EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

A WONDERFUL INCREASE.

What the Record Shows Concerning Wom

en In "Life's Activities." "One of the most interesting branches of my work," said a prominent officer of the American Sociological society, "is keeping a record of women's industries. I began it in 1868, when it was a mere infant. Today it has grown so great that it is almost too vast a subject for one person to handle.

"Take, for example, the single branch of the professions. In 1868 we estimatr that there were 80,000 women ennaged in the various callings under that head, of whom more than nine-tenths were teachers. Today there are 400,000 and upward, a growth of over 500 per cent in less than 30 years. In 1868 there were about 250,000 male professionals, so that the ratio was a little less than a third. Today, despite the enormous growth of the country, it is about a

"More important still, the rate of increase on the woman's side is about 12 per cent per annum, and on the man's side about 6. If the past ratio remains unchanged, in the year 1909 there will be 1,950,000 professional women and 1,930,000 professional men. But the ratio itself is changing in woman's fayor, and at the present rate of change 1905, only ten years hence, will see the two sexes numerically equal in the pro-

"In 1868 there were no women architects; today there are nearly 100. There were about 350 artists, teachers of art and art designers; today there are over 14,000, as many if not more than there are of men. Women physicians in 27 years have sprung from 420 to 7,000, clergymen from 50 to 2,200, authors and newspaper women from 150 to 10,-000, musicians, composers and instrumentalists, vocalists and music teachers from 5,000 to 50,000.

"The lawyers have grown from 3 to nearly 1,000, the dentists from 15 to 1,200, the teachers have passed the 800,-000 mark, the stage claims an army of 15,000 in actresses, coryphees, ballet girls, chorus girls, dansenses and vaudeville artists. When it comes to other callings, the figures are equally wonderful. There were 5 stenographers and typewriters in 1868; there are over 40. 000 now. There were 7,000 women employed as bookkeepers, accountants, clerks and copyists, while now there are 160,000. There were 2,500 saleswomen. while now there are over 90,000."

Living Pictures Indeed.

The living picture idea has been cleverly utilized by a handy young husband in this city, who has produced an odd effect by using the frame of a picture to inclose a tank of water containing goldfish. He is a plumber, with a handy faculty of working out clever conceits



of various kinds. He has always had a fondness for aquarian life, and has made many little aquaria for his own use and for that of his friends.

The other day he made a tank about 6 inches long and 4 inches deep, which he placed in a frame 12 inches long and 8 wide. Into the tank he put some goldfish and small turtles, and covered the top of the tank with glass. Then he arranged the tank so that the glass top filled up the exact space of the frame.

He hung it on the wall at night, and was surprised at the effect made by the gaslight. He called in his friends, and they enjoyed the spectacle for several hours.—New York Journal.

She Was Not Taught How. "I'm about to be married," writes a

girl to this office, "and instead of receiving congratulations I am aware that I need a defense and take this means of making it. I am 27 years old-old enough to know better and do better, but I have no choice. The man is widower with one child. He liked his first wife better than he does me. I liked a man years ago better than I like him, so we are quits on that. He wants a housekeeper; I want a home. I was brought up to sing a little and play a little, but have no trade. My parents will be glad to see me settled. I would be happier earning \$5 or \$6 a week and taking care of myself, but I was not

"There are thousands of women in my position. Every man who brings up his daughters without starting them with the means of earning a livelihood is responsible for just such a mistake as I shall make next month. "-Atchison

Mr. English's History of Indiana

William H. English of Indiana is 73 years old, as the phrase goes, but it does not follow that he is an old man. He is young enough to be industriously and intelligently at work on a history of Indiana, sparing no expense or research to obtain information and verifications. He is very liberal in the purchase of historical documents, and from the items we have seen in print about the work the book, when it is issued, ought to be the most valuable extant. A very first class and comprehensive history of the great state of Indiana, written as a labor of love, will be a monument to the author greater than marble or bronze or a career in public office. Mr. English has not been conspicuous in politics, though always in line as a Democrat, since ran for vice president on the ticket with Hancock in 1880, -Cincinnati Enquirer.

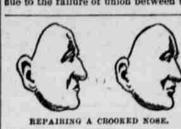
The Catholic Apostolic church, a dissenting body, has ten organizations in this country, with three churches and seven halls, all having a joint capacity of 1,100 and a value of \$68,050. The membership numbers 1,394.

TRANSFORMING FEATURES.

Hideous Become Beautiful Under the Skill of the Human Sculptor,

What seem to be almost miracles are now performed in the operations of plastic and dental surgery. If a man s not satisfied with his nose; if it be too much of a Roman to suit his face, he can have it made over into a delicate Grecian.

As regards the face, the hare lip is the most common defect. This trouble is due to the failure of union between the



margins of the maxillary and the front nasal bone. It not only causes a total disfigurement of the face, but it makes speaking an unpleasant matter, both for the speaker and the hearer. The defect is ordinarily seen in the upper lip, and is often double, the lip on both sides of the center being painfully drawn up. Bad as it looks and inconvenient as it is, the remedy is as simple as can be imagined. It merely consists of a triangular incision made under the nostril. A silk ligature is then put through the incision and drawn downward. This inverts the flap and brings together the opposing surfaces, which may at once be secured with sutures. A slight projection is left on the border of the lip, but it soon disappears. The operation for the double hare lip is practically the same, simply entailing a little more work for the knife. The hare lip deformity is seldom found on the lower lip, and when it is it extends down on the chin, practically dividing it. This, however, can be remedied as easily as the other.

Next to the hare lip in the line of frequency comes the absence or the deformity of the nose as a congenial defect. In the making of the nasal organ plastic surgery has achieved wonders.



STRAIGHTENING A PUG NOSE.

The bow in a Roman nose can be effectually reduced. This operation is performed entirely from the inside. The instrument is introduced into the nostril and thebone cut away, great care being taken not to fracture the skin. The surplus cuticle readily contracts, and, accommodating itself to the reduced space, it is required to cover, the bridge of the nose is left entirely smooth on the surface, while a straight and comely organ has been produced. The same operation can be performed on a pug or upturned nose. This work is also done from the inside. Enough to reduce the excessive protuberance and the same result as in the case of the bow is attained.

But the making of a new nose to take the place of the missing one is a different matter. It is easy to form the organ in any shape or size desired out of cellulold or aluminum, or even pasteboard, and have them fastened by adhesion or held on by spectacles, but they are not good noses. The owner cannot blow them, and if some one should, in a moment of excessive hilarity, tweak one, it would be likely to come off. Surgeons, however, now make noses that perform all the functions of the natural organs. After the solid portion is completed it is, of course, necessary to have it covered with cuticle. This is done in various ways. The most ordinary manner is to cut a triangle of skin from the forehead and bring it down over the false bridge. The edges are inserted in alits made on each side, when, in the course of time, being alive and retaining life from the natural circulation of the blood, the piece grows fast and a perfect nose is the result.

Another cause of the defects in the mouth or the jaws is the absence of the proper number of teeth or in having too many. But whatever the trouble may be the expert dental surgeon can remove it, and a distorted, homely face can be made into a fairly good-looking one. Experts says the best time to operate on such a deformity, in the case of children, is between the ages of 10 and

While the field for the dentist is not so extended as with the general surgeon, the progress made in his professton is so pronounced and has brought



as much joy to humanity as has the former. Changes in the human face have been wrought by the dental surgeon that seem almost beyond belief, and when to-day a person is seen in society with any deformity of the teeth it is safe to say that the parents were either indifferent to the matter or were unable to have the proper care taken in time, or perhaps they were ignorant of

the possibilities science offers.

Women and Economics. A cultivated Gotham woman urges in a published letter that newspapers do more to commend economies to women in order that it may form part of the tuition of a home whose intelligence leavens all the after life and affects the interests of its children. She asks, "Why not have a column devoted to economics for women, or rather to attract women, or, if that be not feasible, why not intersperse the 'fashion' column with sconomic doctrines?"

Unconscious Frankness. Bhe-I really don't think I shall take part again in theatricals; I always feel as though I were making a fool of my-He-Oh, everybody thinks thati-

Don't wish you had a thousand dollars; you are making a big enough fool of yourself already on the dollar you claimed the old man. - Buffalo Courier.

HENRI BRISSON.

Re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

By no means the least notable figure in French politics is Henri Brisson, who has been re-elected president of the chamber of deputies. In manner, in attire, and in mode of living he is like one of the revolutionists who despised the trumpery and the trappings of



kings and courtiers and nobles. He despises the good clothes of the modern politician and dresses in the most shabby of garments. He lives in a fifthstory flat in an obscure street, and, controlling the motions of the deputies, is not too proud to climb to his attic at night and retire to sleep in a cot. He is 60, a lawyer, a journalist and an unalterable foe of the Jesuits. Under the empire he was a lawyer with no practice, but his star appeared above the horizon when in 1870, after the fall of the empire, he was made Mayor of Paris. Five years later he was elected a member of the assembly. He was once minister of justice, and was chief of the Panama commission. His attempt at premiership in 1885 was not satisfactory to himself, his party or to the people. He is said to be a man of great force of character, honesty and political integrity, which is to be expected when the ultra simplicity of his life is taken into consideration. He has boundless courage in his convictions, and if it were not for the literal probity of his way of living and the shabbiness of his attire he might have been made president.

BEAT OF THE PENDULUM. Device for Keeping It Plumb and True at All Times.

The illustration represents a leveling device adopted for attachment to a clock mechanism to control the pendulum and verge, whereby they will be kept plumb, irrespective of the frame carrying the clock mechanism proper. The clock mechanism may be of any desired construction, and the verge wheel shaft is journaled in the frame at the back and in a bracket projected at the front, each bearing being formed with a boss having an integral stud, and on the studs being pivoted the upper members of a U-shaped frame from which depends a weight.

The front member of the U-shaped of the cartilage on the tip is taken away frame is at all times in front of the verge rod, while the rear member is



straight. On the inner fa'ce of the front member is pivoted a block in which is journaled one end of the verge spindle, its opposite end being held in the usual spring. The verge is thus carried by the weighted swinging frame, and the pendulum rod at its upper end, after passing through the verge, is secured in the usual manner to a post, which is also secured to the back of the forward member of the weighted frame, whereby both the pendulum and the verge are kept perfectly plumb. The device is very simple and inexpensive.

Leapers of the Sea

Many of the inhabitants of the sea are good jumpers and some have become famous. Among them should be mentioned the tarpon or silver king, a huge fish with scales that gleam like silver which constitutes the famous game fish of Florida. The leaps of this beautiful creature are often astonishing. Several years ago a steamer was rushing down the St. Johns river. The captain was sitting on the fore deck, leaning against the pilothouse, when suddenly there rose in the air a beautiful shining fish four feet in length. It came on like an arrow and landed in the lap of the captain as neatly as though it had been placed there.

In Pacific waters the tuna, an ally of the horse mackerel, is noted for its leaps. Sometimes a school sweeps up the coast and the powerful fish, often weighing 800 pounds, are seen in the air in every direction. They are like an arrow, turn gracefully five or six feet in the air and come down, keeping the water for acres in a foam, and if not the greatest jumpers they are certainly the most graceful of the leapers of the sea. - Philadelphia Times

He Found His Forte,

A young man from a rural village who was somewhat of a scapegrace around his native heath recently came to the city and got a job as a street car conductor. After he had been at work a few weeks he went home to spend a day. He told all kinds of stories of his sterling worth in the city. Here's one that tickled his father:

"The other day I was coming down Main street with a car jammed with people. When I got near the center of the business section, a well dressed man stepped out to get off the car. As he did so he said I hollered the names of the streets the plainest of any conductor he ever rode with. He invited me to come up and see him at his place of business went there the next day, and he gave me a box of 10 cent cigars.

"I knew that boy would make his mark if he once got into the city," exWAR AFRICA'S WOE.

GREEDY CONQUERORS SLAIN HER SONS.

To Save South America from a Like Fate the United States Steps In-Danger in Relaxation of the Monroe Doctrine Explained.

No Room for Butchers Over Here. All Africa pays tribute to European powers, says the New York Journal. Look at the map of it. Scarcely a part of it is free from the dominion of the greedy foreigners. Dependence and tyranny reign in Africa. All South America is free. Look at its map. Its shaded portions, which mark the places where European governments have found a foothold, are insignificant. Independence and liberty reign in South These two maps graphically illus-

trate the existing necessity for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The United States does not propose to let South America become another Africa -another scene of bloody conquest and borrid outrage. E. J. Glane, who studied African out-

rages carefully, thus estimated: "The subjugation of Africa has left a mark of blood across the history of these times. More than 1,500,000 persons have been slain directly or indirectly by the explorers who have blazed the way with gory marks, and the following conquerors might almost have walked to victory over a corduroy road of corpses.'

Therefore, it is not surprising that President Monroe declared his now celebrated doctrine. Certainly it is enough that one continent should suffer so. We can only pity Africa, but we can protect South America. Of all that vast continent only two spots-one tiny Liberia, the other barbarous Moroccoto-day remain independent of European control, and it is mostly within the past ten years that the great European powers have thus parcelled out Africa. The nation and sovereign who subjugated these lands did not consult the natives, they merely killed them whenever they resisted. They are still killing them. Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy have all had a share in the spolation, and the troops of those nations are still engaged in hunting the Africans like wild beasts in order to compel them to acknowledge their new masters. Of course, the chief among the spollers is England, which has annexed Egypt and its dependencies under the cover of temporary occupation, and is now preparing to send an expedition against Ashantee on the pretence that the king of that Independent African state has violated a treaty, but really to prevent the country from being seized by the French.

The English, French, Germans and Italians are not in actual possession of all the territories in Africa over which they claim sovereignty, and in some instances the natives are conducting a successful resistance to the invaders. England has given up for the present her attempts to subdue the Egyptian Soudan, Italy has met repulse in Abyssiania, and in the French Soudan a gallant warfare is being carried on by native princes, resolute in the determination not to accept the yoke of the stranger. So far, however, as diplomatic agreement between the powers of Western Europe can accomplish the result intended, Africa independence has been extinguished, save for the feeble flicker of liberty's torch at Monrovia, and the fact that the spoilers have not yet been able to agree upon a division of Morocco.

The so-called Congo Free State Is marked as "Belgian," because it is simply a Belgian military station and trading post, under the individual sovereignity of Leopold, King of the Belgians, who has bequeathed to Belgium by will all his sovereign rights in the State. The question at issue regarding the Congo Free State is not what Belgium will do to develop it, but whether France or England will succeed in annexing it. The chances appear to favor the addition of the Congo Free State, with its 900,000 square miles of territory, to England's ready enormous possessions in Africa, ingland is also looked upon as the probable purchaser of Portuguese Africa, as soon as the needs of Portugal's straitened treasury may drive that na-

tion to part with its colonies. While the South African republics possess autonomy, they cannot be called independent in the full meaning of that term, Transvaal being actually under British suzerainity, as to foreign affairs, and the Orange Free State being surrounded by British territory, and holding much the same relation to the British colonies that San Marino does to the kingdom of Italy. There is no reason, therefore, for dis tinguishing these states from other African territory under British control. They are not independent in the sense that Morocco and Liberia are independent.

The South American portion of our continent presents a marked contrast to Africa. From Panama to Cape Horn. of about 7,500,000 square miles, only about 200,000 square miles are subject to foreign occupation, and even this comparatively small area would be greatly diminished should England fall to support her claim to disputed territory in Venezuela. It is not because European powers would not like to selze upon and parcel out South American if they could that this state of affairs exists. It is because the United States has declared that there shall be no parcelling, that Europe must keep her hands off the American continent, and because Europe knows that the United States is strong enough to back up the declaration. Africa has no native state powerful enough to make a similar stand, and the result is seen in Cairo, in Antananarivo, in Zanzibar and Timbuctoo, where the ancient rulers have had to bow before allen masters, who have no rightful claim whatever upon their allegiance.

The American people will continue to keep standing their notice to the powers of the old world that there is no room for slaughter and conquest here; that this side of the globe is reserved for governments of the people, and that the camel's head of European aggression will not be permitted to enter the tent of American liberty.

That some of the European dynasties, not contented with their share in the partition of Africa, would turn longing eyes toward South America was to be expected, and it is very likely that, if British encroachment in Venezuela had

bave found an excuse for landgrabbing at the expense of the South American republics. The Kaiser sees that his efforts at colonization in German Africa and German Papus are failures, and as his subjects are bound to emigrate to America, he would like to have them his subjects still. It is understood that Germany has for some time had designs on the Argentine republic, the most desirable part of South America for colonists from the temperate region of Europe, and, If the Monroe doctrine were out of the way, it is more than probable that the Argentines would have to fight for their independence. As It Is, Argentina is safe. No European nation would dare to enter upon a war of conquest in America with the United States as the opposing champion, and while the American people have the strength to prevent it, no European nation will gain, or at least retain, a fresh foothold on the contin-

Dogwood's Many Uses.

Monroe doctrine to protect them.

Dogwood wands make excellent whipstocks, and are used in some of the best whips. They are cut sometimes by coachmen in the suburbs and sent to town to be dressed and made up into whips. The stocks made of this wood are notable for their ornamental knobs at regular intervals, being the truntated and rounded branches. These are imitated in some other whipstocks but the imitation is a cause of weakness. The dogwood stocks are extremely tough and elastic, being comparable in elasticity with whalebone, The wood is used also for butchers' skewers, and some philologists conjecture that the first syllable of the name is a corruption of "dag," meaning a spine or dagger. Dogwood, as being peculiarly free from silex, is used by watchmakers and opticians in cleaning watches and leases. The bitter bark of the dogwood is used also as a substitute for the Peruvian quinine tree. Dogwood is notably of slow growth, and in all thickly populated regions the tree is recklessly despoiled for the sake of its blossoms, so that the supply of the wood for commercial purposes is not large.-New York Sun.

Losing Sense of Color.

The human eye, though trained to distinguish colors, may by want of use forget how to distinguish them. The unique experience of Dr. R. Harley, F. R. S., related in the London Spectator, establishes the fact that color can be forgotten, as well as learned, by human sight.

Dr. Harley, in order to save the sight of one, perhaps of both eyes, when one was injured, voluntarily immured himself in a room made totally dark for nine months.

The fortitude which enabled him to adopt this course, and the ingenuity by which he preserved his health and faculties in this, the most mentally and physically depressing of all forms of imprisonment, are sufficiently remarkable; but Dr. Harley also kept an accurate record of his impressions when he at last looked again upon the light. after the supreme moment at which he satisfied himself that he was not

blind, but could see. He found that in the nine months' darkness his eyes had lost all sense of color. The world was black, white and gray. They had also lost the sense of distance. His brain interpreted the picture wrongly. His hand did not touch the object meant to be grasped. Practice soon remedied the last induced defect of sight. Experiment with skeins of various-colored wool, in the presence of one who had normal color-vision, restored the first.

Chautauqua Women's Club.

It has been reported that the Chautauqua Women's club is an organization that has sprung into existence this summer. On the contrary, it is eight years old. It was founded that length of time ago by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller. Mrs. Miller is still deeply interested in this and her other work in the Chautauqua assembly, which has covered a space of over 15 years. Of the Women's club she says: "It is more popular this season than ever. We have 60 members and this number will doubtless be in creased to 100 before the assembly is over. We consider three things in which women are interested-homemaking, civic questions and religious work. A membership fee of 25 cents is charged which is used to purchase reference books on topics such as are discussed in the meetings and in which women are especially interested." This library will soon be housed in Higgins hall, the handsome building erected by Senator Higgins of Olean and Mrs. F. S. Smith of New York, in memory of their father, the late O. T. Higgins.

Going to South Africa.

During the last year or two there has been something of a migration of miners from the Western States to South Africa, and advertisements of rates in most of the mining papers. The movement seems to have extended to others than the miners, and may indicate that the emigrants have not fared badly. A man advertises in a recent issue of a Deadwood paper that he will sell at a bargain his saloons in Deadwood and in Lead, as he intends going to South Africa. Whether he expects to make money out of the mines or the miners he doesn't state.

Feed for Layers.

In regard to feed, most farmers know that hens will fatten on the grains raised on the farm, wheat, oats and corn, if these are fed regularly either by mixture or with frequent change. These are improved by grinding and little meat added a couple of times a week. But it may be well to hear what a Nova Scotia expert has to say about feeding laying bens. He says: "There is nothing equal to the exclusive use of meat and bone with very little of anything else."

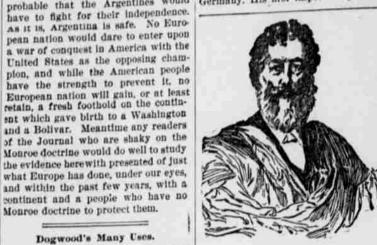
Mrs. Stevenson's Trip. Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson, cor-

responding secretary of the National oman's Christian Temperance union of the United States, has made a trip through the southern states, traveling 3,500 miles, attending 47 meetings, giving 30 addresses and organizing six W. passed unchallenged, Germany might | C. T. U.'s, all in the space of 38 days.

A FAMOUS ARTIST.

Lord Leighton Was One of the World's Great Painters.

In the death of Sir Frederick Leighton, recently created Lord Leighton by the Queen, president of the Royal Academy, which occurred in London, there has passed away not only one of the great painters of England, but of the world. Deceased was born in 1830 and when still young displayed a remarka ble talent for art, literature and music. He studied art in Italy, France and Germany. His first important picture,



LORD LEIGHTON.

Cimabau's Triumph, was finished in Rome and was sent to the Royal Academy in London in 1855. Queen Victoria was attracted by it and purchased it and thereafter the climb of Sir Frederick to fame was easy and rapid.

Among his greatest productions in art were "The Madonna," "The Odallsque," "Syracusan Brides," "A Summer Moon," "The Music Lesson," "Wedded," "Hercules Wrestling With Death," "The Athlete and Python," "Garden of the Hesperides," "The Daphnephona," which constituted a classification of studio gems. Some of his paintings were exhibited and admired at the World's Fair. Of these "The Garden of the Hesperides" was the masterpiece which excited popular interest. Sir Frederick regarded the study of the nude as essential to artistic education. Sir Frederick was more than a painter and his superiority in modeling and carving was frequently tested, one of the noted works of his chisel being the statue of Hercules and the Python. He was also a musician In 1878 he became president of the Royal Academy and was knighted in that year. In 1885 he was made a baronet A month ago the Queen made him a

A NEW PLAGUE.

A Bird that May Destroy Sheep-Raising in Australia.

The rabbit is not the only pest of Australia. A new one has sprun up and it bids fair to destroy sheep-raising in the colonies. The kea is the name of the new pest and it is a bird. Formerly its food consisted of insects, berries and roots of various kinds, but the advent of settlers led to the burning over of vast tracts of territory, thereby destroying the natural food of the bird. The kea in an evil hour experimented on kidney fat in the killing-yard of



some sheep station and discovering a good thing told its fellows. The birds promptly began to prey on living sheep, sinking their beaks into the kidneys of the animals and causing death. A writer thus treats of the kea: "So rapaclous has it become that it has been known to attack a sheep when directly under the charge of a shepherd, and in broad daylight; indeed, there are not wanting cases where it has been known o attack foals, and one instance is reported of a horse becoming its victim." In a single twelve months in a corner of one run these birds destroyed over 1,000 sheep. They have been known to kill as many as 200 healthy sheep in a single night.

A Tragic Incident.

Major Toseili's death in Abyssinia and the conduct of the native servants reads like a page of Roman history. After sending on the wounded and those who could escape, Toselli faced the enemy and held them back till the ammunition failed, and he was killed. When they saw their master dead two and routes to South Africa are printed of the servants shot themselves through the head with revolvers, while the third stabbed himself to the heart with a dagger.

Mental Wreck From a Cosmetic.

From Russellville, Ky., comes a sad story reported by the Chicago Tribune. The desire to make her complexion more beautiful has caused a once proud mind to be shrouded in the darkest gloom. Miss Mary Belcher, two years ago, was a bright, dark haired, happy, rosy cheeked girl. One day she read in an advertisement of a cosmetic paste that would make the complexion perfect. She bought some and used it for two weeks as directed. At the end of that time she was horrified to notice the appearance of a black beard all over her face. It grew rapidly, and in a short time she had a heavy set of whiskers. She grew hysterical, and about six months ago her mind began to fail under the constant worry. She is now a mental wreck. Miss Belcher is 22 years old and lives with her parents at Sugar Grove, Butler county.

Warm Milk Not Affected by Odors My experience has been that milk never affected by bad odors while throwing off steam in cooling. It is after cooling that odors from the stable are absorbed. Cabbage, turnips or onions fed to cows directly after milking will not affect the milk.

FATALITY OF A NAME

A STRANGE INCIDENT WHICH BUS GESTS MENTAL TELEPATHY.

It Is Vouched For by a Member of Cha

go's Health Department—A "Pipe here Which Has Broken Down the Rules Made Its Way Into Print.

Writers of fiction have no monoply of the strange or supernatural The are things taking place every day a Chicago which are as devoid of ration explanation as the mysterious cointage of the novelist's brain. Newspaper men hear of them, but in the rush to men hear of them, but in the rush to cold, hard facts, demanded both by the editors and newspaper readers, the "pix stories," as queer and unexplainable happenings are called in journalistic coles, are at a discount. Were it not to the following incident, which this the following incident, which ca be verified by the word of several rep. table men, would long ago have a ceived the space and attention it meric instead of being consigned to the was-basket as the "pipe dream" of an opin devotee:

One cold wintry night not so kee ago Dr. L. T. Potter, now connects with the Chicago health department and a number of his companions un sitting in the office of the Oakland hotel at Drexel and Oakwood boulevers when a stranger of diffident manne a tered. His clothes and jewelry mais him a person of means, but he seems downhearted and worried, and who he asked permission of the clerk ton in the office awhile, Dr. Potter and is companions at once sized him up wa man who had been out on a spree, va without ready cash to pay for a be and took this means of getting refus from the winter's blasts. The strange, who was young and intelligent, pu uncomfortable under the ill disguise scrutiny of the crowd and finally said

"Gentlemen, I would like to explain my presence here and why I sit up h the office in preference to taking a bel In the first place, let me assure you is not a matter of money," drawing on a goodly sized roll of bills. "For su years my father, who is a residented New York, has had trouble with he family and has been a wanderer. Es was at one time worth considerable money, but this has been lost, and a number of letters which I have of be received from him show me he is & spondent. This afternoon I got a lens from him, dated in Detroit, saying h would arrive in Chicago tonight, takes room at this hotel and end his lifely turning on the gas. He added that is the event of the gas failing he had : pistol with him, with which he world send a bullet through his brain. Pube had no idea I would get this letter to day, as I have been out of town, and it was only an unexpected case of sickes in my family which brought me bak I am sitting up here to intercept his when he comes in and prevent the micide which he contemplates. Fortunate ly I have means enough for both ad

can relieve his anxiety in this respect." Dr. Potter and his friends were # once interested. They congratulated the stranger on his good luck in having a ceived his father's letter in time and tendered their services in any war is which they might be desired. Two three times an effort was made tobi out the man's name, but he parriefs questions on the ground that, as list ther's plans would be frustrated, list not care to have his identity disclosiwaver call me as it is awkward to address a man with out a name, and Melchior is as good a anything, barring the right one. evening sped along, and about midnight the stranger, being assured no more trains would arrive before morning took his departure, saying he thought his father must have been detained or perhaps have happily changed his mind

The occurrence was so much out of the ordinary that Dr. Potter and his friends sat up for an hour or more talking it over. At 1 o'clock they went to bet and a few minutes later the night clerk retired, leaving an assistant who had not heard the story in charge of the office. About 1.30 in came an old gentleman with a traveling bag in hand, who registered as "George C. Malchior," and was assigned to a room In the morning the chambermaid reported a strong smell of gas on that floor. The door of the newcomer's room was broken in, and he was found dead, with a pistol in his right hand and a bullet wound in his head. He had turned on the gas and then shot himself. By this time everybody in the house had heard the story and of the young man's visit the night before, and all were positive that the old gentleman who had killed himself was his father. The afternoon papers had a report d the suicide and before night the young man was back at the house asking to see the body.

"I don't understand how father could have registered as 'Mclchior,' for it is not his name, and I only used it last night to conceal our own," the stranger said. "It must have been a case of mental telepathy."

On reaching the room where the body lay a much more peculiar episode of curred. The moment the young man saw the face of the corpse he said:

"That's not father. I never saw this man before. He is not known to ma Nor was he. A search of the dead man's effects brought out papers proving his identity as George C. Melchior and giving reasons for suicide somewhat similar to those advanced by the young stranger when he was telling his story the night before. Within a week Dr. Potter heard from the young man, who said his father was alive and well, having recovered from his despondency and abandoned his intention of taking his life, but the mystery of how a man giving the same name should appear si the hotel selected by the stranger's father, on the same night, and commit suicide in the same manner outlined by him has never been explained. —Chicago

Tribune. So far as known no writer on evolution has taken account of the steady and remarkable growth of hailstones. There was a time when the regulation size was about that of a small pea. From this it has increased through various stages to the size of a marble, a hickory nut and a hen's egg until now we hear of hailstones "larger than baseballs," and it is not even stated how much larger. Can it be that this continuous growth is an effort on the part of nature to respond to the increasing demand for new sensations, or what is it and where

will it end?—Minneapolis Journal