

### HIS FIRST CASE.

The Young Lawyer Made the Court Sit Up and Take Notice.

Several prominent attorneys were discussing the peculiar and rather humorous questions put to witnesses by young attorneys entering upon their legal work, and one of the number vouched for the authenticity of this incident:

"I went up to the superior civil court one day to hear a young friend of mine try his first case. All his relatives and friends were there, and the novice wore a most serious expression as he started to question a witness. He did nicely until he asked the man:

"Did you have a contract with the plaintiff?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What kind of a contract was it?"

"An oral one," replied the witness.

"Will you please produce it?"

The witness stood stock still staring at the attorney and then looked at the judge inquiringly. There was a ripple of laughter throughout the courtroom, but still the young attorney did not "catch on," and, looking toward the judge, remarked:

"Your honor, I ask you to give the witness until 2 o'clock to produce that contract."

The court could no longer withhold and joined in the laughter. Then the young lawyer saw his mistake and with reddened face also had a good laugh.—Boston Record.

### PLAYING THE PIANO.

Present Day Methods From the Viewpoint of a Cynic.

The piano is one of our best known musical instruments. It was invented several hundred years ago and in its earlier incarnations was known as the spinet or the harpsichord and afforded eminent artists many opportunities to portray languishing ladies seated before it, says the Chicago Post.

The piano comes either as an upright or a grand. The grand is a large, flat proposition that takes up several hundred dollars' worth of room, while the upright has a nice smooth top on which bric-a-brac may be placed.

The piano is usually played by young ladies until the young man proposes. It is also played by young men in tin pan song shops. In those places the youth, who has flowing hair and a discouraged necktie, allows a cigarette to hang from one corner of his mouth while he shouts a song from the other corner and uses the loud pedal exclusively.

In the old days, before women became advanced as they are now, it was considered quite some doings to play a piece on the piano which required the hands to be crossed. Nowadays the piano is fitted with a self playing attachment, and the young man caller feeds a porous plaster into it.

### Four Great Sauces.

A Frenchman has declared that "man has created the culinary art. He does not eat like an animal—he breakfasts, dines and sups."

The French are particularly eloquent on the subject of sauces. Among their famous chefs are recognized four great sauces—Spanish, Veloute, Bechamel and German. The Spanish and Veloute were known as far back as the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth they were modified by the masters of cookery, particularly by Careme, who was called "the Raphael of the kitchen."

The Spanish sauce is composed of juices extracted from a mixture of ham, veal, chicken and pheasant. Veloute is similar, but is not colored. Bechamel is Veloute to which cream has been added, and the German sauce is Veloute plus the yolks of eggs.—Harper's.

### What Hurt Him.

"Did you hear about the accident to Bjinks?"

"Why, no. What happened?"

"Oh, the darned fool was seriously hurt this afternoon."

"In his automobile, I suppose?"

"No, that's the trouble."

"What do you mean? I know he's a reckless driver, and—"

"And you think he was hurt in his car. Well, he wasn't. He was hurt by a tree about ten feet ahead of the car. If he'd been able to stay in the car he'd never have been hurt."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### East Indian Theaters.

Many East Indian theaters keep their performances going until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. These dramatic orgies are not, says the Times of India, however, due to the length of the plays, as in Chinese theaters, but to the fact that the tramps do not begin running till 5 o'clock. As the spectators gather from distant villages and have strong objections to paying gharri hire, they expect to be entertained until the trams start.

### Pleasant Punishment.

Pastor-I hear that the lightning struck your house, Hohenbauer. That is a punishment for your wickedness. Pessant-Well, sir, it's a punishment I wouldn't mind having again, for I got 4,000 marks insurance from it.—Lustige Blatter.

### Its Class.

"Unhorsing a rival in the old days of chivalry was very much like a modern holiday in a busy life."

"How so?"

"It was taking a knight off."—Baltimore American.

Remember this—that a very little is needed to make a happy life.—Marcus Aurelius.

### WANTED MIXED TEA.

How the Iron Duke Ordered It Served to His Timid Guest.

The reports of a revival in the consumption of green tea in England recall a story of Wellington, told in Horsley's "Recollections of a Royal Academician."

"At Stratfieldsaye it was customary at breakfast time for the duke's favorite man servant to bring in a long tray with a number of small silver teapots, one for each guest. In those days people had their choice of black or green tea, and the duke, himself putting the tea into each pot, questioned his guests individually:

"What do you take, sir, black or green?" in stentorian tones.

"On the particular occasion referred to his guests included the future Lord Denman, who had been consumed with nervousness ever since he had entered the house at the thought of converse with his distinguished host, and when the question was shouted at him as to black or green the poor youth hesitated, stammered, and when the question was put a second time with some impatience the reply came out with a rush at last:

"I take it mixed, your grace!"

The duke was taken aback at the unaccustomed answer, but in a moment roared out:

"Take Mr. Denman two pots!"

### PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Woman's Cool Nerve in a Moment of Deadly Peril.

An Englishman in traveling through Ceylon was the guest of a dockyard official at Trincomalee.

"The dinner was excellent," he says, "but when it was about half over I was startled by hearing the wife of my host tell the native servant to place a bowl of milk on a deer skin near her chair."

"Although she spoke as calmly as if giving an ordinary order, I knew at once there was a snake somewhere in the room, for they prefer milk to anything else. As a hasty movement might have meant certain death, we all sat like statues; but, for all that, my eyes were inspecting every nook and corner, with a peep under the table. However, it was not until the milk was placed on the deer skin that the snake appeared. And then, to our amazement, a large cobra uncoiled itself from my hostess' ankle and glided toward the bowl, when, of course, it was immediately killed."

"But just fancy the nerve of the woman, though she fainted when the thing lay dead on the floor. How many could have remained motionless in such circumstances?"—London Tit-Bits.

### Lincoln's Chin Fly Story.

A certain amount of trouble is a good thing.

Lincoln used to illustrate the point with a story about a chin fly.

It seems that once a man was plowing with a very lazy mule. Suddenly the mule lifted its head, switched its stump of a tail and went across the field at a rapid walk and with most unusual energy.

Reaching the end of the row, there was a man on the fence. When the mule and man came up the fellow got down, walked over to the mule and hit him a slap on the jaw, at the same time remarking, "Well, I killed him that time!"

"Killed what?"

"Why, that chin fly."

"Well, you interfering fool, I wish you would mind your own business. That chin fly was the only thing that made this mule go."—Judge.

### Wearing the Trousers.

Ancient Britons were among the people whose wearing of trousers was noted by the more civilized ancients who eschewed them. "Breeches" (breeches) seem to have impressed the Roman mind very much as Chinese pigtail did the modern west. Gaul, beyond the Alps, was at one time known as Gallia Braccata—Trousers-land—and Cicero taunts a man with having sprung from "trouser" ancestors. As Roman ways degenerated the use of trousers began to creep in, and it is recorded that Alexander Severus wore white ones, previous emperors' trousers having been crimson.

### Rice Stealing Coolies.

Among Chinese coolies a favored method of stealing rice is to lean up against a pile of sacks and stick a tin tube through the sack, through the tube into the cooler's clothing. Flour is also stolen in this manner, and a common punishment in this case is to let the thief obtain a large quantity and then pour water into his clothing, which makes matters rather uncomfortable for the culprit.

### The Obstinate Cook.

Father—Cooking schools are of some use after all. This cake is delicious. Daughter—Is it? I thought it would be a terrible failure. Father—Why? Daughter—I told the cook exactly how to make it, and she went and made it some other way.

### Cruel.

"Why do you encourage your husband to drink so much coffee?"

"It's the one thing that will keep him awake nights, and that's the only chance I get to tell him what I really think of him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### With or Without.

"Does she sing?"

"Yes."

"With or without?"

"With or without what—her music?"

"No. With or without coaxing."—Detroit Free Press.

### TALES OF CATS.

Stories That Come From the Historic Tower of London.

Two stories of the intelligence and sympathy of our feline friends were told me during one of my numerous visits to the Tower of London while I was living in England.

Southampton was a prisoner in the Tower with the Earl of Essex during Elizabeth's reign. In some strange way or by some un-recognized faculty a favorite cat of his found his abode and suddenly appeared to him, having made an entrance down the chimney. After his release by James I., Southampton had his picture painted with his faithful friend at his side. The portrait, I believe, can today be seen at Wilbeck abbey.

The other tale is of Sir Henry Wyatt, who was committed to the Tower during the reign of Richard III. and suffered much from want of clothing and food. He would have perished if a cat had not come down into his room and warmed him by lying on his breast and saved him from starvation by bringing him an occasional pigeon caught on the leads. Although the keeper was under orders not to improve his food, he agreed to cook anything which Sir Henry provided, and the pigeons which the cat brought saved his life. He also had a picture painted showing the cat offering a pigeon through the bars of his cell.—Our Dumb Friends.

### MOCK WINDOWS.

They Were Common in England When Real Ones Were Taxed.

The window tax in England, a very old tax commencing in the reign of William III., was not discontinued until Lord Halifax changed it to the house duty in 1851.

It must have caused a great amount of consumption, anemia and other foul air maladies, for in 1850 there were only an average of six windows in English houses. Indeed, the British architects are not yet free from the bad influence of this tax.

In many old houses in England today there may be seen mock windows painted on the walls for symmetry—hideous things. Not only were glazed windows taxed, but any hole in the wall was included. Indeed, in the early days only very rich people in England had glass windows, and so precious were these that they were carried from one house to another when people moved their quarters.

Curious dodges were practiced to escape the tax, such as extending one window across two houses or making a very wide division between two panes of glass. The loss to the nation must have been a hundredfold the revenues collected from this bad tax.—Boston Herald.

### The Word "Set."

What is the favorite word of the English language? The Germans have their "schling" and "zug," which cover many meanings. But we beat them in the one word—"post"—which you might suspect of the supremacy of ambiguity—but "set." One always thought that "post" was the word that meant all things and nothing. The punster should watch the word "set," which has achieved nearly seventy columns in the new English dictionary. It is a small word, but its meanings are almost unlimited. You should set to work on the word, which you use every day in a hundred senses. And it would be a pleasant, popular game to set down the number of ways in which you have used that word during the day. "Set to partners" you might call it.—London Chronicle.

### Hard Questions.

Oh, tell me, does the setting sun e'er feel a sinking pain? Why is (inform a "Puzzled One") a weathercock so vain? Do stars require a gun to shoot? What makes a bucket fall? What tidler makes the chimney's soot? Who writes the comet's tail?

And why are dogs so lovable, however much they whine? Pray tell me, Mr. Editor, what makes the fir tree pine?

Why is a veddel's hind part stern? Who sings an old hen's lay? Please tell me, for I'd like to know, who wears the close of day?—London Answers.

### The Greek Figures.

Greek figures of men appear taller and more graceful than those of moderns. Modern artists make the upright figure seven and one-half times the length of the head. The Greeks made it eight times, lengthening the shin, and the longer sweep from knee to heel gave the figure increased grace and dignity. The same plan was frequently adopted by Lord Leighton, in whose paintings the same effect is obtained.

### His Method.

"I always did make a hit with the women," bragged Henry VIII.

"With your wit, sire?" murmured the obsequious courtier.

"No," answered the monarch, with a sly smile, "with an ax."—Baltimore American.

### She Was Anticipating.

"When he proposed to her she knocked him down."

"Gracious! What did he say to that?"

"He yelled 'Hold on, hold on! We ain't married yet!'"—Houston Post.

### Words With the Teacher.

First Pupil—What makes you so late? Second Pupil—I had words with the teacher. First Pupil—Yes! Second Pupil—But I could not spell them.—Judge.

Sameness is the mother of disgust variety the cure.—Petarch.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Care With Which England's Standards Are Preserved.

Every twenty years government officials compare the current weights and measures with the standards, which are sealed up in the staircase of the house of commons. There are only two standards, the pound weight and the yard measure. The standard pound is of platinum, which despite its weight is no larger than a cubic inch, and, small as it is, the metal of which it is composed is worth £40. The standard yard is a bar of bronze thirty-eight inches long, on which a yard has been marked off in thirty-six divisions of an inch. The greatest possible care is taken of these two important articles.

When a comparison is being made they are handled with tongs. The pound weight is weighed in the most delicate of chemical balances, and the yard is measured with a micrometer. When they are done with the pound it is wrapped in a special soft paper and laid in a silver gilt case, which is placed in a wooden box, afterward screwed down and sealed. The yard measure is placed on eight rollers in a mahogany case, which is carefully sealed. Both cases are then put into a leaden casket, which is sealed by soldering. The packing is not yet finished, however, for the lead case is placed in a strong oak box. When this is screwed down it is placed in the hole in the wall. The wall is built up by a mason, and the standards can only be obtained by demolishing it once more.—London Globe.

### A HANDICAP IN GOLF.

It Was a Rather Mean Advantage, but It Won the Game.

An unusual golf handicap was played on one of the local links recently, the proponent of the same winning hands down. One of the rules of golf is that one must not talk to a player when he is about to make a drive, nor must others discuss any subject in his hearing. It might take his mind off the game for just an instant, and that might prove fatal.

In Kansas City lives a crack but extremely nervous golf enthusiast. He had been in the habit of beating a fat and phlegmatic friend until the latter tired of it.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," the friend said not long ago. "I will play you eighteen holes if you will give me a handicap."

"Done," said the nervous player.

"Name the handicap."

"Three times during the game, and not more than three, I am to be permitted to stand behind you and say 'Boo!' while you are preparing to drive."

Every time it was the nervous man's play his fat friend walked up and just stood behind him. Never once during the game did the fat man say "Boo!" or anything else. But the anticipation at the expected "Boo!" was fairly nerve shattering, and the fat man won hands down.—Kansas City Journal.

### Grant and Lee.

In reminiscences of President Grant by Robert M. Douglas, his private secretary, in the Youth's Companion he says:

"One afternoon a tall, handsome man of splendid presence and with a grave, courteous face entered my office and modestly announced himself as Robert E. Lee. When I told the president he directed me to bring the distinguished visitor to at once. Their meeting was cordial, but apparently their recollections brought feelings of sadness to both men. The president, with his usual consideration, presented me to General Lee, who knew my family and who greeted me kindly. I expressed my pleasure at meeting him and then retired from the room. I felt that at such a time no one should intrude. The visit was merely one of courtesy and did not last long. I believe that it was the only time after the war that the two great generals met."

### Distance of Planets.

The distance of the sun and planets from the earth may best be perceived by the following fact: A train of cars going at a mile a minute would reach the moon in 150 days, Venus in fifty years, Mars in seventy-six years, Mercury in 110 years, the sun in 175 years, Jupiter in 740 years, Saturn in 1,470 years, Uranus in 3,100 years, Neptune in 5,005 years. To reach the nearest fixed star our train, steadily maintaining its mile a minute speed, would require about 40,000,000 years. You may rely upon the general accuracy of the above schedule.—New York American.

### Overcome by the Heat.

"I've come to tell you, Mrs. Malone, that yer husband met with an accident."

"An' what is it now?" wailed Mrs. Malone.

"He was overcome by the heat, mum."

"Overcome by the heat, was he? An' how did it happen?"

"He fell into the furnace at the foundry, mum."—London Telegraph.

### Really Considerate.

"Is Mrs. Binks considerate of her husband's feelings?"

"Yes. She always airs his overcoat so early in the season that his friends cannot detect the odor of moth balls when the first cold snap comes."—Buffalo Express.

### Fortunate.

Kitty—Isn't it a most fortunate thing? Ethel—What? Kitty—That people can't read the kisses that have been printed upon a girl's lips.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### SHE WAS A CREOLE.

Her Visitor Was Sorry For That Until He Was Enlightened.

It was snowing in the north, but in New Orleans the air was as soft as May, and in a garden brilliant with flowers and sunshine the winter visitors drank after luncheon the famous creole coffee.

"How good this creole coffee is!" said a young man.

"I make it," said the hostess. "I am, you know, a creole."

The young man looked shocked, hurt. "Well, after all," he said in a low voice, "you can't help that, and I'm sure no sensible person thinks any the worse of you."

His hostess, who was very beautiful, with hair and eyes like night, laughed merrily.

"Define the word 'creole,'" she said. "And the young man replied, 'A creole is a descendant of French or Spanish immigrants, with a touch of negro blood in his or her veins.'"

"And the word means just the opposite!" the woman cried. "A creole is a descendant of French or Spanish immigrants whose veins hold not a drop of negro blood."

"Well, well! I didn't know that."

"No!" she said. "Nobody from the north does. The word creole is probably the unique word of the dictionary, a word that is universally misunderstood. Why, it is as though you thought up there in the north that white meant black."—New York Tribune.

### AN EARLY PURE FOOD LAW.

English Bakers Had to Be Careful in the Old Days.

In the time of Edward I. of England bakers were not permitted to make either bread or beer. The former they were obliged by law to buy from the baker and the latter from the brewer. In "Customs of Old England" F. J. Snell declares that if the law defied what was considered the legitimate claim of the baker to a proper livelihood it was equally solicitous for the welfare of his customers and was most severe upon the baker who sold bread deficient in weight or quality.

For the first offense he was drawn on a hurdle through the principal streets, which would be thronged with people and foul with traffic, with the offending loaf suspended from his neck. From a pen and ink sketch of this ceremony it appears that the unhappy tradesman wore neither shoes nor stockings and had his arms strapped to his sides. It seems also that two horses drew the hurdle, which suggests that it rattled along at a pretty lively pace.

For the second offense the baker enjoyed another ride upon the hurdle and then underwent an hour's exposure in the pillory. If he proved so incorrigible as to commit the offense a third time his oven was demolished and he was forbidden to follow his trade.

### Queer Egyptian Burial Customs.

The Egyptians have many curious customs in connection with the burial of their dead and the healing of the sick. At every Moslem funeral, for instance, there are hired mourners, varying in number according to the wealth of the deceased. These funerals are always headed by old blind men, carrying long staves in their hands and walking loudly. They are followed by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and then comes the coffin. This is succeeded by two or three of the native fat cats common to Cairo, filled with women mourners. Mourning, in fact, is quite a profession among the women. Every day you see groups of them squatting on the ground outside the hospital at Cairo, waiting to be hired for a funeral.—Wide World Magazine.

### Unique Signs in France.

Frederick C. Penfield was walking along a New Jersey road while his chauffeur fixed a broken tire. He noticed a danger sign at the roadside.

"In France," he said, "at the entrance to their towns they have signs that are characteristically French and seem to me delightful in spirit. Over the road as you enter the town limits is an arch on which is printed the name of the town, the number of the road—for all the roads are numbered in France—and the name of the department in which the town lies. Then below those in larger letters, 'Attention aux enfants' ('Be careful about the children'). And then as you leave the town you see the back side of a similar sign, which says, 'Merci' ('Thanks')."—New York Post.

### A Miserable Grafter.

"That looks like some crib to crack," said the first burglar to his pal as they passed a suburban mansion.

"None o' that for me," said the pal.

"One of the biggest grafters in the United States lives there."

"How do you know that?" asked the first burglar.

"I broke in there once and he caught me wit' the goods on," said the pal.

"I had to pay him \$15 to let me go."—Harper's Weekly.

### Misinterpreted.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the doorman at the Staghorn club. "Haven't you made a mistake?"

"I reckon not," replied El Cortassol.

"The sign on the door says 'No Admission,' and if they'd no admission it's free, ain't it?"—Judge.

### Didn't Find It So.

Willie—All the world loves a lover. Willie—Bully lie, you know. Nellie de Wink's pet ferrier has bitten me four times, bah Jovel.—Exchange.

One's own thistle field is dearer to him than his neighbor's garden of roses.—German Proverb.

SERIAL 68077  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office,  
Las Cruces, New Mexico,  
February 21, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the State of New Mexico, under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1910, has made application for the following described unappropriated, unreserved, and non-mineral public lands, for the benefit of the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund:—

All of Section 9, T. 20 S., R. 16 W., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such location or selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and to establish their interests therein, or the mineral character thereof.

JOSE GONZALES,  
Register.

First publication, Feb. 28, 1913.  
Last pub. March 25, 1913.

NOTICE  
Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office,  
Las Cruces, New Mexico,  
Feb. 21, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sarah C. Johnson, formerly Sarah C. Chapman, of Hedbrook, New Mexico, who, on October 20, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 6700, for N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, Sec. 11, and NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 22 Township 18 S., Range 18 W., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. H. Kodzie, U. S. Commissioner, at Lordsburg, N. M., on the 5th day of April, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

E. B. Turman, of Hedbrook, N. M.  
Sam Turman, of Hedbrook, N. M.  
F. W. Brakesfeld, of Hedbrook, N. M.  
Anthony Conner, of Hedbrook, N. M.

JOSE GONZALES,  
Register.

First publication Feb. 25, 1913.

Serial Nos. 08016, 08022  
Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office,  
Las Cruces, New Mexico,  
Feb. 5, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the State of New Mexico, under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1910, has made application for the following-described unappropriated, unreserved, and non-mineral public lands, for the benefit of the Santa Fe and Grant County Railroad Bond Fund:—

SW¼, NE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, Section 21, Township 20 S., Range 17 W., N. M. P. M., E½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, Section 22 Township 21 S., Range 17 W., N. M. P. M., W½ NE¼, W½ SE¼, W½ Section 6, all of Section 7, Township 22 S., Range 19 W., N. M. P. M.

All of Sections 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, Township 23 S., Range 20 W., N. M. P. M.

The purpose of this notice is to allow all persons claiming the land adversely, or desiring to show it to be mineral in character, an opportunity to file objection to such location or selection with the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and to establish their interest therein, or the mineral character thereof.

JOSE GONZALES,  
Register.

First publication Feb. 11, 1913.  
Last publication March 14, 1913.

### TURKISH TITLES.

They Are Added to Persons' Names Instead of Being Prefixed.

Turkish names and titles are sometimes confusing to the ordinary reader, and this explanation from the Turkish embassy at Washington may be of interest. In the first place, our American prefixes "Mr." or "General" become suffixes in Turkish. The mayor of a Turkish city adds to his name *Hodde Raisi*. Therefore it would not be Mayor John Smith, but Smith *Boedde Raisi*.

A caliph is a prince of the royal line and "Mohammed's representative," ranking next to the sultan himself in importance. The next title of importance is *sheik ul Islam*, or head of the Mohammedan faith. *Imam* is the title by which a priest is originally addressed.

*Pasha* is the highest title within the gift of the sultan. It is conferred chiefly on men who achieve distinction in arts and letters or in commerce and is more or less common among the great merchants of Turkey or those who under the old regime had a hand in the collection of taxes. The word "bey" attached to the name of a person indicates that the bearer is distinguished for service of the country. The term "effendi" indicates that the man so addressed is higher in birth, breeding or education than the man speaking and is a variable title, depending on the rank of those carrying on a conversation.

The grand vizier, or *sadrazam*, is the premier of the cabinet and is the highest of government civil officials. The governor of a province is known as *vall*. This term is added to the name instead of being prefixed.—Indianapolis News.

"Well, I know she won't love you short."—Baltimore American.

Began Soon.

Mrs. Crusty—Do you remember our first quarrel? Mr. Crusty—Let me see. Was that going into the church or coming out?

Work.

If you intend to go to work, there is no place better than where you are. If you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere.—Abraham Lincoln.

The wise man should be prepared for everything that does not lie within his control.—Pythagoras.