

HER LAST TRIP.

Revenue Cutter Andy Johnson to Be Sold at Cleveland.

Old Government Vessel Serves Her Day as a Revenue Cutter-Gives Way to the Fleet.

Gresham.

Some time within the next two weeks the old revenue cutter Andrew Johnson will pass Detroit en route for Cleveland. It will be her last trip as a revenue cutter. She has cleared from Milwaukee for many years her hailing port, for the Soo, where Capt. Davis goes to look after some details of patrolling the Soo river this season. Then she will go to Cleveland, tie up at a dock and be knocked down to the highest bidder. At Cleveland Capt. Davis and his men will be transferred to the new revenue cutter Gresham.

The Johnson is one of the most familiar craft on Lakes Michigan and Superior, and her passage will be like the removal of an old friend. She is the last of the old sidewheelers on the lakes and it is doubtful if Uncle Sam ever secured more service from any one boat than from the Johnson. For the past 32 years she has been plying the lakes, but in all this time there was but one occasion when it became necessary to discharge one of her guns loaded with solid shot. This was in bringing a gang of smugglers to time in Lake Superior.

At the time the Johnson was built, in Buffalo, in 1864, there were three sister boats built with her and all designed for the revenue service. Two were side-wheelers like the Johnson, while the third was equipped with side propellers, but the experiment was not a successful one. Of the other two, one remains in the service of the government, but greatly altered. The other two boats were the W. P. Fessenden and the John A. Dix. The Fessenden has its headquarters at Detroit, but some years ago was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt with a steel hull. The Dix went out of commission years ago and was turned into a passenger steamer, doing service for some time out of Milwaukee on the old Engelman line. The craft is still in the passenger service at Chicago, as an excursion boat.

Capt. A. B. Davis, the commander of the Andy Johnson, and who will sail the Gresham, entered the revenue service in 1861. He was appointed to the command of the Johnson in 1883 and served in that position until 1885, when he was assigned to duty on the Pacific coast. In 1888 he again returned to the command of the Johnson, and has continued in that position up to the present time. Capt. Davis was born in Philadelphia in 1832 and went to sea, when he was 17 years of age, on one of his father's ships. When only 21 years of age he became captain of the steamer Gov. Von Oxholm, plying between Philadelphia and the West India Islands, in the merchant service. The captain has been a widower since 1872.

MAY ABSORB ITS SUBURBS.

Préposition to Extend the Military Zone of Paris.

The question of doing away with the military zone and the fortifications around Paris is being discussed with some prospect of success, provided, however, that a new military zone is created further out and new fortifications built. The present structures are useless, except to guard against surprise during a siege.

The military zone, where for half a mile no building was allowed to be erected, was instituted for the purpose of giving a clear view to the defenders over the surrounding country. But Paris is down in a hollow, and big towns like Neuilly and Boulogne have grown up beyond the half-mile limit, completely obstructing the horizon. So it is now proposed to move the whole line to the summit of the heights surrounding Paris from Mount Valerien on the one side to Rosny on the other. Beyond these heights there are no large towns to obstruct the view, and they form the natural strategic defenses of Paris.

If this should be accomplished the octroi or city tax on everything coming through the gates will have to be abolished or the new district added to the city, which, in either case, will be an advantage. It would add about half a million to the population and about ten square miles of territory.

A RICH YIELD.

Gold and Silver Product of California for 1896 Was \$17,604,025.

The statistician of the United States mint in San Francisco has just forwarded to the director of the mint at Washington the annual report of the gold and silver production of California, which covers the yield of 1896. According to returns received at the mint the gold yield of California last year was \$17,604,025, which is an increase over 1895 of \$3,847,245. The yield of silver was \$22,458, a decreased production for the year of \$177,335. The total gold and silver product of the state for the year was \$17,604,025, which is a total increase over the previous year of \$1,669,918. This is considered a very satisfactory showing.

A Sarcastic Scot.

A famous astronomer whose knowledge of astronomical facts was a dreadful engine of conversation once diverted himself by asking the company if they were aware of the immense distance they were from Heaven. It was he informed them, so many millions of diameters to the solar system, and would take many thousand years to traverse. "I don't know the distance nor the time," exclaimed the Scotchman who was present, "that it would take you to get to Heaven, but I know this—that it will not take you a millionth part of the time to go to the other place."

A Healthful City.

St. Paul boasts of the low death-rate of 64 per cent.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS

Est très-pandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année : Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 ; Edition hebdomadaire, \$8.00 ; Edition du Dimanche, \$2.00.

QUEER TURN TO FACE QUESTION.

Chinaman Converted by Whites of Georgia Marries a Negress.

The church circles of the aristocratic little city of Americus, Ga., are all torn up over a trivial question of race, and the negroes are the ones who are puzzled. The presence of two Chinamen, one named Joe King, aroused the missionary instincts of the pious ladies of the First Baptist church, who pressed them into Sunday school and finally induced Joe to come into full communion. He was then given a seat in the amen corner, and was counted as being on the white side of society, having the run of the hotel soda fountains, barber shops, etc.

The experimental fortress was a 20 feet solid concrete, 50 feet long, 10 feet thick and about 15 feet high. This was banked in front with sand taken from the beach near by and heaped up until it had reached a thickness of about 15 feet. One-half of the cement parapet was protected with sand encased in gunny sacks, the other half with loose sand. The sacks were piled one upon the other, much after the fashion of building temporary levees on the banks of western rivers in times of floods.

The range at which the firing was done—50 yards—was a remarkably short one, when it is remembered that eight, ten and twelve-inch guns were used. These guns were mounted on high carriages, so that the muzzles were on a level with the top of the parapet. The muzzles were then pointed downward, so that the point of impact was about the middle of the sand heap.

None of the shells fired into the side protected by loose sand came out, a fact which demonstrated the superiority of that method of construction. The loose sand at the conclusion of the firing was not nearly so badly scattered as was that in the sacks. The cement wall was in no way injured.

BODY BECOMES PETRIFIED.

Fascicular Properties of Spring Near Brockton (Mass.) Cemetery.

Last autumn Mrs. Ella Ireland, the wife of a well-known Brockton (Mass.) man, died after a short illness of acute gastritis. Her body was buried in the family lot in a cemetery on the outskirts of the city. Near the lot a spring bubbled up whose waters are strongly impregnated with mineral substances. A few days ago it became necessary to remove the coffin to another lot. While this was being done the cover of the coffin containing the corpse of Mrs. Ireland was accidentally dislodged by the pickax of a careless laborer.

The workmen who looked at the body were astonished to see that decay had apparently made no inroads. Mrs. Ireland looked as though she lay sleeping in the casket. Even the flowers upon her breast seemed as fresh as when they were placed there six months ago.

Investigation showed that the body had become petrified and was as hard as though it had been sculptured from a marble block. There seemed to be nothing that would prevent its enduring for hundreds of years without suffering any change. The peculiar chemical constitution of the soil in the cemetery is supposed to be the cause of this phenomenon.

SEQUEL TO WAR INCIDENT.

Chief Joseph, of Nez Perces Indians, and Capt. Jerome Meet.

Twenty years ago, shortly after the Custer massacre, Lieut. Lovell J. Jerome, of the United States army, under Gen. Miles, was taken prisoner by a band of the Nez Perces Indians. He was stationed at Fort Ellis, Mont. On the same day a detachment of soldiers captured Chief Joseph, the leader of the marauding Indians. News of the two captures at once found its way to the hostile camps, and, after three days spent in conferences, Lieut. Jerome was exchanged by the Indians for Chief Joseph. The other day in Buffalo Bill's cabin at Ambrose park, Brooklyn, these two men again faced each other for the first time since. Chief Joseph visited the braves in the Wild West camp to see that they are happy and contented and Lieut. (now Capt.) Jerome called on him.

Chief Joseph smiled broadly, and through the interpreter said:

"I was a good friend of the white man, for I knew that were the Indians to harm the man from the Second Horse (cavalry) Gen. Miles would kill me. I am glad we are both alive now, and that those days are over."

ATTACKED BY FROGS.

Terrible Experience of a Man Who Attempts to Cleanse a Well.

Elmer Cantor, of Union, N. Y., for some time has noticed a peculiar taste in the water in his well, and he determined to clean it. William Forbes was engaged to pump it out, and after draining off as much water as possible he descended into the well. Suddenly Cantor heard a loud commotion in the water and a muffled cry for help. He thought the man had been overcome by gas and hurried down to find a squirming mass on the water, with which Forbes was battling. On projecting stones above his head and in the water around him were thousands of frogs. Some were monstrous fellows, and it seemed as though they had made a concerted attack.

Forbes called for Gramlich, who was in the lead, to halt and come to his assistance. The snake was wound up in the wheel so tightly that they did not know how to kill it without injuring the wheel. Finally Gramlich plucked up courage enough to cut its head off with a large jack knife. They were then obliged to carve the snake up into small pieces to get it out of the wheel.

Beads as Money.

Perhaps one of the most singular uses to which glass has been put is one which has lasted almost without interruption from the first making to the present day. The Phoenicians, who were the great commercial people of that age, scoured the known and much of the then unknown world in their trading vessels. The African coast was regularly visited, and for the use of the ignorant native glass beads were made. Some of the same beads then used, and known to us as "aggy" beads, have been found among the Ashantees and other natives of the gold coast of Africa. Similar beads for the same use are now made in Venice, and it is said that there are exported from that city every year thousands of pounds' worth of them of various sorts.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Home of Dyspepsia.

San Francisco seems to be the natural home of dyspepsia. Physicians there say that ten out of twelve of the inhabitants suffer from indigestion. The only explanation suggested is the fact that the climate allows fruit and vegetables to be had almost the year around, so that there is not the enforced change of diet that residents of other regions have.

Zulus Churches.

The Zulus of Africa contributed \$4,000 last year for the sustenance of their native churches.

The Alps.

The Alps stand in six different countries.

LE FEU, LES RIVIERES ET LA MARINE.



IMPORTATEUR DE

Vins, Cognacs, Gonières, Absinthe, Kirsch, Rhum, Vermouth, Scotch Irish Whiskey, Sardines, Conserves Alimentaires, etc.

SEUL AGENT A LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS POUR

CAMONDON & CIE.....Cognac.....JARNAC
L. P. BARON.....Vins en Bgs.....BORDEAUX
LABOURE GONTARD.....Clos de Vougeot Mousseux.....NOUITS
WILHELE QUILLÉ.....Eau Minérale.....KRONTHAL
P. E. RUDELLE.....Vins fins.....BORDEAUX
IHLDERS & BELL.....Bass Ale et Guiness Porter.....LIVERPOOL
BOOTH & CO.....Old Tom Gin.....LONDRES
FIELD, SON & CO.....Orange Bitters.....LONDRES

EN MAGASIN

Vins d'Espagne en futs de cinq gallons, Lagrimas, Muscatel, Malvois, Tenerife Ximenez, Pajarete, Alicante, Val de Penas, Vieux Madeires, Vins d'Oporto.

Achetez vos MATERIAUX AU MEILLEUR MARCHÉ.

SCHWARTZ FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited
VENDENT A MEILLEUR MARCHÉ

Parce qu'il n'y a qu'à la MIREX et les VENDENT à des PRICES sans CONCURRENCE

Tuyaux, Étapes, Valves, Verres, Installations pour tuyaux, Four en barres Et toutes sortes de Matériaux pour Machinistes et Ingénieurs. Écrivez leur pour le prix des biens voulus et soyez convaincus. Les "K. FITTINGS" cédaient toujours à la vente.

Le Fer Galvanisé Plissé \$3.10 le mètre

Prix spécial pour grandes quantités. Prix sur autres marchandises proportionnellement.

Toutes sortes de TRAVAUX DE FONDERIE sollicités. Estimation

SCHWARTZ FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, LEEDS FOUNDRY

AVENUE HOWARD ET LA RUE CONSTANCE.

20 avril - 1m - Jeu Dm

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

PARGALLAGHER, SPITZFADEN ET LESSEPS.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE

SUCCESSION DE JOHN GREEN.

No 52, 65 et 67 rue de la Paix, Paris 8me, pour la succession de John Green, décédé le 26 mars 1897.

Mercredi, le 9 juin 1897.

PABE GALLAGHER, SPITZFADEN & LESSEPS, encanteur.

Bureau, 7, rue de la Paix, Paris 8me, pour la vente de tout ce qui sera nécessaire à la vente, conformément à un arrêté d'ordre émis le 26 mars 1897.

UN CERTAIN LOT DE TERRE avec toutes les améliorations qui s'y trouvent, située dans le Premier District de cette ville, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars 1897, à 10h 30, à la BOURSE DES ENCAUSES, à Paris, devant le juge de paix, à la date du 26 mars 1897.

Le 26 mars