## THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1906

SCIENCE SAYS Singe your hair to KILL the ORAY HAIR MICROBE

# It's Not a Chemical Change Which Makes the Hair Grow White, But a New Microbe Called the Chromophage.

ientific information stitch in time saves nine applies as well

All latest scientific information is to the effect that it is much better to have the hair singed than cut unless you wish your is to turn white. It is not a chemical science of the makes the hair grow and the discover, is much affected by heat, and that is to the chromophage is, however, if much affected by heat, and that is a color of their hair much longer the color of their hair much longer the cut is to the who use curling tongs keep to the discover of their hair much longer the cut is tong whee do not. As a man's half is a rule, much too short for the cut is tongs, singelag the hair instead of the chance before them. As soon is to get it is the obvious remedy for schemes the discover, the do not will be an its case. The tonge have every reason to complain the march of schemes. Until guide the tore of the scheme to be the scheme before them and who we averything their own is the first aign of the hair failing off or the scheme to be the scheme before them and the scheme

It is march of sizence. Until quite means the second process of a man follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and follow his advice at once and implicit one, and there will be a general weight on the one much wisdom on the pend upon it your has a focal defects which need pend upon it, your has a focal defects which need of hair, does a for there is immense symptoty to have a good head of hair or woman, case let the hair producing for there we have a shining spot where there are toosed defected up and to be case at his or or organs to fail into the case siectricity is a great revisit and the scale is emperiated to a for the rest is wrong. In the safe that when we allow any of the hair, What is wrong. In the safe that when we allow any of the fail into the case siectricity is a great revisit for and prompter of health, in other and the scale is especially for any owner the safe is a sone such the scale is especially if you have long the bair har producing the bare the scale is especially for the safe that when we allow any of the hair. What is wrong. In the safe that when we allow any of the hair, what is wrong. In the are the bair, however, to a high hot wrong the and the decay impedent to erain point, but ngices. This many parch it and that the two people really understand the area the scale is especially for any owner would water with the brush is agreed hair. If you have long thick hair har the two people the start what is more the start would be repeated too often: After sham.

**PAPERS READ FOR CLIPPINGS** 

ever.

Strengthen the hair from the roots with a gentle pull, and then sleeking for gloss

Singe the hair anless you wish

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Ø

But This Mischievous Color Eater **Cannot Stand Heat and You** Must Sizzle Him if You Would Get Rid of Him.

**CONFEDERATE MONEY AT PREMIUM** 

"The rarest of all the bills is that of \$500, which bore interest at the rate of 5 cents a day. In fine condition it readily brings from \$25 to \$35.

bureaus in New York, says an ge, and they read every item in vanity ach paper, including the advertising, ver, as they read they carry the wants and wishes of 3,000 subrs in their minds and underscore mt word in every item which

This bureau has certain rules in hir-ing its readers. It takes no elderly person, no person who says she is fond of reading or has made scrapbooks all her life, and no school teacher. It wants no literary tastes at its reading it wants persons who will read mechanically, with lightning speed and with no interest in what they read aside from the word they are looking for. After trying all sorts of people, the type found most satisfactory is the stirl who has left school at 14 to go to stirl who has left school at 14 to go to work in a factory or drygoods store. In either of those places she would get from \$3 to \$8 a week. In the clipping bureau she may run her wages up to \$20 a week, as the star reader of this

All of them work by the piece, re-relying so much for every clipping marked. Sometimes they are a little too mechanical, as when the patron whe ibes for items concerning banks gets choice items concerning sand banks. But it is better to have them that way than to have them getting interested in what they read and linger ing over their task.

light Hundred Newspapers Read aDily Eight hundred dailies a day are read in this office, and in addition every publication, weekly and monthly, in the United States which has a circulation of 5,000, making 5,000 in all. The amount of surface information which these girls get to carry around in their breads concerning the matters in which the 2,000 subscribers are interested is remarkable. The strangest and most expected scraps of knowledge will crop up among curly-beaded 15-year-olds whom one would not accuse of an idea beyond chocolate creams and peek-

se girls read for all sorts of queer a. There is a badge and button capitalized at \$1,000,000 which It its business in the last 12 on the clippings furnished it by siris. It takes everything relatthe organization of societies. ofr parades, processions, meetings. It ta 1,000 items a day and its bill is 00 a week. It literature goes to the resses provided in these clippings. Its publicity scheme has proved

house that makes church bells A house that makes church bells as everything relating to new inchest appropriations for new bells. Another firm has for years taken rything relating to scales. A com-ry insuring sgainst burglars, which a everything relating to bank rob-tes for 12 years, recently canceled order, as it found that there was no fit in this branch of its business. Boelety News Sonmad. Outery news in the papers is care-by manned. Notices of engagements clipped for lewelers, florists, sta-ers, furniture dealers and hundredes liber merchants. The most profit-

merchants. The most profit-

INETY newspapers a day is the able branch of the business is the com-task of the girls who read for one of the oldest clipping press bureaus in New York, says an plays little part in this, how It is dictated mostly by com mercial reasons.

On this list are playwrights, actor prisefighters, politicians, authors and all sorts of men in public life. Some of them are anxious for newspaper men-tion and some are anxious for its ab-

The income from this source is The income from this source is ex-tremely irregular. It has happened that a man would not have an item in for months, and then suddenly in one month his bill at the elipping bureau has leaped from nothing to \$1,000. This sudden bull movement may be a source of pleasure or duite the opposite to the subject—one never can tell.

One man has for years collected ev erything printed on vegetarianism. His bill this summer has been pretty heavy. Another man pays for all items relat-ing to any rascality discovered among spiritualists, or among priests and ministers of the gospel. Periodically he publishes a deadly parallel in a spir-itualist paper, obviously to the discredit of the church people, as there are many more of them than of his own cult. Another man has collected for years verything published on Lincoln, and

another everything published against vaccination. The American Medical association collects statistics relating to injury and loss of life at Fourth of July celebra-tions. The principal of a school in New

England buys all items concerning persous who have made donations to schools or academies in New England, with the obvious purpose of affording them an opportunity to extend their

### About Prominent Men.

nevolence.

About Frominent men. Interesting comparisons are supplied to the clipping fureau regarding the ar-ticles printed in the newspapers about the deaths of prominent man. No other man in America ever had so much printed about his death in the newspa-pers as McKinley. Carl Schurs has re-ceived thus far 12,000 obituary notices, more than any other man since Mcmore than any other man since Mc-Kinley. John Hay and Joseph Jeffer-son had 19,000 each, and Mark Hanna

8,000. The most expensive thing to buy in

clipping bureau is a "back search," a search for the notices of a past event. For that a charge of 10 cents for each paper read is made, whether anything is found or not. The bill may easily run into thousands of dollars, and it is never entirely satisfactory, as many paper

entirely satisfactory, as many papers are inevitably lost. A month after the San Francisco ca-tastrophe the Southern Pacific road de-clede, that it wanted everything that had been published on the subject, and turned in as order to that effect to a New York Duran the busies of the subject to a New York bureau. The bureau has just forwarded a drygoods box contain-ing 15,000 clippings. The first clipping bureau in the world was started in Paris in 1879 by a

Frenchman named Cherl. There are now 40 clipping bureaus in the United States of which 19 are in New York City. There are clipping bureaus in every country and every language on earth sufficiently advanced to have newGeneral Joe Wheeler ordered a com-pleto newspaper history of the Spanish war in 12 great volumes. A New York

war in 12 great volumes. A New York firm presented to every regiment that went out of New York to that war a scrapbook history of the action of the regiment, and the books are now pre-served in file various armories. Forty-two books of clippings were made of McKinley's obluaries. One man or-dered 12 to present to 12 uitferent per-sons. The first scrapbook to attract public

attention was the enormous volume or-dered for presentation to Admiral Dewey on his return from the Philip-pines. Including its table it cost \$3,100. the most valuable scrapbook even made. It is now in the Smithsonian in stitution. Under the auspices of the Garma

Under the auspices of the German-American committee on a memorial to Carl Schurz a scrapbook is being pre-pared of that statesman. This will con-tain letters on the life and character of Mr. Schurz from almost every promi-nent man of the day, and will be a mine of autographs and personal sentiments for future historians.



Methods Used Now Were in Vogue Years Ago.

Pare Age.
Pare Age.
Pare Age.
The the manufacture of war matches and a sender tapers which are known in the tape and a sender tapers which are known in the base of the lift century is still in use.
The method is practiced today is the Carbon for the table of the lift century is still in use.
The method is practiced today is the Carbon for the table of the wick is composed pass that a table of the cords of which the wick is composed pass that a table of the cord a set which they are drawn through the cord passes that a table of the cord of which they are drawn through the table through which the cord passes that a table of the cord of the table through which the cord passes that the bole through which the cord passes the bole through which are boxed and the table the very which are boxed and the table the table the cord of the table table the table table table the table the table the table table the table table the table tabl

Mint to Lynchers.

An ex-convict who headed a lynching bee in North Carolina was sent back to the penitentiary. Lynchers should al-ways be of good antecedents.

## A Difference.

Ha-And so they are engaged to be married? She-Tes. He-Has be given her a diamond ring? She-She's wearing one, but I don't know thether, ha's given it to her or not. Thay're all matried yst, you know.

To B

## **Kceping Green Grave** of McKinley ....

(Continued from Preceding Page.) candidate against Speaker Reed for the

position of presiding officer, which the latter filled with such brilliant force. At the Republican convention in 1884 McKinley, in a short, sharp, strong speech, rallied the Blaine forces and won the nomination for the brilliant Maine statesman, who was defeated Four years later, after he and the Ohio delegation had been instructed for Sherman, certain delegates began voting for

him and he only prevented the conven tion from stampeding for him in what was, perhaps, the most remarkable speech of his career. "I do not request -I demand." he closed, "that no dele-

gate who would not cast reflection on me shall cast a ballot for me." McKin-

ley voted for Sherman to the end, though the Republican nomination went to Harrison that year. McKinley, during Harrison's adminis

McKinley, during Harrison's adminis-tration, as chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, fathersd the famous McKinley tariff bill, and, in 1891, after he had been defeated by a gerrymandered district the year before, was elected governor of Ohio with a plurality of 10,000. In 1893 he, having in the meantime again declined the

in the meantime again declined the pres idential candidacy, led his party to vio idential candidacy, led his party to vic-tory with a plurality of more than 80,900. In 1596 and again in 1900 Mo-Kinley, as the presidential candidate, led his party to victory. Then, one year later, came the tragic end in Buf-falo. His great speech at the Pan-American—his last, it proved—delivered two days before his assassination. Is recognized as a masterpiece of Ameri-can thought:

"The period of exclusiveness is past,

"The period of exclusiveness is past." he said, "The expansion of our trade and commerce is the passing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reci-procity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retalistion are not. Let us ever re-member that our interest is in concord, and not conflict, and that our real emi-nence rests in the victories of peace

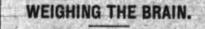
can, 66 ONFEDERATE money is not to be bought by the barrel nowadays," said a collector of paper money whose col-tection embraces nearly every kind of paper currency ever issued in this coun-try. "On the contrary, this sort of money is becoming very scarce, par-ticularly in the southern states. "During the last ways of the same

"During the last years of the war, when the housewife who went to mar-ket was forced to carry with her a basket full of this money in order to purchase enough provisions to fill the basket, few dreamed that this despised money would ever bring a premium. Yet today there are several recorded in-stances in which bills have brought 100

per cent above their face value. "One story is told of a disgusted pos "One story is told of a disgusted pos-sessor of a quantity of confederate money who, in order to find out whether the stuff still had any value whatever, pinned one night during the last year of the war a bill of 3500 de-nomination on a hitching post in front of a store. The next morning be went down to see if it was still there, and lo: another bill of equal denomination had been pinned on top of it. Those same two bills would now be worth \$70 or more. more.

more. "Of recent years many collectors have at last appreciated the beauty and variety of this extensive issue, with the result that the Lost Cause money is not only getting less plentiful, but prices are growing, making it neces-sary now to pay substantial sims for varieties which a few years ago could have been obtained for little. "The revival of interest in the col-

"The revival of interest in the col-lection of this money has had the ef-fect of bringing to light many variaties



### Figures Show That Avordupois In Not Always Intelligence.

What is the weight of your brain Most of us would like to know the quantity we possess, and the advance of science has rendered it unnecessary to wait for our skulls to be trepanne in order to acquire this information People known as biometricians have dis covered a way of arriving at the exact amount by a series of measurements Lately they have been very busy all over the world, and the result of their experiments make very interesting reading," especially to the Englishman, who will be glad to learn that intellec-

and not conflict, and that our real emi-nence rests in the violories of peace and not those of was. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler efforts for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friend ship which will despen and endure. Our carnest prayer to God is that God will greater by words were destined to be a martyr's benediction on all mankind. BAMUEL WILLIAMS HIPPLER.

From the Philadelphia North-Amera-can. Con. C

is worth \$1, which is about the highest premium, while the \$20 bill, with a ship sailing to the right, sells for 15 cents. The \$10 bill, with a female lean-ing on a shield, on which is a confed-erate flag with 11 stars, is worth 50 cents. Of the two \$5 bills, the one en-graved at New Orleans is now worth par, being quoted at \$5, while the other variety, showing a woman leaning on a shield on which is a figure 5, is worth \$2. The rarest of all the issues are those The rarest of all the issues are those of Montgomery, where confederate money was first printed. This issue was not very large, and every one of these bills now commands a premium. Only notes of large denomination were produced at the confidence in the set produced at the confederacy's first capi-tal, these being of \$1,000, \$500, \$100 and worth \$1.

worth \$2. "The remainder of the bills of the 1561 issue were dated September 2. and some of these are now exceedingly interesting from a historical standpoint. While enormous numbers of these bills were printed, yet some of them are now extremely rare. "A very interesting \$10 bill, but not rars, shows General Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox of revolutionary days, eat-ing his famous sweet potato breakfast with a British officer. "Of the same issue there was a \$2 bill, which is now above par. This is

readily brings from \$25 to \$35. "The next in point of rarity is the \$1,000 Montgomery bill. When well preserved this bill is worth \$20. "Then comes the \$100 bill. This is worth \$5. The fourth of the Mont-gomery series, the \$50 bill, is quoted at \$4.

somery series, the \$50 bill, is quoted at \$4. "The rarest of the bills printed at Richmond is the one of the denomina-tion of \$5. This shows negroes loading cotton on the left-hand side. To the right is an Thdian princess. It is a sreat curiosity in its way, for here we have a confederate note that has comes to be worth double its face value, and the last \$2 bills should be now the premium offered for it is \$10. "Bills of the first issue at Rich-mond have written dates. The higher design showed a train of cars in the center. On the left is a figure of Jus-tice, with Minerva on the right. A copy of this bill is worth \$4. "While the bills of the second issue of July \$5, 1861, are by no means com-mon, yet they are not nearly so rare as the bills of the first issue. The \$100, with Ceres and Proserpine in the cen-ter and Washington's bust to the left.

vary widely from individual to indif than average size of brain, but the convidual. The result in regard to 2,100 tention is not supported by actual fact. adult male and 1,034 adult female brains belonging to five races—English, Swed-ish, Bavarian. Hessian and Bohemian— Cuvier, 64.5 ounces; Dr. Abercrombie. showed that the English had the light- 63; Daniel Webster, 53.5; Lord Camp-est brains. We were 27 grains short bell, 53.5; De Morgan, 52.75; Gauss, 52.6. Now, Cuvier possessed a signatic in-tellect, as well as a large brain, it is, of the Bayarian and 120 below the eaviest, the Bohemian. true, but no one can pretent that any one of the others mentioned come near But what a relief it is to know, on But what a relief it is to know, on such unquestionable authority, that "the mean brain-weight of a race does not correspond to its average intelligence." And the biometricians have good news for ladies, being convinced that "there exists no sensible relative difference in the brain-weights of man and woman. the differences observed being compat-ible with those that result from the relative sizes of the two sexes." the lightest brain of the lot, that of Gauss, and this fact goes a long way to quash Professor Tiedemann's theory. What, then, makes the difference? It

must be the quality of the millions of nerve fibres, cells and gauglia that make up the brain, and these cannot be weighed or measured. No Chance for North. From the Boston Transcript, "Mrs. Finnigin's Nor-rah must be nigh to ther-rty now, and she not married!" "Bbe says she ain't met her mon." "Huh! Her mon ain't bor-rn yit, and his mother's dead!"

A mining company which built a \$40,-000 clubhouse for its men at Binbee. Arisonh, four years ago, found the building a hindrance, as the men re-fused to be paternalized, and it was turned to the Y. M. C. A. which is making a success of the enterprise, and now has twice as many men en-rolled as could be secured for the glub.