

### THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

#### Italian Prince Explores Peaks That Feed the Nile.

In May, 1888, when Stanley was leading his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, a porter suddenly called to the explorer as they were trudging along:

"Oh, master! See the mountain covered with salt."

Looking in the direction indicated Stanley caught his first glimpse of the mighty Ruwenzori range, which extends on both sides of the equator for 80 miles north and south between Lakes Albert Edward and Albert Nyanza. Stanley found later that the torrential streams pouring down the eastern and western slopes swell the waters of the Nile. He believed that he had rediscovered Ptolemy's long-lost Mountains of the Moon. Ptolemy and many Arabian geographers for 15 centuries after him wrote that many rivers flowing down these mountains unite in a great lake, in which the Egyptian Nile takes its rise.

Sixty streams carry the drainage of this mountain mass to the great lake sources of the Nile. Geographers agree that Stanley was justified in claiming that he had found and identified the lofty peaks, celebrated in antiquity, and which for many centuries were more enigmatical than any other mountain in the world.

For over a year the Duke of Abruzzi made preparations to ascend and map these mountains. Six of the ear-



lief explorers tried in vain to get to the top. Ruwenzori is still unconquered, but many geographers believe that the Italian Prince will succeed where Lieutenant Stairs, Scott Elliott, Sir Harry Johnston, Dr. Stuhlmann, the missionary Fisher and the naturalist Davis failed. The Duke was the first to reach the top of Mount St. Elias, and he planted his flag near the North Pole than any other man has done.

It will take genuine Alpine experience to win success, for the Ruwenzori range is said by those who have tried it to be the hardest not to crack in African mountaineering. The trouble with the earlier attempts was that none of the climbers was an expert in snow ascents. None of them succeeded in getting much above the lower edge of the snow, and they were completely baffled by the glaciers and ice walls.

Nobody knows to what heights the tallest peaks may attain. In this respect few mountain regions have been the subject of so much guesswork and speculation. It is curious to note how widely apart the few visitors have been in their estimates. Stanley was of the opinion that the tops of the most conspicuous peaks were from 17,000 to 18,000 feet above sea level. Stairs, who was the first to attempt the ascent, reached an altitude of about 10,777 feet, and estimated that the snow peak he could see above him was about 16,000 feet above the sea. Scott Elliott estimated, in 1895, that the greatest height of the range was about 16,700 feet. When Sir Henry Johnston went home he told the Royal Geographical Society that he was convinced that the highest peak was not less than 20,000 feet in altitude, and that it would be found to be the culminating point of Africa.

"When, after the most arduous climb I have ever experienced," he said, "I reached my highest point on the flanks of the snow range, 14,800 feet, the mountain above seemed a thing I had begun to climb, and towered, as far as I could estimate, another 6,000 feet into the dark blue heavens."

Stuhlmann expressed the modest opinion that the mountains were only 17,000 feet high; but Fisher, after reaching the same height attained by Johnston, said that the altitude of the highest peak must be between 20,000 and 22,000 feet.

It has been fairly well established that the line of perpetual snow on this range is about 13,500 feet high, and geographers believe the snow extends on the highest peaks at least 60,000 feet above the lower edge. Johnston said that there were at least 20 miles of almost continuous glaciers along the highest part of the range. The highest point of Africa yet ascertained is Kilimanjaro 19,300 feet.

#### The Foxhound's Voice.

It is a growing belief among many men devoted to hounds and hunting that the voices of foxhounds are nothing like so good or so perceptible as they used to be, or indeed, as they ought to be. This is, of course, the natural result of overcrowded fields, too hunting riders, and the consequent increase of pace in those packs which have the misfortune to be hunted after—sometimes ridden over by the fields of impatient leading folk.

### NEW YORK LEADS WORLD.

#### Surpasses Even London in Wealth and Variety of Business.

New York, which ranks second among the world's cities in population, largely surpasses London in wealth and in the volume and variety of its business activities, says Leslie's Weekly. The United States passed England in extent of manufactures in 1880, in iron and steel production in 1895 and in coal output in 1900, and its leadership in each of these fields is rapidly lengthening. New York city is the business capital of a country which produces 20 per cent. of the world's wheat, 25 per cent. of its gold, 33 per cent. of its coal, 35 per cent. of its manufactures, 40 per cent. of its iron, 42 per cent. of its steel, 52 per cent. of its petroleum, 55 per cent. of its copper, 70 per cent. of its cotton and 90 per cent. of its corn.

The wealth of the United States in 1907 is \$118,000,000,000, or much as that of its two nearest rivals—Great Britain and France in the aggregate. As the United States' natural resources are only in the early stage of their development and as its supremacy over the rest of its old time rivals is steadily increasing its social and business leadership in the world is assured.

#### England's National Color.

Why red should have been selected as the National color becomes intelligible when we look at the Cross of St. George. Sir Walter Scott, when he wrote of how "their own sea hath whelmed those red-cross powers," was merely anticipating the phrase of to-day. But Oliver Cromwell, when for the first time he put the English soldier in a red coat, probably did as much as St. George to monopolize red as the national color. The aggressive color has however, many meanings, and has lent itself to many uses. In the days of the Romans, when it bared on the head of a slave, it stood for freedom in the days of the French Revolution it stood for freedom backed by blows while in the streets of the city today the "red" cross stands for succor. So far back as the reign of Henry II. there was a "red" book of the Exchequer, a record of the names of all who held lands "per baroniam," and at this moment persons of consequence in the service of the State find their names entered in a "red" book.

#### State Twine Plants.

The State binder twine factory has manufactured 800,000 pounds of twine for the present year, and 500,000 pounds of this amount has already been sold to the farmers of this State. The plant is operated by convict labor, and the twine is furnished to the farmer at the actual cost of production, says the St. Louis Republic.

This year Warden Hall is disposing of the twine in lots of 1,000 pounds or more at 8 1/2 cents a pound. A similar plant is operated at the Kansas Penitentiary, with the result so it is stated, that twine can now be secured at about half of what was formerly demanded for it.

#### In Head Hunting Season.

A report has been received here from Boyonbong, Nueva Vizcaya, says the Manila Times, "to the effect that the bodies of two Hongotes were found on the trail near Aritao, the head of each having been severed and carried off by the head hunters. According to the report the bodies had not been identified, but from the clothing they appear to be of a savage tribe in the mountains. In March and September when a special tree blossoms in the mountains it is the signal for the head hunters to garner their harvest of heads, and it is thought the tragedy was the outcome of the clash of two parties on the same errand.

#### Raid on Door Knockers.

An extraordinary raid has been made upon about 130 houses at Sands End, Fulham.

Not a knocker is left upon the door of any of these premises. The tenants wondered why the milkman and the postman did not knock as usual and then discovered that in the early hours the knockers had been ripped off.

Thirteen streets were visited by the gang responsible for the outrage, and in one road on one side every door has lost its knocker.

#### Abdul Hamid's Hobby.

Abdul Hamid, the sultan of Turkey, has a hobby for carpentry and cabinet work. Before he came to the throne and when there seemed little prospect of his succeeding to the heritage of Osman he spent a good deal of time in the joiner's shop and, indeed, became a fairly skillful workman, capable of earning his living anywhere.

#### Roadhouses of Alaska.

There are 130 camps and roadhouses in Alaska provided with telephones, in addition to many business houses, residences and cabins situated within the limits of the larger camps. The main exchange is at Nome. Skagway and Whitehorse are connected by telephone.

#### Cheap Labor in California.

Labor Commissioner Stafford of California in a recent report, shows that nearly 10 per cent of the restaurants in San Francisco are Japanese, and that the Japanese and Chinese employes generally work 12 hours a day.

### CUNNING OF THE COYOTE.

#### His Patience and Some of His Other Peculiar Traits.

This is the coyote, Co-yo-tay, with all the syllables, to the Mexican who named him, "Kote" merely to the American wanderer who has come and gone so often that he regards himself a resident stockman and farmer.

It is this little beast's triangular visage, his sharp nose fitted for the easy investigation of other people's affairs, his oblique green eyes with their squint of cowardice and perpetual hunger, says the Outing Magazine, that should have a place in the adornment of the vicissitudes of his never bring him the fate upon whose verge he always lives and that hounding but strychnine, and not always that, will bring an end to his tortuous career.

As his gray back moves slowly along above the reeds and coarse grass and he turns his head to look at you, he knows at once whether or not you have with you a gun and you cannot know how he knows. One satisfied that you are unarmed, he will remain near in spite of any vocal remonstrances, and by and by may proceed to interview you in a way that for unobtrusiveness might be taken as a model of the art.

Lie down on the thick brown carpet of the wilderness and he will sit for twenty minutes, and watching him from the corner of your eye, you will see that he has been joined by others of his brethren hitherto unseen. He seems to be curious to know, first, if you are dead, and, second, if by any chance and he lives upon chances there is anything else in your neighborhood that he might find eatable.

If you pass on with indifference, which is the usual way, he will sit himself down upon his tail on the nearest knoll and loll her red tongue and leer at you as one with whom he is half inclined to claim acquaintance. He looks and acts then so much like a gray dog that one is inclined to whistle to him. Make any hostile demonstration and he will move a little further and sit down again.

If by any means you manage to offend him deeply at this juncture the chances are that he and his comrades may retire still further and then bark ceaselessly until they have hooted you out of the neighborhood. That night he and some of his companions may come and steal the straps from your saddle, the meat from the frying pan—and politely clean the pan—and even the boots beside your lowly bed.

#### TELEPHONES ON CARS.

#### Useful in Train Despatching—Connections Quickly Made.

There are three methods followed in the application of the telephone to electric railway despatching: (1) Fixed telephone sub-stations in booths placed at suitable points along the line. (2) Jack boxes at poles to which portable telephones carried in the cars may be hung and connected for temporary use. (3) Portable telephone sets hung upon the front of the car, the vestibule platform of which serves as a booth, and attachment made by flexible wires to jacks at numerous poles along the line.

On some railway lines, says Technical literature, the method of connecting a telephone on the car with the line is not by means of a jack at the side of one of the poles, but by a long slender rod carrying the wires, which may be hooked upon the main lines at any place.

The telephones used on electric railroad systems must give transmission which is clear and loud, and must be of types not liable to be placed out of service by the jar of continuous transportation on a car.

Application of the telephone to train despatching on electric railways has resulted in a marked economy of both plant and operation, in that the ability of the superintendent to be informed as to the position of the various cars and to communicate with their operators gives a greater service efficiency to the road.

The telephone is of great service in severe snowstorms by reason of the facility which it affords for information to be given the train dispatcher as to the condition of the road. In cases of mishap the telephone affords means for the quick clearance of the track by the facilities of obtaining wrecking cars or repair hands. In cases of accident not only can medical help be summoned for the injured but means can be taken to procure information relative to details of the occurrence which may be of great importance in ascertaining the liability of the company.

#### Japanese Rifle Rest.

An Austrian military organ draws attention to one of the minor details of Japanese musketry practice during the late war which seems to have escaped notice in Europe. In European armies the question of a rifle rest for long range firing has led to many ingenious contrivances for devising tripod arrangements. The Japanese War Department solved the difficulty in a much simpler but equally effective way. They just provided the soldier with a bag of stout cotton eight inches wide and 20 inches long, which he could carry in his cartridge case on the march, and on reaching the fighting line could in a minute stuff with earth or stones. The device gave amazing assistance in accuracy of rifle fire.

#### New Orleans Picayune.

California is the world-wide reputation of fathering the most daring engineering projects in the world in the way of electrical generation and transmission.

### INVEST IN BARBER SHOPS.

#### A Dozen New York Shops Owned by Two Brothers Not Barbers.

Two brothers, manufacturers by trade and utterly unacquainted with the barbering business, have chosen barber shops as an investment for their surplus capital. They might have put more money into their regular business or invested in stocks, mines or what not, but looking over the business field in New York they decided that they could not do better than go into barbering.

The brothers now own nearly a dozen shops and employ about sixty barbers. Their business at first lay in the downtown business district only, but not long ago they bought the good will of a shop pretty well uptown. One of the barbers employed in the shop would have been glad to buy it, but the brothers outbid him.

Each shop owned by these non-professional barbers has a manager, himself a practical barber, who keeps an eye on the business, and when the place is crowded wields razor or scissors himself. There is a general manager who visits all the shops from time to time and keeps an eye upon accounts and receipts.

Once a week the receipts and checks from all the shops are taken to the head shop downtown, and there the whole week's business is put through a clearing house process. On Saturday everybody is paid off in each shop, and if the receipts in hand at any shop are not enough for the purpose the deficit is made up from the head shop. Two days' receipts are left in each shop for the payment of weekly wages, and this is usually enough for the purpose.

Wholesale barbering pays pretty well because the owner of a dozen shops can buy supplies at the lowest prices, and having plenty of capital is able to get favorable rates in buildings where the shops are situated. The dozen shop concern has also another advantage over the self-employed barber with a single shop. The success of the business as a whole is not dependent upon local conditions in any one part of the city.

All sorts of things happen to boost or depress trade in an individual shop, but the whole does not suffer at once. It is easy also when business slackens in one shop to transfer at least one barber from it to another, where the men are rather too busy.

If shops are near together it is possible at a specially busy hour to call a barber from a neighboring shop. Profits are not great in any one shop, for rents are high and the barbers are well paid. The shop manager gets better wages than the barbers. The business grows in a natural and healthy fashion. When an opportunity occurs to buy out a shop in a region where the brothers have none of their own they can make the purchase without a great outlay of capital and without greatly increasing the cost of management. They have found it profitable to add a couple of drug stores to their list of enterprises.

#### SOUTHERN CYPRESS KNEES.

#### How They Are Formed—Trees' Curious Blunt Roots.

The cypress knee is a familiar object in all the lowland forests of the South, but there are thousands of Northern people who have never seen them, and there are many Southern people, too, who have not seen them till they stumbled over them some dark night. The knee is of solid wood, has no limbs or leaves, is anywhere from 6 inches to 5 feet in height, and its rounded top and flattened sides give it very much the shape of a human leg bent at the knee till thigh and calf are brought together; hence the appropriate name of "knee."

For a number of years I was curious as to what part the knees played in the life of the cypress tree, writes a correspondent of Forest and Stream, for they are part of its system and do not grow independently. They were not sprouts, trying to grow into trees, for they never developed branches; and the final conclusion was that their only use was for people to stumble over. How and why such useless appendages to the tree were formed was a mystery until one day, when drifting down a deep channel which had been washed through a cypress swamp, the secret was exposed.

The earth had been washed away from the roots of some of the trees, and roots in all stages of growth were in sight. None of these roots was less than 2 1/2 inches thick and of uniform size clear to their tips, or rather clear to their blunt ends, for there was no tip.

Nature intended these roots to grow in soft mud, and they were all right for that purpose, but when the blunt end of a root encountered something too hard to push through least resistance, and this was generally toward the top of the ground, it bent or buckled in the line of and the continuing growth of the root pushing the bend further upward made the bend closer, until finally the two arms of the bend were close together and they grew together, with one sheet of bark enclosing both.

#### Daring California.

California has the world-wide reputation of fathering the most daring engineering projects in the world in the way of electrical generation and transmission.

### Horror of Russian Prisons.

#### Many horrors must be endured by Russians convicted of political offenses. M. Nikaleff Petrovich Starodvorskoy was sent to prison in April, 1894, a young fellow of 21 years.

He came out a man of 43, with an appalling experience behind him. He and his companions were shut up in the prison of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg. The cells in which they were confined were hardly above the level of the river. When the river was in flood the rats invaded the cells in order to avoid drowning. One of the female prisoners, who had a child in her arms when she was sentenced, was obliged to watch it night and day lest the rats should devour it. The food was insufficient in quantity and detestable in quality and cockroaches were found in it. Among his experiences, M. Starodvorskoy says that of forty-eight prisoners five committed suicide, three got themselves shot in prison, three died mad and nine of illness. Insane prisoners were kept with the sane and he himself lived for a year and a half with a mad companion who was of noble birth.

#### Only More Stamps.

Austria is essentially a country of stamps and officialdom. Recently a Vienna business house received from the military authorities at Prague an order for one of their employees to present himself there for his military service. There was no stamp on the envelope, and the firm had to pay double rate in consequence, twenty hellers (twopence).

Not much appreciating this, they wrote to the military people demanding repayment of the amount. Promptly came the answer that the twopence would be refunded in due course, and in the meantime would the firm be so good as to remit one crown (twopence) for the stamp which must be affixed to all petitions addressed to official departments.

#### Colliers Under the Ocean.

At Cape Breton there are immense collieries being worked under the ocean. There submarine mines cover a thousand acres and are being entered at the shore and the operators follow the vein beneath the water for more than a mile. It might be expected that the weight of the water would force its way into the mine. The bed of the ocean is as tight as a cement cistern. A sort of freclay lines of submarine roof of the mine, and the sediment above this is held in place and packed down by the water pressure until there is not a crevice nor a drop of water from overhead.

#### Motor Lifeboats.

In place of fourteen strong arms pulling seven oars with another pair at the steering oar, now a four-cylinder, four-cycle gasoline engine pushes the craft along at ten miles an hour. A solid eighteen-inch propeller, with a reversing clutch propels the thirty-four-foot boat. Two gasoline tanks, one with a capacity of twenty-five, the other with seventy-five gallons of the colorless fluid in which is locked up so much effort, admits, according to Popular Mechanics, a radius of 200 miles.

#### Money Printed at Washington.

Every working day of the year there is printed at Washington an average of more than \$3,000,000 of new paper money. Every day there is destroyed practically the same amount. The machines in the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco daily stamp into form about \$800,000 of shining coin. There is then a total of almost \$4,000,000 new money created every day at the money work-shops of the government.

#### Days of Pleasure.

"We have no orators such as our forefathers listened to," said one statesman.

"No," answered the other, "it takes some care to compose speeches of that kind. Topics come up so fast nowadays that by the time you'd get one good old-fashioned oration written its subject would be out of date."—Washington Star.

#### Prices of Metals.

Though nearly all the metals have risen in price, mercury has fallen. This is due, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, to the decline of the process of pan amalgamation for working silver ore. Gold mines utilize very small quantities of mercury. The two great consumers are China and Japan, where it is utilized for manufacture of vermilion and explosives of secret composition.

#### London's Public Banquets.

It is estimated that there are 30 or 40 public banquets every night in London the year round, or a total of about 10,000 and that the number of the different persons who thus absorb rich food and wines on many different occasions is 50,000. There appears to be a fear that this will be as bad for the sturdy British digestion as ice water is alleged to have been for the digestion of America.

#### Redeemed Money.

The amount of money which the Government is called upon to redeem in the course of the year reaches an almost fabulous amount. In 1904, for instance, it totaled \$912,000,000. This redemption is either for the purpose of securing clean, fresh notes or to get change of some other denomination.

Established 1872  
**L. W. Maier's Sons**  
**UNDERTAKERS**  
150 Clinton Ave. N.  
Phone 809

**B. V. LOGAN**  
**Undertaker**  
Removed to 1 South St. cor. Court  
Telephone 2348. Res. Tel. 1223.  
Home Phone 3348

**MISS ELIZABETH MCGARTHY**  
TRAINER OF  
**VOICE CULTURE AND PIANO**  
Studio 509 Central Building

**Thos. B. Mooney**  
**Funeral Director**  
REMOVED  
To 93 Edinburg Street,  
Temporary Office, 262 Plymouth Ave.  
Lady Attendant.  
Roch. Phone 2418 Bell Phone 127 A

For Pure  
**Ales Wines and Liquors**  
Send your orders to  
**Matthews & Servis Co.**  
95 STATE ST.  
Both Phones 2075

**HIGGINS**  
Some have already gone down to the lake. Others have left for a trip over the hills. There are many at home and great pleasure they take with trips through the parkways in old '40's.

**Mrs. E. Walsh**  
**Hairdressing Parlors,**  
27 1-2 East Avenue  
Hair Dyeing a Speciality.

**W. B. Tuxill**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
804 German Insurance Bldg.

**Malone's Orchestra**  
Latest music furnished for all occasions, a ray number of pieces. John L. Malone, leader and manager of the Park Band.  
70 Alexander Street

PHONES TEN SIXTEEN  
**The James Reynolds Co.**  
Engineers and Contractors for  
Steam and Hot Water Warming  
and Ventilating  
Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Jobbers of Plumbers  
and Steam Fitters' Supplies.  
Office 33-35 Mill St., Rochester, N. Y.

For Any Neglect of  
**GARBAGE**  
Collection to insure Prompt Attention  
Notify  
**GENESEE REDUCTION CO.**  
403 Powers Block  
Home 1769 Bell 1739 Main

**Patents**  
**Inventor's book free**  
This 64 page book gives full information about Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks. Also contains cuts of 100 mechanical movements, and portraits of all the famous American inventors.  
Mailed free to any address.  
OWEN & BROOK  
Patent Attorneys, 918 F Street N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.  
Reference, Dr. E. L. Schaff,  
The Catholic News Agency, this city.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE PREFER  
**LANGIE'S**  
**COAL**  
GILFILLAN

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS & C. O. P. & S. A. C.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Mann & Co receive special notice, without charge, in the  
**Scientific American.**  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MANN & CO 311 Broadway, New York**  
Branch Office, 67 F St., Washington, D. C.