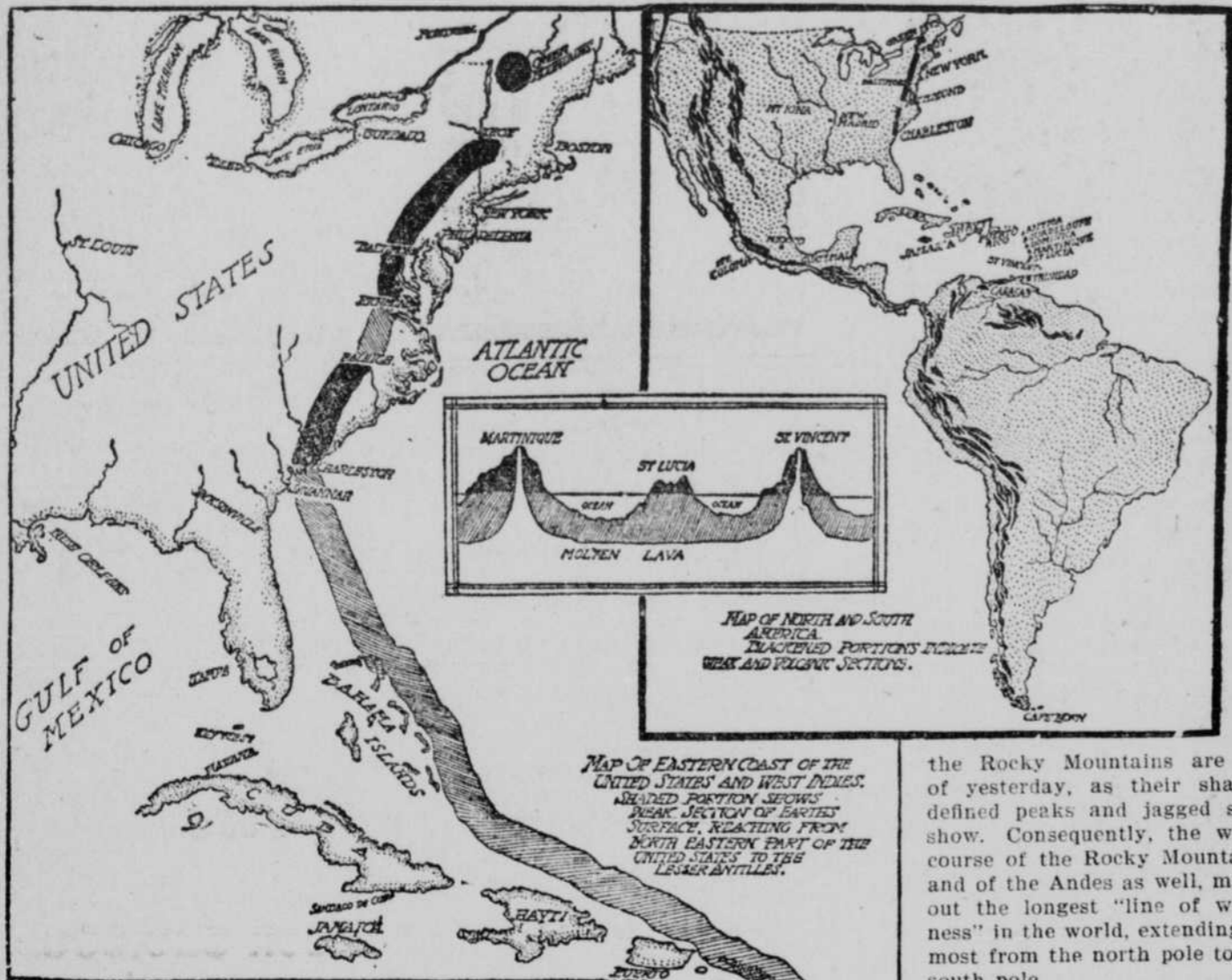


American Volcanoes May Be Source of Danger



The most important scientific fact proved by the St. Pierre and St. Vincent eruptions is the underground connection between volcanoes.

This is also the most important fact to be remembered by all who live near these treacherous destroyers of life and property.

Almost all volcanoes are like manholes along a sewer. They are located in rows above long cracks or fissures in the earth's surface, so that when one of the volcanoes in the row begins to throw out lava and fire the others are very liable to follow suit and become equally dangerous.

The recent explosion of naphtha at Sheridan, Pa., by which 25 people were instantly killed and over 200 severely burned, gives a very simple explanation of the method of explosion along a volcanic fissure.

Thus, in the Caribbean Sea disasters, Mont Pelee of Martinique and La Soufriere of St. Vincent are both manholes in the same great fissure that extends in a curved line for 500 miles or more. Martinique is located almost in the exact center of this "line of weakness."

The island of Jamaica, 400 miles from Mont Pelee, is located on the "firing line," and the latest dispatches report that the sulphur pits in the Jamaica mountains are beginning to smoke and boil. The air around them has also grown very hot.

The area of volcanic disturbance has spread rapidly since the explosion of Mont Pelee. A dozen or more islands have been more or less affected, all being located along the great fissure or crack in the earth's surface which is at the present time in a state of eruption.

There are a number of these cracks or fissures in the United States, most of them running from north to south.

As Prof. R. P. Whitfield, head curator of geology at the Museum of Natural History, said when interviewed by a New York Sunday World reporter:

"A line of fissures runs from the Aleutian Islands southward through North and South America to Terra del Fuego, and all along the course of this gigantic crevice there may be an earthquake at any time."

According to the experts of the United States Geological Survey there is a fissure or "line of weakness" which begins at Troy, N. Y., and runs southward through Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Va.

The principal rivers of the Atlantic coast have their source near this long break in the earth's crust. The chain of eruptions on each side of Mont Pelee has shown the practical importance of this discovery by the United States Geological Survey. It has made the fact known that Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia and New York are in the same danger zone.

The same connection exists between Troy, N. Y., and Richmond as that which has recently been shown to exist between Martinique, St. Vincent and Jamaica.

A chain of mountains usually, though not always, marks the course of one of these fissures. In the Catskill and Adirondack mountains volcanic action has ceased, these two ranges being the oldest on the American continent.

Compared with the Adirondacks,

the Rocky Mountains are but of yesterday, as their sharply defined peaks and jagged sides show. Consequently, the whole course of the Rocky Mountains, and of the Andes as well, marks out the longest "line of weakness" in the world, extending almost from the north pole to the south pole.

From Mount St. Elias, the giant mountain of Alaska—18,000 feet, to the volcanic region of Terra del Fuego, there is a "line of fissures" nearly 10,000 miles in length.

A series of short fissures runs parallel with the great Rocky Mountain fissures. The Cascade Mountains mark a volcanic belt. From Mount Hood to Lassen's Peak there is a line of extinct volcanoes, several of which have had eruptions since the glacial epoch.

The Sierra Nevada and San Francisco ranges are also located along a "line of weakness" and have a number of burned-out craters which were in their day as dangerous as Mont Pelee and La Soufriere.

The famous Yellowstone Park represents a tract of weakness rather than a fissure. The whole region is volcanic and in a constant state of eruption.

A short "line of weakness" extends through Colorado and New Mexico, containing several extinct volcanoes. And from Guatemala to Costa Rica is a volcanic belt with cones from 8,000 to 10,000 feet high.

"It is quite certain that there is a subterranean connection between that string of islands in the Caribbean Sea," said Sir Henry T. Wrenfordley, formerly chief justice of the Leeward Islands.

The fissures on which Mont Pelee and La Soufriere are located may possibly have branches that extend to Central America, Mexico and the United States.

It may be also more than a coincidence that Mount Iona, 150 miles from Omaha, Neb., is now showing its first signs of activity for thirty years.

Tired folks are quarrelsome.

importance. When the people of the various cities on the lakes view the commerce of their ports, it may be interesting for them to know that on the afternoon of May 24, the monument to La Salle was unveiled in the quiet country suburb of La Salle, five miles eastward from the Cataract of Niagara.

The "North Star State."

Minnesota has been designated the "North Star State," of which expression two or three explanations have been given, one on account of its geographical position, another that the north star appears in its coat of arms. It has also been called the "Lake State," from the great number of small lakes within its limits, and the "Gopher State," because the early settlers found these animals in such abundance that they proved a serious nuisance. Even a careful rider passing over a plain where gophers abounded was in danger of being thrown by his horse accidentally stepping in a gopher hole.

Prominent on English Turf.

Capt. James Octavius Machell, who died a few days ago, was for years England's foremost turfman. He did not, perhaps, win so many of what are called the "classic events" as some others, but in the course of a racing season his colors were so often to the fore that his stable had a larger following than any other in the United Kingdom. He was a soldier at 16, went in for regimental athletics, became champion amateur runner of England, and was a dead shot. In 1864, after taking a leading place on the turf, he retired from the army, dying at the age of 65.

Long Term in Bishopric.

Frederick Dan Huntington, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of central New York, now nearing his eighty-fourth birthday, asks for an assistant to relieve him of part of his duties. He has been bishop for thirty-three years.

TURN MIGHTY STREAM

Sticks in Sand Sufficient to Change the Current of the Swift Mississippi.

In this region, too, the river is bordered by busy cities—Dubuque, Keokuk, Quincy, Davenport, Rock Island, and line—thriving railway towns, full of factories, colleges, fine residences, and all the evidences of energy and culture. Most of them are built upon hills, and all on high ground. Seen from the river they present the finest views of the flat country farther down river do.

It is a swift water that rushes past these cities. At low water, which is usually in summer and fall, the current drops to three inches an hour or less. But at high water, when it stands thirty or forty feet higher on its banks, it sweeps along at nine miles an hour with irresistible impetus.

Imagine what that means in a big river—nine miles an hour. We are so used to railroad trains that run sixty or seventy miles an hour that it does not seem an overwhelming speed. But consider that when a railroad train is once checked its power is gone. Interfere with the progress of the Mississippi and the river piles up against the obstruction, sweeps around it, over it, under it, and momentarily grows stronger about it. The power waxes until it sweeps away the fret.

Yet such is the contrariety of this

mighty stream that while it will overthrow the strongest obstacle to its course that can be built, it will yield to the slightest. One could hardly find a more striking illustration of the power of slight things than the sharp contrast between the behavior of the river against a powerful check and against a slight one. For years the government engineers struggled to direct the river with massive stone dikes. When the river could not overthrow one of these it dug under it, and so wrecked it. Money without end was spent on dikes. There was a mighty one below Gold Dust landing in Tennessee. It stood longer than most of them, but a flood in the river at last conquered and swept it away.

How, then, can the river be directed? Simply by a few sticks set in the sand. A row of piling, sometimes with a few brush hurdles, accomplishes it. The river sweeps through, eddies behind it, dropping sand and building up a bar. Nowadays, traveling down the river through stretches that once were broad and shallow, one finds them narrow and deep, with sandy sides, over the tops of which can be seen just the tips of the piles that accomplished the mighty change. —Ainslee's Magazine.

The beadle of the parish is always of the vicar's opinion.

WRITERS WELL PAID

Modern Authors Munificently Rewarded, as Compared with Their Predecessors.

Early American writers were poorly rewarded. Washington Irving was the first who made any notable success in literature. His Sketch Book brought him \$600. During the forty subsequent years of his life his writings from sales and copyrights brought him, it is estimated, \$205,383.

Bryant received no compensation whatever for his Thanatopsis and even at the age of 83 he could not buy a modest home with all he ever received from his poems.

No single production of Edgar Allan Poe brought him over \$100 and only two seem to have reached that figure. He sold The Raven for \$15, The Bells for the same, though he afterward received \$10 for a lengthened and revised copy.

Longfellow's executors estimated that the plates and copyrights of all his work were worth \$30,000. The Hanging of the Crane brought the poet \$3,000, of which he gave \$1,000

to the friend who negotiated the sale, certainly a liberal commission. Keramos brought him \$1,000, and these two were the culminating prices for his single productions, though he was an industrious worker for more than fifty years.

While Hawthorne was hoarding the \$1,800 he received for The Scarlet Letter, Mrs. Stowe was counting her thousands from Uncle Tom's Cabin, which brought her \$10,000 in the first four months after its publication in book form. For the serial rights she received \$300.

Emerson, at 74, found his last volume the only one that approached a remunerative sale.

There is a vast difference, in the matter of compensation, between the authors of the old days and modern writers. The latter are well paid for their labors and unfortunately it does not seem that their work is anything the better on that account.

Tragedies Due to Dreams

Medical Science Has Long Record of Such Cases.

The recent remarkable case of Henry C. Krause, who strangled his mother, has served to recall other instances on record in the history of medical jurisprudence where crimes have been connected with dreams and hallucinations.

One of the oldest cases of the kind is that of the English gamekeeper who was killed by his son. Both were guarding from poachers the preserves on which they were employed, when the son, wearied with the long vigil, fell asleep. Upon being suddenly awakened he seized his fowling piece and slew his father, evidently, in his half-awake condition, acting under the delusion that he was attacking a poacher. He was tried and convicted, but later was pardoned on the ground that, because he did not know what he was doing, there was no criminal intent to the action.

Marc, the noted English alienist, tells of the famous case of a peddler who fell asleep on the highway, having by his side a sword cane which he carried as a protection against robbers. A traveler in passing stooped to arouse him, thinking he might be either ill or intoxicated. The peddler sprang up and stabbed him to death with the sword cane. He was convicted at his trial, although he pleaded that he did not know what he was about when he committed the act.

Another case cited by Marc is that of Bernard Schedmaizog. Attacked by a phantom in a dream he strug at it with a hatchet and awoke to find that he had murdered his wife, who was the reality of the phantom with which he had struggled. He was acquitted of the charge of murder, the jury in this case accepting the plea that he had done it unconsciously.

From Cleveland, O., comes an account of a well authenticated case, that of a prominent resident of that city. Out hunting and camping with a party of friends, he was suddenly awakened from slumber morning and shot a member of the party in the back, inflicting a wound which caused paralysis.

In 1878 Simon Frazer, a Scotchman, dreamed that he was attacked by a wild beast, which he killed in his vision. When he awoke he found that he had dashed out his child's brains against the bedpost. — New York Press.

At present, says the Detroit Free Press, the author is striving strenuously to become a millionaire, so that he may secure the services of this imitable typewriter.

Made a Queer Family.

The son of ex-Alderman Griner has started a small but interesting menagerie at his home on North Franklin street. It consists of a cat, her two kittens, and two groundhogs. The groundhogs were caught in the timber northwest of the city by the boy when they were quite small, and put with the cat, who had two tiny kittens. The mother cat adopted the groundhogs into her family, and she distributes her affections between the four little ones as evenly as possible.

The family is probably the happiest in the city; at least ex-Alderman Griner thinks so, and he has watched the interesting group for some days with considerable interest. — Danville (Ill.) News.

Three States Out of Debt. There are three states which have no debt—Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois. There are three states which have almost no debt—California, Montana and Nevada.

A tombstone marks the dividing line between here and there.

SOME ILLS OF LIFE

OUR MODERN CIVILIZATION HAS ITS BAD FEATURES.

Yet the Men and Women of the Present Day Are Physically Superior to Their Ancestors—Evils in the Race for Superfluous Wealth.

Some features of civilized life are not wholesome. It does not insure a perfect digestion, which is the basis of good health. It is not healthful to breathe the sewer gas in houses the plumbing of which has been passed by an inspector who receives Christmas gifts from the plumber. There are many other conditions which are not favorable to the best physical health. However, in spite of other drawbacks and disadvantages, there is every warrant to affirm that never has the standard of health, strength and agility been as high as it is to-day. Though an indoor life is vicious in its influence, the men and women of to-day—and especially the women—are capable of a greater physical endurance than has ever been known before. The first and best proof of this is that at the age when our grandfathers and their dames took their places in the chimney corner as capable only of vegetable existence, the men and women of to-day are at their best, and, as Dr. Stevenson complains, the grandmothers are demanding the right to run for public office, instead of being content to knit stockings. A believer in the physical superiority of the savage brought out the great-grandson of a famous Indian sprinter to pit him against the white runners of the colleges. Even after a systematic training he was beaten by amateurs. His celebrated ancestor had defeated every white runner here and in England, but his record has been surpassed long since.

Life in the open air is necessary to the best health, but there is no reason why the modern conveniences should be abandoned. On every hand are proofs of the physical superiority of the men and women of to-day over the people of any other known period. The rules of wholesome living are better understood and are more generally observed. It needs only for men to refrain from business excesses, from dissipating their energies in the pursuit of wealth, in order that they may find life well worth living. The too frequent suicide of successful business men may be traced to their long and absolute absorption in the work of money-getting and the discovery that it is profitless and unsatisfactory. The realization of the fact that wealth alone does not bring happiness comes only after it is too late to effect a change. The delusion that there is no more satisfying purpose than the accumulation of money is the chief obstacle in the way of man's happiness.

THE ORIGINAL HABITAT OF MAN

Prof. Dyer Advances Theory That the First Men Lived in the Arctic Regions.

Prof. Dyer of the University of Kansas, recently gave an informal lecture at the University club at Kansas City. His subject was "The Original Habitat of Man," and he advanced the theory that the first men inhabited the northern part of Greenland and the territory surrounding the poles.

In his trip to the northern part of Greenland Prof. Dyer found fossils of the sequoia, or California redwood tree. As an illustration of the flight of animals against advancing inclement nature Prof. Dyer cited the case of the mammoth, which was at first a heat-loving animal. Those which refused to leave their northern home gradually grew hair as a protection. When the environment became too severe the species perished.

Prof. Dyer drew conclusions from the flight of birds. He believes that birds migrate north to breed, because of an instinct acquired by centuries of returning to the original breeding grounds in the north.

Walls Built Downward.

The monster building now being erected on the flatiron block below Madison Square is the most striking example of modern office construction which people whose business and pleasure keep them above Canal street have had the opportunity to watch in daily growth.

One thing about it that impresses those unfamiliar with present architectural methods is the fact that parts of the outer walls are being built downward from the twelfth or thirteenth story to the fourth. Below the latter there is not yet any exterior wall.

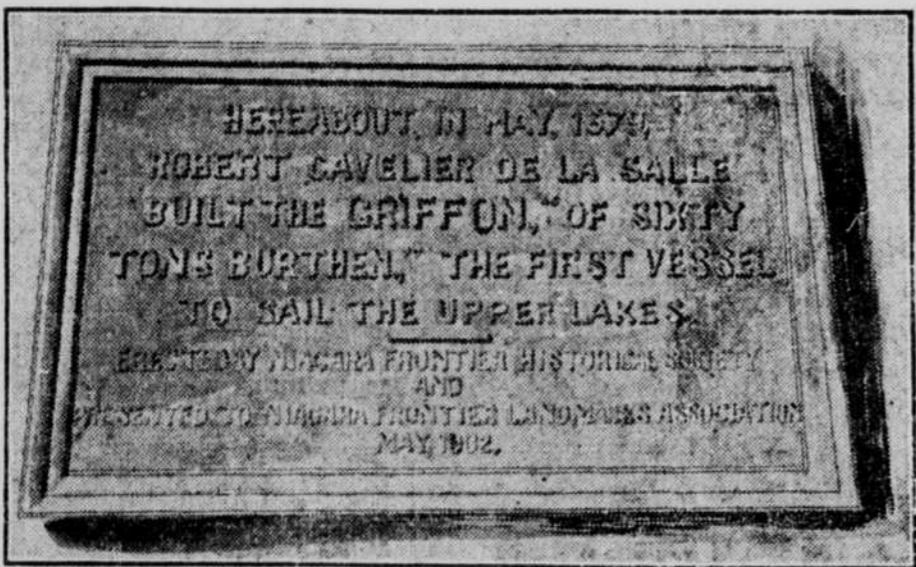
It makes a strange sight for those unaccustomed to the curiosities to be seen in far down town Manhattan, and the fact that it is novel to many is apparent from the comments which one who passes among the Madison Square throngs cannot help overhearing. — New York Sun.

Knee-Deep in Kansas.

Mr. Eugene P. Ware, the new commissioner of pensions, who over the name of "Ironquill" long ago established his reputation as a wit and writer of verse, has been much interested for years in the condition of roads in his adopted state of Kansas.

Recently Mr. R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads Association, who is preparing to take a Good Roads Construction train across the continent, said to Mr. Ware:

"How do the farmers in Kansas stand on the road question?"
"Up to their knees," was the reply.
—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.



After two centuries and more the name and fame of Cavalier de La Salle has been honored by the erection of a monument bearing a suitable tablet, on the site where in May, 1679, he built the first boat known to have sailed the great upper lakes. This boat was named the Griffon.

It was on Nov. 18, 1678, that La Motte, Hennepin and fourteen others started from Fort Frontenac in a 10-ton brigantine for Niagara, and on December 6, they rounded the point now known as Fort Niagara, and their craft crept into the mouth of the Niagara river. They anchored there—as they recorded it, "in the beautiful River Niagara, which no bark had ever yet entered." On December 11, 1678, Hennepin said the first mass on this point of land, and it has gone down in history as being the first mass ever said in this territory. La Salle had left Fort Frontenac some time after La Motte's departure, intending to go to the site of the fort he projected at the mouth of the Niagara. However, he narrowly escaped being shipwrecked and landed at the mouth of the Seneca river. He visited the chief Seneca village, met the chiefs and obtained their consent to the building of a vessel above the Niagara cataract, and the establishment of a fortified

warehouse at the mouth of the river. He immediately set to work to build the vessel. All the tools, rope, etc., were carried across the neck of land between Lewiston, on the lower river, and the point selected by La Salle above the falls. This spot has been well located on the Jackson Angevine farm, and there the monument to his memory and deeds has been erected. La Salle remained with the men until he saw the keel laid, and then he led other men to the mouth of the river to take advantage of the permit of the Indians to erect a fortified warehouse. Two blockades were built, and were later destroyed by fire while La Salle was absent at Fort Frontenac.

La Salle arrived at Niagara again in August, 1679, only to find that his creditors and enemies had well nigh ruined him. However, his boat, the Griffon, was ready to sail, and in the proceeds of a trading voyage he sought financial aid. In order not to delay this enterprise he abandoned everything else, and it was under these conditions, this inspiration of his previous reverses, that La Salle set sail up the Niagara to Lake Erie in the Griffon. From that time the commerce of the great chain of lakes has been ever on the increase, until to-day it has attained a magnitude of vast commercial