mediterranean or that the Turkish administration should be improved to such an extent as to render foreign interference unnecessary.

If any doubt is still felt as to their sincerity it is only necessary to consider what has been effected since the adoption of the Muerasteg program.

That scheme was adopted in November, 1903, and what is there to show for it. Two assessors who have never left Salonics, who confine their energies to visiting Hilmi Pasha three times a week and who scarcely make any attempt to conceal their apathy and helplesaness.

It is true that General Glorgis and the international military delegates have at last started from Constanting-ple after spending no less than three and a half months there in endeavoring to ascertain the exact nature of their functions, but even now it is not clear that they are going to be allowed a discover the foundation for this assertion. What is certain is that if we attend to the production of the production of the capture of their functions, but even now it is not clear that they are going to be allowed a content in the capture of their functions, but even now it is not clear that they are going to be allowed a content in the capture of their functions, but even now it is not clear that they are going to the declarations of irresponsible persons and even by the action of British chartically solve the sellegates by the action of British chartically solve the sellegates by the action of British chartically solve to be directly due to the government.

It is, indeed, difficult to see how isolated British action on behalf of the experiences of Amenia might easily be repeated. It has frequently been assorted that France and Italy would be ready to join with England in insisting upon a more drastic extense of form, but I have never been able to discover the foundation for this assertion.

has shown the slightest disposition or inclination to bring about genuine reforms in Turkey?

Every one must know by this time that it has been the undeviating policy of Russia, at all events, to keep Turkey in as weak and unsound a condition as possible. As regards Macedonia every one, too, knows that one, if not both, of these countries has every intention of seeking accessions of territention of seeking accessions of territentions, but even now it is not clear functions, but even now it is not clear functions. But even now it is not clear functions, but even now it is not clear functions. But even now it is not clear functions. B

Our Homes Must Fit Us Like Our Clothes

BY BAILEY MILLARD

(Copyright, 1904, by W. R. Hearst.) HARLES KEELER, the poet, says there is a movement in California ment which includes painters and poets, nposers and sculptors, and only lacks ordination to give it a significant in-

Mr. Keeler thinks that one of the first of this movement should be to ntroduce more widely the thought of the simple home—to emphasize the gos-pel of the simple life, to scatter broadast the faith in simple beauty, to make prevalent the conviction that we must live art before we can create it,

cheerfully subscribe. In my small way I have been preaching the simple life all along, and it is so rarely that anybody like Mr. Keeler comes along with a book of this sort that I must be forgiven a little glow of enthusiasm over him and his writing.

Mr. Keeler says, very truly, that the stiding of a home should be an event of profound importance. "It should be with an, as with birds, the culminating event | monuments to their ignorance and stuafter courtship and marriage, upon pidity, which all the loving thought and energy Wha

ure? The real estate agent and the in- from the scheme of redemption. vestor confer, and as a result we have rows of houses put up to sell to shiftto think out their own needs, and help-

them is shallow and artificial."
Mr. Keeler holds that the building of houses is an art, not a trade, and therefore it is needful for those who are to vertising sign stuck upon a hill in a direction of the drainage, the rot is con-occupy them to think out their needs; certain quarter of the city. I made sure stantly washed out instead of accumu-

This he says, is so apparent that it houses they've built out that way." seems an idle truism, yet comparatively Mr. Keeler observes that the great of the home and its furnishing, the few realize its true significance. "It is not enough," says the author, ture of America is the failure to ob- cance, utility and harmony.

his sign shingle. We must demand of our architect that he be a real creative portion; that he be a man of taste and originality; that he appreciate not nerely the general type, but the inner spirit of the architecture of other peooles and other ideals of culture.

"Such a man will sublimate our crude and imperfect conception of the home home will not merely fit us, but will be like the clothes of a growing childenough to allow us to expand to its full idea and with seams that can be let out as the experience of years enlarges our ideals."

Now, I submit, that this is the right sort of literature to utter in a land where the boss carpenter and contractor have things nearly all their own way when it comes to house construction. We have but to look about us to witness the handiwork of these choice spirits. To say the least the work is often execrable—the horrid houses stand as

What punishment awaits these evildoers it is difficult to hazard, but I do natural wood which is entirely lost "How often in our modern life," he not go so far as to declare that their the surface is altered by varnish and says, "do we find a far different proced- sins are such as to wholly exclude them

Let them be counseled in time. them be willing to work after the plans between a home and an ugly shelter, no to the walls, lessly take what has been built for trade. matter how costly. People living in what He says that experience proves that The taint of commercialism is over these they consider model houses would be the protection afforded by paint is quite

The other day I was complaining of and in a very clean manner. the inartistic appearance of a huge adthen they should let an artist create that I had impressed my artistic listener lating. He declares that natural shinout of their disjointed ideas an artistic but he merely remarked: "Oh, that sign gles last fully three times as long as a

for a boss carpenter or contractor to serve the one essential rule of using every material in the manner for which it is structurally best adapted.

> For example, he says that the arch of asonry is the strongest structural use of stone and brick, but that an arch of wood, on the contrary, has no structural value, and is a mere imitation of a use ful building form. It is generally painted to imitate the effect of stone and ing a sham.

He says that the round tower, the surving bay window and a multitude of letachable ornaments are cheaply rendered in wood when their very nature emands that they be built of masonry. He holds that it is a good general rule n timber construction to build in straight angular lines, thus in a measure insuring the effect of strength, dig-nity and repose,

"Wood," the author declares, "is a ood material, if left in the natural finish, but it is generally spoiled by the use This is a matter which, perhaps, can-

not be entirely reasoned out. It must seen and felt to be understood, and yet it is a point vital to artistic work. There is a refinement and character to

Oil paint is the most deadly foe of an artistic wood treatment. It is hard and characteriess, becoming dull and grimy less homeseekers who are too indifferent of persons who appreciate the difference with time and imparting a cold severity

unnecessary in most climates. Shingles, if left to themselves, rot very slowly Since the grain of the wood is in the

isn't half so bad as some of the frame coat of paint, and are thus in the end an economy. Both in the construction sin in most of the domestic architec- author pleads for simplicity, signifi-

Desert ECRETARY of the Interior

hope to deal with later.

Hitchcock has set aside from Pathfinder dam in central Wyoming. The dam at the junction of the Yellowfor irrigation by the United States gov-

there are today in all Wyoming.

Irrigation means closely set com-munities. These mean again that farm life will not be lonely; that good schools and churches and splendid roads can be made by the settlers, enhancing the comfort of rural life. Fruits and vege-tables will abound on irrigated land. The desert wil blossom as the rose.

There are half a billion acres of pub lic lands remaining unclaimed, ex-clusive of Alaska. Very much of this domain is utilizable through irrigation.

Besides, there are vast areas of private land available for agriculture of higher productiveness through water supply by the government. With irrigation there is almost no limit to the capacity of the United States to feed its own people and spare grain for the world. Two hun-dred millions can live in the Louisiana

puts it, to fit the landless man to the

The late Mark Hanna was greatly in terested in a bill advocated by Mr. Booth-Tucker to establish a department and secretary of colonization, and provide an initial fund of \$50,000,000 to advance to actual settlers upon frrigated land. The experience of the Salvation Army in Colorado seems to show that poor men who have conclusively failed to make in the cities a decent living for their families have succeeded in gaining publican states—Ohio, Michigan, Indi-independence upon the farm colonies in ana, California—are all for the tariff Colorado. What these can do others schedules as they stand at present—in

Paternal government with a a vengelish settlers in the west? Perhaps, but not more paternal than the homestead act. Mr. Booth-Tucker points out that the government would risk nothing in ant or offshoot from the older game of hoc.

The peculiarity of poque is that after the cards are dealt and each player has taken from the common pool the counter for the rank of the highest cards held he is at liberty to bet upon the various of the first and the rank of the highest cards held he is at liberty to bet upon the various of the first and constantly increase the addition of poker, but in the supplement to and constantly, as repaid, be available

he attributed to want of moral courage, which caused him to allow himself to be TTHIN the past few weeks flattered into living beyond his means, and more or less to dissipation, think-ing it was necessary he should keep up shocked by the downfall of In one case the criminal had resorted o a bold attempt to rob gentlemen at a

ing it was necessary he should keep up with the excesses of the wealthier class to hold his place among them.

The older heads that must have noticed he was living too extravagantly cannot hold themselves guiltless that they did not frankly call his attention to his faults and make an effort to save

spoil by adulation. They make insa-tiable demands upon those who happen to please them or who furnish them Such persons expect the recipients of

One can scarcely imagine the anguish of his wife and family to be obliged to believe one they loved should have been such a villain. He must have been living beyond his means to have reached such a climax in his career as to resort to measures so desperate to obtain money. One can but think it was well that a life that had been so perverted Such persons expect the recipients of their invitations or favors to be in constant attendance upon their wishes, without stopping to consider how much time they are requiring or how much inconvenience they may occasion. As a rule, people who have money and plenty of leisure are selfish and thoughtless and stop to think of nothing but their own gratification. Few young men have the courage to frankly express their regrets that they cannot afford to return courtesies when

names being elimenated from the list of favorites.

To accept the flattering favors and undertake them is sure, sooner or later, to involve them in a sea of troubles. Accumulation of bills and pressure for the liquidation of obligations can have but

one ending—bankruptcy of one's for-tunes and ultimate exposure, To resort to embessiement is only to prolong the agony and suffer punishment for crime, either by prosecution or flight from their country, to be pur-

To be recognized by royalty and the ultra-fashionable has become a sort of manis with a great many Americans, who are otherwise sensible, practical people, and whose antecedents would be disgusted with such flunkyism. After obtaining what they consider

favor, they must hypothecate their re-sources to be able to retain it. The moment there is any lack of response finan-cially they know they will be dropped, and, having no higher arm in life, they surrender self-respect, and not infrequently, if they are in positions of trust, resort to embezziement to keep up with the smart set of society.

A few brief years ago there were few of this class in America, and it is to be regretted that they have become so numerous as they are today. Their pres-ence can only be explained upon the the-ory that the independent spirit of the generation that has passed to their re-ward indulged their offsprings too much and failed to impress them with the right kind of principles of stability.

thrift and proper self-respect.

The almost entire absence of discipline in American homes, and indulgence in extravagance, has had a serious effect upon many of the present generation, has begotten a false idea of life and has attach too much importance to the opinlons, manners, customs and fads of the spect for the unassuming, matter-of-fact people. All too many are trying to get a living by their wits instead of being willing to work and adapt themselves to whatever circumstances surround them. The difference between receipts and expenditures must be made up somehow, and if ersons with small salaries or incomes try to do extravagant things

or flight from their country, to be pur-sued by the Nemesis that invariably fol-lows crime. that invariably fol-lows crime.

A French Name for a Persian Game

From the New York Sun. HE popular description of poker cards only, five cards in each suit. as the great American game must fall back into the ranks of exploded myths, along with Sheridan's ride and the moon hoax. All the evidence about poker which has

come to light points to its origin in New Orleans. The questions is, where did New Orleans get it from, or is it an improvement on some game known to the population of that city, who, it must be rememterms in any games that they played. There is no French game played with only 20 cards, but there are several French games in which all the poker hands are to be found except four of a

will at once suggest themselves. But all these French games are played with three cards only in the hand of each player. Where could the inventors of poker have found a game played with five cards in each hand, and the pack consisting of 20 cards only?

The standard pack of cards in Europe from the earliest days has been what is now called the piquet pack, which is the same as our American euchre pack, 32 world that uses a pack limited to 20 cards, and that is Persia. There is only one in the world where poker has always been played with five cards in find the first description of the French the hand of each player, and that is game of hoc, which is carefully dis-Persia; but the game is not called poker. tinguished from the Italian game lt is called "as nas." Those who are familiar with this

Those who are familiar with associated until the edition of LWE, with the ancient Persian game unhesitatingly assert that some Frenchman must have mention of any improvement or change mention of any improvement or change in its form. In 1733, however, page 305, association of "le Jeu du tive form, with the pack limited to 20 we find a description of "le Jeu du cards and the hand of each player in- Poque," which exactly agrees with the The name of as nas is not only the name of a game—it is now generally used to distinguish the old Persian cards, with which as nas is not only the des Jeux' speaks of poque as a descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the des Jeux' speaks of poque as a descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the which as nas is not only the descendant or offshoot from the older game of the contract of the older game of th creased to five. The question still remains. How did it change its name? which as nas is played, from the Euro-pean cards, which are modern.

fat present applied to European playing The old Persian pack had no aces, court cards and spots, like ours, but each suit was made up of pictures which ranked; Lion, king, lady, soldier and dancing girl. asanas, or simply as, from the game as or asanas, which was played with it. This ancient game was simply 20-card poker, as it was played in America at the beginning of this century. But if poker was originally known as

It seemed to the writer and also to Mr. Jessel that the answer to this question must be looked for in the language of the you." Europe, if they did bring it. kind. Ambigu, breian and many others

playing cards and card games.

The old Persian pack had eight suits taken from the common pool the counter and was called ganjifeb, a word which for the rank of the highest cards held

asanas, how came it to lose that name?

people who brought the game from If they brought it to New Orleans from Persia, or if some resident of that city was familiar with the Persian game and thought it an improvement on the French games of ambigu and brelan, the introducer was probably French, and more familiar with French games and French of New Orleans of French birth or exterms than with Persian. If this theory traction already familiar with the game were correct, the next thing to do would of poque and seeing asanas played for be to examine all the books published in the first time, should use the expressions be to examine all the books published in

Curiously enough, one of the oldest and most authoritative works on card games was published in France and ran through There is only one country in the a great many editions. This is the famous Theodore Legras, au Palais, Paris." In the 1665 edition of this work we

game known to all German children as as the copy in the British museum is

the game we are told that a player opened the betting by saying, "Je poque d'un jeton," or two chips, or as many as at a cost of \$10 per acre. As irrigated he pleased and that then the others could land is suitable for concentrated farmsee him, raise him, or drop out in their ing. this area will support 125,000 per-

In the German game, pochen, as it is played today, we find exactly the same expression still in use: "Ich poche eins," or as many chips as the player cares venture, and the answer of the player entering the betting against the opener is invariably, "Ich poche mit." poque and pochen are played with the piquet pack, 32 cards. Now it is very curious that in the English translation of this "Academie des Jeux," and in all the English descriptions of the game of poque, we find the players are instructed to say in English,

"I poque for so much," and the following players are to respond, "I poque against Show this word "poque" to any ordinary English speaking person, acquainted with French, and he would undoubtedly separate it into two syllables and call it po-que. In the German, the word poche is already as near poker as

the vowel sound will admit. What more natural than that a resident of New Orleans of French birth or exthe French language on the subject of "Je poque d'un jeton," etc., and that the English or German speaking person, adopting the game, should say, "I po-

> From this it is a short step to drop the curious and difficult foreign name of asanas altogether and call the game o-que and later to spell it poker. The European Hoyles and Bohn's "Handbook of Games" make no reference to poker until 1884. "Cavendish," the great authority on whist, and for nearly years card editor of the Field, which, during his life, was the recognized authority on all matters relating to cards, wrote a book, "Round Games of Cards," in 1875, in which poker is described. Winterblossom's book must have been published in England about the same time,

In the American reprints and copies of he is at liberty to bet upon the various the edition of 1850 there is a very brief in part for use in new localities.

combinations of cards he helds, triplets, description of the game,

the irrigation fund the sum of cell, with pienty of time to repent of his sued by the follies and his crime. His downfall can lows crime. \$1,000,000 to begin building the mendous importance to the lower Mississippi valley—its effect upon floods.

The Pathfinder dam alone will impound the flood waters of 400 miles of stone and Sweetwater rivers is the first to be begun under the new arrangement the Yellowstone and 300 miles of the ernment-a system which will work as-Sweetwater river, with their tributary tounding changes in the aspect and the mountain streams. The site will not get a chance to roll down into the Miswealth of the country. The new dam will furnish water sissippi valley and raise the river bottom. The water will be restrained from

enough to irrigate 250,000 acres of land sons, though not nearly so many will at first find homes upon it. This single fertile belt along a single stream will therefore support more people than

The next best problem is to get the people on the land—as Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army

it will be without opposition that a "stand pat" plank will be framed into the platform to be indorsed at the Chicago convention next month. Because a Chinese laundryman let a flatiron stand too long on the bosom of a New York district leader's best shirt the laundry was wrecked by the states-man's friends. Is there any other coun-try in the world where politics is so use-ful as in these glorious united and peace-loving states?

Will Power vs. Astrology

YOUNG man writes to say that he is greatly discouraged. He has been to "one of the leading

astrologers in the city, and was told that there was very little chance of his being successful in life, except in What might happen in the Mississippi He wants to know if the astrologer's decision is to be taken as final, and if, in our opinion, there is really such thing as one's fate being determined by the ervoirs is shown by the destructive floods of the Hoangho in China, whose

stars.

If the young man has read Shakespeare
he cannot have forgotten the bright
speech of Edmund in the play of King The Hoangho is a river in the air; the

In Lear, act 1, scene 2, Shakespeare

vision and the ratification of reciprocal trade treaties with foreign nations. In fact, all this came to be embodied unvillains by necessity; fools by heavenly
der the title of the "Iowa idea," and
compulsion; knaves, thieves and treachers
of your head may be ever so unfaforable, but you will beat them in the
ponent.

Itars and adulterers by an enforced obedifact, all this came to be embodied un-

tributes. Canadian reciprocity has been the text for much talk up there. The Minnesota state platform was a on this earth thought of the merit of straddle on the subject of reciprocity, and now the lows platform is a complete recognition of the stars.

Not all the stars that twinkle in the sky, and all the lines in all the hands and depressions of all the heads can balk the will that is firmly determined to accomplish its purpose.

or thus. Our bodies are gardens, to the you which our wills are the gardeners, so lines which our wills are the gardeners, so that if we will plant nettles or sow lettuce, set hyssop and weed up thyme; supply it with one gender of herbs or distract it with many, either to have it sterile with idleness or manured with industry—why the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills."

In other words, as the same master mind elsewhere puts it: "It is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are

mind elsewhere puts it: "It is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The greatest force in the world is the human will. And this mighty force, so far from being determined determines all other things.

It is stronger than gravity, stronger than the lightning of heaven, all of which cosmic glants have been tamed by it and made to be its doclie servants, that she was speaking the truth.

Delief in hell?"

"They haven't. They're merely gone out on a mental strike against it."

They haven't. They're merely gone out on a mental strike against it."

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They haven't. They're merely gone out on a mental strike against it."

They haven't. They're merely gone out on a mental strike against it."

Science is simply the brain and will of nature, commanding it, and utilis-ing it, for his advantage. What science does on a grand scale with nature the individual may do with the affairs of his life. By willing to do so he may make his life a succes

Let no young man be discouraged because some phrenologist, or palmist, or astrologer tells him that the shape of his head, or the lines of his hand, or his "horoscope" is "assinst" him. All such is but the "excellent foppery of the world"-mere twaddle, which no one should allow himself to listen to with any degree of serious-

It matters not what is "against" you makes Edmund speak as follows:

"This is the excellent foppery of the world! that when we are sick in fortune—often that surfeit of our own behavior—we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars; as if we were villains by necessity fools by heavents." It matters not what is "against" you, if you are only for yourself, if you believe in yourself, if you have deliberately made up your mind to reach the goal you have maked out for yourself, the "stars" may shine ever so adversely, and the "slaves" in yourself, the "stars" may shine ever so adversely, and the "slaves" in yourself, the "stars" may shine ever so adversely, and the "slaves" in yourself you are all right. If you believe in yourself, if

Next to Iowa in the earnestness of its desire for these things has stood Minnesota and the states along the Canadian border which partake of Minnesota's geographical and political at
mesota's geograp

But while we are quoting Shakes-peare it will do no harm to refer to him once more. In "Othello" lago says to the thoroughly discouraged Roder that determines things in this world. happened to be in the 'ascendant' when you were born, no matter about the lines in your palm, or the contour of your head—if you only have the right sort of stuff inside of your head, with plenty of determination and courage

> From the New York Herald. Why is it that people have lost their

bellet in hell?"
"They haven't. They're merely gone
out on a mental strike against it."