

WOMAN'S WORK IS NEVER DONE



Four Million
Feminine
Wage Workers
of the
United States
in 292
Distinct
Occupations

New York.—According to the last census report on women at work in the United States, it has been learned that they number almost 5,000,000, or to be very exact, 4,833,630. Such, at least, were the figures at the time of the collecting of the last census, in 1900, and in the ensuing seven years it is generally computed that they have increased their numbers fully 2,000,000.

In the reports of the twelfth census the detailed classification of bread winners, with respect to the kind of work in which they were engaged, distinguishes 303 occupations. Women are represented in all but nine of these occupations. Naturally no women were reported as United States soldiers, sailors or marines; nor were any reported as members of the fire department or as car drivers (though two were reported as motormen), or as telegraph or telephone linemen, or as apprentices or helpers to roofers or slaters, or as helpers to steam boiler makers. But the reader may note with interest as well as surprise that there are already within these United States five women pilots; that on the steam railroads are ten girl "baggage smashers," 31 fair brakemen, seven conductors, 45 engine drivers, 26 switchmen, yardmen and flagmen; that we have 43 carriage and hack drivers.

As to New York Women.

These figures represent the status of working women of the United States generally. What about the working women of New York city particularly? What are they working at, and why do they work?

Are they entirely dependent upon themselves, or are they working for pin money or to have a good time or fine clothes, as is so often charged? And last of all but not less interesting, are they married?

Of the thousand women asked these questions by the New York Herald, 25 were nurses, 25 milliners, 50 seamstresses and dressmakers; 100 were paper box makers, 50 cigar makers, 100 department store saleswomen, 50 tailoresses, 50 shirtwaist makers, 50 laundresses, a hundred typewriters and stenographers, a hundred teachers, a hundred workers on novelty goods and workers in factories of various sorts, such as tin can making, bonnet making, artificial flower making, etc.

Nine hundred and twenty-five answers were received, from which the following facts are deduced:

The working women of New York city are as a general thing working not for pin money or to give them an increase in the luxuries of life, but because they have to work to keep themselves and perhaps others from starvation.

Working women of New York city do not look upon marriage as the un-mixed blessing, the great and only end of woman. While not adverse to it on general principles, she does not accept it either with the eagerness or the complacency which the working women of a generation ago did under the same conditions.

Testimony of Women.

No better or surer proof of these generalizations could be offered than the words of the women and girls themselves upon the subject.

"I am a laundress," writes one woman in a two-page communication accompanying a blank report sent to her. "I am a laundress and I am not on the job for my health. To piece out other income! Well, I guess not. I am working because if I didn't my three kids would be in the Protectory and I'd be, God knows where. Yes, I'm married. I'm married to a man who has never been able to get along very well, though he ain't a drinking man and he has no bad habits except he's lazy."

"I am a paper box maker and I work because I have to support myself and my sick mother and two younger children, which I manage to do by sewing nights on special work

for a department store," writes a girl who further appends at the bottom of the blank a statement of her age, 23.

Many Love Their Work.

Answers such as these were received, not by the score but by the hundred, as in almost every instance the women not only took the trouble to answer the questions put to them, but to elaborate their replies with a rich embroidery of personal detail that had been quite unhelped for, and which proves of special value in gathering a table of statistics of this kind. In the case of 210 of the replies the correspondents express themselves vigorously on the question of why they are at work. Twenty-two of this number declare in considerable detail that they work because they love to work, and they would do so anyway whether they had to or not. The other 188 express the very opposite sentiment. They are working, as their letters reveal, often from stern and bitter necessity and not at all from choice. All but 37 of the 210 are supporting other people besides themselves. Of the total 925 who answered the question 807 supported, either entirely or in part, either a father or a mother, younger brothers or sisters, or, where married, children, or children and husband. Of the 925, ten confessed to supporting lazy husbands, and 15 were married to men either invalids or semi-invalids, whom they supported either entirely or during certain portions of the time. There were 240 married women altogether, and outside of those who supported their husbands either entirely or in part all the rest stated that their earnings were essential to piece out the husband's and father's wage.

Of the 4,833,630 women reported as engaged in gainful occupations at the time of the twelfth census, 1,124,383, or almost one-fourth of the total number, were returned as servants. The next most important occupation is that of farm laborer, and the number of women reported as following this occupation was 456,405. It is pointed out that 442,006 of these female farm laborers were reported from the southern states and that 361,804, or 79.3 per cent. of the total number, were of the negro race. Also, 277,727, or 60.9 per cent. of the total number, were members of the farmers' families, representing the wives and grown-up daughters, assisting in the work on the home farms.

BY GERTRUDE BARNUM.
Organizer of Woman's Trade Union League.

The Herald is doing an excellent work in endeavoring to find out facts about working women from the women themselves. Usually the last person consulted on the subject of industrial conditions is the worker, the one who, by all rights, knows most about it. When I hear of an investigation, I tremble. People collect such one-sided evidence and proceed to issue reports which are accepted as gospel the moment they are nicely set up in type and bound in light green with a few prominent names on the title page. Meanwhile the situation of the unnamed workers who are holding up the platform for us to strut on remains as before.

Most Striking Point.

One thing strikes me at once in looking over the reports, and that is that, with pitiful few exceptions, the women are working without joy in their labor and working not from choice but from stern necessity. I believe that these returns, too, represent truly the state of mind of the vast majority of working women of America that we have in this land of the free fully 5,000,000 women to-day in gainful occupations driven and bound to work from which they shrink with all their souls. That is why I am accustomed to speak of it as slavery.

It is not necessary to produce figures to show that the average wage earned by women and girls in New

York is not sufficient for them to live on properly. What sense is there in spending a year's work in finding out what sort of a life a working girl can live on six dollars per week, when there is such a crying need of spending that year in some effort to raise that wage to a wage which is breeding conditions dangerous alike to this and succeeding generations? Now, as to the statistics of the government experts, we have nothing later than 1900, and even at that time they were inadequate. We are not to have another full report until 1912. According to the last census report, taken seven years ago, 4,833,630 women over 16 years were employed in gainful occupations. This number does not include girls under 16, who crowd every trade and line of work, and it does not include the women and young girls and children who work in their own homes. About 6,000,000 women and girls, or 18 per cent. of the total female population in 1900, including girls under 16, worked for pay, and I believe that at least a third again as many would be found to-day. There is a vast and ever-increasing army of women and girls practically enslaved by our present industrial conditions. The largest number of women in 1900 employed for pay were in domestic and personal service, or more than 2,000,000.

Figures on Industries.

The manufacture of cloth and clothing employed the second largest number, or nearly 1,500,000. Agriculture came next, employing nearly 1,000,000. Women outnumber men in dressmaking, millinery and the unclassified sewing trades which occupied two-thirds of a million workers. The only other trades properly so-called that show any such proportion of women, are the shirt, collar and cuff making, the overhull and overcoat industry and paper box making. Since nearly everything we buy from hats to shoes, comes to us in paper boxes, the importance of the latter trade can be easily estimated; 82 per cent. of its workers are women. The other industries show smaller proportions of women in 1900. However, among tobacco and cigar operators, two-thirds are women, and of the bookbinders more than half. Of those engaged in the nursing profession 90 per cent. were women; in laundering, 85 per cent., and in domestic service, 82 per cent. The only remaining important occupations given over largely to women were stenography and typewriting, with 77 per cent., and teaching with 73 per cent. women.

Married Women Who Work.

Now, about women who work after marriage. Roughly we might say that in 1900 two-thirds of the dressmakers and seamstresses remained at work after marriage, as well as nearly half of the cotton mill and tobacco factory operatives, boot and shoe workers, tailoresses and milliners. As conditions are now, with low wages, these cannot afford to pay for the proper care of their children while they themselves are at work, and the condition of the children of married working women is often deplorable—such as will breed disease, vice and crime when they reach maturity.

Reforms Suggested.

It may seem very materialistic, but to me it seems of first importance that wages should be high enough to make it possible to keep the race upon the earth, with proper food and sufficient clothing. In 1900 one-fourth of all women in bakeries and an equal number in glass factories, though more than 16 years old, received only an average of \$3.50 a week, the year round, while in the manufacturing of clothing the same proportion were paid less than three dollars a week. And yet we wonder that women are tempted by the comforts and luxuries with which vicious men are ever ready to lure them.

What is to be done? We must get at the facts by scientific investigation, make those facts familiar to the public, encourage legislation, even constitutional amendments, if need be, and last, and most important and essential of all, help the organization of women into trades unions.

To the argument so often offered that women cannot be unionized I can only reply that women are organized to-day, and organized most successfully, not in one or two, but in a score or more trades and professions. I believe it is not exaggerating to say that more than 50,000 women are paying dues to trades organizations to-day. Indeed, the women's trades union has ceased to be a novelty, and it must be only a matter of a few years before the trades union woman will be the rule rather than the exception among the millions of her sex who toil for their daily bread and that of their children.

"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time," began the man who is fond of moral reflections.

"Well, what more do you want?" interrupted his political friend. "Any better game than that would be too easy."

boys, Tom Hall and Jim Jones, in the fall of that year.

The next party to visit this section, so far as known, was that promoted by the Salt Lake City Commercial club during the winter and spring of 1905. The Edwin bridge was named at the time after Edwin F. Holmes, who organized that party and who also equipped the latest expedition.

These bridges, composed as they are of light sandstone, might seem to be wearing away very rapidly. Such, however, is not the case, for in the caves beneath the Caroline abutments were found ancient relics, including pottery and well-preserved fiber sandals.—National Geographic Magazine.

The Lynd of Daniel Fenstermacher, of Lynn township, Pa., probated recently, leaves to his wife the farm-house and contents and gives her the privilege of planting each year until her death one row of sweet potatoes and two rows of Irish potatoes. She is also to have the use of the well on the farm and the gates leading to the public roads. The estate disposed of is valued at \$20,000.

TABLE DELICACIES

DAINTY DISHES SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Something New in the Line of Breakfast Preparations—A Quick Dessert—Preparation of Ribbon Sandwiches.

Dainty Breakfast Dish.—Equal parts of toast crumbs, chopped boiled ham, and a small piece of butter. Put in buttered muffin rings and break an egg on top. Place in oven until egg is just the right consistency. Slip a pancake turner under them and remove to a warm platter, then gently run a knife around the ring, removing it and leaving your muffin shaped dainty. This may be garnished with crisp pieces of bacon.

Quick Dessert.—Beat the whites of four eggs, add four tablespoons sugar, four of cocoa. Bake in a pudding dish in moderate oven about 15 minutes. Serve at once with whipped cream.

Raspberry Ice.—Three tablespoons of sugar, one cupful of raspberries, one-third cupful water, one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Sprinkle raspberries with sugar, cover, and let stand one hour; then mash and squeeze through cheesecloth to press out as much juice as possible. Add lemon juice and freeze.

Juicy Roast.—Heat some beef fat in an iron pan or broad kettle. Put the meat into it and with a fork stuck in the fat part turn until it is a fine brown on all sides. This is done to keep in the juices. Put into a hot oven elevated from the bottom. Now in five minutes you will find the top dried, which will make it necessary to dip the hot fat from the pan over the top of the meat. Repeat every few minutes. Add no water to the pan. When half done add salt and pepper, as it will toughen if seasoned before.

Vegetable Soup for Hay Stove.—Clean soup bone and put in large hay stove bucket; add water, salt and pepper to taste; two carrots chopped fine; one good sized onion; two bay leaves; six allspice berries; one-quarter cup of rice. Cook one-half hour on fire. Then remove to hay stove and leave ten hours.

Ribbon Sandwiches.—Ribbon sandwiches are pretty on the plate. Rye bread and white bread in alternating layers, with cream cheese between, or Boston brown bread and white bread, or graham and white will give the ribbon effect. Another idea requires three square, thin slices of white bread and two corresponding slices of whole-wheat bread. Butter a slice of white bread and cover it with a filling made of egg paste, then put upon it a slice of whole-wheat bread and butter that and cover with egg paste. On top of that place another slice of white bread and repeat the operation, with white bread and whole-wheat bread, alternating until you have used all your five slices.

A Good Suggestion.

Often and often you have stood by the kitchen table laboriously trying to clean the silk from green corn. Of course, you know just how difficult this can be at times, especially when the silk is deeply imbedded. Have a small brush for this purpose—the vegetable brush will do—and you will be delighted in finding how much more quickly you can accomplish the work. Another good suggestion is to use the scissors to "snip" beans which are free from strings. The work is done more rapidly than when one takes the time to tediously perform the work by hand.

Eggs Baked in Tomatoes.

Cut the tops from as many firm tomatoes as you desire to prepare—one for each person to be served—remove the centers with a knife or spoon, sprinkle generously with salt and set in the oven until partly cooked. Remove from the oven and carefully break a fresh egg into each tomato, sprinkle with salt and pepper and add to each a small lump of butter. Return to the oven until the eggs are set. Serve immediately.

Orange Fluff Is Delicious.

Beat three cupfuls of milk in a double boiler, stir in three scant tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one-half cupful of sugar, the beaten yolks of two eggs; cook for five minutes, then add the grated rind and the juice of two oranges. Beat the whites of two eggs into whipped cream.

Sand Tarts.

Stir to a cream one cup butter and a cup and a half sugar. Add three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, one tablespoonful water, and a half teaspoonful baking powder sifted with enough flour to make stiff enough to roll. Roll thin, on a floured board, cut in squares, sprinkle sugar and cinnamon on top and bake.

Luncheon Dish.

Take one can of good corn, same amount of dry baker's bread. Break into small pieces. Then add the whole of three beaten eggs. Salt and pepper to taste. Mix the whole and fry in lard and butter. This is a fine dish, and doubles the amount of a can of corn.

Ginger Cake.

One egg, one-half cup butter, filled with boiling water; one-half cup sugar, filled with molasses; two scant cups of flour; one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one even teaspoonful soda, dissolved in boiling water. Beat thoroughly and bake in moderately hot oven.

Doing Up Ruffled Curtains.

To do up ruffled net curtains, stretch out on a sheet after starching. Pin just to the ruffles and leave until dry. Take up and iron only the ruffles, dampening as you go along. This will leave the curtain perfectly straight.

Pressed Meat.

Cold boiled beef chopped; cold boiled eggs sliced; moisten beef well with stock in which it was cooked; season with salt and pepper. Put layer of beef in jar, then eggs, alternate, until all is used. Press.

SPANS SEAS TO JOIN CHILD.

Deported Syrian Travels 33,666 Miles for Daughter's Sake.

North Adams, Mass.—To outwit the immigration authorities and join his eight-year-old daughter here, a Syrian who arrived in this city traveled over 33,666 miles, expended a small fortune in transportation, and consumed six months' time.

The child was brought by her father to the city last winter. The girl found a home, but the father was deported, making the distance traveled when he again arrived at Beirut, Syria, 13,500 miles. He reembarked within a few days for Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 7,425 miles away. His intention was to enter the states at a gulf port, not daring to trust himself again to the immigration officials of the larger eastern cities.

While in Brazil he reached the conclusion that it would be better had he started originally for Canada. At the first opportunity he embarked on a vessel for Colon, whence he crossed the isthmus of Panama. It required several weeks' waiting before he finally embarked on a sailing vessel for Victoria, B. C. He arrived early in May at British Columbia, he had added 8,400 miles to his itinerary.

In June he journeyed from Victoria to Montreal, 2,291 miles. He then determined upon a final cast and headed for the United States. At this point he had no trouble in crossing the line from Canada and made 335 miles from Montreal to Boston. The night he arrived in that city he covered the final 100 odd miles still separating him and his little girl.

TO ILLUMINATE NIAGARA FALLS.

Mist and Water Will Flash All Colors of Rainbow at Night.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The contract has been closed for the night illumination of Niagara falls, and the proposed plan for lighting the mighty torrent will be the greatest feat ever conceived in electrical illumination.

The falls will be illuminated for the first time August 15. The illuminating scheme calls for nearly 50 large searchlights, several of them the largest of their kind and capable of throwing a beam of light a hundred miles, and the new color scintillator, a late invention. The projectors will be located below the falls in two batteries, one at the water's edge and the other on the high ground of the Canadian side. Every inch of the two falls will be under light.

The new color scintillator is an attachment fitted to the searchlights by which the beams of light can be made any color at will. Thus the mist and water bathed in all the colors of the rainbow, will surpass anything in spectacular effect save the great Northern Lights.

The proposition to illuminate Niagara on a scale in keeping with the surroundings. It is said by the illuminating experts that the rays of colored lights when flashed in the air will be visible at Rochester and Toronto.

MOSQUITOES HOLD UP TRAIN.

Millions of Pest Swarm into Coaches Near Badgley, Ia.

Des Moines, Ia.—A swarm of mosquitoes, millions in number, literally stalled a Minnesota & St. Louis railroad train at Badgley the other night. For two hours the heavily loaded train was tied up by its fight with the pests and the 120 passengers were almost crazed before they escaped.

The attack was made early in the evening, just as the train started to pull out of Badgley.

Because of the hot weather the windows in the passenger coaches had been left open and the mosquitoes, driven from the marshes by the rain, swarmed into the cars, attacking the passengers. For a while the passengers attempted to fight the pests with handkerchiefs and hands, but as they increased in number and ferocity the conductor was finally appealed to and stopped the train.

For two hours the train was stalled, while the passengers, driven from the coaches, built fires along the right of way, making a dense smudge which afforded them a little relief. The smudge was then carried into the coaches and the mosquitoes finally driven out. Many of the passengers had hands and faces almost eaten raw by the attacks.

Historic Flag Exhibited.

Washington.—The historic national banner of stars and stripes, which inspired Francis Scott Key to compose "The Star Spangled Banner," and which floated over Fort McHenry, Chesapeake bay, during its bombardment by the British on the night of September 13, 1814, has been placed on exhibition at the Smithsonian institution in this city. The flag is the property of Eben Appleton, of New York, who has loaned it to the government. The banner is 25 by 30 feet and will be draped on the wall in the hall of history of the institution.

"New Citizens" Break Record.

Washington.—All immigration records in the history of the country were broken by the aggregate returns for the fiscal year of 1907, which ended on June 30, last. The total number of alien immigrants landed in America during the year was 1,285,349, as against 1,100,735 during the fiscal year of 1906. The increase was about six per cent. over the greatest number of immigrants that ever arrived in America heretofore in a single year.

Doyle Will Hunt for Jewels.

London.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, anxious to justify his reputation as a real Sherlock Holmes, has offered his services to Sir Arthur Vickers, the Ulster king of arms, in unraveling the mystery of the loss of the jeweled insignia of the order of St. Patrick, which was recently stolen from Dublin.

Berlin, after a careful study of the proposition, including returns from Jamestown, has decided not to hold a world's fair in 1913. American cities without money to cast to the birds will probably live up to that standard.

CAMERA AS AID TO POLICE



The Bertillon system has been amplified in such a way that the photographs now taken bear a much more exact relation to the originals photographed than was possible under the old system. The distorting effect obtained by the use of the ordinary camera and method is well illustrated in the second of our photographs, in which the part of the body that is nearest to the lens is enlarged and out of all proportion to the rest. 1. A room divided into sections, and arranged for the Bertillon system of photographing criminals and dead bodies. 2. A photograph taken in the ordinary way by an ordinary camera, showing the distortion caused by the usual method of photography. 3. The arrangement that enables photographs to be taken by followers of the Bertillon system in such a way that the figures in the resulting prints are absolutely true to scale with the figures photographed. 4. A perspective photograph taken under the new Bertillon system, which makes possible the production of negatives that in no way exaggerate the object photographed.

ONE MAN'S TROUBLES.

HE IS A MEMBER OF THE NAVY YARD BAND.

Fred Beversee, Trombone Player, Ordered to Pay \$36 a Month Alimony When He Makes but \$32.

New York.—Frederick Beversee, who plays the trombone in the navy yard band, is trying to figure out a plan by which he can pay his wife \$36 a month alimony out of a total income of \$32 a month. All the mathematicians in the navy yard and in his lawyer's office have failed to get any satisfactory answer to this hard problem, but Beversee must have an answer.

If Beversee doesn't pay his wife \$4 a month more than he earns he will be in contempt of court and some hard-hearted judge may lock him up in a little room so small he will not be able to slide his trombone.

Beversee has been ordered to appear in special term over in New York county and explain why he has failed to pay the \$36 a month for the last two months, and also to explain why he shouldn't be adjudged in contempt of court and locked up in some hot jail for the summer.

Lawyer George Hiram Mann, who has a big practice among the people attached to the navy, will be in court to help Beversee explain, and, also, to make the court see the injustice of demanding alimony in greater amount than Beversee can earn. Beversee is able to prove that his present cash income is only \$32 a month, which he gets from the government for playing the trombone twice a day. In addition to this he gets a place to sleep and a daily ration.

JUDGE LINDSEY AIDS LAD.

"Wanted to Get Ahead"—Gets Place Paying \$2,000 a Year.

Denver.—"I want to get ahead, so I came to work for you."

Two years ago Judge Ben B. Lindsey was interrupted at his work by a boyish voice. Looking up, he saw a youngster with a shock of bright red hair and mischievous blue eyes. He was wearing knee pants and for a moment the judge wondered what the small fellow could do. The vermilion crown appealed to him.

So Jay Bacon was kept in the juvenile court and given a chance to advance. First he was made a sort of messenger boy and "handy Andy" for everyone. He was given the dignified title of clerk, but the young man is authority for the statement that he frequently did many services beneath the dignity of his title.

He had studied stenography at

Some of Beversee's friends have suggested that he raise the extra four dollars by selling his ration; but that would leave him without anything to eat, and, besides, he might run up against some hard regulation against disposing of a ration allowance.

Beversee's wife is suing him for separation. The two lived together quite happily until two or three years ago. They have been living apart for a year. Their son, who is a seaman 19 years old, made an affidavit a year ago, in which he took sides with his mother, and alleges that his papa was a very bad man in his treatment of Mrs. Beversee. Now, Mr. Mann is armed with a new affidavit from young Beversee which tells of the splendid qualities of his father, with whom he is now stopping. In his new affidavit young Beversee throws some light on the effect of beer and hot weather upon affidavit making; in fact, he makes it appear that the combination of lager and high temperature caused him to make the former affidavit.

After Mrs. Beversee's suit had got under way the court ordered her husband to pay her \$36 a month. Beversee was able to pay the amount at that time, as he was playing at night with a big uptown orchestra in addition to his employment in the Navy Yard band. He is a musician of high class, and he says that he would be able to get employment outside now but for the meddling of his wife. He paid the \$36 a month up to eight weeks ago, when he found it impossible to pay that amount out of his navy pay.

home with his stepfather, D. H. Colburn, who is one of the probation officers, and his first attempt at taking dictation from Judge Lindsey convinced the latter that his clerk could hold his own.

Then Judge Lindsey was appointed judge of the new juvenile court. Under the statute creating the court he was to name a stenographer at a salary of \$2,000 a year, almost as much as stenographers to district judges receive. The next promotion had come to Jay Bacon, for without considering any other applicant Judge Lindsey appointed him to the place.

The Plain Thing.

The Vassar graduate stood at the corner looking at the threatening attitude of two angry urchins in the midst of an eager and expectant crowd. "Are the intents of those boys bellicose?" she asked. "No, m," replied the boy addressed. "Them's only going to scrap."

Big Dog Adopts Chickens.

Five Orphan Chicks Are Cared For by Large Black Brute.

Des Moines, Ia.—Performing all the functions of a mother to five orphaned chickens, a large black dog is attaining wide notoriety on the east side.

The chickens lost their mother in some unaccountable manner and five little screaming fowls made the neighborhood miserable with their piteous cries. The chickens belonged to M. M. Friedman on East Fifth street, where the dog also belongs. The chickens huddled together after losing their mother and during the night were taken in charge by the dog, who protected them from the chilly night air. Now the dog has come into constant attendance on the five chickens and watches over them all day long.

Ed Sunberg, constable of Lee township, hearing of the strange incident, went to investigate and tried to take one of the chickens out of the box where they had huddled around the dog. He received a bite on his hand

as a reward for his attempt to molest the little chicks and the dog is now left severely alone with his little family.

Brick Lost with Body in It.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Friends of Herman Unger, the musician who committed suicide in Boston some time ago and who directed that his body be cremated and the ashes made into a brick, are much alarmed over the present whereabouts of the brick. It has disappeared and all efforts to locate it have been fruitless.

The brick was shipped from Boston more than a week ago by the secretary of the Boston lodge of Old Fellows to Morris Noskoff, of this city, the nearest friend of the dead musician. Noskoff has the priceless violin that Unger owned, but he was very anxious to secure the brick as well.

Wise men make mistakes; but only fools repeat them.

NATURAL BRIDGES IN AMERICA.

World's Greatest Ones So Far as Known Are in Utah.

It is not generally known that the three greatest natural bridges in the world—at least so far as present knowledge goes—are located in an almost inaccessible portion of southwestern Utah.

The country is uninhabited and uninhabitable for the greater part, the only settlement of any account being the small town called Bluff, on the San Juan river, and the nearest railroad station being Dolores, in Colorado, 105 miles eastward.

The country of the natural bridges can be reached via Bluff, going by wagons to the latter place, then by horses with pack train.

Last year a member of the National Geographic society equipped an expedition with surveyors and artists and sent it out to make a careful study of the bridges. No one should think of going into this region without having thoroughly studied all the conditions. The few guides that have been

there have a very limited knowledge of the country, and the main and side canyons so cut up the country that a party may easily become lost.

Of the three great arches the Augusta bridge is the largest, the measurements being: Height, 256 feet; span, 320 feet; width in narrowest part, 35 feet, and thickness, 83 feet.

Next comes the Caroline bridge, with height, 182 feet; span, 350 feet; width, 60 feet, and thickness 60 feet. The smallest is the slender, graceful Edwin bridge; height, 111 feet; span, 205 feet; width, 30 feet, and thickness, 10 feet.

The Augusta bridge was so named in honor of the wife of Horace J. Long, who in 1903 visited the bridges with James Scourup. Mr. Scourup, it appears, had visited these bridges previous to that time, and in showing Long the way to them stipulated that the second one should be named the Caroline, after his (Scourup's) mother.

So far as Scourup knew the bridges were first discovered by Emery Knowles in 1835, and he himself visited them in company with two cow-