

OUR CHOIR.

There's Jape Sophia,
And Ann Maria,
With Obediah,
And Jedekiah,
In our choir.

And Jane Sophia soprano sings
So high you'd think her voice had wings
To soar above all earthly things.

Then Obediah's tenor high
Is unsurpassed beneath the sky:
Just hear him sing "Sweet By and By."

Talk not to us of Patti's fame,
Of Nicolini's tenor name,
Of Cary's alto—but a name—
Of Whitney's ponderous basso!

Her Ideal
The young woman fixed her large
liquid blue eyes on a distant sail

"Have you?" asked the sprawling
young man.

"Perhaps I have," the girl admitted.

"Tell me what he's like."
"My ideal?" She withdrew her eyes
from the sail and fixed them with a
cool stare upon her questioner.

"Perhaps I have," said the young
man. "I always try not to leave it be-
hind when I go anywhere. I so often
need it in my business. Be a good fel-
low and tell me. I won't give you
away. Honest, I won't. Come on,
now; you and I are good friends."

"Why do you want to know?"
"I've got an ideal fellow in my mind
and I want to see how near he could
come to the plans and specifications."

"Is he nice?"
"Nicest kind."

"And you wouldn't—if he should
come up to them—you wouldn't tell
him?"

"Not much. What kind of sewing
society do you think I am? Certainly



"HONESTLY, I DON'T LIKE THE LOOK OF
HIM."

I wouldn't. This shall be our own
dark secret. I'm the closest kind of a
fellow, me."

"I know you are and I wish you'd
move farther away," said the girl.

"You never know who's out on the
hotel veranda with field glasses. Well, if
it's a secret then I'll tell you. To be-
gin with, he's tall. I've got to look up
to him, you know, and I'm not what
you might call petite."

"How tall?" asked the young man,
drawing a small memorandum book
and pencil from his coat pocket.

"Rather over 6 feet than under."

"Well, I suppose you know what you
want," said the young man, "but I hate
these lanky guys myself."

"He wouldn't be lanky. He'd be
broad in proportion."

"Then he'd be altogether too big for
a flat. You'd find him horribly in your
way. There wouldn't be room for the
piano."

"He'll have a house—two houses:
one in town and another in the coun-
try, and a retinue of servants. He'll
be wealthy."

"That might help some. Go on! But
I tell you honestly I don't like the look
of him so far."

"If you interrupt me I can't go on,"
said the young woman. "He will have
a high, white forehead—"

"Merging into pink where it meets
the back of the neck," suggested the
young man. "I can just see him. I
beg your pardon. Pray proceed."

"If you say another syllable that's
the last you'll hear," the young woman
said, severely. "If you are really in-
terested you've got to keep quiet and
listen. A high, white forehead and
crisply curling dark hair. His eyes
are dark, too, and they can look very
soft and tender, but they flash like a
storm cloud when he is aroused to
anger."

The young man whistled under his
breath.

"He has a drooping silky mustache—"

"Excuse me, Delicia, but that won't
do, don't-cher-know," said the young
man. "You wouldn't want any back
numbers, I cut that off or make him do
it."

"He's got to have something to gnaw

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.



EGYPTIAN TEMPLE Hewn out of solid rock.

Abu-Simbel stands on the west bank of the Nile, 762 miles from Cairo.
The chief object of interest is the huge temple built by Ramesses II. to com-
memorate a great victory. It is cut out of solid rock to the depth of 185 feet.

when he's puzzled, or to stroke
thoughtfully," said the young woman.

"I thought you said you didn't mind
them a bit. Why don't you give it to
me on the square? I'm no mind read-
er. All I've got to go by is what you
say."

"And he'll manage to express him-
self intelligently and agreeably with-
out the use of slang."

"He'll have his nerve with him,
won't he? Well, I think he'll be too
sweet for anything. Is the boy I
was thinking of does not come within
a hundred miles of filling the bill?"

"I don't know what he's like."

"No use. He wouldn't have any
show with Archibald."

"Well, tell me."

"Just a sandy-haired fellow, 5 feet 9
and scaling 150 without his shoes. Uses
a safety razor regular and would rather
hear Joe Weber than Mansfield.
Doesn't pull down more than two hun-
dred and fifty per and thinks himself
in luck at that. Common dab. Doesn't
cut any ice. Cross him off; he won't
do."

"He might like me, anyway," said
the girl.

"Don't you believe it," said the
young man. "He's daffy over you, if
you're at all interested to know. It's
a case with him. If he knew anything
besides estimating on bridge contracts
and getting 'em once in a while—"

"I won't have you talk that way,"
said the young woman, severely. "If
I knew as much as you do I'd be
mighty proud if I were a man."

"—I might get a little closer to
your ideal, Delicia."

"Oh, I've another ideal," said the
young woman. "But I—I'd sooner die
than tell you. Billy, do remember
those field glasses! I didn't say he
was you, Billy!" — Chicago Daily
News.

PRICELESS.

One Article Burned that the Insur-
ance Company Couldn't Pay For.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenwood sat with a
sadly discomfited air in the neighbor's
house which had sheltered them since
their own home had burned.

Mr. Munn, the insurance adjuster,
who had come to settle the loss for the
company in which the property had
been insured, looked at them a little
impatiently. He found it hard to deal
with these old people, who gently dis-
agreed with each other on the number
and value of the articles destroyed, and
who corrected, interrupted and remind-
ed one another so frequently that it
was almost impossible for him to make
an estimate of the amount due them.

"Now," he said, after listening to a
tedious discussion as to whether the
parlor set of haircloth furniture had
cost seventy or eighty dollars when

new, "I want to know if there is any
thing you haven't mentioned, for I must
have a complete list of everything that
burned to send in to the company with
my report."

"Do you remember anything else,
Susan?" Mr. Glenwood asked his wife.

"Why, yes, James, there was Annie's
little trunk in the attic," she answered,
softly, and a far-away look came into
both her and her husband's eyes as
their hands involuntarily met.

"What was the value of the trunk?"
asked Mr. Munn, breaking the mo-
mentary silence.

"Value?" repeated Mr. Glenwood,
tremulously. "Well, I know your com-
pany is worth millions of dollars, but I
can tell you that there isn't enough
money in all the insurance companies
in the land to pay us for the toys and
keepsakes we laid away in that trunk
years ago, when we lost our one little
girl."

"I understand—I understand," said
Mr. Munn, unsteadily, as the vision of
the laughing baby face of his own little
daughter at home flashed into his mind.

"I think—I think we'll have no trouble
coming to terms about the other things,"
he continued, with sudden tenderness
in his voice.—Youth's Companion.

Plenty of Government Land.

Despite Uncle Sam's prodigality in
the matter of giving away public lands,
there are still millions of acres await-
ing apportionment and settlement. At
the close of 1905, for example, the fol-
lowing tracts were still held by the
government:

Table listing acres of government land by state: Alabama 183,480; Alaska 868,003,975; Arizona 47,982,321; Arkansas 2,109,464; California 35,156,877; Colorado 39,119,586; Florida 1,121,173; Idaho 35,845,389; Kansas 912,483; Louisiana 159,390; Michigan 323,947; Minnesota 2,822,838; Mississippi 69,401; Missouri 149,039; Montana 55,738,409; Nebraska 4,481,958; Nevada 51,226,774; New Mexico 52,005,312; North Dakota 7,056,306; Oklahoma 1,993,249; Oregon 20,180,281; South Dakota 9,932,113; Utah 38,847,241; Washington 8,566,263; Wisconsin 51,149; Wyoming 37,623,329; Total 817,527,157.

In addition to this enormous area,
there were 183,717,208 acres of public
lands reserved from settlement for the
time being by the government. Most
of this territory will eventually be
thrown open.—Baltimore Sun.

His Modest Request.

"I am your friend," said the doctor,
"and must not deceive you. You have
only a few hours to live."

"Well, doctor, do me one last fa-
vor."

"Name it."

"Take care of my wife and thirteen
children!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Holding Him Down.

"He has a wealthy relative, hasn't
he?"

"Yes, and she delights in keeping
him poor."

"Keeping him poor?"

"Yes, she gave him an auto on his
birthday."—Houston Post.

Old Faithful, or Something.

Gentleman—Who is that talkative
man spouting away over there on the
corner?"

Newsboy—That's only a plain, ordi-
nary guy, sir.—Harvard Lampoon.

LEGAL INFORMATION.

The last Minnesota legislature re-en-
acted the "spite fence" law which was
repealed by the 1905 Revised Laws.
It provides that "any fence or other
structure maliciously erected or main-
tained for the purpose of annoying
the owners or occupants of adjoining
property shall be deemed a private
nuisance," etc.

The last Minnesota legislature pro-
vided for filling a lien upon horses, etc.,
for shoeing, within six months after
such shoeing. It does not seem that
such a lien would be of much benefit
to the blacksmith as he must begin
action to foreclose the lien within the
next six months. The cost of enforcing
the lien would be more than its amount
in most cases.

A homestead of 80 acres (on which
the owner lives) is exempt from sale
on execution and may be mortgaged
or sold free from any judgment recov-
ered while same was a homestead. As
to a government homestead, the U. S.
homestead law provides that "no land
acquired under the provisions of the
homestead act shall in any event be-
come liable to the satisfaction of any
debt contracted prior to the issuing
of the patent therefor."

"I hired out to a man to work on
a farm and I worked six months at \$22
per month. He paid me \$20 and I sued
him and got judgment, but now find
that he does not own the farm or any
of the property, but that his wife owns
the farm and that he was working for
her. Can I collect pay from her?"
Ans.—Yes, if you did not know that
the husband was acting as agent for
his wife until after you got your judg-
ment. Of course if you knew that the
husband was acting as agent and not
for himself when you sued him, you
elected to hold him instead of her, and
cannot now change.

"Can a single person who has not
lived on his claim steady, has had to
be off to earn a living, but who lived
on it the last eight months, when he
comes to make final proof, if it is not
satisfactory, can he prove up by pay-
ing \$1.25 per acre, or what would he
have to do?" Ans.—He would better
consult a local lawyer to whom he can
state all the facts. We should think he
could not commute at \$1.25 per acre,
but it is possible he could. If any one
should contest such a claim he would
probably be successful.

SNAKE FIGHTERS IN INDIA.

Great Loss of Life Caused by These
Poisonous Reptiles.

Last year the number of men, wom-
en and children who met a terrible
death in India from the bite of poison-
ous snakes amounted to 25,837. Be-
sides this there were about 4,500 killed
by wild animals—chiefly tigers; to say
nothing about 66,000 cattle. Every
conceivable measure has been taken to
mitigate this appalling annual destruc-
tion, but with little avail.

The venomous snakes of India, most
destructive of life may be placed in
the following order: First of all comes
the deadly cobra, responsible for nearly
nine-tenths of the fatalities, and then
the krait, kuppur, Russell's viper, the
hamadryas, and Rajamp.

The water snakes kill a good many,
as we shall see, but they are compara-
tively rare. A regular organized war-
fare is waged upon India's myriads of
reptiles, and in each district a regular
head tax is paid upon each cobra and
other snakes killed.

Last year the number of snakes de-
stroyed was 762,221, for which rewards
amounting to nearly 50,000 rupees were
paid. The greatest destruction of life
appears to have been in Bengal, where
11,131 people were killed and nearly
1,000 cattle. In this province alone 55,
054 poisonous snakes were destroyed.

The officials charged with this curi-
ous work were scattered over the whole
vast area, from the Himalayas to
southern Madras, including Bombay
province, the Northwest provinces and
Oudh, the Punjab, Central provinces,
Burma, Assam, Hyderabad and others."

—Technical World Magazine.

He Was Too Sure.

Herbert Parsons, president of the
New York County Republican Commit-
tee, was talking in Albany against self-
confidence in politics.

"To win," he said, "a man should
never be sure of winning. Confidence
and boasting to my mind, always im-
ply defeat. I'll tell you a story."

"A man came shooting from a
brightly lighted window one night and
landed with a crash on the sidewalk."

"It's all right," he said to the crowd
that had gathered, as he stiffly rose.
"That's my club, the Eighth Precinct.
I'm a Smith man, and there's ten
Jones men in there. I'm going back to
them. You stay here and count them
as they come out of that window."

"He limped back into the club. There
was a great uproar. Then a figure
crashed through the window and struck
the sidewalk with a grunt."

"That's one," said the crowd.

"No," said the figure, rising. "Don't
start counting yet. It's me again."

Don't Know It All.

"What do you study at school, my
little man?"

"I am studying the history of France,
sir."

"Indeed. What can you tell me
about Charlemagne?"

"Oh, sir, we have only got as far
as Adam and Eve."—Paris Journal.

LATEST IN FIRELESS STOVES.

German Improvement Makes Frying
and Roasting Possible by Cooker.

In reply to a Kansas City correspon-
dent Deputy Consul General John W.
Dye of Berlin furnishes the following
information concerning the newest form
of fireless stoves in Germany, says the
Daily Trade and Consular Reports.

Fireless stoves, or self cookers, as
they are variously known, have been in
use in Germany for a number of years,
so that they may now be classified as
successful. The earlier types were
merely boxes constructed with double
walls, or by secret processes built so as
to retain heat when sealed. These cook-
ers, which are still on the market, are
used as follows: After a thorough
heating, food to be cooked (stewed or
boiled) is placed inside the box, sealed
and left for a sufficient time, when it is
opened and the food, cooked by the re-
tained heat, is ready to serve.

Recently a company here has im-
proved upon the apparatus and pro-
duced a fireless stove that not only
cooks, but fries and roasts. Profiting
by past failures and successes the com-
pany has perfected a cooker that, al-
though on the market but a year, has
already proved very popular. Frying
and roasting are accomplished in the
new cooker by the use of a heated
stone. The stone is thoroughly heated
in an oven, over gas or any fire, and
placed in the cooker with the steak or
roast. The box is sealed up and left
for an hour or so, as required, then
opened, and the food is fully prepared
and hot. In the double boxes all three
processes may proceed at one time
without care or difficulty.

The owners of the patent on this
latest apparatus claim that the sales in
the coming year will exceed 50,000
cookers in Germany and Switzerland.

Legal Information

That a railroad company owes no
duty to one who, in violation of law,
attempts to board a moving train at a
closed vestibule door until his position
of danger is made known to employes
in charge of the train, is declared in
Graham vs. Chicago & N. W. R. Co.
(Iowa), 7 L. R. A. (N. S.) 693.

A statutory provision requiring rail-
road companies to sell mileage books at
less than the rates regularly charged
for transportation is held, in Com. ex
rel. Anderson vs. Atlantic Coast Line
R. Co. (Va.), 7 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1086,
to be void as depriving the corporation
of its property without due process of
law, and of the equal protection of the
laws.

A son of consumptive parents is held,
in Grover vs. Zook (Wash.), 7 L. R.
A. (N. S.), 582, not to render himself
liable in damages for refusal to per-
form his promise to marry a woman
afflicted with pulmonary consumption,
although he knew at the time of mak-
ing the promise that she was so af-
flicted—at least where such marriage
would violate the spirit of the statute
against the spread of such disease.

A homestead settler who, after the
death of his wife pending the homestead
period, commutes the homestead
entry, and, upon paying cash for the
land at the government price, receives
a patent therefor, is held, in Cunning-
ham vs. Krutz (Wash.), 7 L. R. A. (N.
S.) 967, to acquire the absolute title,
free from any homestead interest un-
der the laws of the State, which might
pass by the will of the deceased wife.

To bring a homicide within the statu-
te defining murder in the first degree
as one committed with deliberately pre-
meditated malice aforethought, it is
held, in Com. vs. Tucker (Mass.), 7
L. R. A. (N. S.) 1056, that all that is
necessary is that a resolution to kill
must have followed deliberation and
premeditation, and that the killing
must have been in pursuance of the
resolution, regardless of the rapidity
with which the commission of the
crime followed its first suggestion.

Proverbs of Siam.

It has been said, "Tell me a people's
proverbs, and I will tell you what sort
of people they are." Judged in this
way, the Siamese are a shrewd peo-
ple.

The Menam, their chief river, is to
Siam what the Nile is to Egypt, and
the elephant, tiger and crocodile are
found in jungle and stream.

Here are a few of their proverbs:
"When you go into the woods, do not
forget your wood knife." "Place not
your boat across the stream" (because
of the current). "An elephant, though
he has four legs, may slip, and a doc-
tor is not always right."

"Go up by land, you meet a tiger;
go down by water, you meet a croc-
odile" (there are difficulties on all
sides). "Nobility is seen in the race,
manners in the individual." "If a dog
bite you, do not bite him again." "He
who lives under the sky should not be
afraid of the rain." "Nourish no worms
that eat timber" (be careful in the
choice of friends).—London Scraps.

Old Leprosy Laws.

In the earliest code of British laws
now extant—namely, that of Hoel Dha,
a famous king of Cambria (the pres-
ent Wales), who died about the year
950 A. D.—we find a canon enacting
in plain and unmistakable terms that
any married woman whose husband
was afflicted with leprosy was entitled
not only to separation, but also to the
restoration of her goods.

There never was a circus or a Christ-
mas as good as expected.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR



Disinfectants.

In the popular mind a disinfectant,
an antiseptic and a deodorizer are one
and the same thing; even Littré, who
was a physician and should have
known better, in his dictionary of the
French language, defined a disinfectant
as a substance which destroys bad
odors.

A deodorizer may neither destroy
germs nor even prevent their growth;
an antiseptic prevents their further de-
velopment, but does not necessarily
destroy them; but a disinfectant must,
to justify its title, kill all the germs
where it is applied. Nevertheless, it
may not remove the odor of putrefac-
tion, for it may have no destructive
action upon the already formed prod-
ucts of bacteria, and it is these that
one smells.

The principal disinfectants used to
prevent the spread of an infectious
disease are corrosive sublimate, car-
bolic acid, chlorin, chloride of lime,
caustic lime, sulphate of copper, for-
maldehyde and sulphurous acid, and
heat, usually in the form of steam.
One or the other of these is used, ac-
cording to what it is desired to disin-
fect.

For the disinfection of a room a gas-
eous substance must be used, but to
render innocuous the discharges of a
fever patient, a liquid or a readily so-
luble solid is necessary. The most gen-
erally useful, all-around disinfectant
is probably formaldehyde, or rather its
solution, formalin. This is volatilized
in order to disinfect a room which has
been occupied by one with an infec-
tious disease, or the solution is added
to any discharge which it is desired to
disinfect.

Sulphurous acid, obtained by burning
sulphur, is also used to disinfect the
sick-room; but it is regarded with
some disfavor, because it does not act
well if the air of the room is very
dry.

For mixture with the discharges of
the patient, chlorid of lime or caustic
lime, corrosive sublimate and carbolic
acid are used. Cuperas—sulphate of
iron—is often employed for this pur-
pose, but it is useless unless the con-
tact is to be very long.

Corrosive sublimate solution is used
to wash the woodwork of the room
after the fumigation, and the linen
used by the patient should be soaked
in it before going to the laundry.

Heat is a powerful disinfectant, but
it is not very available for domestic
use. In the form of superheated steam,
it is much used at quarantine stations
for the disinfection of clothing, which
might be injured by contact with chem-
ical disinfectants.

To Remove a Cinder.

When a cinder blows into the eye,
close the lid and rub gently with the
finger or a soft handkerchief toward
the nose. Often when the rubbing is
accompanied by blowing of the nose,
the offending particle is removed. For
a stubborn cinder use a solution of bor-
acic acid. Drop some into the corner
of the eye nearest the temple and wink
the lid. Roll the eyeball around so
that the solution may run over the pup-
il. Close the eyes for a few minutes.
Frequently the acid moves the cinder
to the corner of the eye, where it may
be easily removed. Do not allow the
finger or any foreign substance to
touch the eye.

A Monster Spring.

No State in the Union has larger o,
more numerous springs than Florida.
Many of them form good-sized streams
from the start, and some of them are
navigable. The largest spring in the
State, and one of the largest and prob-
ably the best known in the United
States, is Silver spring, which is lo-
cated six miles east of Ocala. This
spring forms the source of the Oklaw-
aha river, a tributary of the St. Johns,
and steamboats traversing the river
enter the spring basin, which has an
area of several acres. The water is
from twenty-five to thirty feet deep
and is wonderfully clear, appearing ab-
solutely devoid of color.—Minneapolis
Journal.

A Story of Beau Nash.

Beau Nash was not entirely a butter-
fly, as is proved by the following anec-
dote: His father was a partner in a
glass business at Swansea. This was
little known, and the Duchess of Marl-
borough once twitted him with the ob-
scurity of his birth. "Madam," replied
Nash, "I seldom mention my father in
company, not because I have any rea-
son to be ashamed of him, but because
he has some reason to be ashamed of
me."

Evolutionary Improvement.

A fond grandfather and father were
admiring the new baby.

Fond Grandfather—I declare, that
youngster is a great deal more intelli-
gent than you were at his age.

Insulted Parent—Naturally; he has
a great deal brighter father.

How often you hear this said of
men: "He can't get along with any-
body!"

And every man is afraid of some-
thing; if it isn't anything else it's a
woman.