

LACKING IN SYSTEM

COMMON FAULT AMONG WOMEN SAYS A BUSINESS MAN.

One Reason for the Servant Problem. It is Suggested—Hotel Managers Dependent on Men to Organize Their Households.

The head of the house put down his newspaper, looked thoughtfully at his young daughter and asked "What system was taught in the public schools."

"System," she repeated, puzzled. "Yes, system," her father persisted. "I don't believe, though, that system can be taught," he continued reflectively.

"What on earth are you driving at?" asked his wife.

"I'm driving at this: I have come to the conclusion that the New York woman is about the least systematic in the world. I am not referring to business women so much as to women in the home, women who are not obliged to earn their living."

"And men?" asked the wife. "Well, I have met men who apparently had mighty little system about anything, but as a general thing men far outrank women in this respect."

"What started me going on the subject? Why, this: Jones told me to-day that he had discharged his housekeeper and put a man in her place, and that the only reason the assistant housekeeper was kept was because women guests and the maids needed a woman's help occasionally. A big force of chambermaids are required in his hotel, to say nothing of dozens of other employes who formerly came under the supervision of the housekeeper. Now he has a man to do that work—does it better, Jones says."

"What was the trouble with the housekeeper?" asked the wife.

"Lack of system, Jones said. Then he pointed out a phenomenon I had never noticed. He said that when a woman undertook to run a hotel it generally degenerated into a boarding house, and that when a man took hold of a boarding house, which isn't often, it generally grew into a hotel, and all because of a question of system."

"A woman who has been trained in a business concern, who began, say, as errand girl, office attendant, or stock girl and works her way up to a responsible place, often learns a good deal about system. Under such circumstances I think system can be acquired in an institution of learning. I am also sure that, take some business women out of their environment and set them up in an independent venture, they will drop almost immediately into what I call a systemless system. To illustrate:

"A relative of mine left school at fifteen to work in a large manufacturing concern, in which she rose to a place second only to that of the owners before she was thirty. I myself wondered at her success."

"When she was thirty-two years old she married a prosperous business man, a widower, with two children and a good sized house, who can afford to keep several servants. He made no secret of the fact that he selected his wife because of her talent of managing for her systematic arrangement of her duties and business engagements."

"They have been married two years, and a worse managed household from my point of view it has never been my luck to see. I have never known a meal to be served in that house on schedule time in spite of the fact that they live far enough out of the city to make it necessary for the man to travel in and out by train; the children are quarrelsome, unruly, unpunctual and so usually, my wife tells me, are the three servants. Their mistress has lost her alert, confident, business air and looks as if she had tackled a job too hard, for her, which is, indeed, exactly the case."

"In other words, she has no system by which that household may be reduced to a smoothly running, harmonious basis. She could manage with ease a hundred or more employes in a concern of which she was not the head, but where she is absolute boss three servants are beyond her."

"But in justice to women I think this ought to be said: The system which is possible in a hotel is not, in my opinion, possible in a private house, and I doubt if the general run of man would do any better than the general run of woman in managing an ordinary household."

The manager of the same hotel spoke differently. Said he:

"System is system, whether in a small or a large house, and no one appreciates this better than women servants, who themselves are quite incapable of originating anything approaching system. A system must be laid down for them and they must be taught how to follow it, if satisfactory results are looked for. A systemless mistress is bound to have a systemless servant; and that even the most charming and accomplished of mistresses are often almost without any system at all in their house-keeping no one, I think, will deny."

Put a tiny cork into the end of brass curtain rods when they are to be run into starched or lace curtains. The rods will slide in easily. Soak new lamp wicks over night in vinegar. This will cause them to give a more brilliant light.

STRUCK A HUGE GAS WELL

Allowed to Flow Weeks Without Capping Causing Great Loss.

As a commercial product natural gas was twenty-three years behind petroleum. They both originated in Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania has led all the States in the production of both products ever since, until 1905 when California surpassed her in petroleum.

Petroleum and natural gas are allied products. As Pennsylvania had the first and largest oil field she has also the first and most extensive gas region, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Like oil, it is controlled by the few, and the enormous accruing profits redound to increase the wealth of the already rich. And it seems impossible now to carry on such extensive industries without great aggregations of money. It would be impossible for individuals of moderate means to pipe oil or natural gas 200 or 300 miles and distribute it in small pipes or wagons to individual consumers in a city.

An instance showing the truth of this statement occurred in reality lately in McKean county, Pennsylvania. Two brothers by the name of Keeler drilled a well 1,886 feet deep and struck the greatest gasser ever known. It threw the two ton string of drilling tools entirely out of the well and its vibrations soon shook the heavy timbers of the derrick to pieces. The escaping gas roared like a heavy freight train dashing along, the sound of which could be heard at a distance of ten miles. It was commonly said that it was producing 100,000,000 cubic feet per day. Such exact measurements as could be made placed the amount at 42,000,000. But whatever the flow of the gas may have been it was by far the largest well ever drilled and the extraordinary production served to attract great crowds of visitors.

The gas had been sold in advance before the well was completed to the Pennsylvania Gas Company (which is understood to be the Standard Oil Company). There had been no pipe line laid in advance to take care of the gas. Of course it was unknown whether there would be any gas. Every well is a mystery until the driller strikes the sand. But when the sand was struck and the immense quantity of gas rushed out there was no immediate attempt to "shut it in." Day after day it wasted from 42,000,000 to 100,000,000 cubic feet, sufficient to supply the domestic uses of a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The gas was struck on the 22d of September, 1906. No attempt was made to control it until the 10th of November, just fifty days, when the first effort to shut it in was successful. Why an earlier attempt on the part of a great company to save the gas for two poor men was not made is not entirely explained. Perhaps they knew for a certainty that it could not be done. They might not have been able to have secured the tubing any earlier. The one thing which they did, however, was to lay an eight-inch pipe and carry the gas 200 feet away from the well and let it escape there. They could not turn it into a gas main for the reason that they had laid no main in that interval of fifty days. It is said they could not get the pipe. They laid that eight-inch pipe off to the south.

There was a good reason for laying it that direction. The Pennsylvania Gas Company owned adjoining leases. They owned one across the road to the north. And as they wanted to drill there, there might be some danger from the gas of the Keeler well. The Keeler well is 300 feet south of the road at the point of the Pennsylvania Gas Company's new well. And the gas from the Keeler well was carried 200 feet south from the well. Of course, as the gas from the Keeler well belonged to the Pennsylvania Gas Company they had a right to pipe it where they pleased. But they were not paying for it while it wasted.

The Pennsylvania Gas Company drilled a well as near to the Keeler line on the north as possible. All gas and oil men know that gas and oil is in veins or seams or belts of sandstone, sometimes in pools. It is practically guesswork to strike these veins. No man owns the seams of oil or gas, except what he can strike in the wells from his own lease. Any one, of course, who owns an adjoining lease can drill as close to the line as possible in the attempt to strike his neighbor's successful pool. That is part of the game. It is competition in the great industry. The Pennsylvania Gas Company successfully capped the Keeler well in their first attempt, which was a few days before they struck the sand in their own new well, but they did not turn the gas into their pipe and begin to use it. The gas is safely shut into the well waiting the laying of the main. In the meantime gas in the new well was struck. It is a fine well, producing about 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. Evidently it did not strike the veins of the Keeler well and is not drawing the gas from them.

Thomas Edison's Pastime.

Those who chance to pass the dwelling of Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, at an early hour in the morning are somewhat astonished to hear an organ being played and wonder who is thus amusing himself at a time when others are fast asleep. It is Edison himself, who, after a long period of work in the laboratory, will refresh himself mentally by a couple of tunes on his favorite instrument, thus preparing for recuperative slumber.

HOW SHE KEEPS BEAUTIFUL.

The Mystery Solved.

Like the flowers that bloom in the spring the young girl just budding into womanhood is an inspiring sight and she is usually beautiful if she is perfectly healthy. She stays beautiful just so long as her health and constitution remain good. Let her be nervous, have backache, sleepless nights, and how soon does it take for wrinkles, crow's feet and dark circles to appear in the face? Her cheeks were rosy until she began to suffer from woman's weaknesses and the constantly recurring pains and drains brought her quickly from the beautiful age to the premature middle age. It was not meant for women to suffer so—it is due to our unnatural, but civilized methods of living, and to the fact that so many neglect those small ills which soon lead up to larger ones. Nothing so drags a woman down as those constantly recurring periods when she suffers more and more from a chronic condition that can be easily cured. No woman should take an alcoholic compound for that will disturb digestion, and the food is quickly compacted and becomes hard and tough in contact with alcohol, rendering the food indigestible. She must go to Nature for a cure. The native Indians of early times were far from wrong when they called a marvelously effective medicinal plant "Squaw root"—what the physicians of our day called Cathophylum or Blue Cohosh. This and Black Cohosh, Golden Seal, Lady's Slipper, and Unicorn root, are important ingredients of a wonderfully successful remedy in modern times, namely, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Having made a specialty of the diseases of women in the early sixties Dr. Pierce soon found that a glyceric extract of these roots with Hydrastis or Golden Seal and Lady's Slipper root, combined in just the right proportions, made the very best tonic and cure for the distressing complaints of women. Where women suffered from backache, weakness, nervousness and lack of sleep, it was usually due to functional trouble, therefore this prescription directed at the cause cured 98 per cent. of such cases. That is why Dr. Pierce soon put it up in a form easily to be procured all over the United States.

Aching from head to foot—that is the condition that afflicts some women at stated periods—backache, dizziness, and pains almost unbearable. An honest and a safe remedy which no woman can afford to lose the opportunity of trying for the cure of these distressing complaints which weaken a woman's vitality is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Dr. Pierce not only assures you that his Favorite Prescription is honestly made, but he lets you know just what it contains.

The best of medical authorities recommend and extol the virtues of the above ingredients in "Favorite Prescription." Thus F. Ellingwood, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of Golden Seal: "It is an important remedy in disorders of the womb. In all catarrhal conditions." Of Lady's Slipper root he says: "Exercises special influence upon nervous conditions depending upon disorders of the female organs; relieves pain, etc." Prof. John King in the AMERICAN DISPENSARY, says of Black Cohosh root: "This is a very active, powerful and useful remedy." "Plays a very important part in diseases of women; in the female organs; relieves pain, etc." "For headache, whether of a nervous or neuralgic or dysmenorrheic it is promptly curative."

Dr. John F. Saugatauck, Conn., Editor of the Department of Therapeutics in THE ELECTRIC REVIEW says of Unicorn root (Helleborus): "One of the chief ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription: 'A remedy which invariably acts as a uterine (womb) invigorator and always favors a condition which makes for normal activity of the entire reproductive system; cannot fail to be of great usefulness and of the utmost importance to the general practitioner of medicine.'"

"In Hellenia we have a medication which more fully answers the above purpose than any other drug with which I am acquainted. In the treatment of diseases peculiar to women it is seldom that a case is seen which does not present some indication for this remedial agent."

Jar Opener.

The busy housewife invariably finds that the jars of preserves she "puts up" in the summer are not easily opened when winter gets around. In many cases her patience will be tasked, and it becomes necessary to break the glass to get the lid



off. So-called jar wrenches are generally of little use. A Nebraskan has solved the problem in a very simple manner. He has devised a wrench that cannot fail to loosen the lid, and with little effort, too. In connection with the usual tin jar lid is a wire handle, which is shown in the illustration. Fitting over the handle is a rod in one end of which is a slot about the length and width of the handle. Sliding on the rod is a small catch. After slipping the rod over the jar handle the catch is moved as close to the handle as possible. By using the rod as a lever and holding the catch in place with the thumb little exertion is required to force the jar lid loose.

SLOVENLY SPOKEN ENGLISH

As Heard by an Observer After Years of Absence.

Returning to this country after a prolonged residence in England, the careless crudity of speech, with the uncultured intonation of the American voice, smites unpleasantly on the ear attuned to the cultivated modulations of the English voice, the well chosen expressions of speech, the beautifully rounded, cleanly enunciation of each word, the soft "r's," the broad "a's" and the invariably correct grammar of the Englishman, says a writer in the New York Herald.

For, alas! yes, it is even a question of incorrect grammar with us, as well as inexcusable slovenliness of pronunciation. It is an indisputable fact that more bad grammar is perpetrated by the average American in one month than the average Englishman is guilty of in one year. This in spite of the proud boast of the United States of the superiority of its educational advantages, which are at the free disposal of the humblest citizen. On all sides, even from the lips of the college graduate, such expressions as "ain't it" and "don't he" and "between he and I" are constantly heard. And what shall be said of the very frequent "I havn't got nothing" and "you seen" of the boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age who are in attendance at the public schools?

Such glaring grammatical errors as these are seldom heard in England, nor do Englishmen mar their speech by the corruption of "don't you" into "don't chew," "yes" into "yeh," or converse it by the adoption of such expressions as an "awful lot" instead of "a great deal," etc. The use of the word "ain't," for instance, is a pure Americanism—one of the numerous corruptions of the English language found in the vocabulary which contributes toward the picturesqueness of the "American language" if not to its purity.

Surely there is nothing defective in the school system of a country a large proportion of whose educated people pronounce the word "been" as though its spelling were "bra," "probably" as "probrly," "institution" as "instiitootion," "dew" as "doe," and whose speech is distinguished by the gross abuse and misapplication of such adjectives as "superb," "gorgeous," "grand," etc.

Primarily, the strictest severity should prevail in the grammar classes of our schools, and in the reading classes slovenly, careless pronunciations should meet with the utmost rigor. The soft English rendering of the letter "r," in such words as "her," "more," "cart," "murder," etc., should be insisted upon by our school teachers, and thus would be eliminated one of the most unpleasant characteristics of the American speech. To make of the soft and liquid letter "r" a harsh mouthful is to give one's speech the hallmark of crudity.

More important still, the adoption of the broad "a" should be absolutely obligatory. It is a sin against the English language that children should be sent forth from our schools with that distressingly flat pronunciation of the letter "a" in such words as "half," "last," "caif," "can't," which is so laughed at as a crude "Yankeeism" in England. To the majority of Americans the adoption of the broad "a" seems like an affection. To the English the American flat "a" grates in the ear as uncultured.

Humiliating as it may seem to our national pride, we have to acknowledge that whatever the English may be learning from us in business methods and in sporting matters, lessons which they are taking as bitter pills and with a wry face, we can sit at their feet and learn the English language.

To that class of words in which the letter "r" plays a prominent part, many of which words the Americans contrive to pronounce as though they were spelling with a "u" (for instance the word "bird," rendered in this country as though spelled "burd"), I would add that other class of English pronunciation which at first impresses us as peculiar—the shortened and compact rendition of such words as "circumstances," "obligatory," "library," "dictionary," etc.

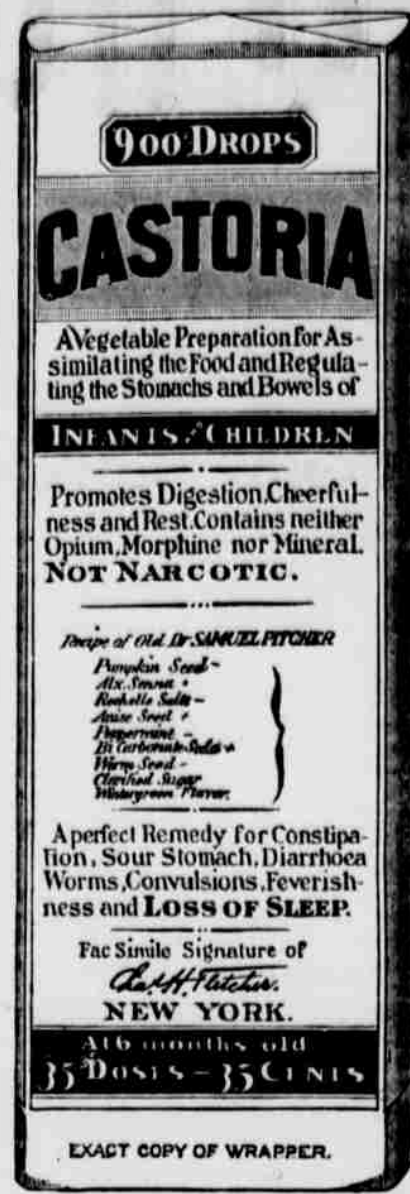
One feels impelled to criticize a college course which permits our young people to graduate with a knowledge of the higher mathematics at their fingers' tips, their brains teeming with philosophy and science, and yet with their speech too often slovenly and careless and interlarded with flat "a's" and crude "r's" which would seem to indicate the possession of but slight educational advantages.

MUMMIES MADE TO ORDER.

A Man Has Been in the Business 29 Years—How the Fakes are Made.

Making mummies is the peculiar occupation of a man in Los Angeles, Cal. He exposes his whole process, from the beginning to the end, without making the least secrecy about it, says a writer in the Pacific Monthly. He works in a shop on a main street of the city. In the show window are simple mummies; also a sign which reads: "Come in and see a mummy made."

"After having hidden his art for more than a quarter of a century," says the visitor, "he has chosen to give a practical lesson in it to who-



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soever cares to learn it.

The whole factory outfit consists of a great rough table and one or two smaller ones, upon which several mummies are lying in different stages of development.

The first step taken in the manufacture is the preparation of a simple plank, the vertebral column, which gives a stay to the head, body, legs and all, and to the end of which are nailed one or two short boards representing the feet.

Then a bag of sacking, corresponding in form to the shape of the body, is placed around the plank and stuffed with excelsior. The ribs are reproduced by means of bamboo straws. The arms and fingers consist of several big and some small sticks.

All these things are attached to the outside of the bag. The rough body thus produced is covered with a thin coat of plaster to the extent of the chest and abdomen, or wherever else any part of the body is intended to show.

On the top of this plaster a coating of glue is put and a fluffy tissue pasted on, which is again covered with glue. The body at this stage is of a yellowish color and in touch and appearance resembles almost exactly a fresh human carcass.

The head is next placed in position and covered with glue and tissue in the same way as the body. The eye-holes are painted dark brown inside and covered with a piece or two of the same material, with a small slit in the middle, which gives a marvellously good representation of the sunken, dried out eyes of the real mummy.

A few hairs are pasted on top of the head, the teeth are made out of small bits of horn, and the head and neck, with the exception of the face, are wrapped with several layers of thin ragged cotton, held together by bands. The whole body is treated likewise, leaving such spots as it is desirable to show the skin and bones underneath.

Then the form, which has been partly painted before the outer covering was put on, is dyed once more, together with all the rags and bandages, and when perfectly dry presents the exact appearance of the real old Egyptian mummy.

Finally the body is strewn all over with gray dust, or powder, which partly fills all the holes. If there was the slightest ground for scepticism left before this removes it entirely.

The writer has seen hundreds of mummies, but even on closest inspection he was not able to discover anything in the artificial product that was not exactly in accordance with all he ever observed in the original mummies.

The very shape of the head, the expression of the hollow eyes, the shrivelled lips, the bits of skin and bone exposed; the wrappings and all, are such as exactly to resemble the genuine article. Standing in the very workshop, seeing them made, and hearing the maker's explanations, it is hard to realize that those wondrous figures should be imitations.

If the artist tells you that he has been working in his line of business for twenty-nine years, that he learned his trade in a regular factory long ago, and that he is able to turn out several mummies a day, you will perhaps agree that even your keen eye may have been deceived, especially if you will calculate what this one man alone has done in his line.

To Print Laws.

Representative Thompson, of Blair has introduced in the house a bill requiring all laws and regulations to be printed in three newspapers in each county, at least one paper representing the minority party, except in such cases where the secretary of the commonwealth desires to limit publication to two papers in any county. In cities of the first class four newspapers must be used but all local laws and regulations need be printed only in the counties affected.

Fortunate Father and Son.

I am as certain as I now live, says Mr. C. E. Bartholomew, Kalkaska, Mich., that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I was a victim of that terrible disorder—Bright's disease. My son had a lever sore on his leg; he too used Favorite Remedy and is now well. All druggists \$1.00; 6 bottles \$5.00.

Diplomacy is the graceful art of making other people feel that they know more than they do.

You cannot make sweet butter in a foul, unclean churn. The stomach serves as a churn in which to agitate, work up and disintegrate our food as it is being digested. If it be weak, sluggish and foul the result will be torpid, sluggish liver and bad, impure blood.

The ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are just such as serve to correct and cure all such derangements. It is made up without a drop of alcohol in its composition; chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol. Now this glycerine is of itself a valuable medicine, instead of a deleterious agent like alcohol, especially in the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of it: "In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. It is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs."

Many a girl who says she wouldn't marry a foreign nobleman for love or money marries him for a title.

Do THE RIGHT THING if you have Nasal Catarrh. Get Ely's Cream Balm at once. Don't touch the catarrh powders and snuffs, for they contain cocaine. Ely's Cream Balm releases the secretions that inflame the nasal passages and the throat, whereas common "remedies" made with mercury merely drive them out and leave you no better than you were. In a word, Ely's Cream Balm is a real cure, not a delusion. All druggists, 50c. or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

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