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STEER-SHOOTING MATCH.

Favorite Pastime of Missouri and Arkansas Farmers That Has Been Done Away With.

The continued advance in the price of live stock, especially beef cattle, during the last six or seven years has almost, if not entirely, eliminated the old-fashioned "steering match," which was for many years prior to the beginning of that epoch a favorite pastime for the farmers of southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas.

Less than ten years ago every neighborhood in the Ozark mountains had its regular Saturday afternoon "steering match," and nothing short of an extraordinarily inclement condition of the weather could keep the farmers, eager for a trial at marksmanship, indoors. The prize contested for was generally a fat steer fresh from the range of the White river hills. The guns used were in every instance ordinary squirrel rifles, and these old farmers, who could remember when the populated country abounded in herds of wild deer and flocks of wild turkey, were much more accurate in their aim than are many of the modern target sportsmen with their modern firearms.

The "match" generally began about two o'clock in the afternoon, the owner of the steer being on hand with the animal, so that they might be assured that the prize would be ready for the winner. The first step taken was to buy a "number," or, in other words, the right to contest for a prize.

If there were a large number of marksmen on hand, as was nearly always the case, the numbers were sold at a very low figure—as low as was considered just to the man who furnished the beef. The distance was next agreed upon, as was the number of shots that each contestant should be allowed, and then the fun began.

But each man used his own peculiar target, which consisted of some design cut from white paper and nailed to a board. However, each marksman had his own opinion as to the best design for target practice, some using the form of a star, some a diamond, and others using only a square piece of paper. Beneath the design each man would draw on the board two small lines crossing each other at right angles. The point where these lines intersected was known as a "center," and it was he who shot nearest the center that won the first prize.

In the meantime, says the Kansas City Journal, the beef would be butchered and made ready for the winners while the shooting was going on. The animal was divided into quarters and the man who it was adjudged had come nearest his "center" had the first choice, which always meant the one he considered the best of the hind quarters. The second marksman got the other corresponding quarter and the third and fourth men were awarded the two front quarters by the same rule. The hide and tallow were given to the man who was considered fifth in the game, and then there was the lead, for each man placed his target in front of a tree, so that the bullets might lodge. Consequently he who fell to the sixth place received the lead, which after chopping it from the tree he could take home and melt and mold into enough bullets to last him a year.

**WOMEN DIAMOND CUTTERS.**

**Must Serve Three-Year Apprenticeship Under Bond to Insure Steady Workers.**

Diamond cutting is an occupation for which women are well fitted on account of their natural deftness and love of the artistic. The reasons there are not more employed at it in this city are twofold—it requires a three years' apprenticeship to learn the trade, and it is not every firm that will take on girl learners, reports the New York Times.


There is no attraction in diamond cutting for the girl who goes to work as a maidservant from the time she leaves school until she gets married, for the wages paid while learning are less than those that obtain in many places requiring only nominal skill. But for the girl looking for a lifework in a trade that is not overcrowded the cutting and polishing of precious stones offers many attractions.

The firms that receive girl apprentices have had to adopt rules and regulations to protect themselves from triflers. The usual method is for the parents to sign a three years' agreement and furnish a \$200 bond as a guarantee of the performance of this agreement. For the first six months no wages are paid. After that the girls are paid two dollars a week for one year, which sum is doubled for the succeeding year. During the concluding six months of the apprenticeship term six dollars a week is paid. A bonus of \$50 is also paid to compensate the girls for the time they worked and received no wages. The bonus as well as the \$200 bond are forfeited in case the girl leaves before the full three-years' term has expired.

**A Poor Army.**  
The Moorish sultan's army is a wonderful affair. It fights by making a noise rather than by killing the enemy. The army consists of 25,000 men. Some are armed with discarded British Martini-Henrys; others with home-made imitations of the Martini-Henry, which jam and refuse to fire; while others have the old flint-lock muzzle-loader, which is of doubtful habits.—London Mail.

**Young's Hats Are the Best.**

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**CARE OF THE HAIR.**  
**How to Make the Most of It When It Has Grown Thin and Scanty.**

There is nothing that adds more to the beauty of one's appearance than a pretty head of hair. The present styles of hair dressing are so charming and varied that they can be adapted to suit almost every form of face and feature. Nevertheless, a great many girls do not know how to make the most of their hair. They might look twice as charming as they do did they but understand the subject, says American Queen.

The woman with scanty locks seeks to remedy her deficiencies by dragging her hair over all sorts and conditions of pads, which she rarely succeeds in entirely hiding, or else she supplements her lack of hair with switches and curls. Others whose locks are not of the most abundant, wash them frequently, using strong soda, and then curl and twist the unfortunate hair to make it frizzy. True, they gain indeed, for the time being, an appearance of thickness, but sooner or later the texture of the hair is entirely ruined.

The first step to make the hair grow thick is to use hygienic measures, and to learn, meanwhile, how to dress it to give an appearance of quantity without in any way injuring the texture of the hair itself.

Hair should be washed at least every three weeks, and kept scrupulously clean between times by being brushed and combed daily with absolutely clean implements. Do not forget that if the shampooing is done at home, you must use plenty of soft water, and keep on lathering the head and changing the water until the hair is beautifully soft. Stickiness does not mean that only soap is left in, but that dirt is there as well. If the hair is clean, it is possible not to wash all the soap out, and yet to have one's hair soft and fluffy.

Remember in drying the hair never to use heat, but rub the scalp thoroughly with dry towels, and then separate the long hairs into strands and then fan them vigorously.

A good hair tonic is an excellent thing for thin hair, but it is useless to get one bottle and expect it to do any good. Buy the best always and rub it into the roots of the hair three times a week for several months. Pay special attention to the temples, where the hair is apt to be thinnest; then take a perfectly clean brush, not too hard, and plunge into the hair, giving quick, scrubbing, circular movements, until the scalp glows. This, as well as strengthening the roots of the hair, has a tendency to make it fluffy.

It is undoubtedly very much better for the health of the hair not to attempt anything in the way of artificial waving or curling; nevertheless, waves and curls do add very much to the attractiveness of the appearance, and any one who has even the slightest tendency to curliness can, in time, get quite beautiful-looking waves by natural means.

It takes time to accomplish this; do not try twice and then give it up. Such a proceeding is worse than useless. Begin by combing all the hair you wish to wave over the face; moisten this slightly with bay rum, or eau de cologne and water; take back the front piece, twist it around the fingers, and pin it onto the head in place with a small comb. Take another piece, and repeat the process. Leave it for about half an hour, and comb it but lightly with a coarse tooth comb. Then turn the hair down over the face once more, and fluff it

on the wrong side. This, if done judiciously, keeps the front hair, when dressed, a very pretty shape and obviates the use of rats, which are most undesirable.

At night brush and comb the hair before retiring; then braid it loosely.

**FLOWER-TRIMMED HATS.**  
*Some Delicate Effects That Are in Evidence Among the Latest Millinery Modes.*

Hats smothered by the pretentious, and those one-color idea of the latest of all. The ing shapes made entirely of folds of delicate pink maline, with the crown and part of the brim covered with pink rosebuds and green leaves. It is in hats of this sort that the ribbon loops and knots are introduced at the back, depending from the brim and falling over the hair, says Woman's Home Companion.

One of the daintiest under-brim effects consists of white or delicate tinted mousseline laid in narrow plaits, with each plait separated from the other by a narrow band of black velvet ribbon. Apple blossoms, crush roses or maidenhair fern make a pretty trimming for this style of hat, with loops and ends of black velvet ribbon drooping over the brim at the back.

Perhaps the most noticeable new feature in the spring and summer millinery of 1903 is the many materials used in fashioning one hat. It is not so much in the novelty of shape as in the novelty of combinations that the new hats are different from the late successful winter models.

ORGANIZED LABOR

Unionists in Butte, Mont., after the Chinese and compelling pay back license fees.

Forty thousand stonecutters in United States and Canada have that after May 1st they will more than eight hours a day.

During the legislative conditions in coal mining week it developed that in that State earns only

The street railway employees in Iowa, were forced for a short time in order to listen to their increase in wages was the

The Bakery Workers can be complimented on the movements made in the last to the incessant effort of Schmidt and the Essex Newark, N. J., one baker other has been forced to accords of the union, and two the largest bakery in the Hill Bread Baking Co., bakers, made peace with many years the bakery recorded such magnificent organized toilers of Newark assisted the bakers nobly bakeries in the city are by the union.

**USE OF PHOTODUPLICATION.**  
*Frequently Employed in Articles of Merchandise and Permissibly.*


"It would seem that earth belonged to a physiognomy, and the production by photoduplication otherwise," remarked a member of the District bar to a Washington man. "Yet the difficulty that our prominent statesmen and public characters have in the to remove, by legal proceeding, facial representations from advertisements of brands of cigars and on the part of several prevent flour dealers and owners of merchandise from their pretty faces on goods would lead to a conclusion.

"It also appears that law jealously guard the name, or the use of the name, of the owner of a trademark, by anyone who attempts to the owner's feelings. A copyright is ruthlessly violated when there have been violations, it is to be hoped this legal precedent may become established which will insure to est as well as the humble the right to place a legal embargo on the practice of the promise of his features by another would appear that it is rather when one is obliged to go through the process of the copyright a right which ought forced by mere verbal or written test; and this right should be ed to the heirs of a deceased.

"The practice mainly arose free use of the photographers and actresses. It is to est of the members of the profession to keep their features before the public as much as and they encourage the practice than frown upon it. Be the features of a beautiful woman, or a lady in private use them on a label of merchandise even without her company or the features of a deceased man, is a personal insult, short of a grievous outrage.

"Manufacturers of all merchandise and articles, as placed advertisements, use compunction or consent, the of men and women, and of names, to bring goods to the of the public. The offense taking a man's face and using alone or with the features of men, smiling in appreciation, flavor of a brand of cigars, w liquors, is so great that it ne be adverted to, while it must be cruelty to the family of a pe ceased to see the features loved ones thus publicly displayed the profit of strangers."

**A TRUTHFUL REPORT.**



"Has the man confessed yet?" asked the stranger at the lynching scene.  
"Well, not exactly," said the leader.  
"He has given us a different confession every time we string him up an' we're jus' awaitin' patiently till he gets practiced up 'nuff to give us de kind of a confession we want. Gode be pertickler these days so th' paupers don't take offense."—Baltimore