

BANDON RECORDER

Second Class Week

BANDON.....OREGON

Everywhere Mr. Roosevelt goes the people act as if they had heard of him before.

Six night riders have been sentenced to be hanged. We predict a slump in night riding.

The old method of starting a saloon and building a town around it is going out of style in this country.

Now King Alfonso wants to try sky jumping. First thing you know that young man will rock the boat.

The courts have decided that women who wish to vote in Oklahoma must tell their ages. Mean old courts!

If the kidnapers don't cease their nefarious operations pretty soon people who have children will not dare to become rich.

A professor says lying results from intellectual laziness. Thought is the natural result of a chronic desire to hold office.

The general verdict is that women's hats are not so bad, when you get used to them. It is the getting used to them that smites.

An exchange says the Panama Canal will "make islands of North and South America." Not quite. The locks will continue to hold them together.

If King Peter is disappointed over the way his boys have turned out, let him look at the old man. He never was the Santa Claus of a Sunday school.

Mr. Bok declares this season's millinery styles are beautiful and artistic. Mr. Bok is the editor of a publication for women, and he naturally aims to please.

A toad died the other day in the Bronx park at the comfortable age of 1,000 years. He remembered the time when Lief Ericson first began to discover Minnesota.

Spelling reformers say they are perfectly satisfied with progress already made. This means that they intend going right ahead with the cruel maiming of innocent words.

The Standard Oil Company is not a trust, according to the argument of one of its attorneys. He does not, however, declare that it is a spring poem or the long meter doxology.

A speaker recently said that the country boy is the hope of the American nation. That has always been the opinion of the lad himself, whence his feeling of superiority to the city bred person.

It appears that Caruso hurt his voice singing into talking machines, for which service he received large sums of money. He may have the satisfaction in future years of sitting down in front of a phonograph and hearing just how good a voice he had once.

Dr. Lyman Abbott defines "a good woman" by laying down eight rules of life, one of which is devoted to a declaration against tight shoes. This reminds us of the ancient Transvaal constitution which devoted one-fourteenth of its entire length to a prohibition of smoking in the court room.

Professor Albin Snell of the University of Chicago is quoted as saying that we are the most unhappy people on the face of the earth for three reasons: Because we are the most prosperous people; because we are the freest people; and because we are the most highly educated. And the president of the university might give one other reason.

Hard, fine grained, durable wood usually grows slowly. A most remarkable exception is the eucalyptus, and this it is which gives the tree its great value as a means of reforestation. It is said that it grows five times as rapidly as any other tree. Seedlings have been observed to make an average growth of six inches in height a day; and one tree in California has attained a height of one hundred and twenty-five feet and a diameter of thirty-six inches in nine years. The eucalyptus will not thrive where there are frosts, but in the South it promises to go a long way toward filling the place once occupied by other hardwoods, which have been greatly reduced by demands for furniture, carriage and cooperage stock.

"Lucky" Baldwin, the spectacular mining and racing man who died a few weeks ago, leaving a fortune of some \$20,000,000, also left his sobriquet to more than one person who had served him in a professional capacity. He did not carry the appellation that came to him in his early days as a plunger to the grave. It descended to lawyers and doctors and others who may not have been heard from as yet. If Baldwin was lucky, what shall be said about the lawyers who claim some \$600,000 of his wealth, and of the doctor who attended the deceased during the last twenty-nine days of his life and has put in an bill for an even \$100,000, doubling his original charge when he learned, possibly, how the lawyer had measured their services? Luck that results from risk, such as charac-

terized the life of Baldwin, is one thing, and luck that carries no risk, as it would be in the case of these lawyers and the doctor, is another. Luck without attendant risk might be said to be the luckiest kind of luck. In short, it's mighty lucky for some folks that there are persons with the business or the gambling capacity for piling up great fortunes which they cannot take with them when they leave this vale of tears. The luckiest fellow of all, as a good part of the world views things, is the one who gets the last whack at some other fellow's accumulations and who is alive when the other is dead.

In many, if not in all the States there are laws providing penalties for kidnaping, varying in severity from death to imprisonment in the county jail for one year. There is general agreement in all the States that no crime is more reprehensible than that of the person who steals a child from its parents and holds it for ransom under threat of torture if the money demanded is not paid. Other crimes against the person may be, and frequently are, due to ungovernable passion; but the stealing of children for such a purpose is a deliberate procedure, planned to take advantage of the natural affection which parents have for their children. It is in its essence a crime against nature, and deserves to be classed with all those unnatural deeds for which the laws provide severe penalties. Yet, as already indicated, there is one State, Idaho, in which the minimum penalty is only one year of imprisonment in the county jail. The maximum is ten years' imprisonment. In Pennsylvania, the scene of the most recent kidnaping case, the maximum penalty is solitary imprisonment for life. In Alabama, Delaware and Illinois the courts have power to sentence kidnapers to death, particularly when the person kidnaped is held for ransom. Distinction is made in the laws of some of the States between kidnaping children and adults, and between holding for ransom and for other purposes. Such distinctions are of course necessary to cover the different degrees of the crime. The general tendency of recent years has been toward the infliction of increasingly heavy penalties upon stealers of children. No sooner had the news of the abduction of the Pennsylvania boy spread abroad than bills were introduced in the Legislatures of several States raising the maximum penalty for the crime, and such a proposition was made in Congress to cover the District of Columbia and the Territories.

The modern municipal lectures are free, and are usually delivered in the public schoolhouses. The audiences are composed largely of persons who cannot afford to pay much for the instruction and entertainment they receive, but who eagerly embrace the opportunity for mental culture. The subjects of the lectures cover an immense range. The courses are frequently diversified by evenings which are given to music or other wholesome entertainment. They enjoy the great advantage of the stereopticon and the vitascope, and enlist the services of many eminent specialists. Their purpose is

to reach those into whose lives comes the least of healthful joy and the smallest opportunity for knowledge. New York City alone has more than a hundred of these lecture centers, all well-known and well-patronized. Although free to the audiences, these lectures and other entertainments are, of course, not free to the municipalities which maintain them. Yet they are so useful, and so admirably adapted to educating, entertaining and uplifting the people, that even the country town could spend money wisely by the organization of such courses.—Youth's Companion.

Why Children are Backward. FRENCH scientists have been devoting considerable attention of late to the problem of the backward child. They regard the vast majority of such cases as the result of false abnormality, and the remainder as physically imperfect. Many children are backward in school through poor eyesight, which places them at a great disadvantage in following instructions given by means of blackboards or charts. Others are deaf, and frequently suffer seriously by reason of going through school without their disability being noticed. These two defects are most common of all.

Many of the diseases of childhood are responsible for permanent troubles that affect the mental development. For instance, children may suffer from neuralgia, the thyroid gland may be imperfect, or, as is very frequently the case, adenoids may fill up a large part of the breathing passages and render a child dull and slow.

Trouble with the teeth is blamed for retarded development, and the French experts believe that the nerves of the dental system affect the brain to a much greater extent than generally suspected. They recommend the careful examination of every child at least once a year by a competent physician as a necessary complement of the school system.—Des Moines News.

Once Chinaman Always Chinaman. CHINA is yet a land and a people ruled by ancestors. A Chinaman belongs, soul and body, to his home land because his ancestors belonged there. The wandering Mongol who dies in a strange land has paid tribute all his tilling years to a brotherhood whose sacred duty is to coffin his bones and send him back to his native land for burial. Not even after death will his country relinquish her claims to him. Why should the Chinese government be interested in keeping American-born Chinese familiar with the reading and writing of the old language when it is presumed that they and their children will remain in America henceforth? The answer is that such is never the presumption. The government's theory is that a Chinaman is here only by the accident of birth or to get money, and when it becomes possible he will take his money and go to live and enjoy it in the Flowery Kingdom.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

For all his haste, his British training in the conventionalities stood him in good stead, and he had provided himself with a letter of introduction to the British consul in Chicago. It was from his uncle, a baronet. By coincidence it happened that the consul had known Ivy's father, then dead, so the very unconventional trans-Atlantic adventure of this very conventional young English squire was greatly facilitated. He called upon the widowed mother of Ivy Chudleigh, and with quite un-British impetuosity begged the privilege of paying his addresses to her daughter.

Like a young Lochinvar from the East, instead of the West, he wooed her, and to such good intent and result that the particular set in which vivacious Miss Ivy had reigned as a belle lost her from his functions, and before it really had time to figure out what was going on the invitations to the wedding were out.

Farmer Crane sent a barrel of apples as a wedding gift. Mr. and Mrs. Pole-Wrensfordley are now making a tour of the world, for he is a well-to-do young squire, and not a fortune hunter. Eventually they plan to settle down on his ancestral estate in Surrey County, England, but one of their hyemal agreements is that they will make a yearly pilgrimage to the shrine of their love each year when the apple trees at Lindenwood, Ill., are laden with crimson and golden fruit.

Ballooning Among the Clouds. It has been my lot to see in arctic regions some hundreds of thousands of icebergs close at hand, and I have always believed them to be the most beautiful objects on earth, but the clouds of the sky, close at hand, are almost as beautiful. If you mount above one of these majestic things, swiftly overtopping one by one its folds and wreaths, and if remembering how high it is you look down and see only small green patches of earth through holes in the cloud carpet below, you have a little thrill of conception of how lonely a man would feel falling away down there and not being able to see the spot where he most might. It is a safe little thrill, however. You know that you are not going to fall. Such dizziness as some persons feel in standing near great heights on the earth is almost unknown in ballooning.—Albert White Vorse in Success Magazine.

A Grave Misapprehension. "Are your sons, Mrs. Comeup, attending those college esoteric lectures?" "No, sir; my boys ain't attending any kind of 'sot' lectures. They don't need warning against the drink 'bait'."

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

TOO MANY WOMEN TEACHERS. PRESIDENT G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, never talks without saying something, and his remarks before the Twentieth Century Club revealed a new phase of experimental psychology, in which the learned Massachusetts man is an authority. Dr. Hall criticized what he termed the feminization of the American public school, which he holds responsible for lack of physical and moral training of boys. The tenderheartedness of women teachers, he contended, falls short of proper discipline and turns out unformed hoodlums who leave the classroom to add to juvenile crime.

There is perhaps some truth in this, but how does Dr. Hall propose to remedy the preponderance of women in such a poorly paid profession as school teaching? Poor textbooks, and the very short average of 151 school days to each year can hardly be expected to exert very great influence toward character formation on the pupil. Added to that the fact that the girl who takes up school teaching regards it as a temporary occupation, to be set aside for matrimony, and the element of influence is decidedly lacking.

Dr. Hall may be quite right when he condemns too much attention to manners and not enough to morals, but there is just one trouble with experimental psychology—it always points out plenty of faults, but it is mighty slow at finding remedies.—Chicago Journal.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES. IT is not uncommon to hear cultivated men and women of middle age lament the decline of the lyceum system, which did much to raise the standard of taste and knowledge a generation ago. There are still courses of public lectures and entertainments which enliven winter evenings in many small towns and in the cities, but the old system has changed its characteristics and lost a measure of its influence. In its place, however, has risen something which may be even more important—the free lecture courses maintained by many of the larger municipalities, such as New York, Chicago and Boston.

The old lyceum lecture dealt frequently with philosophical subjects, and was usually delivered by some one of wide reputation. An admission fee was charged, and the illustrations, if there were any, and that was not often, were produced by the magic lantern. The patrons were drawn mainly from the cultivated and well-to-do.

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Science AND Invention

There are 270 known active volcanoes in the world, but, fortunately, only a few of them are large enough to be dangerous.

Ceylon exported over 172,000,000 pounds of tea last year, of which more than 13,000,000 pounds came to the United States.

In Germany second class railroad cars differ from the first only in the color of the upholstery, which is gray instead of red.

Scratches on photographic negatives can be repaired by painting them with a solution of Canada balsam in turpentine or xylol.

Over 100,000 trees are said to be destroyed every year in the collection of the bark from which is made the drug cascarra sagrada.

Canada's immigration during the last ten months of last year was 48 per cent below that for the same period of the previous year.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, addressing the Royal Institution on Darwinism recently, spoke of the enormous powers of rapid increase exhibited by both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, which have insured the continuance of the various types of existing life from the earliest geological ages in unbroken succession, while being an important factor in the production of new forms by adaptation. A common weed, the Sisymbrium Sophia, produces three-quarters of a million seeds, and these, if they all grew and multiplied, would in three years cover the whole land surface of the globe. Darwin calculated that the slowest-breeding of all animals, the elephant, would in 750 years, from a single pair, produce 19,000,000 individuals. Rabbits would, from a single pair, produce 1,000,000 individuals in four or five years, as they probably have done in Australia, where they have become "a national calamity."

So rapid has been the progress of aeronautics in the past year that even the details of the management of flying machines are beginning to be discussed outside the circle of the fliers themselves. The aviator attracts the kind of admiring attention that was formerly reserved for the daring chauffeur. Major George O. Squier points out that the aerial highway of the aviator differs from terrestrial roads because of its manifold irregularities. Without a moment's thought, this statement would seem exactly contrary to the facts. But, as Major Squier shows, the air is really filled with "humps, ridges, eddies and gusts," which are so many obstructions in the aviator's path, and which are all the more troublesome because he cannot see them in advance. He must feel his road, since he cannot see it, and therefore one of the most important steps in the development of the aeroplane will be the invention of some form of automatic control, enabling the machine to correct the inequalities of the aerial road.

HER DESTINY IN A BARREL OF APPLES



Striking Instance of the Trivial Detail That Often Shapes Human Existence

"Foreordination" savors too much of heavy topics.

"Luck."

When Ivy Chudleigh, Chicago born, but of Australian parentage, found it necessary to go to a farm near Lindenwood, Ill., to overcome the abnormal effect of a too strenuous social existence on high-strung nerves, she at first took kindly to the idea. A few days on the farm of "Apple" Crane dispelled, however, the book-bought theory that the simple life is Utopian. Miss Chudleigh began to pine for the excitement of the electric-lighted streets.

The means Miss Chudleigh adopted as a surcease of ennui was characteristic of the up-to-date American, born and bred in a large city. First she asked and obtained permission from Farmer Crane to assist in the packing of apples in the vast orchard. Her pink lips, her city-whitened cheeks and her wondrous lingerie, made a vast impression on the bluejeans-clad and gingham-gowned youths and maidens at whose side she worked. Ivy speedily became the pet of the apple-pickers.

"Daddy Crane," she said, one day, with attractive urban impudence, "where do you suppose these apples will go? Just think! Maybe some of them will go to Australia, where my mother and father lived. Perhaps some of the men and women who knew them when they were young, will eat the apples their daughter is packing."

In a few minutes she tossed aside a defective pippin and ran, singing, to the nearby farmhouse.

Up in her gabled chamber she turned her writing desk inside out. At last she found what she wanted, a snapshot

of herself, one of the mementoes of the summer and a modernized country lad who had utilized his camera for her pleasure. Then she wrote on a dainty sheet of note paper:

"I wonder who you are, you who are opening this barrel of rose-checked apples and finding this note and this photograph of me perched up in the branches of the old tree the apples came from. Won't you please write and tell me who you are? I'm dying of curiosity to know. Yours sincerely,

"To this missive she signed a fictitious name, giving the number of the box in the village postoffice that she had rented for her sojourn in the country. She resumed the packing of the barrel she had left so suddenly, and when she was unobserved deftly pulled the envelope from her belt and buried it among the rose-checked fruit.

The apples were shipped the very next day. That was Oct. 5. On riding into town Nov. 20, she found in her mail box a letter addressed to the fictitious person whose name she had placed in the apple barrel. The envelope bore a British stamp and the postmark of a town in England.

"Archibald Pole-Wrensfordley," she read from the characteristically British scrawl. Then she looked for the address. "Waggoner's Wells, Surrey, England, November the eleventh." Well, if her apples had not gone to Australia they had at least fallen into English hands in the land from which her ancestors had sprung.

Then she read the letter. The writer admitted having found her funny little note and the presentation of her lovely self among the apples he had purchased. He was deeply interested in both, he declared. The snapshot was altogether too small. Would she please send him a larger and more truthful one? And just as an earnest of his own good faith, here was one of himself. He assured her that he would anxiously await her reply.

Ivy sent the photograph, and told that she was not a farmer's daughter, but an adventurous maid with a Chicago education in matters of the heart. She gave him likewise her real name and her home address, and tried to consider the incident closed.

But Squire Archibald Pole-Wrensfordley of Waggoner's Wells, Surrey, England, was of a different mind. He wasted no more time in unsatisfactory correspondence. He forthwith packed his properly British bags and boxes and took the first available vessel for New York, hurrying from thence by the eighteen-hour train to Chicago.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The diseases to which the silkworm is liable number 100.

Living in London is 40 per cent cheaper than in the large cities of the United States.

Out of every million letters that pass through the post office it is calculated that only one goes astray.

The cow tree of Venezuela is a natural dairy. Its sap is very similar to milk and is used as such by the natives.

The transient hotel population of New York is figured at 250,000 people a day. The hotel properties are valued at over \$80,000,000.

There is a great demand in China for lead. It is used in several Chinese manufactures, but chiefly for lining tea chests for export.

Caleb Watts, of Lily Pad, Pa., who raises frogs for the market, gets the best results by feeding them on liver, corn meal and flies.

Great Britain imports over \$35,000,000 worth of eggs a year from Russia, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Canada and the United States.

Mrs. A. B. Enright, of East Concord, Vt., is county supervisor of schools and said to be one of the busiest women in the State. Besides her school work she performs all the duties that fall to the lot of the wife of a Methodist pastor of two large parishes.

Professor Jowett's comments on the young men of Balliol, Oxford, often took the form of crushing sarcasms. "The college, Mr. X., thinks highly of you," he once said; "perhaps too highly; but not so highly, I am sure, as you think of yourself."

China is buying lumber from British Columbia. It is largely needed for railway construction. American lumber is shipped to Shanghai. On one day of his recent visit four full cargoes of Oregon pine arrived there, says the Canadian trade commissioner at Yokohama.

Miss Selma Lagerlof, besides being the most popular writer in Sweden, has just received an honorary degree from the University of Upsala. She is the first woman in Sweden to receive this distinction, and it is said to be only a matter of time when she will get the Nobel prize.

Mrs. Emma Barry, of San Francisco, has just returned from a trip to the Arctic Circle, during which, it is asserted, she went further north than any other white woman. She accompanied her husband prospecting for gold, and after she lays in certain supplies she will rejoin him in Alaska.

Mrs. G. Meyer is responsible for the monument that has just been erected at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to the memory of the horses that died during the Boer war. It cost upward of \$5,000, and is in the shape of a stone watering trough, on the top of which is the figure of a bronze cavalryman giving a drink to his horse.

The State of North Carolina is one of the most notable in the Union for the production of gems, particularly diamonds, emeralds, rubies, aquamarines, beryls, hidenite, rhodolite, amethysts and remarkable rock crystals. These gems have been found mainly in the course of mining operations, although a few systematic searches for them have been made and two companies are now engaged exclusively in such work.

A British lieutenant in the Second Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, who was lately called "Leo Quintus Tollenmache-Tollenmache de Orellana Plantagenet Tollenmache-Tollenmache," gave notice a short time ago by means of advertisement that he has renounced the names of Quintus Tollenmache-Tollenmache Plantagenet Tollenmache, and intends henceforth upon all occasions and at all times to sign and use and be called and known by the name of Leo de Orellana Tollenmache only.

Count von Zeppelin, the aeronaut, was born in 1838, and devoted what are for most men the best years of life to military service. Retiring in 1880 with the rank of general, he turned with a boyish enthusiasm to the pursuit of his hobby, aerial navigation. To the solution of the problem which had baffled the investigators of two centuries he sacrificed his fortune, with little apparent progress toward the goal. Poverty spurred him to greater exertion. In 1892 he made a successful balloon journey from Berne to Lacerne, but his work was lightly esteemed until 1900, when the surprising success of the first dirigible caused a genuine sensation. Since that time his progress has been easier.

As long ago as 1795 a Leipzig house published a German novel illustrated by something closely resembling a Roentgen picture. The story tells of the Countess Abillina, who gave her heart to the knight Gibello. The knightly lover was thoughtless enough to kill his lady love's father, her affection turned to hatred, she vowed to kill him. In a dream she saw the man who had fascinated her, and she stood, ready to slay him, when suddenly the form changed, and before her stood a grinning skeleton saying, "I have already been punished." This scene is illustrated in the old book, and the picture is not unlike a Roentgen photograph. When it was published no one probably would have believed that science without a comparatively short time would make it possible to produce this picture, which the author's imagination