Alpine Adventure that Caused the

Beath of Four Men. Owen Glynne Jones, who was killed with three guides while climbing the "White Tooth" in the Alps three years ago, was one of the greatest of mountain climbers. The details of the accident which ended his life at 32 are recounted by Harold Spender in Mc-Clure's Magazine. Jones was a safe and scientific elimber, and his death was due to no fault of his own. The five inen in the party, tied together with a rope thirty feet between man and man, proceeded in this order: The guides, Furrer and Zurbriggen, first, then Glynne Jones, Vuignier, another guide, and F. W. Hill, who was a schoolmaster like Jones, and who, like him, pursued mountain-climbing as a sport.

Coming to a difficult buttress ten feet high Furrer, who was in advance, could not find a hold. It was necessary for him to mount first, and then pull the others up when he had secured foothold; so Zurbriggen and Jones put an ice ax under him to stand on, and crouched down to hold it. As they could not see what Furrer was doing above them, they were unprepared for a sudden shock

It is evident that these men were depending on Furrer's success in getting the hand-hold for which he was reaching. Mr. Hill, who was some feet below the group about the ice-ax, saw Furrer slip. He fell upon the two oblivious men beneath him. All three went, striking Vulgnier, who stood between Hill and the three falling men.

Hill had instinctively turned to the rock to get a firm hold, expecting to be carried away with the other men; but after a few seconds he realized that he was safe and alone. Looking round, he saw his companions sliding at fatal speed down the rock into the abyss. Between him and the unfortunate men. who were being hurled to sure death, he saw thirty feet of rope danging from Delicious Candy Which Is Sold on the his waist. The faithful Vulgnier had fastened it to some point in the rock to protect his master. The weight of the four bodies had broken the rope, and this saved Mr. Hill's life.

After two days of hardship, climbing alone, Mr. Hill arrived at the hotel.

The lesson here for all climbers, those who make a sport of it and jest with find some of this dainty would probadeath, and those who, in unsought bly go to the first confectioner's shop predicament, need to know how to to be waved out of the door by the climb, is this: Those men blundered hand of the French maiden in attendby allowing the fate of three men to ance. 'Non monsieur; on vends ca sur so far as is possible, every man in a climbing party should know what the others are doing, in order not to be taken unawares, as were the unfortunate men who held the ax under Furrer's

QUEER CASE OF HYSTERIA.

Victim Was Distinctly Marked by the Devil She Thought Possessed Her.

A series of extraordinary events recently took place at Rodez, France, which have excited widespread interest among all classes. The circumstances were thoroughly investigated by a representative of a Paris journal, The scene of the occurrences was the orphan asylum of Grezes, near Laissac, and they concerned a member of this asylum, by name Sister Saint-Fleuret. The following is the result of the investigation, obtained from absolutely creditable sources and of which he guarantees the correctness.

There has been at the orphan asytum for the past twelve years a sister, originally from the Canton of Bozonis, who is afflicted with a species of madness which makes her believe that she is possessed by a devil; her sister superior, the other sisters of the asylum and nearly all the ecclesiastics of the agriculture by the colleges of to-day, country have a similar belief in her and he has taken up the agitation of affliction.

The disease, according to the physisians, is merely a species of hysteria; natural predisposition which became scute under the influence of the surrounding atmosphere. But the supernatural features are the result of true auto-suggestion. In her paroxysms the sufferer utters piercing ories of such inlensity that the peasants hear them at cause of the growing outside calls that a great distance from the convent. During these attacks the patient believes berself to be bitten or burnt by the partment of Agriculture who are en-Sevil in this or that portion of her body. The auto-suggestion is so strong yet hardly one of them came into the at these times that immediately upon the disappearance of the paroxysms there is found on that portion of the body where the suffering is most intense, either a burn of the skin or the and attention to the development of coprint of teeth.

Sister Saint-Fleuret has a horror of every religious object and the nearby try calling for competent teachers, and presence of a figure of Christ, of a book of devotions, or of any sacred image immediately throws her into an almost rabid fit. The most curious circumstance is that she need not see these tural expert, and Secretary Wilson sbjects, she feels them, she divines thinks that our young men would do them when they are brought near her even though carefully hidden, and she than the overcrowded fields of law and immediately rushes at them to destroy. Further, she frequently divines the thought of persons who speak to her and she responds to them in their own anguage whatever this language may se. Although she is a simple peasant vbo has never received the least edufation, Sister Saint-Fleuret in her parexysms speaks Greek, Italian, Russlan, English and German. She always remends fluently in the language whatever it may be in which she is ad-

KNEW ALL THE SYMPTOMS.

Doctor Was Able to Make a Most Won derful Prognosia.
One of the anecdotes related by Dr.

8. Weir Mitchell in his story, "Doctor North and His Friends," might well be s personal experience of the author. The bero, Doctor North, was traveling from Harrisburg by the night train, for life, considering the

seats, asleep. He wakened him, begged pardon for disturbing him, and asked for a seat. After a little time the two entered into conversation

At length the man asked, "Do you know Dr. Owen North?"

Rather astonished, I said, "Yes." "What kind of a man is be?"

"Oh, a very good fellow." "He is like all them high-up doctors. Gets big fees, doesn't he? I want to know.

"No," said I. "That is always exaggerated. Why do you ask?"

"Well, I've had a lot of doctors, and I money left."

Upon this, my friend confided to me all his physical woes in detail. We parted before daybreak. It was too dark in the car for either of us to see plainly the face of the other.

About ten the next day the man en tered my consulting room. As I should not have known him except for a rather peculiar voice, I, too, remained unidentified. I could not resist so excellent an opportunity. Looking at him, I said: back."

"That's queer! I have." "And you are blind in the left eye, and your digestion is bad," and so I

went on. At last he said, "I never saw a doctor like you! It scares a man, 'most. Can

you cure me?" I said, "Yes," and wrote out directions. It was really a simple case. When he produced a well-worn wallet

I declined to take a fee, and said: "I owe you for the sent and the good sleep I disturbed last night."

"Well, I declare! I see, now! You were the man. But law! why did you give it away? I'd have sent you the whole township."

PRALINES OF NEW ORLEANS.

"Among the toothsome memories of bygone years nothing in the form of sweets or candy appeals so keenly to the Louisianian as the praline," says Robert Mitchell Floyd, according to the New York Mail and Express. "A stranger visiting the city and desiring to depend on one man's hand hold. Again, la rue!" (No, sir; they sell that in the streets!)

"The manufacturing of the real pra lines seems to be the accepted right of the descendants of the old Indians whose blood has been intermingled with French negroes. The candy is always carried about in the morning, freshly made, on small neatly covered trays by men only.

"In the making of the praline the Indian obtains from the hogshead of molasses the sugar that has granulated from the liquid and been preciptated to the bottom. This is flavored more highly than the ordinary sugar-house product, and when reboiled and cooled has a most attractive and delicious taste of its own. Pecan nuts are carefully cracked and taken from their shells so that the two balves of the nut are unbroken. The boiling thick sugar is then poured out on a flat stone in little puddles of about three inches in diameter, into the surface of which the necan nut meats are carefully bunched in conteal heaps, with just enough of the hot liquid sugar added to hold them in place."

Scientific Agriculture.

Secretary Wilson believes that not enough attention is paid to scientific this matter as a hobby. Wherever he makes a speech he tells his hearers that his department utilizes the services of every young man it can find who has had a thorough training in some branch of scienitfic agriculture. There is a great demand for this kind of service. and the department has the utmost difficulty in holding on to its experts be are being made on them. There are about two thousand people in the Degaged on scientific agricultural work, government service fully equipped. Secretary Wilson calls attention to this fact to emphasize his statement that the colleges should give more thought agricultural sciences. There are some fifty agricultural colleges in the counsome sixty or seventy agricultural experiment stations, where there is always an opening for a trained scientist. There is money in becoming an agriculwell to choose such a profession rather medicine.—Brooklyn Engle.

Coloring Preparations.

The number of artificial coloring matters prepared since Perkins' discovery nearly fifty years ago of the preparation of aniline dyes from coal tar has been enormous. It is estimated dicating that the amount of grain for that at the present day over 3,000,000 different individual dyestuffs are easily accessible to our industries, while at least 25,000 form the subject of patent specifications. The number of coloring matters furnished by natural agen cles is comparatively small, and those who do not exist threaten soon to be ignored in favor of coal-tar derivatives.

A woman has to ask her friends' permission to wear a new style of hat and her husband's permission to buy it.

What a struggle a sick man makes for life, considering that there is lit-

IN CHICAGO GRAIN ELEVATORS....

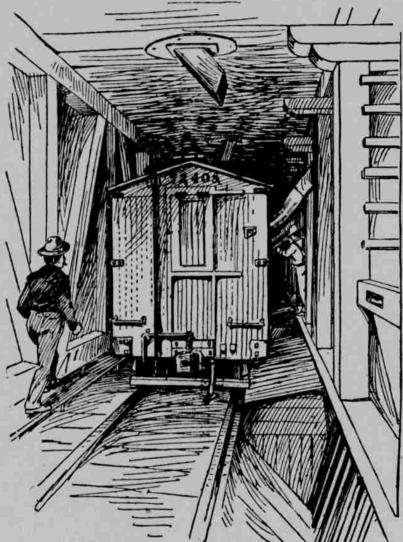
City Has Remarkable Facilities for Handling All Cereals **********************************

at a great rate. The grain doesn't all the edges. On each side of the belt stay there by any means. There on the surface of the floor is the rail wouldn't be room for it. Trains are of a track which extends the full constantly cacking into the elevators length of the belt. At various points ain't no better, and now I haven't much and boats pulling up to their sides to along the floor are openings into the take on loads of the grain and trans- bins below. To get the grain, which port the cereals eastward. Chicago is has been dropped from the weighing the chief depot of the country for mak- bin chutes to these flying belts, into ing the transfer from the producing the lower bins requires the use of still points to those where the grains are to another unique device which runs on be prepared for consumption.

the most of the big shipments out of come to be loaded. the city go by boat. If the Chicago el- In an elevator vicited by a newspaper "Sit down. You have a pain in your vators were divided into stories, as are correspondent there were eight mov where the grain is stored in bins.

DURING the last days of sum- ers which curve up in such a way at mer wheat and oats pour into their ends that the belt is made to the grain elevators of Chicago curve up in a corresponding way at this track. This device is a receiver Most of the great elevators of the for the grain, and into this receiver city are located where they can be the grain is thrown from the belt. Long reached by both water and rail, for chutes lead from these storage bins to while the heavy receipts come by rail the places where the cars or boats

ordinary buildings, they would be from able chutes leading from as many bins ten to fifteen stories in height. Most to the pler of the ship, where the boats of them have narrow upper sections came alongside to receive their caronly about half as wide as are the goes. The elevator had a capacity of main portions. These higher portions almost 2,000,000 of grain, and the are used for machinery and grain trans- eight bins for loading boats each had ferring devices, so there is no need for a capacity of 5,000 bushels. The fore as great width as the lower floors, man in charge of the ship loading had an arrangement for telling how must When a trainload of grain arrives at grain there was in the bin, which made an elevator the cars to be unloaded it unnecessary for anyone to visit the are backed right into the elevator on bin and see how big a supply it con-



GRAIN CAR RECEIVING ITS CARGO.

gether and is about three feet wide by pull it about. On the opposite side and near the bottom of the shovel are fastened the two ropes which by means of steam power pull the shovel forward each time after the workman sinks it down into the wheat. As the shovel lowers the wheat in the car the workman removes, one after another, the side boards which were placed one above the other in the car door to hold the wheat while it was being trans ported in the car.

out of the car and down into a reselving bin below the floor, the machinery is started which operates a transfer belt that moves through this recelving bin. The belt is fitted with cups which fill themselves as they pass through the grain. Up, up mount these cups on the belt until they reach the top floor of the elevator, perhaps 160 or 170 feet above the point where they are started. Here as the belt turns in the descent the cups empty their loads of grain into bins which are to hold the cereal but temporarily. With chutes at their bottoms these tempocary bins are connected with the weighing bins on the floor just below. The weigher, by a system of levers controlling a cutoff, draws into the inlosed weighing bin as much wheat as he pleases. When the yard rises inwhich be gauged the scales has poured into the bins he cuts off the stream and records the amount which has been weighed.

As the wheat is thus being shoveled

By another lever the platform of the -cales can be opened and the wheat tropped into a chute which leads to he floor below. Here a unique contrivnce carries the grain to any of the torage bins desired. Two wide ruber belts, full three and a half feet road, extend from one end of the ong building to the other. The chutes rom the various weighting bins depend not above one or the other of these helts. The belts are operated on roll- so plainly that they are vulgar.

a track that runs down the center of tained. A rope reached over a pulley the building. At frequent intervals and into the storage bin. A heavy along the floor there are trap doors weight was attached to the end in the down which the grain may be emptied. bin. The other end of the rope reach-The boxcar is stopped with its side ed to the first floor of the elevator. door opposite one of the traps. The Various marks were on the wall and car door is entered and a man with a at the side of each, such and such a steam shovel climbs inside. A steam number of bushels of grain was mark phenomena of assimilation, and they shovel is made of boards fastented to ed down, the larger numbers being to ward the bottom. A knot was tied it four in length. Near the top are two the rope and when a test was made by SHARED FATE OF LOT'S WIFE. handles by which the workman may loosening the rope and letting down the weight to the surface of the grain the foreman could tell just how much remained in the bin. By ropes the workman could also open or close a valve, shutting off the grain or letting it flow down the chute from the bit into a boat. When being filled the boat comes alongside the pier and her hatches are opened and as many chutes as can be used-which is, of course, determined by the length of the vessel-are placed in operation The chutes can be swung about from side to side, and there have been in stances in which six of them were employed at one time in sending grain

down into the hold of a long steamer. freight cars to be loaded with grain Cars are filled in a way somewhat similar to boats, but one double-kneed rolled under the bin which is to be with the bin is pulled up to the side is a double spout, the ends being will go into the door of the car, and pointing almost in opposite directions. so that they will spread the wheat as much as possible.

The Largest Known Tree. What undoubtedly is the largest

far up in the Sierras, in Fresno County California. Six feet from the ground t. took a line 154 feet 8 inches long to en in diameter.

It is hard for the men to give satis faction: When they don't talk the women claim they are grumpy; and when they do talk, the women say they are scolding.

Some men show their secret desired



Dr. Gibbes has succeeded in photographing the eruption of typhoid fever before it could either be seen or felt. H used autochromatic plates and made a number of exposures as quickly as possible

The British admiralty is testing a small boat, carrying two hundred nounds of gun cotton, which guided by wireless waves encircles a warship and can be exploded to sink an approaching submarine torpedo boat.

A new and absolutely correct method of determining the value of diamonds has been discovered by a French investigator. The brilliancy of a diamond is shown by the degree of its fluorescence under the violet light of an electric arc

Two German investigators conclude positively that the is nothing in the popular belief that hav fever is produced by irritating pollen from plants. The disease is evidently produced by bacteria of some sort, but how it gets into the system is unknown.

Much attention has been attracted in England, and some apprehension aroused, by the discovery of cracks in the walls of St. Paul's Cathedral. Experts think that the opening of underground rallways and sewers in the neighborhood of the great structure is responsible for the damage. One of the suggested methods to secure the safety of the cathedral, at a cost of about \$1,000,-000, is to underpin its foundations by carrying them down about thirty-five feet to the solid blue clay which underlies London.

The remarkable fact that the earliest known ancestor, or primitive type, of the modern whale bore heavy armor on its back, in the form of strong, bony plates, has recently been set forth by the German paleontologist, Dr. O. Abel. The plates occasionally found associated with remains of the primeval form of whale, the extinct zeuglodon, have generally been regarded as having belonged to gigantic turtles, but Dr. Abel shows that they were part of the skeleton of the zeuglodon itself. They resemble in their character the impenetrable bony shells of the huge glyptodonts that formerly inhabited South America. The suggestion is made that at the time when they carried ar- tanks. nor whales were amphibious creatures, living on the coasts and needing special protection from breakers and from sharks.

Colors are an interesting feature of bacteria to which M. Henri Coupin has been giving special attention. Many of the bacteria produce coloring matter, and most of these are themselves colored, the pigment being within the organism, but there are colorless microbes, like the green-staining bacillus fluorescens, that spread color into the surrounding medium. The colors are produced in light or darkness, oxygen being necessary and heat unfavorable. The best known of the color-forming beautiful red colonies often appear on foodstuffs, like bread, and form the spots of "blood" once supposed to be of miraculous origin. Also familiar is the bacillus syncyanus, giving the peculiar appearance to "blue milk." The bacillus polychromogenes of wells and conduits is noteworthy for its production under usual conditions of blue, violet, red, green, vellow and various spectral shades, and, on solid media, of a beautiful indigo blue. The purple bacteria differ from others in causing the are all sensitive to light.

A Man and His Burro Turned to Rock Salt in the Colorado Desert.

George H. Tucker, a mining prospector, recently returned from a trip through the Mojav and Colorado deserts, tells a remarkable story of the discovery of a petrified man and burro in one of the large salt fields that abound there. He says:

"One of the most desolate places in the Colorado desert is thirty-two miles southeast of Danby. Here is a large deposit of rock salt fifteen miles in length and from one and one-half to three miles in width. There is not a spear of grass or any kind of vegetation. In many places the rock salt Down the center of the elevator is crops out of the earth, and anywhere a second track on which is run in the in this section rock salt can be obtained by digging ten or twelve inches. No one knows how deep the salt goes. A number of prospect holes have been chute is used for each car. The car is sunk, but the great amount of water encountered at a depth of twenty-five emptied. A swinging chute connected or thirty feet makes further mining impossible without apparatus for of the car. At the end of the chuts pumping. Some ten years ago an effort was made to bring this immense deslightly turned to one side so that they posit of salt into commercial use. Two railroads were built to connect the rock quarries with the Santa Fe. It was found necessary to build a house in the middle of the deposit, and for this purpose enough blocks of rock salt were cut to build a shanty 14x30 feet in dimensions. A flooring and roof known tree in the world has been dis composed of the peculiar kind of earth covered on the government reservation that exists in that vicinity completed the building. This salt house was used for the purpose for which it was erected. But in a short time the salt circle the tree, making it over 51 fee mining operations were discontinued. and the salt house was abandoned to the coyote and desert owl.

"For at least seven years before we visited this building, about a mouth ago, it had not been inhabited, and probably very seldom seen by any one. During the summer months in this lorality fine saline dust is blown in great slouds through the desert. The heat is almost unbearable. What water is don't turn over every chance they get.

found is undrinkable, and wee to the prospector who finds himself in this ection with an empty canteen. A peculiar feature of the climate is that, no matter how bot the day, the night is invariably cool, even cold enough for forming ice.

"During the summer of 1900 a Swede named Johnson, who had been prospecting in the vicinity, started to cross this dry lake of salt to Old Woman's Springs. When nearly half way across a terrible sandstorm blew up. He trudged on until he came to the saif house, where he and his burro sought shelter. Under the eaves of the house he found a number of galvanized tanks, partly filled with rain water. He considered this a lucky find, for his canteen was almost empty. He drank his fill of the water he found and permitted his burro to do the same. The night was cold and the storm continued. He determined to camp in the hut over night. The dead embers of the fire were still to be seen when we visited the place, evidencing the unusual severity of the weather.

"When we opened the door to this desolate shack we were borrified at seeing what seemed to be a marble statue lying on the floor. The head was of alabaster whiteness, the buit and whiskers having fallen away. The body was outlined under a thin blanket. The sight was so uncanny that we hesitated to remove the blanket but finally mustered enough courage to do so. The body had undergone a singular transformation, being nothing less than complete petrification. The substance was of a nature of gypsum, very friable and pure white in color. The outline of the body was perfect.

"The darkness of the interior at first prevented us from seeing the burra. which was standing in one corper. One of our party advanced and laid his hand on the animal, when it fell over against him. The burro had undergone the same transformation as its master. The body of the man was given a decent burial near the house and the burro will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

"The explanation of this strange phe nomenon is to be found in the kind of water that was drunk by the man and the burro and in the kind of earth that composed the roof and floor of the salt habitation. The water is heavily charged with chloride of sodium. The earth that had been used for the roofing contained chemicals which were taken in solution by the rain water as it dripped through the galvanized

"After drinking freely of this water the man and his beast had evidently frozen to death and were gradually petrified.

The Choice of Two Evils.

An ominous silence greeted Bobby entrance. There was a wild look in his eye; his clothes were disarranged, and there was just a suggestion of blood about his month. Mamma frowned severely, and papa kid himself behind

his paper.
"Ahem!" began mamma. Bobby squared his shoulders, and prepared for the coming attack.

"Ahem! Don't you know, Bobby, bacilli is bacillus prodigiosus, whose that it's very wrong of little boys te

Bobby pretended to find a point of interest in the pattern of the hearth

"Haven't I told you, Bobby, that it's very wicked to fight?" demanded mamma, in a tone that was meant to be sorrowful.

Thus challenged Bobby fell back or argument

"He hit me first, mamma," he plead

"Ah, but that doesn't make any dif ference. Nobody loves little boys who fight." Bobby pondered for a few moments

and then his face brightened. "Is that so?" be asked. "Yes, my dear, nobody will love you

if you are always fighting. And lool at your clothes!" "Well," said Bobby, with slow delib

eration, "then, mamma, I finks it's bet ter to be unloved!" Something between a shriek and s laugh escaped from papa as he flee

Didn't Mind the Cue.

from the room.-London Judy.

They were performers in some am ateur theatricals. During the progress of the play at one time, while thek presence was not needed on the stage they sat together behind the scenes She looked beautiful, indeed, in old fashioned gown and powdered hair and he, in court costume of more than a century ago, was the beau kieal or a cavaller.

For some time he had been very at tentive to her, and, although people had frequently remarked upon his de votion, he had not come to the point of proposing. But as they sat behind the scenes he felt that an opportune moment had arrived, and after easting his eyes in the direction of the ceiling for inspiration he turned to her

"Marie," he said, "you may not have perceived my liking, but I cannot de lay. 1-1 want to ask you to-to be-Just then the prompter callled the girl's name, but she never stirred.

'That's your cue," faltered the lover. "Yes," she answered, calmly enough, laying her hand on his arm, says the London Tit-Bits, "but never mind the cue. You seemed very earnest just now, and I want you to go on. What were you going to say?"

An English writer observes that Americans are investing an annual sum of \$450,000,000 in Europe, mostly in English securities.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but there are mighty few of them that