The Were Copper Half Cents and Were Issued from the Mint IN 1793

The treasurer of the United States een May 6, 1903, redeemed two half ceat pieces. This is the first time in the Listory of the country that such coins have been presented for redemption first half cent piece was coined, and it in nearly 50 years since the government discontinued minting them, says

the Galeway Magazine. Possibly not one person in a thouand now living in the United States ever saw a half cont plece.

The last annual report of the director of the mint, page 82, shows that 7.895,222 of these coins, representing \$39,476.11, were issued. For almost half a century each annual report of the treasury department has included them among the "outstanding" obligations of the government.

The half cent piece was the coin of the smallest denomination ever made by this country It enjoys the distinction also of being the first coin issued and also the first whose denomination was discontinued. The United States mint was established in 1792, and oopper half cents and cents were issued in 1793. Half the total number of half cents issued were coined previous to 1810, after which year their columns. with few exceptions, was limited. None was coined for circulation from 1812 to 1824, nor from 1836 to 1848. Final-My, in 1857, their coinage, with that of the big copper cent, was discontinued On account of their limited lasue in the last years of their coinage they practically had disappeared from the -channels of trade.

The needs of adopting the half cent as the lowest value computing factor for a coin were made in the early days of the republic Colonial half conts and British farthings of the same commercial value were then in circulation, and many arricles were priced and sold in half-cents. With the progress of the nation values rose and the needs for a half cent disappeared, and their use following the first decade of the century was almost entirely confined to multiples.

While all other discontinued types and denominations of United States rein have found oblivion, the half cent is the only one of which the treasury reports do not record some portion of the Issue redeemed. This singular and unexplained fact has been one of frequent comment and inquiry from mint and treasury officials

Large stocks of half cents are to be found in the stocks of coin dealers The most common dates are sold at a more premium and the entremely rare ones are worth their weight in gold

Farran Zarbe, of St Louis, was the man who sent the two half cent pieces to Washington for redemption. He new prizes highly the little youcher scalling for "one cent" which was sent No him with that amount of current coin in exchange for the two half cent plees he had forwarded

HARVESTING BUTTERFLIES.

Trees Containing Them Are Wound . Up in Gause, Presenting Feetive Appearance.

Travelers in Borlin visiting the ad-Jacent country in the spring are sur--prised to see the trees in the woods gayly dressed in gauge as if for a ball. The gauge, which is but around the short branches, is tied up near the trunk of the tree and is not intended for decorative use, but is the work of the butterfly harvesters

It is well known that many butterflies are valuable, and unique spectmens in good condition will bring good prices. In catching a full-fledged butterfly there is always danger of injuring its delicate wings and destroying or lessening its value. To obtain the butterflies in the most satisfactory manner the collectors raise their own specimens, and they choose the woods for the grazing ground. With boxes of caterpillars on nests of leaves they repair to the outskirts of Berlin, and place the worms on the limbs, where they will have a sufficient quantity of food of the proper kind and live under natural conditions. The gauge is placed carefully over each limb after a sufficlent number of the caterpillars have been placed on it, and left to make their cocoons, when the harvest is gathered. Trees dressed in this way precent a peculiar appearance.

Home of Bird of Paradise. Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise, whose beautiful feathers are so highly prized in the milinery trade. No one knows why the varieties of this beautiful bird. wre confined to the island of New Guines. and the neighboring coasts of Australia. There are many other Islands not far away where the conditions would seem to be equally favorable to their existonce, but they are not found among them, and if we should ever see a hunter of the bird of paradise we would know that he was a native of New Guinea or the neighboring mainland of Australia. or had visited those regions

Canal Across Florida

The project of building a ship canalacross Fiorida has again ones to the fore, and there is a strong probability of its being carried out. A canal. known as the Florida coastline cana . is rapidly nearing completion, and mow extends from St. Augustine on the north to Key West on the south a complete inland way of over 380 miles. -Scientifich American

The Next Step. Mrs. Casey Soils th' goat bas-ate al) av Maggie's piano-musie! Mr Casey-Thank th' Lard' Now. if he'd only are th' planny, Oi'd pen-

cion him for loife! - Puck.

CANDIDATES OF FUTURE.

Log Cabin and Farm Features Will Not Be So Much in Evidence as in the Past.

"When the next generation reads the history of presidential candidates it will not find the farm and log cabin incidents that we have been reading in our time," said an old politician as total days bis some way ording to the New York Sun

"I have just read," he continued. "that a number of college students have been engaged as conductors on a trolley line in a near-by city. Not long ago I read another article about college students who had been engaged as waiters or guides, and in one case about a young man who had hired our to do scullery work in a hotel at a summer resort

"The log cabin boy and the farmer boy are becoming scarce in this country Mr. Fairbanks was a farmer lad, but he quit the work as soon as he saw an opportualty to get ahead in another business. Some of the papers have referred to Judge Parker as a farmer, but he is not a farmer in the common acceptation of that word

"The future presidents of the country are on the trolley lines, or acting as walters Better be polite to these young men you meet on the street cars. Some of the futures may be banjo players in the college clubs or a coach to some colloge team.

Every boy is going to college now, or will be within the next 25 years. The farmer of the future will be a hired man. The son of the owner will be prepared for professional life as soon as he can make it.

"The story of the boy who got his schooling in the little schoolhouse in the country is nearly threadbare now. The country schoolbouse is moving out of sight pretty rapidly. If you find one anywhere in the woods, take off your hat and salute it. If you see a farmhouse on the roadside, give it your bless-

The boy is not in the field. He is somewhere in afterfory learning a trade; or he is becoming an electrician; maybe is working as a walter in a cavern. But you won't find him following the plow-"If you want to run him down in the night, you will find him pursuing his.

studies under an electric light. The boy you used to hear about, who chopped wood all day and then studied by the light of the fire, is not to be found any more "Out of the great community of boys

grawing up will come the next presidents. The writers in search of material to make up their histories will have a new field. The log house and farm feature will not figure in the history of the campaign in ten or fifteen years from now."

SOME NEGRO STATISTICS.

Death Bate in This Country Mearly Twice That of the White Bace.

The final census bulletin on the negro population shows that there are 9,204,-531 negroes in the United States, ineluding Alaska. Hawat, and Porto Rico. Half of this great number are under 19 years of age and from 11 to 16 per cent, of them have white blood in their, veins. The center of this black population is De Kalb county, Ala, it having moved from Dinwiddle county, Va.. northeast 476 miles, since 1790

Thus, says the Kansas City Journal. the negro population constitutes about one-afteenth of the city population and one-seventh of the country population of continental United States This proposition, although still large, is the result of a steady decline during the nineteenth century. The death rate of negroes approximates 30 per cent. while that of the whites is 17 per

At present fully 90 per cent of the negroes live in the southern states and 77 per cent, of them reside upon fartos. But the northern migration to the big cities has been noticeable during the last two decades, and is in a large measure responsible for the excessive death rule among them. Bad habits, poverty and disease make terrible inroads upon negroes living in the big cities.

The largest number of negroes fiving in compact masses are found in certain urban counties, several of which lie ourside the great cotton-growing states The four each having 75,000 negroes are District of Columbia, coextensive with Washington; Shelby county, Tenn. containing Memphis; Baltimore city. Mil. and Orleans parish, La., coextensive with New Orleans. The negroes form one-third of the population of the entire south and 48.6 per cent. of them are reckened among bread winners, as against 469 per cent, of the southern willtes, but these figures apparently in favor of the southern black men are accounted for by the prevalence of female labor among the negroes. Among fenucles at least ten years of age, 47 per cent, of the negroes and only 118 per cent of the southern whites report money-setting occupations

Fur Animals Slaughtered. The wealth of Russia in furs is being rapidly sapped. It is reported that In a certain district of the Yenesel government, where 50 years ago buntces animally shot 28,000 sable, 6,000 bears 2,000 toxes, 14,000 blue foxes, 300,000 squirrels, 5,000 wolves and 200,-000 hares, hardly a sable can be found to-day. The blame is laid to the wan'on destruction of wild animals in the course of the hunting expeditions No steps seem to have been taken to

Indefinite. "You think Bror Judins went to

put a stop to this

"Well, is's accordin' to how high the mule kicked him."-Allanta Cons.ituWARTIME DEAL IN MUSLIN.

New Jersey Farmer Remembers with Delight How He Got Ahead of A. T. Stewart.

There is an old farmer living at Hilton. 4. J., who holds it as one of the joys of his life that once upon a time, over 40 years ago he proved himself clever enough to get the better of A T. Stewart. He is Henry Jerotoman, who has since Use one tittle short of famous himself is the grower of the Hilton strawberry,

mays the New York Sun But it was many years before he ever thought of strawberries that he crossed swords with A. T. Stewart. He owns a tumber mill and a number of houses in a western town, which he purchased from the proceeds of his deal with Stewart. There are in all two dozen houses, and for the possession of these and the lumber mill Jeroloman has the civil war to thank

Just before the war began Jeroloman realized that it was bound to come, He realized also that muslin, which was then selling for from 12 to 15 cents a yard, would soon go up.

He thought over this for some time. and then he made up his mind to put all his available capital into muslin. He jogged thoughtfully over to New York and moved quietly around in the dry goods neighborhood, until he learned that A. T. Stewart had nearly all the mustin there was in the city at that time.

He then went in and offered to buy all the stock at the prevaiting rate. The bill came to \$33.000. Stewart's business associates readily agreed to sell.

Jeroloman did not have that amount of money, but he scraped around and raised as much as he could, and then offered his note at 30 days for the balance. The firm accepted the note. Jeroloman then told the concern to keep the goods until he called for them, and went back to do some more thinking and waiting

In a short time Fort Sumfer was fired an and prices went up by bounds. When A. T. Stewart & Co sought to replace their stock of muslin they found the price dmost prohibitive, and Mr. Stewart became very angry.

He sent for Jeroloman and the farmer went over to see him. On arriving at the store Jeroloman found that Stewart had given his partner's raking over and had berated his muslin buyers for letting the stock go Once Jeroloman was in Mr Stewart's

office and the door was shut, the merto give up the goods. He asked Jeroloman what he wanted of so much muslin inyway, since he was not a dealer. Jeroloman replied that although he

wasn't in the business; he had sense enough to see that muslin was bound to nerease in value. Stewart grew angrier, and fluxly be-

tame abusive, but Jeroloman would not sell. He said he had seen a chance to make a lot of money and he wasn't going to lose it.

He told the merchant that he could get \$1 a yard for muslin and that if the frm wanted that which he had bought from them it would have to pay that price. The interview ended with Stewart shouting to the farmer that he would have to remove his mustin from the store immediately

Jeroloman at once went out and arranged for removing the goods and the dest day asline of wagons came tolling in to Newark and drew up before the door. Jeroloman had no place to store the goods but in his own house, and soon the parlor and some of the bedrooms were piled high with the cases. Every available bit of space was soon taken up with big boxes

Jerojoman then went back to New York and paid the balance due. He becan by selling muslin at 25 cents a yard Soon it went up to 36 cents, then to 75 and finally to \$1 a yard

When the muslin was all gone Jerolo. man found that he had cleared about \$65. 000 on the investment, and besides he had the satisfaction, which to him was no doubt tremendous, of knowing that he had been shrewder than one of the greatest merchants of the day.

Flax in the Dakotas.

In Minnesota and the Dakotas large quantities of tlax are raised each year, and the seed furnishes cargo for many freight trains. No use has been made of the straw, however, and annually half a million tons of it are burned or allowed to rot. Now one of the railroad companies whose line runs through that part of the country has decided to lend its aid to the development of a spinning industry to utilize the fiber. Ropes, cordage, toweling, oakum and carpets will be made of it. The straw should be worth about four dollars a ton to the farmer, if the scheme is successful, and the resultant increase of freight for the railway, direct and indirect, will amount to about a million dollars a

Cuban Cantaloupe.

Peel and cut in squares the meat from a fine ripe cantaloupe, piace in a deep agate pudding dish, with just enough water to cover. Place in a modera's oven, well covered, and cook until tender. Remove the cantaloupe and place in a deep hot dish to keep warm. Measure the juice and pour into a saurepan. add a few bits of lemon peel and boil until thick almost as a jelly. While the juice is boiling heat some sugar, one tablespoonful to each cup of fuice, in the oven, and add this to the fuice when thickened Pour soulding hot over the cantaloupe and sover until cold --- Washington Star

Peace to His Ashes. Mrs. Deswell-You seem to be a great lover of the weed, Mr. Puffington. Does your father smoke as much wyou do?

Puffington-Well, I should hope not. "What do you mean?" "He has been dead ten years."-Chicago Daily News.

PHOTOGRAPHS HIMSELF.

Big Grizzly Bear Captures a Camera and Takes a Snap-Snot While Examining It.

Bert Gibbs is the amateur photographer bear hunter of all Round vayley. But he doesn't hunt that class of subjects since a big Mendocino grizzly took his camera away from him relates the San Francisco Cult-He had shot everything in his neighborhood, and to his prized collection of snaps of living birds, squirrels and deer he longed to add the photograph of a live bear-one with flerce, whiskered phiz, with tongue folling out and eyes gleaming in all

He was brave, was Bert, and niled with the enthusiasm of the true "flend" took his solitary way into the far woods armed with his loaded picture box. While cautiously beating up a huckfeberry patch, trying to dush his bear, he fell over a bank and badly sprained an ankle. After lying all night disabled where he had fallen he concluded that he was doomed to remain there till be starved to death He photographed in his mind his emaciated body found days hence, and the sad idea came to him to take a last "shot" at himself. He had heard that people in the last ditch always reserved last shots for their personal uses. He would do this, and the faithful camera would give up a farewell view of him taken while dying

the savage fire of lowest brutedom.

Then he fastened a string to the shutter of the machine, placed it on a log and was beginning to "took natural" before it when a huge grizzly lumbered out of the brush lanche. Gibbs heaved himself in one mighty spring. His ankle was disabled, but he found no difficulty in getting up a mear-by tree. The bear paid no attention to him, but, squatting on his haunches, proceeded to instruct himself in camera craft. He picked it up with his forepaws and was making a minute examination with even and nose when the shutter snapped. The sharp sound frightened him, and, dropping the box, he galloped off into the woods.

Gibbs came down from the tree cured of the sprain, picked up his camera and went home. Then he developed the photograph which the gristly had taken of itself with the

OVER A FLOATING VOLCANO

Merve-Racking Experience of Crew of Ship with Cargo of Coal on Fire.

The Roanoke, the largest wooden sailing yease; affoat, has recently been through an adventure that would try the nerves of the stoutest crew. The captain's story of the voyage is repeated by the Baltimore Sun The Rosnoke was taking 5,000 tons of coal from Norfolk to Mare Island, and had successfully rounded Cape Horn when an awful discovery was made

We were congratulating ourselves on what an easy time we were having. says the captain, when, on the second day out of a west-coast port, where we had put in for supplies, the mate rushed into the cabin with the news that our cargo was on fire

"Now a fire in a cargo of soft coal is the worst calamity that comes to a ship-The weather was bad and the winds so heavy that we couldn't turn hall to the port we had left so shore a time before. There was nothing for it but to

"When I reached the deck smoke was pouring out of the for ird hatch. The fire had got a good beadway and was making gas at a rapid rate. We hurried to put on a stream from the steam pump. Every moment I expected to hear a roar and see the ship lifted toward the sky but I kept a pretty calm front. The fire was amidship and we couldn't see it, but I figured that the mass of live coals lay about the middle of the cargo. If a flame should get to the top it meant a farewell to the Roanoke and everybody on board.

"All the time, day and night, we kept a stream of water going into the hold At first the thing got on our nerves so that if a seaman dropped his knife at mess the rest would jump and call out. The slightest noise aboard ship set every heart to quaking. But this wore off, and after the first four or five days. most of us could sleep awhile. Finally, we got so used to the danger that we went on with our amusements on the gnarterdeck.

"It was 16 days before we reached San Francisco, and then came the reaction. No sooner had we pulled into harbor than six of the crew took to their beds, completely broken down. The fire had reduced to coke about 500 tops of coal; but so effective had been our constant numping that the blaze never came to within three feet of the top of the coal "

----New Potato from Uruguay. The French National Society of Agriculture has recently had its arrention called to a new potato, which some French journals say will supplant the Irish potato. The rechnical name of the new vegetable is solanum commersonii, but it is now beginning to be called the Uruguay frish potato, as it comes from the banks of the Mercedes river, in Uruguay. The yield is said to be enormous, and it appears to be immune from any disease. This polato is cultivated like the common potato.

Good Inside.

In view of the fact that a Vienna physician has become famous for curing rheumatism by the external application of bee stings, an American physician rises to say that the internal absorption of the virus of the honey bee has effected 500 times 500 cures.

Edition hebdowadal wil 28,00.

ADAGES ABOUT WEATHER. Observations of the Prophets Compiled

by the Clerk of the Weather Bureau.

Recently the United States weather bureau compiled a list of the more common weather adages. From this the following examples are taken: "When been remain in their hires or my but a short distance expect

rein."

"Men work better, eat more and sleep sounder when the barometer is bigb.

"Do business with men when the wind is from the westerly, for then the barometer is high." "In summer, when the sun burns more than usual, expect thunder-

"if the temperature increases between sine p m and midwight when the sky is cloudless expect rain, and if during a long and severe period of low temperature the temperature increases between midnight and morning expect a thaw '

Storms."

"A red sun has water in his eyes". "A piece of seawerd hung up will become damp previous to rain." "A rising fog indicates fair weather; if the fog settles down expect TAID.

"Hoar frost indicates rain." "The larger the halo about the moon the nearer the rain clouds and the sooner the ram may be expected " "Snakes show themselves on the approach of rain "

"Human hair (red) curls and kinks at the approach of a storm and restraightens after the storm "

"When a cat washes herself good weather may be expected, but if she licks her coat against the grain bad weather is indicated, or if she washes her face over her ears or sits with her tail to the fire"

"When the birds cease to sing rain and thunder will probably come "Pigeons return home unusually early before rain."

When fish hite readily and swim near the surface rain may be expected " "A bee was never caught in a

When flies bite greedily expect Tain ' "Cottonwood and quaking asp trees turn up their leaves before rain

the wind from the south-it indicates Talli When the sun draws water raise follows soon " "Red skies in the evening preceds

fine to-morrows."

GOOD EXCUSE FOR STEALING. Man Who Stole Rulers Only Took Measures to Make His Tardatick.

It was in a little new town in a far western mining settlement. A man was on trial for a very serious offense, relates the Bairimore American. But let us go back a little

Ever since the town of Balibat had been established there had been trouble about landslides A man would locate a claim one

day, and that night a little shower would dislocate it. Many a man's style all was ruined

through dislocation of the claim Owing to the scarcity of timber it was difficult to accure stakes with which to fasten the lots in place so as to a sure that when the owners thereof arose next morning the land would be where it had been the night

One citizen who had considerable experience as a cowboy picketed his ketenen garden half the summer, and had a crop almost raised

But one day his little boy, who was mischievous, cut the larrat, and before it could be headed off the garden had run over a crowd of propie half a mile down the street. And one lady's new dress was so

saturated with opions that she sued the owner for damages But late in the summer a new store had been established in the village One of the things kept in stock was

a lot of foot rulers to be given away as advertisements. One morning the entire stock, consisting of several thousand rulers, was found to be missing.

A vigilance committee was formed and a careful search instituted. At length the rulers were found in the house of a prominent citizen.

It was up to him "And hence the trial with which our

The evidence was conclusive However, the judge was merciful and let him go on condition that he would restore the property.

"For," said the judge, "it is shown clearly that the man wanted to use the rulers to keep his lawn and garden in position, so that it would not run around of nights. Therefore, it is plain that in stealing these he was only taking measures to make his vard-stick." Whereupon the mob released the

prisoner and hung up the judge

Western Students in the East. The failing away of patronage from

the west of New England colleges is emphasized in the statistics of entrance examination held this year under the direction of the college entrance examination board Fewer students every year reach us from the country beyond the Alleghany mountains, a fact that reveals the growing competition of the stronger western institutions. The patronage at the New England colleges, however, steadily grows, because this section sends more boys and girls to them than ever before - Springfield (Masa.) RepubEAST INDIAN HINDU TEMPLE

Workmanship of Natives Shown in Reproduction at the St. Louis World's Fair

3717数。

East liftin is off the world's main traveled roads. It her near the spring from which the waters of progress began their westward course. If the human rave had its cradie in the Himainter, it has someto man condition to dedo man's work man, miles toward the sunset, writes Walter Williams, im "Round the World at the World's Fair," in Century. East India shows contrast by its situation, in St. Louis, near Canada-two widely separated and diverse sections of the broad British empire meeting on an exposition site over which no British fing ever floated in symbol of sovereignty, 'For further striking contract, East India has for exhibit a Hindu temple within a Moslem mosque. In any other land this outward mixing of religions would be an anachonism. Tear the visible religlous topcoat from many a man, and there is found for inner covering a faith far different, but securely held. East India puts in well-executed repiles the outer trappings of the two creads most widely followed within the Indian empire Square, with four buttressing minarets, dazzling white save for the weatherbeaten copper color of the domes and the brown of the teak foors, is the reproduction, faithful in most minute particular, of the mosque of Itimad ud-Daulah at Agra. No Mohammedan architect artist may place upon the building which he plans representations of living creatures without violating the commandments of the prophet of Allah. The Indian mosque is orthodox in architectural design and decoration. Within and without the ornamental figures are mere geometric lines fashioned into shape unlike any living thing. A roof as flat as a hand's palm, typically oriental with dome like an inverted bowl, the sky in miniature, crowns the Mostern mosque. The Hindu temple is within, rising gracefully from the center of the inner our

. The East Indian bandworker puts to shame the machine-male products of western and n. restrenuous lands. Sixfurther articans labored assiduously for two years upon the temple. The original, built of white marble and sacred to the worship of the Hindu sect of Jain, stands at Falitana, central india. The reproduction, 35 feet in height. and 26 feet in circumference at the base, to one eighth the size of the origtaal. The temple, inner chamber colsmnade and porch, all exposed surfaces, are adorned with intrinate carvings These carvings being of all marner of fiving creatures, contrast sharply with the stern, geometrical lines of the Moslem architecture. The medaliton flower of Mahadeva, the god to whom: the temple is dedicated, as upon the scarlet flag which wates from the pagoda-like spire, and is frequently found in the carvings. At the appeal stairways, (solemn, white-robed turbaned Hinnis seep constant watch and ward. East Indian men-at-arms riad in brillant beads and armor guardine mosque, while wild and plaintive music is heard from untires of East Indian towns

FISH THAT ARE NOT FISH.

in the Interior of Newfoundland Nothing But the Codfish Is Considere t.

Sometods has said that apple pisingto. and all other pie is only pastry It appears from the following stars, told by the author of Carbon shooting a Newfound and " that there is a similar disfingtion between fish and fish

"Or our was into the interior of Newfoundland part of our route was over a lovely lake his rules ing he about foree-fourths of a mile wite. We had not proceeded far when I thought I and gonastonally see the water break with a spleak in close proximity to the tan ... Seated in the bow I turned to the patite who was handling the paddle. in the stern, and inquired whether there were any fish in the pond

" Field" No. sir-no fish, sir " "Presently, when about half-way up he lake and just as the sun was peerng over the eastern borizon I saw not -ix feet from the bow of the canoe a magnificent salmon rise to the sur-'aer and with a swish of his tail, disappear to the depths. Again I turned to my friend with the remark: "Daddy, slid I understand you to say that there were no fish in this lake?"

"Yes, but-- I beg your pardon--[-a' moment ago saw what I took to be a. '2 or 15-pound salmon break the water not six feet from the bow of the cange." "'Oh, yes, that was a salmon There are penty of trops and sammin at hese waters but no fish, sir You know we don't count anything as fish in these. puris but codfide, sind!

· Circumventing Fate.

"No fish, sir--no fish "

The palmist again studied the lines in the young man's hand. "You will have a long life, sir," she said.

"Will, that's some comfort." "Yes" she went on; "your line of life as we call it, his a break in it, show the middle, but I can see that von have repaired it for my inspection by reasing it with your finger pail, or the back of a kulf-blade, or somehing of the kind. A man that will do that will be shrewd enough to cheat leath in some way or other when his times comes. Fifty cents, please "-

Spectacles for Heathen.

lbicaro Tribune.

Last year the woman's board of missions connected with the American pourd sent 500 pairs of spectacles to sastern lands, where eye troubles are common and speciacles are expensive. and more than a thousand additional sairs are now on the way. "The heathen n his blindness" owes much to the gencrosity of Americana.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Car très rémandre du l'allement, un les Etats du Sui. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exocutionnels... Prix de l'abonnement, un l'anné : Beitieu. Onotidienne 212.00;