### A CHILD'S LONG JOURNEY. Fravels from Finland to Alaska Un-

able to Speak English. Traveling from Finland to Alaska withest speaking a word that anyone understood, without a single traveling companion, or without meeting a person who knew him from one end of the journey to the other, is no small undertaking, but it has just been completed by an eight-year-old boy, says the Seettle Times. Magnus Nessler left a pleasant home in far-away Finland on June 3 to join his father and mother, who are working at Douglas City. He made his long journey across the great pond in the steerage of one of the big ecean steamers. Here he was not so lonely, as there were other Finlanders on the boat who talked the language he could understand. At New York there was no delay, owing to a carefully-written shipping card which had been sewed securely on the back of his coat before he started on the long journey. This did away with the necessity of talking as far as his getting through without delay was concerned. His ticket had been purchased to cover the entire distance, and the card idrected him to Circle City hotel, at Juneau. He reached Seattle in time to make good connections with the Alaska boat, and was forwarded to Douglas by friends. His father and mother have not seen him since he was a baby, over seven years ago, when they left Finland to come to the United States.

Magnus is a well-built boy, with hair and eyes characteristic of his race. He is exceptionably bright, and has already picked up some English. He made friends with everybody on the steamer with whom he came in contact, although he could only talk to them by

## "GIVE ME ANOTHER GOURDFUL"

Last Heard Words of a King Who Had Been Drunk Fifteen Years.

In other lands there are drinks far beyoud ours in strength and strangeness, says the Chicago Times-Herald. There is the Russian vodki, for instance. A gill of it poured down a Carthagenian mummy will set that long dead person to fighting all his Punic battles o'er again. In the forceful language of the west: "Two drinks of it will make a man go home and steal his own pants." The West Indian gets from the cocoanut clear pure water, toddy and arrack, which is a rock-splitting brandy. Of their toddy Boyle says "it looks like skim milk and smells like 500 slaves in a pen." The Marquesans have a seductive drink called aroo. A number of young boys sitting in a circle chew fresh cocoanut and when it is sufficiently masticated expectorate it into a bowl that is the common receptacle. Fresh water is poured upon this delectable mixture and it is allowed to ferment. The South Sea islanders prepare the ava root in the same way. Paul du Chaillu once found a wonderful drunkard in the person of the king of Olenga-Yombi. When he was an infant his father would take him to the top of a small tree and force him to drink palm wine, until he came to prefer it to his mother's milk. It was the ingenious parent's ambition to make him the champion boozer of equatorial Africa, and he succeeded. The king of Olenga-Yombi in Du Chaillu's time had been solidly drunk for 15 years, and when last heard from was calling loudly for another gourdful.

## PENSION VOTED TO A HORSE

Oregon Fire Commissioners Retired

a Faithful Equine Servant. The board of fire commissioners has decided that the big bay horse Jerry, which has faithfully served the city in the fire department for 17 years, and is now 23 years of age, shall be given his time for the remainder of his days and be a pensioner on the city, says the Portland Oregonian. This horse and his mate were purchased by the city in the days of the volunteer fire department, to draw ladder truck No. 1, and for several years they did this work, which is now considered a pretty heavy job for the three horses attached to the truck. When the paid department was organized Jerry became a member of it, and has discharged his duties faithfully ever since. He is now entitled to be considered "aged," having served longer than the usual span of life allotted to horses, and the commissioners do not feel inclined to sell him for a trifle to some one who will perhaps starve and abuse him, and render the remainder of his life uncomfortable, so they have decided that he is to have free hay and oats at the expense of the city as long as he

# The White House. The steady growth of the nation has

rendered necessary a great expansion of the capitol at Washington, but nothing has been done to increase the size of the white house, says the Washington Post. The latter remains as it was when first occupied by President John Adams, at the beginning of the present century. Its narrow quarters have caused a vast amount of embarrassment to its tenants from time to time. For example, when the prince of Wales was here the utmost difficulty was found in making room for him and a few persons of his immediate suite, even when a part of the office quarters was utilized for steeping purposes. There is an urgent demand for more rooms for the entertainment of distinguished guests of the nation on such exceptional occasions.

Novel Sport in France. The running of auto-mobiles, or borseless vehicles, has become a national sport in France, and clubs devoted to it have been formed in the larger cities. One of the sights along the French roads this summer will be the addition of many motor wagons to the great number of bicycles.

Solid Food for Infants. In France it is a punishable offense for anyone to give infants under one year any form of solid foods unless such be ordered by written prescription signed by a legally qualified medical

## SCALES A MOUNTAIN.

Prince Luigi's Successful Expedition to Summit of Mount St. Elias.

Fixed the Height of the Peak at 18,120 Feet, and Also Demonstrates That It Is Not of Volcanic Origin.

The expedition of Prince Luigi of Savoy to the summit of Mount St. Elias has determined two facts of prime importance to the scientific world. It: has fixed once for all the altitude of Mount St. Elias at 18,120 feet. The figures are subject only to such slight corrections as may change the total 30

or 40 feet either way.

The expedition has also answered definitely and in the negative the question so long asked by scientists as to whether or not St. Elias was at one time a great volcano. There is not the slightest indication of volcanic action anywhere. A new glacier was discovered by the explorers from the eminence of Mount St. Elias between the Augusta mountains and Great Logan. It takes its course apparently to the sea, and was named by the prince Colombo.

The route was absolutely unknown. Advancing up these glaciers and moraines took 39 days, or until July 4, on which day the prince declared for the entire party a general holiday. At Pinnacle pass was found the first evidence of Russell's expedition in 1891, in the shape of a tent bottom and a single rusty fork. Finally the foot of the divide connecting Mount St. Elias and Mount Newton was reached, with a supply of provisions to last 12 days. The elevation was 8,000 feet. The Americans in the party raised the stars and stripes over the camp in the great hills and Prince Luigi and his party cheered

again and again in honor of the flag. At one o'clock on the morning of July 31 they commenced the ascent of the great mountain. For 11 hours the upward climb was made, and at exactly five minutes before 12 o'clock the summit of St. Elias was beneath the feet of the explorers. When they reached the topmost peak there was neither wind nor fog, and the thermometer was only 20 below freezing. The prince planted the Italian flag on the topmost peak and photographed it. He then cached the Italian and American flags. The prince does not consider the ascent difficult, except for the last few hundred feet, which is a solid mass of

#### PEARL "RUSH" IN ARKANSAS. Thousands of Persons Are Searching

the Streams for Gems. Further discoveries of valuable deposits of pearls in lakes and rivers in Arkansas have added to the excitement already existing over similar discoveries, and thousands of people are wading through the water in different parts the state searching for the gems. The latest and most sensational discoveries were made in the Arkansas river and the creeks, lakes and bayous near Little Rock, where pearls have been picked up ranging in value from \$10 to \$800 each. Hundreds of people are working the Saline, White and other rivers, and many valuable finds have been reported. Additional discoveries. were made on the Fourche river the other day, and hundreds of people are swarming to that stream. It is said are rich in pearls of large size. It has developed that in the course of a survey made in White river in 1895 \$5,000 worth of pearls were collected by members of the survey in the course of their duties. Recent discoveries lead to the assertion that never before in history were so many and such large pearls discovered. Pearls of from 30 to 50 grains in weight are no uncommon things to find in the possesion of country lads, who fish for pearls for pastime.

#### MUSTERED INTO THE G. A. R. Archbishop Ireland, Under a Dispen-

antion, Becomes a Comrade. Archbishop Ireland was mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo. He has been popularly considered as a member of the G. A. R., but it was not until the other day that he really became a comrade. He has been an ex-member of the Loyal Legion for many years.

Past Commander in Chief Kountz secured a dispensation from Commander in Chief Clarkson authorizing Past Commander in Chief Lawler to muster the archbishop into the Grand Army of the Republic.

The ceremony took place in the rooms of Lafayette post, of New York, at the Hotel Iroquois. Archbishop Ireland expressed his pride at being received into the order. The official button was presented to the archbishop by Corp Tanner. Congratulatory addresses were made by Gen. O. O. Howard, Past Commander Lawler and others.

African Race Which Wears Veils. According to the French traveler, Felix Dubois, the Tourages (one of the African races whom he descrives in his book about Timbuctoo) wear veils. The rearing of horses, oxen and goats is their chief industry, the milk and flesh of these animals, with the addition of: dates, furnishing their principal nourishment. For the protection of eyes and lungs they adopt a headdress of two veils. One, the "nikab," is rolled round the temples, hanging down in front to protect their eyes, while the other, the "litham," reaches from the nostrils to the edge of their clothing. The veils are never removed, even at meal times, and the garb has become so much a part of them that anyone being deprived of it is unrecognizable by friends and relatives.

Far Vision in Sunshine. In a sudden burst of sunshine a lady standing on Leith hill, in Surrey, England, saw the flash of swords and helmets at the military review at Aider-

#### MAXIM INVENTS A NEW LIGHT. It Is Said to Be Greatly Superior to Those Now in Use.

I saw to-night a wonderful new light just invented by Hiram Maxim, the American scientist, and inventor of the Maxim gun, writes a correspondent from London. It is the finest, cheapest, and strongest electric light ever discovered, with nearly three times the candle power of the ordinary incandescent light. It lasts more than twice as long and requires less than half the energy. Unlike the lights now in use, the film is made of mineral instead of vegetable substance, the nature of which is a secret. The result is a light, of intense brilliancy without red rays. The bulb is of the ordinary size. The light I saw was in the library of Mr, Maxim at his home, 18 Queen's Gate place. This is a big, lofty room, 22x26 feet. A single new lamp illumined the room far beyond the power of two Edison-Swan 16 candle power lamps.

Mr. Maxim said: "This one lamp has been burning in this room 1,000 hours with only a slight diminution of power. I don't know how much longer it will burn, as it is still in the experimental stage. Ordinary lamps now used have 16 candle power. This new lamp has 40 candle power, taking the Watts unit of electrical energy. The American lamps require four and eight-tenths to five to the candle power. The best English lamps take four and two-tenths to the candle power. The new Maxim lamp takes only two and eight-tenths to the candle power. That expresses mathematically the economy of the new lamp in electrical energy.

"It secures nearly three times the light, and this single lamp has burnt already twice as long as the average lamp now in use. I do not claim, however, that all my new lamps will do as well as this. I am not yet ready to show it to the public."

Maxim exhibited some of the materials from which the films are made. They looked like pieces of coal. The vegetble films now used are very costly. Mr. Maxim said he could make 1.000 of his new films for one dollar.

### STUCK IN A SMOKESTACK.

Young Cigarette Smokers, Seeking Seclusion, Get Into Difficulty.

Two boys, Willie Smith and Charlie Thompson, aged ten and twelve years respectively, caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of Eighth and Walnut streets, East St. Louis, Ill. They had been in the habit of enjoying quiet cigarette smokes in a box car near their home on Trendley avenue for some time, and the cruel railway men moved their hiding place to another locality. Knowing that a first-class castigation was in store for them if they were caught with the forbidden weed, they decided to select some other secluded spot. Walking out the Air line tracks, they found a large smokestack of the smelting works which had fallen to the ground, and this they decided to utilize.

Thompson, the older boy, crawled in first, but as the stack was closed at the other end, he was afraid to go very far into it. Billy Smith was braver, and started to climb over Thompson and go on toward the end of the stack.

In some way the lads became entangled, and neither could move forward or backward. They yelled, kicked and fought, trying to either go forward, backward or attract the attention of people who might pass the spot. No relief came until a workman, who happened to pass back of the building, heard the muffled cry and hurried to extricate them. They were jammed in so tight that he had to get assist-

When they were finally released they were so exhausted that neither could walk for several minutes. Both were sick after their experience in the stack, and it is believed that had they re mained in it much longer they would have suffocated or died from exhaus-

## STANDARD OIL TENTACLE

Now Controls the Gas Supply in Nesrly Every Large City. The gas supply of nearly every im-

portant city in the United States is directly or indirectly controlled by the Standard Oil company, which has not only made tremendous profits by issues of new securities of gas companies and the increase of the prices of these securities, but has provided a permanent cash market for nearly 18,000,000 barrels of its own product which is unavailable for general commercial pur-

In the refining of petroleum a number of materials remains after the extraction of the oil suitable for use in lamps, which are utilized by scientific methods for various purposes. One of the most important of these is a kind of naphtha too dangerous for general commercial use, because of its explosive tendencies, but available when handled in large quantities for the manufacture of water

Its cost is virtually nothing. Nobody outside the oil companies knows what the profits on it are. No intelligent estimate places this profit below 20 per cent. and some estimates are as high as 50 percent. To secure this proft, however, a market must be found, and it is supposed that the first and most urgent inducement for the acquisition of the control of gas companies by the Standard Oil company was to assure this profit.

## Giant's Causeway.

The famous Giant's causeway, on the north coast of Ireland, has recently been declared by the Irish vice chancellor to be private property, with no public right of way, in spite of the fact that during living memory the causeway has been freely visited by anybody who wanted to go there.

A Long Wire.

The longest single span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph line over the River Kistuah, in India. It is GEN. MILES ON GREEK DEFENSE. Said to Have Declared That Ther-

mopylae Is Impregnable. The London Times, in a dispatch from Vienna on the peace negotiations at Constantinople, credited to a statesman of experience, character and high posi-

"The Greeks, whose chief national characteristic is vanity, are now almost at their wits' end, and it is to be feared that if they are driven into a corner they may be tempted to take counsel of their desperation. The rumor as to a movement in Athens in favor of a renewal of the war, should not be pooh-poohed as the mere vaporings of a few irresponsible hotheads. However foolish such a course might

be it would be unwise, having regard to the national character and the present desperate situation of Greece, to consider it as quite out of the question. The Greek government has been advised by capable foreign strategists, including a well-known American general, that the pass of Thermopylae, the gate of southern Greece, is impregnable, and that even with their reduced and disorganized army they could hold it with absolute certainty against all comers if conditions of peace are made so onerous as to render it impossible for the Athens cabinet to accept them. "This eventuality, however remote

it may appear, must also be reckoned with.' The American officer is said to be

Gen. Nelson A. Miles. BIBLE FOR JAPAN'S EMPEROR.

### Present Sent from Societies in England, Scotland and America.

The American Bible society has just made the announcement that a large folio Bible in the English language has been specially prepared as a gift to the emperor of Japan and sent to Yokohama. It will be formally presented at the first fitting opportunity after the emperor's return to Tokyo in the autumn. The gift will be made in the name of the American Bible society, the British and Foreign Bible society and the National Bible Society of Scotland, which are jointly concerned in the publication and distribution of the Japanese Scriptures. The two agents, Rev. Henry Loomis and Mr. George Braithwaite, of Yokohama, are to make all the necessary arrangements, including the preparation of a suitable letter to accompany the book. The preparation of this volume was suggested by the favorable reception which the dowager empress of China gave in 1894, when a beautiful Chinese New Testament was given to her in the name of 10,000 Protestant Christian women of China.

#### MEND A MAN'S BACKBONE Delicate But Successful Operation at San Francisco.

A very delicate and extremely rare surgical operation has been performed successfully at the French hospital in San Francisco upon C. Hoffman, a young German farmer. By it not only his life has been saved, but he is on the speedy way to recovery.

In the latter part of July he sustained a compound fracture of the third cervical vertebrae, an injury nearly always fatal, which prevented the moving of his head in any direction. On August 11 he was brought to the hospital, where the arch of the third vertebrae and a portion of the second vertebrae were removed.

The patient rests on an inclined plane. The weight of his body acts as a counter extension to the weight applied to an extension apparatus, which is attached to the head and the patient is virtually suspended by the neck until he shall be restored to health.

### VOLCANO BURNING A FARM. Singular Natural Phenomenon on a

Plantation Near Thomasville, Ga. People residing in Thomasville, Ga., and the surrounding country are greatly excited over what appears to be the existence of a volcano on a plantation near there. The crater is about 25 feet square. Several streams of blue smoke issue from it. The ground in the immediate location of the crater has sunk to the extent of two feet. Excavations made show that the smoke proceeds from an extensive bed of ashes.

Originally the source of disturbance was situated beneath the residence of a farmer, but the volume of smoke and intense heat compelled the destruction of the house. It is impossible that the smoke should proceed from burning mines, as there are no mineral deposits in this locality. Frequent rains have failed to quench the subterranean fires-The phenomenon is being visited by

hundreds of curious people. Inferior Sponges in Demand.

#### There is a scarcity in Florida waters of the best sponge, the "sheepwool," and the returns to the sponge fishers

have been gradually lessening. A like scarcity in other waters is indicated by the increased demand for inferior sponges, which have heretofore been looked upon as comparatively worthless. One of these, the grass sponge, is very abundant in Florida. It is of coarse texture and has large internal channels, but has proved to be a fair substitute for the better sponge. A demand for it, both in this country and in Europe, has resulted in raising its price to the fishers from 28 cents to 65 cents a bunch. Its gathering is profitable at 50 cents a bunch, and the demand for it has infused new life into a Florida industry which has been languishing for seven years.

#### Progressive Farming. A new grain harvester is in operation in California which has a cutting front of 52 feet, and which reaps, thrashea and sacks 180 bushels of wheat an hour. In Montana sheep are sheared by machinery propelled by water power.

Potato Eaters.

The people of Germany and Belgium are the greatest potato eaters. The consumption in these countries exceeds 1,000 pounds per head of population.

## JORDAN VS. ELLIOTT.

Decided Difference of Opinion Regarding the Branding of Seals.

Former Learned Gentleman Declares That the Opinion of the Latter Is Not Worth Considering.

The remark of Dr. Jordan, that "the skins of the branded cows returned this year to the islands show clearly the permanency of the mark and its efficiency to render the skin unsaleable without injury to the animal or to the herd," was commented on by Prof. Elliott as follows:

"I yield to no one in my esteem of Dr. Jordan's ability and integrity, but in this declaration I believe him to be premature.

"These seals which were branded last year and which Jordan speaks of as returning this year, so marked, were some 350 female pup seals or the young of that season of 1896. They were branded between the 13th and 20th of September, or after they had shed their natural coats and put on their seagoing jackets for the coming year of their lives. For seals renew their hair once every year. Jordan has not yet had time to observe the effects of the branding. I was forcibly impressed by the fact that all scars and wounds in the skin of fur seals healed without a cicatrice, while studying these animals on the islands in 1872-74-76. It was a very singular deviation from the law which governs such healing in the hides of horses, cattle or dogs and cats. I followed it closely in 1873 and again in 1874, and found it to be con-

Dr. Jordan, president of the Stanford university, says that the opinion of his friend, Prof. Elliott, relating to the branding of seals is entitled to no especial notice, because Elliott knows nothing whatever about the subject.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "the branded sealskin in the possession of the treasury department was burned while the pup wore its black coat. After the wound had healed and had been replaced by the new coat, which corresponds to that of the adult seal, it was killed and skinned.

"There is no question that it is perfectly feasible to brand seals, and that the brand will remain permanently, as it does on a horse or cow. One man can brand female seal pups at the rate of 1,000 a day. The brand will grow with the growth of the animal. The water hair will hide it to some extent, but the part of the skin on which it appears is permanently spoiled for the furriers' purposes.

"The adult seals can also be branded without injury, but they are not so easily handled. As to the notion that handling the animals will frighten; them and drive them off to some other island, there is no foundation for it. They mind it no more than sheep being sheared."

## BRONCHO RIDERS ARRIVE

Two Western Men Reach Sionx City After a Long Journey.

Two men from the wild west who; have just arrived at Sioux City, Ia., are; attracting much attention. Each man! had just covered 2,000 miles astride the hurricane deck of an American broncho.

Each was clad in the picturesque re galia of the "cow country"-trousers with the seat reinforced with buckskin, flannel shirt open at the throat, broad-brimmed hat with the crown scalloped to a peak and mammoth spurs whose rowels jingled at every

They made their journey in the interest of the introduction of the broncho into the European cavalry service. Secretary Wilson, of the department of: agriculture, believes there is no carrying animal equal in speed and endurance to this creature of the plains.

At his suggestion Dr. Barrette, the officer in charge of the government inspection bureau in Chicago and editor of the Horseman, arranged for a test of the native American horse. He engaged; Jim and Kit Gabriel, known from the gulf to the Northwest territory as the "tough brothers of the Diamond N ranch," to make a 2,500-mile journey "cross country" and then exhibit their mounts in Chicago to representatives of the European cavalry service.

The outfit left Sheridan, Wyo., June 5. The distance covered is almost 2.000 miles. The brothers say their animals made the trip without feed, except for the grass they nipped while tethered: at their pickets, unshod and unhandled, and in as robust condition as when lassoed from the herd the 1st of last June.

## Irish War Cries.

The phrase "Erin go bragh," which means "Erin (or Ireland) forever," was the ancient war cry of the Irish. Most of the Celtic clansmen had a tribal slogan or battle cry which was used in the ranks to keep the fighting menaware of the place of their own clan when about to make an onset or to aid them in recalling them when scattered in the woods or hills. The O'Neills, for instance, had a cry equivalent to "Red hand," the badge of the family or clan. The O'Briens' cry was "Laudir aboo!" or "Strong Hand aboo," or lively. The Kildare retainers' call was "Crom aboo!"-suggesting Crom castle, a stronghold of the O'Donovans,—and so

## Buy Peanuts Now.

The price of Virginia peanuts will be advanced soon, because the stock of shelled nuts in Virginia barely exceeds 22,000 bags, as against 34,000 last year, and 60,000 at this time in 1895.

Swimming. Swimming on the back in sea water,

says a doctor, is the most beneficial form of bathing. Swimming on the side is very injurious to the muscles of the

### VICISSITUDE

"Original Marks," Once a Judge, im Poverty in Chicago.

The original of "My name is Marks, I'm a lawyer, shake," is living in poor circumstances in Chicago at the age of 83. His name is Abraham Marks. He says that Mrs. Stowe wished to localize "Uncle Tom's Cabin." and someone told her he was the only attorney in

the vicinity. Judge Marks-be was made a probate judge by Sam Houston-has had a checkered career. Graduating from Union college in 1832, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and went to New Orleans. From there he went to Monroe, La., where he established the Standard. His conduct of that paper drew him into several duels and he was indicted half a dozen times for libel. In 1837 he met a fire-eater named Alexander on "the field of honor," and escaped with a bullet through his coat.

After this duel he started for Texas on horseback. At Houston he met the famous Sam Houston, then president of the Texan Republic. Houston made him judge of the probate court at San Antonio. He remained in Texas a number of years and then returned to Ar-

kansas. All his life Judge Marks has been an active politician. He was at first a whig, but afterwards became a republican, to which party he has belonged since it was born, in 1856. He says that when he was a very small child his parents, who lived at Pensacola, were intimate with Gen. Jackson's family, and that he remembers seeing Mrs. Jackson sit in the chimney corner and smoke a pipe. He asserts that Henry Ward Beecher once told him contidentially that if he could see the manuscript of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" he would see that he (Beecher) had written a large part of the book.

### EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL

#### Pennsylvania Railroad Company Pleased with Oil to Lay Dust.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company intends to sprinkle crude oil on various parts of its system so as to prevent the raising of dust, which has been a source of complaint to all managers of railroads for a number of years. Early in the season the company began experimenting with the sprinkling of oil on the roadbed and on each side of the track on the West Jersey railroad. From the start the plan has proved a success and it has been found that on the roadbeds which are composed of gravel it will keep down the dust as well as turn off the water.

The success the experiment has met with on the West Jersey & Seashore railroad has led the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to try it on other sections of the road. During the last few days the oil tank sprinkling cars have been doing work on the Delaware division. This line is very dusty, owing to the sandy soil.

The company is now giving about 20 miles of this road a sprinkling of oil, and the road bed from Dover to a point near Farmington has received its first dose. It is said that the road as far as has been laid is almost entirely devoid of dust. The company is also having the roadbed between Baltimore and Washington similiarly treat-

### BLIND MAN RIDES A BICYCLE Prof. Frank H. Reese Guides Him-

self and Travels by Sound. Prof. Frank H. Reese, of Mishawaka Ind., has been totally blind since childhood, but he has become so proficient in the bicycling art that he is fully competent to ride about on the less busy, thoroughfares of Mishawaka, Impossible as it appears, the blind cyclist glides along on the silent steed, turns corners and avoids accidents with phe-

nomenal judgment and precision. In walking about Mr. Reese relies wholly upon sound and the number of footsteps required to reach a certain point, and thence homeward. So also in cycling he depends upon his counting the number of revolutions by the pedals to reach a corner, making the turn, etc. He mounts his wheel and dismounts without assistance, and strangers in the city seldom can be convinced of the uselessness of his eyes.

Prof. Reese is also an accomplished musician, and has composed several musical pieces. He was graduated this year from the institution for the blind at Indianapolis, is a ready player of piano and organ and a finished accom-

### HIGHEST FLOOD EVER KNOWN. Interesting Facts Regarding the

Spring Rise of the Mississippi. Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers of the army, has been making an examination of the report of the Mississippi river commission and has brought to light some very interesting facts connected with the flood of last spring. It is shown that the flood of the Mississippi was the highest of which there is any record. The total length of the levees on both sides of the river was 1,377 miles, and there were in all 38 breaks by the floods, aggregating 8 7-10 miles. An interesting feature of the breakage is that none of the levees built by the United States government were broken, but the breaks occurred in those portions which had been built by the states or by municipalities or private parties. The Mississippi river floods will form an important part of the annual report of Gen. Wilson, which is now in the course of preparation.

## Would Act Fairly.

A newly-appointed Georgia justice of the peace was informed that some one had stolen his horse during the night. He was not long in locating the criminal, who was speedily brought to trial, when the justice said: "I ain't qualified ter set on this case, seein' as the horse was mine; but I'm goin' ter let the bailiff preside, an' while he's a-tryin' of the criminal I'll be out yander a stretchin' of the rope an' locatin' of the tree!"

### shot, about 23 miles off. DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, L'ABEILLE