

OUR FISH MISNAMED.

FIRST COMES TO AMERICA KNEW BUT FEW NAMES.

Species Found in Our Waters Given the Appellations of Fishes Native to Foreign Streams.

The fishes of the United States are badly misnamed, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, cooperative worker with the Bureau of Fisheries, reports the New York Sun. Dr. Gill says: "The known fishes of England are few, and the early colonists knew few even of them. The newcomers were misled by the abundance of the fishes about their new home. To these numerous fishes they transferred names of English species with which they were more or less familiar. An account of the great number of species common to the two countries, those who came from old England to New England were not very far astray, but as they or their successors wandered farther and farther they made many mistakes. A few examples will illustrate: "Among the most common of the English fishes are the cod, perch, bass and trout. The immigrants to Massachusetts applied these names to fishes of the same genera as the originals, but usually of different species. Perch has been used in this country as a name for very different sorts of fishes. It is applied to a well-known water fish, the immigrants to New England found a fish almost undistinguishable from it, and gave it the same name. Others gave it to fishes having no real resemblance. The so-called white perch of the Atlantic coast, is in reality, a bass. The silver perch, the grey perch, the white perch of the Ohio river, the red perch and the blue perch are all misnamed.

"Bass is applied to many different species—a score or more. In England it is the proper name of a marine fish common only along the southern coast. A related species, though of a different genus, was found by the new settlers of Massachusetts and New York, and quite properly called bass or striped bass. There are, by the way, several other species in this country entitled to the name, but which, oddly enough, have been given the names of other fish, as, for instance, the white perch, which is quite remote from the true bass—even the so-called black bass.

"Trout is another of the English names variously misapplied. In the mid country it is given to a single species generally distributed through the inland in clear, cold streams. The fish found in similar streams in Massachusetts is a fish somewhat like it, and called it by the same name, although it is not a trout, but a char. Others found in Maine landlocked salmon, and in various large lakes another good sized salmonid, and applied to them also the name of trout. Settlers in the troutless southern states, bound to give the name to some fish, gave it to the kind generally known as black bass. Along the southern coast, too, the name trout, or sea trout, was given to entirely different kinds of fishes. When the Americans reached the California coast they found certain fishes of a peculiar family, not at all like trout in shape or fins, but spotted, and these they also called trout. Still another fish, found in the Gila river, a slender, large mouthed cyprinid, was called trout by early explorers, and still bears the name.

"But this is not all, or the worst. These odd names are not only widely scattered, they accumulate. Cod and trout are given to the same fish along the Pacific coast. Another fish is called rock cod about Puget sound, and rock trout and sea trout at San Francisco."

Ostrich Saves Duck. From South Africa comes this story. During an exceptionally heavy tropical rain two ducks were washed in the flood down the Umgeni river. Both birds became entangled in the barbed wire and wire netting which crosses the bank to bank. One managed by such flapping of wings to extricate itself; the other seemed, however, to be the point of drowning, when a large ostrich stalked out of the bush and waded into the river, lifted it bodily out of the water and carried it ashore by one wing. The duck was not badly hurt, but its rescuer was severely torn on its high muscles by the barbed wire.

Le Impossible Language. "An impossible language, etc. etc. possible," a Frenchman said to a friend. "For example, see English just fills up his glass, rises, holding it out to you, saying: 'Here's to you,' and then drinks himself. I can make nothing of it. Another example: Ven I was crossing the Channel in a top berth was an English gentleman, and I was in a lower one; it was very stormy and so English gentleman became very ill. Suddenly he cries: 'Look out there, ven I naturally did, but ah my friend, I regretive doing so very much.'" -Tattler.

New Trait of Alligators. A hard working fancy goods dealer had purchased the whole shop in his efforts to please an old lady who wanted to purchase a present—anything real nice—for her granddaughter. For the twentieth time she picked up and critically examined a neat little satchel. "Are you quite sure that this is genuine alligator skin?" she asked. "Positive, madam," quoth the dealer. "I shot that alligator myself." "It looks rather good," said the lady. "That means," in which it struck the alligator when it tumbled off the tree." -Philadelphia Ledger.

STOPS SUICIDE BY THREAT

Policeman Covers Man with His Pistol and Declares to Die Ends—Raises Movel Question.

San Francisco.—"Stop killing yourself or I'll shoot you." That threat made Robert Young abandon an attempt on his own life. Young was holding a pistol to his head and was about to pull the trigger when Special Policeman H. M. Stone leveled a revolver at him and ordered him to throw up his hands. Young dropped his pistol and surrendered.

"I wanted to commit suicide in peace," he explained at the city prison. "I didn't want to get killed at the same time by anyone else, so I surrendered." Before Young made the attempt at suicide he had the special had a short battle in the lumber yard of the Simpson Lumber company, at the foot of Powell street. Stone was going his rounds when his dog started after some lions hidden in the lumber. Stone started after the stranger, when a bullet whizzed by his ear. The plucky watchman, undaunted, kept after the fellow. "The dog got a half-Nelson on the man's trousers and would not let go. Stone came upon the man behind a pile of lumber.

The fellow raised his pistol to his head just as Stone came in sight. "Quit killing yourself," ordered Stone, sharply, and Young immediately dropped his pistol. Stone placed him under arrest and he was taken to the city prison where he was charged with discharging firearms within the city limits. The stranger refused to give any account of himself. The lumber pile is the one that the police searched a few days ago for Torturic. "I wouldn't have shot if he hadn't tried to stop me from committing suicide," declared Young. "Can't a man shoot himself without being shot by someone else?"

MILLIONS IN FOREST PLAN.

Ontario Government to Create Reserve of 40,000,000 Acres Which Will Yield Big Revenue.

Ottawa, Ont.—A yearly revenue of \$30,000,000, it is estimated, will be realized in the province of Ontario by the policy of reforestation the provincial government has under consideration. The plan proposed embraces a forest reserve of 40,000,000 acres, a fire system, and restrictions as to the growth of timber felled under leases for commercial purposes that practically will insure a permanent supply and preserve the forests for all time to come.

Whether or not the scheme is carried into effect as completely as intended, it is evident the governments of all the provinces of Canada, as well as the federal government, are awfully to the disgraceful wastefulness of lumbering as it has been carried on in the past, and are resolved to put an end to it by regulations, by new provisions in the lease and in other ways. Thousands of square miles of forest lands, which never can be so valuable for any other purpose as for the growth of timber, are to be saved forever from indiscriminate tree slaughter and prodigal recklessness, so far as Canadian forest timber is concerned, are about over.

PLANT IS SWALLOWED.

Earth Opens Near Joplin, Mo., and Mining Works Disappear in Enormous Hole.

Joplin, Mo.—The earth literally opened and swallowed the \$8,000 mining plant of the Holy Smoke, on the Ayler land south of Cartersville, reducing that mill to kindling wood and half burying the debris 100 feet below the surface. The \$10,000 contracting are plant of the Lucky Judge, adjoining is so seriously threatened by an extension of the cave-in that it is being rapidly dismantled. The hole in which the Holy Smoke mill went down is 400 feet broad and 100 feet deep, with a capacity of 16,000,000 cubic feet of earth.

STORK CLUB IN INDIANA.

Wanatah Has a Unique Organization Which Appeals to Roosevelt for a Motto.

Laporte, Ind.—The stork has been selected as the emblem of a unique organization at Wanatah, and an appeal will be made to President Roosevelt for a motto which can be fittingly associated with the society, the object of which is to popularize Roosevelt's ideas on the race question. The organization was formed as the Croakers' club, and weekly meetings were held at the house of members. Suspicion became so well defined as to the objects of the organization that investigation was made with the result of an open confession that the primary purpose of the society of croakers was to change the trend of things in the town. When President Roosevelt returns to Washington he will find awaiting him an appeal from the Indiana organization for a motto.

Alcohol Preservative. Men who drink whisky live an average of two years and 22 days longer than teetotalers, according to the British Medical Journal. It has long been suspected that alcohol is a preservative.

KING'S CASH BEGGING

VALUABLE COINS OF GEORGE THIRD'S TIME REFUSED.

Hundreds Dug Up by Workmen Are Tossed About Streets of London with No Claimants—Riches Belong to Crown.

London.—There is deep lamentation in a certain poor district of Fulham where a few hours recently hundreds of valuable gold coins were thrown about the streets, given away and refused, in ignorance of their value. Workmen who were engaged in pulling down a number of houses built at Kensington in the reign of George III, found a large earthenware teapot of old-fashioned design filled with what they thought were brass tokens. The contractor's cart took it with a load of rubbish to the rubbish shooting place at Fulham. He offered the yard foreman a handful of coins, but the latter refused to take them, suggesting that the cartier had better make a necklace out of them for his children.

The cartier started to take them home, but on the way he gave some of them to anyone who would accept. He tossed them about the streets, where boys picked them up and played pitch and toss and shove-at-happenny with them. Many men tried to persuade a local public-house keeper to take them in exchange for beer, but the latter refused to speculate. One public-house keeper refused to give a quart of beer for 17 of the coins. One workman got 50 of the coins and tried in vain to get four shillings for the lot, but Fulham would have nothing to do with the coin.

Meanwhile a few which had been dropped in Kensington were taken to a jeweler who identified them as guineas, spade guineas, half guineas, and seven-shilling pieces of the time ham eventually with the result that in a few hours no trace of the coins could be obtained, except a few which had been retained by the cartier, and which he took to the police court. The police have now warned jewelers and pawnbrokers against purchasing the coins, the ownership of which lies either in the crown or in the ground landlord.

WEAK MAY BE SAMSONS.

Physician Discovers That Acid Will Increase a Man's Strength Fivefold.

London.—The force of the gods appears to have been discovered at last. According to a report of tests made by Dr. Clement and Dr. Richard, formic acid can increase the strength of people in an extraordinary manner. One delicate subject who could barely raise a light weight was after being experimented upon able to lift five times the amount.

Dr. Richard's experiment upon himself is decidedly interesting. In two days it is said, he doubled his strength and in five days tripled it. To achieve this he had taken five grams. Formic acid is a colorless liquid found in the bodies of ants. In the hairs of certain caterpillars and in nettles. It has a pungent smell, is highly corrosive and may be prepared artificially in many different ways. Formic acid and all its salts are strong reducing agents and precipitate metal from solutions of gold, silver and mercury salts.

LUXURY FOR AN OLD HORSE

After Thirty-Two Years' Fire Service, Country Club Adopts Him—Ladies Aid His Cause.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Old Tom, a United States Express company horse, which society folk of this city had retired on full feed after 32 years of service, has become a life member of the Country club, having been presented by Henry Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York.

Old Tom was a fire horse in New York city, and then for many years served the route along the fashionable streets of this city and by his intelligence won many friends. A year ago several ladies interested themselves in his case and induced the company to retire him. Since then he has been living in a fine box stall on a New Jersey stock farm. The salt air did not agree with him, however, and he pined for the sweet air of this valley.

Henry Platt thereupon bought him from the company and he arrived here and was installed at the Country club. There he will spend the rest of his days on the broad acres of that organization, having just enough exercise to keep him in good condition.

Shock for Dr. Osler. George Schmidt of Newark, a sprightly old chap of 86, with great-grandchildren to his credit, was married on Easter morning to a young woman of 57. Get out of the country quick, Dr. Osler!

And There Science Stops. Science has made gigantic strides of late years, but the return of summer reminds us that as yet it has been able to find no way to insert any fruit into the restaurant strawberry shortcake.

Therefore Jesse Is Good at It. A son of Jesse James has begun the practice of law in Kentucky. It is necessary down there for a lawyer to be handy with a gun, as well as with a brief.

TOSSES MONEY IN STREET

Baltimore Amazed by the Lavish Actions of a New Yorker—Would Build Navy.

Baltimore, Md.—Henri Belmont de la Rue, a well-known New Yorker, who a few days ago took an office at 216 North Liberty street, created great excitement by throwing money in the street from his office window to a large gathering of newsboys and others, who had been attracted to the scene. In all he threw away about \$50 in bills of small denomination and silver, and only desisted when forced to do so by a policeman and kindly disposed citizens who realized that the philanthropist was suffering from some mental disorder. The action of De la Rue was accompanied by speechmaking, during the course of which he informed the public that he was a multi-millionaire and that it was his usual custom to distribute at least \$11,000 a day in this manner. Besides the real money the man gave to several persons drafts for sums ranging all the way from \$10 to \$100,000, and exhibited a willingness to increase the amount had anyone desired it.

When De la Rue reached Baltimore he said he wanted to establish a "commercial navy," which should guard the merchant interests of the world on the high seas. He wanted to rent a warehouse to hold 3,000 members of his navy, and for several days he has been busy sending big orders right and left for supplies of wines, liquors, cigars and miscellaneous luxuries, some of which are said to have been delivered on checks.

FINDS BONES OF CANNIBALS

Oregon Archaeologist Discovers Remains of a Prehistoric Race in Farm Near Albany.

Albany, Ore.—While excavating on a farm two miles southwest of Albany, near the bank of the Calapooia river, J. G. Crawford, of this city, discovered the remains of several bones of prehistoric men and also some small articles, doubtless used as a place for sacrifices. The remains of five bodies were found, the skeletons showing that all the bodies had been mutilated.

Crawford, who had made a number of excavations in the same locality in the past, during the last few years and who has acquired considerable reputation as an archaeologist, thinks the people undoubtedly were cannibals. Most of the bodies found were badly mutilated, in one skull the whole face had been broken off from the top of the head to the jaw, while in two others a jaw and other small parts of the face were missing.

The altar, though small, was a perfect one. It was built on a rock foundation, in oval form and was constructed of clay which had been burned until it was as hard as brick, though not so dark. The altar proper was 24 inches long and 18 inches wide. Crawford says there is no doubt it had been used for sacrificial purposes and from what he has been able to learn about the habits of this race from his investigations, he thinks it was the custom of the people to offer the hearts of the dead on these little altars as a burned sacrifice to some deity.

UNITED AFTER FIFTY YEARS

Aged Couple Meet and Are Married After Each Had Been Bereft of a Partner.

Hartford, Conn.—Over fifty years ago Angela R. Kilbourn and John P. Johnson went to school together in Rutland, Vt., and soon after graduating they became engaged. Before the day set for the wedding there was a misunderstanding between the couple and they parted.

Miss Kilbourn, after a few years, married Dr. Daniels, Johnson also married and went to Cormorant, Minn., with his bride. Five years ago Mr. Johnson's wife died, and two years ago Mrs. Daniels was left a widow.

She took up her residence in Hartford, and a few months ago Mr. Johnson corresponded with her. He came to Hartford and visited her. The old misunderstanding was explained. They procured a marriage license and were married, immediately taking a train for Cormorant, Minn., where they will reside.

Lives Dead Rabbits as Venison. A live rabbit is a rabbit, but a dead one is venison. This is the latest freak decision by the national treasury department, and is in line with one of a year ago when frogs legs were declared to be turkey. Upon appeal the legs were declared by the board of appraisers to be a "nonessential unmanufactured article." Duty has been paid on some dead imported rabbits in New York as venison, but another appeal may put them in the same class as frogs' legs.

Modern Nebuchadnezzar. A Reading railway detective A. B. Benkusch, captured on a train at Manocay, Pa., a foreigner dressed in a leather suit, who lives on grass and who seems to thrive on it. After he was arrested he plucked a large bunch and made a meal of it.

Mr. Atkinson's Economy. Hon. Edward Atkinson boldly renounces his assertion that \$60 a year is enough for a woman to dress on. But, says the New York Tribune if any woman in the United States dresses on that sum there is only one reason for it. She can't raise more than \$65.

Criminals Run to Earth. After a career of unbridled crime lasting for several hundred years John Doe and Richard Roe are charged with being mixed up in the Equitable Life Assurance case, says the Louisville Evening Post.

OPIUM A MEDICINE.

INSTITUTE PATRONS SMOKE IT AS A CURATIVE

Institution in London Has Narcotic for Theme of Its Existence—System Tried with Success on Cancer.

London.—The bare announcement that an institute for the accommodation of those who would smoke opium has been established in the prosaic neighborhood of Red Lion square is calculated to give indignation; the fact that it is discreetly titled "The Pyrolytic (O. P.) Institute," suggesting a theatrical flavor to those who are not acquainted with the possible meaning of O. P., is enough to make imagination take the bit between its teeth.

There would naturally be found within the dull shell a riot of luxurious elegance. One could see marbled, gilded rooms with thick oriental carpets, on which the foot fell noiselessly; a soft, subdued light from shaded lamps; languorous couches that invited ecstatic dreams, and of course beautiful handmaidens flitting to and fro bearing light refreshments.

The reality, a waiting room, like a thousand other waiting rooms, in which patients glare at each other before they see the doctor, and a consulting room, rather bare of furniture than most, with a couple of not very easy chairs, a small table, on which is a spirit lamp, and if were permitted to give the name of the doctor who receives you it would be that of a most distinguished physician and surgeon of the highest possible repute, who has gained fame for his treatment of one terrible disease.

It has long been known that the Chinese opium pipe, so much abused in that country and elsewhere, is yet of considerable therapeutic value. The late Dr. J. K. Shadisham endeavored some years ago to introduce it into the medical practice of Europe, prescribing it extensively for chest complaints, neuralgia and other maladies involving pain, spasms or progressive wasting. Although "pyrolytic inhalation," as this mode of administering medical substances is termed, is said to be often more effectual than any other, his attempt failed, partly on account of rooted prejudice, partly because the medical faculty were not conversant with the peculiar art of smoking the pipe.

With stringent precautions against misuse, there is no apparent reason, according to the eminent authority who has established the institute in Red Lion square, why the opium pipe should not be resorted to in suitable cases. As a matter of fact, he says, the effect of opium vapor is stimulant, not narcotic. At each whiff the quantity of morphia which is conveyed to the lungs and thence into the system is extremely minute. An excessive dose is utterly impossible as a voluntary act, for opium-smoking is a slow and relatively tedious process.

The knack of accomplishing it at all demands intelligence, and even when the knack has been acquired considerable time is needed for the absorption of a very tiny dose of the opium alkaloids. It thus presents an ethical contrast to all other methods of administering these substances.

Numerous distressing maladies, it is contended, can be more successfully treated by pyrolytic inhalation than by any method previously known. Nervous sleeplessness is counteracted at once and the most direct and useful effects are produced in spasmodic and convulsive affections of the nervous system. In cancer it has been tried with great success, not merely for alleviating pain, but with the object of holding the disease directly in check.

CANNOT SELL HIS RIGHT.

New York Supreme Court Says Power Cannot Be Disposed Of by Administrator of Estate.

New York.—The appellate division of the supreme court here has handed down an opinion in which it is declared that the executor of an estate named in a will "can no more, for a consideration, dispose of his right to act as such than a public officer can the right to exercise the functions of his office."

The opinion was written in detail of the appeal of Benjamin N. Oakesford from the adverse decision of the lower court on his claim for commissions amounting to \$60,000, on the legacy of \$500,000 left to James Henry Smith of this city by George Smith, a cousin, who died some years ago in London. Oakesford claimed he had been induced to resign his co-executorship in consideration of an agreement by which he was to receive \$2500 a year and share in commissions. The will was probated in England, according to the defense and under the English law executors receive no fees.

Divorce Gains in France. From a report filed in the French senate chamber it appears that the number of divorces has been increasing in France since the law granting divorces was approved by parliament in 1900. In 1901 there were registered 1741 divorces granted by the courts, while the following year they numbered 1820, and in 1903 they increased to 1919. In 1904 more than 2000 divorces were granted throughout the republic.

Tainted Money. At any rate it will never get so that a foreign aristocrat will refuse to marry an American girl because her father's money is not above suspicion, says the Denver Republican.

CURB ON POSTAL FRAUDS.

Legitimate Mail Order Business Protected by Rigid Enforcement of Orders.

"A large part of the mail order business of the city," said an attorney who has defended many postal fraud cases, reports the New York Sun "has been destroyed by the rigid enforcement of the government's fraud orders. I think in some cases the authorities have applied the rule too strictly. For instance, a merchant bought a lot of cheap diamonds for 50 cents apiece. Including a fair business profit one dollar was not too high a price for any of the stones, but a man could advertise diamonds for one dollar apiece until the end of time and get no customers. No one would believe they were genuine diamonds. So the merchant sent out circulars informing the addresses that he had been successful in some centers, and the diamond would be forwarded on receipt of one dollar to pay the expense of expressage, etc. In five out of seven cases those who received the circulars, though they knew well they had taken part in a fraud, forwarded the money.

"The point is that the people who bit on the circular were more dishonest than the merchant, for he gave pretty close to value received. But the postal authorities held that he was doing business under false pretenses and denied him the privilege of the mails. All clever schemes for selling cheap jewelry—there were many hundreds of them in operation—have been upset by the government."

FUR ANIMALS ARE SCARCE.

End of a Northern Industry at Hand Through Killing of the Beavers.

That the days of trapping in northern Minnesota are nearly ended, and that the industry will soon be a thing of the past, were the words spoken by George Dennis, who has returned from the international border where he has been on a combined buying and land-seeking trip, says the St. Paul Dispatch. "I saw no white trappers on this trip," said Mr. Dennis. "They were all Indians or broods. I got some fox, marten, mink and muskrat furs. Otter and Beaver, you know, are scarce. It is against the law to trap these animals in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Manitoba. There are some beaver and otter yet in northern Minnesota, but they are no longer plentiful. I got a few silver fox skins that had been sold up north this winter. The blacks are very scarce and are quoted from \$10 up, but there are some skins that bring as high as \$1,000. It all depends upon the quality of the fur. I shall soon be out on a trapping trip 800 miles north of Winnipeg, beyond the Porcupine hills. There I will be at liberty to trap over a day, and there is doubtless game to be had there also."

THINKING BRINS DEATH.

Many People Undermine Their Health and Heaven They End by Gloomy Thoughts.

Thousands of people actually think themselves to death every year by allowing their minds to dwell on morbid subjects, declares suggestions. The idea that one has some latent disease is a disease in itself. The thought of mental pain that is getting on in life without improving prospects, any of these or a thousand similar thoughts may carry a healthy man to a premature grave. A metaphysical thought that fixes itself upon one's mind needs as much doctoring as physical disease. It needs to be eradicated from the mind, or it will have just the same result as neglected disease would have.

Every melancholy thought every morbid action and every nagging worry should be resisted to the utmost and the patient should be protected by cheerful thoughts of which there is a plentiful store in every one's possession. Swift companions are cheaper than drugs and plaster.

The morbid condition of both, and if the disease does happen to be in the system it receives every encouragement to develop. We need more mental therapy.

The Bane of Russia.

It is well known that the Russian people are extremely slow in all their movements, which has been attributed to many causes. The latest writer on the subject places the blame on the national intoxicant, vodka, asserting that it produces a lasting and growing drunk; and should the tippler be unfortunate enough to sober up before a week has passed the slightest rapid movement will reproduce an excellent duplicate of the original. As the Russian government derives a large revenue from the sale of vodka, there is a strong inclination against getting two drunk on one spree and as a consequence citizens must exercise caution.

Pleads Time Limit.

An American woman living in Paris had occasion to remind a partner of a shameful neglect of duty. "Marie," said she, "there's a month's dust on the table." At this observation the man gave a toss of the head saying, "Surely, madam, cannot you save me for that seeing that I have been in madam's employ for two weeks?"

Conflicting Orders.

"Edith," said the girl's mother, "why did Mr. Huggard stay so late last night?" "I don't know," replied the girl, blushing. "I guess the poor fellow didn't know what to do, he had in the little bottle of 'Edith' tell him every once in awhile. 'Oh, go away, but next time don't say 'Now, you stop!' " Philadelphia Press.