

A DAUGHTER OF NEPTUNE.

Miss Agnes Gould, Daughter of a Captain, Traverses the World in a Ship.

When the fine American clipper ship Challenger arrived in Baltimore the other day after a prosperous voyage from Hong-Kong, China, she carried among her passengers a veritable daughter of Neptune. The young lady is Miss Agnes Gould, daughter of Capt. Gould, the ship's commander. She is a thorough mariner and navigator and assisted her father in the navigation of the ship home from the Flowery Kingdom.

Miss Gould was born aboard her father's ship in the harbor of Callao, Peru, and until she was seven years of age went to sea with her parents continually. She then stayed ashore a few years to attain her schooling, but last year her old love of the sea overcame her, and she sailed on the Challenger just 12 months ago from New York for Cher Foo, China, with a cargo of case oil. She assisted in the navigation of the ship home, and kept a real ship-keeper log of the voyage, giving each day's run, the weather conditions, etc.

Miss Gould is a prepossessing young lady of about 17 years, and talks enthusiastically of the sea. She spoke of sky-sail yachts, trade winds, studding-sail booms, beam ends, royal and topgallant yards as other young ladies talk of laces and frills, and says she expects to accompany her father on his next voyage to the orient. She has as pets two Chinese "chow" dogs, which are bred for food in China, and a cute little Japanese dog named Nellie, which stands on its hind legs and waves its paws in an attitude of devotion when she says: "Chin, chin," which Miss Gould explained is Chinese pigeon English for prayer.

There are besides on the ship a little Java monkey, which wears a little blue dandy sailor suit, a Chinese pig, an old black swan that has made two complete trips around the world; a Chinese curlew in a bamboo cage, and a coop of Japanese ducks and geese with queer topknots on their heads.

BAR IN A CHURCH.

A Wealthy Milwaukee Brewer Buys a Sanctuary and Makes a Saloon of It.

A wealthy brewer of Milwaukee has done many things afloat his brewery to cause comment, but his latest move in buying one of the oldest churches in the city and transforming the house of worship into a saloon, the likeness of which does not exist in this country, surpasses all his previous exploits, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The First German Methodist church was established half a century ago, and adjoins his brewery, and has for a long time been greatly desired by the brewer, so he paid a handsome price for it, and the congregation moved into another home. The building is now being transformed into a saloon.

In the basement, where Sunday school was formerly held, a beer vault will be established, the old church being used as the bar. In the auditorium of the church proper a banquet hall is being fitted out, and where the altar was there is now being erected a stage for the entertainment of the guests who may meet there.

The beer vault will be fitted out in the Tautonic style with historic battle axes and furs for decorations. The whole building will be made as unique as possible, and will be remodeled at big expense. The church spire will be transformed into an observatory.

GLASS PAVEMENTS.

New Use to Which It is Being Put in Lyons—A Luminous Palace for Paris.

Consul John C. Gove has written from Lyons to the state department an interesting letter upon the new use of glass. In it he tells of pavements of ceramic stone or diversified glass which have been laid on principal streets throughout Lyons, and which under heavy and continuous traffic for several months have shown no greater deterioration than marks the similar life of stone pavements. He says glass is being made into a material known as ceramo-crystal, and is being widely used for buildings and interior decorations, much as cut stone. The new material possesses all the intrinsic qualities, physical and chemical, of glass except the transparency, and at the same time is made to resist crushing, frost, heavy shocks and to stand usage. A proposition to erect a glass house, or luminous palace, at the Lyons exposition next year will likely be pushed, and the building will present completely the possibilities of glass as a structural material.

MORMONS SCORE A MORMON.

Ohio Branch of the Church Oppose the Seating of Brigham H. Roberts.

The Ohio branch of the Mormon church at Creola, Vinton county, O., has adopted resolutions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah. The resolutions set forth "That the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints has suffered greatly and been hindered much in its efforts to preach a pure gospel by the stigma of polygamy and its kindred evils taught and practiced by the apostate church commonly known as the Mormon church in Utah."

The president of the Creola branch said: "We do not protest against Roberts simply because he is a Mormon, but because he is a lawbreaker and because of the evil doings of men of his kind who have brought reproach upon us, an innocent people."

SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

Secretary Wilson, of Agricultural Department, Expresses Views.

Believes the Need in the South Today is Diversification of Production—Ability of the Negro to Meet the Demand.

The secretary of agriculture in discussing the productive possibilities of the south and the problem of negro labor makes the following observations: "The pressing question is, what is the laborer down south who is being growing cotton and is not getting enough for his product to do in the future to enable him to live comfortably, not to speak of improvements in his condition, education and all that? The cotton crop leaves very little that is valuable for domestic animals after the picking is done, thus differing from the corn crop of the northwestern states. The south has more marked advantages over the north with regard to production. It has more heat and moisture, and the cotton grower is to diversify his crops he must use those natural advantages. The dairy cow and mutton sheep would succeed admirably in the south, but something for them to eat must be provided first. The winters in the south are mild; grasses, grains and legumes can be sown in the fall, and grow abundantly through the winter, upon which the dairy cow and the mutton sheep may thrive and produce."

"There is diversity of opinion in the south as to the ability of the colored man to be used in diversified labor. The colored man is learning the trades at Tuskegee; he is mining coal and working the manufacture of iron at Birmingham. Some southern men whom you will meet will say that they have the best labor in the world, and in some respects I am inclined to think they have. The south has reached the point that most of the states of the north-west reached. Years ago section after section devoted itself to corn and wheat, until the land refused to yield their crops and the farmer was driven to see diversification. Prosperity came to the northwest through the diversification of industries on the farm. I know of no other way through which it can come to the south. It seems to me that the necessities of the occasion are up to the intelligent land owner. He should inform himself on these lines. The sciences which relate to agriculture would stand in good stead, while his diploma from a literary institution is worth very little to him. It is not too late. Improvement along these lines cannot be expected to originate with the laboring men of the south, it must begin with the men of education."

PROJECT OF A CHICAGO GIRL. She Will Open a Home in Paris for American Women Studying There.

Miss Helen Cole, a Chicago woman, has started for Paris on a peculiar mission. She will open in the French metropolis a pension for American girls, and especially those from Chicago. The establishment will be located near the Champs Elysee, instead of far out toward the suburbs, as are most of the houses possible to the purses and pocketbooks of the average American girl student across the water, and various small but carefully-arranged details will aid in making matters simple and the path of studiousness easy for the Chicago girl who heads for Paris. The element of personal care and cheerfulness, which is by no means the principal or most important feature of the establishment, will aid not a little in this respect, and the simplifying of linguistic difficulties for the girl who speaks no language but her mother tongue will also save more than a little anxiety and distress.

The fact that no American woman has before thought of opening a pension for American girls in Paris is rather remarkable, but such is the case. The American Art Student's club, of rather recent origin in itself, is the only connecting link between America and Chicago for the girl student of art, language, literature and music in the "heaven of Americans." It remained for a Chicago woman to undertake the project of establishing a home for American young women in that far-away city.

A CONVERTED SOUL.

That and His Converted Underwear Saved an African from a Terrible Fate.

Mason McFerren, colored, went to his work on the cereale mills in Indianapolis. In the other morning with three new shirts on—one red, one white and one blue. He was oiling some of the machinery when his clothing caught on a shaft. It whirled him round and round until his clothing was torn off. He was somewhat bruised, but he walked down stairs. The other employees were astonished at the appearance of a tall negro clad only in a pair of shoes and one wristband. The shafting up stairs merrily warded the vari-colored cloth. Dr. MacIvor, the city dispensary, was called. McFerren was taken to his home, No. 1903 Northwestern avenue, in the ambulance. He told Dr. MacIvor he was "glad he was a Christian with a converted soul; for if he'd been a sinner, and thinking of hell, he'd have been there sure."

IMMENSE COAL DOCK.

One of the largest coal docks in the world is almost completed at Lake Linden, Mich. It is being built by the Calumet & Hecla company wholly of steel, and has a storage capacity of 200,000 tons.

EULALIE'S SEPARATION.

Her Flirtations in England Were Not Approved by Her Husband.

The news comes from across the water that a final separation has taken place between the Infante Eulalie and her husband, Don Antonio, who has left his wife and taken his children with him. The final quarrel brought about by the extravagant flirtations of the infanta—to call them by no worse name—has taken place in England, where the princess for the present remains. The infanta has always been noted for her flightiness, but of late she has become so extravagant in her conduct as to call for the very strongest remonstrances from Madrid, which have resulted in a complete rupture between herself and her sister-in-law, the queen regent.

The only excuse for the princess is that the atmosphere of her home during her girlhood, and, above all, the example set by her mother, old Queen Isabella, was sufficient to demoralize any young damsel, while the marriage into which she was forced much against her will was in every sense of the word loveless. It was arranged in a hurry by her brother in order to put an end to her infatuation for a young secretary of one of the foreign embassies at Madrid, with whom it was feared she might elope, as two of her aunts had done before her, the one with Count Gurovski and the other with the Cuban poet, Guel y Rente. Don Antonio, to whom the dively and comely young infanta was married in such haste, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is a poor sort of a creature, as insignificant mentally as he is physically, one of those colorless individuals indeed, who appear predestined to be hen-pecked, persecuted, neglected and betrayed.

FROZEN WATER PIPES.

Simple Method Employed at Madison, Wis., of Thawing Them Out by Means of Electricity.

Not the least annoyance and distress caused by the recent subzero weather throughout the country was the freezing of water mains and service pipes in large cities. A most ingenious and successful method of coping with the difficulty was devised by Prof. R. W. Wood and Jackson, of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In describing this electrical method of removing ice from the pipes, Prof. Wood gives the following details: "The second house to which the process was applied was that of Senator W. F. Vilas, where there was a stretch of 300 feet of solidly frozen pipe between the house and the main. One of the wires was connected to the pipe where it enters the cellar and the other carried to a faucet on the outside of a neighboring house across the street. From this faucet the current traversed the service pipe to the street, flowed along the main and then followed the 300 feet of frozen pipe to the cellar connection. In 20 minutes from the time that the current was turned on there was a full head of water flowing from the faucet in the cellar. The street main was not frozen in this case, of course. The frozen pipe was only heated to about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, but this was quite sufficient to rapidly clear out the ice. The apparatus used must be carefully adapted to the work required of it and must be properly operated, but the process is perfectly simple and may be carried on by any intelligent workman after he has been properly instructed."

DECLARED NOT A CITY.

An Officer Ousted from Control of Garland, Kan., After a Hard Fight.

The municipal government of the city of Garland, Kan., was dissolved the other evening by Judge Simons, of the district court at Fort Scott, who ousted from office every officer of the city from mayor to marshal on the ground that the town was illegally incorporated as a city of the third class a number of years ago. The ousted officers are Mayor E. E. Anderson, Police Judge W. A. Anderson, Councilmen A. J. George, William A. Hamm, J. P. Milligan, J. W. Golden and Amos Morgan and Marshal Goss. In 1896 Garland boomed, and some of her citizens insisted on incorporating the town as a third-class city. Much outside property was taken in against the will of the owners, and after a hard fight before the county commissioners the boomers won and the town was declared a city. The remonstrators appealed to the state courts, but as the peculiar circumstances of the case had no precedent in the jurisprudence of the state, they had difficulty in getting into court. Finally, in the name of the county, they instituted quo warranto proceedings against the city officers of the town, and Judge Simons has sustained them by ousting the officers and dissolving the city organization on the ground that the commissioner had no authority to incorporate property outside of the platted town.

FRATRE FOR AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Krohn, a prominent educator, a graduate of Yale and who has studied in France, Germany, Austria, Italy and England, says that he is firmly convinced that the system of public schools in this country is far in advance of all other nations, but that our system has too much forcing and unless much care is exercised in that regard it will tell on the children. He further says that precocity, unless carefully guarded and directed, is almost as dangerous as imbecility.

TROLLEY LINES.

There are nearly 2,000 more miles of trolleys than there were in 1897. The total mileage of this country is 15,672.

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 13 mars 1899.

COMPTOIR D'EGANGES (GRANDE RUE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jeudi 13 mars 1899. \$2,292,315 00 \$312,572 00

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE. Orville-Orléans... 62

MARCHÉ AGRICOLE ET COMMERCE DE BILLES DE BANQUES.

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