

GEORGE WASHINGTONS TODAY

Many of Them to Be Found in All Parts of the Country.

COLONY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Three Hundred Bear the Name in Thirty Cities, Probably a Thousand in the United States—Who They Are.

As it is well known that the first president died childless, it may be a surprise to many to learn of the great number of living men throughout the country named George Washington.

A young man who recently met in the capital a Mr. George Washington seemed to think that naturally he must have been in some way or other a relative of the great general.

Becoming interested, the young man looked up some of the Washingtons of the great cities. The capital seemed to be the home of George Washingtons, as there are no less than forty-one living there today.

Curiously, not one of these is recorded as being colored, although this cannot be altogether correct, especially as the number includes twenty-one laborers. Four are drivers, there is a painter, a barber, a janitor, five waiters, a coachman, a bricklayer, a porter, a confectioner and one clerk—not even a professional man, much less a "president."

Baltimore came next in the list of cities, there being thirty-two named after the father of his country; then he found twenty-six in New Orleans, sixteen in St. Louis, fifteen in Richmond, sixteen in Philadelphia, fifteen in Savannah, thirteen in Charleston, S. C., ten in Louisville, ten in Kansas City, nine in Chicago and in Pittsburg.

Strangely to say, New York City records but four. And within an hour's investigation fully 300 George Washingtons were recorded in some thirty odd cities. This number would probably be doubled if all the cities of the country had been included, and with the addition of those living outside of city limits, it is safe to say that we have nearly 1,000 George Washingtons in the United States today.

The occupations of those recorded show that with few exceptions they are among the working classes. There were drivers, janitors, barbers, conductors, cooks, lumbermen, carpenters, blacksmiths, ice-men, shoemakers, porters, laundresses, restaurateurs, coachmen, rivermen, brickmakers, a clothes-cleaner, a leather decorator, a millwright, a lampmaker, a clockmaker, a bookkeeper and one real estate dealer.

Scarcely any of those recorded had a middle initial. Ingalls keeps a barber shop. He is getting one of New York's colored George Washingtons, has lost his sight, but he expects his customers while his men do the work.

When asked about his name, he said: "I know a good many George Washingtons, and some of them tell queer stories about tracing their family name, but I tell the tracing story about mine. My great-grandfather was in Washington's army. He adopted the name, and there have been three George Washingtons in our family since. Yes, there are a good many more men of that name than are recorded in the cities. Why, I know of half a dozen right around here; one of them died recently."

It occurred to the investigator that there were probably a like number of Abraham Lincoln springs in the country, and especially among the colored people, but this was not the case, there being none in most of the cities, and not more than two or three in any one.

TRADE IN MIRRORS.

Extent of the Business in the United States

The sales of looking glasses in the United States amount to about \$5,000,000 a year, and the industry gives employment to more than 2,000 persons (very few women or girls among them), about one-half of whom are in the state of New York.

In a simple process, relates the New York Sun, but though simple is not without its elements of danger. The present method is as follows: A smooth stone table is arranged to be easily canted a little on one side by means of a screw set beneath. Around the edges of the table is a groove, in which mercury may flow and drop from one corner into bowls. The table is first made perfectly horizontal and then tilted is carefully laid over it, covering a greater space than the glass to be coated.

A strip of glass is placed along each of three sides of the foil to prevent the mercury from flowing off. The metal is then poured from ladles upon the foil till it is nearly a quarter of an inch deep. The plate of glass is slid on from the open side, and its advancing edge is kept in the mercury, so that no air or floating oxide of metal or other impurities can get between the glass and the clean surface of the mercury.

When exactly in place it is held until one edge of the table has been elevated ten or twelve degrees and the superfluous mercury has run off. It is left for several hours and then placed upon a frame, the side covered with the amalgam, which adheres to it. After the amalgam becomes hard the plate is ready for use. The dangers arising from mirror making come chiefly from the use of the quicksilver, and there is a general belief that this occupation is especially injurious to health in consequence of the danger of poisoning from fumes, but it is not sustained by the figures collected by the insurance companies.

New York had at the time of the last federal census twenty-six mirror-making factories, Illinois, had seven, Pennsylvania five and Massachusetts two. Louisiana had at that time the only factory of the kind in the south, California the only one on the Pacific. Quicksilver being extensively used in mirror making, the facilities which California has for its supply would seem to give that state a decided advantage in this particular line of trade.

DOING DAKOTA'S BAD LANDS

Remarkable Specimens of Nature's Sculpturing in the Northwest.

AMAZING VARIETY OF FORM AND DETAIL

Fire and Water Causing Many Changes in the Sculptured Slopes—Interesting Geological History of the Region.

Passing westward on the Northern Pacific railway one crosses vast plains, gradually rising to the plateau which extends along the eastern foot of the Rocky mountains.

This rain-sculptured surface is one of the features of the Bad Land topography, and is one of the causes for the weirdness and variety of form. On the small scale one often observes such a result, where the rain has carved the soft clays in a steep railway cut. But in the Bad Lands there are thousands of steep slopes and on every one of them the rain has been engaged in gully-ing the surface.

The variety of form in the Bad Lands is infinite as to detail, yet in general features one is able to see a certain system and relation of cause and effect. First, and of prime importance, are the river trenches, which are being done during the heavy rains, when thousands of tiny rills course rapidly down the hillsides and bear to the Little Missouri a volume of sediment-laden water, representing the work of excavation which they have been able to do on the hillsides.

The strata are horizontal, and when in the region one very soon notices that some of the horizontal layers are very soft and quite unconsolidated, while others are hard and consolidated. Naturally, therefore, the difference in hardness is very frequently seen when a harder layer caps and protects a hill.

A second influence of the horizontal variation in hardness is very frequently seen when a harder layer caps and protects a hill. This protection furnished by the harder layers in horizontally bedded strata is one of the most important factors in determining western plateau scenery.

Streams cut valleys in the plateau, slicing through hard and soft layers and leaving hills between, composed of these horizontal beds of different texture. These inter-stream areas wear away slowly, and when one of the hard layers is reached it wears still more slowly.

Many of these flat-topped mesas and buttes near together reach the same level because determined by the same horizontal bed. Gradually even the hard cap-rock gives way under the attack of wind and rain, and the flat-topped butte changes in a cone, and finally either melts away, or, if there is another hard layer lower down in the hill, when this is reached it also resists horizontally, the effect of the retardation is to cause steep-sided hills with flat tops, called by the Spaniards mesas (or tables) if large and buttes if small.

In the Bad Lands of North Dakota one sees every stage in the life history of buttes. There are plateaus, only here and there crossed by streams, and there are plateaus whose edges furnish numerous instances of hills nearly severed from the plateau by the cutting action of streams. There are also typical flat-topped buttes perfectly separated from the worn plateau, and nearby there are the buttes in the shape of a layer nearly gone, perhaps with loose fragments of the hard rock resting on the hillsides, as the only remnant of the cap-rock. Lower down in the hill may, perhaps, be seen other hard layers which in time will cap the same hill at a lower level.

One who takes a drive into these Bad Lands will have his attention called to the "scoria" rocks which abound there. These scoria rocks are very striking, because on account of their hardness they are often found capping and causing buttes. The scoria layers are highly colored, often some shade of red; and they add markedly to the beautiful variety in color effect that one notices in the Bad Lands.

In the true sense of the word the rock is neither lava nor slag. One can prove for himself what it is by visiting one of the burning coal mines whose scoria are even now being formed. In these places one may see a fire, set, perhaps, by Indians, or by a prairie fire started by lightning, or possibly, set afire by spontaneous combustion. For years, since long before white men visited the region, these fires have been burning summer and winter, until now most of the lignite has been burned out of the dry hills which have been stripped and exposed to the air by the action of the fires.

Here the rocks are being baked, indurated, and in places actually melted and caused to flow like lava. Here are being produced a natural slag and cinders in one of nature's great furnaces; and the local name of scoria is therefore an excellent one. Fire, as well as water, has been important in determining the form of the Bad Land hills, and there are few other places in the world where one is able to see in nature the illustration of this exact combination of causes for topography.

The Bad Lands of North Dakota are not altogether barren sculptured hill slopes. There are broad, grassy valleys and level upland plateaus. Moreover, the region is intersected between layers of clay, other earth layers of sedimentary rocks; water percolating through these layers has dissolved silica, carried it on, and slowly deposited it in the place of the decaying wood. Molecules by molecules has the wood been replaced, and the replacement has been so well done that the wood texture, and frequently, even minute variations in grain have been preserved, though the wood itself has gone.

Even more impressive evidence of swamp growth on the shores of these ancient water bodies is found in the layers of coal. Exposed in the ravines which traverse the Bad Lands are innumerable coal seams, so that every ranchman in the region can have his own coal mine. Some of the coal seams are more laminar, of carbonaceous matter intercalated between layers of clay; others are beds of pure coal of good quality, and several feet in thickness. They are preserved, perhaps, because they were formed on the shores of water bodies now destroyed. The coal of this age is found all over the Rocky mountain region, and forms a vast and almost inexhaustible reserve supply, at present only very slightly developed.

When deposited the layers of rock undoubtedly stretched from hill to hill across the space now occupied by the ravines; and no doubt the layers now exposed to view were then deeply buried beneath other beds now stripped off by the very processes which are even now plainly at work lowering the hills and broadening and deepening the valleys. The subsequent history of the Bad

lands is mainly one of sculpturing by the erosive action of wind and running water. The carving of the surface, which has produced the marvelous variety of form characteristic of Bad Land topography, has been done primarily by the Little Missouri river and its tributaries. The Little Missouri has cut a valley into the partly consolidated strata of the region, and the tributaries to the river have likewise sunk their channels into the strata.

Because of the aridity of the climate, the hill slopes thus formed are only scantily clothed with vegetation. Rain is not frequent, but when it does come the fall is very heavy, and the water runs down the soil to hold it back, the water runs quickly down the steep slopes, and with its rapid flow is able to cut channelsways in the partly consolidated strata. So the hillsides in this region are gullied and sculptured by the action of rain-born rivers.

WINTER WORK AT LIBRARY

Students Begin to Look Up the Books They Are Interested In.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

All the Resources of the Great Public Library at the Command of the Pupil in Search of Information.

A new winter's season of reading and study is beginning to bring down dusty volumes from circulation shelves and reference cases at the Omaha Public Library. Club women, technical people and school children are getting back to the routine of a workday world and are taking up their winter's work in the systematic way that means work for the library attendants.

The most noticeable influx is that of school children and especially high school students whose work is coming more and more to be based on library references. High school teachers are allowed five "special privilege" cards, upon which books are issued for use in their particular subject. Pupils in their charge also are privileged to leave their cards at the library together with any special topic which it is desired shall be looked up and all the material in the library available in that line is put at their service.

It is expected that substitutions will be established at various points by November 1, which will be of great assistance to school children and others in getting volumes back and forth. Probably four stations of this description will be located in suburban districts, and patrons will be able to have orders filled and books returned through their agency. No books will be kept on hand at the stations, so that would involve their withdrawal from the general circulation shelves, but changes will be made as often as twice a week and a supply of finding lists will be kept on hand. The plan has been tried very successfully in a number of large cities.

Another class of students whose work is based largely on library material are members of the Technical club, which has begun its meetings in the lecture room on the third floor. It is composed of about thirty members made up of well known architects, engineers and manufacturers, who meet to exchange ideas on topics of mutual interest. Several classes of the Woman's club, notably the Art department and the Current Topics department, are also laying out their year's work in the reference room. A class in Egyptology, under Mrs. W. H. Hanchett, has an interesting set aside for its use during the winter and the walls are hung with a number of choice engravings illustrating the subject. There are also a number of private reading societies which have made known their desire to use the facilities of the library.

The library officials are busy getting the building into shape for the reception of the Transmississippi Library congress, which will be held from September 29 to October 1, inclusive. The congress is planned to create a more general interest in library work among the people of the transmississippi state and it aims to present discussions by prominent library people from all parts of the country upon topics of general interest touching the work of public libraries. Neat programs have been issued outlining the three days' program, which is quite fully occupied by papers and addresses. The social feature of the session will be the reception on Thursday night at the library building. The refreshment booths will be in charge of well known young women and the public is expected to have a good time. The program will be varied by several welcoming addresses.

As the attendance at the exposition grows larger, there is a corresponding increase in the visiting list at the library. Many of the strangers are at the head of libraries in their own localities and the attendants take considerable pride in showing them about our own handsome institution.

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THE YANKEE NEWSBOY.

He Made Things Hum When He Sold Papers at Santiago.

ANCIENT PLANT LIFE.

The evidence of the presence of this ancient plant life is complete. Every here and there one finds impressions of leaves, or the seeds of plants, or bits of wood embedded in the sand and clay strata, and frequently, too, tree trunks and tree stumps, with their branching roots, are found transformed to stone.

Perforated forests are not uncommon in the west and here, in the Bad Lands, is an excellent place to see them. The tree trunks and stumps have been buried beneath layers of sedimentary rocks; water percolating through these layers has dissolved silica, carried it on, and slowly deposited it in the place of the decaying wood.

Molecules by molecules has the wood been replaced, and the replacement has been so well done that the wood texture, and frequently, even minute variations in grain have been preserved, though the wood itself has gone.

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WINE OF CARDUI Good Spirits Revived. CECIL, ALA., Dec. 28. I had fainting spells, heart failure, weak eyes, scanty menses, and womb disease. I am 18 years old, but I found myself unable to study in that condition. I took Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, and they brought me around all right. With the relief, good spirits and happiness returned. MISS CARRIE HARRIS. A girl or woman, suffering with the diseases which afflict her sex is pretty sure to have the blues. She will be dull, listless and easily irritated—a burden to herself and those around her. Sometimes she will sit or lie for hours, staring into vacancy, utterly unable to see anything but despair ahead. This sad condition is easily corrected, although many women refuse to think so. They wrongly suppose their troubles are incurable because their sufferings are so great. To these women Wine of Cardui will prove a real blessing. It will restore the distinctly feminine organs to health and strength. It will crush out the blues and revive the spirits. Its good effects are widespread. No matter what be a woman's ailment, if menstruation is in any way affected, Wine of Cardui is the proper, natural remedy. Druggists Sell Large Bottles for \$1.00. WINE OF CARDUI.

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