

What They Call It

Grandma says we're right in style A-sittin' in our ornamento-b'le. Grandpa says we're fit to kill, A-riddin' in our ornamento-bill.

The world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain. Some days are bright and sunny and some all slashed and dappled with rain.

HOW ELLEN CAME TO STEAL THE INDIAN BABY.

Never was a day brighter, or a sky bluer, or life jollier, than on the morning when little Ellen's papa and mama took her to visit the Indians.

At last the white tents of the Indians came in sight, and Big Jim got down to hold the horses' heads; papa got down to lift his girlie out, and mama stood by to kiss her when she was lifted down.

Oh, it was a regular fairyland for Ellen in the big tent! Arranged in a great circle there were long, clean boards covered with dainty shawls and set on barrels.

Ellen could not resist the temptation any longer; she darted under the counter, and in an instant was beside Ulla-Ulla, the sweet-grass, and the unfinished baskets.

Ellen stood still in wonder and admiration at such a lovely "doll." She had never been near a baby in all her short life.

this to love, cuddle, sing to, and play with up at the big, lonely house that was her home.

Ulla-Ulla was uncertain what to say, and then, remembering she had said "Yes" to everything so far, she concluded it was time to vary the conversation a little.

Ellen's heart gave a great bound, and she stood with clasped hands before the Indian woman, a great hope showing in her eyes.

Ellen danced out of the tent to the tree, and laboriously picking up her present, staggered away with it.

Just then Ellen's folks came back, and she told them how she had seen the Indians, and had had "just a splendid time."

Up by the four cross-roads, where the wild woodbine twines about the old fence-rails, the prancing span drew up and stopped.

But while Ellen and her mother were gathering flowers at the cross-roads, there was waiting in the camp Ulla-Ulla.

At the cross-roads the flowers were thick, and Ellen and her mother gathered them to their hearts' content.

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Crack in Crust of Earth Causes Quake, Say U. S. Scientists

Had Nothing to Do With Eruption of Vesuvius, Declare Geologists—Pacific Coast Rising.

Washington, April 19th.—Scientists of the United States Geological Survey explain the San Francisco earthquake as probably due to the "faulting" of the rocks along the Pacific coast.

The "faulting" theory is borne out by the successive shocks, showing a progressive movement down the Pacific coast.

The geological "fault" is nothing more or less than a crack in the crust of the earth, and sometimes the weight above becomes so great that the rocks settle, squeezing up closer.

Along the coast of California, at a comparatively short distance from the shore, the shoal water changes from a depth of a few fathoms and becomes so deep that no accurate soundings have ever been made.

"This line is characterized by a deep adjoining abyss," says Dr. C. F. Becker, chief of the division of physical research of the Geological Survey.

"That line is the great volcanic line and the great earthquake line of the world. It passes through the volcanic regions of Japan, through the Aleutian Islands, along the coast of Alaska and to Mount Shasta, which, though not an active volcano, is representative of the type, then extending to South America with characteristic volcanic developments.

"All along the South American coast there have been deep uplifts on this plane. It is a peculiar fissure of the earth.

"Now there have been changes in the elevation along the line of this fissure, due to changes in the elevation and changed conditions inside the earth, and it is owing to these changes or "faults" that the earth's rocks are readjusting themselves.

"The process is going on all the time, but generally it is so gradual that it is not accompanied with any great tremor in the localities affected.

"Furthermore, if these disturbances attending the uplift occur at numerous periods, then it is likely that they will be only mild in character. If they should be postponed for a long period, then, when the accumulated uplift does come, the shake will be relatively severe.

"I am not prepared to say this particular uplift was accompanied with a measurable uplift; that will have to be determined by scientific investigation, but following out the general rule on the Pacific coast, it is to be expected.

"In my opinion, there can be no connection whatever between the San Francisco earthquake and the Vesuvius eruptions. The first and conclusive reason is that Vesuvius is not on the same fissure of the earth as California.

"The violent eruption would undoubtedly affect the surrounding neighborhood, but from a geological standpoint the formation of the earth in the two regions is of such a distinctly different character, and the distance of six thousand miles or more is so great that the tremor would not be carried so far.

"It would not be surprising if we heard of severe shakes along the fissure extending from California to South America, which I have described, and possibly we will hear reports of a disturbance in Chile similar to that in San Francisco, but it would be due to the same change in elevation. I would like to add that I do not think there is any danger of a recurrence of a severe earthquake in California for a very long period of time.

"Of course, there may be mild shakes for some time, but the readjustment of the earth's crust, in this disturbance, was probably so complete that there will be no change in the geological formation for many years.

"The people of San Francisco should be encouraged to go ahead and build up their city greater than ever, because they may feel confident that the worst is over.

Dr. Becker's declaration that the quakes are apt to be more severe when infrequent is borne out by the fact that San Francisco, although regarded as an earthquake centre, had been measurably free from shocks for several years.

It is explained that in addition to the "fault" on the Pacific side of the city there is a known "fault" running down the San Joaquin valley. The settling of the crack has caused many of the slight shocks which San Francisco has felt from time to time.

It is suggested that the severity of the great shock a short time ago may have been due to the settling of the Pacific and the San Joaquin "faults" at the same time.

Birds and animals are often very trustworthy "weather prophets," says the Illustrated Rural Industries. When crows are seen to glide kite-like, or tumble in somersaults toward the earth, rough weather is certain to follow within 48 hours.

When rhinoceros in low hedges or in garden shrubbery can be expected, but when they sing perched at a high altitude it will generally be fine.

—Mr. Muggs—Don't you like to stroll through the meadows and vernal vales in spring?

The Destruction of Flies.

The fly is doomed; the fat has gone forth, and its days are numbered. Doctors have recognized the fact that the house fly is not only a nuisance, but also a real danger, because it is the bearer of microbes and nastiness of all kinds.

A pamphlet entitled "Deleuda Mucus" has carried off the prize. According to the writer of this essay, very few people are aware that the domestic fly lays its eggs in cesspools, drains, liquid manure, and dung heaps of all kinds.

These deletable media the Musca domestica deposits oblong eggs, which are opened by the detachment of a narrow longitudinal band or strip—much in the same way as the blade of a knife is opened.

According to the writer of this essay, their full size, in summer, in eight days' time. One fly may give birth to millions of others, as it breeds continuously for several consecutive months (usually from May to October.) Assuming that one specimen lays 200 eggs (containing an equal number of males and females) then, as will be seen from an easy calculation, in six months' time one hundred thousand million flies will be bred into the world to form a communication with the help of general.

After showing that it is useless to attack the full-grown insect, the author seeks some means of destroying it while it is in the period covered by the laying of the egg to the formation of the pupa—just when the insect is most vulnerable, and is found collected together, in more or less considerable quantities.

The greatest points of attention to this end are cesspools, manure heaps, drains, manure heaps, and the like. Arsenic and arsenical compounds should not be used for the destruction of flies' eggs and larvae in open cesspools in country districts, where—too often, unfortunately—they are in underground or other communication with wells, water-courses, and springs, which might thus get poisoned. Recourse should be taken to some substance which not only dissolves in the liquid contained in the drain, but which will penetrate right into the heart of solid matter.

This substance must be of a nature to withstand fermentations and the solid contents of the cesspool, as they are always, in such media, of an alkaline and reductive nature. These reactions must be such that it is useless to employ sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, etc., for although in the beginning these metallic salts might have some effect, they would subsequently become changed by fermentative influences and lose their efficiency.

The first trials made showed that ordinary soda mixed with ordinary chloride of zinc (in the proportion of 5 kilograms of each to every cubic meter of matter,) was quite sufficient to kill the larvae and prevent the hatching of further eggs laid in the same place during the season. This process could, if necessary, be used for stationary, hermetically closed cesspools, but it would not do for movable closets, sewage tanks, or open drains. Petroleum was then tried by the author of the pamphlet in question, in the proportion of one liter to every superficial meter; but in a short space of time—probably the slight rise in temperature caused by fermentative processes—the petroleum disappeared. This was verified by pouring a stick into the cesspool; if petroleum had still been present, it would have left traces thereon. Coal tar was then tried with much better results, although they were still not all that could be desired. The most satisfactory results were secured with raw petroleum or raw kerosine oil (residue of distillation.) Two liters per superficial meter were mixed with water, the whole being well stirred up with a piece of wood. This, on being poured into a drain or closet, will form a stratum of oil which will destroy all the larvae, while even should flies not be prevented from entering the drain, at least all the eggs they may deposit will be prevented from hatching. This oil is sufficiently consistent and tenacious to adhere to the walls of drains, to form a continuous film on all the surfaces attached thereto for a long time. This protective layer of oil also facilitates the development of anaerobic bacteria which cause the rapid liquefaction of solids, thus rendering them quite unsuitable as a breeding ground for Diptera. In the case of manure heaps this oil may be mixed with earth, and a few phosphates, in which state it is sprinkled preferably in the spring over all sources likely to tempt young couples of the Diptera family to start housekeeping and the rearing of a family.

Electric Trains for the Simplon. It was at first proposed to use steam trains in the Simplon tunnel, but afterward the electric system was decided upon on account of the high heat of the tunnel coming from the hot springs and again because it was difficult to ventilate the tunnel and carry off the smoke. The administration of the Swiss railroads has lately accepted the project of the Brown-Boveri electric firm for installing the system of dynamo and rolling stock. The traction will be carried out according to the system which is now in use on the Valtellina road in Italy. The hydraulic power of the Viedra and the Rhone will operate a turbine station and the latter will supply current to a number of sub-stations at intervals of some 30 miles off. In these the high-tension alternating current will be converted to 2,300-volts current for the different circuits. A dam is now building which will be nearly 500 feet long. The head of water is some 30 feet. The main station contains two balls for the turbines, 120 feet long, and the dynamo hall lies between the two. Each of the turbine halls contains four pairs of horizontal turbines. Each unit is laid out for 3,000 horse-power at a speed of 200 revolutions per minute. The turbine shafts pass through the wall and in the dynamo room they have the alternators mounted on them. These dynamo have a capacity of 1,500 kilowatts and generate three-phase current at 25 cycles. Low-voltage generators keep the speed constant. The three-phase current passes to the transformer hall, where a bank of oil transformers raise the tension to 33,000 volts. For the traffic in the Simplon tunnel it is intended to use five electric locomotives at first, and the electric system is to be extended to all the sections of the Simplon road, which are operated by the Swiss railroads, or a total length of 25 miles. The total cost of the electric equipment of the tunnel is estimated at \$200,000. It is expected to open the new line about the middle of May.

Some Women of the Day. Bertha Krupp has received a new title, "Queen Krupp," by which she is known all round Essen. Her income goes on increasing, as does her state and power. The reserve of the Essen Works, according to a balance sheet just published, amounts now to nearly \$5,000,000 a year. Bertha Krupp is absolute owner of her kingdom. In Essen alone she has 40,000 workmen toiling for her, who, with their families, make more than 200,000 persons dependent upon her now. If other concerns be added, we have a total of 300,000 dependents. She owns gas works, railways, telegraphs, telephones, her own bakeries, slaughter houses and general stores. She has even her own army, regularly drilled, with strict rates of discipline; it is called a fire brigade, but is as much a body of picked troops as any in Germany. Her army numbers more than 900 men, well armed. Sentinels march up and down the terrace of her castle, and there are pickets throughout the grounds. To get at the queen you must first pass her incorruptible guards. She has also the police, and a secret service. Finally, she has her ambassadors in every town in Europe. They may not be known in the regular diplomatic world as such, says the Argonaut, but they are there all the same, and are a power to be reckoned with.

A POLYGLOT ACTRESS. Mme. Simone Le Bargy, now playing in a French play at Paris, is surely one of the most accomplished artists of modern times. She has just accepted an engagement to play in German at the Volks theatre at Vienna. Mme. Le Bargy speaks German with the ease and purity with which she speaks English. She is sure to have a great success in Austria as she had this summer in London.

BUSY MISS ADDAMS. Miss Jane Addams, the Chicago settlement worker, has been appointed special lecturer for the Wisconsin University summer session. She will give a series on "The Newer Ideals of Peace."

A CLUB WOMAN'S CLEVER FABLE. Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, president of the Oregon State Federation of Women's Clubs, is also editor of the woman's page in the Oregon Daily Journal. In a recent issue she publishes an amusing fable by Mary Alice Ogden about some cats belonging to a rich man, fed on cream and sleeping on cushions, who had all the rights they wanted, and were indignant when other cats, with no rich owners, came petitioning to be fed. The petted pussies declared that the conduct of these other feline creatures made them ashamed of being cats. The allegory is evidently aimed at the small group of millionaires' wives in Portland who are opposing woman suffrage.

PROFITED BY HER GEOLOGY. Miss Gwendoline Murphy, a young Minnesota school teacher, has lately made a fortune by her knowledge of geology, says the Woman's Journal. Close to the village of Monteville lay a great marsh, covering a square mile, but so surrounded by elevated plains on every side that it would cost thousands of dollars to drain it. Miss Murphy had made a special study of geology, and she had been studying the strata of the marsh, to a loose and porous stratum of sand and coarse gravel which her studies had led her to hope to find at about that distance below the surface. When spring came again the entire marsh drained perfectly dry; and Miss Murphy has now sold the whole of this formerly worthless land for \$50 an acre.

Progress of the South. Figures serve to illustrate the great progress the south has made during the last 25 years, and, as furnished by R. H. Edmunds of the Manufacturers' Record, after careful examination and accurate compilation, make a most interesting showing.

The capital invested in manufactures in the southern states has increased from \$257,000,000 in 1880, when the work of industrial regeneration was fairly under way to \$1,500,000,000 in 1905. The increase is \$1,243,000,000.

The annual value of products of factories has increased from \$457,000,000 to \$1,750,000,000, or \$1,293,000,000.

The capital invested in cotton mills has increased from \$21,000,000 to \$225,000,000, or \$204,000,000.

The annual value of the cotton crops has increased from \$313,000,000 to \$680,000,000, or \$367,000,000.

The cotton yield annually in southern cotton mills has increased from 225,000, 2,163,000 bales, or \$1,938,000 bales.

The annual production of pig iron has increased from 397,000 to 3,100,000 tons, or 2,703,000 tons.

The yearly value of farm products has increased from \$660,000,000 to \$1,750,000,000, or \$1,090,000,000.

The railroad mileage has increased from 20,600 to 60,000, or 39,400 miles.

The petroleum production has increased from 179,000 to 42,495,000 barrels, or 42,316,000 barrels.

Main State Road 284 Miles Long.

Vice President Sae, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is authority for the statement that plans are already laid for a main State road between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

This prospective highway is to be 284 miles long, following closely the old stage route, and is seventy miles shorter than the shortest railroad lines between the two cities.

This first-class mail highway can be opened, barring legal delays, to secure the dissolution of turn pike companies, within eighteen months, it is said, and motorists can then, after an early breakfast in Philadelphia, and a good run across the State, dine in Pittsburgh.

The route of the proposed State road runs from Philadelphia to Paoli, 20 miles, by way of old Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike; from Paoli to Lancaster; and thence to historic Gettysburg, where junction is made with the old turnpike from Baltimore (only 52 miles distant from Gettysburg.) thence across South Mountain, well remembered as the line of retreat of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg, thence into the beautiful Cumberland Valley, at Chambersburg, where the route joins the Harrisburg Hill, Tuscarora Mountain, along a fifty-mile line to Bedford, famous as a Summer resort.

The route then crosses the main Allegheny range, the Somerset Plateau, Laurel Hill Mountain and into Ligonier Valley. It runs through the Gap in Chestnut Ridge, cut by the Loyalhanna River, rises through Greensburg, Irwin and Turtle Creek and into Pittsburgh, ninety miles from Bedford.

It addition to this direct route, the Northern Turnpike from Pittsburgh eastward, via Blairsville, Ebensburg, Hollisburg, Huntingdon and down the Juniata Valley to Harrisburg, and on to Lancaster may be taken up after the main road is completed.

The estimated cost of this main State highway is \$10,000 per mile, or a total of \$2,800,000, three-fourths of which would be furnished by the State, and the remainder distributed among the counties.

Rules to Get Rid of a Man. Step often on his feet. Never laugh when he laughs. Always ridicule men he admires. Ask him to love you when he is tired. Should he offer a caress turn a little aside.

Do not move when he attempts to embrace you. Ask him continually for things he cannot give you. Fie! fault with all plans he makes for your pleasure.

Move your hands a little every time he opens his mouth. It will make him nervous. Here are some of the rules Edmund Russell once gave on "How to Get Rid of a Lover."

If both are laughing at the same time, show that you are not laughing at what he is laughing.

Let him see you conversing with superior men while he sits bored and unnoticed in the background.

When he wants to tell you a story, interrupt him with another one that has nothing to do with the one he is about to tell you.

Americans Eating More Rice. During the past five years the per capita consumption of rice in the United States has increased from three pounds to seven pounds. This consumption, however, is insignificant compared to Oriental countries, where the per capita consumption is placed at between 300 and 400 pounds per annum.

The production of rice in the United States dates back to the James river settlement of 1646, but the extensive cultivation began subsequent in 1896, when the United States department of Agriculture commissioned Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Louisiana, to visit Japan, China and East India to make a study of rice growing. The result of his visit of nearly a year was the introduction in this country of the celebrated Kishin variety of Japan, which has completely revolutionized the industry here. The value of the rice crop is now placed at about \$12,200,000, and is rapidly growing.

Five Medicine Chest Rules. Never give medicines without first reading the directions carefully, no matter how you think you know them.

Never give a larger dose than directed in the hope of more quickly allaying symptoms; you may thereby kill the patient.

Do not glance hastily at the label, thinking all is right; carbolic acid might readily be mistaken for carbolic oil.

Never keep the medicine for internal use beside any for external application.

Never give or take several kinds of drugs without consulting a doctor; much mischief might be the result.

The 1906 spring bonnet is a beauty and has been described by the stigmatist man on Fifteenth street as follows: "It has a cow catcher in front, a tail board behind, a flower garden on top, with a bunch of grass on the side. The whole is elaborately bound together with crushed ribbon and topped off with an abundant millinery bill."

"Now my child," said the cannibal lady, "I want you to be on your good behavior and not make a little pig of yourself to-day."

"Why may?" said the little savage. "Because we're going to have that new minister for dinner."

After the teacher had carefully explained the familiar story she asked Tommy whether he expects to be among the sheep or the goats.

"How's a feller to tell," answered Tommy, "when his man calls him a lamb and his paw says he is a posky kid?"

"Mrs. Nextdoor—"Professor Fortay called at our home today, and my daughter played the piano for him. He just raved over her playing." Miss Peppery—"How rude! Why couldn't he conceal his feelings the way the rest of us do?"

Uptown—"The chewing-gum doesn't come, eh? Then you're out on a penny! Clovertop—"A penny! Look here, mister, I dropped a dime in the pesky machine for 10 pieces, I was going to take home a treat for the bull family!"