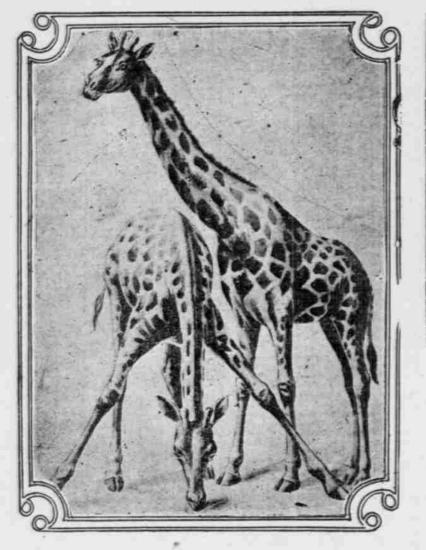


INTELLIGENT ANIMALS OF THE CIRCUS ZOO

Prince, Uncrowned Potentate; "Babe," Who Belies Her Name; Queen, Chaperone of Elephant Family,



blg. a lineal descendant of the mastodons, the giraffes hold the trophy for long teach; the hippopolamus, claims to be a little bigger and a little rounder of girth than any other hippopotamus in the business. How Babe chanced to be called "Babe" isn't of any grave consequence. Every menagerie has a Babe. Sometimes it is an electric descent to be called "Babe" isn't of any grave consequence. Every menagerie has a Babe. Sometimes it is any other hippopotamus in the business. isn't of any grave consequence. Every an elephant, sometimes it's a horse; oc- and opened her cavernous mouth. casionally it's a baboon or a chimpanneebut every show must have a Babe. That's one of the unwritten laws of the animal time I speak to her she opens her mouth. It's her way of telling you she under-

VERYTHING about the Barnum & 'to discover. George Conklin, the animal Balley Greatest Show on Earth is expert with the show, says she does. So The tents are big, the center- does Jim Smith, the man who has immepoles are big, the horses are heavier diate charge of her ladyship. Jim thinks than the average, the biggest elephant is Babe is the smartest animal on earth. Responds to Her Name.

Babe was cognizant of the fact when bigger and a little rounder of girth than she was personally addressed. "Know

> "That's the way she has of expressing herself," said the keeper. "Almost every time I speak to her she opens her mouth.



a cavity in one of her big teeth, as well day she was all right, and she hasn't had a pain or ache since, so far as I have been able to discover."

Prince, the Giant Lion. While Babe is the biggest animal among

"The only time I ever had any trouble with Babe was last Spring at Madison square Garden. I noticed that Babe had uddenly developed a cranky disposition. She seemed to have lost all phononic over Great Briteric and phononic over Gr

giraffes hold the trophy for long teach; Prince, who is the uncrowned king of the menagerie, is also champion scale-tipper of the fellme display, and eld Babe, the hippopofismus, claims to be a little menagerie at hippopofismus, claims to be a little the cameleopard is entirely mute, and that has always been the bellef among zoolog-ical men in this country, and they say ingly holds up a little bunch of leaves and says, just as he would say to a clever

dog:

so to sleep in Babe's den and she's never make a fuss. We're-old friends, you see, and him are mighty sociable with keep-ers when they know them. Toothache Makes "Babe" Cranky.

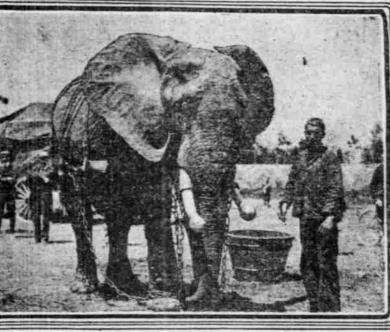
"The only time I ever had any trouble with Babe was last Spring at Madison Square Garden. I noticed that Babe had suddenly developed a crarky disposition. She seemed to have lost all pleasure in

She seemed to have lost all pleasure in life, and moped around like a sick chick-en. She even resented it when I went into her cage. I didn't know what to do with her, and so one day I called in Dr. Way, who has charge of the animal-baspital of the circus, to make an exam-ination. It didn't take him long to dis-cover the trouble. "Why' he said, after he had looked at her tongue and peered down the long tunnel she calls her throat, and prodded around among her teeth and tunka, "there's nothing much the matter with the oid girl-just got a little toothache-that's all." "You might naturally suppose that Babe themselves. Queen genity, but forcibly, acts as peacemaker, and separates the young belligerents before they can do one another any perious injury. She also used to move the big dens and cages into place, and although when the show lot is muddy, and the big wagons stick the mire, it is enough to give her a colos-sal headache, she never compiains. She leaves complaining to the small fry leaves complaining to the small fry among the elephant herd.

Rest of Herd Defers to Queen.

There is something, too, about old Queen that attracts all the new and ical men in this country, and they say that Fritz is the only giraffe that has ever been known to make an audible sound. It is a very peculiar thing and the keeper has taken advantage of it to "show off" the animal to curious visitors. The keeper pats Fritz on the neck tempt-the keeper mats burgh of leaven to be a bidly on a first hunch of leaven in the bid war of their number. in the big show. One of their number, however, has never been able to perform, owing to an illness contracted on the

man. The Barnum & Bailey show has something more than a quarter of a cen-tury of its age credit, and preity pearly the sage credit, and preity pearly every year there has been a different Babe. The name this year has fallen to the big hippoporanus. Whether or not Mrs. Babe appreciates her name would be difficult for a hovice. Whether or not Mrs. Babe appreciates



BABE

OLD QUEEN

little elephants, which are unlike monkeys in this respect, seemed to delight in tor-menting her. This went on for several days. Finally one day, Queen, who had been chained at the far end of the ele-phant house, was fastened close to the little bulls. The next time they began to worry Chedah their fun was of short duration. Once awing her great trunk

duration. Queen swing her great trunk right and left, administering punishment wherever she could reach. That settled the assaults on Chedah. From that time & Balley show when it exhibits in Port-



UR bodily ills are multiplied many times by the imagination. A pain in the back means kidney disease, ominal pain brings thoughts of appen-tits, the uric acid crank imagines that ry ache or pain he suffers is due to a acid in his system, while the dys-

carpets, or it may be white, but this in rarer instances. The designs are large and carried out in the old-fashioned pinks and blues of our great-grandmothers' A Great Newspaper "Beat" in Mid-Ocean Every well equipped Acadian kitchen has a spinning-wheel where the wool is reeled after the carding is done. The How Dr. Dillon Sent the Famous Witte Interview by Wireless, Relaying It From Ship to Ship

D.R. EMILE J. DILLON'S interview [should be able to send directly to land sta- | that he could find in Dublin the four with Mr. Witte, the Russian peace en-"When within two days of New York I asked the first man who saw it. "It voy, sent by wireless telegraph from the desired to send some very important mat- means to question," answered the second

abdominal pain brings thoughts of appendicitis, the uric acid crank imagines that every ache or pain he suffers is due to this acid in his system, while the dyspeptic with a pain over the region of his heart-"a weak heart"-fancying his heart diseased, deprives himself of many of life's pleasures.

All these people are the victims of their own ignorance. The art of diagnosis is the most difficult that the physician learns, and yet they diagnose their complaints or symptoms the meaning of which, in many cases, they have searched for in some household work on medicine. It is this self-confidence that produces so large a number of these imaginary aliments

Effect of the Mind.

That the mind plays a great part in the course and occurrence of certain discases is undoubted. There is a universal dread of hydrophobia; a dog bite is terrifying, for it is the bite of a mad dog causes the disease. The mental strain for the six weeks following any bite is intense. Curious symptoms may appear, cramps of the arms and legs, the patient making a curious noise like the bark of a dog, fully believing that he has the disease, though his symptoms are not those of hydrophobia, but simply an imaginary ailment. Convince him that he has not the disease and his cure will soon be accomplished.

If the general health is not good, abin the general health is not general and normal sensations have a greater influ-ence upon the mind. The struggle for existence among all classes today is keener than ever before, every year it is becoming more so. A large proporin of the populace use their brains in struggle. Universal education has inthe struggie. tensified this competition to live. Overwork is the order of the day; the whole Nation now suffers relatively more from nervous irritability; there are more nervcus, exhausted people, more neurasthen-ics-the persons of "imaginary ailments" -than there were before this bustling

Result of Overwork.

Overwork, associated with it anxiety, worry or excitement, quickly produces this condition. The business man, anxious for his ventures, works doubly hard to secure success; the sleepless mother, worn with care and nursing, does double or treble duty and finally "goes to pleces" when the strain is over. The over-trained athlete goes "stale," the young professional man, keen, but faced with appointment on the threshold of his career-these are types of neurasthenics. The complaints of the neurasthenic are many; all manner of vague sensations, of heat and cold, numbress, stiffness, weaknews, fatigue, pain, pressure, of headache such as "no man has ever suffered from each symptom described with minuteness defying subdivision. Every function, every organ of the body being described is subject to strange sensa-

They are the subjects of mental disturbance. Attracted by any of the morbid sensations, they develop a morbid dread of sickness and disease. As the suggestions of these reminders and fears morbidly self-watchful.

Various Mental Diseases. In some instances these morbid fears pass into insane delusions and obsessions —then neurasthenia becomes insanity. The woman who complains that one side of her body is bigger than the other after taking food is not very different from the insane pauper possessed of the de-

place during some mental excitement or during periods of religious revival. These advertisements are of absorbing interest, he finding comfort and hope in the pub-lished cures of cases such as his, and hysterical manifestations and their cure with a hope that "springs eternal" he tries are the explanation of many of the for a time this or that patent cure, only too often with little result toward the faith cures. When placed upon proper care, re-

riddance of his imaginary disease. Can the manifestation of hysteria be called imaginary? What hysteria really paralysis of the legs and complete loss Can the mainteention of hysteria be called imaginary? What hysteria really is is fot known; all that can be said at present is that it is some disturbance of the higher centers of the brain; no ac-tual disease of these centers has as yet been discovered. Its manifestations are wonderful and many; the hysterical fit, resembling an epileptic fit, is of common occurrence;

many; the hysterical fit, resembling an epileptic fit, is of common occurrence; epileptic fit, is of common occurrence; the state of catalepsy, in which the perrapidly well on removal to a hospital In the middle ages hysterical subjects were regarded sometimes as saints, but son may assume or be placed in any at-titude, may follow the fit. more often as possessed of devils. It then

may be affected, causing defective vision, deafness and complete loss of faste; sen-sation to touch and nain may be lost sation to touch and pain may be lost over certain areas of the skin, or even over the whole body, so that affected persons as shammers: attention to them was

are unable to feel the prick of a pin or to distinguish the difference between heat and cold; curious abnormal, rigid posi-tions of the limbs, clenching of the fin-gers, various forms of paralysis closely resembling those produced by disease of

WHERE WOMEN MAKE RUGS BY HAND

Old-Fashioned Art Survives Among French-Acadian Villages in Nova Scotia.

N the French Acadian villages of Nova mean much to the French Acadian. But Scotia one may still see the primitive the leaning toward the old colors was household arts. They are still so far not without modification; the blue was almost black and the red very dark. The from the railroad that they are protected from the invasion of cheap manufactured effect was very much that of a tiled objects, and there are few towns large pavement. The houses have usually one story enough to support stores of any imthe way across and a second story in the portance. center under the peaked roof. The front

One of the most interesting efforts at hall opens directly on the kitchen, a very large, low celled room, from which sevhousehold decoration on the part of the women is the painting of the floors. In eral tiny bedrooms open. Besides its decorated floor, the kitchen, which is the dining-room also, often rejoices in elabosome few of the houses, the more prosperous ones, there are carpets in the parrate home-made rugs. The making of these rugs is a much practised art among the Acadian women. lors and olicioth in the bedrooms. There are others whose bedrooms, dining-rooms ktichens have bare floors but whose There are three principal kinds of these rugs, classifying them as to the method of construction-those made on a backparlors are furnished with ollcloth and rugs. But most of those seen in these ground of sacking, and pulled through, those made of braided rags and those made of flat pieces of cloth and sewed St. Mary's Bay villages have no carpets and few have olicioth. The floors are decorated by the women in bright colored together on a foundation. The most paints. This idea may have originated elaborate rugs, those having ornaments of little dogs and other designs of a simin an effort to imitate olicioth or carpet. If so, the imitation is more picturesque flar nature, are the least attractive. The braided rugs, which are the sort most admired by those of artistic eye, are the than the original, as well as cleaner and cheaper. easiest to make. The pulled through rugs made on sack

The paint is put on in patterns usually geometrical large and rather simple, al-though the more skilful the painter the more complicated the pattern. Different an opportunity for the working out of more complicated the pattern. Different patterns are used on the different rooms in the house and on the balls and stairs. an opportunity for the working the much admired dog designs. are made on a foundation of sacking. The material of which they are woven is The patterns are first carefully marked sensations, they develop and disease. As the gestions of these reminders and fears is done by the ordinary housewife. In one household the kitchen floor was nainted dull gray and over this a huge of woolen yarn, which the worm themmorbid As the the paint is put on, and it is astonish-

painted dull gray and over this a huge centerpiece of crude red and yellow had been painted. The pattern was laid out

days.

and immaculate small beds. Each ro has its home-made rug and its fanciful prie dieu. Teh latter shares the glory of the apartment with the home-made quilt which covers each bed. The home-made quilts are the pride of the Nova Scotian housewife. She is still working out the

elaborate patterns which absorbed the attention of our grandmothers and which we of this generation never look at without wondering where they found the time | egraph. to do them.

ADAM AND EVE AT THE FAIR.

"Can it he our dear old Eden? Am I dream ing or awake? Paradise was never fairer than this region

by the lake. Yes, it is! it is our homeland, glorified by ount and stream."

Cried exulant Father Adam, waking from an agelong dream. 'All the nations here uniting! What a won-

drous pageant, Eve! me, behold our lovely garden, what we see we must believe,

Look! the olden modes of travel have forever passed away.

And the swiftest speed of lightning suits the clamor of today; In the air a giant wizard, never seen but

tried and strong Waits to speed us on our journey, don't you hear the trolley song? For the exile drear is ended, here is home

for us at last, Eden's door is open, dearest, and our wandering is past."

Happy as a pair of children guided by a

beckoning star, For the Fair our two ancestors halled a whizzing trolley car; Passing temple, grove or castle, stately spire

or cottage low, Thrilling with the joy of motion, faster, faster, on they go! one undreamed sight of beauty wel-comed them with swinging gates,

They had reached the crowning triumph of the proud Pacific States,

Still, like little eager children, passing through each portico, They could see in bloom the valor of one

hundred years ago. the bud of future greatness never blighted by a fear,

See the upward march of progress, trusting every untried year. And they cried: "Oh, rose-crowned city!

blooming like your matchlees flow'r, O'er your majesty and beauty ruthless Time an hold no pow'r!"

Evening came, and every structure glittered 'neath a jeweled crown,

For the very stars of glory came to light the magic town. Adams' eyes were hig with wonder; he could

only gano and say: How the world has hastened onward! What

a land we see today! They n these giant firs and cedars we behold this new world's wealth.

While from wind of pine-clad motintain may draw fresh hope and health. Age then vanished like a vapor, both had

reached the fount of youth, forrows, centuries long, were ended; here was

home in very truth Eve's gray tresses turned to golden, all around

them beauty reigned, they knew that land of roses mu And Paradise regained.

Everywhere they sent this message; "When

deck of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at sea to the London Daily Telegraph and ms with painted walls and floors then cabled to every part of the world, was one of the sensations of the voyage of Russia's representatives to America. says the New York World.

> It was not only a great newspaper feat but the transmission of nearly a thousand words by such means and under such circumstances startlingly suggests the future possibilities of the wireless tel-

> > Dr. Dillon is a small man, with a large orehead and mild gray eyes. He is th St. Petersburg correspondent of the Dally Telegraph, a scholar learned in Slavonic literature, a friend of Count Tolstoy, a war correspondent, an author of Russian books, a Biblical student, a walking encyclopedia on Russia and the Russians, So simple and innocent is the counte

sance of this gifted man, so meek and shy his bearing, that you would never suspect him of "scooping" his competitors by the wireless achievement which as onished Europe and America alike. Here was an interview of great length

in a crisis in the affairs of two warring empires. The ship was far out at sea The demure man with the large forehe and queer gray eyes said nothing, but, looking meeker and more modest than

ever, went to work. "I wrote all the interview out very carefully," said Dr. Dillon, when asked for the facts about his "beat," "for there is great liability of error in wireless trans-mission. Then I divided it into parts, each containing about 100 words, closing each part with the words 'End of Part 1,' or 2, ac., and 'more to come.

"The reason for dividing the message in this way is that, on a moving ship it is quite likely that 109 words would be the limit possible to send to one receiving station before we passed out of range "We had already gone too far from shore to send a measage direct to the nearest land station (gr the Lizard). "The wireless apparatus on shipboard does not transmit nearly so far as is generally supposed. Two or three hundred miles? No; I should say less than that. So it was necessary to send this message from ship to ship as we and they were

moving on the ocean. "Before starting the message the number and probable position of these ships was ascertained. There were four steamers properly equipped with wireless apparatus bound westward on which we could count. I estimated that with good luck we could get the entire message through by Sunday, in time for Monday's Telegraph.

"Electrical connection was effected with one ship on Friday and a portion of the message was transmitted to that ship. Then, as the ships increased the distance between each other, they passed out of range of the electrical transmission "It was then necessary to wait until another steamship came within the radius of the transmitting power of the instru-ments on board the Kaiser. "Whether it was necessary for the operator on the Kalser Wilhelm der Grosse to use all the four eastbound ships as receivers I do not know, but the last con-nection was made on Sunday, with a fair probability of the entire interview reach-ing London that night, as, in fact, it did. "This process of sending a mes mid-ocean from ship to ship and then to land is a long and uncertain one. In this case it worked admirably, however. Wire less telegraphing is still in an experimental stage, and the equipments on shipboard -I understand those on the Kaiser Wil-heim der Grosse were as good as any in your trunk and come to Portland, pitca your tent beneath our trees." MARY M'NABB JOHNSTON.

ter to the paper in London. I planued to have it sent by wireless to an American station, from where it could be cabled to England. We could not make connections, however, from shipboard, and I was obliged to wait until I landed.

LONDON COINS A NEW WORD

Physician Uses "Smog" to Describe the Recking Atmosphere.

Utica Observer.

This word "smog" which was coined in London last week and which describes the ndition of the atmosphere there when laden with fog and recking in smoke has surely come to stay. It is the invention of a physician in London who was servdelegate in the British Congress of Health. The new word meets all the re autrements of the case. It is pointed, Its echo of sound to sense is perfect. It is a better word than "fog" to describe

a London morning-or, for that matter, to describe a morning in New York, Brookiyn, Pittsburg or Chicago. In all big manufacturing cities the smoke mingles with the fog and produces darkness. Can you not see that the word is destined to live and become "classic"? It will,

we are sure. The word "quiz" (which is a dictionary word now) owes its origin to a wager made by an irishman named Daly that he could coin a word to which the public would give the definition he intended. He is said to have bet £100 on this

Spirit of the Machine. Richard Le Gallienne, the poet and critic; is evidently no devotee of the automobile. Hear him: "Compare the faces of coachmen and the faces of chauffeurs and you will understand what I mean Notice the kindly human look of the man who deals with horses (there is, so to say, something humanizing about hors notice the hard, cold, even cruel face of

set to work marking on every dead wall the pride of power and speed."

"mmog!

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Within 24 hours the public had fastened this signification to the new word, which was that fixed by the coiner himself

So he won his bet and enriched the Eug-lish language with a sound, good word which is universally admitted today to the company of words derived from the original Latin, Greek, Hebrew and other tongues. We are not surprised to hear that the

new word "smog" was hailed with "applause" at its first utterance before the scalth cr alth congress. The doctors were quick see the wide use to which "smog" could be put. "It is a smoggy morning "The air is full of 'smog." A few weeks ought to be sufficient to introduce these phrases everywhere that they are avilyathroughout the English-spe

world If the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but on grew before is to be honored how much more worthy is he who makes two words where ane existed in the vocabulary be-All honor, then, to the medical word-coiner and honor, too, to his coinage

He is said to have bet £100 on this original wager, which was accepted by a friend. Then the original word-coiner passed into him, reientless and arrogant,