A BOOK'S CLOTHING.

BINDINGS MADE FROM THE SKIN OF late a bive HUMAN BEINGS.

Thomas Carlyle's Gruff Speech at the Dinner Party-A Deck of Cards Made From the Shin of Indians-The Troublesome "Bookworms" and Their Kavages.

"To be strong backed and neat bound," says Charles Lamb, "is the de-sideratum of a volume. Magnificence comes after." In spite, however, of this xiom of the gentle Elia, not a few of this well thumbed, torn and dog's eared favorites turned their backs to the spectator, coverless. Upon a goodly row of encyclopedias and books which are no books the jealous essayist burst forth: "I confess that it moves my spleen to see these things in books' clothing perched upon shelves, like false saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into ctuary, * * set out in an array of Russia or Marocco, when a tithe of that good leather would comfortably reclothe my shivering folios, would renovate Paracelsus himself and enable old Raymund Lully to look like himself in the world. I never see these

Of curios in the way of binding there exist in England several examples. In the Exeter museum there is to be found a volume bound in the skin of George Cudmore, who was executed in 1830 for poisoning his wife. In the library of Bury St. Edmunds there is a "Life of Corder," a murderer, bound in a piece of his own skin. In the library of Mexbooks bound in the skin of Mary Bate brough House there were formerly two man, the Yorkshire witch who was

In 1821 a man named Horwood sufand the extreme penalty for the murs account of a book in the infirmary explains itself:

"Bristol, June, 1828. — Richard aith, Esq., Dr. to H. H. Essex. To binding in the skin of John Horwood a variety of papers relating to him, £1 10a, the same being lettered in Latin on h side of the book 'The True Skin of

Whether the skins of hardened crimals are more easily curried and dressed than those of ordinary mortals I must

enfess I am unable to judge. It was at a dinner party that Thomas Carlyle gave vent to his opinion as to binding books with human skins. The tic sage had so far sat in morose An unpleasant feeling hung the party, many of whom had been podally invited to hear his erratic A gental old gentleman was enevoring to infuse a little warmth into the assemblage by playfully remarking to e young political enthusiast who sat baside him, "The British people can aford to laugh at theories.

This remark woke up Carlyle, and pasking for the first and only time luring the evening he observed in his al ill bred way: "Sir, the French obility of 100 years ago said they could ford to laugh at theories. Then came man who wrote a book called 'The social Contract.' The man was called Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his book was a theory and nothing but a theory. The nobles could laugh at this theory, but their skins went to bind the second

ition of this book. It is a matter of fact that during the correct of the French revolution tanneres were established in various parts of se were used to bind books on acco of the fine grained surface exhibited aft

At the Chicago exhibition one of the curious exhibits was a pack of playing which had been manufactured from the skin of some captured Indians. I remember to have seen at an old curi-ceity shop on New Oxford street only a lew years ago a piece of hard, dry, tough, leathery skin, which, I was as-sured, was the tanned hide of a Maori. The tettoo marks were plainly visible on its surface, and on examining it with a powerful glass the grain of the human kin was clearly shown

In speaking of the binding of books not refrain from allading in passing to the enemies of books-enemies that usually make their depredations apon bindings. These insects, popularly known as bookworms, are found in paper, leather and parchment. The larvæ of Crambus pinguinalis will establish themselves upon the binding of a book, and spinning a robe will do it little injury. A mite-Acarus eruditus-eats he paste that fastens the paper over the edges of the binding and so loosens it. The caterpillar of another little moth takes its station in damp, old books between the leaves and there commits greet ravages. Burns has addressed to these bookworms an epigram which betrays the cynical humor of the poet:

Through and through the inspired leaves
Ye maggots make your windings;
But, oh, respect his lordship's tasts
And spare his golden bindings!

The little boring wood beetle will also stack books and has been known to South Carolina was a little hasty?" etrate through several volumes. An ng perforated in a straight line by the same insect in such a manner that by passing a cord through the perfect sound hole made by it the 27 volumes sould be raised at once. The wood beetle, he same variety that has left pinholes ndale and other old chairs and in Chippendale and other old chairs and bureaus, destroys prints and engravings, whether framed or kept in a portfolio. The "deathwatch" is likewise accused of being a depredator of books, at least according to the statements of the keeper of the Ashmolean museum, Oxford.— Arthur Hayden.

HONEY LOVING BIRDS.

For the Sweet Booty. The love for sweet things is a craving of seture in all living creatures, and hinds will sometimes run great risks to setisfy it. Bears in their eagerness to get at the honey in a hollow tree will cometimes wedge themselves into so small a hole as to endanger their lives, and many forest birds, such as woodkers, blue jays and thrushes, will fus the danger of being stung to death in their endeavors to obtain the sweet honey that the bees store in the hollow tranks of trees. Sometimes they will attack bees on the wing and snap them up for the tiny speck of nectar contained in their sacks. Blue jays often take a position near beehives and fish all day for honey. Every returning bee is saught, but not devoured, for birds will

kill the bee only that they may sip up the honey. Unless driven away a few such bird robbers would soon depopu-

Occasionally the bees organize and fight the birds. They issue in a body from the hive and make a bold attack upon the assassins. In the quick, sharp conflict that follows the birds invariably get defeated. Indeed they do not attempt to resist the onslaught, but seek safety in flight. If the bees surround one of the birds quickly enough, there is little hope for the robber. They settle down upon him and sting him to death. He may fly away, but the bees cling to his back and sides tenaciously. His flight soon becomes less energetic and more and more uncertain until at last he drops to the earth and gasps out his life among the leaves and bushes, while the bees return triumphantly to their

In the wild forests the honey loving birds sometimes make an organized attempt to drive the bees away from their home in the hollow trunk of a tree.

They first discover the place of the hidden treasure by following the bees on a warm, sunny day, and if there be an opening in the tree large enough to admit them they plunge down the hole in a body.

impostors but I long to strip them to Then there follows a sharp conflict warm my ragged veterans in their inside the tree, the birds snapping at the bees and cutting them in two at each snap. The only chance for the bees is to light on the backs and sides of the birds. If they fail to do this, they are soon routed, and the rich treasures of sweets are captured by the enemies. These battles terminate in various ways, sometimes the bees and sometimes the birds coming out victorious. -Our Animal Friends.

In a recent lawsuit in Washington the court was frequently compelled to cut short the cross examination of witnesses by a certain lawyer who was said to believe in "the quantity rather than the quality of questions." His point evidently was to make the case last as long as possible. The following, which is given as an illustration of the manner of his questioning, exemplifies the remoteness from common sense of some of the methods of law practice: Counsel (to the witness) - Was it

white? Witness-Yes. "You think it was white?"

"Yes. "It is your opinion, then, that it was white?' "Yes."

"You are sure it was white?" "Yes. "It is your impression it was white?"

"It wasn't black?"

"You are sure it wasn't black?" "I am. ' 'Wasn't it a little dark colored?"

"What color was it?" "White." "White?"

Here are 10 questions, nine of which are unnecessary. But if the lawyer had succeeded somewhere in the question ing in undermining the certainty of the witness he would have made a small point for his side of the case, and from his client's point of view his long winded examination would have been justified. - Youth's Companion.

Counterfeits In Philadelphia.

where the skins of the victims of in circulation in Philadelphia now than fullotine were tanned, and many of ever before. Among the counterfeits is a dollar silver certificate norked "Plate The check letter is A, series No. 16." of 1891. Another bogus \$1 dollar note has the check letter B, series of 1886. Other counterfeit \$1 bills that are affoat in great quantities contain the check letter D, series of 1891. A bogus \$3 note is also very well executed. It has

the check letter A, series of 1886. These counterfeits have been scattered around in profusion. Others of larger denominations have lately made their appearance. One is a rather carelessly executed \$5 note, series of 1880, letter D. Another note for the same denomination has the check letter D, series of

Bogus small coin is to be met with on ail hands. Quarters and half dollars are the counterfeits, which are cleverly made and are detected by the shopkeepers only by ringing on a glass, metallic or marble surface. - Philadelphia Press.

A Moment of Doubt.

A good many soldiers north and south must remember moments which will enable them to sympathize with the spirit of a question recorded in a south-

soldier, sleepy and worn out, fell into a A 10 mile wind will spread the rainfall ditch by the roadside. There he lay be- 10 miles in one direction and about 50 moaning his fate when the next regiment came up, and hearing his means a 25 mile wind the area of the storm some of the men hastened to his rescue. As they stood him on his feet, bedraggled and demoralized, he turned to one of them and said:

"I say, stranger, don't you think

Central Asia In the Nineteenth Century. Some details of the late Russian explorer Prejevalski's last journey through the difficult wilds of central Asia have just reached London. Some of the novel superstitions of the natives are amazing. For instance, orders were given by the native authorities that no one should sell land to the Russians, for the Chinese had assured them that the Russians would plant willow trees, which would grow with enormous rapidity and would claim all the land in shadow.

Another story which was believed was that the natural history cases contained the eggs of Russian soldiers, which the explorer would hatch out into whole regiments of troops. General Prejevalski himself was supposed to bear a charmed life. A more useful myth was that any Russian article if stolen would begin to cry out, "I am bere," till it was rescued.

Written In Slang. Matthew Henry's commentary on the Bible was "ritten for the common people and in the slang of the day. In commenting ou Judges ix he says: "We are here told by what acts Abimeleck got into the saidle. He hired for his service all the scam and scoundrels of the country. Jotham was really a fine gentleman. Ine Sechemites were the first to kick hiss off. They said all the fill they could of him in their table talk. They drank health to his confusion."

A SUCCESSFUL RAINMAKER. How Clayton B. Jewell Coaxes Moisture

From Cloudless Skies. Clayton B. Jewell of Kansas, who is figuring extensively in western Kansas and contiguous states as a successful coaxer of rain from cloudless skies, operates under the auspices of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company, using a special car constructed for him by that company. The Pitts-burg Dispatch tells the following interesting story of his work and methods:

Mr. Jewell gaid: "To produce rain it is necessary to work with the laws of nature and strive to bring about the same conditions that produce a natural storm. All rainstorms are caused by the storm. All rainstorms are caused by the meeting of warm and cold currents of air. When the cold air strikes the warm air. When the cold air strikes the warm air, it naturally falls rapidly, being the players individually to his house, and which the moisture in the atmosphhere rushes, making clouds and becoming a cloud center. It was to produce this condition that my efforts were directed, and I believe that I have discovered a gas that will do the work.

"At any rate, every time that I have sent it into the air in sufficient quantities a rainfall has followed. To manufacture this gas I use metallic sodium, ammonia, black oxide of manganese, caustic potash and aluminium. In combining these materials dangerous explosions are apt to occur, and in my preliminary experiments I had some narrow escapes. With these I also use an alloy known as murium, which I have manufactured for my use, and which costs 15 cents per pound.'

When rain is to be produced Mr. Jewell's car is run onto a side track. A hole 5 feet in diameter and about 8 feet deep is dug and connected with the car by a rubber hose, after which the top of the hole is covered by boards. Directly over the hole and on the top of the car is a tank filled with 800 gallons of water. Between the tank and the edge of the car is a space of about a foot in width through which three pipes project 30 inches apart. On top of the tank is square box 24 inches ng and 12 inches wide.

Inside the laboratory part of the car a wide shelf about two feet from the floor extends from one end to the other. On this are many curious looking bottles and boxes said to contain the chemicals from which the rain producing gases are made. Under the shelf are large boxes, securely locked, which the young rainmaker declared were never opened in the presence of any one. Above the shelf and near the top of the car is another shelf on which rests a 24 cell battery, besides an unusually large jar connected by wires with the battery. There are also wires connecting the battery with the rain machine proper, which consists of six large jars divided into groups of two each. In these jars the gas is made and released through the three pipes mentioned above, that project through the top of the car by the side of the water tank.

No force is necessary to send the gas into the sky, as at the time it is released it is much lighter than the air. In escaping it makes little or no noise and is almost invisible, being of a light blue tinge. At the other end of the car is a pipe running down from the plank we and connecting with a large wooden vessel, which in turn is connected with another wooden vessel of similar pattern. The remainder of the laboratory is filled with pipes, bottles and other apparatus ordinarily found in a small More counterfeit money is said to be a laboratory. In the rainmaking department of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company there are three cars fitted up in the same mann and they all operate at the same time a few miles apart. After showing the car Mr Jewell proceeded:

"When the rainmaking machine is in operation, 1,500 feet of gas escapes from each of the three pipes projecting from the top of the car every hour. When it is liberated, it is warm and ascends steadily. In four hours it has reached an altitude of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, depending upon the conditions, altitude of the point of operation, vegetation and humidity. After the lapse of a certain time it turns cold instantly and drops with a rush, creating a vacuum, into which the moisture con tained in the air rushes, forming clouds,

and they form the storm center. "When I have done this, I have accomplished all that is necessary, for nature will do the rest. The size of the storm depends upon the velocity and direction of the wind, together with the temperature. I do not claim to be able to always produce rain at the point of operation, because the wind may carry it many miles away, but rain will surely fall in the direction the gases were carried. On a calm day rain should extend about 20 miles in each On a tiresome night march a Florida direction from the point of operation. miles in the direction it is blowing. In will be extended from 100 to 150 miles in one direction, and no rain falling to windward of the point of operation and but a sprinkle at that point.

"While splendid success has attended my efforts so far, I will only require proper machinery to make rainfall almost instantly. I have completed a design for apparatus which I hope to have season's work that will accomplish this result. With this I propose to send my gases up to the required height by compressed air in liquid form inclosed in a shell, which, when it bursts, will release the liquid, spreading it in all directions, instantly forming a large volume of cold gas that will do more than the gases now sent up from the car by the present method in a much shorter space of time.

"If this machine does what I feel cer tain it will do, rain can be made to fall in the shortest possible space of time. I made 83 successful experiments last year, and up to this time 19 experiments this year. At each of these rain was produced ranging from one-half to six inches, and each time contrary to the predictions made by the weather service."

THE FIRST STRIKE ON RECORD.

It Occurred In Rome and Took Place In the Year 300 B. C.

Livy, in his famous book, "The An-9, 30, relates in the following nals. suggestive words the story of a singular strike which occurred in Rome in the year 300 B. C. and was probably the first strike ever known:

That year occurred an event little worthy of being related, and which I curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, would pass in silence had it not appeared | free. as involving religion. The flute players, dissatisfied because the latest censors Sold by Druggists, 75c.

had forbided them to take part in the banquet in biter's temple, according to the ancient custom, withdrew, every one of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rone to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentimen; of the senate, and the senators sent messengers to invite the in-habitants of Tibur to make every effort in order that the players should be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, thaving promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute players to come to the place where the senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could be to record the senate met and exhorted them

could not prevail upon them to do so, they employed a strategem in keeping with their character. wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was given to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were then thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They became aware of what had happened on the day after, when dawn surprised them lying on the carts, which had been left in the forum. A large crowd had assembled, and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flute players. - New York Tribune.

THE FAMILY GOAT.

Wilk Producer Whose Cheap.

appreciat as I fin the old world one family goat is only less old world one family cow. The milk is considered better than that from Jersey cows for culinary purposes.

There is, moreover, one great advantage in goat keeping over cows. It is this—that a cow usually provides a this—that a cow usually provides a much larger quantity of milk than can be utilized in its natural state in the household, the consequence being that either a portion must be converted into butter so many times a week, necessitating labor which is not always profitable and frequently unsatisfactory in its results, or some of the milk has to be sold, entailing other inconveniences.

With a goat, on the contrary, this difficulty can never arise. A good specimen will generally provide a small household with enough milk for general use during eight months of the year. Were the plan once started no doubt many American village dwellers who cannot afford to keep a cow would find that a milk goat would answer the pur pose fairly well.

Goats will consume leaves and rough forage that cows will not touch, and they are sure to get a good living so long as any digestible material is within their reach. -G. C. Hills in Massachusetts Plough.

An Orang-Outang's Nest.

The nest of an orang-outang has been placed in the Natural History museum at Berlin by Professor E. Salenka, and Professor Mobius has discussed it in the Berlin academy. Professor Salenka removed the nest himself from a tree Borneo. The nest, which was situated about 30 feet from the ground, in the crotch of a tree 45 feet high and about one foot in diameter, measured 4 1/2 feet long, and 1 to 21/2 feet wide, by about 7 inches high. It is made of 20 to 25 branches locked and twined together and is large enough for a fully grown orang to lie in it at full length, though this monkey probably always sleeps as it does in captivity, with legs drawn up d arms cros ed over its body. The so called nests of the orangs are not skillfully built huts or closed shelters for newborn young, but simply sleeping places, as many careful observers of these monkeys in Borneo have established.—Leipsic Gaea.

A Unique Handkerchief.

Walter Aldrich, the bibliographer of Providence, has in his possession a anique bandanna handkerchief, one yard square, made of silk of red body, with portraits of Davis, Beauregard, Semmes, Lee, Mason, Slidell, Morgan, Jackson and Johnson printed in black, encircled with wreaths of characteristic southern leaves, with ferns and the cotton plant on white ground. It is said to be the only one extant of the 12 ordered for the Confederate government in England by Judah P. Benjamin and was rescued when on his way to this country from the Alabama when she sank. It subsequently became the property of General Kirby Smith, but Mr. Aldrich now owns it and has it framed and glazed and values it at \$1,000. -Exchange.

A Model's Request.

Sir Edwin Landseer once had a model who said to him: "Sir Ed'n, I sees from the papers as you of'n dines with her gracious majesty at Buckingham palace. Now, Sir Ed'n, my missis is a rare good washer, and if next time you dines with her majesty you would just prevail on her to give my missis her washing it would set us up, it would." It is not stated whether the request was ever put to her majesty. - Chicago Her-

A Coincidence. Mrs. Janson said to Mrs. Lammis in perfect confidence of anow mine is the prettiest baby he world?"
"Well, really, now, what a coincidence!" said Mrs. Lammis. "So is mine!"-London Quiver.

A Beginning. "Bromley, I hear you are going to start housekeeping?' "Yes, Darlinggor."

"What have you got toward it?"
"A wife."—London Tit-Bits.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with local applications, as they cann reach the seat of the disease. Catarri is a blood or constitutional disease, anin order to cure it you must take in ternal remedies. Hall's catarrh cure is can do the work. deginners make money from taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in

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Rusty Nail (in the street)-What are

a worthless little thing like you?" "No, but the first bicyclist that comes along will pick me up without stopping."-Good News.

Mrs. Martha G. Kimball, who lately died in Philadelphia, was the first person to suggest the observance of a national Decoration day.

Charm of New England Scenery. There is something in the New England landscape, whether taken in the lowlands or in the highlands, whether on the seashore or among the mountains, which is permanently attractive. It is never wearisome, never monotonous. In winter the White hills are sternly serene and beautiful in their mantles of snow, and though less inviting than in summer appeal to the imagination with striking effect. The variety of hill and valley is such that even when the snow covers the ground and nature takes on the appearance of uniformity the charm of the view is not lost, but heightened.

I have found the White mountains on a frosty winter morning, with heavy clouds sweeping over the shoulders of Mount Washington, and the snow white peak glistening in the sun as if it were covered with diamonds, irresistibly attractive to the imagination and awakening strong emotions which could not easily be controlled. There was a severity in their outlines which never appears when bey are clothed in the ever-green and the browns of the heated season. —Donahoe's Magazine.

The wise parent, in trying to select a college for his son, will ask first, not where the most learned professors arestill less, of course, where the best baseball team is, or where most sons of millionaires congregate—but where the tone of social life is purest and manliest; where the young men behave neither as young monkeys nor as rakes, where the conditions for complete moral autonomy are most fully established. At the same time he will ask what college best understands its business, which is to impart that culture, intelectual and moral, which is essential to free manhood, and does not attempt to forestall the university by dabbling in professional knowledge or erudition. -Thomas Davidson in Forum.



A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History. The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 509 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$i per bottle, six bottles for \$6, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

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Rusty Nail (in the street)—What are you doing here? Carpet Tack—Waiting for a ride, "Do you think any of these fine people will stop their carriages to pick up a worthless little thing like you?"

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