MYSTERY OF DREAMS

Slumberland Visions That Were Prophetic In Character.

A SORRY FAITHLESS LOVER.

The Story of a Breach of Promise Suit and a Rich Coal Mine Find-A Curious Incident In the Career of Richard Mansfield, the Actor.

Dreams that pass through our heads during the night that is sacred to sleep from whatever cause produced frequently turn out to be prophetic in their character.

During a breach of promise suit an epistle written by the faithless lover was produced. In it he stated that he would terminate all relations with the young lady, as there were "no signs of the coal business ever becoming a fact." In explaining the peculiar reason the defendant stated that for three nights in succession he had dreamed that the father of the girl had been made rich by finding a rich seam of coal on some of his land.

This dream had led him to court the girl that he might investigate the matter and see the likelihood of the dream ever coming true; but, his efforts being fruitless, he decided to break off the engagement. In summing up the case to the jury the judge commented scathingly upon the sordid motives of the mercenary lover, and the jilted one was awarded \$250 damages. The father, though a hard headed business man could not rid himself of certain impressions received during the young man's telling of his oft repeated dream, so commenced boring for coal to the field and, as the sequel proved, found it in such rich quantities that he and his daughter are now worth a small fortune through the find. The faithless lover now wishes he had married the girl.

A story comes from Scotland of a dream being the means of saving the lives of two little children near Dumfries. They were daughters of a blacksmith and disappeared one evening at dusk. Search parties scoured the neighboring country during the night, but without success. One of the searchers went to bed early the next morning, tired out with his long search; but, unable to sleep, he passed into an uneasy doze, when he dreamed that he saw the missing children in a hole at a certain part of the woods which he and others had passed in their search during the previous evening. Though skeptical of dreams, he got up and went to the place, and, lo and behold, he found the children fast asleep, though hidden by a dense pile of brushwood.

An instance is given of a young Italian lad named Luigi Tiranti, employed in a home for lost children in London. having a dream in which four numbers occurred frequently. So impressed was he that he saved up until he could afford to spend \$3 on lottery tickets. At the drawing, which occurred shortly afterward, the magic numbers were

Richard Mansfield, the actor, once had a dream in London which was the turning point of his career. It occurred when Mr. Mansfield was trying to eke out an existence as a painter in London that his training as a singer enabled him to obtain an engagement with D'Oyly Carte in a traveling "Pirates of Penzance" company, but the manager of the company was so exacting, cutting salaries or imposing fines on the slightest excuse, that Mr. Mansfield found it hard to get along. As he did not yield promptly to unjust demands, he at last was set adrift with hardly a shilling in his pocket. So he walked to London, found a cheap lodging house and tried to get a job.

On the third night away from the company he dreamed of being called back to play once again for D'Oyly Carte. He dreamed he saw the secretary of Carte call upon him in a great hurry, rush his portable property into a traveling bag and do the lightning awakening in the morning at 6 o'clock says Chums: be jumped quickly out of bed and without considering how foolish it there came a knock at the door. On opening it he saw D'Oyly Carte's secretary just as in his dream, and he to Mansfield:

"Can you pack up and reach the station in ten minutes to rejoin the com-

"I can," answered the actor, calmly pointing to the bag. "It is all ready, for I was expecting you."

but Mansfield was bundled into a cab. and they hurried to the station in a way similar to his dream.-Kansas City Independent.

Penal Code of Mexico.

er that of the French. Incomunicado, power to communicate with any one. different from the American time.-Modern Mexico.

EARTHWORMS.

The Anatomy and the Habits of Thee Peculiar Creatures.

The earthworm is a peculiar creature. It is constructed in segments which may number from 80 to 100 or even more. Near the middle is a hard spot called the girdle. The thirty-three segments in front of the girdle are used for purposes of locomotion; they are the pullers, while the segments behind are the anchors or pushers. Grasp the tail end of the W. O. W. Ewauna Camp, No. 799, W. O. W., meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Sanderson's hall. All worm and draw the rest of the body slowly across the finger. You will find a-peculiar sensation.

The sensation is that produced by a small file. It is caused by four double rows of thus pristles extending the whole length of the entired on its whole length of the entired on the entire of the entired on the entire of the entired on the entired on the entired on the entired on the entire of the entired on the entire of the entire of the entired on the entire of t whole length of the animal on its ventral surface. To the inner end of each bristle are attached small muscles, by which it can be pointed either forward or backward. These bristles, therefere, not only render the ventral surface rough, but also serve as very simpleappendages to assist the longitudinal

and circular muscles in locomotion. This simple, everyday worm has a mouth, brains, a pharynx, a crop, a nervous system, a blood circulation, a gullet, a gizzard, stomach, intestines, reproductive organs. But it has no heart and is without eyes. It is toothless, but by means of the pharynx sucks in its food. It has twice as many kidneys as it has segments. Imagine this little animal having 200 kidneys, while we get along with two! Earthworms rarely come out of their Earthworms rarely come out of their meets in Sanderson's hall every Mon-burrows except at night; hence, al-day evening. Bert Bamber, C. C. though they have no eyes, they can John Y. Tipton, K. of R. and S. distinguish light from darkness. They take in certain substances for food and

Try the experiment of cutting an earthworm in two. Both ends will wiggle about for awhile. That portion behind the girdle, however, soon dies. But the forward end, which has the brain, will often develop new segments and in time become again a complete worm.

The earthworm has no lungs, but breathes through its skin. Every fisherman familiar with this fact knows that the worms he takes with him for balt on a fishing excursion must be kept moist, otherwise they die. The capillary blood vessels pass close to the surface in order to supply the blood with oxygen and to excrete the wastes. If the skin becomes dry the blood loses a great deal of water by evaporation, and the hardened outer surface shuts off the supply of oxygen.

If you wish to get a supply of earthworms for a day's fishing and are not certain in which part of the garden they are to be found, and if you do not want to dig here, there and everywhere at random, insert a spading fork into the ground and move the handle to and fro a few inches. If the worms are there they will pop out in a panic and try to make their escape on the surface. They either hear or feel the movement of the fork and flee from the wrath to come. You may catch all you want without turning up a bit of the soil.-New York Press.

Wide Range of Wolves.

The range of a pair of wolves is an area of from six to ten miles square When the hunter learns that wolves have been seen and heard in a certain locality, it may take several days of scouting before the dogs can be got on the trail. The hunter must look sharp for signs in soft or sandy places and along creeks and streams. The old lady wolf will, as a rule, go to the nearest water to drink when leaving the den or to get a drink as she returns from the hunt before going to the den, and its locality is often found on account of that habit. A wolf track can be distinguished from that of a dog because the two front toe nails are set farther ahead, making the track more pointed. When wolves are running, and especially if frightened, these toes spread apart, making a track that at a hasty glance looks very much like the track of a deer.-Fur News.

Animal Cleanliness.

A zoologist thus writes upon a point run act for the next train. So plain in which he claims that the lower aniand vivid was the dream that on mals set an example to many men,

"It has taken human beings many hundreds of years to acquire habits of might be began throwing things in his neatness and cleanliness, whereas the satchel But when he had completed animals have always possessed them. his tollet he began wondering why he From the time when they first made had been acting so absurdly when their appearance on earth animals have washed and combed and brushed themselves with tongue, claws and tail. Many of them grow wretched and lanwas in a great hurry too. He cried out guish if deprived of any opportunity of taking a cold bath. As for the apes, they are such sticklers for cleanliness that they expel any member of the tribe who shows a disposition to shirk his duties in this respect. Even the insects show a scrupulous regard for neatness, as anybody who has watched The little man was a trifle scared, a fly brushing itself with its feet, for instance, will readily admit."

Get Up Steam.

Before water generates steam it must register 212 degrees of heat. Two hundred degrees will not do it. Two Mexico's penal code is patterned aft- hundred and ten will not do it. The water must boil before it will generate often mentioned in criminal cases, enough steam to move an engine to media solitary confinement, without run a train. Lukewarm water will not run anything. A great many peo-When a man is arrested on a serious ple are trying to move their life trains charge he is put in a cell for three days with lukewarm water or water that is incomunicado. At the end of that time almost boiling, and they are wondering he is given a judicial examination. It why they are stalled, why they cannot get ahead. They are trying to run a procedure, but it must be said that boiler with 200 or 210 degrees of heat, after a man has been in solitary con- and they can't understand why they finement for three days and is inter- do not get anywhere. There is an inviewed by the judge in the first in- finite distance between the wishers stauce he often comes nearer telling and the doers. A mere desire is lukethe truth and the whole story than if warm water which never will take a he has been in communication with train to its destination. The purpose lawyers and outside parties all the must boil, must be made into live steam.-Success.

SOCIETIES OF KLAMATH FALLS

A. O. U. W .- Linkville Lodge No. 110 Tuesday evening: Visiting Brothers always welcome. John Yaden, M. W. J. W. Siemens, Recorder.

Evangeline Lodge No. 88 Degree of

neighbors cordially invited. C. K. Brandenburg, Clerk.

A. F. & A. M .- Klamath Lodge No

O. E. S .- Aloha Chapter No. 61, meets in the Masonic hall every second and tourth Tuesday evenings in each month. Christine Murdoch, W. M. Jennie E. Reames, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.-Klamath Lodge No. 137 meets every Saturday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. W. H. North, N.G. Geo. L. Humphrey, Secretary.

Ewauna Encampment No. 46, I.O.O.F. Encampment meets second and fourth Saturdays in the month in the A. O. U. W. hall. C. C. Brower, C. P. Geo. L. Humphrey, Scribe.

Prosperity Rebekah Lodge No. 104 O. O. F. meets in the A. O. U. W. I. O. O. F. meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third Thursdays in the month. Mary E. Fish, N. G. Lorinda M. Sauber, Secretary.

K. of P.-Klamath Lodge No. 96

M. W. of A.-Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third take in certain substances for food and refuse to take others, which indicates refuse to take others, which indicates Wednesday in the month.

W. B. McLaughlin, Consul W. A. Phelps, Clerk.

> Foresters of America-Ewauna Camp, No. 61, meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every second and fourth Fridays in the month. C. D. Willson, C. R. E. E. Jamison, Rec. Sec.

Women of Woodcraft, Ewauna Circle No. 647, meets every second and fourth Friday in Sanderson's hall. Mrs. Dollie Virgil, G. N.

Fraternal Order of Eagles meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in A. O. U. W. Hall. Henry Boivin, W. P., Otto Heidrich, Sec.

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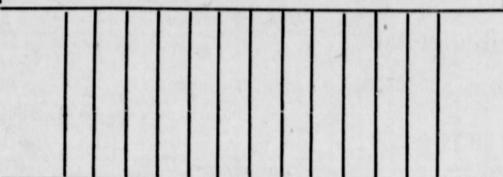
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