

Pioneer Press.

CUT BANK, MONTANA

The loafer's idea of pleasure is to watch other men work.

Lobsters are 85 cents a pound, but human lobsters are as cheap as ever.

It is a pity that women cannot make their heads grow to fit the hats they wear.

Perhaps, after all, the harem skirt was invented for the special benefit of the press agents.

Nobody is crowded in Nevada. There are only seven-tenths of a man to the square mile.

The price of lobsters has gone up. This does not refer to the foreign matrimonial market.

Boston women have a club where they may smoke. What are our Boston women coming to?

It is remarkable what large bales of hair some of the women have discarded without catching cold.

The inventor of fly paper is running for office in California. As a candidate, he ought to be able to stick.

That New York school teacher who was fined \$1,200 for hugging women teachers has evidently both loved and lost.

One of the scientists has found out that eating sauerkraut prolongs life. But why prolong it if one must eat sauerkraut?

Judging from the tales of our London correspondents, the coronation will be run for the benefit of American millionaires.

We are now approaching the season when one should be able to look a dish of ice cream in the face without causing it to blush.

Why does a beautiful woman marry an ugly man? For one reason, she wisely refuses to permit competition right in her own family.

Although there are but 400 women among the 5,000 students at Cornell university, yet they win a full half of the highest scholastic prizes.

It's dollars to the hole in a doughnut that the Pennsylvania judge who advised an accused man never to reply to the taunts of an angry woman is a married man.

Judging by the number and location on the harem skirt "riots," the concern producing that remarkable contrivance has a large and efficient corps of press agents.

The yellow journals are not having much success in reviving the old war cry of "Remember the Alamo." "Remember the alimony" probably would bring more tangible results.

An English paper advises: "If any one attacks you with a club, bind his wrists together with a handkerchief." Certainly. Then you tuck him under your arm and carry him off to a police station.

In view of the fact that more than \$25,000,000 are expected to be spent by Americans at the British coronation, the American invasion is not causing much worry among London shopkeepers.

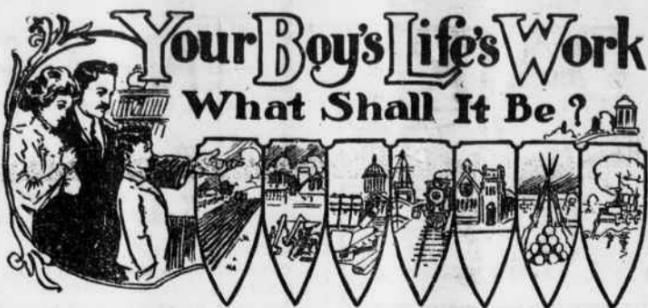
A woman has succeeded to the ownership of a baseball franchise. She will have to learn at last, without asking somebody in the grand stand, why the runner cannot advance until after the fly is caught.

A Kansas City girl wants \$15,000 damages for being mugged up by a young man who insisted on kissing her. She deserves the money. A young man who can't kiss a girl without causing her hair to come down ought to be severely punished.

A Brooklyn flat dweller made himself unpopular with the rest of the tenants by always paying his rent when it was due. A good example is something that people sometimes don't care to have around.

A new use has been found for telephone receivers. A woman out in California took her off the instrument every Friday and use it to darn stockings on. With a little thought doubtless other domestic uses could be devised.

The Ohio society girl who gave a dinner with an ape as chief guest declares that it is better to feast natural apes than to court and marry human ones merely because the latter happen to have titles. The defense is as reasonable as it is sharp.



FIREMAN?

If your boy's temperament demands an occupation full of action and adventure he will find what he craves in the fire department of a large city. It is a calling involving hard work and more or less danger, but it offers chances for advancement that are attractive despite the unusual risk. With nerve and ambition, there are prizes to be obtained by the young man who makes this his life work.

By C. W. JENNINGS.

Has it ever occurred to you, father of a strong, active and fairly intelligent boy who has arrived at the age when it is necessary for him to make a choice of his life work, that the occupation of fireman presents certain attractive features? This is especially the case when your boy is of a temperament which demands a certain amount of excitement in order to bring out his best effort. Despite its dangers and life of rigid discipline, there is sufficient adventure attached to it to make it satisfactory to one who prefers to live in a condition of almost constant expectancy.

So, if your boy is of a venturesome turn he can find in this work plenty of opportunity for the exercise of his bent—more even than would be likely to come to him if he should enlist in the army or navy. If he is lacking in nerve and stamina he should take up a quieter calling, but if he has courage he might look farther and fare not so well.

Since fire departments in all large American cities are conducted under practically the same rules and regulations, and because New York's fire control system is regarded as a model for all others, I shall make use of it to illustrate what I am about to offer in regard to the mode of procedure for a young man who wishes to become a professional fireman.

To get into the fire department of New York your boy must be twenty-one to thirty years of age, between 5 feet 7½ and 6 feet 5 inches in height and weigh between 140 and 185 pounds. His education need be only the most ordinary, in arithmetic, including long and short division, which is practically all there is to the test, except some questions showing that the applicant knows his city fairly well and has a general knowledge of its government. There is also a physical examination, which is reasonably but not excessively strict.

Having passed this test, your boy is put on the eligible list, and as soon as there is a vacancy he is made a probationer for 30 days. He spends this month learning to tie knots, climb ladders, use scaling ladders, rescue people from burning buildings, etc. Then, if his progress has been satisfactory, he is sent from headquarters, where he has been in training, to one of the company fire houses to don his uniform and go to work as a full-fledged fireman of the fourth grade. If from 5 feet 7½ to 5 feet 9 inches in height, he goes to an engine company; if over 5 feet 9, to a truck company. His pay for the first year, including the probation month, will be \$800. All firemen, from the highest official down, sleep in the fire houses. They are on duty constantly day and night, except during time allowed for meals. If they go out to eat three times a day, they are allowed an hour and a quarter for each meal; if two meals, two hours each; if only one meal, three hours. Other time off duty for firemen is four periods a month of 36 hours each and two of 24 hours, and they are also allowed two weeks a year under full pay. Lieutenants and captains are allowed three weeks' annual vacation and battalion chiefs and deputy chiefs a month.

Their duties, besides handling the hose, ladders, standpipes and other apparatus and doing all that is to be done at a fire, are to take care of the fire house, horses and equipment; in short, to do everything about the place except washing the clothes and taking care of the beds. All firemen pay for their own uniforms.

The pay is advanced to \$1,000 the second year, to \$1,200 the third, and to \$1,400 the fourth. They are known as first-grade firemen after having served three years, and after working six months in this grade they are permitted to take an examination for promotion to engineer or assistant foreman (known as lieutenant). This covers, to quote the civil service rules, "the writing of a report to a superior officer on some designated subject; knowledge of the administration, organization and discipline of the fire department; knowledge of the administrative relations of such department with other branches of the city government; knowledge of laws or ordinances relating to fire duty; knowledge and construction of departmental rules and regulations; and such other pertinent subjects as the commission may prescribe."

If your boy should aspire to be an engineer, he must learn to manage the steamer, and he is allowed a period in a sort of school to help out in this. A similar rule governs appointment to pilot on a fireboat. Engineers are paid \$1,600 a year, and pilots \$1,500. The promotion to the grade of assistant foreman, or lieutenant, is the one generally sought, as it is in more direct line of advancement to still higher positions, and now carries a salary of \$2,100 annually.

After working six months as lieutenant your boy is eligible to take the examination for promotion to captain, or foreman, a position which carries a salary of \$2,500; but this does not mean that he will be made a captain four years after he has started in the department. Vacancies do not occur so conveniently, and promotion comes only when there is a place to be filled. The higher the promotion the fewer there are of them and the harder they are to reach. However, positions often become vacant, and they are always filled by promotion. The chief of the entire New York department grew up from the ranks. The total of over 4,200 men in the service includes one chief, 15 deputy chiefs, 51 chiefs of battalion, 259 captains and 361 lieutenants. Every one of these posts is possible of achievement by your boy.

The captain has charge of a company, consisting usually of ten firemen and two officers, although there are double companies of twice the number. Six companies make a battalion, presided over by a battalion chief, who is paid \$3,300 a year. Over the battalion chief is one of the deputy chiefs, paid \$4,200 annually, while the

present chief of the department, the boss of the entire service, gets \$10,000. It is technically required that there be a service of at least six months in any lower grade before being eligible to promotion to a higher.

Quite an elaborate pension system is in vogue in the New York fire department. If a member of the department should incur total disability when on duty, after ten years' service, he is retired on half pay for life; if the disability occurs before ten years, on one-third salary. If partly disabled after ten years' work, he is given employment that he can do at the same salary as before; if partially disabled when not on duty, he is given other work at one-third his former salary. If he is killed when on duty, his widow and children get half his salary (a minimum of \$600 and a maximum of \$1,000 is fixed, however), till the widow is married again and the children are eighteen years of age; if he dies when not on duty they get \$300 a year. If killed in discharge of his duties, and he has only one child or dependent parents, the latter are paid \$500 a year. Also it is provided that all members of the force pay \$1 to \$2 a month into an insurance fund, so that at death the widow or dependents get \$1,000 in addition to the pension.

There are few places in either public or private service, with the exception of the army and navy, in which this paternal interest exists. In addition to all this, any member of the force is permitted to retire after 20 years' service on a pension of half the pay he was drawing at the time of retirement.

Thus your boy, who started in at twenty-one and rose only to the grade of captain, can quit at the age of forty-one on a pension of \$1,250 for life, and if he should become a battalion chief he will draw \$1,650, no matter where he goes or what he does.

Discipline in the department is quite rigid, similar in many respects to that in the army. The disciplinary rules were prepared by a United States military officer.

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When Corbett Beat Sullivan.

Writing in Harper's Weekly, William Inglis describes Corbett's defeat of Sullivan in the historic encounter at New Orleans 18 years ago. "I can see him yet," says this author, telling of the last phase of the meeting, after Sullivan had failed to rise. "His face was battered, swollen, and bleeding, and God knows what thoughts flashed through his mind of life wasted, of fortune squandered, of dominion wrenched from his hands; but John's great heart never wavered for an instant. He raised the thick right arm that had stricken down hundreds of warriors, and the roaring crowd fell silent. 'Gentlemen,' he rumbled, 'I have nothing at all to say. All I have to say is that I came into the ring once too often, and, if I had to get licked, I'm glad I was licked by an American. I remain your warm and personal friend, John L. Sullivan.'"

Big Pencils for Lower Grade Schools.

The Baltimore school board has authorized the use of large round lead pencils in the lower grade schools, where children are just beginning to write, so as to prevent what is known as writer's cramp. This is a kind of paralysis which is common among bookkeepers, accountants and others who use a pen or pencil constantly during the day and is primarily caused by gripping the pencil too tightly, causing a cramping of the muscles of the hand.

By the use of the large pencil the child just learning to write finds it impossible to grasp the pencil except in an easy way, and writing is less difficult and without restraining effort. Many mothers have wondered why children are using the big pencils, and according to Superintendent Van Sickle this is the reason.

the fact that the friend who drew my attention to the misprint was a golfer!"

Modern Hospital Needs.

What are these needs of modern hospitals which necessitate so much more space than was ever thought of in the days of the primitive barrack type of wards, some of them erected even within the past decade, and how have such needs arisen? Briefly, they may be said to include all that is done for the patient apart from the giving of food and medicines, and they have arisen from the extraordinary progress of medical science, particularly in the fields of bacteriology, serum-therapy and pathology, and in the adaptation for medical use of the recent discoveries in the electrical and mechanical sciences. Moreover, the hospital has become a center for investigation, research and education to an extent never imagined before—The Century.

Golden Rule.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.—St. Matthew.

HEALTHY KIDNEYS ESSENTIAL TO PERFECT HEALTH.

When healthy, the kidneys remove about 500 grains of impure matter from the blood daily; when unhealthy, some part of the impure matter is absorbed, causing various diseases and symptoms. To attain perfect health, you must keep your filters right. You can use no better remedy than Doan's Kidney Pills.



Dr. R. F. Marshall, East Oakland, Cal., says: "I practiced medicine in Marshall County, Iowa, from 1870 to 1891 and during that time I became conversant with the splendid properties of Doan's Kidney Pills. I prescribed them in cases of kidney trouble with excellent results."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BEST WAY.



He doesn't care for money, But his purse is far from slim; It's big enough, they say, to make His money care for him.

"Kicking the Bucket." When we speak facetiously of some one for whom we have no reverence as having "kicked the bucket" we employ a phrase that would seem to be a piece of latter-day slang, but, as a matter of fact, it dates back to old England, when, about the year 1725, one Bolsover hung himself to a beam while standing on the bottom of a bucket and then kicked the bucket away. Although at first used only in cases of suicide, it has been applied in the course of years to any death, without distinction.

To the Point. Over in Hoboken in a shop frequented by Germans, hangs a sign framed in mournful black, reading thus: "We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but has been failing for some time. May he rest in peace. PAY CASH!"

FEED YOUNG GIRLS Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain that which is up-building and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic condition and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says: "Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I finally quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness."

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk at my meals, but at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum."

"I did so, only to find at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it made right—according to directions on the package—I found it grateful in favour and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum!"

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than for a long while before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE WAY OF THE FISHERMAN

It is Made Hard for Him When He Has a Big Story to Tell His Friends.

"A fisherman who was worming for trout on the Ythan," says a writer in Baily's Magazine, "had just laid his rod down to visit his sandwich box, when without warning it suddenly rose in the air and soared away like a Bleriot Biplane over Esslemont woods."

"For one wild moment he thought there were visions about, but the explanation was soon apparent. A trout had first seized the worm and had then in turn been seized and gorged by a heron. Away flapped the heron, only to find that it had captured something of unusual weight.

"Still, it bravely flew toward its nest in the treetops, and the angler might never more have recovered his rod had it not got entangled in some telegraph wires with the result that the cast snapped, the heron went free and the rod was eventually restored to its owner.

"I remember telling this story to a

man who before I had even got as far as the telegraph wires interrupted me with the assurance that it was a mere everyday commonplace to what had befallen a friend of his when mahseer fishing in India.

"It seems that his angling friend was casting with a large spoon, and in a back cast drove it into the ear of a tiger which had been going to spring on him from behind. Goaded by the pain, the brute sprang clean over him and into the river, and the fisherman actually played it for an hour as it swam to and fro in midstream.

"It is such stories which bring down on fishermen the unmerited reproach of being liars.

"Once when I had been describing some memorable fight with one of the big fish of the past I wrote:

"I live over those tense moments again and again."

"Did the printer so interpret me? Not at all. What he preferred was:

"I lie over those tense moments again and again!"

"This sort of thing is very hard. What made it worse at the time was