

In Paris, where one may visit the Street of the Fourth of September, it will be possible presently to traverse also the Street of Edward VII. By designation in the latter instance France will honor a late great and good English friend; in the other case the beginning after Sedan is commemorated of the present republic. Considering the array of New York streets and avenues, running to arithmetical terms, we are reminded how far we have neglected memorial opportunities in the naming of our thoroughfares. Certainly we have honored Washington in New York—several times, indeed, in the several boroughs, says the New York World. We have Lafayette in street and avenue, and did have him in boulevard till Riverside drive was extended. A few other names we have remembered of men great in state or nation. There are perpetuations, too, of the names of old local families. But where is our Avenue of the Declaration of Independence? Where our Boulevard of the Fourth of July? Where our Street of the Surrender of Yorktown and our Place of the Emancipation Proclamation. In the absence of such historic designations for important thoroughfares is a real metropolitan deficiency. Newer New York offers abundant chance to remove the fault. But instead of suggestions to this end we have a change of name for fine old Long Acre square, and a proposal is actually made to wipe out the famous old Bowery? We are not a sentimental people.

Whaling formerly was extensively carried on and was a perilous occupation. The business is not yet free from danger, notwithstanding "modern improvements." In the earlier days the chief risk was to the crews of the whale boats which put out to harpoon and follow the big cetaceans. Then it was a case of hunting the whale, with the latter frequently turning on the boats and smashing them, the men thus being menaced with drowning. Now the tables seem to be turned to a certain extent, and the whales hunt the ships. At all events news comes from Alaska that a whaler was wrecked in Alaskan waters by a whale which had been harpooned and which gave the vessel such a crushing blow with its powerful tail that the ship sank in four minutes, the crew having barely time to take to the boats, in which they reached the shore.

A customs official in New York advocates prison sentences for wealthy smugglers, as he declares fines have no deterrent effect. This applies to all rich violators of the law. Fines may not please them, but they can afford a money penalty, when interest or pleasure tempts them to the breaking of the law, as a fine simply buys them immunity from the disgrace of jail and the inconvenience of losing their personal liberty. A few jail sentences in such cases would have an almost immediate reformatory effect.

A Chicago physician declares that the armor-plate mince pie diet of the average American is causing a deterioration of the American race. Evidently he never knew anything about the kind of mince pie mother used to make.

The United States produced corn this year at the rate of \$14,000,000 a day—a dreadnought a day, if any foreign country cares to figure it that way. And there were a few other crops.

A woman in Chicago wants a divorce, charging that her husband tries too hard to make himself beautiful. In this respect she declares he has not behaved handsomely.

Now that the scientists have found the exact weight of mother earth the old lady will probably be so embarrassed that she'll have to remain at home for all time.

European travel, we are informed, is bad for the traveler. For once no mention is made of the very necessary pocketbook.

A New Jersey savant says mosquitoes would rather eat plants. If so, the ones we have are blamed self-sacrificing.

A Boston milliner's shop has been raided as a policy joint. As if a milliner's shop didn't get a man's money fast enough as it is.

Cleveland has gone ahead of Baltimore in population, which may be taken as proof that they did not count in the oysters in the latter city.

Vacations may not be mandatory as that New York justice rules, but no one will deny that they are enjoyable.

For the Benefit of the Race. "For goodness' sake, child, what are you doing with your father's fishing outfit? He will be wild when he sees this." "I read yesterday that it would be a good thing for the human race if all the flies could be destroyed, and I was just destroyin' a few."

Novel German Invention. A German inventor has brought out a frame mounted on small wheels, which a soldier may carry to his down upon to use in creeping over the surface of the ground.

MUCH GOLD IS LOST

Large Amount of Last Year's Production Disappears.

More Than 1,300 Tons of Precious Metal Mined Last Year, According to British Home Office—American Miners Expert.

London—More than 1,300 tons of gold were mined last year, according to the British home office. Much of this precious metal has already vanished as completely as though it had never been taken from the ground. What becomes of all the gold is one of the perpetual mysteries which no government ever has been able to solve. Enormous amounts are supposed to be hidden, or buried, in the various countries. Much of the gold turned into jewelry is practically lost to general observation. The rich and the noble put away their most precious gems for state occasions. They are scarcely ever seen by the public. The gold used in decorating the palaces of the world is virtually lost to the general view. Even the gold taken by the banks and bankers as their coin reserves is often hidden in vaults for years.

The gold mined last year is valued at \$450,000,000. The British empire supplied 60 per cent of the output. Of this proportion, one-third came from the Transvaal and 15 per cent from Australia. The United States gold mines turned out 22 per cent of the total production. The civilized nations of the world are now burning up about a billion tons of coal a year, says the British home office. More than a million tons in addition is wasted in the operation of mining, so that the store of "black diamonds" is being used at a rate which may bring about the extinction of the visible supply in the present century.

The United States is still the greatest coal producer—her mines contributing one-third of the total supply. Great Britain is next and Germany is third. Then come, in order, the Austro-Hungarian empire, France, Russia and Belgium. Almost three million persons are engaged in mining coal, which is as many as are engaged in all other kinds of mining and quarrying. More than a million coal miners work in Great Britain.

In iron, as in coal, the United States is still ahead of all the rest of the world as a producer, with an output of 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons a year. The German empire stands second, Great Britain third and Spain fourth, with 4,500,000 tons.

America leads, too, in the highest proportion of loss of life from accidents in mines and quarries—3.42 a thousand persons employed. The lowest rate is in France, 0.95 a thousand employees. It is a curious fact that while Great Britain mines only two-thirds as much coal as the United States—206,000,000 tons, as against 377,000,000 tons—the U. S. are 972,000 coal miners in Great Britain and only 690,000 in the United States.

Turning now to wheat, the incoming crop in the North and South American continent is estimated by Dornbusch at 120,000,000 quarters; that for Europe at 242,000,000 quarters; Asia at 53,000,000 quarters; Africa at 6,550,000 quarters, and Australia at 10,000,000 quarters—a grand total of 432,800,000 quarters. This is 20,000,000 quarters less than the crop of the year before. The United States now grows 82,000,000 quarters, slightly more than the Russian empire, and almost twice as much as India. In the North and South American continent Argentina is second as a wheat producer, and Canada is third. In Europe, France is the second largest wheat producer, with 34,000,000 quarters; Hungary is third, and Italy fourth. Norway grows only 50,000 quarters, but there, as in all the high countries of the north, the people eat oats, rye and buckwheat. Sweden, though in Norway's latitude, grows 830,000 quarters. Turkey in Asia grows 4,000,000 quarters, and Japan 2,750,000 quarters. Algeria (4,000,000 quarters) grows nearly three times as much wheat as Egypt. Germany, Roumania, Bulgaria, Argentina and India all are going to have bumper wheat crops. The United States wheat crop will be 10,000,000 quarters shy of last year, it is estimated.

COINS BRING FANCY PRICES

At a Recent Record-Breaking Sale in New York American Half-Eagle Brought \$265.

New York—At a recent sale of coins in this city the amount realized was \$20,754. This was a record-breaker. The largest amount at such a sale before this time was \$19,096, at the Parmelee sale in 1892.

Two American half eagles dated 1797 were sold for \$250 and \$265. An 1819 half eagle brought \$180 and one of 1821 brought \$190. The highest priced coin was an 1829 half eagle, which sold for \$370. The prices for quarter eagles were \$260 for a 1796 with stars on it; 1797 for \$150; 1798, \$50; 1821, \$40; 1824, \$40; 1827, \$43. An 1843 quarter eagle without a toot was sold for \$810. A confederate coin was sold for \$30, while a New York continental cent with bust of Washington on it brought \$265.

The prices for old and rare coins are given below:

Dollar (the rarest of all is that of 1804), price \$400 to \$500, according to condition. Half dollar, that of 1790, with sixteen stars, price \$20 to \$27, although that of 1795, with only fifteen stars, and that of 1797, each command nearly the same premium, \$20 to \$25.

Quarter dollars of 1823 and 1827, each quoted at \$15 to \$25. A dime of 1804 is quoted at \$4 to \$6. A half dime of 1802 is worth \$25 to \$40. A half cent of 1796 brings \$5 to \$8.

The rarest of the cents is that of

WISE GANDER ALMOST TALKS

Bird of African Descent Even Speaks One Word Plainly When Called by Its Master.

Norton, Mass.—Frank E. Brown, a railroad man of this place, has an African gander that possesses unusual bird intelligence.

This gander, Joe by name, stands about four feet tall, weighs about 14 pounds and is three years old.

To begin with, there came near being no Joe at all. The egg had to be warmed in the oven and Mrs. Brown had to pick the shell off before Joe first saw the light of day. By tenderest care Joe lived.

Mr. Brown began training Joe early. He built a small four-wheeled carriage, which Joe draws about. There is a harness, and Joe turns either way so the guiding of the rein. Every night the gander awaits the home coming of its master, and when he sees him runs to meet him with all the joy of a pet dog.

As in the pose for a picture, Mr.

WOMAN RUNNING FOR CONGRESS



SARAH M. SIEWERS, M.D.

CINCINNATI—One of the novelties of the present political campaign is the candidacy of a woman—Dr. Sarah M. Siewers—for a seat in congress. She is running against Congressman "Nick" Longworth, son-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt, and is the nominee of the Susan B. Anthony club. Dr. Siewers says her campaign is being made for "righteous rule," which, as she interprets it, means women in the government. It is fair to assume that Dr. Siewers does not expect to be elected, but hopes that her campaign will benefit the cause of woman suffrage.

AFTER INDIAN TRIBAL SONGS

Wagon Agent of Government is No Novice in Gathering and Preserving Them.

Brainerd, Minn.—As agent of the bureau of ethnology at Washington Miss Frances Densmore passed through the city on her way to the Leech Lake Indian reservation, where she will make a special study of the music of the Chippewas, submitting her report on the Chippewas, having visited the Red Lake, Mille Lacs and other reservations.

Several hundred of the tribal songs have been recorded on the phonograph and sent to the Smithsonian institution for preservation and reference.

Miss Densmore has taken these records, transcribed them in piano score and analyzed them scientifically. She has also made a study of Filipino music, and thinks the Chippewa music is of a high grade and most excellent, occupying a higher plane than the few tones embraced in the music originating in our island possessions.

The voice of one of the leading chiefs of the northern Chippewas, Gem-Ur-uine, is preserved in a phonograph record at Washington.

Of special interest to Miss Densmore will be the Indian celebrities at the Leech Lake agency. One of the features furnishing her with rich material for study will be the war and squaw dances of the Chippewas.

MADE \$433 FROM 20 CENTS

Peach Trees Planted by Pennsylvania Man in Idle Moment Prove Big Bonanza.

Siegerville, Pa.—An idle moment and 20 cents have just brought \$100 to the pockets of Oscar Wotring, superintendent of the Lehigh Portland Cement company. Several years ago he planted 20 peach trees in his front yard at a cost of a cent each. He wanted to see whether, if they were sprayed, they would die, as all the peach orchards of the neighborhood then were under the ravages of the San Jose scale. The trees this year bore their second big crop.

Wotring picked 284 baskets of choice fruit, which he has sold at an average of \$1.06 a basket, or a total of \$293.16. Last year, when the peaches were scarce and netted more than double this year's prices, Wotring got \$140 for his crop, and the man who bought them picked 222 baskets.

Novel Hat Pin Suit

Milwaukee, Wis.—Mrs. Laura Clas, wife of A. C. Clas, one of the best Mersey architects in the northwest, and designer of the new Milwaukee Socialistic \$20,000,000 civic center, has started suit against the Soo railroad for \$5,000 damages because of an injury by a batpin while she was traveling in Minnesota. Mrs. Clas says that she boarded a train for Bemidji from Brooks, Minn., and is started so suddenly that she was thrown to the floor of the car and badly scratched and bruised.

Deer Takes to Preserve

Allentown, Pa.—As William Jones, a Schnecksville tinsmith, was walking along the road through the territory which Col. Harry C. Trexler is enclosing as a game park, he suddenly came upon a beautiful wild deer, the first seen in this county in almost a century. At sight of him it jumped into the bushes. The deer is believed to have come from the Erie mountain, and it is regarded as a peculiar coincidence that it should seek a hiding place in the area which Colonel Trexler selected as ideal for a game park.

Mosquito-Proof Steamer

Liverpool—A mosquito-proof steamer named the Thomas Holt, left the Mersey recently for West Africa. The vessel is proof against the mosquito, which is one of the deadliest enemies of the white man in West Africa. The plan adopted is to bar the way of the mosquito into all the living apartments on board by providing all doorways, side port openings, windows, skylights, ventilators, and passages with close copper gauze coverings.

Costly Swimming Pool

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Miss Helen M. Gould is to have a private swimming pool at her country seat, Lyndhurst. It will cost about \$80,000. The building will be 140 feet long and 60 feet wide and built of brick. The pool will be 70 feet long by 35 feet wide. It will be lined with mosaic work and the roof will be of glass. It will be the finest private swimming pool in the country.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Mourns for His Mythical Sweetheart

YOUTHINGTON, Conn.—When George F. Osborne, the village watchmaker, came into the court of Judge Thomas F. Walsh the other day to face William A. Barnes, he wore a bit of black bound about his hat, emblem of mourning for the death of a sweetheart who had never lived. He had loved her and worshiped her, as is only possible to a shy and wistful bachelor to whom dreams are more than realities. He was there to testify against his neighbor, Barnes, for swindling him out of his savings for fourteen years by playing on his imagination with a mythical "Marjorie Daw," but it was not that he cared for the money that was gone. He would gladly have forgiven Barnes the financial fraud if he could have given him back the dead sweetheart who had never lived.

Barnes and Osborne had been crooks all their lives. Osborne wanted a sweetheart but he was far too timid to win one unless some one helped him. Barnes told him about Gladys Willson. He had known her in Philadelphia. She was beautiful. Barnes said he had told her of Osborne and she was interested. He thought she would not be offended if Osborne wrote to her. And Osborne wrote a halting little letter and Barnes promised to place it in Gladys' hand. An answer came and that day was the happiest that Osborne had ever known. There were other letters and Gladys began to tell him about her affairs. An estate had been left her

and there were certain details of ridding it of legal incumbrances and tangles and need for money, and Osborne sent her all his savings, through Barnes, and counted every sacrifice for her a delight.

The village watch tinker prepared for her coming as his bride. Through the years she had set dates and even named trains. But always there was something to prevent her coming. He had become so insistent for a sight of the one he adored that even the resourceful Barnes had run out of excuses. There was only one way out of it. He would have to kill Gladys. He hated to do it because she had been very profitable to him, but there did not seem to be any other way out of it. So he went down to Philadelphia and wrote a letter to Osborne, telling him that Gladys was dead. He was staggered by the blow. She had never been born in flesh and blood, but she had lived in his mind and heart.

There were days of mute mourning and nights that knew no slumber. It needed not the bit of black around the hat to tell the depth of his woe. Then he went back to his tinkering.

There was now no need for him to go to the postoffice when the mail came and ask if there was anything for Osborne, because nobody but Gladys Willson had any interest in Osborne and she had gone to the land whence no letters come.

Somebody asked him about the bit of black bound around his hat and he told a little about Gladys Willson, loved and lost, and showed the letter that Barnes had sent telling him that she was dead. Somebody was suspicious and told the sheriff about it and it did not take him long to learn that Gladys was not dead because she had never lived. Barnes was arrested and is now under ball awaiting trial.

Attention Given Women Bank Patrons

IT'S THE SAFEST BANK IN TOWN. NEW YORK—"Ladies' accounts respectfully solicited." This polite invitation hangs up in numerous bank windows and is printed in aluring circulars setting forth the reliability, convenience and attractiveness of the banks that cater to women, as almost all banks do nowadays with the exception of those in the distinctly financial quarter. Yet it is within quite recent days that the anecdote regarding the woman, presumably typical, who drew a check against "no account" in any bank she fancied was passed merrily around. In reality, she is as much out of date as Dickens' Dora, who wept over her household accounts because the figures would not add themselves up right.

In 1869, when Joseph S. Case, at that time a teller in the Second National bank, persuaded the directors to fit up a room for the accommodation of women and give them a separate window for the transaction of their business, there were so few women carrying separate accounts that other officers of the bank were far from enthusiastic over the innovation. There were only five depositors when the bank opened this department.

In some of the banks which cater largely to women the young men assigned as tellers to the windows set apart for their use are chosen as much with regard for their good looks and winning manner as for their knowledge of the banking business, although, of course, they must have that, too.

In a city bank one will notice that the women who put in and draw out money are of all classes. Women of great wealth are conspicuous but not predominant.

Chicago has a lot of local pride, hasn't it? "Well," replied Mr. Lakemish: "it depends on whether you are talking about baseball or the grain business."

Millions of Eggs Placed in Storage

OMAHA—A short report in the local market news serves to recall the agitation of six months or more ago against high prices and the more or less frenzied talk about drastic legislation for reducing the cost of living. The item states that in Omaha there are today about 4,000,000 dozens of eggs in cold storage in the various packing houses and the cold storage vaults—that is, 48,000,000 eggs, or half an egg for every man, woman and child in the United States; and these figures are for Omaha alone; other cold storage centers, such as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other large cities are not reporting the size of their stocks.

During the winter, when eggs are scarce, and prices proportionately high, these 48,000,000 eggs, with some few million dozens more, will be dumped into the markets of the country under a system of distribution that will be sure to avoid glut anywhere and a corresponding slump in prices; not one of them, it is said, is less than six months old now and when they come out of storage and are exposed for sale they will have an age of all the way from eight to ten months; their distribution, along with other eggs now in cold storage, will, of course, operate to prevent "egg famine" here and there—that is, a short supply and inordinately high prices—but the question of their effect on the public health is of much more importance than the consideration.

How long can a ten-month-old egg remain fit to eat after it is taken from storage and comes into a normal temperature? Does anybody know? These questions are vital ones, because it is on this point that cold storage legislation is going to hinge.

The bill recommended by Senator Lodge's high cost of living committee sought to restrict the time that food products shall remain in storage and set the same limit on all such products—eggs, meat, poultry, fish, fruit and so on; and this proposal was, of course, not a little ridiculous. Manifestly, any practical legislation on this subject must limit not only the periods of storage for food products, but also the periods during which they may be offered for sale after their release. The question won't "down."

Chicago Is Not Such a Wicked City

CHICAGO—Chicago is proving to the world that she is not as black as she has been painted! Long has she been held up as the wickedest city in the nation, a place for the righteous to avoid if this line of conduct was to be persevered in. On the surface she was so bad that good people outside thought that whoever entered her gates left hope behind so far as the virtues and the practice of religion were involved. All this time the heart of Chicago was sound even if vice flourished openly in parts of the city. If the queen city of the west were as ink as she has been pictured she would never have reared 1,000 temples for divine worship and maintained

them. Men and women do not do this unless imbued with piety and the necessity for public worship. The Chicagoans are manifesting this religious spirit just now. To the eagerness of the church-going to promote this practise among those who pay little or no heed to it. The former are going about seeking out the latter and finding why church attendance is neglected. How thorough in this movement is borne out by the fact that 15,000 men and women are engaged in it and that they have reached 2,000,000 persons. They find that 900,000 regularly attended church and that 50,000 were irregular attendants, making a total of 1,350,000 that were more or less under the influence of Christian preaching.

The census proves that Chicago is more religious than any other of the metropolitan cities of the country and that few of the smaller cities relatively can match her in attendance upon and devotion to the church.

CURED SIX YEARS.

No Fear of Further Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Josiah Clinker, State St., Tama, Iowa, says: "My first symptom of kidney trouble was intense pain in my back. This grew worse until it was bad in every part of my body. I rested poorly and was so stiff in the morning I found it hard to dress. I became tired easily, lost flesh and was in a bad way. I was well pleased with the quick relief Doan's Kidney Pills gave me. They drove the pains away and restored my kidneys to a normal condition. I have been free from kidney trouble for six years."



Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

On Authority of Teacher. A quick-witted boy, asking food at a farmhouse too recently ravaged by other hungry fishing trunks, was told that he was big enough to wait until he got home. "Of course, if you have children with you," hesitated the kindly woman of the house, and was immediately informed that there were six children in the party. "No, I don't tell a fib, neither," was the indignant protest later drawn forth by the condemnation of one who had shared the good bread and butter thus secured. "Fib nothin'. We're children six times over. We're children of our father and mother, children of God, children of our country, children of the church an' children of grace. Teacher said so last Thursday, and I guess she ought to know."

Good Arrangement. A genial gentleman wanted an empty bottle in which to mix a solution, and went to a chemist's to purchase one. Selecting one that answered his purpose he asked the shopman how much it would cost. "Well," was the reply, "if you want the empty bottle it will be a penny. But if you want anything in it you can have it for nothing." "Well, that's fair," said the customer: "put in a cork."

Too Free. Scymon—What caused the Allcome Life Insurance company to fail? Ashley—It was altogether too free in accepting risks. I don't believe it would have even refused to insure the life of a turkey the day before Thanksgiving.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Price. "Chicago has a lot of local pride, hasn't it?" "Well," replied Mr. Lakemish: "it depends on whether you are talking about baseball or the grain business."

ED GEERS, "The grand old man," he is called for he is so honest handling horses in races. He says: "I have used SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE for 12 years, always with best success. It is the only remedy I know to cure all forms of distemper and prevent horses in same stable having the disease." 50c and \$1 a bottle. All druggists, or manufacturers, Spohn Medical Co., Chemists, Goshen, Ind.

The Regular Fare. "What makes you think that young man will be a success in society?" "The fact that he has such an extraordinary appetite for tea and salads."

DR. MARTEL'S FEMALE PILLS. Seventeen Years the Standard. Prescribed and recommended for Women's Ailments. A scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all Drug Stores.

A Terrified Hero. "Did you have any narrow escapes in the surf last summer?" "Yes," replied the life-saver. "One lady whom I rescued was so grateful that she nearly married me."

What Murine Eye Remedy Does to the Eyes is to Refresh, Cleanse, Strengthen and Stimulate Healthful Circulation, Promoting Normal Conditions. Try Murine in your Eyes.

Cheap. Howell—Every man has his price. Powell—Well, I wouldn't have to borrow money to pay yours.

Sore throat leads to Tonsillitis, Quinsy and Diphtheria. Hamlin's Wizard Oil used as a gargle upon the first symptoms of a sore throat will invariably prevent all three of these dread diseases.

Can You Blame Him? "Pa, what does 'skeptical' mean?" "That describes a man's feelings when a woman tells her age."

Strong Winds and Sand Storms cause granulation of the eyelids. PITTITTS' EYE SALVE soothes and quickly relieves. All druggists, or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The average man would not perjure himself if he pleaded guilty to the charge of amounting to but little.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

But it doesn't take long to tame a social lion.

Mrs. Aquina Buckwheat Flour gives the real genuine old time flavor.

Lots of women dress as if they were hard of hearing.