CITIES GROW FAST.

POPULATION OF PACIFIC COAST TOWNS INCREASING.

Los Angeles Jumping Into Fame at Rate of 5,000 a Year, While Others Show Same Tendency in This Direction.

Washington.—Pacific coast cities are growing rapidly, according to the latest compilation of the census office. Possibly the Pacific coast cities will take exception to the figures. The population estimates are based on the rate of growth during the ten-year period from 1890 to 1900.

Other reports from the west all indicate a rapid rate of growth, and the unofficial claims are far in excess of these official estimates. Some authorities assert that the population of many of the coast cities has actually doubled in the past five years.

Los Angeles, it is figured, is growing at the rate of 5,000 people a year. The official count of 1900 gave Los Angeles 102,479. This estimate puts the population the following year at 107,126; in 1902, at 111,772; in 1903, at 116,420, and this year in June at 125,400.

When the 1900 census count was made, Portland, Ore., had 90,426 people. The government experts estimate the city's growth during the next year raised the total to 93,169; that the following year made it 95,912, and that in 1903 the population was 98,655. Following the same rate of increase, the government estimates the population of Portland, June 1, 1905, at 104,141.

The population of Seattle is supposed to be increasing at the rate of 3,783 a year, and on that basis the federal experts estimate the 1905 population at 89,586.

Tacoma, when counted five years ago by the federal government, had 37,714. The unofficial estimate of Tacoma's present population is 55,438. Spokane, which had 36,848 in 1900, is now estimated at 45,313.

Los Angeles has, according to this volume, 297 miles of paved streets; Portland, Ore., 144 miles; Seattle, 46.2 miles; Tacoma, 21.7 miles; Spokane, 9.3 miles.

According to the returns of 1903, on which the comparisons are based, Los Angeles had 3,004 marriages in that year and 476 divorces. For the same period Portland, Ore., had 1,358 marriages and 186 divorces. Seattle had 1,985 marriages and 518 divorces. Tacoma had 868 marriages and 171 divorces. Spokane had 1,064 marriages and 225 divorces.

Los Angeles is found to expend annually $1,347,873, of which the largest single item is for municipal industries, $559,370. Next comes public highway, building, and sanitation, costing $519,869. There is an item of $850 for recreation.

Portland, Ore., spends annually $1,515,347, of which municipal industries take $538,180, highways, $742,025, and public education, $119,886.

Seattle spends annually $1,759,729, their largest item being for building highways, $919,969, and the next largest for municipal industries, $409,693. For public recreation Seattle spends $25,912.

Tacoma spends annually $462,304, of which the largest item is for public highways and sanitation, $262,859, the next largest for municipal industries, $144,136. There is no public recreation item.

Spokane spends annually $582,201, of which the largest part is for public highways, $290,841, and public education, libraries, etc., $160,415; municipal industries take $119,207, and there is an item of $5,244 for public recreation.

HE IS IOWA'S BUSIEST MAN

This Newspaper Man Fills Twelve Positions and Finds Time for Social Duties.

Eldora, Ia.—Perhaps no newspaper man in the state of Iowa, if in the United States, has had as many offices as Clint K. Myers, editor of the Radcliffe (Ia.) Signal, city clerk of Radcliffe, justice of the peace, notary public, superintendent of the city waterworks system, secretary-treasurer of the Radcliffe Mutual Telephone company, as well as its general manager; secretary of a five-county commercial telephone system, job printer, owner of the Radcliffe Amusement company plant, editor, politician and writer on economic subjects.

Myers, in a recent issue of his paper, states that he just finished the largest bar docket ever got out in Hardin county, helped nurse a sick child nights and a part of the day, went to a lodge meeting, attended to business at Davenport, visited relatives at Moline, talked Gov. Cummins for president, presided over a civil case in justice court, collected the city water rents, hoed corn and helped do a family washing.

The man lives at Radcliffe, a town of nearly a thousand population, from whence more grain is shipped than from any other town twice the size in Iowa, a community where four banks are inadequate to hold the people's money, and where this year will be raised in the vicinity the largest corn crop, proportionally, known in the history of Iowa agriculture. The people honor Myers with their best offices, subscribe for his paper and patronize his business.

Old Manuscript Found.

An autograph manuscript of a book called "Expositions of the Psalms, How They Must Be Interpreted," by Martin Luther, the existence of which had never been known, has been discovered at Zerbst, Duchy of Anhalt, Germany, recently. The work is considered to be of priceless value.

ANCIENT GRAVEYARD

LARGEST PREHISTORIC BURIAL GROUND FOUND.

Cemetery of an Old Race Is Unearthed on Arkansas River in Indian Territory—Extends Distance of Two Miles.

Guthrie, Okla.—A report was made to the ethnological department at Washington recently of the discovery at Webber's Falls, on the Arkansas river, in Indian territory, of the largest prehistoric burial ground found thus far on the American continent. Webber's Falls is located on the river about 25 miles south and east of the old army post at Fort Gibson. The burial ground is more than two miles in length and contains the bodies of many thousand people, presumably the remains of Mound Builders, and for this reason the discovery is considered all the more important in that it may lead to something definite regarding that prehistoric people.

Up until 40 years ago the land on which these remains were found was covered by a heavy growth of timber, some of the trees exceeding five feet in diameter, and also a thick growth of cane. A great part of the timber has been cut and the land placed under cultivation. In digging wells and other excavations human remains have been unearthed many times during the past few years, but causing little comment, as they were supposed to be the remains of Indians. Where the land along the benches near the Arkansas river bottom has been cultivated the heavy rains have caused washouts in places, bringing human remains to view in localities widely apart.

A few weeks ago D. A. McCorkle, an educated Indian of the Creek tribe, made discoveries on his farm, and informed the editor of the Fort Gibson Post regarding them. This led to an investigation, which revealed the fact that this burial ground extends for more than two miles along the river, parallel with the river, the graves being in regular order, about four feet apart, corresponding with points of the compass.

The dead people were buried facing the east, all in the same posture or position. With each was found an earthen bowl, in every instance being held in the bend of the right arm. In most cases the bones and bowls crumble when exposed to the air for a short time, but some were in a fair state of preservation.

In no instance, save one, was any implement of war found, and that was a spearhead about nine inches long, in the grave of a man apparently seven feet tall, while the other figures were below the average height of the American people of to-day.

A remarkable feature was the thickness of the skulls, some exceeding a half inch in thickness, with receding foreheads and heavy back heads.

According to Prof. Edwards, a prominent archaeologist, who visited the territory to investigate a discovery at Redland, other graves in this locality were those of people who died 20,000 years ago. The discovery at Redland was that of an immense battlefield, where Prof. Edwards claimed occurred the greatest battle ever fought on American soil. He expressed his belief that the battle took place 20,000 years ago, thousands of men being killed. Redland is about 25 miles lower down the river from the burial ground recently discovered at Webber's Falls.

Prof. Edwards made a statement at that time that the geological history of the American continent possibly dated back about 200,000,000 years, in which there were 17 periods, during each of which the face of the continent was changed.

COAT IS LATEST FOR DOGS

Canine's Kerchief Sometimes Carried in Purse Attacked to Leash, While Bow Must Match Costume.

London.—The fashion in costumes for canine pets is occupying the attention of London women who own dogs, according to a woman who "does" dogs for titled people in addition to conducting at Pinner a week-end fresh-air resort for stylish canines whose delicate constitutions are not equal to the continuous strain of the London season.

There is now a wardrobe which is complete in all details for driving in the park or making calls. Doggy should wear a neat, tailor-made coat to supersede the sealskin jackets of last winter, designed to protect the dog's chest while in a carriage or automobile. The handkerchief, and, by the way, every well-cared-for pet has one, is sometimes carried in a purse at the end of the leash, and then, again, to be thoroughly in fashion, the dog dons a silk or satin bow, which must be of massive proportions, worn at the side of the face under one ear and not on top of the head.

Besides, the shade of the dog's bow must match some prominent feature in its mistress' attire, generally the trimming on the hat. This rule often causes great anxiety, because only certain colors will match the pet's coat of blue, pink or red does well with black. Poodle blue is preferred for Blenheims, but any color may be used for black and tans except green. The perfumes are simpler. The mistress invariably has her darling perfumed with the scent she herself uses.

Called "Japs of Europe."

The Italians are now proudly calling themselves "the Japanese of Europe." Napoleon may yet be referred to as "the Oyama of France," Nelson as the "English Togo" and Bismarck as "the Komura of Germany."

HIS HEART REMOVED

ORGAN, ALWAYS THROBBING, IS OUT FOR AN HOUR.

Remarkable Feat of Philadelphia Physician Required by Bullet Which Was Shot Into Body of Physical Giant—Operation Successful.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The removal of a man's beating heart and its replacement after a bullet had been extracted from the region adjacent to the organ, is the achievement in medical science just accomplished by physicians at the Germantown hospital. The operation was successful.

The patient is Frank Robinson, 31 years old, known as "Hardman" of Germantown, because of his powerful physique. He weighs 252 pounds, and is proportionately formed. He became the subject of surgical attention as the result of an altercation with Policeman Morley, when, for self-protection, the policeman asserts, he was obliged to shoot Robinson, whom he was trying to arrest.

The bullet entered Robinson's left breast directly on a line with his heart. His death was looked for momentarily. When he continued to live for 24 hours the physicians realized they had a remarkable case. Surgeons from all over the city were attracted by the case.

It was decided after the third day that the man's heart probably was not injured, but there was pressure near it. Few doctors would even recommend the delicate operation necessary to relief, much less undertake it.

One distinguished master of surgery however, volunteered to perform the operation. The patient was put into condition, and the operation was performed.

To carry it out, portions of two ribs were removed, exposing the heart to view. No evidences of a bullet could be seen, so the surgeon removed the organ, and, holding it in his hand, made a minute and thorough examination. As soon as it was taken from the body, it was observed the heart seemed to beat more vigorously, and with great regularity.

Attention was then given to the fleshy environment in the heart region of the chest, which was found to be greatly inflamed. For nearly an hour the search for the seat of the trouble continued, before the bullet was found imbedded in the flesh within a small fraction of an inch of the heart, upon which it had caused the pressure.

During all the time of the operation the heart was in full view of the physicians, performing its function of voluntary contraction and expansion as it sent the patient's blood through the arteries to the furthermost portion of his body.

It was a spectacle such as few physicians have ever had the privilege to look upon, and it was only made possible in this case through the marvelous vitality of the patient. After the bullet was removed the heart was put back into place and the ribs also were replaced and covered with the flesh.

RADIUM AS INSANITY CURE

New York Specialist Tells of Wonderful Experiments Witnessed in London—Demented Are Improved.

New York.—A new remedy for insanity, from which English scientists expect much, was brought here by Dr S. G. Tracy, who has been active in the investigation of the wonderful new power which promises to revolutionize the science of medicine.

"The manner of application," said Dr. Tracy, "is by means of a sort of cap, closely fitted to the patient's head. This is charged with radium and barium of $50,000 activity. This radic activity has produced really remarkable results in cases not only of insanity but of locomotor ataxia.

"Perhaps quite as interesting is the new method of applying radium for the cure of cancer and cancerous growths. The method consists of dissolving radium in water and from the emanations of this forming a second solution, which is injected into the patient by a hypodermic needle.

"The amount of radium used costs $3,500, but after the powder has once been dissolved it can be precipitated and again dissolved, and this repeated for an indefinite number of times.

"Six cases are under experimentation in London, and it is reported the results are successful. They have not yet been under scientific scrutiny long enough to thoroughly prove the cure however."

HUNTER HUGS A WILDCAT.

Animal Leaps at His Throat and Is Clasped in Desperate Embrace Until Shot.

Colorado Springs, Col.—John Seigel, hunting on the east slope of Pike's Peak, was attacked by a full grown wild cat, which leaped on his breast in an effort to reach his throat. Siegel dropped his gun, closed his arms on the cat, and held it in desperate embrace. He was alone.

Seigel followed the trail nine miles to obtain help, never once relaxing his hold. After two hours he overtook Ed Smith a hunter, who shot the cat while it was still in Seigel's embrace. Siegel wore a heavy coat which protected him.

"I was hunting grouse which my dog flushed, as I thought. The cat's leap was like a flash. I dropped my gun and closed my arms like automatic clamps. I knew what letting go meant. The cat's teeth were eight inches from my throat. My arm held the cat's head slightly back."

MANY AUTOS ARE IMPORTED

Machines Worth $2,000,000 Recently Brought Over from Across Ocean.

New York.—Importation of merchandise and especially of automobiles, increased to a surprising extent in the port of New York during the last year. According to a statement issued by George W. Whitehead, appraiser of merchandise for this port, there were 111 automobiles imported during August, as compared with 47 imported during the same month last year.

From January to August of this year 654 automobiles were imported, and their appraised value was $2,000,000, while during the same period last year 363 machines came in.

Automobile experts say the increase in the number of automobiles imported does not indicate that the foreign-made machine is more popular than the domestic, but they are of the opinion that the increase is only normal compared with the remarkable advance made in the general use of automibiles in this country.

The sale of domestic machines shows the same surprising figures, they say, and at all points the industry indicates great development. The registry of automobiles in Albany shows a proportion of three to one for the present year, as compared with last year.

In his statement Mr. Whitehead gives the value of all importations in New York for August as $52,703,768.10, an increase of $8,000,600 over August, 1904. The appraised value of precious stones imported in August was $2,275,875.59, a 12 per cent. increase over August, 1904.

CLIMBER FINDS OLD HERMIT

Dweller in Alps Has Long Shaggy White Hair and Beard and Seldom Visits Village.

Geneva.—A hermit has been discovered in the Alps by a Bavarian climber while climbing the Scesaplana mountain, on the Swiss-Austrian frontier.

During the descent the Bavarian was overtaken by a storm, and took shelter from the rain beneath an overhanging rock. Hearing a slight noise near him, he looked around and saw a man's head covered with long white hair and shaggy white beard emerging from a hole in the mountain side.

The man was exceptionally tall, and so emaciated that every bone could be seen. The upper part of his body was covered with hair, and round the waist he wore a kind of kilt made of sacks, which hung to his knees. His feet were incased in moccasins made of chamois hide, and in his hand he carried a long stick.

When he was induced to talk, the man said he did not remember how long he had lived in the mountain cave—it was many, many years. "I have no name, no relations, no friends," he said. "You are the only person who knows my secret, and if you divulge it, beware. Now go."

At a village at the foot of the mountain the Bavarian learned that the hermit went down on rare occasions in the winter to buy food.

HISTORIC ROOM REPAIRED.

Place Where Washington Resigned Military Commission Again Reproduced.

Annapolis, Md.—The work of remodeling the senate chamber in the old state house at Annapolis, the room of national historic interest as the scene of the resignation of Gen. Washington's military commission, has been completed and it is said to be one of the most accurate and interesting pieces of historical restoration ever achieved in this country.

The work has been under the direction of Architect Josiah Pennington, of Baltimore, aided by the state building commission, and a specially appointed commission of architects and historians. After careful research every important detail of the old chamber has been fixed upon with well-nigh certainty, and reproduced minutely.

The senate chamber was reconstructed in 1876 in order to obtain additional room. The event with which the room is always associated took place on December 23, 1783, though this was not the only event of national significance connected with it, for there the treaty of peace which ended the war with Great Britain was ratified on January 14, 1784, and there (September 11-14, 1786) sat the delegates for the six states in the meeting which led to the calling of the federal constitutional convention of 1787.

Job Vacant in Norway.

Any able-bodied king out of a job can get a pleasant situation with good wages and one night off a week by applying to the Norwegian storthing. The late king of Norway has been fired because he was trying to hold down a similar job for Sweden at the same time, and slighted Norway's work. The job is open to any journeyman king who may apply and who has a union card. That seems to be the trouble. All the kings who are not working have been fired from the union for "ratting" or for grafting, and most of the others are content with their present employment. It looks as if an apprentice or princeling will have to be advanced in rank and given the place, for the Norwegians refuse to go out of the union, even to secure a more competent man.

A Large Contract.

Russia will be all right now if she succeeds in making peace with herself.

FORM "GOO-GOO" CLUB

TEXAS FLIRTING LAW CAUSE FOR NEW ORGANIZATION.

Members Will Hide Eyes Behind Blue Glasses to Save Organs from the Glare of Sky—Must Not Cast Glances at Fair Sex.

Houston, Tex.—The enactment of a 'goo goo," or anti-flirt, ordinance by the city council, has been followed by the organization of a "Goo Goo club," the object of which is to create a sentiment in favor of the observance of the law and to protect members from its too exacting enforcement.

The organization has elected officers, adopted a constitution and by-laws and created a treasury.

President G. R. Schmidt, who was the moving spirit in the society, stated its objects when he said:

"The need of protection to ourselves is what prompted the formation of what promises to be one of the most popular men's societies in the city. Under the 'goo-goo' ordinance, and no man desires to break such a wise and sagacious measure, every young man is compelled to walk down Main street with his eyes glued to the side walk or turned up to the skies. To avoid this eye strain and physical discomfort we have organized.

"You may suggest it would vary the monotony to look into the shop windows. That would only invite trouble. All the big stores keep a lot of foxy wax figures in the windows, and a fellow might throw a goo-goo lamp at one of them, and be in danger of arrest, or else the practice obtained in doing 'goo goos' at the dummies might made a man involuntarily glance at a girl as she passed, and might cause trouble."

The badge of the Goo Goo club man in good standing will be blue goggles. The club decreed these shall be worn by each member when he appears in streets frequented by women.

The glasses were adopted for a three-fold purpose—to protect the eyes from the reflected light from the sidewalks, from the glare of the blazing sun as the eyes are turned skyward to avoid a countenance, to gaze at which is forbidden by the law, and to warn each woman that no glance recognizing her charms is to be expected from behind these dark glasses.

WOMAN VIVISECTED DAILY.

Subject, Whose Respiratory Organs Were Abnormally Developed, in Demand by Colleges.

Vienna.—Frau Magdalen Gelly, who for 20 years has been known among the medical faculty as the "Vivisection Rabbit," died here at the age of 62.

Frau Gelly exercised the curious calling of a subject for anatomical experiments, and her services were in great demand by the most eminent surgeons.

She owed her remarkable reputation as a subject for experiments to an abnormal formation and development of her respiratory organs.

Over these she had a marvelous command, controlling them at will, and allowing them to be freely operated upon without the use of anaesthetics. Under the operation she described to the assembled surgeons and students the sensations she experienced in her throat, nose, palate, tonsils, and other organs under the action of the surgeon's knife.

Frau Gelly reported herself daily at the clinical laboratory, and at the private houses of the most celebrated doctors of Vienna, usually carrying a black reticule containing all sorts of objects, such as needles, marbles, pins, pencils, etc., intended to be swallowed or passed through her nostrils or ears for experiments.

As the "Vivisection Rabbit" was paid three and sixpence for each sitting, and averaged two daily for 20 years, she has left a small fortune, and, having died intestate, the money will probably be appropriated by the medical faculty of the university.

Meanwhile great preparations are being made by the whole body of doctors and students to give this remarkable woman an imposing funeral.

SURPLUS IN PATENT OFFICE

Operations of the Year as Shown in Commissioner's Report Indicate an Increase.

Washington.—According to the annual report of the commissioner of patents, the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, were $1,737,544, and the expenditures $1,472,467, the surplus being turned into the treasury. The business of last year is said to be the largest for any single year. The report shows the following operations for the year: There were received 52,323 applications for mechanical patents, 749 applications for designs, 174 applications for trade marks, 1,236 applications for labels, and 448 applications for prints. There were 30,266 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,426 trade marks, 1,028 labels and 345 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 19,567. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for nonpayment of the final fees was 5,154.

Long Wedding Trips Ahead.

When the power companies shall have laid bare the cliffs that make the majestic Niagara cataract, bridal couples will have to go to Victoria falls in east Africa and find their rapture in gazing from the highest bridge in the world, just opened over the Zambesi river.

ENGLAND GROWING SOBER.

But 28.44 Gallons of Beer Per Person Were Consumed in 1904-5 Against 32.28 in 1899-1900.

London.—The forty-eighth report of the commissioners of inland revenue for the year ended March 31, 1905, is a highly interesting document.

The report shows, in particular, that the nation is becoming more sober every year.

The gross receipts amounted to $531,650,760. Comparing the year 1904-05 with its predecessor, there was an increase in the net receipts of the total revenue of $2,043,115.

Of the total amount produced by the inland revenue duties the "predominant partner" contributed $70,485. Scotland yielded $67,105,015 and Ireland $38,065,105.

Coming to specific duties, the beer tax, it is shown, yielded $65,507,295, and the spirit duty $90,659,695. Both duties give decreases as compared with last year, the former of $1,795,110 and the latter of $2,659,435.

Statistical proof is afforded of the fact that Scotland is not a beer-drinking nation, for it only contributed $3,090,675 to the total of the duty on that product, as compared with $56,120,630 from England. Ireland gave double the amount of Scotland.

England paid duty on 29,385,208 barrels, Scotland on 1,813,109 barrels and Ireland on 3,205,970 barrels.

Among the various licenses in force it is interesting to note that those issued in respect to motor vehicles was 2,261. This contrasts with 1,178 last year and 644 in 1902-03.

NEW MAGNETIC CHART.

Carnegie Institution to Make a Survey of the North Pacific—Brig Procured for Purpose.

Washington.—The department of international research in terrestial magnetism of the Carnegie institution has outlined a magnetic survey of the north Pacific ocean, a comparatively new field as regards magnetic observations. The expedition has started from San Francisco and will pursue a spiral course across the entire north Pacific.

The object is to secure precise data of the distribution of the magnetic forces over the Pacific ocean, for the purpose of navigation. It seems that the present magnetic charts for this region are practically made up from coast and island observations which are not altogether correct.

It is thought that the entire work of observation and reduction can be accomplished in three years at a maximum cost of $25,000. The total length of the spiral course will be at least 70,000 miles.

The brig Galilee has been procured for the purpose. The director of the work is Dr. L. A. Bauer, who is likewise in charge of the magnetic work of the United States coast and geodetic survey. The commander of the Galilee is J. F. Pratt, of the United States coast and geodetic survey. With them are Dr. J. Hobart Egbert, magnetic observer, surgeon and naturalist; J. P. Ault, magnetic observer, and V. W. Whitney, magnetic observer and watch officer.

AGE COURTS THROUGH MAIL

Love-Letters of a Year End in a Wedding Ceremony—Never Saw Each Other.

Minneapolis, Minn.—After a courtship of a year, carried on entirely through the mails, John H. Dundas, a well-to-do ranch owner of Hunter, Cass county, N. D., and Mrs. Sarah G. Norris, of Oxford, Furnas county, Neb., were married in St. Paul by Court Commissioner Gallick. The groom is 70 years and the bride is 65 years old, both having been married before.

Before their meeting in St. Paul neither had seen the other, their acquaintance having been made through correspondence and the exchange of photographs.

It was just about a year ago that the bridegroom had occasion to write his bride that was to be. This letter proved the opening wedge to a correspondence which continued for several months and led to an exchange of photographs.

What the contents of the succeeding letters were is not disclosed, but may be imagined from the fact that they resulted in an agreement to meet in St. Paul and embark for the rest of their journeys on the sea of life together.

Champion Loafer Dead.

Birmingham, Ala.—Albert Rogers, who for 52 years was an inmate of the Broome county (Ala.) poor farm; died at that institution. As a young man he was indolent and refused to do anything for his support. In 1853, when he was 22 years old, his people had him committed to the poor farm, where he has lived a life of ease and contentment ever since. For the past decade or more he has attracted to himself much homage from the other inmates, because of his being the patriarch of the place. It is believed that at the time of his death in point of service he was the oldest inmate of any similar institution in the state.

It Pays to Advertise.

An Oklahoma girl who advertised for a husband got one, after an expenditure of $11. He died within a year, leaving her $10,000. It continues to pay to advertise.

Don't Do It.

An Ohio man fell dead while courting the lady from whom he had been divorced. This should serve as a warning to men who are thinking of going back.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très demandé en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement par poste : Edition Quotidienne $12.00

Edition hebdomadaire : $5.00.