NO. 47.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

TREASURE TO BE FOUND

Great Fortunes That Have Been Lost For Centuries Still Sought.

costumes and then opening a series

would be stationed in the chamber,

divers, who would communicate with

the proper name and particulars of

the senior ship of the Tuscan squa-

dron. She was of 940 tons burden,

built of African oak, was armed with

fifty-two guns of various caliber,

manned by 386 sailors and 100 ma-

rines, and was commanded by Captain

Pereira. She was a treasure ship, and

carried bullion to very high value;

she had on board the 30,000,000 pieces,

equal to 3,000,000 pounds sterling in

British money, with which she was

generally filled. Some have late-

ly been arguing that she was not a

that that of the Tobermory ship

really San Juan Bautista.

treasure ship at all, that there has

During the latter part of the seven-

teenth century many attempts at sal-

vage were made, and a few guns and

actually recover a great deal of treas-

ure. Some fifty or more years after-

wards the diving-bell was employed

again, and a very magnificent gun,

the work of Benvenuto Cellini, was

recovered, with other things more or

less valuable. This and others are

now at Inveraray. In the last few

years some very thoroughly organized

efforts have been made to recover the

treasure, all the most up-to-date me-

ances-submarine tubes, diving-bells

dredging apparatus, and all the rest-

The word "treasure" -meaning work; and accordingly an oval steel something very valuable, and prefertube was made, nearly 100 feet long ably a few million pounds' worth of and wide enough to allow a man to gold bullion fastened up in strong walk erect down the center. There chests; and, again, meaning specially windows and doors at one end and at such treasure as has been lost for centuries past and can only with difficulty the other there was a medley of giant hooks and tackle of various kinds. One be regained; and, once more, referring to such bullion at the bottom of the end of the tube was to be clamped to sea, perhaps in the holds of Spanish the side of a steamship or barge, and galleons-that word "treasure" is one the other, by means of water-ballast which strikes quickly into our imagintanks, was to be sunk until it touched the bottom. Then, by using compressation and makes the most placid wonder if there is not something of the ed air, all the water would be forced from the tube and also from the adventurer in him after all, despite his constant occupation by day in the chamber at the bottom of it, which routine of an office. Then let us consider treasure for a while. Where is Divers would walk down the stairway in the center of the tube until they the lost treasure? How did it get reached the submerged chamber, there? And how can we get it out? where they would assume their diving

These are important questions. Many of us had our fancy tickled of water-tight doors, would step mmensely a year or two back by the terms of one of the most fascinating straight out into the water. Engineers financial prospectuses that has ever and, following the instructions of the been issued. A company was being got together with a capital of £200,000 with the avowed object of making them by means of portable telephones, such a thorough and scientific effort they would operate the mechanism of two powerful suction pumps or dredgto come by some of this lost treasure as had never been made before. The ers fitted to the sides of the tube. The story is that seventeen Spanish galleons, men-of-war of two or three ers would suck away the sand around decks, laden with gold and silver and valuable merchandise brought from it would gradually sink by its own the West Indies, took refuge in Vigo weight right down onto the deck of Bay, where they were surprised and the wrecked ship. The divers would living, this being John Jacobs, a naattacked by Admiral Rooke. In order to prevent the victorious British and ber to the deck of the ship, and from Dutch allies from gaining possession of the treasure the galleons were sunk. Dr. Iberti came to the conclu- vey the treasure of the Lutine to the sion that the toal amount upon arrival at Vigo, as valued in 1702, was up- stages with something of the reguward of £27,000,000, out of which the larity and method of unloading a big treasure saved by the Spaniards, the cargo boat in the East India docks. booty taken by the victors and the treasure recovered by the different concessionaires since then is altogether only worth £3,000,000, so that something very good remains.

All this treasure was the accumulated value of three years' workings of the gold and silve mines of Spanish America, and the annual yield from sources is computed to have been more than £9,000,000. Besides is some substantial fact and much all this, there was a great quantity of fiction in the stories that have been including pearls, told about the treasure-ship of the emeralds, amethysts, amber and preclous woods from South American forests, and it was reckoned also that the wood of the sunken galleons, hardened by centuries of submersion, would yield a handsome profit on the labor of recovering it. Some critics at Tobermory. She was the Duque di have essayed to show that the sunken treasure, exceedingly valuable as all must admit it to be, is not quite worth all this. But at the lowest estimate its value must be many millions, perhaps at least twenty; and there was the word of Sir Roger Fenton that "this Spanish flota was universally regarded to be the richest that ever came from the West Indies into Europe." The unloading of the vessels had commenced some ten days before the engagement with the fleet of the allies, but, owing to the difficulty of transport over bridle paths on pack mules, only 3,653 chests of plate or silver, worth about £2,-000,000, were landed when the enemy sailed in to the attack. I believe that the concession in the present case extends until 1915, and that there are strong hopes of some considerable success attending the treasure-seeking in Vigo Bay.

It is believed that there is one of those Spanish galleons at the bottom that in 1688 a Swedish engineer, bringof the sea near Dollar Cove, at ing a diving bell to his assistance, did Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, and there is a local tradition that many years ago the farm hands in the neighborhood were in the way of going down to the shore at low tide and picking up the dollars in buckets! A year or two back a serious effort was made to effect salvage, if there was any salvage to be done, and diving and sand pumping were carried on at the spot where the galleon loaded with specie was supposed to have foundered. So chanical and electrical salvage applifar as is known no tangible good came of these efforts.

having been brought to the assistance No community of persons is so con of the searchers. The first of these stantly reminded of great treasure thorough efforts was carried out by that lies on the bed of the ocean as Captain Burns, of Glasgow; are the members of Lloyd's, in Lonthough many things were brought up don, reminded of the last Lutine and from the wreck-which is really still the treasure that went down with her. there-the treasure in bulk was not The Lutine and Lloyd's are linked together in divers ways. A large and gained. Skeptics began to say that the hunters of the seventeenth century somber-looking bell hangs from an must have got most of it, but others fron bracket at Lloyd's, and a good are more sanguine. During the sumlength of a ship's cable chain is atmer of 1910 eight acres of the mud at tached to it. This is the bell of the the bottom of the sea were probed in lost Lutine, and it is rung-and causes the search for the chests of gold; and, a grave and anxious stillness whenthough they were not found, it is said ever it is rung-when there is important news to hand concerning some which was employed, indicated that ship that has been reported overdue masses of gold and silver were still and whose fate, of course, is a matter hidden beneath the waters. Later enof great concern to the underwriters deavors have not disclosed the treasof this famous exchange.

The Lutine was a sloop-of-war car rying thirty-two guns, and she came by her sudden and unhappy end in October of 1797. Just after midnight beth; and, if that seems far enough back, what of the treasure that was on the 9th, when running under a press of sail, she struck on the outer lost (and, as some say, may still be bank of the island of Vilieland. She sank at once, and all on board her perished, except two men who managed to cling to floating spars and were ultimately picked up by a Dutch cuater. One of these, however, died imhis army and wagons-these latter lamediately, and the other survived but den with the plunder of half a kinga very short while. In the following dom and the costly treasure of a king year some £55,000 worth of treasure was fished up from the wreck, and through Lincolnshire; and, coming to since then a large number of attempts Cross Keys, which was then on the at salvage has been made, for the treasure that has been recovered is cross the sands to the other side, but small in comparison with that which has not. In 1886 some 3,000 coins, two wagons and baggage were swallowed cannon, three watches and various

more determined attempt at salvage ed in sand and mud that special ous riches in the way of the spoils unknown ages, offerings were cast by them into their homes and giving in September and before the water means would have to be adopted if any good results were to attend the churches and abbeys he had looted ev- ed. And so on, if one chose, and had

Croyland abby among them; and, valuable as these things were at that time—as John knew so well—how much more so, magnificent relics of the thirteenth century, would they be today! What a scene of strife and excitement would there be at Christie's auction rooms could but one of tham be put up for sale there in these times! And it is considered probable, also, that some pieces of the ancient regalia of England were lost with all the rest. Now, salvage of all this, if it were still in the quicksands of the Wash, would seem but a poor thought; but

in those days is now good solid Lincoinshire, all that part having long since been reclaimed by diking and draining. The line of the old passage. from Cross Keys to Long Sutton is now as firm as a street in London Edinburgh, and the treasure is in the ground below. It is said that the king's wagon train stretched at least were cut transversely across this line t must surely be struck.

There, then, is a great treasure waiting for recovery; and in this case there is no diving under water to be done, but simply digging in the light of day. Railway trains constantly run cross from Cross Keys to Long Sutton on the exact route that John's baggage train took; but how many of the passengers know or think of that awful tragedy of history that took place there, the evidence of wihch is surely in the ground below them? There is plenty more treasure be sides all this. There is much of it in South Africa. "Lobengula's millions That is how they speak of the treasure which was hidden and buried by the famous king of the Matabele There were only five men who knet

idea was entertained that these dredgthe sides of the heavy chamber until where the treasure was deposited, and of those five there is only one still then make their way from the chamive minister who was at one time private secretary to the king. This there to the hold; after which success man says that the treasure consists of nothing would be simpler than to con-2,800,000 pounds in gold coin, thirty six bars of raw gold, ten wagon loads ship above by easy and comfortable of ivory, and 400 diamonds. Some two or three years ago Jacobs was taken with an expedition that set out in search of the place, and trekked along Such is one of the most ingenious and he Zambesi to Sesheke, and then to best organized schemes for the recov-Lealui, the capital of the king of Baery of treasure ever planned, and in rotseland, meeting with much hardgood season it will be carried to exeship and adventure all the way. From there they tried to get to the head of And then there is Tobermory. All the Kori river, which was understood have heard of the treasure that lies at to be the wanted place; but they were the bottom of the sea at the northwest misdirected by the natives, and, get corner of Mull, one of the fairest parts ting a long way out of their course of the western coast of Scotland. There and suffering from lack of food and

desertions, had to give up and turn

back. Then there are also "Kruger's milplace, and both are attractive. It is ing at the bottom of the sea in the only comparatively recently that we wreck of a ship called the Dorothea, learned from the Spanish admiralty off Cape Vidal. People whose authority in the matter has to be respected the ship that was blown up and sunk however, declare that, though the gold is there, it was never Kruger's, Florenzia (Duke of Florence), and was and that, indeed he knew nothing of one of the largest and best equipped its being on this ship. The alternavessels in the whole Armada, being tive and probably true story is that certain officials connected with the shortly before the outbreak of the war but it begins to appear unlikely that been some confusion in names, and vessel had been condemned as unseacoins were brought up; while it is said the hold abaft the foremast, cement- rather motley army of adventure, ed over, and 200 tons of sand ballast which all conditions of men could were tumbled into the ship on top of

Then the Dorothea set sail, and it Monte Video, which, of course, she despite the failure of some very thorough expeditions, this treasure will yet be secured; and it is said that, on one of the earliest expeditions that set out in quest of it, a diver named Kramer brought up from the wreck three pieces of cement which plainly showed the impression of the cases, and also about one and a quarter ounces of gold from a bar which was protrud-

commanding the exploring ship Alfred Nobel, and making a great specialty of hunting for sunken treasure-being certain, as he says, that "there is money in this class of adventure"has expressed himself with much confidence about getting the gold out of one way of doing shady work; and the wrecked Dorothea; and he reminds us also of more treasure of the or worse than the lobby of the past that the sensitive electrical apparatus deep-that which is in the wreck of we may feel pretty sure that it is not H. M. S. Grosvenor, a transport which quite so brazen.-New York Evening was lost coming home from India at the time of the Mutiny. She had on board a cargo, including precious stones, gold and silver, bars and tin, valued at more than £1,700,000. The All this was treasure that went to wreck took place off the Pondoland its hiding place in the time of Elizacoast, in from five and a half to six fathoms of water, and is completely covered with sand. Recently it was announced that a salvage company recovered) in the last days of King was making preparations to recover John at the beginning of the thirtreasure to the value of more than teenth century? At the extremity of £4,000,000 in sunken ships which are his career and his long-drawn out not only known to exist but have been conflict with the barons, John, with located, and with this scheme Captain Gardiner is associated. "After exhaustive search in the archives Cape Colony," he said, "I selected 137 -was making his way northward of the more valuable and accessible wrecks, and during the last seven years, at an expenditure of more than border of the Wash, he attempted to £4,000, have succeeded in discovering no fewer than thirty-two of them." was caught by the tide, and horses And beyond all this there is much money buried and sunken treasureup by the quicksands. The king, in other articles were obtained from the the rear, saw it happen from the Lin- far more. There is, for instance, the famous treasure of Cuzco, the story of colnshire coast, and it is said that he himself had a narrow escape that day. which was given last year in an article in these pages entitled "The Lost was decided upon. It was ascertained went down at this time not only vast Treasure of the Incas." Then there is right and this can be done in no more that the wreck is now so deeply buri- treasure in coin, but the most glori- Lake Guatavita, into which during

erywhere. There were the riches of the space for the telling of many other examples of mineral riches taken from the c rth, and held, and then let slip again by intention or not, and so lost; but some of them may yet be found at last.—Chambers' Journal.

"HEAT OF BATTLE" IS REAL

Soldiers Wet With Perspiration Afte Three-Minute Fight. The expression, "the heat of bat tle," often used by poets and historians, is usually taken in a figurative sense and supposed to refer not to acaual temperature of the combatants but to the intense emotional excitement under which they labor. But a veteran of the Civil War, who ought to know, declares that the heat of battle is an actual bodily heat.

"It is no mere figure of speech says Captain Samuel Chapman, who was a trooper in the battalion of Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate cavalry commander. "On the contrary, in a hot fight the soldiers are two miles; and it has been suggested often almost overpowered by the sense that if a trench some ten yards deep of oppressive warmth, even in the coldest weather.

> "I remember that the second week in January, 1864, was one of the coldest ever known in northern Virginia At that time the Federal troops were in possession of Harper's Ferry, at the foot of the Shenandoah valley. They had pushed their outposts out upon hills known as Loudon Heights, and Colonel Mosby determined to attack and drive in these outposts.

"We met at Upperville, 35 mile outh of Loudon Heights, about 3 o'clock one bitterly cold afternoon There were about 200 of us, all warmly clothed in heavy underwear, thick flannel shirts, heavy service trousers thick boots and stout leggings. "When we took up the line of march

ver the crusty snow the mercury was near zero, a temperature almost unprecedented in that country, and a old north wind blew in our faces. "We sat a moment, literally frozen vaiting for the word. Then came the order, 'Charge!' and with a wild yell we swept down upon the sleeping enemy's camp. Of course, it was an uneven fight. Even the best of soldlers cannot fight unless in formation, and these poor fellows, roused suddenly from dreams by the crack of the revolver and the yells of our men, could

make only slight resistance, and eith-

er surrendered or sought safety in

flight. "As the firing ceased I found my sitting with my leg flung over horn of my saddle, and the hor blood pulsing through my toes. My vercoat was thrown open, my jacket flung wide, my flannel shirt and undershirt unbuttoned and my bare breast wet with sweat, was cooling in the icy blast. I was even fanning my dripping face with my broad brimme slouch hat! Round me others were doing the same.

"And, by actual time, it had been less than three minutes since Colone Mosby had given the order, 'Charge! to his frozen battalion."-Youth's

Lobbiest of Former Days .- It will be

interesting to compare the findings of government of the transvaal, seeing the senate inquiry into lobby abuses the way in which things were going with which the public knows of some in the past. When the Credit Mobiliissued authority to several individuals er scandal broke upon Washington permitting them to engage in illicit "Sam" Ward was everywhere recoggold buying. Having authority to buy nized as king of the lobby, and provgold from mine managers at their own ed his right to the title by the royal price with a view to getting it out of way in which he ruled his domain the country, they looked to make a Not only did he make no secret of his good profit on it between the purchase calling, but he established for it a sort price and what they would get for it of ethical code which he was never in Europe. It is confidently believed loath to expound. He openly made that as the result of this arrangement his headquarters in the rooms of the £450,000 worth of gold in bars was appropriations committees and at placed on the sailing ship Ernestine Chamberlain's restaurant, where he at Delagoa bay, the name of the ship entertained half-convinced members being then changed to Dorothea. This of congress out of working hours. By the time the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation came along it was plain ing been spilled in her lower hold; but that the lobby had escaped from the she was put to rights and the twelve control of its handful of barons of the big boxes of gold bars were placed in Ward type, and degenerated into a found, including sundry off-color newspaper correspondents. It was one of the latter who saved his skin, and was given out that she was bound for at the same time lent a touch of humor to an otherwise grim and sordid was not; and a few days afterward story, by his boast that, although he she was wrecked. It is believed that, had accepted a large sum of money for use in influencing the opinions of certain congressmen, he had spent it, himself. In a still later era, the investigation disclosed the fact ahat the place of the old-fashioned lobby of "brokers," who plied their trade "tipping off the right people" as to how the market in certain industria stocks was about to move. In 1897 Senator Hale sought to amend the Captain Gardiner, who has been senate rules so as to limit the "priv ileges of the floor," always till then extended to all ex-senators, strictly to hose "who are not interested in any same, or directly in any bill pending before congress." There is more than whether the lobby of today be better Post.

> Charity for Hapgood.-Some of the South Carolina editors do not take kindly to the proposition of listening to an address by Mr. Norman Hapgood, of Collier's Weekly fame, and are speaking their minds. The incident they hold against him was his editorial in connection with the driving Manly for his unspeakable insult to article. Hapgood's publication was barred from many homes in North Carolina and is still barred. He grievously offended against the sensibilities of the south, but in the last campaign in North Carolina we be lieve he made professions of repentance. Under the circumstances, we believe the South Carolina editors dle Ages?" should welcome him and give further in dense ignorance of the southern or sunk ships; anything of that kind." er lose an opportunity to take me like Hapgood in hand and set the effective manner than by welcoming in 1887, takes first place. It began late

Miscellaneous Reading.

BLEASE TO WILSON

Federal Government Should Not Issue Liquor Licenses in This State. In a letter to President Woodro Wilson, of the United States, last Tuesday, Governor Blease pleads with him to instruct the revenue commission not to issue any more internal revenue licenses in South Carolina to retail liquor dealers, declaring that such a course would assist him greatly in enforcing the liquor laws. It there is no authority at present to refuse to issue such licenses, the governor asks the president to send a special message to congress urging the enactment of such a law.

"The United States government car be a great moral and legal force in helping to enforce the liquor laws in this state, instead of, as at presen countenancing their violation," says the governor in his letter. He says that when he gets to the senate he will introduce such a bill. His letter in full, follows:

"Columbia, S. C., June 9, 1913.

'His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson President of the United States, Wash ington, D. C .- Dear sir: I have post tive information that there are now in this state several parties holding 11censes from the United States government as retail liquor dealers, and I am informed that these licenses will expire on the 36th of this month. As you know, South Carolina has a statute which prohibits the sale of whisky wine or beer, except in eight counties in which whisky is sold by the county dispensaries, and any person, firm or corporation engaging in the sale of any whisky, wine, beer, malt or vinous liquors, save the legally authorized dispensers in these eight counties, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Still, United States government has and is yet continuously licenspeople other than dispensers in countles which have dispensaries. and people within the counties which have legal prohibition, to violate the law of this state by becoming retail liquor dealers.

"It does seem to me that you coul be of great assistance to me in the cement of the liquor laws of this state if you would instruct your United States commissioner of internal revenue not to grant license to any person, firm or corporation in this state, except the licenses necessary for the legal dispensers, to engage in the business of retail or wholesale liquor dealer, and by instructing your United States marshals to see that any person, firm or corporation selling whisky, wine or beer in violation of law shall be tried and punished the United States courts.

torney general, it should be found that there is any provision of law requiring the issuance of licenses to people giving them the right, so far as the Federal government is concerned, to violate the state law, then I would suggest that you could be of great assistance if, in a special message to congress you would urge the passage of a law remedying this defect to which have called your attention.

"Of course, under no conditions circumstances would I put myself in the position of suggesting that I might want to dictate to your excellency or even to suggest to you anything that would be unpleasant, but it does seem to me, as a private citizen of the United States of America, and as governor of the greatest state in the American Union, that it is inconsistent for the United States government to 11cense people to violate a state law, so far as the United States government is concerned, saying to them, 'you have our license to violate the state law without interference from us.' It is true the licenses the Federal government grants are only to sell under the Federal laws, but at the same time. the holders of these licenses, when they apply for them, give notice that they intend to violate the laws of our state. Therefore it certainly seems to me that the United States officials ought to say 'No, your state law prohibits the sale by you of these goods and we do not propose to make ourselves parties to your violation of the state law by guaranteeing you immunity from prosecution in our courts if you do violate the state law.' In other words, the United States government certainly can be a great moral and legal force in this state, instead of, as at present, countenancing their violation.

"There are a great many social clubs in this state today-so-called social clubs-which I am satisfied would not dare attempt to violate the state law without a Federal revenue license for the sale of whisky.

"I hope that I have not made letter too lengthy, and that if I have made myself clear. When I get to the United States senate, if some action has not been taken before that time, I shall introduce a bill along this line, but I do not conceive that it is necessary to wait a year and a half or two years for the government to take this action along the line of the law, of justice, and of morals.

"Very respectfully, "Cole L. Blease,

"Governor."

GREATEST OF ALL DISASTERS Flood of the Hoang-Ho in China

1887 Heads List. "Talking of floods, what was the greatest disaster nature ever hit the world with? I don't mean the delug out of Wilmington of the negro editor or anything so far off as that, and I don't mean wars, either. They're our the women of the south. For that own work. But what was the biggest loss of life that ever happened be cause of a flood or a fire or an earthquake, or anything of that sort, as for back as the ordinary records go?" "I suppose you don't include plagues such as the 'black death' that

> almost continuously, back in the Mid-"No; that lasted too long. I mean one of the sudden smashes that have hit the world and knocked out cities "Well," said the man appealed to as handy reference book, "if you limit it that way. I think the flood of the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river, in China,

lous plains in the world had been swept by the swift current. That neans twenty-five per cent more land

han there is in Ohio. "More than a thousand villages and owns were simply washed off the map, and the loss of life has never een calculated at less than a million Some authorities say that fully 1,-100,000 persons perished. It was like wiping out as many people as there are in Cleveland and Cincinnati to-

"I should say that might be the record disaster of all the ages!" exlaimed the friend who started the talk about losses through the violence anything an earthquake ever did, or a

"Yes, probably by four to one, a east. But some of the worst earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have ione a lot of killing where there was million people have lost their lives in some earthquake or eruption, or both ogether, but the odds are against it." "What a paralyzing thing such a ood as the one in China would be if t happened in this country or Eu-

ope! "Indeed it would," was the reply but half the people in China probably hever even heard the news."

THE WHITE MAN'S MAGIC

How Houdin Conquered an Entire Nation With His Little Black Box. "These are great times," exulted the electrician to his friend the Old Fogy With machine guns and other instrunents of war we certainly are going some in the fighting game!" "Yes," agreed the Old Fogy, as he

adjusted his glasses, "but do you know that, before such things were dreamed of, an entire nation was connuered with a magnet and a little black box?" And the Electrician confessed

"You have heard, no doubt," the old Fogy rambled on, "of the marvelous inventions of Robert Houdin the great French conjurer, a man who did great things with electricity when Alexander Graham Bell was an in-Houdin applied electricity to many of his magical experiments, and delighted the Parisian public for years in his little theater. When he retired he was the most favored performer of his day, and had bowed to the plaudits of royalty!" "Heard all about that," snapped the Electrician. "What about the black

"Coming to that, boy; coming to hat. Houdin retired to his family estate on the left banks of the River Loire, near St. Gervaise, hoping to end his days in peace. But after a year or tary friend, a request from the French government that he go to Algiers. In memoirs, translated into English some years before his death, he says that the Marabouts of that country, a sort of medicine men and wonderworking priests, controlled the masses and incited them to intermittent re volts against the French by their These tricks, he assures us, tricks. were of the simplest and most primitive type. It was the hope of the gov ernment that Houdin, by his mys-

teries, could demonstrate that the white conquerer's magic was superior And Houdin did it." "With the little black box and the

magnet?" "Yes. His recital of his performance in Algiers is exceedingly interesting. Some of the most distinguished natives were there. Houdin showed them all sorts of things; allowed himself to be shot at, and caught the feats. But his piece de resistance undoubtedly was his box. He called for a strong man to come on the stage with him a moment and a giant responded. Houdin toyed with him a moment about his strength, and asked him if he could lift his little black box. Disdainfully the Arab lifted it and smiled. But Houdin warned him. 'Wait, But a moment and you shall be as a little child!" He placed the box on the stage and dared his huge guest to raise it. The Arab tried with one finger: grasped it with his great muscular hand: tugged at it with all the strength of his massive arms bracing his legs like two huge bronze columns, so Houdin says, to no avail. Try as he would, this son of the desert could not stir that little box from its place. For a breathing spell, he released his grip for a moment, then went at it again. And while the awestricken audience panted in amazement, he suddenly writhed in acutes agony, and sank groveling to the The current coursed through stage. him had galvanized him into misery. Then Houdin gave a signal; the current from the electro-magnet beneath the stage was turned off, and the Arab fell back groaning. He lifted himself to his feet, and, hiding the

quered.' "And-?" inquired the Electrican. "And." replied the Old Fogy, "Hou din was triumphant. The country had seen him shot at by a man who said he wished to kill: had seen him rob a giant of his strength. No Marabou had ever done that. No Marabout with primitive tricks could convince them that any revolt of theirs could prevail against the white man and his magic -his electricity. The conqueror's con quest was complete."-Public Electri-

Enitanh For a Grouch.-Once there

face in his cloak, crept away to blush

unseen. The little black box had con-

was a man who Was Not Thankful When good things came his way he aked them in and never said a word He never saw the beauty in the fields or the woods, and no sunset ever phas ed him. He never heard a bird sing never said howdy to a stranger and ever gave a child a piece of candy. His ravaged Europe for a century or so, morning and evening salutation was a grunt. He dragged along through the years until the thing was over-but he didn't die. He just sort of shriveled up and blew away. And the happy onlookers who gathered near, saw a green vapor hover for a few minutes over his old clothes and then pass with a weird and mournful sound into an abandoned well. And they filled the old well with tin cans and erected a monument over this was the epitaph:

A SPORTING BUSINESS

Methods Used in Whale Hunting Threaten Extinction of Industry

To the average newspaper reader the knowledge will doubtless come as ted to remain five years in Barataria. a surprise that within the last decade As early as 1809, we find governors of an old industry has been revived so Louisiana thundering against him, wonderfully that it threatens its own but Lafitte went calmly about his busiearly extinction by its amazing success. Yet such is the case, and the industry in question is the romantic one of whale hunting. Only about a quarter of a century ago it seemed as if the wonderful old sporting business had died out, or was at its last gasp, because the product obtained from of nature. "It must be away ahead of the whale cost too much in the getting, a hindrance that was fatal.

Then came the extension of the new enterprise to the vast southern ocean, where 200 years ago the seal nshers swarmed until they had exterminated the valuable animals they no way to get authentic figures. It is sought. Nine years ago South Georgia possible that more than a quarter of a one of the barren storm-swept isles in the heart of the southern ocean, about 500 miles east of Cape Horn, was found to be a noted haunt of whales, and a whale fishery was established there. In 1911 nineteen of the small whaling vessels operating there, slew and brought in 7,000

oil, or 25,000 tons of this much-desirper cent more whales than the total number caught the year in the northern hemisphere. It must, however, be remembered

that this record is only for South Georgia. In the South Shetlands 3,-500 whales were killed in the same period, yielding 100,000 barrels, and around the coasts of south Africa 30 whalers caught 4,000 whales, yielding 120,000 barrels. Altogether the total catch of whales by the southern whalvalue of \$1,750,000. The total yield of from Dundee, New Bedford, and San and one half and two and three quarter millions sterling. The total number of whales killed and utilized was about 23,000, which is nearly twice as arge as the season preceding. In the old days of the whaling in-

dustry only three kinds of whales were catchable, the right or Greenland whale, the sperm whale and the less waterways and bayous. humpback whale, the latter only under certain well understood condiagainst the irresistible attack of the which was once the greatest of allfor why should one risk the loss of boats and gear over a creature whose commercially. Oil, meat, meat-juice, cattle food, fertilizer, whalebone-all stricted cases.

so far, remembering the limitations of space, carefully confined myself to done. the statement of salient facts, and have not indicated wherein lies the fired from a small gun in the bow of not bear to settle down and bullet unharmed, and many other such a boat, all the hunting was done by presale burglars; in1816 we find Jean rope stout enough to haul a dead are minimized.-London Mail.

PATRIOT PIRATE OF THE GULF

French Privateer Who Had Commission to Plunder Spanish Ships. Brief news dispatches told the day of the sailing of the steamer laden with \$5,000,000 in gold for a a pirate to fear! What a prize that vessel would have been in the brave days of old, when Jean Lafitte, the patriot pirate of the Gulf, ruled over a little outlaw kingdom of his own within a few miles of the city of New Orleans.

A picturesque figure was Jean Lafitte, with a graceful, courtly deviltry about him which made him popular with many of the most estimable dwellers in New Orleans. Handsome, able, averse to the shedding of blood, and even possessed of loyalty to the government whose excise laws he made it his business to break.

Lafitte, as you may guess, French. He drifted to Louisiana in the early years of the nineteenth century, and set up in piracy in the Bay of Bartaria, a sheltered harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, protected by a long island called Grand Terre, where Jean Lafitte dwelt in a house of brick, with broad and comfortable verandas, where one might loll at ease in a hammock, smoking and drinking lazily, while pirate chiefs filed in to bring reports of plunder taken and

prospects ahead. No crude or common pirate was this Jean Lafitte. He held a privateer's commission from the republic of Carthagena, which has been recently established in South America and has plundered other ships, too; but the of Mindanao. Spanish were his principal victims. Lafitte's followers were a motely collection-black, white, yellow and red -restless and reckless rovers of the sea. One must admire the ability of six miles. the man in keeping them as well under control as he did, for there was no looting of the nearby coast-no disit, in the shape of a cucumber. And order in Louisiana. Lafitte trafficked This spot was to the south of the Is-"Here Lies a in silk and gold and negroes; fulfill- land of Guam, and the deep sea lead Grouch. Blessed are the Grateful."—ed his contract promptly, sold his indicated 9,635 meters—just a little goods openly at auction even in the less than six miles.—New York Press.

city of New Orleans and had many

friends among the planters. He was popular, too; there is no doubt of that. Had it been otherwise, he would not have been permitness. Occasionally a revenue officer was killed in a brush with the pirates. Invariably Lafitte expressed his sorrow that bloodshed had become necessary. A case was brought against him in the Federal court: the district attorney was a man named Grymes Lafitte went to see Grymes, and the result of the visit was that the district attorney resigned his office and undertook Lafitte's defense. He and the lawyer who assisted him were promised \$20,000 apiece for their services and got it. After the case was dismissed. Grymes went back to Barateris to receive his fee and spent of week feasting with the pirates, who treated him with princely hospitality and escorted him back to the Mississippi in a handsome yawi, laden with caskets of gold and silver.

Repeated attempts had been made to organize a military expedition to destroy Lafitte's pirate colony, but up to whales, yielding 200,000 barrels. of the year 1314 they had always come to nothing. In September of that ed substance. This was nearly fifty year a British brig anchored six miles from Bara aria Pass, and its captain came ashere and offered Lafitte a navy and \$30,000 if he would join the British in an attack against New Oreans.

Lafitte pretended to consider the offer, sending word meantime to s British captain's offer and declaring that he would never accept it. He sent another letter to Governor Claiing companies for the season of 1911 borne, who had offered \$5,000 for Lawas about 17,500, representing a gross fitte's head, and for whose head Lafitte in return, in a spirit of gay bra oil from the whole ocean, excluding vado, had offered a rewart of \$60,000. the trivial amounts returnable from Lafitte suggested that the governor exthe old fashloned ships still working tend clemency to his pirates, who in return would aid in the defense of the Francisco, amounts to between two state against the British. The offer was rejected, and an expedition under States nav, tore down the brick house, confiscated much plunder and drove out the pirates, who at first formed their ships in a line of battle but afterward changed their minds and fled to hide among the number-

Jean Latitte and his brother Pierre, scaped and established themselves or By the new system any and the lower Mississippi. Meanwhile every whale that comes within shot Andrew Jackson had arrived to underis prey. It is equally easy to kill and take the defense of New Orleans. tow in a sulphur bottom as it is a Jean Lafitte went boldly into New Orright whale for its disability of sink- leans to see him, although the flery ing when dead, its agility and speed general had declared he would have and paucity of blubber avail nothing nothing to do with "these pirates and hellish banditti." There must have ness about Jean Lafitte, for after the interview, Jackson changed his mind accepted the aid of the pirates and yield was trivial—is entirely pushed showed the utmost trust in them. away by the practice of utilizing ev- and throughout the slege of New Orery detail of the whale's make-up leans the followers of Lafitte showed themselves worthy of confidence. They were excellent gunners, and two of is commercially valuable, whereas in Lafitte's captains, Dominique You and the old days the whaler could only a man named Beluche, were put in count upon oil and whalebone, and charge of ships. When the British only upon the latter in few and re- had been driven away. Jackson recommended that Lafitte and his men Now, it will be noticed that I have be granted pardon for all previous misdemearors, and the thing

The city of New Orleans even erected a statue in honor of Domingreat difference between the old and ique You when he died may years the new methods. As briefly as can later. Nobody seems to know exbe it is this: By the old method, ex- actly what became of Jean Lafitte and cept that sometimes the harpoon was his brother. They evidently could hand weapons, and the sinking of a in Galveston, Texas, whence he was whale meant the loss of that whale, chased by the Spanish government in Now a huge sum is used to fire a har-poon weighing 110 pounds, and also cruises in the Caribbean; the call of carrying a bomb. Attached to it is a the sea was too strong for the onetime Baratrian. Today, red, black whale to the surface from whatever and yellow fishermen dry shrimps depth he dies. Means to inflate him where swarthy pirate folk once swagfor the purpose of keeping him affoat gered, gorgeous in scarlet sashes, but are carried, and by the scientific ar- you may still hear whispered tales of rangements of springs and buffers all Jean Lafitte and of iron-bound chests shocks to the sturdy little steamers of gold buried under the roots of the tall pampas grass.—Kansas City Star

Highest Mountain In United States. -The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above sea levd. Compared with Mount Whitney, to the south in California, and Mount Ranier, to the north in Washington port on the Caribbean Sea-and not each rising well above 14,000 feet Mount Hood does not appear as a skyscraper. However, according to the geologists of the United States geological survey and other authorities. Oregon had at one time, probably before the dawn of life upon the earth, a great volcano which towered as far above Mount Hood as does, Mount Rainler, possibly even several thousand feet higher. This was the great years ago this mountain disappeared into the bowels of the earth, and all that is left today is the huge rim around Crater Lake.

Crater Lake is the calders of this extinct and collapsed volcano and is nearly six miles in diameter. The inside walls of the rim of the ancient mountain are in places nearly 4,000 feet high and almost perpendicular. The lake itself, is in places 2,000 feet deep and parts of the wall rise above its water another 2,000 feet. A restoration of the mountain in fancy, using as a base the angles of the lower slopes, which still remain, shows that the apex could not have been far from 15,000 feet in height, so that Mount Mazama was one of the most lofty and majestic reaks in the United States .-San Francisco Chronicle.

Ocean Six Miles Deen -A survey ing ship of the German navy has relong since been forgotteen, and this cently discovered the deepest spot in commission gave him the right to the ocean. It is near the Philippines plunder Spanish ships. Perhaps he about forly miles off the north coast

Great depths were found to be nu sounding showed the amazing result

The greatest ocean depth hitherto known was found by the United States cable steamer Nero in 1901.