

SEES SEISMIC PERIL.

PROF. GOODE OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY ON EARTHQUAKES.

Tremors in Region of the Garden City as Symptoms—Record of Earthquakes in San Francisco.

Chicago.—There are slight indications that Chicago may experience an earthquake within a few years, according to Professor J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago geology faculty.

"There is no absolutely geological proof that Chicago may have an earthquake in the next few years," Professor Goode declared.

"I believe that the seat of the disturbance at San Francisco was about seven miles below the surface of the earth. It was quite probable a slipping of the crust of the earth.

"The Sierra Madra Mountains are young and are growing slowly, and no doubt their growing was the cause of the earthquake."

According to Rollin D. Salisbury, of the university, California has experienced close to 1,900 earthquakes, of which number 417 have occurred in San Francisco.

"Previous to 1847, 948 earthquake shocks have been recorded in California," he stated.

"The majority of this large number of earthquakes were the merest tremors. Many of them would have passed unnoticed but for the existence at various points of seismographs which record movements much too slight to be sensible."

"Practically half of the earthquakes recorded in California have been felt in the vicinity of San Francisco. Only a few, however, were severe enough to be destructive.

According to Professor Ulysses S. Grant, head of the geology department of Northwestern University, there is no city in the country in which a great earthquake could be more destructive than in San Francisco.

"If a shock of equal severity had occurred in Chicago," said he, "it is probable few buildings would have been destroyed, because of the clay and gravel foundation of the city. It is probable there may be smaller shocks in the Western States for a few days, and there may be considerable danger from tidal waves, for these things are likely to come at once."

"In fact, it may be that so severe a shock as the recent one in San Francisco may bring on a tidal wave that will be large enough to extinguish the flames along the water front."

PRICES OF ELEPHANTS.

Are Going Up, So Now Is the Time to Replenish Your Stock of Pachyderms.

New York.—"A five-foot elephant cost \$1,490," said an importer of animals.

"Elephants, like all other wild animals, are growing scarcer with the settlement of the globe, and their prices tend upward. More small elephants than big ones are imported because they cost less to begin with and because they are easier and safer to transport and showmen like them, too.

"Then the elephant is a hardy animal in captivity and it is naturally long lived, and the young elephant increases in value with its growth, and so, even with their prices tending upward, young elephants are good property."

Tulip League in Hungary. The tulip is the emblem of Hungarian and anti-Austrian sentiment. A tulip league has been formed in Hungary to boycott everything Austrian.

GRAVE-DIGGERS' BANQUET.

Ghouliah Affair Throughout, Held in One of the Paris Restaurants.

Paris.—A gay company of professional grave diggers lately met in one of the most popular of the boulevard restaurants and had the strangest dinner ever given in Paris.

The menu was printed in the most dismal and ghoul-like terms. It was enough to make anyone but a professional grave digger shudder.

Every item on the menu bore the name of some Paris cemetery or contained some allusion to the tomb. The first toast was "Long Life to Death, the Queen of the World."

There were numerous other toasts, all smacking of the business of the diggers, and every response received generous applause.

A few men not of the fraternity managed to stick there until the end of the weird feast. They said afterward that they found the menu full of shudders but the entire affair most enjoyable.

EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES

Agricultural Products to the Value of \$7,000,000 Sent Abroad in Eight Months.

Washington.—A bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor shows that the total value of agricultural products exported from the United States for the eight months of the fiscal year 1906, ended with February, was \$700,000,000, as against \$570,000,000 in the same period of 1905.

The growth of the exports of agricultural products, says the bulletin, occurs in all the three great groups which form the bulk of agricultural exports, viz: Breadstuffs, cotton and provisions, the latter including meat and dairy products.

While agricultural exports are larger in total value than ever before, the percentage which they form of the total exports in the eight recorded months of the fiscal year 1905, is smaller than in any earlier year in our history, except 1905.

The percentage which manufacturers form of exports in the eight months ended with February, 1906, is 32.8, while they formed but 27.2 per cent of the total exports in the corresponding months of 1905 and 22.5 per cent in the corresponding months in 1898.

FLESH LOST ON FRUIT DIET

Bananas, Apples and Grapes Have Been Found Not Good for Englishmen.

London.—Pure fruitarianism although it may maintain life, would probably prove more troublesome to Englishmen than a mixed diet.

He quotes the cases of enthusiastic vegetarians. One lived for five days on nine and a half pounds of bananas, and, although 49 per cent in weight below the average for his height when the experiment started, he lost four and a half pounds in the five days.

Boy Saved 1,200 Pennies.

A gift of 1,200 pennies, saved up in a bag, representing the absolute livelihood for the year of a nine-year-old boy from candy and other childish luxuries, was the most cherished gift received on Easter by the sisters of St. Francis' hospital in Trenton, N. J.

Woman's Remarkable Record. Her entire lifetime since freedom from slavery devoted to one position is the remarkable record of Mrs. Lulu Robinson, nee, who for 41 years has been employed in the passenger stations of Kansas City in the West bottoms.

White Cloud's Mother Dead. A White Earth (Minn.) says that Muckoday, the venerable mother of the late distinguished chief, White Cloud, formerly head chief of the Mississippi band of the Chippewas, lately died at the advanced age of 101 years.

SANDSTORM AT SEA.

EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF A SHIP FROM CALCUTTA.

Encounters Most Singular Conditions in the Red Sea—Decks Two Inches Deep with Powdery Grit.

New York.—The log of the German steamship Schonfels, from Calcutta, which docked at South Brooklyn the other day, tells a story of storm experiences of a more varied character than is often encountered by China traders of modern times in a single voyage.

With the exception of the time the steamship was in the Suez canal it had only one day of good weather, from the time it entered the Red sea, the succession of disturbances it encountered ranging from a sandstorm in the Red sea to a hurricane as it neared this coast and widing up with the strong westerly blow which compelled Capt. Denner to anchor off Liberty Island before he could safely dock on the exposed Brooklyn side of the bay.

The Schonfels left Calcutta January 29, touched at Colombo February 5 for 24 hours, reached Suez the 18th and Algiers the 26th.

February 16, while in the Red sea, the ship ran into a sandstorm which lasted for two days, covering the decks several inches deep with a fine, powdery grit and keeping the officers and men who had to be on deck continually sneezing and coughing.

"We first noticed the sandstorm early on February 16," said Chief Officer Dietrich Kloppenburg. "Ahead of us the air was dense with a thick, yellowish mist, which at first we thought to be smoke-laden fog. When we ran into it every man on deck was set to choking and sneezing. It was like running through a light smoke. You could discern objects in every direction for a considerable distance, but everything had a yellowish tinge."

"We had to keep all cabin ports closed and every time one passed in or out of a door a cloud of the fine, yellow sand sifted in and covered everything. There was little wind at the time and the sea was comparatively smooth, but the air was completely surcharged with the fine grit. Evidently there had been a severe sandstorm just before we reached that point and we ran into the aftermath."

"After leaving Port Said we had continuous rough weather, with one storm after another, which kept our decks awash and the ship laboring heavily all the way through the Mediterranean. A peculiarity about these storms was that one would be bitterly cold, with biting, freezing wind, and perhaps the next would be like a summer gale, high wind, but as hot as though coming from a blast furnace."

"After leaving the Mediterranean we had about 36 hours good weather and then the Storm King got after us again. He came at us from the westward, the northwest and the southwest, one blow after another. The ship was rolling and laboring heavily in these successive storms, with high, dangerous seas continually breaking on board, until we were nearing this coast on March 14, when the wind died down for a few hours. But before midnight it broke out again from the eastward and by the 16th was blowing a gale. We made the Delaware breakwater in that gale and were safe in shelter during the worst of it, in which this coast was dotted with distressed and stranded vessels."

"The 24 Lascars in our crew of 63 had no clothing but their customary native garments of cotton and the first thing when we docked they sent a messenger ashore for heavy flannels before they would come on deck to clean up ship. We are fortunate that, with all the terrible weather we came through, not a man was hurt and no damage was done on board which 'Chips,' the ship's carpenter, could not repair almost as soon as it occurred."

Suction of a Train.

The peril of standing too near to flying railroad trains was shown at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, N. Y., on a recent afternoon, when Robert Coward, deputy county clerk, was caught in the suction of the Boston express on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, dragged 40 feet and instantly killed. It is not an unusual thing for persons to test the sensation of standing near a train passing at a high rate of speed. The train in this case was going at the rate of 60 miles an hour and the displacement of air in such a case is terrific, causing a rush of it in the immediate vicinity which even strong men sometimes cannot resist.

Hot Water Ousts a Bear.

A big black bear took possession of the cab of a Colorado & Southern locomotive near Como, Col., and fought fiercely rather than abandon its warm abode. It was finally routed out with hot water and a hose from another locomotive. A snowplow with five locomotives had been engaged in clearing the tracks of snow and during the night the string of engines was left on a sidetrack, with fires banked and only one watchman. The next morning the bear was found in one of the cabs. None of the party was armed and other means to dislodge him having failed the hose was used and brain took to the mountains.

LAST INDIAN'S HONOR.

Well-Known Red Man of Washington State Is Drawn for Jury Service.

Seattle, Wash.—To have the honor of being the first Indian in King county who was drawn for jury service is the proud distinction of James Moses, of Renton, who will serve at the April term, superior court.

Jim Moses, as he is known all over the Sound country, is the last of the famous peace loving Black River tribe of Indians. Moses was born in Eagle Harbor, whither his grandfather had gone with the Black River tribe during the Indian wars of 1857. He lived there a short time and then came back with his parents to Renton, where he now owns a five-acre tract at the mouth of the Black river. His residence is on the home place of E. M. Smithers, the oil pioneer, who died only a short time ago. He lives there with his wife and three children, two of whom are in the public schools at Renton. In speaking of his being drawn on the jury list James Moses said:

"It is certainly a distinction to be drawn on the jury in this county and to have an active voice in the affairs of the country again. The fact that I am the first one of all the Indians in this county to be drawn makes me feel proud, not only for myself but for the honor of my race, which was always loyal to the peaceful conditions of the white men."

CARTOGRAPH THE LATEST.

Automobile Attachment Which Shows the Chauffeur the Road Before Him.

Vienna.—American automobilists will soon be crying for the cartograph, an almost human invention which is being shown here, if it comes up to the claims made for it.

Think of an attachment somewhat resembling the contrivance by which self-playing pianos are made, by the unskilled to produce masterpiece! The cartograph, instead of being a perforated music roll, is a map of the roads to be traversed by the motor car unrolling in a panel in front of the chauffeur so that he can tell at a glance where he is and which turn to take. The speed of the machine governs the motion of the map, so that it always indicates—or should—the exact point where the traveler is.

Moreover, the cartograph is provided with perforations just ahead of where the short turns and corners are and these perforations ring a bell to warn the motorist in time. Even on the darkest night by means of this device it is as sure, and a wholly unknown route can be covered without danger of being lost or ditched.

The next logical step would be a contrivance to attach the cartograph to mechanical means of controlling the steering gear and levers so that the motorist can set it going and look for the machinery to do all the rest.

LAND FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

State Aid Plan for Groups of Men to Be Tried in Australia.

Washington.—Consul Goding, of Newcastle, reports an Australian plan to provide for the unemployed. It relates to Queensland province, and the scheme is thus summarized:

Suitable farming land is provided by the government for groups of men and their families that will ultimately form village settlements, but they are not to be cooperative, each a tiler will stand or fall on his own merits. Government overseers will guide and instruct the settlers for two years, and the house erected for their use can be used as a public hall or school.

Plain rations, implements, a small stock of cows, poultry, etc., rousing material, water tanks, etc., will be supplied for the first year. This will all be charged as a loan and must eventually be refunded to the state. The men will first be taken on six months' probation and may cultivate what crops they choose, and every encouragement will be given to enable the thrifty man to become the owner of his land.

No Paradise for Women.

So far as legal rights are concerned, Texas is not the married woman's paradise. A married woman has no property of her own. If she earns anything her husband can collect and spend it. He can squander her inheritance or gamble away her estate. Not long since, reports the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a woman whose drunken husband had deserted her bought a sewing machine on the installment plan and proceeded to make a living for herself and several small children. The husband discovered the fact and the terms of the bargain and, the day before the agent was to call for the second payment, went to the bank where the wife had deposited her little savings for this purpose, wrote a check and drew every dollar as her "manager."

Royal Oculist.

A committee has been appointed by the eye specialists of Paris to draw up a letter of congratulations to Duke Theodore of Bavaria, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who has just performed his five thousandth successful operation. The duke enjoys a world-wide reputation as an oculist and has built a hospital at Tegernsee where he practices. Patients come from all parts of the world to be treated. The royal surgeon never accepts a fee from a poor patient, but taxes the rich according to their means.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S HOUSE.

Must Be Built at a Special Time and in a Special Way to Be Right.

When a Chinaman has decided to build himself a house the first person he consults is not an architect, but a sort of wizard.

This individual examines the site and marks the exact spot for the front door. In China front doors must never face due south, though a partly southern aspect is highly desirable. Only the houses of the emperor and of high governing officials may front due south.

The wizard or geomancer, next prescribes the exact size of the front door. An inch too much or too little might have disastrous consequences.

A screen of wood or of bricks must be erected about three yards in front of the door. This is to keep out any evil breath. Not human breath, nor malaria, nor bad odors, but some mysterious and fatal something which is only to be kept out by that screen.

The wizard next locates the spot for the kitchen fireplace. This also must not face south, because the south represents fire, and the kitchen fire and the south fire, working together, would be so powerful that the house would just naturally burn up.

Having settled the question of place, the wizard figures out a time when work may be begun with some degree of safety. For instance, if the earth god should be at home when the workmen began digging they might stick a spade into his august cranium and then there would be the devil to pay. The family living in that house would die out.

The would-be builder must also find out whether it is a year when he may with safety begin anything. There are lots of these unlucky years. A man must not be married, for instance, when his age is 24 or 26, or any even number.

Having picked out a favorable year, John must next consider his two lucky months, for there are only two out of the 12 which are favorable to his undertaking new things. Then his yellow road days or good-ones must be determined. There are more black road days than yellow ones, so the auspicious moments for starting his house are finally reduced to a pretty limited number.

But that isn't all. The lucky days of the whole family must next be figured out, compared with John's own yellow road days and the result boiled down. The proper moment for putting the front door in place, for building the kitchen fireplace and so on are then decided on, and, after waiting perhaps several months for the auspicious day to arrive, John can at last begin work.

THE MOTOR OR THE HORSE

Big Automobiles Are Taking the Place of Animals All Over the World.

It will probably be many many years in the future, if the time ever comes, before the automobile will put the "laboring" horse out of business.

The motorists declare that the fate of the carriage horse, anyway the city animal, is not so far distant. They maintain, and with some show of reason for the contention, that it is only a matter of a few years until the "smart" carriage horse, with "bob" tail, high head and silver trimmed harness, will have to seek some other means of earning oats and hay.

Kansas City, says the Star, is perhaps behind a good many other cities of its class in the motor game. But it is true here as elsewhere that many families which have always maintained a stable of horses are neglecting and then gradually giving up the animals in preference to the automobile. It works out this way:

"My dear," remarks the head of the family, "I am thinking of buying an automobile. It's just an experiment, you know. Of course, we will keep the horses and use them principally."

"Mercy! no, John, we mustn't give up the horses," says the wife. For a week or two they are too busy learning how to drive the new motor to think about the horses. Then some Sunday afternoon a sense of duty, more than anything else, compels them to have the survey and the pair of bays brought around to the carriage entrance and they go for a drive. But somehow they seem to poke along and there is something lacking about the ride. Neither one mentions it, but before long another and then another motor car finds shelter in the stable and the horses go out through exit No. 23.

The speed craze in automobiles has about died out. What the purchasers are giving attention to now is the reliability of a car and what will be the minimum cost of repairs. Formerly the first question asked was: "How fast can it go?" Now the inquiry is: "How far and how cheap will it go?" This is especially true in this vicinity, where the roads are narrow and there are many turns. Twenty miles an hour is as fast as anybody cares to go, and almost any car will do that.

Expensive Transaction.

Forty years after the Bodleian library at Oxford had received a copy of the first folio Shakespeare—that is to say, in 1864—the librarian of that institution, clearing out some "superfluous books," dumped the first folio in the lot and accepted \$120 for the parcel. Now the Bodleian has a chance of buying it back again—for \$15,000.

Easy Way Out.

Neillie—Are you married? Sallie—Yes, to a conductor, but I think he doesn't love me. "Well, get a transfer."—N. Y. Times.

CANNED GOODS IN ORIENT

Under Ordinary Conditions These Productions from America Command a Large Scale in China.

Hongkong.—Under normal conditions American canned goods command a large sale and may be said to control the market in China. The fruits and vegetables give universal satisfaction, and while the Chinese, since the boycott began, have either refrained altogether from buying or have made their purchases under cover, their sale to the foreigners has been satisfactory to the importers. The natives are contented with milk extensively, but seldom indulge in cream.

The manufacturers of Swiss milk have entered the market with a good brand and allow Chinese merchants from 60 to 90 days in which to make a settlement. This plan enables the native dealers to dispose of part, if not all, of their purchases before payment is due, and the system has given so much satisfaction that the sales are steadily increasing.

The English control the jam and preserve market and are so strongly entrenched that it would appear an almost impossible task to dislodge them. The recognized merit and well-deserved popularity of the goods have not, however, deterred American manufacturers from entering the field, but the results thus far have not been particularly encouraging.

The American product is sweeter, cleaner and palatable, but it is put up in cheap, unattractive tin cans with labels that, to say the least, are not exactly artistic. The English can is enameled, and when placed on the table, rather creates a desire to "look see," as the Chinese say, as to what it contains.

Australian butter and meats, exported in ships containing refrigerating plants and kept constantly in cold storage after their arrival in Hongkong, control the market because they are good and wholesome and comparatively inexpensive. Their sale, however, is confined largely to the foreigners.

FIGHT WITH ORANG-OUTANG

Ugly Animal Rules Deck of a Schooner at Sea—Captured at Last.

Philadelphia.—Three able-bodied seamen and the first mate of the schooner Betty Erb are laid up in the hospital as a result of a battle with an orang-utang. The unique fight occurred while the schooner was on her way to this port.

The vessel is now anchored off the William street grain wharves. The orang-utang is in a strong cage, but the sailors are still applying treatment to their various bruises, contusions and lacerations.

The animal was given to Isaac Erb, captain of the schooner, at Charleston. The crew named him "Teddy" because of his apparent stentorian "Teddy's" dignity was injured by a sailor feeding him a piece of rice coated with red pepper. The fight immediately began.

The big monkey chased the man up the rigging, working at him with a piece of lumber he had picked up. The brute stood his ground and drove the sailor off. For two days he ruled the roost and the going of the crew.

On the third day "Teddy" got tangled in some rigging and some of the crew sprang upon him before he could extricate himself. The animal fought hard and battered his opponents.

As a result of the struggle, seven of the animal, James Harding, mate, is suffering a laceration of the body. Peter Williams, sailor, laceration of face and contusions. Harry Hays, general contusions.

FEUDISTS INHERIT FORTUNE

Over Ten Million Dollars Will Go to the McCoy's of Kentucky Through Will.

Owingsville, Ky.—Members of the McCoy family in Pike county have received notice that they are among the heirs to an immense fortune left them by Walter, William and Ezekiel McCoy, who went to California during the gold excitement in 1849. The fortune is estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The McCoy's are well known as having engaged in a feudal warfare for many years with the Hatfield faction. They are among the settlers of the eastern Kentucky mountains. The McCoy's who went to California were not participants in the Hatfield-McCoy war. The feud started over a mountain hog which both families claimed.

The feud was long and bitter. One of the McCoy's was tied to a tree and shot to death. One of the McCoy girls was killed during a battle one night and buried in her home. After long years of strife a truce was declared.

It is understood there is an excellent chance for the Kentucky McCoy's securing the bulk of the estate.

Vets on Pension Roll.

There are now more Spanish war veterans on the pension roll than the entire number of Shafter's army in Cuba. In that whole war there were 698 deaths from wounds, 6,810 from all causes including disease, and 9,374 casualties of every description. There have already been filed 52,887 applications for pensions on account of that war—more than two-thirds as many as were filed in the same length of time after the civil war, in which over seven times as many men fought 15 times as long, with the loss of over 50 times as many lives.