

Sunshine, fragrance, everywhere:
Tender green of fluttering leaves
above;
And the heart of maiden fair
Raised in silent, tender prayer.
As she consecrates her life to love.

Half in hope and half in fear,
Love, to give, is such a mighty thing.
While her voice is calm and clear,
Through her smile there gleams a
tear
As the vow is sealed with wedding
ring.

Roses kiss the altar rail.
Where she kneels with strangely beat-
ing heart.
Under rippling bridal veil
Tremble lips that dare not fail
in the sacred, "Until death do part."



FED BEAR MATCHES

A TRUTHFUL TRAVELER TELLS
HOW HE WHIPPED EPHRAIM.

Blazing Splinters of Wood Too Much
Even for the Courage of the Terrible
Grizzly—Rest of the Story is Not
Vouched For.

He was a venerable and intelligent man and had been a great traveler, and he kindly undertook to write away an idle hour by telling a reporter of the true inwardness of California life in the foothills of the Sierra.

"As to your question about grizzlies," he said, "I'll tell you my first and rather remarkable experience with one of those varmints. I was a kid, not yet twenty, and new to the region of the Sierras, having come from the east but a few months before. On a moonlight night early in April I was gently meandering home on muleback. I was unarmed with the exception of a pocket knife, for I had foolishly lent my pistol to a friend early in the day. I had almost reached the ranch, having only a short stretch of ground to pass. I had heard the settlers allude respectfully to old Ephraim. They said he was fiercest in the spring, after his winter's siesta. He's always an ugly customer, and after a man has had a wipe or two from his talons there is seldom enough left of that man to tell the tale.

DISINFECTED UNIFORMS.

Japanese Surgeon Recommends Use of Clean Fighting Garb.

Dr. Wada, staff surgeon in the Japanese navy, who was in charge of the provisional field hospital in Chemulpo, to which the seriously wounded Russian sailors were taken, already has drawn one medical lesson from the war. He attended a number of Russian sailors wounded on the Variag, and says:

"The experience has emphasized one thing, which I am going to write to my government about. In many cases the fragments of shells had carried with them pieces of clothing which often caused supuration of the wounds before they could be extracted. To avoid that, as far as possible, I am going to propose that it be made a rule in our navy that every man when a fight is expected shall have his body well washed and his clothes disinfected.

CHILD'S LOVE FOR FATHER.

Typical Expression of An Affectionate Daughter.

Hand-in-hand they wandered among the posies of a New England garden, a father and his little girl, and the Sabbath peace was over all.

The father was a clergyman of the old school, and that morning he had preached to the quiet country folk of the wrath of God, and the tortures of hell, and the fearful punishment and retribution which a just and angry God sends upon the children of men. The little girl had listened thoughtfully as he preached long and earnestly of the wrath of God and the torments of the damned.

Old-Time Stories.

Recently published reminiscences left by Mme. de Creguy, who lived before and during the French revolution, give some queer pictures of high life in France in the eighteenth century. She tells, for example, the tragic fate of a small dog belonging to the Comtesse de Blot: "Attached to the chapel of the Palais Royal was a

Sees No Need for a Wife.

Though past 41, J. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the British exchequer, still lives under his father's roof at Moor Green and betrays no inclination to marry. In response to a friendly interrogation on the subject of matrimony he said: "Why should I have a wife? Father has had three—quite enough for the whole family." The rumor that he is to take an American girl whom he met at Bar Harbor as his bride next year is regarded as an American joke. This son of "Brummagen Joe" is one of the ablest three young men in English politics, the other two being Lord Curzon and Spencer Churchill.

One on Dr. Mitchell.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the eminent nerve specialist of Philadelphia, tells of an incident of his early career which taught him a lesson he has always remembered. Ever since then there has been one question which he never asks his patients. An elderly man was ushered into the doctor's office one afternoon. After telling him to be seated, the doctor asked in his mildest manner:

"Well, sir, what is the matter with you?"

The patient quickly replied: "If I knew, doctor, I would not come here to find out."

To Blossoms.
Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?
Your date is not so past,
But you must stay here yet a while
To blush and gently smile,
And go at last.

What, were ye born to be
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good-night?
Was pity Nature brought ye forth
Merely to show your worth,
And lose you, while they guide
Into the grave.
—Robert Herrick—

DANCE IN A CATHEDRAL.

Ceremony at Seville Both Impressive
and Dignified.

The boys enter the space before the high altar, their hats under their arms and their ivory castanets in their hands. Having genuflected before the altar they put on their hats and take their places face to face, each to his allotted position. The four tallest boys are named the "puntas" or heads; the four next the "segundos" or seconds; and the two smallest boys are the "trancas" or bars. All through the various figures their movements are infinitely graceful and dignified. The dance is something like the minuet and the children time their steps to their own sweet voices, accompanied by the low tone of the magnificent organ, or the plaintive wail of the violin. It is quite impossible to describe the impression this strange and unique ceremony makes on the mind; the sound of those fresh young voices rising through the vaulted cathedral, the click of the castanets, the throng of silent spectators and the presence of the archbishop, canons and clergy, all in their richest choir vestments, combine to render the scene imposing, nay, almost sacred. Even persons who go to see this famous dance through curiosity, and prepared to criticize, leave the sacred building impressed and deeply moved.

WHAT PIKES FEED ON.

Peculiar Diet Ascribed to Them by Truthful Irishman.

There is a professional fisherman of my acquaintance in Tipperary who kills many pike during the winter months, for which he finds ready sale in the town. He told me of one customer of his who was in the habit of so beating him down in price that he felt justified in resorting to somewhat questionable means to increase the weight of his fish. In the manner of the winner of the stakes in the celebrated "Jumping Frog" sporting event, he would introduce some weighty substance into their interior, stones, bit of iron railing, etc.

Once he went so far as to stuff two old handless flatirons he had picked from a refuse heap down the gullet of one before taking it to his customer, who, having weighed it carefully, and after much haggling, paid him a fraction less per pound for it than he might have perhaps obtained elsewhere. Meeting him next day he was instantly aware that there was trouble in the wind by the opening remark, "What do pike feed on, Paddy?" "Och and indeed, your Honor, but there's mighty little that comes amiss to thin lads," he answered: "frogs and fish, sticks and shones they like well, but they would give their two eyes for flatirons."—Country Gentleman.

Cows on Bennett's Yacht.

When James Gordon Bennett's yacht arrived from Europe the other day the persons who went aboard were astonished to see two cows.

"What in the world does Mr. Bennett have cows on his yacht for?" one of the visitors inquired.

"He does not like condensed milk," replied one of the officers, "so he carries his milk supply with him when he goes to sea. When he reaches port the cows are taken ashore and put out to grass. When we sail we carry enough fodder to supply the cows for a long voyage. The cows are of the finest grade and give an abundance of milk."

Officers Flirted Too Much.

The Cunard company has issued an order forbidding the officers to promenade the decks with feminine passengers or to participate in any social events on shipboard. It seems that numerous complaints were made that the officers were neglecting their duties in order to play gallant, and besides, that the officers snubbed all but the pretty girls, bringing complaints from the ladies not endowed with beauty. The fascinating wearers of gold lace and brass buttons will hereafter attend strictly to their duties, for steamship companies should take as good care of their homely passengers as of their good-looking ones.

Exploring Tour Postponed.

Willard Glazier, the Labrador explorer, will be unable to carry out plans that had been formulated for further explorations in the Labrador peninsula this season owing to serious illness in his family during the last winter and the fact that his home in Albany is now quarantined on account of scarlet fever. Much interest had been felt in Mr. Glazier's forthcoming trip and a number of applications had been made for permission to accompany him on his third journey. The explorer is unable at present to make any promises for another season.

Three Gates.

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

These narrow gates—First, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer, and the next
Is last and narrowest—"Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then may you tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.
—Buffalo Evening News.

Students Make Peace Offering.

The seniors in Yale college have presented to Prof. William G. Sumner, the noted political economist, a handsome loving cup. Prof. Sumner and the seniors in his course have had several differences during the year on account of disciplinary measures and the gift of the cup was made as a peace offering. The presentation speech was made by Capt. Winslow of the baseball team.

SCIENCE and INVENTION

Emergency Street-Car Brakes.

On nearly every railway the passenger cars are provided with an emergency brake which can be operated by any of the passengers or trainmen the instant an accident occurs, often serving to bring the train to a standstill before the engineer is aware that there has been an accident. Thus, in case an axle breaks on a rear car, the train can be brought to a stop by any one in the car long before the engineer could be notified and have time to reverse the engine and apply practically the same idea to the street car, though in this case the motorman, being the one most likely to discover an emergency requiring prompt action, is given control of the brake. This mechanism may consist of a pneumatic pressure system or an electro-magnetic arrangement, as desired, but to actuate it the inventor utilizes an electro circuit. The switch by which the circuit is closed and the mechanism put in operation is located directly beneath the motor-man's arm, being attached to his body by shoulder and waist straps. The instant he sees the necessity of stopping the car to avoid a collision or running over some one he has only to drop his arm and close the circuit, when the automatic brake is applied, bringing the car to a standstill before he could have made the first move



Actuated by Movement of Arm.

toward stopping it in the ordinary manner.

Andrew J. Brislin of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the designer of this brake.

Cheap and Safe Lights.

In Great Britain an invention which, it is claimed, gives absolute safety to oil lamps is being applied to practical uses. The device consists of a circular metal box, the size varying according to the candle power required. In the box is a deposit of salt, over which is a layer of cotton waste specially prepared.

Running through the cotton packing is an asbestos wick, woven by hand, and which is practically indestructible, and requires only occasional attention. By immersing the box in petroleum or paraffin the cotton waste absorbs the requisite quantity of oil in a few minutes through small lateral interstices. That accomplished and the metal being dried externally, the application of a light to the asbestos wick produces a bright, steady white light, the candle power being in proportion to the size of the box, the consumption of oil being less and, accordingly, the cost being correspondingly cheaper than if the light were obtained from an ordinary lamp.

Moreover, it is claimed absolute safety is assured. The asbestos lamp may be inverted, may exhaust itself, may be thrown down or whirled about, but there is no danger, it is averred, as there is no free oil or oil gas that can be ignited, and consequently there can be no fire or explosion. The patent is said to be applicable to every species of lamp from the modest night light necessary in the nursery through the entire gamut of domestic illumination, to the drawing-room lamp. In the industrial world it could be utilized in every direction, especially when a bright, steady light is essential, such as engine headlights and lights on ships.

The Great Northern and several Scottish and Irish railways are engaged in testing the capabilities of the new process with a view to its adoption in railway work. Every description of lamp—the bicycle lamp, the motor lamp, the carriage lamp, lamps for domestic purposes, lamps in mines—can, it is declared, be fitted with the asbestos patent, and oil of any flash point can be used with perfect safety and with the additional advantage of considering economy. The problem of the safety lamp would appear to have been solved.

Sewing Machine to Cure Insomnia.

The electric sewing machine is described as good remedy for insomnia. A Philadelphia physician has been prescribing it successfully for several months.

Electrical sewing machines are ordinary ones, with a small motor attachment. An electric light current runs them—they are attached to the light as electric fans are—and in operation they give forth a singularly smooth sound.

This sound is what makes them good for insomnia. The victim of insomnia has nerves that are, as it were, inflamed. He needs something that will lull and soothe him. Certain sounds will do this—the sound of rain on a roof, for instance, or the sound of a running brook. But brooks and rain are not always at hand, and hence in their stead the electrical sewing machine is prescribed.

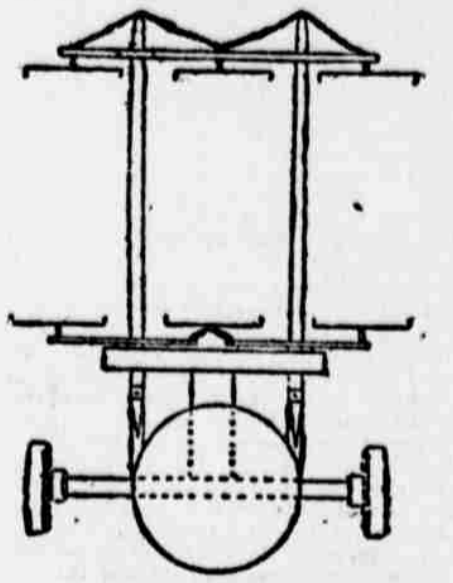
Artificial Milk Trade.

More than \$750,000 worth of artificial milk was exported last year from Germany and France to the United States.

EQUALIZING WORK OF HORSES.

Simple Mechanism That Can Be Attached to Any Wagon.

H. D.—Please publish a plan for a three horse equalizer for a wagon. The accompanying drawing shows the working parts of a three horse equalizer attached to the front axle of a wagon. It also shows the manner in which the three neck yokes are attached to the two poles. The main trippletree is not attached to the tongues, but to the axle, as shown by the dotted lines. The tongues are not fastened to the wagon, but slip into slots attached to the circle. The long piece to which the three neck yokes are fastened lies loosely on the tongues. Three horses hitched to a



Working Parts of Three Horse Equalizer.

loaded by the form of equalizer represented herewith will each draw an equal share of the burden.

Floor Paint.

The mixing of paints is a somewhat troublesome process, and as the ready mixed paints can now be purchased so cheap, they are used almost exclusively, especially by amateurs. If, however, you want to mix your own paint, you might try the following recipe, which is highly recommended: Soak two ounces of good glue for twelve hours in cold water, and then melt it in thick milk of lime prepared from one pound of caustic lime heated to boiling point. To the boiling glue stir in linseed oil until it ceases to mix. About 8½ fluid ounces of oil is sufficient for the above proportions. Too much oil is corrected by the addition of lime paste. Mix this with any color not affected by lime, and dilute with water if needed. For yellow-brown or brown-red colors, boil in the ground color a quarter of its volume of shellac and borax, making an excellent paint for wooden floors. This mixture is easily applied, covers well, and is a great deal cheaper than the ordinary paint.

Cutworms.

E. C. W.—How can I make a kerosene emulsion to destroy grubs which cut down cabbage plants?

The simplest way to make the kerosene emulsion is to boil up one quarter of a pound of hard soap in two quarts of rain water. When all the soap is dissolved remove from the fire and while boiling hot turn in one gallon of kerosene or coal oil and churn vigorously with a syringe or spray pump for five minutes. This gives the stock emulsion which must be diluted with nine times its quantity of water before using. I do not think, however, that this would be a practical remedy for cutworms on cabbages. I think you will have far better success by using the poisoned bran remedy, or by wrapping a piece of paper around the stem of each plant at time of setting out.—J. F.

Wild Oats.

D. R.—How can I get rid of wild oats?

The wild oat is an annual plant like the cultivated oat and differs from the latter by its lighter and almost worthless seed, its irregularity in ripening and its persistence in the ground when once introduced. The best way to get rid of this weed is to plow and harrow the land well in spring, or at any rate give the land a stroke with the harrow in spring, and then sow with early barley or oats and as soon as the wild oats, which are early in maturing, begin to head, cut the whole for green feed. There may be two cuttings taken of this fodder and the stubble may then be plowed down. The next year the land should be put in to a hoed crop. It will then be ready for grain again.—J. J.

Building a Stone Foundation.

E. F. Man—Please tell me how to build a stone foundation under a house that has rather light timbers.

The frame work of your house being of light material it would be well to leave the house where it stands, and build the stone wall under it. This can easily be done by building the wall up to the sills between the supports, then take the supports out and fill in the space with stone. In order to have the supports out of the line of wall, have a beam diagonally across each corner of the building resting on blocks on the outside. By having one at each corner it will brace the building. Along the sides and ends run a beam under the sill, resting it on a block on the outside and a post on the inside.

Brazil's Exhibit of Wood.
Brazil has made a remarkable exhibit of 1,000 kinds of the woods of that country in the forestry, fish and game building at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be presented to an American university after the fair.

PURE BLOOD—GOOD HEALTH.

No Disease Exists Where There is Good Blood.

Keep your vitality above the negative condition, and you will never know disease of any kind. No disease can exist where there is an abundance of pure blood. To get the necessary amount eat nutritious food; to circulate it perfectly take proper exercise; to purify it get fresh air and sunlight. If a perfectly healthy condition of the skin exists and an even temperature of the surface of the body is maintained it is impossible to catch cold. Cold water baths taken every day will do much toward producing the former; proper food and exercise the latter. Nature gives you an alarm in the first chilly feeling. Heed it at once or pay the penalty. Take a brisk walk or run, breathe deeply and keep the mouth closed.

If you are so situated that you can do neither, as in a church, lecture room or street car, breathe deeply,



In 1903 the relative proportions of emigrants coming to the United States from the various European countries were distributed in this manner.

rapidly and noiselessly until you are satisfied that your body has passed from a negative to a positive condition.—Exchange.

Japan's Great Cotton City.

Osaka is the great cotton manufacturing city of Japan. There are seventy cotton mills in Osaka, with 453,600 spindles. In all Japan there are seventy-four cotton mills and 1,251,000 spindles. The workmen and boys, taken on an average, receive fifteen cents a day, the foreman forty-eight cents a day, and the women ten cents a day. They work eleven hours, with 15 intervals—a quarter of an hour for smoking and half an hour for luncheon or dinner. The mills work twenty-two hours a day in two shifts. No restriction is put on age, and many of the children employed are not more than 7 or 8 years old.

very big fat abbe of an inferior order, who was never received on terms of equality save on New Year's day. This man called to wish Mme. de Blot the compliments of the season, and sat down on a folding chair that she had the goodness to offer him. He fancied on sitting down that he felt a slight resisting movement, and, feeling with his hand, found he had sat down upon a little dog. Being certain that the mischief was already done, he determined that his wisest policy was to make an end of it, and, pressing down firmly with all the weight of his heavy person, he effectually killed the little animal. The tail was sticking out, so he twisted it up, and, cautiously wriggling about, he gradually got the body into one of his big pockets and carried it off. Mme. de Blot never knew what was her dog's fate.