

# ODD GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

## Boundary Lines Make Law Enforcement Hard

### MEANS OF EVASION.

Few Realize How Large Texas Really Is—Four Inhabitants of One County There—Watertown, N. Y., Has the Longest Block and Chicago the Longest Street.

The following collection of geographical peculiarities about the United States embodies many unique facts which are worth remembering. A novel way to demonstrate the enormity of the State of Texas is to spread out a map of the United States and stretch a string across Texas the longest way. Then placing one end of your measure on Chicago you will find that the other end will extend into either the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, says the New York Sun.

The two largest counties in the United States are Custer county, Mont., and San Bernardino county, Cal. Each of these is a little more than 20,000 square miles in extent, and the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey could be put inside the boundaries of either of them.

The smallest county in the Union is Bristol county, R. I., which has only twenty-five square miles. The county in the United States having the largest population is New York, which has more than 2,000,000 people in it. At the time of the last census Bailey county, Tex., which is about as large as Rhode Island, had only four inhabitants.

The longest block in any American city is in Watertown, N. Y. This municipal freak is a row of business houses nearly five squares long. It contains the offices and stores of 145 different firms, forty-five tenants and a hotel with eighty-five rooms. The total valuation of the property in this block is almost \$1,000,000.

The longest street in the United States and in the world as well is Western avenue, Chicago, which is exactly twenty-two miles long. Its nearest rival is Halsted street, also in Chicago, which is two-thirds of a mile shorter. Halsted street is so much more closely built up that it is usually spoken of as the longest street in the world. By traversing its length one may see all the indications of the varying phases of American life, from the hovels of outcast sin to the palaces of pork packing millionaires.

Interspersed with the native Americans on this one street are six distinct colonies where the people speak other languages than English—namely, Germans, Italians, Russian Jews, Bohemians, Poles and Greeks. Halsted street is crossed over and under by twenty railroads. It is estimated to be the chief business center and lounging place for 175,000 people, more than there are in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada or Wyoming.

About fifty miles from Durango, Colorado, there is a point where four States meet. At this place by stepping a few feet in either direction one can walk in four different Commonwealths in as many seconds. These States are Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. A nearly parallel case is at Harper's Ferry, where the train stops a few minutes to allow the passengers to alight and enjoy a view which permits them to look into three States—Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The highest and lowest elevations in this country are in California, within 100 miles of each other. The loftiest is Mount Whitney, 14,499 feet high, and the lowest is Death Valley, about 450 feet below the level of the sea. Two oceans pass in Yellowstone Park, so named because whenever there is a shower in the vicinity and a certain small creek overflows, its waters spread out over the edge of the continental divide and pass into tributaries of rivers which flow to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

There are a number of cases where unique situations have developed in cities that happened to be divided by State lines. These oddities are the result of differences in law. The boundary between Texas and Arkansas runs along the main street of Texarkana, and formerly if a fight occurred on one side of the street the combatants had only to cross to the other sidewalk to be out of the jurisdiction of the authorities governing the territory where the disturbance had taken place. The two sides of Texarkana did not develop equally, because the administration of one State was more enterprising than the other.

Bristol is located on the State line between Tennessee and Virginia. One of these States has a regulation preventing colored people from occupying the same street car seats with whites and the other has not, consequently the colored people may stay on one side of the car on the boundary street and sit where they please. The dividing line between Missouri and Kansas is State street in Kansas City. Missouri is wet and Kansas is dry, so one side of that particular avenue is literally lined with "First" and "Last Chance" saloons. This locality is supposed to have been the birthplace of the this original form of saloon advertisement.

# FIRST AMERICAN ROTHSCHILDS

Simon Guggenheim Demits a Successful Career for Politics

Guggenheim. Little more than half a century ago the name was unknown in the United States.

Now seven brothers, all millionaires, the greatest money earning family this country has ever known, are making the name famous, and one of them, Simon Guggenheim, is in the United States Senate, replacing Senator Patterson of Colorado. Simon will be the first member of the famous New York family to desert business for a public career. None of the others have had similar aspirations, says the Denver Post. Their father, brave old Meyer Guggenheim, who came to the United States an immigrant, and peddled shoe polish on the street in order to make a living, first for himself, then for his wife and increasing family, knew only business and philanthropy, and trained his sons along the same line. All were unfailingly loyal to a commercial life till Simon's break in Colorado.

Simon was a good mixer. In spite of his trust affections he found himself so popular in a short time that public office was actually pursuing him.

It is folly to say that his success resulted from money alone. A Rockefeller, for example, could spend probably every dollar of his fortune in the State and not be elected to the humblest of offices. Mr. Guggenheim knew how to meet the people. "He did not shut himself up



Simon Guggenheim.

in gloomy grandeur as do many other men of affairs. In the evening he was usually to be found in the lobby of the Grand Palace Hotel talking theater, sport or politics with his friends.

When he went to the various mining camps of the State, and came face to face with the miners, his judgment was equally good. If the blunt men of the pick and shovel asked him uncomfortable questions about the trust he was prompt to answer, and when he came in contact with a genuine grievance was quick to remedy it.

His use of his money was lavish. In honor of the birth of his son he presented the \$50,000 Guggenheim Hall to Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, and when he found out that the college did not have the means to equip it he promptly gave another \$50,000 for this purpose.

In 1898, when the Colorado Republicans, led by Teller, walked out of the National convention that nominated McKinley, Guggenheim was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket of the Silver Republicans. Two years later he was offered the nomination for Governor. In both cases he was certain of election, for not a corporal's guard could have been mustered against the silver ticket, but he refused both times, saying that he had no ambition for a political life.

In the recent Republican convention in Colorado it was understood that if a Republican Legislature was chosen Guggenheim should be the Senator. The triumph was overwhelming, a majority of forty-four being returned. No man now elected was ever more certain of wearing the toga than Guggenheim is.

But while Simon's shift to the white light of Washington may make the name Guggenheim commoner in the public prints, it cannot add much to the marvellous record already achieved by the seven sons of Meyer.

Not long ago Wall street rang with the wonderful story of how the "American Rothschilds" as they are called, had voluntarily shouldered a loss of \$1,500,000, dropped in Mississippi Cobalt, rather than permit outsiders, who had joined them in exploiting the property, to suffer.

There was no compulsion whatever that the firm should suffer this loss. Had there been a profit they would have been compelled to pay the outside investors their share. Consequently a division of the losses would have seemed equally fair.

But the brothers took the loss, because they wanted to live up to the precept laid down by their father, the late Meyer, who died in Palm Beach in 1905.

His business motto was: "Get money, but don't try to do it by walking over the graves of your fellowmen."

The Guggenheims make the proud boast that no outsider who joined in one of their ventures ever lost a dollar. They were willing to sustain the dropping of the million and a half in order to keep that record intact.

This deference to every law laid down by the father is one of the notable things about a notable family.

# LUCK-INTOUCHING CROOKS

## Moving Picture Led to Hold-up Man's Arrest.

### PENALTY OF VANITY.

One Loomed Up on the Screen at Show and a Detective Found Him With That Clue—Chance Glimpses of a Photograph Led Finally to One Woman's Capture.

"The high notch criminals, the fellows who pull off big jobs and have to make big jumps, are complaining more and more of how small the world is growing," he said. "Yet there are still plenty of hiding places. The element of chance constantly figures in the apprehension of wanted men. Only a couple of weeks ago a badly wanted Chicago stickup man was snugged at Pasadena, Cal., through some moving pictures, says an old detective in the New York Sun.

"The stickup man put a ball in the shoulder of a Chicago merchant who refused to be frisked with his eyes wide open. This happened last winter. The whole country was circulated and the Chicago files had been doing the dragnet thing to pick up the stickup man's trail for nearly a year.

"Some time ago the moving pictures of the Jack O'Brien-Tommy Burns fight, which took place at Los Angeles, reached Chicago. A party of the Chicago files went to the place where they were shown to have a look. Before the pictures showing the fight were thrown on the screen there were a lot of the moving films showing scenes in the training camp of the two scrappers.

"In the forefront of one of the films stood the stickup man, perfectly unmistakable. The natural vanity of all humans causes them to face moving picture machines when the pictures are being taken, and the stickup man was in front, and magnified two or three times in size, was grinning straight at the detectives.

When the exhibition was over the detectives had a look at the film on which the stickup man appeared, and found that they were dead right. One of them immediately hopped out to Los Angeles. The stickup man had seen the fight picture himself, and he figured that there might be something doing when the Chicago detectives had their peek at them. So he quit playing the Los Angeles races and laid low in Pasadena, where he lived, for a while. But the Chicago detective got on his trail in Los Angeles, and called his man at Pasadena.

Detectives find out among other things that the great majority of crooks are very vain people and in spite of their roguish gallery experiences they are forever having their pictures taken. "It may be that it's because of their roguish gallery experiences that they do this. Few of them look pretty in their police mugged pictures and their vanity incites them to have photographs taken that look like them when they're in the unmanaged state. These pictures are often innocently put on view by photographers and many a crook is picked up in this way. I got a noted woman gem lifter that way twelve years ago. She'd turned two big, maiden like tricks and the Jewellers' Protective Association wanted her a whole lot.

"A job that was a good deal like her work was pulled off in a Denver gem house three or four months after her getaway from New York and I was sent out there to prowl some. I looked poor to me after I'd been on the job in Denver for a week. I knew a number of stool pointers out there, but they couldn't give me anything about her. The Denver files weren't hep to anybody that looked at all like her.

"I was just about to flag the job and crawl in with the poor mouth and the tale of six nix, when one afternoon I stopped at a Denver photographer's show case to rubber at the pictures, a new display which had only been tacked up a couple of days or so. The middle picture, resting against the black velvet was a big woman in size thing, and it was my bounder; in a fine clean, face dress, full figure, with a fat in her hand and looking like a somebody hostess receiving her guests for a pink tea.

"I made the photographer's upstairs plant in three jumps and I had no trouble in showing him that I had a right to ask him where the woman of the bounder size picture was. The photograph had only been taken a month or so before, and he had only to turn over a few pages of his book to find the name and address of the sitter. The name was phony, of course, but the address was all right. She was living at Mantou Springs. I went there and found her in her flat, pretty snug, with coins to toss at the brifer birds. She claved me up quite a few with her nails when I told her she was the one, but I brought her back all right!

"A Writer's Plaything. When Mr. Rider Haggard was a child a very old doll of battered wood, hideously ugly, was one of his favorite playthings, and also of the other children in the family. An old nurse used to call this doll "She," and in after years the novelist borrowed the name for the heroine of his most famous book.

# AMBASSADOR JAMES BRYCE

Representative of the Character of the British Ambassador

James Bryce is, by activity an Irishman. He is now sixty-seven years old, for he was born May 19, 1839, in Belfast. His father was the Rev. James Bryce, a clergyman of the established Church, who came from Glasgow, and his mother was Margaret, daughter of James Young, Esq., of Abberville, County Antrim, Scotch-Irish, therefore, is a term which will fairly represent his racial endowment. His education has been Scotch, English and German. He attended the High School at Glasgow and the University of Glasgow, and then passed to Trinity College, Oxford. He was a scholar of that college and a prize man, and got his A. B. in 1862, when also he was elected Fellow of Oriel.

He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford in 1870. Meantime he had studied at Heidelberg and acquired a fine command of the German language, which later stood him in good stead. He became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn in 1867, and was, nominally at least, a practicing member of the bar till 1882. He was made Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, however, in 1870, and only resigned that honor in 1883, though he entered politics (as a pronounced Liberal) as early as 1873 and was elected to Parliament in 1880 from a London constituency in a part of the town known as Tower Hamlets—a commercial quarter, where the population is largely made up of Germans and German Jews. Mr. Bryce, thanks to his Heidelberg experience, was able to address the electors in fluent German.

His reputation as a scholar and man of letters had been made long before. "The Holy Roman Empire,"



Ambassador James Bryce.

an expansion of an Arnold prize essay written at Oxford, had been published in 1862, and his "Transcaucasia and Ararat," a narrative of his travels in those regions—he is a famous mountain climber and has been President of the Alpine Club—appeared in 1877. "The American Commonwealth," the book to which, naturally enough, he owes the greater part of his reputation in America, was, however, not published till 1888, while his "Impressions of South Africa," a volume which might perhaps (in another condition of the British mind) have prevented the Boer war, was published in 1897. His "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" and "Studies in Contemporary Biography" belong to the first three years of the present youthful century.

"We have seen James Bryce duly made Member of Parliament for Tower Hamlets in 1880. He early attracted attention in the Commons. From the beginning members have been in the habit of coming in to listen when "Bryce is up." When Mr. Gladstone's Government came into power in 1895 Mr. Bryce was made Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, then (in 1899) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the Cabinet, and in 1904 Chairman of the Board of Trade. In the same year he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, and that year also saw him elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

With the fall of the Liberals from power Mr. Bryce naturally ceased to hold office. With the return of the Liberals, after ten years, under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland—the office which he left to come to Washington.

The new Ambassador married in 1889 Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ashton of Fordbank, near Manchester. Though he began his life as a man of letters and became a politician in the second place, though he has remained a man of letters throughout his career, he has not shunned society. His London home is famous for its hospitality. There is no house where one is more certain to meet distinguished persons from many quarters of the world. New York Times.

## Smallest Book Printed.

What is said to be the smallest book ever printed has just been published at Padua, Italy, by Zanichelli Brothers. It is ten by six millimeters in size, and consists of 80 pages, each page containing nine lines of 95 to 100 characters, that, despite their diminutive size, are perfectly visible. The book reproduces a hitherto unpublished letter—Galileo's to Christina of Lorena (1611).

## Horseback in Belgium.

Horseback is growing in favor in Belgium. It sells for about half the price of book or motion, which are seldom handled by the publisher who sell books.

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Is to have the furnace supply the hot water, heat your kitchen and do away with the bother of carrying coal and emptying ashes. This will give you the advantage of using the gas range for cooking, entirely free your expenses, save room, and at the same time lighten the duties in the kitchen.

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We run a pipe over the fire part of the furnace, from there to a radiator in kitchen, and from radiator to boiler, then to you heat and hot water at all times, but one fire to watch—the furnace.

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Special Department for Men's Clothing

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