#### GLASSES FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

Mind Used to Protect the Driver's Face When Going at High Speed.

To the various sorts of glasses designed for drivers' use have now been added automobile glasses, especially designed for the use of the automobile driver. These are not worn in the city, where, with the restrictions on the speed of automobiles, they are not meeded; but they are worn in the country, where the automobilist unwhackles the machine and lets it go at 40 or 50 miles an hour, more or less. Going at that speed his eyes need protection; and this is afforded by the automobile glasses, says the Chicago

These glasses are spectacles fitted with very large shell-shaped or conwexed glasses, the size and the shape giving a large field of vision. Attached to the frame is a mask that projects high enough above the glasses to cover the forehead of the wearer, up under the peak of the cap, and that extends below the glasses and out at the sides along the spectacle bows, sufficiently to cover the entire face, front and sides.

For winter wear, when some warmth in it would be desirable, the mask is made of suede leather, lined with silk; for summer use these glasses are made with the mask of unlined silk, either of the gray suede color or of black.

Automobile glasses are a French notion, and originally all those sold here were imported from France. Now they are made here. Lots of them are sold. They cost, according to the material the mask is made of, from \$3.50 to \$5 a pair.

#### ORGANS CARRIED IN TRUNKS.

One That Traveled Around the World -Many Are Thus Carried in This Country,

"In the Sun awhile ago," said a man difacturer of organs, says the New York Journal, "I read an interesting paragraph about a trunk that a New York manufacturer had made for an organ that was carried around the world by Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist. He carried the organ with him to be sure to have one to use whenever he wanted it, and he had that trunk made for it to insure its safety in transportation, and to make it easy to transport instead of boxing and unboxing it every time. They used to carry this organ in its trunk right onto the stage and just open the trunk and throw the top and sides back and there was the organ ready for use.

"Very probably that organ trunk made the longest continuous journey of any ever made, but I guess you would find a dozen or dozens of organs toted all over this country in trunks made to carry them in. These organs are carried by theatrical and other traveling entertainments. It might seem as though an organ could be found anywhere in the country, but as a matter of fact that is not so. Car: an organ along they avoid all difficulty and have just what they want. And if you could get them all into a bundle together I guess you could gather up something like a carload of baggage consisting of organs carried in trunks."

# ACTS AS GAME CONSTABLE.

The Young Husband of Queen Wilhelmina Acta in a Humble Official Position,

Queen Wilhelmina's new husband has acquired distinction in the vicinity of the royal residence by acting as a game warden. Two jolly Dutchmen fond of poaching entered the forest of Loo a few days ago in the hope of being able to spare a few partridges, says a London exchange.

In this task they were quite successaful, but as they were sneaking home through the trees at a little distance from the royal castle in which Queen Wilhelmina and the prince of Mecklenburg are spending their honeymoon they found themselves face to face with another sportsman. It was, in fact, the prince of Meck-

lenburg himself.

The poachers did not know him, and the two Dutchmen never suspecting that this handsome young gentleman was laying a trap, told him all about themselves and consequently were surprised when the prince told them to hand over their partridges and give him their names. They complied sullenly and then went home. where they were arrested a few hours Later on the charge of poaching.

The prince of Mecklenburg has mever been popular with the people of Holland, and his action on this occasion has helped to intensify the illfeeling against him, since the general opinion is that a man in his position could afford to bverlook the peccadillo of which the two Dutchmen were guilty.

Gold in the Carpets, An order has gone out from the treasury department that before the various superintendents submit their reports for the current year they shall burn the rugs and carpets on the floors of the rooms where smeltsing and refining of gold and silver takes place. All the old cloths, zgloves and other paraphernalia used in handling the precious metals are y to be burned also and careful stock staken of the residue. The government expects to save anywhere from .\$50,000 to \$100,000 from this process. It is customary to go through this formula every year or so and glean out all flakes of gold that may have been scraped or clipped off and lost to sight. Even the towels the employes wash their hands on are saved mand submitted to fire.

### DOLLARS IN ODD SHAPES.

Process Through Which the Silver In Put Before It Becomes a Coin.

Under the law, a silver dollar may be a grain and a half over weight, and this "limit of tolerance" applies to all of our silver coins. In other words, they are not allowed to vary more than that much from standard. In the case of gold pieces, the limit is half a grain either way, up to the eagle; a variation of as much as one grain being permissible in the \$10 and \$20 pieces, says the Saturday Evening Post.

Whenever a fresh batch of dollars is turned out at the mint, samples are forwarded to the treasury at Washington, where they are put through a very curious process. Each dollar is first weighed on exquisitely delicate scales, to make sure that it is heavy enough, and yet not too heavy. Then it passes between two steel rollers again and again, until it is flattened out and transformed into a thin strip of silver—a sort of ribbon—a foot and a half in length. Then it is put beneath a little machine provided with several small punches, by which hundreds of tiny disks are punched out of the

metal strip. Now, the object of this performance is to obtain samples of metal from all parts of the dollar, inasmuch as it is conceivable that one portion might be richer in silver than another. The little disks are shuffled together, and a few of them, taken at random from the lot, are subjected to an assay. Thus the fineness of the material of the dollar is ascertained with absolute accuracy, and, the weight having been already determined, the value and correctness of that coin are perfectly known.

The sample pieces having been found correct, it is inferred that the entire batch of dollars is all right.

DONE BY POST OFFICE WOMAN.

Employe in the Chicago Department Who Has Accomplished a Wonder.

There is a woman on the Chicago post office force who is doing what no other woman in the city can do. and very few men, says an exchange of that city.

About three years ago Miss Henrich was put on as a substitute clerk at the Lincoln park substation, which distributes mail to one of the largest districts in the city. During last year 15,000,000 pieces of mail were handled there.

While Miss Henrich was serving as substitute she had plenty of spare time, which she spent in learning the "distribution scheme," which is the burden of every green employe's life.

The "scheme" is an arrangement of pigeonholes where the mail is thrown before being delivered. At Lincoln park station there are 64 holes, one for each carrier, and the various streets and dividing numbers of each carrier's district must be thoroughly memorized, so that when the mail is dumped on the distributing table in large sack loads no delay will result in "throwing" the letters properly.

Last November Miss Henrich was appointed a regular clerk, and at a test given to the clerks by Superintendent Herman Lieb, the woman employe asked to be allowed to compete, and she made as good a record as any of her fellow-employes by making only one error in "throwing" 500 letters. This has been repeated every day since her entry into the service.

We Now Grow Giant Bats. With the Philippines we have acquired quite a remarkable addition to our zoology in a giant bat that far exceeds in size his cousins on this continent. He is a repulsive looking, stupid, slow-flying creature, that often reaches the measurement of 30 inches from tip to tip of his demonic wings, says the New York Herald.

With all of his horrible appearance he is not only harmless, but to some extent useful, in destroying noxious insects and in furnishing a small amount of not very appetizing food. In the evenings these bats swoop through the streets of the towns, in large numbers, slowly, and apparently without ability to dodge objects that present danger, so they are readily struck down with clubs. They are sold in the market at less than two cents each, being bought only by the very poor natives, who get a little quantity of meat off each side of them under the wings. The rest is too tough and strong, even for a poor hungry Filipino.

Seven Denominations in Wedding. "The college roommate of a friend of mine was engaged to a lady in New York," writes Rev. D. M. Steele in his article on "Some People I Have Married," in Ladies' Home Journal. "His people are Congregationalists, but while at Yale he became a Unitarian. Her parents are Roman Catholics, but she was a member of the Ethical Culture society at Carnegie hall. In compliance with her mother's wish he asked five different priests to marry them, but all refused. In despair he came for me. I married them, an Episcopalian, with the ritual service in a Presbyterian chapel. The Roman Catholic brother of the bride and the Congregational sister of the groom were present. This sister acted as one witness; the other witness was & Jewess."

Chestant Growing in France, In no part of the world does the business of growing chestnuts receive so much attention and involve the outlay of so much capital as in France. These delicious and popular nuts are shipped from France to all other countries, the United States reseiving a goodly share.

## SPECULATION IN 1901 CENTS.

They Will Essily Bring Nineteen Dollars in the Coin Market.

A flustering young woman, out of breath as though walking fast, rushed up the steps of the mint the other day, and asked to be directed to the bureau of information. "There isn't any," replied the uniformed messenger, a very fat man, reports the Philadelphia Record. "Perhaps I can tell you what you want to know." "Perhaps you can," said the young woman, producing a copy of a frivolous weekly paper. want to know if this is true." She pointed to a paragraph which read: "Among the curiosities of collecting is the fact that 1901 cents now bring about \$19 in the coin market."

The fat messenger adjusted his glasses and scrutinized the paragraph. While he was thus engaged the young woman explained that she had four 1901 cents, and wanted to know what made them so valuable. and where she could realize on them. Then the fat messenger grew purple in the face from suppressed laughter, which finally exploded and seemed in momentary danger of having an apopleptic fit. He called the attention of the other messengers to the paragraph, and then followed combined roars of merriment. In the meantime the young woman with the four 1901 cents wondered if she had strayed by mistake into a lunatic asylum. Finally the fat messenger regained his breath sufficiently to gasp: "It's a joke. Don't you see? I'll give you \$19 for 1,901 pennies, and I'll be a cent ahead of the game. See?" A great light seemed to dawn in the mind of the young woman. "I dare say it's very funny," she said, "but I don't think such things ought to be printed." And she made her exit sorrowfully.

### TO MAKE MEN BEAUTIFUL.

Moscow Establishment Where the Deformed and Ugly Are Transformed.

. १५ ज्यानं । १० ५ के That men ought to desire physical beauty as much as women is the firm belief of two German merchants, who have opened at Moscow a store in which, they claim, any man who is deformed or ugly can find appliances that will speedily remove all his defects and transform him into a thing of beauty, says a foreign exchange.

This transformation will naturally cost him some money, but not much. If his calves are not well shaped and he desires to have them padded he need only pay ten francs, and if he is pigeon-breasted and desires the chest of a gladiator he can acquire that commodity by paying a trifle of

"We guarantee," say these ingenious merchants, who are evidently good judges of human nature, "to provided anyone with a first-class bust of Apollo for 62 francs 50 centimes, with an ordinary bust of Apollo for 37 francs 50 centimes, cules for 25 francs, and with an improved pair of such shoulders, made of whalebone and nickel, for 75 francs."

Indeed, a glance over the price list shows that for 200 francs any gentleman who is at all lacking in personal beauty or grace can have himself speedily changed into a faultless

Ships Disappear and Leave No Sign. A paper bearing the prosaic title of "Underladen Sailing Ships and Steamers," read before the Shipmasters' society by William Allingham, contained enough material to have furnished Clark Russell with a foundation for a dozen sea romances, says a London paper. The public know of some of the risks incurred by those who go down to the sea in ships. But one not frequently heard of by landsmen is that of "underloading when in ballast." The danger of underloading, Mr. Allingham pointed out, was hardly less great than that of overloading. Yet sailing ships and steamers proceed to sea daily with insufficient ballast, whereas an overladen vessel would be prevented from leaving port. The question of providing an underload line in addition to the present loadline might well be considered. In the period from 1890 to 1900 no fewer than 22 British ships disappeared while on interocean voyages without leaving a trace as to their fate.

## An Insulted Golfer, and Anti-

An inquisitive commuter on one of the trains that pulled into the Grand Central station had his dignity ruffled the other day by a facetious engineer. The commuter wore a golf suit of the latest pattern. His suit wasn't ruffled, but his temper was. when the engineer took him for a bicycle rider. Mr. Inquisitive, seeing that the big locomotive in the yard was in some sort of trouble, yelled at the engineer a query as to what was the matter. His curiosity was satisfied and his suit of clothes insulted when the grimy engineer shouted back at him: "Nothing much; just punctured my tire. Got a pocket pump with you?"

## Music of Beetles.

While the structure of the music of atridulating organs of beetles is extremely simple, they sometimes possess contrivances for varying the pitch. The general structure of such an organ is a hard surface covered with striations, over which some other member of the body furnished with a rasping edge or area is rubbed. When the striated surface is divided into parts with finer and coarser markings, variations of pitch can be

# AUSTRALIAN NICKNAMES.

"Cornstalks," "Gum-Suckers" and "Crow-Enters" Are Some of the Pet Appellations.

Although the Australian colonies have now been linked together in a commonwealth, it is not probable that the nickname bestowed by one province on another will be abandoned, says the Leisure Hour. The inhabitants of New South Wales have long been known as "cornstalks," an allusion to the length and slimness of the average young New South Wales native. Victorians are known as "gum-suckers," with reference to the gum that is found on many native trees, some of which is relished by juveniles. "Crow-eaters," as applied to the south Australians, owes its origin to a statement that in times of drought the wheat farmers of south Australia are driven to the source suggested for food. "Wheatfielders" is a more euphonious name sometimes used for the same province. The Queenslanders are known as "banana landers," that tropical fruit growing there abundantly. Western Australians-or, as they are now generally called, Westraliansare known in the east as "sand gropers" or "gropers." The Westralians themselves group all the other states into "t'other side," and call the residents "t'other siders." Tasmania green little isle that is like England in climate and other characteristics, is generally regarded as very quiet and rather behind the times, and is referred to as "the land of lots of time," the "land of sleep a lot,"

### fruit production of the "tight little WASTE OF GOLD IS HEAVY.

and so on, while the inhabitants are

called "Tassies" and "jam-eaters," the

latter being an allusion to the great

Loss and Wear of the Precious Metal Amounts to a Million Dellars a Year.

It is fortunate for the world that new gold mines are being developed at a rapid rate; otherwise there would soon be a famine in the precious metal. The loss by the wear of gold coins is in itself of much consequence. A competent statistician estimates it at 11/2 per cent. of the total amount in circulation, or \$37,500,000 for gold and silver combined. On this basis it may be calculated that the annual loss which actually takes place in gold alone by wear and tear is about \$20,-000,000. Gold is lost in many other ways, vast quantities are hoarded (especially in foreign countries), and a large proportion of this is subsequently lost, as shown by the quantity of treasure trove which comes to the surface every year, though it probably represents but a small part of that which has been concealed. Every ship which founders at sea takes a certain amount of gold with it, which may amount anywhere from a few dollars to millions, if it happens to be laden with the precious metal. The amount of gold required annually in the arts is estimated at \$80,000,000, and, as this calculation was made a few years ago, when the annual production was about \$120,000,000, it follows that the amount used in this way is about double that which is used as currency.

## SENDS HIS BILLS TO THE MEN.

Shopkeeper Who Found That They Paid Much More Promptly Than the Women.

There is a man in an eastern city who does a large business in babies' dresses, and clothing for very young children, writes Edward Bok, in Ladies' Home Journal. He makes and sells nothing else. His trade is almost entirely with women. Up to within three years ago he would send out to his customers bills amounting to as much as \$10,000. In six months' time he would receive less than \$3,000 in return. Yet his customers all "stood well" and were considered women of easy means. Then he deliberately changed his method of rendering bills. He went over his books and found that he had some \$12,000 worth of unpaid accounts. He made out the bills and addressed them to the husbands or fathers of his customers, directing the bills to their offices. Within 60 days he had received \$9,600 in checks. His invariable rule now is to send all his bills to the husbands, fathers or the male members of his customers' families. When no male member exists he insists upon a cash transaction.

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A great change has come over public feeling in Holland as to girls in the upper classes earning their own livelihood. The prejudice against women working for a livelihood has almost disappeared and even rich women sometimes choose a profession. They number doctors, dentists, many of them first rate, photographers, and gardeners. About 1,000 girls hold posts as assistant chemists. some 3,000 are nurses, trained in the White Cross homes, and on a par with the very best of their profession. A woman is curator of the natural history museum in Haarlem and another holds the same post at Utrecht, while a third is head dispenser at a hospital in Amsterdam. The railway, post and telegraph offices are largely served by women clerks, who altogether outnumber the men.

The United Kingdom in Connecticut. A drapery store in a Connecticut town is said to be run by three men, named England, Ireland and Scotland. They met for the first time in America. Scotland married England's sister, and Ireland is engaged to another sister. The son of the first union is called Ireland England

#### CAN'T USE THEM.

American Inventions Are Often Rone dered Uncless by Stupid English Builders.

All Americans who have lived in London will have noticed the curious facility with which Englishmen contrive to neutralize American inventions by adopting them only in part. It is a symptom of the national myopia which will never unreservedly admit that the English way of doing things is not the best, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Any American in London could give a dozen instances of this trait, and they would embrace most conceivable things, from railroad car couplings to elevators, cocktails and sods fountains.

The genius who put up the building in which I occupy a flat may serve as an example. He was evidently infected with American ideas. He had heard of elevators and dumb-waiters and speaking tubes, and he had made up his mind to lead all London by including these conveniences in his flat bouses.

But instead of connecting the speaker ing-tube with the kitchen, he put is just outside the drawing-room, so that if it were used at all, the entire household would have to overhear the struggles of the servants with the tradesmen; and instead of running up the dumb-waiter alongside the kitchen or pantry, he placed it outside the flat altogether, in the hall, opposite the elevator.

The consequence is, of course, that meither dumb-waiter nor speaking speaking-tube is utilized, and a happy American notion is discredited in English eyes, for lack of simple attention to the necessary details.

#### CANNOT DROWN FIRES.

Difficulties of Combating Configurations in Deep Coal Mines.

Fighting fires deep down in coal mines is a task to put the heroism of the bravest to the test. In an interesting article on the subject in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, the author tells how at Plymouth, a large town in the Wyoming valley, a big mine caught fire from the burning of a breaker." Some blazing timbers fell down the shaft, setting it on fire, and preventing entrance to the mine. The fire burned in the shaft and spread downward and faward. In this case there was but one thing to be done. Great pumps were erected, and, the river being near, water was poured into the mine for months, until it was flooded to the bottom of the shaft. Then the water was allowed to remain for some weeks, until, in the opinion of the officials, it had reached every nook and cranny of the mine where fire could have lodged. Then the weary work of pumping it out commenced. It took five months of constant effort by the monster pumps. A couple of months' more work was needed to make repairs, and then it was discovered that a large fire burned in the mine, many feet below the level the water had reached. This was due to the air and gases, generated by the fire, holding back the flood of water, a monster cushion of compressed air and gas. Vent holes had to be bored from the surface to remove this, and the weary work of flocting was begun again. It was two years before the mine was in condition to resume operations.

# A SLEEPWALKER'S FEAT.

One Who Guided His Watchful Companion Over Perilous Paths im Safety.

"An interesting case of somnambulism is reported by M. Badaire, director of the normal school at Blois, France, It is accredited by Dr. Dufay and printed in 'The Proceedings of the Society of Psychical Research," writes Dr. R. Osgood Mason, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Theophile Janicaud was a pupil at the normal school, and in the month of July of his second year he commenced to walk in his sleep. On one occasion he got up at night, determined to go fishing. His brother-in-law, M. Simonet. decided to accompany him, but before starting he induced him to alter his plans and go and visit a relative instead. Accordingly this was done, Janicaud remaining fast asleep and undisturbed by the barking dogs or the fatigue of a long walk. "Finally, he was ready to return,

and on the way, coming to a narrow and dangerous path close to the river, his brother-in-law cautioned him to go carefully in the darkness. Janicaud, with some scorn, declared that he could see the better of the two, and to prove it asked Simonet if he could see the match under his foot, and, sure enough, there was a match. It was a dark night, and besides Janicaud was some 30 feet ahead of him and had his nightcap drawn closely over his face."

## Too Many Dectors.

Statistics of the country relating to physicians indicate the possibility, if not the actuality, of overcrowding in the medical profession. It was found in the census year that there was one registered physician to every 655 people in the United States. That the number is in excess of the need is evidenced by a comparison with Germany, where, in 1898, there was only one physician to each 2,114 inhabitants, or relatively about one-third as many as in the United States.

## New York a Century Ago.

An old copy of the New York Spectator shows that the population of New York city just 100 years ago this May was 60,483. Philadelphia them contained 58,752 people.

### TRAMP'S ESCAPE.

Most Remarkable Thing That Mac Occurred in an Engineer's Twonty Years' Experience.

John Smith, a well-known Illinois Central passenger engineer, relates a remarkable story about a man whom he found asleep on the ties of a railroad track a few nights ago.

Mr. Smith was bringing into Chicago the Fish special, occupied by President Stuyvesant Fish and other offcials of the road, returning from a general inspection of the line, when, about a mile north of Ashkum, he saw dimly outlined some unknown object, apparently sitting on the rails. The engineer supposed it was a man, and at once applied the emergency brake, says the Chicago Tribune.

The engine had nearly passed the object when it stopped. Descending from the cab, Mr. Smith found a man soundly sleeping. He was sitting with his back to the rails, and so close to them that his head would have struck the off caps of the engine had he arisen.

The noise made by the approaching locomotive had not awakened the man, and he was not aware of his danger until the engineer grasped his shoulder and roughly shook him. "Let me alone. "Fain't time to get

up." he protested, drowsily. Had the man raised his head an inch when the engine approached he would have been killed.

comotive.

It was the most remarkable thing that has occurred during the en-

gineer's 25 years' experience. . Engineer Smith the next night ran over and killed an unknown colored. man at Chebanse, the second station from Ashkum. The colored man aceidentally stepped in front of the lo-

### DEAP MUTES AT THE PLAY.

More of the Unfortunates Than Usual at the Theater During the Past Season.

"One curious phase of the theatrieat business of the past season has been the number of deaf mutes in the audiences," said the head usher of a New York theater. For several years a good many deaf mutes have been attending performances of panoramas, spectacular plays and highly spiced melodramas, but this year they seem to have declared themselves in favor of high art, and have patronized dramas that are short on action, but long of talk. Deaf mutes generally attend the theater in a party. We have had them come to our house in winter in squads of 20 or 30. Mute auditors of a play always buy good seats. Being deprived of enjoyment through one of their senses, they have to make up for the loss by catering to the sense of sight and they choose seats that give a clear view of the stage. Another thing noticeable about them is the enthusiasm with which they applaud.

"At first blush it might seem strange to see so many of the deaf and dumb flocking to the theater, but they are but little worse off than the average American who goes to see a play in a foreign tongue. The American hears, but as he is unable to understand two words of the dialogue he has to depend upon his eyes for his knowledge of the action, so in that respect he and the mutes are quits."

# ABOUT SEVEN AND FORTY.

These Are Numbers That Occur Froquently in Biblical Records and History.

Seven is a holy number. Forty, like thirteen, is a superstitious one, says the New York Press. Did you ever try to enumerate its virtues? Moses was 40 days on the mount; Elijah was 40 days fed by ravens; the rain of the flood fell 40 days; another 40 days expired before Noah opened the window of the ark; 40 days was the period of embalming; Nineveh had 40 days to repent; our Lord fasted 40 days; He was seen 40 days after His resurrection; St. Swithin betokens 40 days of rain or dry weather; a quarantine extends to 40 days; the privilege of sanctuary was for 40 days; 40 days was the limit for the payment of a fine for manslaughter; the widow was allowed to remain in her husband's house for 40 days after his death, etc.

Hamiet leved Ophelia harder than 40.000 brothers. The best tale in the "Arabian Nights" is about "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." We all take 40 winks for a short nap. The 39th articles of the Anglican church are "40 stripes, save one." The Jews were forgidden by the Mosaic law to inflict more than 40 stripes on an offender, and for fear of breaking the law they stopped short of the number.

## King Edward's Double.

An amusing incident occurred during the Easter holidays at Boulogne. The editor of a London weekly-a gentleman who bears a striking resemblance to King Edward-was enjoying his eiger in one of the principal cafes in the town, when he suddenly became aware that his presence was causing unwonted interest and no little commotion. Presently an old gentleman rose up and shouted: "Vive le Roi de l'Angleterre!" a sentiment which was heartily joined in by most of the peaple in the cafe. The conductor of the orchestra, not to be behind hand, immediately struck up, "God Save the King," but this was too much for the journalist, who made a bolt for the door, and made good his escape.

## "Longevity of Lobsters,

Among the marine articulates, life is often profonged for years. Some of the larger crabs and lobsters probably endure for a decade or more; a few species may live on to nearly two decades before attaining their fullest growth.

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