

VETERANS TO GATHER AT CHATTANOOGA

EXPECT LARGEST CROWD IN HISTORY OF ASSOCIATION.

WILL CAMP IN HEART OF CITY

Brief History of Organization—City is Making Every Preparation to Royally Entertain Its Host of Visitors.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 20.—This city is preparing to entertain the largest crowd that has attended a reunion of the Confederate veterans since the organization of the association. It is a matter of history that the first steps toward organizing the southern survivors of the Civil War were taken in Chattanooga. The New Orleans meeting, at which the organization was effected, by the election of Gen. John B. Gordon commander-in-chief, resulted, in large measure, from agitation started here by Capt. J. F. Shipp, and others, for an association of Confederates. The New Orleans meeting elected Gen. John B. Gordon to head the organization and he called the first reunion of the association for Chattanooga July 3, 4 and 5, 1890. Under all of the circumstances the people of Chattanooga feel that it is their duty to exert every effort to make the coming reunion a brilliant success. It is certainly their pleasure to do so.

The date of the reunion is May 27-29 inclusive. Only three months remain in which the work of the organization may be done, but it is well under way. The various committees have been appointed, and are at work in their respective spheres. Information gathered from all sections of the south indicates that fully 150,000 people will be here.

The passenger departments of all the railroads having lines entering Chattanooga, report that already there is much interest in the coming reunion. Inquiries are received every day about rates, hotel accommodations and the progress of the work incident to the entertainment of the veterans and the thousands of visitors that will be here. The head of the passenger department of one of the largest railway systems in the south, has served notice on the people of Chattanooga that a record breaking crowd may be expected.

The Confederate veterans met here in their first reunion in 1890, twenty-three years ago. Chattanooga at that time was but poorly prepared to care for the visitors. Hotel accommodations were inferior, local transportation facilities poor and the people were suffering financially from a collapsed boom. However, that reunion was a success.

The Chattanooga of today was built since 1890. It is now a city of 100,000 with the best hotel accommodations and first class local transportation facilities. It has twenty-six hotels, one of them a modern, twelve-story building costing a million dollars. The boarding house accommodations are all that are to be found in a modern city of 100,000 population. The hotels, boarding houses and private families will furnish entertainment for 150,000 visitors. The restaurant service is first class and adequate to any demand.

The Confederate veterans will be camped at Jackson Park, a delightful resort almost within the business districts of the city. This camp has been named "Camp Stewart," in honor of the late Gen. A. P. Stewart, the much beloved and noted southern chieftain, who won fame on the greatest battlefields of the Civil War and spent his declining years in Chattanooga as a member of the Chickamauga National Park Commission. The motion to name the camp for him was put by Mayor T. C. Thompson, and was unanimously adopted.

Through the influence of local congressmen, Hon. John A. Moon, 10,000 coats have been secured from the war department for the camp. Tents have also been secured from the same source to accommodate 12,000 men. The camp site is admirable and the equipment will be all that the veterans could desire.

Chattanooga is putting great energy into the preparation for the reunion, and every indication is that it will be one of the most delightful meetings the veterans have ever enjoyed.

The environments of Chattanooga are ideal for a reunion of the Confederate veterans. The battlefields are the chief points of interest, of course, but they are not all by any means. Chattanooga is a modern city of 100,000 population, with a greater number of manufacturing plants than any city in the southern states, turning out more than seven hundred different products that go practically all over the world. It has a number of skyscrapers, and other modern buildings. The climate is ideal. The mountain scenery is not excelled in any other section of the south. Some years ago Prince Henry, of Prussia, spent a day in Chattanooga and made a trip to the top of historic Lookout Mountain. After viewing the panorama from that eminence, he exclaimed: "There is nothing finer in all Europe." Every tourist who has traveled in European countries passes the same eulogy on these mountains. The Confederate veterans, however, know what they are. Thousands of them fought over this field and it will be a pleasure to them to revisit the scenes of the carnage through which they passed in 1863. Those who were not in the Chattanooga campaign will be equally interested.

The population of Chattanooga has grown from 49,000 in 1900 to 100,273 in 1913, including suburbs.

Chattanooga real estate transfers for 1912 were \$9,975,000. The assessed value of realty is \$47,500,000.

AS THE BURGLAR VIEWS IT

National Board of Control Favored by Mr. Velvet Pillowfoot, So Well and Widely Known.

Mr. Velvet Pillowfoot, the widely known burglar, returned from Europe yesterday on the Palamphic. When asked about the business situation he said:

"There is no need for worry over the burglar business. In spite of the disturbance of recent months, underlying conditions are sound and resources are plentiful. And yet, although I am thoroughly optimistic, I want to say that no noticeable revival of burglary can be looked for at once. So long as the authorities continue their meddling, and so long as the people are willing to listen to inflammatory agitators, our solidest burglars will not undertake new commitments. The public mind has been stirred up until they think burglars are much worse than they really are. It is actually coming to the point in this country where a man who is good to his family cannot turn a dishonest penny without having to undergo annoying investigations by congress and the police and muckrakers.

"I do not deny, of course, that burglary should be regulated, nor do I object to a modicum of government control, which might even go so far as to limit the amount which a duly licensed burglar might make at any one haul, but I do think that burglary should be taken out of politics. For this purpose I favor the creation of a national burglary board, to be appointed by the president and composed of leading respectable burglars."

QUAINT NAMES GIVEN CLUBS

London Institutions Seem to Have Been Designed for All Sorts of Queer People.

The title "Cave of the Golden Calf" bestowed on London's first cabaret theater club, which opened its doors recently, recalls other curiously named clubs which have flourished in this country at different times.

For instance, there was the "Calves' Head Club," founded in "ridicule of the memory of Charles I."

"The Everlasting" was a purely social club, with a membership of 100 souls.

"The Little club" was a distinctly original institution. It was intended for those not five feet high. The door was made high enough to admit a man five feet and no more.

There were, many others, eccentric in name and tradition, which flourished during the eighteenth century, such as "The Great Bottle Club," the "Je Ne Sais Quoi Club," "The Sons of the Thames" and the "No Pay No Liquor Club," whose members on the first night of joining were obliged to pay an entrance fee of one shilling and wear a hat shaped like a quart pot.—London Tit-Bits.

AMERICAN SHOPPING

A New York letter in the Munch Gazette speaks of the pleasures of shopping in the great cities of the United States, and lays particular stress on the "fairness" of the rules under which all stores seem to work. "It makes no difference," says the writer, "how unfamiliar one is with the language and the currency—he has the same place in the line of patrons with the natives. Polite salesmen and saleswomen show the goods, which are seldom urged upon the customer; the prices are fixed, and one knows that he buys at the same figure without bidding less, as his neighbor who tries to pinch the price. In one place I purchased goods to the value of 7 marks, listened to a fine concert, took tea at a small price, wrote several letters in a beautiful room at no cost save the postage, and found the goods at my home when I reached there a few hours later."

WHY IT HAS A HUMP

Keepers of the zoological gardens are expected to know all the facts and theories of natural history, and, as they do not, they sometimes have to manufacture explanations.

One of the men in the Philadelphia zoo was asked, by a visitor, what the hump on the camel's back, was for.

"What's it for?" repeated the keeper, in a dazed way.

"Yes, of what value is it?" The keeper thought real hard for a minute, and then said, gravely:

"Why, sir, do you suppose folks would come miles to see this animal if it didn't have a hump? Sir, a camel if it didn't have a hump might just as well be a cow. That's the use of the hump!"

SOMETHING LIKE IT

"Will you have some mocking bird soup?"

A new waitress in a family hotel on the hill startled the diners last evening by asking this question.

"I'll not eat at this hotel again, I'm a member of the Audubon society. The very ideal! Making soup out of mocking birds!" indignantly remarked a woman.

"I'll take a chance on it just once," said her husband.

The waitress went to the kitchen and returned.

"I made a mistake," she said. "It was mock turtle soup."

But That Was Long Ago. Hewitt—Times have changed. Jewett—Right you are; I remember when a pedestrian had an even chance for his life when he tried to cross the street.

AFRICAN PYGMY AT ZOO

New Yorkers Soon to Have Opportunity to See Rare Animal Captive.

New York.—For the first time on record visitors to New York zoo will shortly have an opportunity to inspect what is probably the rarest animal that has ever been made a part of any such collection—that is, the pygmy hippopotamus.

These pocket editions of the "blood-sweating behemoth" were discovered in 1884 in Africa, and it has taken nearly thirty years to secure these first five specimens, although a few mounted bones have been shown, since their habitat so far as known is confined to a remote territory peopled by bloodthirsty cannibals. The two specimens which have now been acquired, a male and a female, cost the zoo \$12,000, a figure which indicates their rarity.

According to descriptions that have crossed the Atlantic ahead of the pair, the male is 30 inches high at the shoulders, 70 inches long from the end of his nose to the base of his tail, and his tail is 12 inches long. He weighs 418 pounds. The female, believed to be only two years old, is 18 inches high and weighs 176 pounds.

In comparison, Caliph, the enormous male hippopotamus who now stands in a mounted state in the American Museum of Natural History, stood 4 feet 9 1/4 inches high at the shoulders, was 12 feet 4 inches in length from end to nose of roof of tail, his circumference was 11 feet 8 inches and his weight has been given as close to 5,500 pounds.

Beside the enormous bulk of a full grown male hippo of the common species, the pygmy is like a six months' old human infant of thirteen pounds weight beside a man of 180 pounds. In bulk one adult Nile hippo weighing 6,000 pounds is equal to fourteen adult male pygmy hippos.

CANNIBAL RACE IN THE WEST

Evidence Found by R. F. Glider to Prove Traditions of the Omaha Indians.

Omaha, Neb.—Traditions among the Omaha Indians to the effect that a tribe of cannibals once lived in the Valley of the Missouri have been verified apparently by discoveries made recently near this city by persons operating under the direction of R. F. Glider, a well-known archaeologist.

The Omaha Indians came to this region from the Ohio river about 300 years ago. These pioneers heard from other Indians who then lived here of the former existence of a tribe that ate human flesh. Inquiry among other tribes that had formerly been in the valley showed that they had the same tradition, and persons interested in uncovering the history of the early inhabitants of America undertook to learn if there was truth in these tales.

The search has been going on for eight years. At the beginning it was found that some race had lived on the bluffs of the Missouri in dugouts, which at times were 10 feet deep and were roofed with poles over which were laid twigs, grass, and earth. In the floors of these were caches in which were stored property and food. These from time to time have yielded evidence of cannibalism, but nothing that appeared conclusive was unearthed until this summer, when in a small dugout, one of eight, were found bones which Mr. Glider believes show absolutely that human flesh was cooked to be eaten.

"In all there were found parts of at least 18 human skulls ranging from the smallest infant to the senile subject," said Mr. Glider in announcing this discovery. "Many showed the peculiar color which bones assume on being boiled. In my possession there is a vast assortment of food bones of quadrupeds and birds."

AGED HEN STILL LAYS EGGS

Owner Vouches for "Belva Lockwood's" Years and Productiveness.

Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Hall of Norwell has a hen that is 21 years old this summer and still lays eggs.

"I know she is 21," says Mrs. Hall, "because she was one of a sitting of eggs that was set by my mother, and she's been dead 21 years this summer."

Belva Lockwood has laid eggs regularly up to this year. Last year she laid 11, and when she was at the age of 18 she was producing 250 eggs a year with the enthusiasm and industry of young broilers of two years.

"The only trouble with her," says Mrs. Hall, "is that she's a little blind. She seems to feel her way, but if I let her out she's likely to get lost, so I keep her locked up."

BOLT MELTS PICTURE WIRES

Lightning Twists Child About and Cuts Up Other Dickses in New Jersey.

Williamstown, N. J.—Lightning performed some weird antics in the home of Albert Edridge. The current entered by way of a chimney and blew out every chimney stop in the house. It melted picture wires by the dozen, tore off picture frames, smashed a bureau to pieces and cut carpets in several rooms. The current penetrated every room in the house except the parlor, and in the sitting room seized a grandchild of Edridge, who was playing in the middle of the floor, and turned her completely around without doing her any injury.

SWIMS ACROSS BAY

Young Girl Makes Half a Mile in Record Time.

Six-Year-Old Covers Long Distance at Dover in Nineteen Minutes—Cuts Her Way Through Waves Like an Expert.

Dover.—Visitors to Dover and promoters on the harbor piers were astonished recently to see a little mite of a girl, barely more than a baby, take the water with all the ease and aplomb of a channel swimmer, and proceed to swim half a mile across the bay in the record time of 19 minutes.

And the sight was in truth a remarkable one. The diminutive swimmer, looking the merest speck on the sunlit waters, cut her way through the waves with a businesslike, sturdy breast stroke that would have done credit to a Wolf or a Holbein.

Swimming by her side with watchful eyes was Mrs. Jack Weidman, the channel swimmer. But the little record-maker needed no guardianship. Instead, the little girl finished her half mile as fresh as a cricket without aid of any kind, and this although the sea was anything but smooth. By some people it would have been considered chippy.

The plucky little girl who achieved this novel performance is Freda Pickett, a six-year-old pupil of Miss Jarvis, sister of the English champion swimmer.

The part of Dover bay covered by the child is that which lies between the Prince of Wales pier to the Promenade pier, a distance of half a mile, which she covered in the extraordinary time of 19 minutes.

The child's parents belong to Market Harborough (Leicestershire) Jack Weidman is enthusiastic about her progress.

Little Freda is a merry-looking child, just over three feet high, and slightly plump.

In a chat which I had with the little swimmer she said: "I love the water and always look forward to my swimming lessons. I swim at Market Harborough and go over to Leicester once a week for my lessons from Miss Jarvis."

"I wanted to do this swim from pier to pier, but when I was out a little way I felt lonely. Then Mr. Weidman came along."

"He has swum with me in the bay for several days past, and I feel all right so long as he is near."

"He is so big, you see," added the mite, "and he takes me on his back when I feel tired."

Asked if she meant to try and swim the channel when she grows up, the little fairy responded with enthusiasm.

"I should like to," she said, "but I should want Mr. Weidman to come with me."

Little Freda mainly relies on the breast stroke in her swimming, and her head is well out of the water. She changes to the side stroke at times, and when she is tired she turns on her back and floats as could be throughout the swim. When she had got about half way and was asked how she felt, she laughingly replied: "I feel fine."

CATS AGENTS OF DISEASE

Massachusetts City's Health Board Believes Household Pets Caused Epidemic.

Springfield, Mass.—Officials of the local health department believe they have traced the source of an infectious paralysis to the house cat. The health inspectors have discovered several well-developed cases in cats and will send several of the affected animals to Boston for observation.

The disease was epidemic in various cities two years ago, and the number of cases reported in Springfield approximated the figures of New York and Philadelphia.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 14.—To prevent a spread here of infantile paralysis, now prevalent in Los Angeles and other northern parts, the board of health of San Diego has declared a quarantine, restricting children from attending public places.

WERE LOST ON BERRY HUNT

Washington Attorneys Are Finally Found With the Aid of Bloodhounds.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Wilbur Toner and Frank Crowe, local attorneys, lost in the Blue mountains, were found on Salmon river, fifty miles from Walla Walla. They were tracked by bloodhounds. The young men, almost exhausted, were making their way slowly down the river through the wildest country in the range.

Toner and Crowe left their camp to hunt huckleberries. After they had been absent 26 hours other members of their party notified the police. They had wandered 25 miles from their camp. Sheriff M. Toner, father of one of the men, led the searching party.

Returns Fat Wallet and Gets Ounce. Germantown, Pa.—Leonard Charleston found a pocketbook containing \$361, hopped on a street car and returned it to the owner. The man thanked the boy and gave him a dollar for his honesty. Young Charleston walked home so that his profit would be five cents.

CANT BUY MARITAL BLISS

Validity Is Not to Be Measured by Money or Both Like Commercial Products.

Sharon, Ore.—Declaring that "commercial bliss is not to be estimated at a price of so much per ton, or yard, or acre," the supreme court, in an opinion by Justice Burnett, has affirmed the lower court of Multnomah county in the case of Leland C. Durbin, applicant, against John H. Durbin, respondent.

Mr. Durbin brought suit to set aside deeds to property in Portland amounting to \$22,000. He alleged that she, as a milliner, and he, as a policeman, started on their wedding journey together, deciding not to keep house, but each to assist in promoting the financial welfare of the family. She alleges he was peevish, irritable, and that married life was not harmonious. To promote harmony, she decided to buy property valued at more than \$22,000, and that it was done with the sole hope that the husband would discontinue his "neatly crumpled" as she alleged his actions continued.

The court holds that conjugal happiness "cannot be made a subject of barter between the two spouses, and that as far as that is concerned, if she, of her own free will and accord, although with the hope of inducing a different course of conduct toward her on the part of the defendant, freely gave him her property it must stand as the amount paid for it. We cannot relieve her of the consequences of her own deliberate acts and deeds."

NEW STEEL DEFIES YEGGMEN

German Chemist Discovers Alloy That Cannot Be Drilled, Blasted or Cut.

New York.—The day of the scientific sack-burglar is about over. A kind of steel that cannot be drilled, exploded or cut by the oxy-hydrogen flame has been discovered by German chemists.

Prof. Carl Duisenberg, one of the chief foreign delegates to the International "Chemists' congress here, brought news of the discovery. He says it is a question of only a short time before the yeggmans will have to turn to new fields.

Dr. Duisenberg brought with him two specimens of steel. One was of the ordinary kind and had been cut in 5 1/2 minutes by the oxy-hydrogen flame and in six minutes by the oxy-acetylene flame.

The second specimen was of the new alloy, which had withstood the best of both the oxy-hydrogen and oxy-acetylene flames for 1 1/2 hours.

WEGE HAD HEAVY BRAIN

Organ of Great Washington Scientist Weighed 49 1/2 Ounces—Above Normal.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The brain of Dr. W. J. McGee, Washington scientist who died was weighed by Dr. E. A. Sutzka of Jefferson Medical college to whom it had been bequeathed.

The organ weighed 49 1/2 ounces which is above the normal weight. Dr. Sutzka removed the brain at midnight and placed it in a vault upon a shelf with that of Dr. John H. Muser, Perrier Frasier, a criminal's and a mimic.

Dr. Sutzka declared complete examination of the brain will complete the funeral of the family of Dr. Horace Edward Furness, the Shakespearean scholar, to surrender the latter's brain to him had been a big disappointment to him and to scientists generally.

SINGS GIRL TO FREEDOM

Jury Quickly Acquits Woman Who Lays Claim to Being Gypsy Queen.

Omaha, N. Y.—Stuart Baker, an Omaha lawyer, sang "The Gypsy Queen" when she was arraigned before Police Judge William J. Chasmar at Midway, charged with disorderly conduct.

Miss Williams was arraigned on a charge by "Squire" Bentley, who testified that she passed his house every night singing "The Gypsy Queen." He also said she danced what he termed was the "Frog Dance."

Mr. Baker testified on a jury trial. Six men were called, and after Baker had sung the first verse and chorus of the song they promptly acquitted Miss Williams.

EXPLORERS LOST SUPPLIES

Government Engineers May Have to Abandon Survey of the Bering River Coal Fields.

Cardona, Alaska.—Telegraphic advice received from Ketchikan states that the large load of supplies for the five government engineers sent north to explore the Bering river coal fields has broken loose from the tug and is being driven to sea by a gale. If the supplies are lost the expedition will have to be abandoned for this year.

Wanted Her "Too Fat"

Washington.—The new provision in the army appropriation bill providing that no officer or enlisted man shall receive pay for absence from duty caused by disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, is now in effect.

Called Her "Too Fat"

New York.—Because her husband persisted in calling her "too fat" Mrs. Lee Marston is suing him for divorce.

WHALE DYING OUT

Fear the Extinction of Species Through Reckless Waste.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Issues Report Warning Against the Consequences of Excessive Hunting in Northern Waters.

Washington.—Danger of the total extinction of the whale through "over-fishing" is dealt with in the thirteenth annual report on fisheries, issued by the board of agriculture and fisheries. It is unquestionable, says the report, that in the case of a slow-growing and slow-producing animal like the whale, although, owing to its wide range, it will probably never be absolutely exterminated, excessive hunting speedily results in a very marked depletion of the stock.

The practical extinction of the Esauque and Greenland whale fisheries has abundantly proved this. It must be remembered, too, that this result was brought about by means of the open and hand harpoon—methods which are now obsolete.

The Greenland whale was a comparatively sluggish and timid animal, whose capture by the method referred to presented little difficulty, whereas the porpoises and other species were not only too swift, but too dangerous to be attacked in the same manner as the "right" whale.

With the introduction, however, of the harpoon with explosive shell, discharged from a cannon mounted in the bows of a steamer, the conditions were entirely changed, and the species formerly immune from attack could now be hunted with impunity.

The result of this revolution in the conditions under which the fishing could be prosecuted is seen in the enormous dimensions which the industry has attained at the present day.

It is estimated that in 1911 between 19,000 and 20,000 whales were captured in the southern hemisphere alone (South Georgia, South Shetland, South America, South Africa), to which has to be added the catch in North America, Japan, Faroe, Iceland, Spitzbergen and Greenland, and these figures will probably be greatly exceeded in 1912, as numerous new companies have been formed to exploit Alaskan, Australasian and Sandwich island waters.

This wholesale destruction must inevitably tell its tale within a few years, and, as a matter of fact, in Newfoundland and Iceland fears are already entertained that the fishing is on the decline.

It would not, therefore, be a matter for surprise if, within a few years, it may be found necessary to establish something in the nature of international control, and the precedent of the Behring seal fishery shows how vexed a question whaling may ultimately become.

SEA LION OUTBARKS DOGS

Its Endurance Wears Out All the Quadrupeds in Bench Show in California.

Sausalito, Cal.—One lone sea lion, with a strong pair of lungs and a disposition bordering on acute melan cholia, nearly broke up the dog show at the Marion County Kennel club by developing a bark that was such a challenge and inspiration to the four-legged canines that they had to resign.

Starting early in the morning, the big seal, which was exhibited only as a curiosity of the deep, and not because of his vocal possibilities, howled all day, and the dogs, big and little, howled with him. Braced against the rattlings in front of their kennels they threw their souls into a chorus that would have intimidated an ordinary seal. But this one was homesick.

When nightfall came he was still at it, in good voice and going 40 howls to the minute, but he was alone in the field. The poodle and the terriers and even the long-winded hounds, had barked themselves to a whisper.

WATER SUES FOR SLANDER

Demands \$20,000 From a Wealthy Man, Who, He Claims, Falsely Accused Him of Theft.

New York.—S. J. A. McOnie, a wealthy Scotchman and a relative of the prime minister of England, now in this country on a business trip, has been served with papers in a \$20,000 slander suit, brought by a writer at his hotel. The writer alleged that McOnie one day showed him a collection of valuable jewelry and personal articles, and subsequently accused him before the hotel management of stealing a gold cigarette case worth \$1500. It is alleged that McOnie admitted later that he had merely mislaid it.

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