

BEGAN ON A STREET CAR.

Romance Has Just Culminated in Marriage—How Love Found a Way.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Love will find a way. It's a trite old saying, but usually true. Henry J. Heystek, head of the big wholesale paints and wallpaper firm of Heystek & Canfield, and Miss Anna Weiss, bookkeeper and daughter of a poor family, have again proved the saying.

Every morning Heystek, on his way to work, saw a good-looking girl in the wealthy avenue car. He found out who she was, but there was no mutual acquaintance to introduce them, and Miss Weiss was not the sort of girl to become acquainted without the formalities.

Desiring of being able to meet her, Heystek sent her a big box of American Beauties on Christmas, hoping that in some manner the flowers might lead to an acquaintance. They did not, for Miss Weiss hadn't the slightest idea who sent them.

Just after New Year's his firm advertised for a bookkeeper. There were 300 applicants. Miss Weiss, disappointed with the place she had held, was gone. Her letter was among the last received.

"This is the girl for us," said Heystek to his partner, and she was hired.

With the object of his affection working side by side with him he did not have courage enough to speak to her of the roses and actually left the city for a month for fear she might recognize him as the one who had signed "An unknown street car admirer," to the note sent with the flowers.

On his return he began to walk some with the girl at lunch hour, and within two months had proposed. The marriage occurred a few days ago.

STRAW HAT GREW THIS HAIR

Dr. J. Conger Bryan Startles New Yorkers with a Summary Top-Piece.

New York.—Here is the newest Moses of them all. He speaks to all bald-headed men.

He would lead them back to the happy land where hair grows in abundance on domes of thought that to-day are innocent of other decoration than a fine polish.

He thinks the human race is fast approaching a permanent state of hairless wretchedness. At the present rate of departure there will be nothing but a race of men with shiny polls in another generation or two, if this prophet be right.

He says every man in the civilized world, himself excepted, is mouthing fast.

This Moses is Dr. J. Conger Bryan, of this city. He has a radical cure for baldness, and in order to show the benefits of it he goes about the streets of the city every day with a remedy in plain sight. It is a straw hat. He playfully refers to it sometimes as "the cow's breakfast." When Dr. Bryan meets a doubter he promptly doffs his summary top-piece, displays a thick head of hair that is fast turning white and says proudly:

"My straw hat grew this hair and I can prove it."

Dr. Bryan believes his remedy for baldness should be worn the year round. When the mercury crawls down around the zero mark Dr. Bryan promises to make Fifth avenue and Broadway slip up and take notice of him this winter. Even now he attracts attention from the derby-batted populace as he strolls along the streets.

REDWOOD GIANT WON'T DIE

Young Trees Grow from Monarch Felled Several Months Ago by Woodman.

Ukiah, Cal.—A redwood tree that refuses to die even after it has been cut down is a phenomenon that has been discovered by Frank Brown, of Philie, in his timber claim.

In selecting a tree for cutting into snags a few months ago he felled a monarch of the forest more than 200 feet tall and about eight feet in diameter at the base. On returning to the tree recently to put his shingle crew to work he was surprised to see several fresh limbs. Investigation proved that the limbs were small trees that were growing out of the fallen monarch. Besides those that had attained considerable growth, several others were peeping through the bark.

Another peculiarity about the tree is that the shingles cut from it have no sap in them and are as light as the season's product. This is the first case on record where a redwood severed from the stump has begun new growth.

Must Needs Wed Family.

According to a decision of Justice Robert P. Wyatt, of Mahanoy City, Pa., a mother-in-law is entitled to a home with her son-in-law who, he said, is fully bound to provide for her. Mrs. Marcella Rink had her son-in-law, Louis Peshink, arraigned before the justice for ejecting her from his home against the pleadings of Mrs. Peshink, the woman's daughter. Peshink was fined five dollars and ordered to provide his mother-in-law a home under his own roof.

Lincoln Letter Brings \$100.

A letter written by Abraham Lincoln in 1841, relating to political affairs in Illinois, one of a number of autographs collected by Mrs. George M. Moulton, of Chicago, and sold at auction in New York, brought \$100. An autograph poem signed by James Russell Lowell brought \$23. A one page letter signed, but not written, by George Washington, February 20, 1790, sold for \$28.

BIG GUN STANDS TEST

REXER MACHINE RIFLE HAS MANY ADVANTAGES.

Weapon Can Be Carried by One Man and It Affords a Poor Target for the Enemy—Is Light and Easily Portable.

London.—Some highly interesting trials have been carried out before several officers of the British army with the new Rexer machine rifle. A great future may await this weapon if it practically solves the great difficulty heretofore experienced in the use of machine guns firing small-arm ammunition—i. e., the necessity of some description of wheeled transport. In general appearance the Rexer automatic machine gun resembles the ordinary rifle except that it has perforated casing surrounding the barrel. It weighs only 17 1/2 pounds and is carried and used by one man. When in action, unless at exceedingly close range, it is impossible to distinguish between a Rexer gunner and an infantry soldier using the ordinary infantry weapon.

The numerous advantages of this weapon comprise lightness and portability, rapidity of fire, ease and quickness with which it can be brought into action and the small target which it affords to the enemy. The gun can be instantaneously adapted for either deliberate or automatic firing. The maximum speed of firing is about 15 rounds a second, and the changing of the clips, each of which holds 25 rounds, occupies only about the same space of time. The gun consists of a barrel and inclosed casing containing the mechanism and a stock.

The barrel is surrounded by an outer tube in which it travels backward and forward, being driven back by the recoil and forced forward into the firing position again by the action of a spring. During the recoil and the return the ejection of the spent cartridge and the insertion of a new one in the chamber is effected automatically by the mechanism. Toward the muzzle end of the outer casing of the barrel are two light legs, forming a support on which the gun can be readily trained in any direction.

A very important and valuable feature of the weapon is the dispensing with a water jacket for the cooling of the barrel. Notwithstanding the rapidity or duration of firing, the barrel keeps quite cool. In operation the soldier lies on the ground in the ordinary firing position. In transport the gun and 250 rounds of ammunition are easily carried by one man, or it can be carried on horseback in a bucket in the same manner as a carbine, together with 500 rounds, which are placed in handy magazines strapped to the saddle.

BIG GAIN IN GOLD OUTPUT

Total Yield of the World in 1904 Reached \$347,325,644, According to Authority.

New York.—The total gold production of the world during the year 1904 was \$347,325,644. This total, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, is the largest on record, exceeding that of 1903 by \$17,697,238, or 5.1 per cent.; that of 1902 by \$48,912,651, or 14.1 per cent.; and that of 1901 by \$86,448,215, or 24.9 per cent. It was more than two and one-half times the average of the extraordinary decade which followed the discovery of gold in California and Australia.

Australasia retained the first rank, the United States second, the Transvaal third. The five great producers—Australia, the United States, the Transvaal, Russia and Canada—report a total output of \$287,432,111 or 82.3 per cent. of the total. Not all this great increase has been due to discoveries of new gold deposits. A very considerable portion of it is the result of improved methods of treating ores.

OIL CENTER GOING WEST.

Territory Across Mississippi Produces More Than That in East According to Statistics.

Washington.—According to a report issued by the geological survey, the total output of crude petroleum in the United States in 1904 was 117,063,421 barrels. The total value was \$101,170,466. The gain over the production of 1903 was 16,602,084 barrels in quantity and \$6,476,418 in value.

For the first time the quantity of oil produced west of the Mississippi river was greater than that produced east of the river. New pools were discovered in Texas, California, Kansas, Indian territory and Oklahoma, and many extensions were made to the old fields.

The report says all indications point to an increase in the production of petroleum in the United States for a series of years.

The increased demand for petroleum in this country is attributed to the use of that article in automobiles.

Nothing the Matter with Kansas. "What's the matter with Kansas?" Of the 106 counties in Kansas, says the Kansas City Journal, 44 are without a pauper, 25 have no poorhouses, 37 have not a single person in jail and 37 have not a criminal case on the docket. There's evidently less than ever "the matter with Kansas."

Our Real Need.

A Cleveland justice of the peace has been sent to the workhouse for collecting illegal fees. This country will never be able to achieve real greatness until it does away entirely with its justices of the peace.

TREE BEARS QUEER FRUIT.

Blood Red Apples, Connected with Legend of Indian Chief, Long Ago Murdered.

Susquehanna, Pa.—Prof. James A. Graves, of this city, has just sent to Prof. Surface, the state zoologist, a peculiar apple, the strange coloring of which has excited his curiosity and for which he cannot, although he is a botanist of 40 years' experience, account.

Prof. Graves says that last summer he was at Stockport, Pa., and was shown a very old apple tree on the estate of A. M. Preston. He was told that it bore apples with greenish yellow skin under which was a blood-red pulp to the core. He arranged that several of the apples should be sent to him when they ripened and he recently received them. They are ordinary looking on the outside, but upon cutting them open they are almost blood-red and near the core turn to a purple.

There is an Indian legend connected with the tree which is generally believed by the common people of the vicinity. An Indian chief of the Delaware, named Walla Wocka, was out hunting one day and was murdered by a member of his tribe, who, in order to conceal the crime, buried his body at the foot of the old apple tree.

The disappearance of the chief remained a mystery to his tribe until the fall of the year, when the apples, being plucked, were found to be blood-red.

Searching for the cause of this transformation members of the tribe dug about the roots and found the body of their murdered chief.

Ever since then the apples have remained blood-red, say those who recite the legend.

KISS ALBUM IS LATEST FAD

London Girl Invents Companion for Autograph Book—Impression of Lips Printed on Page.

London.—A clever young Kensington woman, Miss Evans, has devised a new kind of autograph album that is likely to be popular. It is contrived so as to enable the young woman not only to collect the autograph signatures of her friends, but to preserve also the imprints of their kisses.

The book is equipped with a little pad of a soluble carmine-tinted substance upon which the lips first are lightly pressed so as to take up a little of pigment.

Then the kiss is imprinted upon the page in a space provided for the purpose, leaving a clear carmine record of the pressure of the lips. By the side of the kiss print space is another for the autograph and the date, and together the kiss and the signature make a precious and intimate keepsake.

"It is really marvelous what a lot of character there is in kisses," says Miss Evans. "People who are not students of the subject have no idea how they vary. You know no two persons have finger prints alike, and so no two persons' kisses are the tiniest bit alike."

"I have 200 in one album and there is not one of them that you could possibly mistake for any other. The kiss prints look like kisses, too."

"The kiss album bears on the title page the motto: 'Give me a kiss for a keepsake and a quotation dear as the remembered kisses.'"

"To be complete the kiss album should be sprinkled liberally with kissing quotations from novelists as well as poets."

A DARING CHICAGO GIRL

Fair Mountaineer Freezes Hands in Almost Successful Dash for Top of Aiguille de Grepon.

New York.—More than 250,000 persons have swarmed over the Alps in the last four or five months. Nearly 200 of them have been injured and 65 were killed.

Among thrilling ascents told of by returning tourists was the attempt of Miss Alma Brownlee, of Chicago, to scale Aiguille de Grepon in company, with two guides. That she lived to relate her experience is hardly less miraculous. Both her hands were frozen and she was on the verge of collapse when she descended to the village of Chamounix, at the base of Mont Blanc.

Miss Brownlee succeeded in reaching an altitude of about 10,000 feet, and would, no doubt, have been the first woman to reach the pinnacle of Aiguille had not further progress been barred by a blinding snowstorm. At the inn of Chamounix, on the day following her hazardous excursion, Miss Brownlee told of her experience.

"Of course it was a mad thing to do," she said, "but having climbed several difficult peaks among the Rockies, preparatory to essaying the Matterhorn last year, it was my ambition to be the first woman to scale Aiguille."

"We were in the midst of a severe snowstorm several hours and then we abandoned hope of reaching the top. We struck a ledge on the edge of a precipice, where we had to camp for the night."

Is Not a Drunkard.

Though a man get drunk every Sunday for three years, if he stay sober during the week he cannot be charged with habitual drunkenness, according to a ruling of Judge Tyler in the Toledo (O.) common pleas. Gertrude Alcott applied for divorce on the ground of habitual drunkenness on the part of her husband, and showed by her evidence that he had secured a beautiful "jag" regularly every Sunday for the past three years. She showed that he had it so bad that he once got drunk while on crutches as the result of a broken leg. But the judge could not see that he was a habitual drunkard and refused the petition.

SHERIFF'S AID WHO COULD DO WONDERFUL THINGS WITH HIS REVOLVER.

While Deputy Sheriff William Ronaldson was in the once "bad" town of Coffeyville, Kan., he got some of the Dalton spirit in his veins and listened to the stories of how four of the Daltons met death at the hands of one man stationed in a shed and shooting through a knothole, relates the Denver Times.

They told Mr. Ronaldson stories of what crack shots the Daltons were and how they picked off every man that appeared on the streets with a gun. When the Denver deputy was on the train some stranger entered into a conversation about what crack shooters there were in Kansas about the time the Daltons blew into Coffeyville and secured several thousand dollars from a bank.

Ronaldson said: "Yes, there were some good marksmen there, but it is easy to hit a man with a Winchester. In Colorado we use a Colt almost exclusively. Of course, we have no crack marksmen, but I believe I might pick off a prairie dog there while the train is moving."

The stranger flashed a five-spot in Deputy Ronaldson's face and it was covered. Ronaldson snapped out his 38-caliber Colt and without much deliberation, and while the train was in rapid motion, sent one Kansas prairie dog to the eternal sleep.

Deputy Sheriff William Ronaldson, of Denver, was five dollars to the good and friends on the sheriff's force say they would take a hundred similar bets that Ronaldson could do the same nine times out of ten.

TALE OF A TAILLESS CAT.

Feline Had the Instinct of Cautious Preservation Without the Appendage.

"It is well known that Manx cats have no tails," says a writer in the Scientific American, "only slight stumps, and that the offspring of such in other parts of the world, in the first generation at least, are in the same abnormal condition. While living in Scotland 30 years ago we had a Manx kitten given to us, which, although born there, was tailless. The door of our breakfast room was spring-shutting, like most of the screen doors in this country, but opening only toward the inside. Before the kitten was fullgrown he had learned to let himself in by pushing from the outside, but never learned, although we often tried to teach him, to pull it open from the inside."

"It was not, however, the opening of the door from the outside to which I wish to call attention—any cat could have easily learned to do that; but the fact that invariably, after he had so pushed it and got his body partially in, he made a rapid turn or whirl to prevent the tail that was not there (but hereditarily impressed on him the fact that it ought to have been) from being caught between the closing door and its frame."

"This he did dozens of times every day so long as we had him, and was always willing to show off before our neighbors, as he never seemed to recognize the fact that he had not a tail like his neighbors."

CORAL-REEF FINANCE.

Term Applied to the Patient, Organic Growth of Rothschild's Fortune.

"In the first place," it should be remembered that the Rothschild fortune is not industrial," says Vance Thompson, who writes of "The Rothschilds of France," in Everybody's. "It has absorbed many industries and many railways—like the ligne du Nord—but always by political and financial coups. And it is the least frenzied of finance. By reason of its slow, cold, patient accumulation one might call it (since phrases are the mode) coral-reef finance, so solidly has it been built up in the dusk and silence of the underworld of politics."

"And the fortune of the French house to-day exceeds ten milliards. That means \$2,000,000,000. Imagination boggles at so huge a sum—it seems merely an endless caravan of ciphers, this 10,000,000,000 of French money. They own or control all the precious metals, the Bank of France, all the means of transport, both railways and waterways—so far as the canal system goes—next to the city, which owns all public buildings, they are the greatest owners of lands and houses in Paris—round the Arc de Triomphe, the Champs-Élysées, the Bois de Boulogne, the Parc Monceau, and, notably, the Gare du Nord, entire streets belong to the Rothschilds; their chateaux dot the provinces; in land alone they possess 400,000 acres."

Why Goods Were So High

Different Stories That Were Told by the Dry Goods Merchant and His Clerk.

An old woman once asked in a dry goods store to be shown some silk. A young clerk showed her some, saying: "We can do this for you at \$1.50 a yard." The woman asked for something better, but the clerk replied that they had nothing better. Whereupon the proprietor came forward and said: "You must excuse my assistant, madam; he is new to the business. Here, madam, is a superior article, \$2.50 a yard. If it were not for the fact that I bought it some time ago we should have to charge you \$3.75 for, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the silkworms, the price of silk has increased enormously of late." The customer took the silk. A few days later the same old woman came in and asked for some tape. The clerk said, glibly:

"Here are some that we can let you have at 16 cents the dozen yards. If it wasn't for the fact that we have had it in stock some time we should have to charge 25 cents, for, as you are doubtless aware, owing to the recent epidemic among the tapeworms, the price of tape has gone up enormously." It was then she hit him with her umbrella.

Railway Cars in India.

Hot times in India have led to a unique car construction. The passenger cars have double roofs, the one from two and a half to eight inches above the other. The upper roof is continued from the sides about 23 inches, forming an awning over the upper part of the windows. Another peculiarity of the first and second-class cars is the servants' compartment at each end, as almost every passenger takes at least one servant with him.

No Courtesans There.

"This seems like a pretty healthy country," said the tourist. "What disease do most people die of out here?" "Well," replied the western native, "you might call it kleptomania, but we got a different name for it."—Stray Stories.

Goals of Paris.

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A CURIOUS BODY OF MEN

Body of Men Who Appeared on the Stage of the Grand Opera

The question of employing "cia queens" in New York has been agitated, but it is safe to say that the American sense of humor will never permit this. The clique in European cities consists of a small body of men, under the orders of a chief, who undertake to applaud actors and actresses at certain times. The only one of the band who is remunerated is the chief. The men under him get the privilege of seeing the play without paying for their seats. The "chefs de clique" of the great subsidized theater of Paris are officials paid by the management to do certain work. Their salaries vary from 300 to 500 francs a month, and for that sum they are expected to take with them into the theater at each performance a certain number of men with big, strong hands and intelligent enough to clap when they are given the signal by their leader.

The claqueur's work does not demand intellect of a high order. The chief is supposed to have taken notes at the rehearsals, to have consulted with the manager, to have talked with the author, and to have a very accurate idea of the good points of the play. The men under him are scattered all about the house ready to give a quick response to the signal of their leader. Most of these men are eminently respectable. They are small shopkeepers, students of the drama and pupils of the Conservatoire with insufficient money to spend upon theater going. At the opera they number 30. They assemble every evening at half-past seven in a cafe at the corner of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Rue Lafayette, where they crowd around their leader and answer to their names like small schoolboys. As each answers "present" to his name he receives a metal ticket upon which is the number of his seat.

PÉRILS OF LAKE SAILORS.

Erie Is the Water Meest Dreaded of the Whole Great Chain of Lakes.

The lake sailors think they have nearly all the dangers and hardships of the Atlantic seamen (except their poor pay) and other perils of their own besides, says Outing. They have no bad luck—except every seven years, some say—but they have currents to consider, currents that run in all sorts of different directions at unscheduled intervals. They have no banks of Newfoundland, but they have fog; for instance in the Straits of Mackinac, full of reefs, islands and other vessels. Worse than that, they have forest fires which send thick clouds of smoke for many miles across the water, stinging the eyes and blinding them.

Lake Erie, the smallest but one of the group, is considered the worst of all. Lake Superior is deep, over 1,000 feet in some places, reaching 600 feet above the sea level and 400 feet below. But Lake Erie in its deepest spots is only about 200 and in most parts much shallower. Accordingly one of those sudden and furious storms kicks up a tremendous row, so that the constant danger of running aground the lake captains dislike Lake Erie in a blow more than any other, for, as with sailors the world over, it is not the water (which is their element), but land which they fear.

EAGLES THAT HUNT FOXES

Big Birds of Siberia Swoop Down on Quickly Snatch Up Their Unwary Prey.

A Siberian correspondent of the London Sphere sends some photographs relating to a form of fox hunting which is probably unique. The hunting foxes with eagles takes place among the Khibree, in the southwest district of Siberia, known as the general government of the steppes. It is a favorite sport with the Khibree, and takes place in the autumn at early winter, when the foxes' coats are ruddy and perfect, though hunting is not always confined to this period. The eagles selected for the purpose are powerful birds, of weak weight that a slight wooden support is carried by the eagle bearer. A well grown bird of more than usually fierce temperament occasionally kills a wolf.

Directly any game is seen the birds make their flight and swoop down with great precision. "One of these birds has, to my knowledge," writes our correspondent, "killed 17 foxes in the last six weeks. I can vouch for the killing of foxes by eagles, for I personally took all these photographs and saw the whole sport from beginning to end."

Goldfish as Gold Spinners.

There is a steady demand for goldfish, both for use and for ornament. They make an attractive lure for big game fish, hence are sought for and bought by anglers whenever such bait is needed. They are likewise purchased for the vast number of aquariums, private and public, which exist in every city and town. There are cheap goldfish as costly goldfish, some very common and others quite as rare. He who goes for goldfish breeding on scientific lines is reasonably sure to turn a pretty profit.

Rigid Regulations.

Straight and narrow is the gate of professional men in the Argentine Republic. By law enacted in June all civil and mechanical engineers, architects, chemists, agronomists, and surveyors must hold diplomas from the nation's schools and universities, or if from foreign institutions pass examinations such as are nearly everywhere required of dentists and physicians.

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