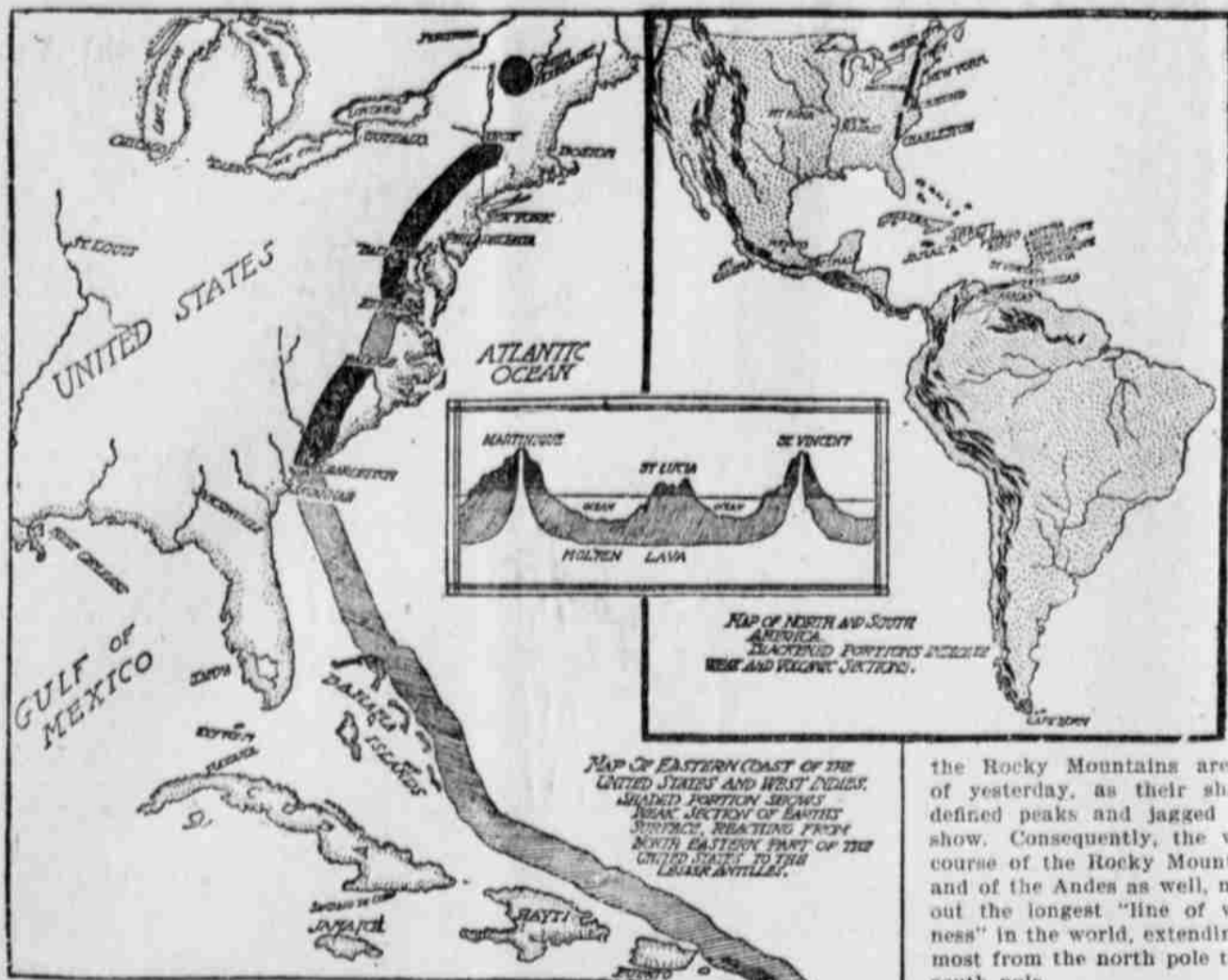


American Volcanoes May Be Source of Danger



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.

FROM WASHINGTON

MISS ALICE HAY IN ACCIDENT.

Daughter of Secretary of State Thrown From Her Carriage. Miss Alice Hay, daughter of John Hay, secretary of state, was thrown



from her carriage last week and painfully bruised. The spirited team took fright at a passing car and in their struggles partly overturned the carriage.

Miss Hay is betrothed to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York.

How Millionaires Gamble.

An incident which casts a very clear light on one side of the characteristics of the Western steel "magnates" and their bravado carelessness over money occurred at an up-town hotel the other night. It occurred in the cafe, of course. "John," said one, throwing a bill down, "what is it, odd or even?" "Odd," was the nonchalant reply. The bill was picked up. It was a note for \$500. The loser drew a roll of bills from his pocket and extracted one for \$500 and handed it over. No more was said on the matter and the interrupted thread of conversation was picked up.—New York Post.

Ex-Queen of Spain.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has never been beautiful, but she contrives, as some women of her stamp do, to look handsome in her old age. She has also a feminine love of dress, though many of her characteristics are essentially masculine. She has found a delightful Ultima Thule in Paris, where she is the center of a little coterie of well known men and women, wit and bon vivants, who quite appreciate her liveliness and lavish hospitality.

RUTH HANNA A SPORTSWOMAN.

Senator's Daughter Heroine of Adventure With a Wildcat.

Senator Hanna's plans for the summer have not been authoritatively announced, but it is stated that as soon as Congress closes he will visit his



game preserve at Melrose Plantation in Georgia, if a late session does not make a southern trip too warm for pleasure.

With him to his plantation will go his daughter, Miss Ruth, who is already the heroine of an adventure with a wildcat. Three years ago Miss Ruth, then a school girl, joined in a "coon hunt," but instead of a coon tree and shot a wildcat. At least such was the story, although the young woman, who is an accomplished equestrienne and a splendid shot, modestly gave the credit of slaying the wildcat to some one and said that her part in it was only a joke.

Officeholder's Good Scheme.

Out in Butler county, Kansas, a candidate for office has adopted a novel mode of catering to the farmer vote. He travels around in a buggy, having with him a competent plowman, takes the farmer's place at plow or cultivator and the work goes right on while the farmer stands in the shade of a tree and listens to the tales the would-be officeholder has to tell. So far the scheme is believed to be working well.

Lefore Gas Was Used.



Here are shown a lard oil lamp, iron for pulling up stick, and combined tinder-box and candlestick used in New England in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Women of Note

FRANCE HONORS BRAVE WOMAN.

Miss Sickels of Chicago Rewarded for Exceptional Courage. The French Society Le Sevateur has just conferred its medal—for a display of exceptional courage—upon Miss Emma Sickels of Chicago.

When the outbreak among the Sioux Indians came during the winter of 1889-90 Miss Sickels was principal of a school near the Pine Ridge agency.

At the critical moment, however, she happened to be absent on a visit in an eastern state.

At the urgent request of the war department, whose desire was voiced by a personal letter of the secretary, Miss Sickels brought her visit to a close and came home.

After a consultation she went at once to the camp of two of the leading chiefs of the hostiles determined to see for herself what the exact situation was.

It was an undertaking which required the highest courage, but Miss Sickels was successful. She explained to the Indians the mistake which had led up to the Wounded Knee fight. Within an hour the chiefs were coming into the post to declare



their peaceable intentions and the great danger was over.

No British Banners Wave in Battle.

Some people may not know that the colors are not now taken into action. Before a corps proceeds on service they are placed in safe custody as suits such honorable insignia, and "when Johnny comes marching home again" they will be all the fresher for not being carried through dusty lands and trying rivers. The men whose duty it would have been to carry them and stand by them to the last are nowadays employed in less sentimental if more useful duties.

Got Rid of Loaded Shell.

A week or so ago a farmer whose farm is near Stevensville, Va., plowed up an old shell. His discovery made him nervous. He piled a head of combustibles around and over it, scratched and applied a match and then made off with his mule to a safe distance. The explosion was rather slow in coming, but a local newspaper man reports that when it came it was heard for five miles around.

MISS ETHEL SIGSBEE WEDS.

Ceremony a Notable Event of Washington Social Season.

Miss Ethel Sigbee, niece of Capt. Charles Dwight Sigbee, was married to Robert Toombs Small recently in the Church of the New Jerusalem at Washington, and the ceremony was one of the notable events of the social season.

The bride is noted for her beauty, and is the granddaughter of Gen. H. H. Lockwood, a graduate of West Point, who was appointed the first superintendent of the Annapolis Naval Academy, with rank of Commodore. The young woman has a fine voice and at one time contemplated an operatic career.

Mr. Small, to whom she has been engaged for a year, is the son of



TWO RECENT DEATHS

ACCIDENT ENDS LONG LIFE.

Dr. Palmer, Well-Known Presbyterian Minister, Dies at New Orleans.

Rev. Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, one of the oldest and most widely known Presbyterian ministers in this country, died at his home in New Or-



leans last week. Paralysis, following an accident in which the aged preacher was struck by a street car, was the immediate cause of death. Dr. Palmer's injuries, while not serious in themselves, were aided in their destructive effects by his extreme age. He was unusually strong despite his years, and his physicians say that but for his deplorable accident he might have continued in life for a long time to come. He was 84 years old on Jan. 25 last.

EIGHTY YEARS A FOX HUNTER.

Active Old Gentleman Still Keenly Enjoys the Chase.

"One of the most remarkable old men of my acquaintance," said a resident of Lancaster county who was in the city yesterday, "is Perry Hubaker of Cedar Lane. Although he is eighty-six years old, he recently completed the replastering of a two-and-one-half story house, and did most of the work himself, having only a boy of seventeen to help him. He is very active for a man of his years and is a great fox hunter. He made his first capture over seventy years ago, when the snow was two feet deep on the ground. He followed the path beaten by the pack on foot, and succeeded in removing Reynard from a cover he had taken in some rocks. He has captured many foxes since then and has always hunted on foot. During the last few years, when he could not take such an active part in the chase, he would station himself on a high point of the Welsh mountains and listen to the music of the pack as they circled round and round, until Reynard would take to earth in one of the many retreats, where he was safe for that day at least."—Philadelphia Record.

LIEUTENANT O. H. RASK DIES.

Officer of Marine Corps Succumbs to Cholera in Philippines.

Secretary Moody has received a cable message from Rear Admiral



Wildes at Cavite saying that Lieut. Olaf H. Rask of the marine corps died at Bacoor of cholera on the 29th inst., and was buried at that place.

Lieut. Rask was a native of Minnesota and entered the marine corps in October, 1895. He had been on the Asiatic station only since last December.

Citizens of Creek Nation.

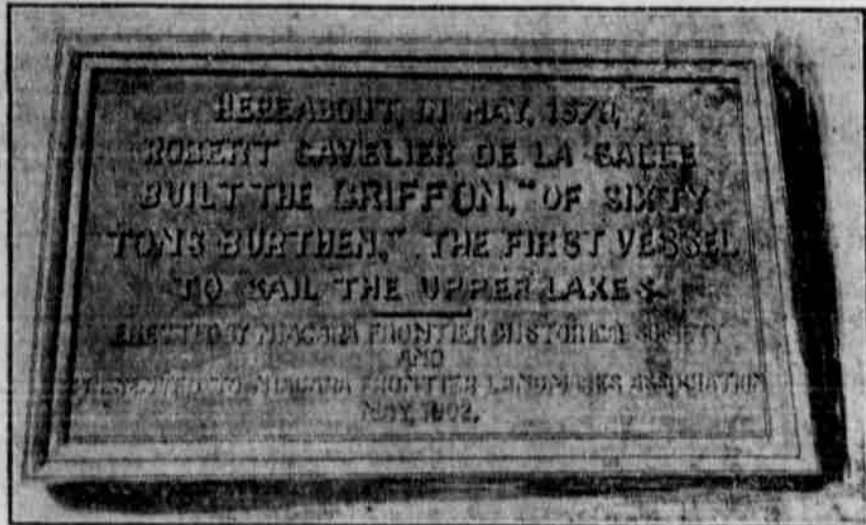
Of the 14,000 citizens of the Creek Nation who are entitled to a quota of the tribal lands, 5,000 are negroes. The Creeks, like the other civilized tribes, owned negro slaves. After the war they admitted their ex-slaves to all the rights of citizenship. There has also been a considerable mingling of the races, and people of half-Indian and half-negro blood are numerous.

Queen's Valuable Opera Glasses.

One of the most costly pair of opera glasses in the world is owned by Queen Alexandra, for whom they were specially made in Vienna. The barrels are of platinum and set with diamonds, sapphires and rubies. Various estimates have been made as to its probable worth. An expert in such matters fixes the value of the lorgnette at \$25,000.

Mysteries of Sleep.

A physician mentions the case of a man who could be made to dream of any subject by whispering about it into his ear while he slept, and it is a familiar fact that persons who talk in their sleep will frequently answer questions if spoken to softly.



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 Genesee 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