Joe Jefferson's Home Across the marshes and bayous

eight miles to the west from Petite Anse island ris : Orange island, famous for its orange plantation, but called Jefferson island since it became the property and home of Joseph Jefferson. Not so high as Petite Anse, it is still conspicuous with its crown of dark forest. From a high point on Petite Anse, through a lonely vista of of dark forest. From a high point on Petite Anse, through a lonely vista of trees, with flowering cacti in the foreground, Jefferson's house is a white spot in the landscape. We reached it by a circuitous drive of 12 miles over the prairie, sometimes in and sometimes out of water, and continually diverted from our course by fences. It is a good sign of the thrift of the race, and of its independence, that the colored people have taken up or bought little tracts of 30 or 40 acres, put up cabins, and new fences round their domains regardless of the traveling public. We xigzagged all about the country to get round these little enclosures. At one place, where the main road was bad, a thrifty Acadian had set up a toll of twenty-five cents for the privilege of passing through his premises. The scenery was pastoral and pleasing. There were frequent round ponds, brilliant with lilies and fleurs-de-lis, and hundreds of attle feeding on the prairie or standing in the water, and generally of a dun-color, made always an agreeable picture. The monotony was broken by lines of trees, by cape-like woods stretching into the plain, and the horizon line was always fine. Great variety of bilds enlivened the landscape, game birds abounding. There was the lively nonpareil, which seems to change its color, and is red and green and blus—I believe of the oriole family—the nonpareil, which seems to change its color, and is red and green and blue—I believe of the oriole family—the papabotte, a favorite on New Orleans tables in the autumn, snipe, killdee, the cheerooke (snipe?) the meadow lark, and quantities of teal duck in the ponds. These little ponds are called "bull-holes." The traveler is told that they are started in this way. told that they are started in this watery soil by the pawing of bulls, and gradually enlarge as the cattle frequent them. He remembers that he

has seen similar circular ponds in the North not made by bulls. Mr. Jefferson's residence—a pretty rosevine-covered cottage—is situated on the slope of the hill, overlooking a broad plain and vaststretch of bayou country. Along one side of his home enclosure for a mile runs a superb hedge of Chickasaw roses. On the slops back of the house, and almost embracing it, is a magnificent grove of liveoaks, great gray stems, and the branches hung with heavy masses of moss, which swing in the wind like the pendant boughs of the willow, and with something of its sentimental and mournful suggestions. The recesses of this forest are cool and dark, but upon ascending the hill, suddenly bursts upon the view under the trees a most lovely lake of clear blue water. This lake which may be a mile long and a half a mile broad, is called Lake Peig-neur, from its fanciful resemblance, I believe to a wool-comber.

-1889.

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The shores are wooden. On the island side the bank is precipitous; on the opposite shore amid the trees is a hunting lodge and I believe there are plantations on the north end, but it is in aspect altogether solitary and peaceful. But the island did not want life. The day was brilliant, with a life. The day was brilliant, with a dee, blue sky and high-sailing fleecy clouds, and it seemed a sort of animal holiday; squirrels chattered; cardinal birds flashed through the green leaves; there flitted about the red-winged blackbird, bluejays, red headed wood-peckers, thrushes and occasionally a rain-crow crossed the scene; high overhead sailed the heavy buzzards, de scribing great aerial circles; and off in the still lake the ugly heads of the al-ligators toasting in the sun.—Charles Dudley Warner, "The Acadian Land" in Harper's Magazine for February.

The World Not so Very Large. From the Washington Post.

The world is growing smaller every day! Three gentlemen were standing together in the East Room of the White House at the last State reception. Richly dressed and beautiful women were thronging into that magnificent parlor from the Green Room, having "been through" as the expression is for a presentation to the President in the Blue Room. The social mill was in furious operation that evening, and an enormous grist was

evening, and an enormous grist was being ground out.

Suddenly a medium-sized, facinating lady from New York, in an elegant and becoming costume, emerged from the hopper. She was the wife of a high railway official in that city. The three gentlemen glanced at her. No one of the three knew that either of the others had ever seen her, hefore. the others had ever seen her before."
"Ahl said Browne, "the last time I

"Ahl said Browne, "the last time I saw her I was pouring sand into her shoes at Long Branch."
"Indeed!" said White. "The last time I met her was at the Hotel Continental in Paris, when she presented me to Clara Louise Kellogg."
"And that reminds me," said Greene, "that the last time I saw her I was seated by her the in her carriage, driving up Fifth-ave, for a turn in Central Park."

And then the three gentlemen looked

And then the three gentlemen looked at each other, and shook hands, and laushed. How small this world is.

The Long One and the Short One.

New Zealand Times.

New Zealand Times.

There is a story of old Peter Faucett, the New South Wales Supreme Court Judge who lately retired. He was somewhat short-sighted, and one day a very diminutive barrister appeared before him to move something or other. When the short man stood alongside "Jumbo," a very tall barrister, who was sitting down, their heads were about on a level, and as soon as the smail man began: "If your honor please, I—" "Ye must stand up when y' address the court," interrupted old Peter, irasefely. "I am standing up," said the small man, with dignaty. "Then tell the gentleman cleanaids ve to sit down."

PLAGUE OF CHOLERA.

Now the Bread Disease has Tonets

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Asiatic cholera is an epidemic dissase of great virulence. It has been known from a very remote period, and has visited at one time or another almost every country on the globe The first account published in detail was in the first part of the sixteenth century. The dis-see seems to have prevailed first in India, and the various epidemics in other countries can be traced as having been brought from that country. The invasion of India by the Portuguese and atterward by the English during the sixteenth century served to introduce the disease tury served to introduce the disease into Europe. It again was brought into Europe during the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century by the English invasion of Ir is. In 1832 it again prevailed in Europe, and 120,000 people died from it during that year. It first appeared in America during that year (1832) and was brought here by a French emigrant ship, which disembarked along the St. Lawrence river and spread the disease to the various towns along the river and the great lakes as far as Fort Dearborn, near towns along the river and the great lakes as far as Fort Dearborn, near where Chicago now is. From thence it spread as far as the Mississippi. In the same year another ship brought it to New York, and from thence it spread southward along the coast to the gulf, and westward into the interior, along the course of the great highways of travel.

ways of travel.

It first appeared in Pittsburgh in 1833. It next appeared in 1845, and again in 1853. In 1865 it occurred again, but had a limited extent, and its last appearance was in 1873, at which time it did not prevail to any extent.

All the cases that have ever prevail-

All the cases that have ever prevalled can be traced to pre-existing cases of cholers, proving that it does not arise spontaneously, but is always caused by pre-existing cases. This is almost absolutely proved, and teaches a lesson with regard to prevention of the disease. What the specific contagious material is that causes cholera is a subject yet of much investigation. is a subject yet of much investigation is a subject yet of much investigations of Koch, of recent years, would seem to point toward a micro-organism as the cause, an organism called the comma bacillus. Yet this is not absolutely proved, and in fact there are some many a chiestians to the theory. This grave objections to the theory. This organism is found in great numbers in the intestinal canal of cholera patients, and it is not found in patients suffering from any otherdisease. Yet these germs, when dried, die in a very short time.

Now it has been proved that the contagion of cholera has been carried long distances and for spaces of time in dry clothing and other manners. Koch's theory, consequently, is not universally accepted. Some think the disease is due to a chemical content of the long and the long and the pound, which is unstable. Cholera pound, which is unstable. Cholera prevails during warm weather, and is most fatal in tropical climates. Cold weather is almost sure to stop an epidemic. It undoubtedly effects its entrance into the system through the alimentary canal—that is, stomach and intestines—and does not enter through the lungs, in all probability. Yet in effect it is much the same, as the contagious material often disseminated by the atmosphere may lodge in the by the atmosphere may lodge in the mouth, and, being swallowed, cause the disease. Its origin can often be traced also to water into which some of the excretum of cholera patients

The prevention of this disease con-sequently limits itselfdown to destruc-tion of the morbid product which pro-duces it, and isolation of those affected with the disease to prevent its spreading—the destruction of every-thing about these patients calculated to retain the poison. The best meth-od of doing this is by fire and disinfect-

We think that not only should the clothing be burned, but also the bodies of those who die of the disease. The safety of the community at large depends upon the thoroughness with which this is done. Isolation of the which this is done. Isolation of the patients and prevention of the possibility of carrying the disease by a strict quarantine, both at seaport and inland should be urged. The objection to quarantine is found in its interference with commerce, but the interference, as a rule, affects only a minerity, of people and the rule that interference, as a rule, affects only a minority of people, and the rule that tew should suffer for the benefit of the many should be applied here. Experience, the great educator, has taught that the safety of the masses depends upon the efficiency of the quarantine. The symptoms of the disease are too well known to need repetition. During the first part of an epidemic the disease usually is more violent and the mortality greater than later on.

the disease usually is more violent and the mortality greater than later on, the disease seeming to spend itself, to wear itself out. In very severe cases death may take place in a few hours. One peculiarity noticed about persons dying from this disease is the contraction of the muscles, which takes place a few hours after death. It is somea few hours after death. It is sometimes horrifying to those about the body to thus see a dead man move. A Mr. Ward reports the following: "I saw the eyes of my dead patient open and move slowly in a downward direction. This was followed, a minute or two subsequently, by the movements of the right arm, previously lying by the side, across the chest."

Another case is reported of the body turning clear over by the muscular

turning clear over by the muscular contractions on one side of the body. In many cases of cholers no treat-ment is of avail. In the less severe forms it is of the utmost importance forms it is of the utmost importance for the patient to have early treatment. Dr. Austin Flint attaches great importance to this, and says that in an experience of three spidemics, during which he attended hundreds of cases, recovery was the rule if he saw the patient early in the disease. The deaths during an epidemic occur largely among the poor, poverty and neglect being largely the cause.

A shortage of \$34,000 has been found in the accounts of Col. W. H. Webster, into treasurer of Merrick county, Rebrasks: Webster effort to turn over all his procenty, amounting to \$30,000.

Rebrecks Leeds New York.

The eighth annual report of the state board of health of New York, though containing a few valuable sanitary papers, is not such a yolume as the Empire state abould put forth as its annual contribution to health science. We impute no dereliction of duty to the members of the board, nor lack of skill in sanitary science, but consider it rather the fault of the legislative authorities, who make such meager provision for scientific work. Even the young state of Nebraska, with its well equipped pathobiological laboratory, is doing more to foster scientific research than the great state of New York. Let us hope that our legislators will spare a little of the time that is annually given to "practical politics" and devote it to the consideration of matters concerning the public health, supporting considerate action with liberal appropriations to the end that our state may assume its proper place in the front rank of progress and all that concerns the welfare of its citizens.—Buffalo Medical Journal December, 1888.

The Force of Habit.

The Ferce of Rabit.

A personal friend of the Rev. Dr. George W. Field, of Bangor, Me., the powerful preacher, says he is a very absent minded man. When on the street, in the cars, or even at his dinner, his mind is often so fully concentrated upon the subject of his next sermon that he appears to take no notice of surrounding circumstances. At one time, traveling between Bangor and Boston, as the conductor of the train passing through the car making collections of tickets came to Dr. Field, the reverend gentleman glancing up quickly from a gentleman glancing up quickly from a reverie, looked into his face a moment, then extended his hand and said, "Good afternoon sir; but I think you have a little advantage of me. What name?"—

Didn't Believe in Miracles

The story the other day about the pious little boy who tried to walk on the water in the bath tub recalls another of an equally pious little girl. She was 8 years old, and lived in the country. She had started one day rather late for school with another little girl about her own age. On their way they caught a glimpse of a clock dial through an open door; it lacked five minutes of 9.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the pious little girl, "it's five minutes to 9, and we will

girl, "it's five minutes to 9, and we will be late to school."

be late to school."

"I'm afraid we will."

"Jennie," said the pious little girl, impressively. "I'll tell you what we must do; we'll kneel right down here and pray that we don't be late."

"H'm!" said the other. "I guess we'd better skin right along and pray as we go."

They "skun" and got there.

The Wrong Man Jumped.

The Wrong Man Jumped.

During the war of the rebellion 10,000 of the Maine soldiers made allotments of their pay to the state treasury,
to be drawn during their absence by
their families or by themselves on their
return. George Kitchen of the First
Maine cavalry, who enlisted in 1861, recently wrote from California, asking the
state treasurer from Augusta to send
him \$10 that he left there in 1864. The
accounts were overhauled. Kitchen's
balance was found, and the \$10, with
accrued interest, \$24.70 in all, was sent
to him. Kitchen was a character and
this story is told of him: During a
skirmish he said to a comrade: "Do
you see that long, lank reb with a straw
hat on? Well, watch him jump?" So
saying he fired, and as the smoke rose
he himself leaped into the air, exclaiming: "By thunder, the wrong man
jumped that time." Kitchen was carried from the field cursing the lean "reb
that stood edgswise."

Coldwater Wins-F. M. Locke the

Coldwater Wins-F. M. Locke the Stappy Man.

oldwater (Miss.) Farmer, Nov. 1.

Mr. Looke was interviewed by the Farmer reporter, and stated: I bought ticket No. 48,755 through Mr. Tom Sloan, who is keeping books for Goodbar, Love & Co., Memphis, Tenn. I weighed the matter carefully, thought of it in all its different bearings and reof it in all its different bearings and re-lations, before I ever invested a single dollar in the Louisiana State Lottery. finally, after making up my mind, I have invested, from time to time, an aggregate of not more than ten or twelve dollars, I struck the lucky number in the Ootober drawing, and have the money for the prize, one-twentieth of \$300,000 being \$15,000.

Mr. Locke was born in Tate county, Miss., about 24 years ago, is gentle and kind in disposition, ever ready to lend a helping hand to any laudable enter-prise or charitable undertaking.

The Beepest Bepths.

A sounding of 4,655 fathoms was obtained off the northeast coast of Japan, by the United States steamship Tuscarora; 4,475 fathoms south of the Ladrone islands by the Challenger; and 4,561 fathoms north of Porto Rico by the United States ship Blake. The British ship Exeria now reports two soundings United States ship Blake. The British ship Egeris now reports two soundings of 4,430 fathoms and 4,295 fathoms respectively, to the south of the Friendly islands—these depths being more than 1,000 fathoms greater than any previously known in the southern hemisphere.

The annexation to the United States of the various countries lying to the north and south, and the ultimate union of all the countries of North and Central America, including the West Indies, in one majestic nation has been the cherished dream of intelligent and philanthropic people in all the countries which would be affected by such a combination. The influences which are at work to bring about such a glorious result are not only most powerful and incessant, but gain in volume and force as the years roll away. The natural conditions of the continent, the characteristics of the various peoples, and the best interests of all combine to make such an event probable in the no very distant future. The subject has of late been brought more closely to the attention of the public mind than ever before, and the agitation of the question as relates to Canada, must bring with it an earnest consideration of the same question as affecting the other portions of the continent.

When the destiny of the North American continent shall have thus been worked out and the union accomplished, a nation will have been established the like of which the world never saw nor the historian imagined.

In the January number of The Western World, illustrated, published at Chicago.

world never saw nor the historian imagined.

In the January number of The Western World, illustrated, published at Chicago, will appear an article upon this subject, with maps and illustrations, setting forth at great length and very thoroughly the reasons for annexation and the benefits which would accrue to all parties, and describing the various States which would be added to the American galaxy, the descriptions being accompanied by profuse illustrations. Send ten cents to the publishers for sample copy.

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The population of Germany, according to the last census, is 46,855,704.

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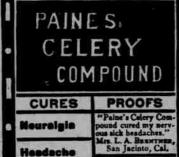
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