### 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 Citles, 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. Had there been a George junior the name might have been perpetuated in direct lines of the family until innumerable; but as it is, today the great general's name has been adopted broadcast.

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. "You will find that it is a common honor to have that name down here," he said, "and a number of them you will find are colored. You see, in slavery days, they usually were designated by the name of the family or plantation to which they belonged, and thus many colored George Washingtons are also found scattered throughout the country.'

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 janftor, five waiters, a coachman, a bricklayer, a porter, a confectioner and one clerknot even a professional man, much less a "president!" 12. 清極機

Baltimore came next in the list of cities, there being thirty-two named after the father of his country; then he found twentysix 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. But strange 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 shows that with few exceptions they are among the working classes. There were drivers, janitors, barbers, conductors, cocks, lumbermen, carpenters, blacksmiths, icemen, shoemakers, porters, laundrymen, 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

ingtons keeps a barber ship. He is getting One of New York's colored George Washold, has lost his sight, but he entertains 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 straight 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 Lincolns springing up throughout 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 \$8,000,000 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. Mirror making is 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 tinfoil 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 beer 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 there is a general belief that this occupation is especially injurious to health in conures collected by the insurance companies.

New York had at the time of the last federal census twenty-six mirror making fac-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 parthe quicksilver produced in the world comes from California.

It is a theory which has been generally accepted, but the error of which is obvious to every intelligent and dispassionate observer, that men are regardless of mirrors and that women are their chief users. The fact is that a very considerable number of mirrors are bought for and are used by men, and to that fact is due the extent of the business, probably, for it would be difficult to believe that 20,000,000 girls and women require \$8,000,000 worth of mirrors every year, mirrors being seldom lost and never broken-intentionally. The excellence of American mirrors is generally acknowl-

Innovation in Funerals.

Says the Philadelphia Record: "An innovation in funerals took place last Tuesday in Clifton Heights at the burial of a soldier, when the body and its followers were carried to the cemetery on trolley cars. The deceased was Robert C. Russell of Company H. Sixth regiment who was resident deceased was Robert C. Russell of Company H, Sixth regiment, who was a resident of Clifton and died in the hospital at Lancaschurch, on the Baltimore Pike, and being on a direct line of the trolley they decided to do away with carriages and use cars

instead. As he was buried with military honors the car on which the body was placed was artistically draped with flags, accompanied with the emblems of mourning. Following this were eight cars with relatives and friends. Every one has grown accustomed to see trolley cars filled with a laughing, jolly crowd off for a 'trolley party.' but to utilize them for funerals is some-

WON HER DEGREES.

Prizes Earned in College by a Chicago Woman. The first woman in the world to have an

. B., D. B. tacked to her name is Mrs. Charlotte C. Gray. On July 1 she received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Chicago university, having previously taken her A. B.

as Hebrew and Greek.

qua and by correspondence. said, "and took my degree of A. B. They brown, desolate and uninteresting.
said it was well done! Then I returned to Very soon, however, the surface begins to

DOING DAKOTA'S BAD LANDS

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 Mrs. Gray, in pursuit of her degrees, has railway one crosses vast plains, gradually delved into the mysteries of Arabic as well | rising to the plateau which extends along the eastern foot of the Rocky mountains. At In talking with the writer, Mrs. Gray said first the train crosses the fertile farming that after losing her husband and her home lands of Minnesota and the wonderfully level seven years ago, she followed Dr. Harper wheat lands of the Red River of the North. to the University of Chicago, having previ- But during the night the train passes from ously studied Hebrew with him at Chautau- the humid plains of eastern North Dakota to the arid plateau lands of western North "I gathered up the broken threads of work Dakota, so that, by morning, the traveler which were left from my girlhood," she looks out upon a monotonous rolling plain,

the old lines of work, took up my loved have variety of form; for the "bad lands" Hebrew, joined to it some new testament are reached, and this is a region where there work and some church history, then added is a constantly changing panorama of sculpsystematic theology and homitetics—in patured hill slopes. The forms are weird, and renthesis I may say that I was called a fine often fantastic. One passes them by in such preacher-and all necessary work, took my quick succession that a glimpse only is possifinal examination and was told that I passed ble, for the eye has not time to appreciate an excellent examination. Finally with work the details, so that the mind receives a gen-



PORTRAIT- MRS. GRAY.

took my B. D. degree, cheered by a large interest and variety. audience. At the same time ten men also took their degrees."

"Michael Angelo and His Place in the Reformatory Movement."

Although studying in the Baptist Divinity school, Mrs. Gray is a loyal Methodist. She is also a Woman's Christian Temperance union worker.

In pursuing her studies her work has been almost entirely among men, from whom, she says, she has received only the kindest treatment, while the members of the faculty have given her full sympathy and encourage-

Mrs. Gray is now at the university for additional study in church history.

The accompanying photograph of Mrs. Gray, taken in college dress, shows the degree of A. B. in the white velvet of the hood. Since taking her D. B. the velvet in the hood has been made one-half scarlet -showing the divinity degree-that is the only change. The scarlet is on the inside, leaving a narrow piece of white on the outer edge so that now it is one-half scarles and one-half white.

THE YANKEE NEWSBOY.

He Made Things Hum When He Sold Papers at Santiago

The Santiago Times, which prides itself on being "the only American daily printed in Santiago," says under date of August 27: This morning a Yankee boy turned up. The chiefly from the use of the quicksilver, and war calling his attention to Cuba, he embarked on the steamship Saratoga between a bale of hay and a lifeboat as a stowaway. sequence of the danger of poisoning from Arriving on terra firms this morning, he ap-fumes, but it is not sustained by the figplied to us for a situation. He was willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder, selling papers. We gave him a bundle of papers and he rushed off, not even waiting to inquire tories, Illinois, had seven, Pennsylvania how much pay he was to get. A moment five and Massachusetts two. Louisiana had at that time the only factory of the kind in street of "Wuxtra—the only American the south, California the only one on the paper published in Cuba! Here you go, uxtra!" In the usually quiet streets of Cuba it made a frightful din and as the Yankee newsboy hurried down Marina street, yelling at the top of his voice, with ticular line of trade. About one-quarter of the bundle under his arm and a paper in his hand like an improvised flag, the poor startled Cubans, unused to such a spectacle, stumbled to get out of the way, while the merchants flocked to their doors to see

what was the matter. In less than two hours our boy was back to the office again, having sold in that time more papers than six of our native boys would have done in the same time. We have a lurking suspicion that the Cubans

bought the paper because they were afraid they would get killed if they did not buy the merchants bought it because they thought it contained something new and our soldiers bought it because it was American. So far as we have heard only one casualty occurred, caused by our Yankee newsboy, and that was when he shouted "Uxtra!" into the ear of a dozing policeman. The policeman was so frightened

that he fell off the sidewalk, nearly breaking his machete. We have great hopes for our new acquisition and we prophesy for him a great and glorious future in the island of Cuba, and when the Times has grown to be a power in journalism may our Yankee newsboy

all done, I marched up to the platform and eral impression of a panorama of marked

Very few people take the become better In her final examination before the com- this region, though many pass through mittee of the faculty her primary subject it to spend time in seeing vastly was church history and her secondary one less interesting places beyond. A stop homiletics. The subject of her thesis was of a few days at Medora, with a ride or two out among the hills, will repay any one inerested in nature. Not only is the variety of land form remarkable, but the geological history of this sculpturing is also interesting. It is of this that Ralph S. Tarr, professor of physical geography in Cornell, writes in the Independent as follows:

Toward the close of the Cretacean period. when the Rocky mountains, as they now exist, were being raised in a series of vast earth-folds, the warpings of the surface formed a series of depressions in the region now occupied by the mountains and plateaus. Into these basins, which were in some cases estuaries and bays, arms of the sea, and in others lakes, streams, laden with sediment, poured their floods. Here in the quiet lake or ocean waters the rock bits were assorted and deposited, forming layers of clay, sand and gravel, which eventually accumulated to considerable depths.

It is these beds, now drained and elevated, that have permitted the development of the Bad Land sculpturing; and the fossils that they contain tell of their origin. Some beds are marine, some brackish and some fresh water. Around the shores of these waters there existed plant life, often in great abundance, frequently in the form of swamps. Ancient Plant Life.

The evidence of the presence of this anthere 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 neath layers of sedimentary rocks; water posited it in the place of the decaying wood. Molecule by molecule has the wood been replaced, and the replacement has been so well

Even more impressive evidence of swamp Bad Lands are innumerable coal seams, so that every ranchman in the region can have intercalated between layers of clay; others serve supply, at present only very slightly and food.

When deposited the layers of rock unthe space now occupied by the ravines; and Lands as the guest of the Eaton brothers no doubt the layers now exposed to view he not only sees the wonders and beauties of were then deeply buried beneath other beds | the Bad Lands, but he receives an impression now stripped off by the very processes which of ranch life and a ranchman's hospitality are even now plainly at work lowering the which will never leave him. One then feels Elias Whitman of New York be one of its hills and broadening and deepening the val- that the term Bad Lands is a misnomer for leys. The subsequent history of the Bad all excepting the sculptured hill slopes.

Lands is mainly one of sculpturing by the crosive action of wind and running water.

The carving of the surface, which has produced the marvelous variety of form haracteristic of Bad Land topography, has seen done primarily by the Little Misseuri river and its tributaries. The Little Misouri has cut a valley into the partly conolidated strain 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 fre quent, but when it does come the fall is often very heavy. Because there is no forest or sod to hold it back, the water runs quickly down the steep slopes, and with its rapid flow is able to cut channelways in the partly consolidated strata. So the hillsides in this region are gullied and sculptured by the action of rain-born rills.

Wierd Forms. This rain-sculptured surface is one of the features of the Bad Land topography, and is variety of form. On a very small scale one may often see much the same 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 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 hillside.

It is a work still in progress. 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, with the steeply sloping wall of soft layers, themselves gullled into great variety of form by the rain-born rills. This variety of form influenced in an important way by the stratification of the layers, which introduce a second important determining cause for

The strata are horizontal, and when in the region one very soon notices that some of unconsolidated, while others are hard and consolidated. Naturally, therefore, the difference in hardness of the horizontal beds introduces a horizontal element of control of land form. For instance, where the layhillsides, and these precipitous sections may from hill to hill.

Action of the Elements.

A second influence of the horizontal variation in hardness is very frequently seen 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 interstream areas wear away slowly, and when one of the hard layers is reached it wears still more slowly. Since it extends 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.

Many of these flat-to-sed 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 to 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 the action of the weather, and the hill again becomes a butte with the flat top at the level of the lower and newly exposed hard stratum.

ie Bad Lands of North Dakota 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 conical buttes in which the hard layer is nearly gone, perhaps with loose fragments of the hard rock resting on the hillside, as the only remnant of the cap-rock. Lower down in the hill may, perhaps, be seen other hard acquainted with layers which in time will cap the same hill at a lower level. Indeed, near by, this same lower layer may be seen furnishing a flat cap for buttes which have already melted down

One who takes a drive into these Bad Lands will have his attention called to the scoria" rocks which abound there. These scoria layers are very striking, because on count of their hardness they are often found capping and causing buttes. The coria 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. Besides being highly colored and very hard, the rock is often clinkery, full of holes, and quite like many lavas in appearance, though sometime the appearance is rather that of slag. The traveler may have some remarkable theory for the origin of the scoria thrust upon him, and it will require more than a passing glance to prove to one's gratification that it is not really a lava or an artificial slag.

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 where scoria are even now being formed. In these place 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 this region, these fires have been burning summer and winter, until now most of the lignite has been burned out of the dry hills elent plant life is complete. Every here and which have been stripped and exposed to the air by the action of the rains.

Internal Fires. In such a place one sees a hill, cracked and fissured, with jets of sulphurous smoke branching roots, are found transformed to issuing from the crevices, telling of the stone. Petrified forests are not uncommon fierce fire that is raging within. It is not in the west and here, in the Bad Lands, is perfectly safe to walk about on this cracked an excellent place to see them. The tree surface, but by exercising care one may aptrunks and stumps have been buried be- proach near enough to some of the cracks to look into the fiery furnace and see the whiteercolating through these layers has dis- hot glow of the coal and the inclosing rocks, solved silica, carried it on, and slowly de- | heated to a white heat like that of a blastfurnace.

Here the rocks are being baked, indurated, and in places actually melted and caused to done that the wood texture, the knots, and flow like lava. Here are being produced a even minute variations in grain have been natural slag and clinkers in one of nature's preserved, though the wood itself has great furnaces; and the local name of scoria is therefore an excellent one. Fire, as well as water, has been important in determining growth on the shores of these ancient water the form of the Bad Land hills, and there hodies is found in the layers of coal. Ex- are few other places in the world where one posed in the ravines which traverse the is able to see an illustration of this exact combination of causes for topography.

The Bad Lands of North Dakota are no his own coal mine. Some of the coal seams altogether barren sculptured hill slopes. are mere laminae of carbonaceous matter There are broad, grassy valleys and level upland plateaus. Moreover, the region is are beds of pure coal, of good quality, and | well watered by the Little Missouri. It is several feet in thickness. They are pre- natural, therefore, that ranchmen have served peat beds and swamp deposits, chosen this interesting region for a home formed on the shores of water bodies now where, in the midst of the plains, their stock destroyed. The coal of this age is found is protected from the fierce winds of the all over the Rocky mountain region, and plains and where, amidst the protection of forms a vast and almost inexhaustible re- the hills, they are able to find both water

The Roosevelt ranch is not for from Medora, and the Eaton ranch is still nearer. If oubtedly stretched from hill to hill across one has the good fortune to visit the Bad

# 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 one of the causes for the weirdness and 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 one of them the rain has been engaged in gullying the surface. One may see the work school teachers are allowed five "special that is being done during any heavy rain, 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 substations will be established at various points by November which will be of great assistance to schoo children and others in getting volume back and forth. Probably four stations of his description will be located in suburban listricts, and patrons will be able to have orders filled and books returned through their agency. No books will be kept on hand it the stations, as that would involve their ithdrawal from the general circulation shelves, but changes will be made as often as twice a week and a supply of finding the horizontal layers are very soft and quite lists will be kept on hand. The plan has been tried very successfully in a number o large cities. Another class of students whose work i

based largely on library material are mem bers of the Technical club, which has begun ers are hard there are steep slopes in the its meetings in the lecture room on the third floor. It is composed of about thirty mem be traced horizontally around the hills and bers made up of well known architects, engieers 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 Topic when a barder layer caps and protects a department, are also laying out their year's This protection furnished by the work in the reference room. A class in harder layers in horizontally bedded strata Egyptology, under Mrs. W. H. Hanchett, has an antercom 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 and current topics clubs and debat ing 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 ad-

As the attendance at the exposition grows arger, 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

Point of View.

Detroit Journal: Once upon a time a

That man over there," exclaimed the bloken. "Insists that he is a worm!" 'Yes, the conceit of some people!" sneered he hen.

This fable teaches that poultry, while oubtless meaning well, does not neces sarily understand all the figurative terms in dogmatic theology.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves, and induces Sold only in bottles.







EXACT COPY OF WRAPPEB

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.

# Wine of Cardui

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 re-

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring spe-cial directions, address, givin, symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

vive 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.

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