

FAMOUS TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY



Trinity Church stands on Broadway at the head of Wall street; and seems almost lost amid the tall office buildings which surround it on every side. It is a stately building of brown-stone and in its shade at the noon hour, in the cemetery alongside, many of those employed in the sky-scrapers near by enjoy noon-day luncheon.

ALASKA'S GOLD YIELD

OUTPUT FOR TEN MONTHS AMOUNTS TO \$17,727,727.

Trebles Total For Like Period of 1904 —Trade With United States Will Reach \$150,000,000.

Washington.—The shipments of gold from mines in that part of Alaska which is a territory of the United States amounted in the ten months ending with April 30 last to \$17,727,727, which, according to a bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, amounts to two and a half times the sum paid by the government for Alaska. The value of the gold received from Alaska during a like period in 1904, the first year for which statistics are available, was \$5,895,091. The gold shipments have, therefore, tripled in value during the last three years.

According to this bulletin, the trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territories will aggregate nearly \$150,000,000 during the present fiscal year, as compared with less than \$100,000,000 in 1905. In the last four years shipments from the United States to these territories have increased about 90 per cent, and the receipts of merchandise from them have increased about 25 per cent.

During the ten months of the fiscal year the shipments to the entire non-contiguous territory of the United States has been \$55,149,243, an increase of 68.75 per cent, while shipments to foreign countries were increased but 3.4 per cent. During the same period the merchandise received from the noncontiguous territories was valued at \$59,693,323, an increase over 1905 of 23.7 per cent, while merchandise received from foreign countries was increased 38.2 per cent.

The value of shipments from Hawaii to this country in the ten months of 1905 was nearly \$25,000,000, and in the corresponding period of 1907 but \$21,500,000, the decrease being due to a reduction in the price of sugar, the chief article imported from Hawaii, which, in 1905, was 4.15 cents, and in 1907 3.35 per pound. In the ten months of 1905 Hawaii shipped into the United States 606,431,421 pounds of sugar, valued at \$28,282,287, while in 1907 it shipped 580,940,202 pounds, valued at \$24,115,252. The total value of shipments from the United States to Hawaii during the ten months of 1907 was \$11,666,000.

The shipments to Porto Rico in the ten months ending with last April amounted to \$21,000,000, against \$10,000,000 in 1905. The shipments from Porto Rico to this country during the same periods were \$17,000,000 and \$9,000,000 respectively. The United States shipped to the Philippines during the ten months ending with March last \$7,500,000 worth of merchandise, and received from the islands about \$9,666,000 in shipment values.

**Young Fish Given New Job.**  
Muskegon, I. T.—Working in the capacity of assistant station agent for the Frisco railroad, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., son of the ex-president of the Illinois Central, is in this city. The young man has been here for a week, but his identity became known only the other day.

**Smokes Cigars; Loses Wife.**  
Toledo, O.—Because William K. Van Antwerp, an East Toledo barber, smoked cigars, his wife, Lettie M., deserted him, and took all the furniture in the house. She left because smoking was contrary to the teachings of Dowd.

GIANT TO BE A FIREMAN.

Human Scaling Ladder Accepted by New York Commissioner.

New York.—The fire department got a human scaling ladder the other day. He walked into Commissioner Lantry's office, lowering his head to clear the top framework of the door as he entered.

"I want to be a fireman," he declared.

The commissioner leaned back in his chair in astonishment. "How tall are you?" he asked. "Six feet four inches," replied the candidate.

"A human scaling ladder," gasped the commissioner. "What is your name?"

"Thomas Murray," replied the applicant, swinging around in his chair, the commissioner pulled a document from his desk and read it.

"I was a soldier once, sir," said the candidate, explaining his qualifications. "That was a calling that required some courage and had some excitement about it. Now I am in an express office. I am tired of sitting over a dreary mass of figures all day. I want to do work that has more action and life. I think the life of a fireman will suit me."

"I'll appoint you," said the commissioner. "I see you stand high on the civil service list. Report to the school of instruction to-morrow. You are certainly a giant. I like your appearance. There won't be any need of a scaling ladder for you; you will make your own."

On the way out "the scaling ladder" was interviewed. He said he had borne the colors of the Ninth United States Infantry at the siege of Peking in 1900, and had seen service in the Philippines. He said that he lived at 347 West Forty-fourth street, was married and had two children.

He had a romance connected with his soldiering days. In the St. James parochial school he met Helen Cotter while a boy. He moved away later and lost sight of her. When he came back from the war he hunted for Helen. And the romance ended in a wedding.

**May Eat Horses in America.**  
Washington.—Will the increase in the price of dressed meats in the United States bring about conditions which now prevail in Germany, where, due to the scarcity of beef, the people have accustomed themselves to eating horse and dog flesh? In Germany about 182,000 horses and 7,000 dogs are slaughtered annually for food. Horse flesh is very generally advertised in the German newspapers, and most cities in the empire have at least one market which makes it a specialty, claiming for it a higher percentage of nourishment than beef, veal, mutton or pork. Consular reports received at the state department say that advertisements appear regularly in the German newspapers for dogs to be slaughtered, and often when the available supply runs low valuable animals are stolen to be converted into food.

**Tell Why They Go to Church.**  
London.—Dr. Cobb, pastor of St. Ethelburga's church, Bishopsgate, invited his congregation to write their reasons why they go to church. The great majority, using various phraseology, claimed it was because they wished to be lifted to a higher sphere, but some ingeniously confessed that they were impelled by one or the other of the following causes: Habit; to get esthetic pleasure; to show their new clothes; in fear of public opinion; to escape domestic worries. Dr. Cobb did not conceal that few attend his church because of their desire to hear him preach.

**Claims to Drive Auto by Air.**  
Rome.—Several powers have been subdivided already to the purpose of driving a motor, and an Italian claims to have added another to the list. He is a science student named Di Leo, a native of Bari, but studying in Milan and Rome, and he describes his invention as a permanent compressed air motor. The invention, it is added, is within the next fortnight to be practically tested at Milan. Experts from the Italian ministry will be present to study the experiments and to watch the results.

NATION'S INCOME BIG

UNCLE SAM RECEIVED \$670,000,000 PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Unexampled Prosperity Is Shown by Figures of the Treasury Department—\$90,000,000 Above Outgo.

Washington.—Uncle Sam has enjoyed great prosperity during the fiscal year which, for working purposes, ended June 30. His income has been larger than ever before, and, while his expenses have grown, he has a comfortable working balance on hand, larger than at the close of any year since 1890, with the single exception of the year 1902.

While the accountants at the treasury department have not completed their official figures, their records show that during the fiscal year the receipts from customs will exceed \$335,000,000, from internal revenue \$272,000,000 and from miscellaneous sources \$63,000,000.

This revenue of \$670,000,000 is the largest on record, being more than \$70,000,000 in excess of the receipts of last year. The expenditures have not grown at a corresponding rate and will not exceed those of last year by more than \$10,000,000. Uncle Sam's bills during the year have totaled about \$550,000,000, so that he will show a balance of something like \$90,000,000 on the right side of the ledger.

Last year's customs receipts of more than \$300,000,000 established a record and the fact that during the present year customs receipts have exceeded all previous records by about \$35,000,000 will furnish argument for a revision of the tariff schedules to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of money in the treasury in excess of expenses. Unless the country grows less prosperous during the next 12 months or a decided decrease is shown in the rate of growth of imports the question of getting the money which comes into the treasury in the form of customs receipts back into circulation will be a problem to worry the secretary of the treasury.

While the revenues have exceeded the expenses during the year by about \$90,000,000, the working cash balance in the treasury is approximately \$75,500,000. Aside from the gold reserve fund of \$150,000,000, the government's general fund consists of \$76,000,000 gold coin and bullion, \$73,000,000 gold certificates, \$4,600,000 standard silver dollars, \$5,300,000 silver certificates, \$4,000,000 silver bullion, \$3,500,000 United States notes, \$13,300,000 national bank notes, \$8,800,000 subsidiary silver coin and \$1,650,000 minor coin. The government has in national bank depositories \$182,400,000, and in the Philippines \$372,000, or more than \$186,000,000 to be added to the \$190,000,000 in the general fund.

Out of this grand total of more than \$376,000,000 the government must pay liabilities in the form of outstanding checks and warrants, national bank five per cent. fund, disbursing officers' balances, etc., to the amount of \$111,000,000, leaving an available cash balance of \$265,000,000, of which at least \$78,000,000 is a working balance, free from encumbrance, to be applied to such purposes as congress may designate.

The internal revenue receipts have grown at a remarkable rate during the fiscal year, exceeding the receipts from the same sources during the previous year by about \$22,000,000.

**RURAL ROUTE CAUSES INSANITY.**  
Wisconsin Judge Says Free Mail Service Leads to Madness.

Manitowoc, Wis.—That rural free delivery is increasing insanity by preventing the social gatherings formerly common, and thereby causing life on the farm to be more lonesome, is asserted by County Judge John Chlotpek. During the last quarter there have been more insanity cases before the Manitowoc probate court than during any corresponding period since the establishment of the court. Judge Chlotpek said:

"I think the rural mail route is doing more than anything else to cause the increase in insanity in the country. Before that was inaugurated people gathered at the postoffice, at the country store, at the neighbors'. People saw more of each other; now they get their mail every morning; everything is brought to them; they lead a secluded life, sometimes not seeing anyone for many days. It is the lonesomeness of the thing that drives people to the madhouse.

"The farmers' wives are the ones more particularly affected by the new condition. Insanity is increasing at a rapid rate in the rural communities, and especially is this true among the women. In our last report the proportion of women cases was much greater than that of the men. Nine out of ten cases in this county come from the country districts."

**Gift Sword in Pawnshop.**  
Trenton, N. J.—The handsome gift sword presented during the civil war by the city of New York to First Lieutenant Henry M. Judah and recently found in a pawnshop in this city, is to be reclaimed by the state and forwarded to the late lieutenant's nephew, Henry R. Judah, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railroad, now living in San Francisco. The sword originally descended to a relative who is supposed to have pawned it here.

**Uncle Responds Liberally.**  
El Paso, Tex.—George E. Spencer, sick in the county hospital and penniless, wrote to an uncle in Butte, Mont., whose name he will not give, but whom he had never seen, asking for aid, and to-day the American National bank was advised by wire by the uncle that \$7,500 was placed to the sick man's credit. Cashier Wyatt, of the bank, removed the man to a comfortable room in a hotel. Spencer's wife is in Omaha and will be sent for.

WILL DARN OWN SOCKS.

Bridegroom Also Agrees to Wash Dishes and Grow Beard.

Chicago.—The latest in marriage contracts was brought to light the other day when it became known that Frank Marchant and Miss Belle Ryerly, well-known figures in Park Ridge society circles, had eloped to Milwaukee and were married.

Marchant, who was one of the most persistent suitors the world of love has ever known, signed the following contract before Miss Ryerly consented to the ceremony:

To darn his own socks.  
To give up smoking.  
To attend church meetings regularly.  
To wash the supper dishes every day except on Sunday.  
To wear whiskers (if he can raise them).  
To visit his mother-in-law at least four times a month.  
To kiss his wife before and after every meal except on Sunday.

While it may be inferred from this that Mrs. Marchant is the director of the family, she is in no sense one of the so-called "new" women. She says frankly that, as she was attractive enough to marry any available young man in Park Ridge, she concluded to lay down a few laws for the man whom she accepted.

She does not like to wash dishes and thinks one-third of the labor should go to the man. She is not averse to darning socks, but believes a man will be more careful of his feet if he mends the holes therein. Smoking she will not tolerate. As for whiskers, she says:

"A newly-married man is bound to kiss his wife, and if he does not shave morning and night her complexion will soon be ruined. Most men shave every other day, hence my husband must raise a beard."

**HER NAME WAS ON A BISCUIT.**  
Romance Begun at Time of Earthquake Has Happy Ending.

Fresno, Cal.—A biscuit and the San Francisco fire of a year ago have brought about an interesting romance. The two young people who figure as hero and heroine of the story are S. M. Evans, editor of the Fresno Tribune, and Miss Mattie Babcock, well known in society here.

Fresno was one of the first towns to proffer aid to the stricken people of San Francisco. Carload upon carload of cooked food and clothing was sent to relieve the sufferers. Miss Babcock, among others, contributed to the supply, sending a quantity of dainty biscuits. In a spirit of jest a friend of hers wrote Miss Babcock's name and address upon the bottom of one of the biscuits. Several days later it fell into the hands of Evans, who was at that time residing in San Francisco. Pleased with the quality of the biscuit and entering into the spirit of the joke, he wrote to the young lady thanking her for the biscuit she had sent him.

Correspondence came quick and fast between the two, until finally Evans made up his mind to come down and see the fair cook. The inevitable followed, and now young Cupid is crowing over his victory in the biscuit factory. It is rumored the wedding will follow soon.

**FIND BURROS VERY USEFUL.**  
Much of the Transportation in Mexico Done by These Animals.

Washington.—Vice Consul General Albert de Baer, of Mexico City, reporting on the commercial possibilities of the Mexican burro, says:

"The Mexican burro, or donkey, in spite of its lowly condition and almost poetical patience, has played an important role in the commercial life of this country as one of the means of transportation of merchandise. The traffic between the railroad stations and interior points must still be handled by burro transportation. While the ox cart is in use in many parts of the country, the burro is much the swifter carrier. The burro is also an important factor in the mining industry, chiefly as an ore carrier."

"In the cities he serves in a variety of capacities, being used to carry charcoal, vegetables, forage or any other article that his master desires to transport, a matter gauged by the strength of the burro's back. "An animal of average weight, 500 pounds, will carry in the neighborhood of 220 pounds and travel an average distance of 36 miles per day."

**Can Take Colored Photos.**  
Washington.—Acting Secretary of State Adele, just returned from a bicycle tour of France, brings back a report of a wonderful recent discovery whereby real color photography is said at last to be possible. This discovery is based upon the structure of the human eye whereby certain fibrils over the retina transmit to the brain impressions of red, blue and yellow, the primary colors to which they are sensitive. By use of a plate covered with transparent globules of starch, colored so that some are red, others blue, others yellow, a negative is produced having the complementary colors of the original object. This negative is reproduced and shows the original colors of the object photographed.

JUBILEE ON HUDSON

300 YEARS IN 1907 SINCE DISCOVERY OF RIVER.

Week of Exercises Arranged, to Extend From New York to Albany—Fulton's Achievements Also to Be Celebrated.

New York.—September 18 to 26, 1907, will be set apart for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river by Hendrick Hudson and the one hundredth anniversary of the practical application of steam to navigation by Robert Fulton on the Hudson. This decision was reached by the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission at a meeting recently in accordance with a report from the committee on scope and plan.

A tentative program for the celebration was presented. It provides that Saturday and Sunday, the first two days of the celebration, be devoted to services in the churches. Monday will be observed as reception day. After the American and foreign naval vessels have assembled in the river the Half Moon will enter the Hudson and be received formally and the Clermont will start from her original slip as she did a hundred years ago.

Tuesday will be historical day, when exercises will be held at institutions of learning throughout the state. Wednesday will be given over to an immense land parade. Thursday is to be devoted to the dedication of various memorials.

Friday will be Hudson river day. Naval parades will start from New York and Albany, meeting at Newburg, where exercises will be held. Saturday, illumination day, will be devoted to children's festivals in the afternoon. In the evening almost the entire river will be illuminated.

**MILITARY ROAD TO YUKON.**  
Canada for Two Years Has Been Constructing It.

Edmonton, Alberta.—An important work is being carried on by the dominion government in the Canadian northwest concerning which people in general know little. This is the building of a military road from this city to the Yukon territory.

For two years the construction has been under way in charge of the royal northwest mounted police. From Edmonton the road stretches 700 miles away to Fort St. John, on the Peace river, and then takes an almost direct course over the Rocky mountains for 200 miles to Fort Graham, in British Columbia, and thence in a northwesterly direction for 700 miles more to Atlin. This long trail of 1,600 miles lies through a region but little civilized, and where nature at times opposes her sternest barriers. It is not a wide road—only eight feet. At regular intervals of 20 miles small, rude log houses are erected as halting places.

The principal work so far has been from the eastern side of the Rocky mountains. The construction party, under the command of Capt. Camies, last fall reached Fort Graham, where they wintered. Another party of workmen under Inspector McDonald, of Whitehorse, this summer will push the work from Atlin until the two forces meet, which they hope to do before winter.

The two front doors to the Klondike now lie in the United States Territory of Alaska, one opening in from Skagway by means of the White Pass & Yukon railway, the other further north, the estuary of the Yukon river at St. Michael. Should international difficulties arise between England and the United States, the Yukon territory would be cut off. The military road is intended to prevent such a catastrophe.

**Great Demand for False Hair.**  
Paris.—The present towering styles in millinery are partly responsible for a famine in false hair with which fashionable women are faced. Never was there a greater demand for auxiliary tresses and never was the supply so inadequate.

The stoppage of the human hair trade in some continental countries where it is now forbidden for the peasant girls to sell their hair, is in a measure responsible for the scarcity.

Dealers in human hair state that prices have been advanced 100 per cent. during the past three or four years. Fair hair is the most expensive kind, because it is both the rarest and the most in demand. Fashionable women are accordingly paying very highly for their coiffures.

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NATION MAY BE SMOKELESS.

Great Shortage of Havana Cigars If Strike Continues.

New York.—If the cigarmakers' strike in Havana continues much longer it is feared that J. Pierpont Morgan and John W. Gates may be forced to abandon the famous black cigars which have contributed so much to the atmosphere of Wall street and betake themselves to pipe smoking. Pessimists even talk of a smokeless New York.

Dealers throughout the city are in dismay over the announcement from the importing jobbers that most of the popular brands of Havana cigars, especially those in dark colors, are exhausted. The trust was well stocked with the lighter and less fashionable shades when the strike began a month ago, but even these are nearly used up and prices are rising. Already the rank and file of New Yorkers who indulge in Cuban cigars are finding their favorite brands cut off, and are turning in despair to the Porto Rican products.

New York smokes about 200,000 imported cigars a day, at prices ranging from ten cents to half a dollar. Cigarettes, however, have not been affected by the strike, and the atmosphere has suffered accordingly. Even the odor of the five-cent cigar threatens to become worse because of the advanced price of domestic tobacco, especially the Pennsylvania product, from which many of the cheaper brands are made. Of cigars of all kinds, including stogies, New Yorkers consume 1,000,000 a day, the weekly cigar bill of the metropolis amounting to \$300,000, or nearly \$16,000,000 a year.

**SURGERY FOR A SKYSCRAPER.**  
Four Stories of New York Building to Be Removed and Replaced.

New York.—Surgery, which has accomplished so many other marvels in these days of advanced science, has invaded the realms of architecture and engineering with a proposal to amputate the four top stories of the old Singer building at Liberty street and Broadway, sandwich in three additional floors and replace the top in the original form. Work on the scaffolding from which the operation will be performed was begun one day recently and a small army of men will be busy night and day until it is completed.

According to the statements of the architects the operation is necessary that the 11-story building may conform in height and outline to the new 14-story addition. Instead of actually raising the four top floors inclosed under the mansard roof, however, the roof and structural material will be removed in sections to the ground. The eighth, ninth and tenth floors will then be built on, after which the old mansard roof, inclosing four additional floors, will be replaced section by section.

The undertaking will be confined to the original corner building, which is to be a part of the monster 41-story structure—the tallest office building in the world—now going up.

**MATTRESS FROM ROOSEVELT.**  
Caval Worker Said It Would Make Him Happy, and He Got It.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—John Baylor, formerly a plumber of this city, who has been in Panama for some time, has good reason to remember President Roosevelt. When the president visited the canal zone Baylor stood in line with others waiting to shake hands with him. Mrs. Roosevelt struck by the fine appearance of the young American, called her husband's attention to him. The president then turned to Baylor and asked him if he suffered any hardships.

"I would be happy but for one thing," answered the plumber. "What is that?" inquired the president. "I'd give anything for a mattress to sleep on."

"You will have one, my boy," responded the president, with a warm grip of Baylor's hand. That night there was a fine mattress awaiting Baylor at the house where he lived, with other workmen.

**OFFERS CHANCE TO INVENTORS.**  
Government Willing to Pay Well for Aids in Postal Service.

Washington.—"A large fortune awaits the man who invents a device to deliver mail bags from moving trains," declared Assistant Postmaster General McLeary. "A substitute for twine in wrapping up letters also will bring great riches to the inventor."

"Men with brains have been experimenting for years to solve the problem of how mail bags shall be received from trains under full speed.

"The government has hurried in vain for a practical device for catching these flying mail bags. It will pay a big price for the use of a patent which solves this problem.

"The government pays hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for twine. We have had all kinds of substitutes offered, but none has proved satisfactory. A good fastener which can be disposed of instantly will be worth a fortune to the inventor."

**Mayor Expects Drink Pledge.**  
Mason City, Ia.—Mayor J. M. Conlogue, who has achieved wide reputation for enforcement of law, has instituted a novel method handling drunks. Any man brought before him on a charge of drunkenness will be let off without a fine by signing a pledge to abstain for a period of two years. Several have signed the pledge.