

BIGGEST TRADE YEAR

OUR 1905 FOREIGN COMMERCE BREAKS RECORDS.

Revenues Showing Great Gains—Improvement Since Close of Fiscal Year—August Figures Index to Twelvemonth.

Washington.—Commercial activity indicated by current statements of the department of commerce and labor suggest that, if business continues at the rate shown by foreign trade statistics, the calendar year of 1905 will enjoy the largest volume of imports and exports ever recorded. Figures just published for August show that exports of manufactures during that month increased nearly \$5,000,000 or about 25 per cent., as compared with August a year ago, and about \$20,000,000 as compared with August, 1901.

Meantime manufacturers have increased their consumption of materials imported for use in various processes of domestic industry until the August imports of crude materials for use in manufacturing have increased nearly \$2,000,000 over the imports of August, 1904. For the eight months ended with August there has been an increase of about \$50,000,000 in imports, compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Up to August 31, 1905, imports amounted to \$779,412,026, as against \$677,269,364 in the preceding year; and exports were valued at \$966,612,407, as compared with \$811,203,457 in the first eight months of 1904. The value of manufactures exported during the first eight months of 1905 practically equaled the total exports of manufactures during the entire calendar year 1904, being \$376,198,679, as against a total of \$350,787,891 for the entire year 1904.

Current government figures show also that more manufactures are being exported from than are imported into the country—a condition which has been brought about during the short period since 1897. Imports of manufactures (including in that term for this comparison manufactures ready for consumption, articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the mechanic arts, and articles of voluntary use and luxuries) aggregated during August \$45,000,000, while exports of manufactures during that month showed a total of \$51,000,000. During the eight months ended with August, 1905, imports of manufactures, including all degrees of manufacture, aggregated \$322,000,000, while exports of manufactures amounted during the same period to \$376,000,000.

As recently as 1897 the records of our foreign commerce showed an importation of \$283,000,000 worth of manufactures during the calendar year, as against \$280,000,000 worth of manufactures exported. The following year was the first to show exports of manufactures in excess of imports of manufactures, and since 1898 there has been a steady increase in the outward flow of the products of our manufacturing industries. During the eight-month periods of the years named exports of manufactures have increased from \$190,000,000 in 1897 to \$376,000,000 in 1905, while imports of manufactures have only increased from \$212,000,000 in 1897 to \$322,000,000 in 1905.

TELEPHONE WOOLING WINS.

Night Operator Weds After a Courtship Over the Wires—Sergeant Is Happy Groom.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Miss Marietta Wolfendale, of Swissvale, and John J. Melon, of New Haven, Pa., were married in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Homestead, and back of their wedding lies a pretty little romance.

Until two months ago the groom was night sergeant in the Homestead police station, while his bride was night operator for the Bell Telephone company in Homestead. In the lonely watches of the night, while others slept, these two kept up an energetic conversation over the wire. The time finally came when Sergt. Melon became fretful and out of sorts if his telephone did not jingle at a certain hour every night, and, on the other hand, if the night operator was neglected past a certain point the valiant sergeant down at the police station was pretty certain to hear of it later on.

Thus the telephonic wooing continued up to the point of definiteness, and finally terminated in the important event. Mr. and Mrs. Melon will live in New Haven.

PRESIDENT AIDS TEACHER.

Young Woman Who Waited Long for Position in Philippines Is Championed by Roosevelt.

New York.—President Roosevelt has made a Long Island school teacher happy by obtaining for her an appointment in the Philippines that had been long held up. The teacher is Miss Marie R. Overton, who in 1904 passed the examinations and since then has awaited an appointment. Congressman W. W. Cocks, of Westbury, recently brought the matter to the attention of the president.

"Send a cable query to Manila at once as to why Miss Overton's appointment has been held up," the president ordered. The appointment was cabled back at once and Miss Overton will receive a salary several hundred dollars larger than she expected.

Hard on the Customer. A Boston tailor killed himself because his customers wouldn't pay their bills. If he did it to spite the customers he probably succeeded. They may now have to get their clothes made where deposits are required.

CAUGHT FISH IN STOVEPIPE

Bass Chased Minnows Into Basket of Onlooker at Galesburg, Michigan.

Galesburg, Mich.—Having neither hook nor line and lacking any single article usually regarded as essential to successful fishing, Monroe Ward, of this village, arrived at his home recently with nearly half a bushel of bass.

As related by Ward, his experience seems worthy of repetition. A company of campers had been located on the bank of Smith's lake, two miles southwest from Galesburg. Ward's course took him along the border of the lake and in passing a depression in the bank close to the water he was surprised to see within it several bass, one or two of them being alive.

This excited his curiosity, and he at once connected the unusual location of the catch with several lengths of stove pipe, still connected and one end of which was under water, while a gentle slope of the whole upward brought the upper opening directly over the depression.

Retiring to a convenient distance, Ward watched for developments. He was soon rewarded, as almost immediately the old stovepipe began to spout fish, and continued to do so until nearly half a bushel had thus been trapped.

The flow of fish ceased as suddenly as it had begun, and then an explanation was sought, and found in the evident fact that the voracious bass, in search of their morning meal, had pursued the minnows that furnish their food, with such vindictiveness that the minnows, seeking refuge in the lower opening of the stovepipe, had, in their fright, entered with such velocity that their momentum carried them clear of the water and out at the upper opening, to fall into the natural trap on the bank. In this they were imitated by their pursuers, with the result narrated.

Just how many bass would have been thus captured is conjectural, but it was discovered that a pickerel, weighing 11 pounds, had joined in their pursuit, but its bulk proving too great for the capacity of the pipe, it had become wedged in the latter, thus preventing further ingress. Some idea of the voracity of the pickerel may be formed when it is known that its impact upon entering the stovepipe was sufficient to split it lengthwise for several inches.

DISSECTING-ROOM HIS TOMB

Funeral of Husband of Carrie Chapman Catt in New York Is Extremely Unique.

New York.—In compliance with the will of George William Catt, president of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Railroad company, and a well-known civil engineer, who died in his home in this city, his body, after a funeral service was held over it, was given without restriction to the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, to be used in the interest of science. Mr. Catt's decision was made after many years of consideration, and with the full consent of his wife, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the well-known woman suffragist. The funeral procession which wended its way to the medical college was unique. Never before was such a sight witnessed as that of a beautiful coffin, with heavy silver trimmings and covered with pink roses and carnations, being carried into the school. It was taken to the dissecting room, on the top floor. Mr. Catt's will gives his entire estate, valued at \$359,000, to his widow. At her death half is to go to Iowa state college.

SULTAN AN AUTO CONVERT

Refuses to Buy, But Accepts a Fine Machine as a Gift—Ruler Is Skeptical.

Paris.—The latest royal convert to the automobile is the sultan of Turkey, who has hitherto expressed the greatest horror of the "devil wagons" of any and all kinds.

When the khedive of Egypt was here a few weeks ago he bought two superb high horse-power vehicles, the manufacturer having promised to give him one of them free if he induced the sultan to buy the other. The khedive was unable to induce the sultan to buy, but he wired the manufacturer that Abdul Hamid was willing to accept it as a present. The manufacturer wired his consent, considering the incident would furnish first-rate advertising.

So both rulers are now provided, but the sultan refused to get into the car until every piece of machinery had been taken apart and explained to him, with the view of proving its solidity.

GIRL'S BITE LIKE SERPENT'S

Educator Tells of Poison Effects in Saliva and Warns Against Babies Chewing Fingers.

Middletown, Conn.—Prof. W. D. Sackett, that the bite of a girl would often shivers down the backs of the students at Wesleyan when he announced in a lecture that the bite of a girl would often bring a quicker and more horrible death than the bite of a serpent.

Prof. Miller has made a special study of the bacteria of the mouth. He said that a short time ago he experimented on a girl in Germany and found that an arrow dipped in her saliva would cast its victim into death throes more terrible than one dipped in the venom of the most deadly snake.

The professor said there was a lesson in this for dentists. He also declared mothers and fathers should not allow babies to chew their fingers, for fatal results were likely to come from it.

How to Get Men to Church. A man would hardly ever object to going to church if there was a chance of betting on something there.

THOUGHTS IN COLORS

RED MEANS LOVE, WHILE HATRED IS BLACK.

Theosophist Has a Language of Tints Which Betrays Emotions of Everyone—Inventor Is Annie Besant, London Woman.

London.—The language of flowers has been a favorite theme with poets and song writers, but the language of colors is an idea that Mrs. Annie Besant, the theosophist, has given to the world.

According to Mrs. Besant, thoughts can be seen in colors, and these she calls by the rather abstruse name of "thought forms." She has embodied her ideas of this thought color language in a book which the Theosophical society has just printed. Here are some of these "thought forms":

Black, says Mrs. Besant, means hatred and malice. Red of all shades, from lurid brick-red to richest scarlet, indicates anger. If you have a clear brown thought—you may be quite certain that avarice is your strong point, or your besetting sin; but if your thoughts show a hard, dull brown-gray it simply means selfishness—a color which is "painfully common."

Deep, heavy gray signifies depression, while a livid pale gray is associated with fear. Gray-green is a signal of deceit, and brownish green, flecked with points and dashes of scarlet, betokens jealousy.

Green seems always to indicate adaptability, but mingled with selfishness it becomes deceit. Affection expresses itself in all shades of crimson and rose. With a touch of blue of devotion in it this may express "a strong realization of the universal brotherhood of humanity."

Deep orange imports pride of ambition, and the various shades of yellow denote intellect, and dull yellow implies that such intellect is being devoted to selfish purposes.

The different shades of blue indicate religious feeling; from the dark brown-blue or selfish devotion, or the pallid gray-blue of fetish-worship tinged with fear, up to the rich deep clear color of heartfelt adoration, and the beautiful pale azure of that highest form which implies self-renunciation and union with the Divine.

Some of the illustrations in this extraordinary book are amusing, such as the red star of "radiating affection," the yellow disc with rose-colored wings, indicating "peace and protection," "Murderous rage" and "sustained anger" are suggested by red fiery darts which emanate from the mind!

PEARLS "DIE" IN MUSEUM.

Necklace Valued at Over \$100,000—Pines for Human Society—Losing Rich Luster.

Paris.—A pearl necklace of great intrinsic and historic value is "dying" in the Louvre museum.

The necklace was part of the collection of President Thiers, and has a value of over \$100,000. This appraisal is so rapidly being lowered that it has been suggested that the pearls be sold before they become entirely valueless.

The necklace has not been worn for a number of years, and it has lost practically all its beautiful luster.

It is a well-known fact among pearl experts that pearls yearn for human society, and that if banished from human contact they soon lose all the brilliancy and soft luster that make them so attractive.

Frequently pearls that are "dying," as the technical term in the pearl trade is, have been removed from their obscurity and worn frequently, and have thus recovered their lost luster.

While it has been suggested that personal influences have something to do with the matter, it is more likely that the effect is due to light and air. One can wear pearls for 50 years, and they would give no indication of change, yet if one were to lock the same pearls up for 20 years, they would show signs of "dying."

ORIGIN OF "LID IS ON."

Expression Was Heard First in Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Story of How It Started.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—"The frequent use of the expression, 'the lid is on,' brings to mind the fact that it originated in Mt. Clemens," said an old resident here.

"It was 15 years ago that 'Tek' Sackett was standing in front of the Sherman house, and in a spirit of fun, waggered with a companion that the next man who came along would climb a telephone pole which stood opposite them. Sackett had the matter fixed beforehand, and a stylishly-dressed man carrying a suit case walked by and stopped before the pole, looking up at it. At such action Sackett's companion took off his hat and wiped his brow in amazement.

"Keep your lid on," said Sackett to his friend, and added as the stranger opened his grip for a pair of climbers, and hastily went to the top of the pole, "you may win the bet, but I don't think you will."

The expression was roddily adopted by the hosts of gamblers who then flocked to the Bath City, and was soon used to mean a cessation of gambling.

Everybody Doctored.

Columbia university gets in first in the conferring of degrees of doctor of laws on Witte and on Komura. After awhile it will be almost impossible for a prominent man to avoid being hit by that degree.

STATION A DYNAMITE MINE

Buried a Rejected Carload of the Explosive—Place Now Shunned Like a Plague Spot.

Austin, Tex.—A case of dynamite arrived at the railroad station of San Gabriel, state of Durango, Mexico, a few days ago. It was found to be in a damaged condition, and the mining concern to which it had been shipped refused to receive it. The International railroad ordered its agent at San Gabriel to get rid of the explosives, and the agent was puzzled over what to do with the shipment. He finally solved the problem, as he thought, by carefully burying it in a deep hole near the station.

It did not take the Mexican inhabitants of the town long to discover that the hole contained enough explosives to blow the whole place into atoms, and now they shun the spot. All business at the station is suspended. Shippers refuse to deliver or go after freight. The situation is so acute that the station officials have appealed to the railroad officials for further instructions as to the disposition he shall make of the dynamite.

He can get no one who is willing to run the risk that would be incurred in digging it out of the ground, and to explode the 12 or 15 tons of the stuff is out of the question.

The citizens of the town have made a formal protest to the governor of the state of the danger in which their property and lives are placed by the proximity of the explosive.

ENGLAND HAS HEAVY SHIP.

Dreadnought Will Carry Ten 12-Inch Guns and Have 11,000 Tons of Armor in Hull.

London.—The keel plate of the Dreadnought, which is to be the most powerful battleship in the world, has been laid at Portsmouth. Her displacement will be 15,000 tons. She will be armed with ten 12-inch guns of the latest style, each capable of throwing a 960-pound shell a distance of 20 miles, with a muzzle velocity of upward of 2,500 feet a second. Her striking power will be as great as any three battleships of ordinary type at such a range as that which engaged in the battle of Tsushima straits, for no other warship hitherto has mounted more than four 12-inch guns, so there is nothing afloat that can stand up again her in a sea action.

About 11,000 tons of armor will be built into her hull, and the Dreadnought will be driven by turbines at 20 knots speed. For the first time on record on a battleship the officers' quarters will be placed forward, the designer's chief difficulty being to provide accommodations for the 300 officers and men, owing to the great demands on her space made by ammunition, storage of coal, etc. She will carry 500 tons of projectiles for her main guns, 200 tons of cordite charges, 300 tons of stores, 2,500 tons of coal and guns to a weight of 600 tons without mountings. She is designed to be a floating fortress of the most formidable type.

CHURCHES ARE TOO MANY

Preacher Says Surplus Should Be Burned—Houses of Worship Are Living at Dying Rate.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Much comment has been caused by the startling statement that it would be better if many churches were burned, made by Rev. Dr. M. W. Styker, president of Hamilton college, in a sermon preached in the First Congregational church in this city.

"Probably 5,000 churches in this country could be spared if they were disposed of in that way," declared President Styker, who was preaching on the subject of "The Modern Interpretation of Providence."

"The tendency has been the division of the church," said he. "In too many places the number of churches erected is entirely beyond the need of the communities, now and for a long time to come."

They are living at a poor, dying rate, and it would be better if many of the churches were burned, the people gathered into one large church, and the surplus money used to carry the Gospel into those fields where it has not yet been taken. By so doing the cause of Christ and humanity would be far better conserved.

IS GIVEN NEW EYELIDS.

Man Who Lost Them in Explosion Undergoes Remarkable Operation at Columbus.

Columbus, O.—A remarkable surgical operation has been performed at Mount Carmel hospital, a man being given a new set of lower eyelids. An examination made for the first time since the work was done shows that the operation probably will prove entirely successful.

Last February W. L. Kerr was caught in a natural gas explosion, in which he was badly burned about the face and head, and his lower eyelids were destroyed. Some time ago an attempt was made to replace them, but it was unsuccessful. Recently another trial was made. The new lids were formed by grafting skin from Kerr's arm. The eyes were sewed shut and banded. When the bandages were removed it was found possible to remove the stitches from one eye, and those from the other eye were removed later.

Far Too Low. A Baltimore man says the ideal income is \$15,000 a year. He has not been talking to the sons-in-law of any life insurance company or he would have raised the figures.

LOVE GETS BIG PLUM

FORMER PENNILESS CLERK NOW DRAWS PRINCELY SALARY.

Began as a Poor Office Helper, Elopee with Miss McCurdy and Rest Is Easy—Holds Position Worth \$147,000 Per Annum.

New York.—There is romance in Louis A. Thebaud's rise from obscurity to the position with the Mutual Life Insurance company which pays him \$147,000 a year.

Thebaud, a member of a good family of French descent, was born in Madison, N. J. In his early career his income, it is said, never exceeded \$20 a week. In the eighties he met President McCurdy's daughter, Gertrude, some years his elder, and fell in love.

The match was opposed furiously by the McCurdys. Not only was Thebaud an impetuous clerk, but he was a Roman Catholic, while Miss McCurdy was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church. Finally the McCurdys gave in.

The wedding was to have been in a Plainfield church with all the pomp proper to the marriage of a daughter of a great life insurance company's president, but the marriage in a Protestant church was distasteful to Thebaud and without notice the couple eloped to New York and were married in St. Patrick's cathedral.

The McCurdys were furious. The young couple sailed for Europe to escape the parental wrath. A year later President McCurdy relented sufficiently to give the young husband a sort of poor relation job in the Newark office of the Mutual Life. About a year later there came a change. The McCurdys forgave and forgot.

Louis A. Thebaud was made secretary and executive of the special agency of the great Mutual Life Insurance company, a place which in salary and commissions was worth \$37,000 the first year Thebaud held it. The man who at that time held the place was deposited at the expense of \$10,000 by the company, because he held a contract.

RADIUM IS A CANCER CURE

Five Persons Said to Have Been Restored to Health in a New York Hospital.

New York.—That five persons have been cured of cancer at the Flower hospital by the use of radium coatings on celluloid rods inserted into the diseased parts was the substance of a paper read by Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, United States delegate to the International medical congress at The Hague before the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.

In only one of six cases which he treated, Dr. Dieffenbach said, his effort met with defeat. In that case the disease was far advanced. Dr. Dieffenbach described his method of treatment in detail. It consists in dipping celluloid or hard rubber rods into solutions of salts of radium. These rods are then inserted into incisions made in tumors. The effect of the radio activity, he said, was to destroy the diseased tissue. There are some hopeless cases, where the growths have spread over large areas.

Prof. Hugo Lieber, of this city, has been experimenting in injecting radium into the tissues without the use of rods or sheets of celluloid. He said that three cases of tumor and cancer had been treated with remarkable success. Though at present the subject was vague, they hoped soon to have more light.

MARRIED HERO SPURNS KISS

Pretty Woman Offers Cares After Rescue; Is Refused and Crowd Stands Aghast.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Ex-Postmaster John F. Cashen saved a pretty woman's life, and when the woman wanted to kiss him he shook his head and said:

"No, thank you, I am a married man." Mrs. Elmore Murthey, plump, pleasing and blonde as Sappho, swam beyond her depth in Echo bay and sank. Cashen saw her go down, plunged off the rocks, and swam out and caught Mrs. Murthey just as she went down for the last time. He pulled her ashore amid the shouts of an excited crowd of picnickers, who watched the rescue with bated breath.

When Mrs. Murthey came to she reached up and put her arms around Mr. Cashen's neck and nursed her red lips. "You lovely man," she said, "if it hadn't been for you—"

"No, thanks," said Mr. Cashen. "I'm married." Mrs. Murthey sank back, much embarrassed, and the crowd stood aghast.

Oysters Grow on Crab's Back. A crab on the back of which is a cluster of young oysters was caught in the vicinity of Cambridge, Md., a few days ago by a boy fisherman, and is now on exhibition there. The crab is of medium size and on its back the oysters, seven in number, the size of a quarter have attached themselves and are flourishing.

His One Deficiency. An Indiana man, the father of triplets, has named them after the president, Teddy, Roosevelt and Theodosia. Really, the president should get a middle name for such emergencies.

Reformer a Bankrupt. A Buffalo reformer has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of \$498,607 and assets of \$140. Why should a man with such a genius for fancy financiering waste time in the reforming business.

MEANING OF SUN'S ECLIPSE

Homely Illustration Serves to Describe Cause and Peculiarities of the Phenomenon.

In these days of popular astronomy for the million, it seems scarcely necessary to describe at length what a solar eclipse means. Suffice it to say that it is a temporary blanketing of the sun by the moon coming between it and the earth. Both the sun and the moon are of the same apparent size, but at times the moon, in her orbit, seems to be decidedly the larger, and if then the moon passes exactly between the earth and the sun a total solar eclipse ensues and is visible as such at those portions of the earth within the shadow-track, and as a partial eclipse along a broad strip on either side of this.

The shadow thrown on a blank wall by any globular body held between a lighted lamp and the wall is a simple and homely illustration of an eclipse. The shadow will be seen to be much darker in the middle than at the edges, and the former is known scientifically as the umbra, while the lesser haze is termed the penumbra. If the observer now so stations himself that his eye views the globular body from the center of the umbra, the lamp is seen to be entirely hidden, but when viewed from the penumbra part of the lamp is visible. Such is precisely what happens in a solar eclipse. For two or three minutes the moon completely hides the sun, and the light of the latter is shut off from the observers of the earth, but because of the distance the three planets are from one another the shadow of the moon is cast on only a small portion of the earth's surface. Where the eclipse is total, or almost so, the light enjoyed at the greatest phase, or middle of the eclipse, will be similar to that of a bright moonlit night.

THEIR WONDERFUL BARGAIN

It Was a Handsome Auto. But the Cost Was Augmented by the Sundry Mishaps.

Mrs. Gunbusta came rushing into the room breathlessly, relates the New York Herald.

Throwing her fur auto coat carelessly on a divan and laying her grim goggles on the Aeolian, she gasped:

"Oh, Fred, I bought a handsome machine this morning for only \$375."

"Bully for you!" shouted Gunbusta, joyously, laying down the Motor Magazine he had been busily engaged in reading when his wife entered.

"But," she stammered, "in my anxiety to hurry home in it and tell you of my wonderful bargain I was horribly arrested several times for exceeding the speed limit, and it cost me \$20 for fines and—"

"Never mind that, dearest; it's cheap even at those figures."

"And then I had to pay \$200 to merchants for goods of theirs that I ran into and ruined, and—"

"What of it?" interrupted Gunbusta. "Eight hundred and seventy-five dollars is cheap for a good machine."

"And— and I gave \$500 to people I had run down and who threatened lawsuits, and all because I was so desirous of hurrying home to tell you of my wonderful bargain!"

But before Mrs. Gunbusta had completed the sentence her husband rushed into the back yard and tried to run over himself with his automobile.

FRENCH WAITER'S THEORY.

Always Eating the Same Kind of Bread Cause of Internal Derangements.

"I have a theory about dyspepsia and indigestion," said the head waiter in a French restaurant, "that I think ought to be considered by sufferers from stomach complaints. I believe that much of this class of trouble is due to people's persistency in eating the same kind of bread for weeks, months and sometimes years, without a change."

"Now, nobody does that with any other kind of food; meat, for instance, or vegetables, or fruit or other dessert. Yet the average man will eat the same kind of bread twice or even three times a day and think himself well. The stomach, unless it is of extraordinary constitution, will naturally get tired of this monotonous and refuse properly to digest this eternal bread. Then the bread-water knows he has dyspepsia and starts on a course of dieting—generally sticking religiously to the same old breads—that most often leaves him in a worse plight than ever."

There are many varieties of bread—corn, rye, whole wheat, graham, Boston brown, aerated, barley, Vienna and French bread. All of these differ in the making and the material, and if the average man would only take a turn at some of them for a change from his regular loaf he would find himself healthier and happier."

Auto Fire Engines. Paris fire fighters race to the scene of disaster at a rate of 21 1/2 miles per hour on a 24-horse power automobile, which, including the eight firemen and full salvage equipment, weighs three to seven tons. Its four cylinder oil engine, instead of working directly on to the axles, drives a generating dynamo, the current of which is received by an electromotor, and the latter drives the axles through differential and secondary gear, four combinations affording various speeds. It climbs the steepest streets and leaves all horse-drawn cars of its kind far in the rear.

Insultation. Husband (during the spat)—I wish you were some place where I would never see you again.

Wife (calmly)—In other words, you wish I were in heaven, I suppose.—Chicago Daily News.