Jasper—Gayboy seems to be prospering nowadays.

Jumpuppe—I don't see why you think so. His wife and family are not wearing any better clothes.

Jasper—Very true, but he is smoking better cigars.

Mr. Youngwed (complacently)—I suppose you know there were a number of young ladies disappointed when I married you.

Mrs. Youngwed—Yes; my girl friends had prophesied a brilliant future for me.

"Happiness," declared the philosopher, "is the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Have you ever," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the last car on a rainy night?"—Toledo Blade.

FASHION HINTS

This white crepe meteor gown has a quaintly stiff sash of deep rose satin, which suggests far off Japan. The skirt trimming is also of satin.

A Good Position

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or railway telegraphy. Since the 8-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country, there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from $70 to $90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute, Commonwealth Building, Portland, Oregon, operates under supervision of R. R. and Wireless officials, and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write to me for full details.

Sensitive Artist—Some people are enough to drive one mad with their total lack of congruity. Look at the woman over there!

Bohemian Friend—What's the matter with her?

Sensitive Artist—Her international discord. She has on a French waist with a Dutch neck, trimmed with Irish lace, and she's ordered a Welsh rabbit with Italian cheese and a Scotch highball.—Baltimore American.

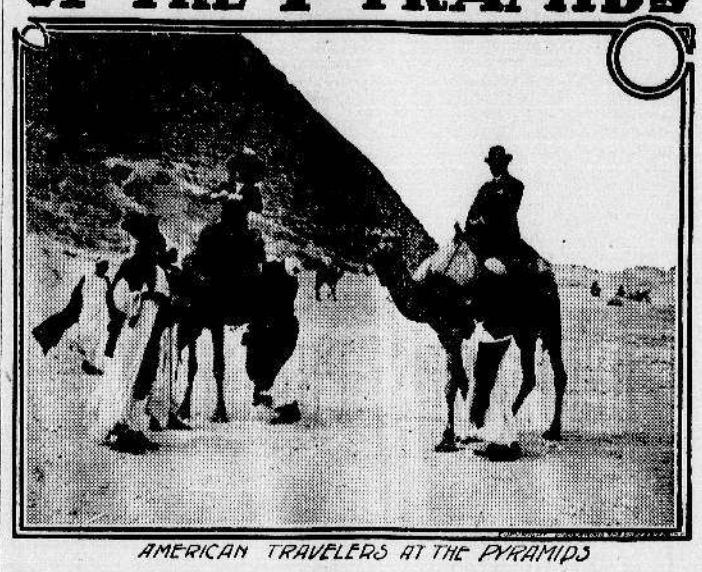
"Oh, isn't the fragrance of this new mown alfalfa delicious," chirruped Miss Flighty on her way to Asotin. "So redolent, so soul-satisfying, so utterly rural in its flavor!" "Yes, I reckon so," remarked Uncle Jack as he passed his sunburned hand across his perspiring brow, "but it ain't in it with the smell o' that alfalfa bacon that ma's gettin' ready f'r us."

"When the teacher heard me swear she asked me where I learned it."

"What did you tell her?"

"Oh, I didn't give you away; I blamed it on the parrot."

SOLVE MYSTERY OF THE PYRAMIDS



AMERICAN TRAVELERS AT THE PYRAMIDS

If slumbered for 37 centuries before the coming of Christ—the Great Pyramid of Cheops, or Khufu. It still stands there, eight miles from Cairo, defying time, the elements and the vandals, all working together, barely able to stretch its skin. Egyptologists worked at it; Napoleon fought one of his splendid battles in its shadow. And an American, Dow Covington, has brought out the latest word from its mysterious depths; he has almost solved its secret.

Mr. Covington has cleared every passage that can be found. He has made it possible for visitors to reach the mysterious subterranean chamber within its shaft, which goes as far down as the level of the Nile in 2170 B. C.

Best of all, he has cleared the single remaining course just above the sands of the desert and revealed to the world that its outer sheath was of pure white limestone, which nobody knew before, because the great mass of stone had been used as a common quarry for thousands of years. The limestone sheathing makes a mosque in Egypt today. When the tomb of Cheops was first reared it was as white as a marble mansion of our times. But it is not so now.

Few of us can realize what thirty-seven centuries before Christ really means. That is 5,611 years ago. The technical work of those days was marvelous. The masonry is absolutely unrivaled—there is nothing better in all the world today. Monuments and palaces have come and have gone a hundred times since the great pyramid was built. They have perished; it remains.

For twenty years 100,000 men toiled at the stones. They built their great pile facing exactly north and south. They chose a base of nearly a seventh of a mile, 761 feet, to be exact. This was a plot covering nearly 13 acres. There were 210 perfect courses of stone, almost invisibly joined, of Mokattem limestone blocks. At an angle of a little more than fifty-one degrees its four sides swept up, tapering to the pointed apex, 431 feet above the ground.

In it were 85,000,000 cubic feet of stone, put up by people who had no modern machinery. There are about 2,300,000 individual blocks. Treated for centuries as a public quarry, all its outer stones and facings have been taken to Cairo and elsewhere, chiefly for mosque construction. The antiquaries never knew about this outside sheath until Mr. Covington of America came there with permission from the British government to make his explorations.

Mr. Covington began his work nine years ago, making his camp in the shadow of the great pyramid. He started where the Caliph Mamoun left off in 818 A. D., nearly 1,100 years ago. It was Mamoun who forced the first passage into the stern depths of the monster of stone, but after he found it nothing more was done for centuries. Whole generations came and went before anything was learned of the mystery.

First of all the American searcher cleared away all the debris. Then he started at the descending or entrance passage, just below its granite plugs, and found the mysterious chamber below the ground—burrowed out of the living rock beneath the mighty pile above—"The stones of darkness and the shadow of death." What this chamber was for is not yet known. The passage leading to it may now be used by cautious visitors. It is 350 feet long and through the natural rock slopes down not half an inch out of plumb.

When he got to the bottom of this chamber Mr. Covington realized that there was more to do. He found a well shaft, 192 feet long, piled up with twenty feet of debris. When this was cleared away there started a current of strong, fresh air. It swept down the entrance passage, up the well shaft, thence down the descending passage out by the forced passage made by Mr. Mamoun. Immediately the temperature dropped 2 degrees. When Mr. Covington cleared the debris from the lower end of the king's chamber south air channel, 174 feet long, he reduced the temperature again.

The ordinary man may but visit the great pyramid—or any of the others, for that matter. Unless he have authority from the British government, which has Sir Gaston Maspero as its director general of antiques, no man is allowed to touch a single pebble, much less explore. But Mr. Covington did such good work at the beginning that he has been authorized to clear away the sixty-nine feet of debris which obstructs the upper and outer end of the channel which leads to the great chamber of the king—the great Cheops, or Khufu, himself. Then for the first time in history the interior of this wonder of the world will be free from all obstructions.

Beneath the great King's chamber, in the heart of the pyramid, is the queen's chamber. Mr. Covington is now at work trying to find the interior ends of the 300-foot air channels. The inner extremities of these were discovered by an Englishman, Weyman Dixon, in 1872.

Masons today build no more beautifully than did those ancient men who toiled 5,600 years ago. They have left their own monument in the queen's chamber, which, apparently, was never used. It is superbly finished and jointed; yet, oddly enough, the entrance to this superb tomb was covered and concealed. Possibly it was intended for Martitefe, Khufu's queen, but she survived him and married his brother Chephren, who built the second pyramid in the great group which stands today as a perpetual monument just outside Cairo.

The great king's chamber, 35 feet by 17 by 19, is wrought in polished granite. Just one hundred perfect blocks in five courses compose its walls. Nine granite slabs form its ceiling and the floor of the low granite chamber above. The second chamber's ceiling forms the floor of a third chamber, and so on up to the fifth, which is the topmost, each one rising over the great one intended for the dead king. Like the queen's chamber, this top one is roofed with an arch of heavy limestone slabs. On one of those slabs there still stays in living paint Khufu's quarry mark, or official seal—two birds and a snake, surmounted by a round dot.

Of the mysteries he has found Mr. Covingston has just spoken, and espetially above the grand gallery, 155 feet long and 28 feet high, by which the king's chamber was reached.

"I consider this the most mysterious part of this mighty miracle in stone," said he, "because if the pyramid were intended only as a tomb there was practically no use for this elaborate grand gallery, with its strange and remarkable features, except perhaps to temporarily accommodate the granite plugs which still close the lower end of the ascending passage, but which I find fit too tightly to have been slid into position. At an angle of about twenty-six degrees eight minutes it slopes up for 155 feet, its height 28 feet, and its width above the ramps nearly seven feet. Its great sides are clearly marked by seven overlapping layers of stone, while it is roofed by thirty-six slabs. Bordering the third overlapping layer is a finely finished narrow groove extending right round the gallery; it is but one of several remarkable and inexplicable features which distinguish this part of the structure.

"A twenty-inch ramp borders each side of the gallery, extending right up to the great step, which is just one yard high. Each ramp contains twenty-eight rampholes, over nearly all of which, for some strange and as yet unknown reason, shallow holes have been chiseled out, and a neat close-fitting stone let in.

"As most pyramidists are much perplexed by this feature and have advanced theories I must venture mine. It is just possible that the places chiseled out originally contained inscriptions, which the king for some reason desired to obliterate. It became necessary then to remove—to chisel out—the disfigured parts caused by the obliteration and replace them by a close-fitting let-in stone.

"In 1905 I discovered on the twenty-sixth course of the south flank a similar let-in stone, to the reverse side of which still adhered buff-colored cement. It had doubless become detached from the face of a falling casing stone. Clearly incised in the dressed surface was the full tenth part of an 18-inch diameter circle. It was the only known inscribed stone ever found on the great pyramid. I would judge it had been let into a south flank casing stone at a place from which another inscription had been for some reason chiseled out."

DEMAND FOR CERTIFIED MILK

Most Cities of Population of 25,000 to 50,000 Would Support Dairy If Well Advertised.

(By D. D. WHITE.)

The production and sale of certified milk will probably never amount to more than a small fraction of the total milk consumed. It is believed, however, that the demand for this class of milk will increase, not only for infants and persons of delicate health, but for people who appreciate a good product and want the best.

There is over a score of cities at the present time each of which is supplied with certified milk from one or more dairies, and it is believed that most cities of a population of 25,000 to 50,000 or more would support a certified-milk dairy if the product were properly advertised, and its merits generally known to the public.

Physicians assist greatly in the sale of certified milk, and, as a number of them are usually members of the milk commissions in the various cities, they are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions under which the milk is produced and freely recommend its use.

There are a few essential points in the production and handling of certified milk which must be observed. If these details are strictly adhered to, the quality of the milk, so far as the bacterial content is concerned, is assured.

The following are the points to be regarded as the most important:

1. The health of the cows.
2. The sanitary construction of the barn.
4. The sanitary condition of the cows.
5. The sanitary condition of utensils.
6. The sanitary condition of clothing.
7. Sanitary methods of milking.
8. Few utensils, simple in construction.
9. Rapidity of cooling.
10. Sanitary bottling room.
11. Rapid bottling into sterilized bottles.
12. Keeping filled bottles covered with chopped ice from time of filling to time of delivery to consumers.

KEEP POULTRY HOUSE CLEAN

One of Most Important Factors for Health of Fowls—Nest is Breeding Place for Lice.

Cleanliness is becoming the watchword in all lines of farming and especially with the poultry and dairy plant. The poultry-house should be cleaned and kept clean at all times for the health of the fowls and to keep down lice and other poultry pests. But at this season of the year, when the weather is growing warmer and all insect life is beginning to renew activity, it becomes necessary to give special care to this matter.

If lice in the poultry-house are allowed to breed and increase in numbers at this season they will be hard to put donw and keep down as warmer weather comes on. Once they get a start they will simply take full possession by the middle of summer, much less of both young and old stock will result and it will be a hard fight to clean them out. But if they are put under control early in the summer they will be easy to keep under control through the warm season.

The nest is a great breeding place for lice. It is a good thing to clean out all nesting material every week or two. Either remove it from the yard or burn it, and paint the inside of the nest with kerosene. If the nest box can be removed to the open and lice seem to be harboring in it, burning out with kerosene will make quick work for them.

Keep a barrel of lime in the poultry-house and sprinkle lime over the floors and grounds to absorb odors and to kill parasites and the germs of disease. A barrel of lime costs about $1 and it will save many times its cost by using it around the poultry house.

Keeping the Pastures Fresh.

Nothing is gained and often much loss results from overstocking the pasture or keeping stock in small pastures until they become stale. If possible, change the pasture now and then, or, better still, take the stock off the pasture entirely for a few days.

Much loss results in tramping, new pastures, especially, while they are being irrigated. Blue grass pasture will withstand injury better than clover; but even this is often injured by the tramping of livestock, such as horses and cattle, while the ground is soft.

It is better to let the pasture lie idle for four to five days after irrigation, if possible, for by so doing the animals thrive better and the pasture will last longer.

Strength of Egg Shells.

The shells of eggs vary in shape, color and firmness. These variations are more a matter of breed and the individuality of the hen than of care or feed. The strength of egg-shells is important, because breakage is a source of considerable loss to the trade. However, the difficulty of weak shelled eggs is not one which can be easily remedied. Nothing more can be advised than to feed a ration containing plenty of mineral matter and to discard hens that lay noticeable weak shelled or irregularly shaped eggs.

Green Feed for Ducks.

Green oats, sweet corn fodder and rye are excellent green food for both old and young ducks.