

ALONE WITH NATURE

NORTHERN MAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

Striking Characteristics of This Great Stretch of Land and Water—Inhabited by a Few Seminole Indians.

"Mile after mile of wavy green grass through which can be seen the glint of clear water, stretching east, west, north and south until bounded by the horizon; here and there in the wide expanse a bunch of trees or foliage rising island-like out of the emerald sea, waterways of varying widths and depths penetrating in every direction; a silence unbroken save by the hum of insects, the rush of some wild animal through the grass or the stealthy approach of an Indian in his canoe—thus are the Florida Everglades, through some parts of which a white man has never passed."

In such graphic words, says the New York Tribune, Nelson Morris, a Plainfield (N. J.) man, who spent two weeks this winter in this "wilderness of America," visiting a friend owning a truck farm just within the Everglades, described this tract of land and water covering the greater part of the peninsula.

"These thousands of acres have lain dormant from time immemorial, and for the most part are given over to wild animals and wild men," he continued. "There are few settlements on the edges, but much of the tract has been deemed impenetrable, owing to the character of the morass and the impassable holes and sinks that break the surface, and is as much unknown to civilization as the heart of Africa. Settlers along the eastern edge know absolutely nothing about what lies ten miles inland, and will not until the time comes when these useless acres will be needed by American farmers, and the task of draining the marshland will be begun in earnest."

The Everglades consist of great shallow lakes of pure, sweet water, varying in depth from one to six feet. Several good sized streams drain the tract, and scattered through the glades are many islands, some only a few yards square, others extending over hundreds of acres and covered with a dense growth of pines, palmettos, vines and tropical



ALONE IN THE EVERGLADES. (Game is plentiful, but it is a lonely sort of sport.)

trees. From the bottom of the lakes grow tall grasses that present a beautiful appearance when viewed from a distance.

"The word swamp as generally understood has no application to the Everglades, for they abound in pure water which is constantly moving in one direction or another, depending upon the topography of the country. The air is wholesome, pure, and free from disease germs, and government statistics show that fevers and epidemic diseases are almost unknown. There are not even mosquitoes in the Everglades, for no stagnant pools exist in which the larvae can thrive."

"The grass is the greatest impediment to progress through the Everglades, three kinds of it being encountered. There is the matted, half floating grass, which is found where the water is shallow. The canoeist has some trouble in pushing through it at times, but ordinarily it is not noticed. Another kind is the round grass, which is abundant on the eastern edge, and, lastly, there is the saw grass, which is the terror of all who attempt to penetrate these tracts."

"The few Seminole Indians who people the Everglades avoid intercourse with the white man as much as possible. They have shown their wisdom by refusing to act as guides for parties of tourists anxious to penetrate the glades, for should they do so their secret trails would become known, and the quiet lives they live in these fastnesses would be liable to interruption. If a white man gets lost in the glades an Indian may consent to guide him out, but never in. They have trails through the glades which they follow as unerringly as a New Yorker walks from the Battery to Central park."

"The only kind of a craft that can be used with any success in the Everglades is an Indian canoe. These are hollowed out of cypress logs and weigh 200 or 300 pounds. They are narrow for their length, sharp on the waterline forward, but above they flare out suddenly into a blunt bow. They are also narrow at the stern, where they finish in an overhang, upon which is built a platform or slight elevation, where the canoeist stands and poles the craft along. Paddles are unknown in the Everglades, the canoes being sent through the water by means of long poles."

Blinded by Curling Iron.

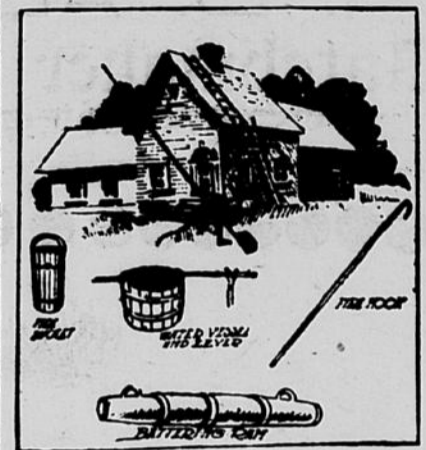
Miss Agnes McGiffin, of Fowler, Ind., received a painful injury in a peculiar manner. She was curling her hair and while looking into a mirror she let the hot curling iron slip, and in falling it struck her in the eye. The physicians say the sight will be lost.

FIRE ORDINANCES OF 1815.

Those in Force Nearly a Century Ago Were Quite Stringent and Covered Many Points.

Fire ordinances are by no means modern or even complicated, at least in proportion to the new inventions and causes, electric lights and other elaborate and inflammable fixtures, and to the various inventions and methods of prevention. Nearly a hundred years ago there were ordinances as numerous and as long for the prevention and extinction of fires. In 1815 Detroit had an elaborate fire ordinance. It ordered every householder to provide a pair of water buckets and a wooden vessel holding 20 or 25 gallons, "with two loops strongly attached thereto," which were always to be kept full of water in a place where it could not be frozen and to have a lever or pole of sufficient weight and strength to sustain said vessel. To each chimney of his house he must attach a substantial ladder, to be fastened to the roof, and another ladder long enough to communicate with the first.

Every male person capable of giving



ANCIENT FIRE APPARATUS. (In Use in the City of Detroit Almost 100 Years Ago.)

assistance must, on the alarm of fire, repair to the scene, carrying one or more of such vessels, and obey the orders of one of the trustees. Twelve householders appointed by the board of trustees were to provide themselves each with "a good felling ax" and repair to the place of the fire. Six others were to be provided by the corporation with three battering rams, to be used at fires. There were also 24 to be provided with "fire-hooks." Every shopkeeper must provide himself with two three-bushel bags with which to beat out the fire.

For neglecting to provide these various implements a fine of five dollars was imposed; for neglect of duty at fires, a fine of ten dollars.

The present habit of disregarding fire ordinances would seem to be an inherited one. But at least this cannot be said of the failure to enforce the ordinances. The record shows that at least once a week there was some complaint of noncompliance. An entire session, July 2, 1821, was taken up with the business. Nearly 40 delinquents were fined from 75 cents to \$1.25 for being "deficient" on one or more orders, having ladders in bad condition, lack of bags or buckets, or for not having their names on them. All would seem to have gone to the fires, for no fines are recorded.

TOGO IS A CRUEL FIGHTER.

Japanese Admiral in Charge of Port Arthur Fleet Always Shoots to Kill.

Vice Admiral Togo is one of the popular heroes in Japan. He is called the "fighting admiral," a title which he won during the war with China. He was at that time in command of the second class cruiser Naniwa, which struck the first blow at the enemy. During the war, this ship and her commander, who was then only a captain, saw more service than any others in the navy.

Togo is by no means a humane man.



VICE ADMIRAL TOGO. (Japanese Commander, Who Won the Battle at Port Arthur.)

He is a fighter, and an arbitrary one at that, and what he says he means.

When the British ship Kowshing, loaded by the Chinese with soldiers and stores, was caught near the Korean coast and refused to obey Togo's orders to follow him, he warned all Europeans to leave the ship and then promptly torpedoed her and blew her up, not even helping the Chinese who were struggling for their lives in the water.

Snake Torpid in a Tree.

Charles McGuire and John Crouch, of Zionville, Ind., felled a large tree which stood on a farm owned by James Bredel. When the tree had fallen to the ground a large hole, which appeared to be a squirrel den, was found in the forks of the tree, about 30 feet from the butt. In this hole a torpid blacksnake five feet long was found. Mr. Snake had crawled into this hole last fall to lie in wait for squirrels, and had unexpectedly been caught by the cold weather.

PORTO RICANS GLAD.

PLEASED WITH ACTION SEATING DEGETAU AS DELEGATE.

Bank and File of People Feel That They Now Have a Part in Shaping Legislation Needed for the Island.

Every member of the house of representatives in Washington who voted for the resolution to seat Hon. Frederico Degetau, resident commissioner of Porto Rico, as a territorial delegate would feel the consciousness of a good deed well done if he could mingle just now with the natives and Americans in the island and hear the favorable comments. In fact, there are no opinions adverse to the propriety or justice of the action, which is looked upon as thoroughly American in spirit.

Just at this time some such expression of interest by congress was needed to allay native fears and offset anti-administration tirades to the effect that the Washington politicians never give a thought to the needs of Porto Rico or encourage the island to move in the direction of territorial rights and ultimate statehood. Now there is rejoicing throughout the island and native hopes for a bright future have been revived. In brief, the political effect of seating Mr. Degetau and his successors has been immediate, beneficial and far-reaching. Gov. Hunt, who voices the sentiment of all the administration leaders of Porto Rico, said: "I am very much gratified by the action of the house of representatives. The interests of the million souls within the island of Porto Rico can be much more directly presented to congress by a commissioner with power to introduce bills and speak than by one whose voice could only be heard in committees."

"The island is entitled to federal consideration. Its harbors need dredging, its postal facilities need extension, its agricultural experiment stations need special consideration, its fortifications need repair and its educational requirements ought to have congressional aid if possible. Having no insular bureau charged with the special duty of looking after these and like things in Wash-



FREDERICO DEGETAU. (Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico at Washington.)

ington, it should be helpful to feel that they can be laid before congress by a representative elected by Porto Ricans themselves."

Hon. Frederico Degetau, who has held the office of resident commissioner in Washington from Porto Rico to the United States, belongs to the local republican party. He is paid \$5,000 a year from insular funds, and is serving his second biennial term, which will expire on December 31 next. His successor will be elected by popular vote in the island next November, and, unless all present signs fail, will be a republican. He was born at Ponce, Porto Rico, and was graduated as a bachelor of science and arts at Barcelona, Spain, and as a bachelor of laws at Madrid. He was one of the four commissioners sent by Porto Rico to ask Spain for autonomy, and the district of Ponce elected him a deputy to the Spanish cortes of 1898. Upon American occupation Gen. Henry appointed him secretary of the interior of the first American cabinet formed in Porto Rico. Later he was a member of the insular board of charities, first vice president of the municipal council of San Juan and president of the board of education of the capital. He was first elected resident commissioner on November 8, 1900, by 58,515 votes against but 148 cast for his federal opponent, the federalists having generally refused to vote. In November, 1902, Mr. Degetau was reelected by more than 40,000 majority, carrying five of the seven election districts of the island. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States on April 30, 1901, and is an able lawyer.

The local republican party is, of course, highly elated by the seating of Mr. Degetau. Dr. Jose Briso and Mayor Robert R. Todd, of San Juan, who recently returned to Porto Rico after conferring with President Roosevelt, Senators Hanna and Foraker and others concerning the admission of six delegates of the party to the republican national convention, declares confidence that the delegates will be admitted. If they are they will all vote for Roosevelt's nomination.

Live on Small Incomes.

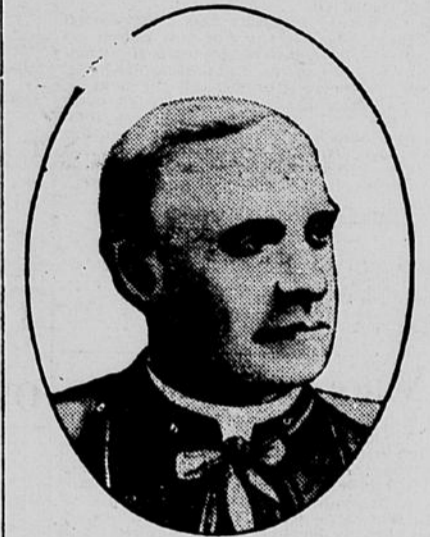
The statistics committee of the province of Voronezh, Russia, a fairly representative district, shows that the average farmer's family consists of eight persons; that their gross annual revenue is \$105 in money and \$107 in farm products. They spend for taxes and rent \$48.80; for clothing \$8.48; for tea and sugar, \$1.96; for furniture, \$1.64; for soap, \$1.20; for kerosene, 88 cents; for salt, 29 cents; for "articles of personal comfort," four cents.

GAY YOUTH WAS SILENCED.

How Archbishop Farley Made Short Work of a Chap Who Had More Lip Than Brains.

Archbishop Farley dedicated last month at New Rochelle a handsome church that Adrian Iselin had built and given to the town. During the dedicatory ceremony a friend of the archbishop said: "When he was private chamberlain to Pope Leo some 20 years ago Mgr. Farley, as he was then called, had occasion to meet all classes of people. Wits of the world tried their hands against him now and again, but in these encounters the wits met with defeat always, for a keener, readier mind than the archbishop's does not exist on the globe."

"They say that Mgr. Farley was crossing one day from New Haven to Deppe when a young Frenchman attempted to take him in hand. This young man scoffed at religion and at



ARCHBISHOP FARLEY. (New York Churchman Who is Clever as Well as Learned.)

clergymen, but he was, of course, unable to anger monsignore, or to draw him into an argument.

"Finally the foolish youth resorted to open ridicule—to sheer impudence. 'Gentlemen,' he said in a loud voice, addressing himself to the entire company, and at the same time winking in the clergyman's direction, 'gentlemen, I am informed that in the strange land of Madagascar, whenever they hang a priest they hang a donkey along with him.'

"The young man laughed, and Mgr. Farley, looking at him mildly, said:

"Well, let us both be thankful, my young friend, that we are not in Madagascar."

GEN. ALEXEI KUROPATKIN.

Famous Military Leader Chosen to Lead the Russian Land Forces in the East.

Gen. Alexei Nicholaevitch Kuropatkin, who is to be commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the east, has been minister of war since 1897. He is a man with a remarkable military record, having fought in the Pamirs, in Turkestan, in Africa and in the war with Turkey, distinguishing himself especially at Plevna, where he was chief of staff under the renowned Skobelev. He is now 55 years of age, and comes of a noble family. At Paris, in 1874, he won the Legion of Honor for assisting in reorganizing the French cavalry, being the first Russian officer to gain that prize. Then he engaged in the campaign in Turkestan, wrote a book about his ad-



GEN. ALEXEI KUROPATKIN. (Placed in Command of the Russian Forces in Manchuria.)

ventures, and was accorded the gold medal of the Geographical society. Kuropatkin entered the Turkish war as a lieutenant and emerged a colonel, and from that time his advancement has been rapid. He is the man who engineered the usurpation of Finland, and he has been a prominent figure in promoting the Trans-Siberian road. He is credited with being a master of the science of war, and his history of the Balkan campaigns is considered to be a military classic.

Happiness Made Her Tell.

Clara Nurenberg, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., kept her marriage to Herbert Foshay a secret for two years and then told it because she was so happy that she wanted all her friends to know it. Clara and Herbert were married on April 3, 1892, one evening when their parents supposed they were at the theater. It was a runaway match, but last week they revealed the secret, were forgiven, and are keeping house in a New York flat.

Sewed Button on Finger.

While operating a button-attaching machine at a Portland, Ind., shirt factory, Miss Nora Teeters had her thumb caught in the machine, and a steel button was tightly riveted into her thumb, the staple binding the two parts of the thumb being forced cleanly through the member. The button was removed with a pair of pliers.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Skin Grafting.—Four hundred and twenty pieces of epidermis have been grafted on the right leg of Edward Anderson, of Grand Forks, and it is expected that when the new growth of skin has completely covered the portion of the limb that is now bare of skin that he will have as good a leg as any one. Before the work is completed two hundred more pieces of cuticle will be required, and offers from friends of the young man are so numerous that the attending physician has no hesitancy in saying that this rather difficult job of skin grafting will be successfully accomplished within a few weeks.

Forty of the 420 pieces that have been placed in position came from the body of the patient himself, and the remainder of the epidermis has been taken from volunteers who knew of the ordeal through which the young man was going in order to save his limb. A large part of the cuticle has been taken from members of the Young Men's Christian association, of which Mr. Anderson has always been an active member.

Gold Digging Abandoned.—Gold mining at Steel has received a check owing to the shafts being flooded with water. In the Elliott shaft the water is twenty-five feet deep. When the auger had reached a depth of ten feet water was struck, and when the auger was pulled out the flow was so rapid that J. C. Elliott, the brother of the mine-prospector, who was doing the boring, had to call lustily for help, as he was in danger of being drowned.

There is little doubt but that the well is a fine one, and is in a way a gold mine all by itself, as the supply of water is abundant. The water at Steel is excellent, and has peculiar properties.

Professor Willard of the Agricultural college was here and made examination of the soil and drift taken from the shafts. His conclusion was that there was undoubtedly gold in the soil, but that it would be extracted with the greatest profit thru the medium of the dairy industry. He did not give the mining industry encouragement, but thought that the digging of shafts that resulted in an unlimited supply of good water was to be encouraged.

Boucher Stays.—N. F. Boucher, warden of the state penitentiary, will not go to Minnesota.

Mr. Boucher accepted the Minnesota position in a letter dated Feb. 10. In a letter written Feb. 20, Mr. Boucher refused to stand by his acceptance, saying:

"Referring to your appointment of myself as warden of the Minnesota state prison, to take effect May 1, and my acceptance of such appointment, I regret to advise you that a further and more deliberate consideration of the matter leads me at this time to withdraw such acceptance, which I hereby do. My reasons for this action are family and personal business matters, which I cannot overlook, and in addition thereto my relations with the institution now under my charge at this time are such that, in my judgment, they should not be severed at this time."

Brutal Murder.

A particularly brutal murder is reported from McLean county. Gottlieb Seivirt and his wife had differences which drove her to a neighbor's she asserting he had abused her and was jealous. He saw her crossing a field and arming himself with a revolver, gave chase.

He beat her over the head with the revolver till she was forced to lean upon him for support and with her head resting on his shoulder Seivirt shot a hole thru the woman's head, causing instant death.

He ran to his home and attempted suicide with the same weapon. At last accounts he was in a serious condition.

Seivirt and his wife were Russians. They were both young and had been married two years.

Minot Land District.

There are over eight million acres in the Minot land district of which three million are yet open to settlement. During 1903 the land office force consisted of seven clerks and stenographers in addition to the register and receiver, and a cash business was transacted which amounted to \$670,012.52. This includes all moneys handled by the office. There were 6,639 original homestead entries embracing 996,326.89 acres. The entire number of homestead entries made up to Dec. 31, 1903, is 26,926, and contests to the number of 5,592 have been filed against them.

Brief Notes.

In accordance with a vote of the people of that place taken recently the village of Georgetown will become incorporated.

The North Dakota State Bar association will meet in Fargo March 23, when the supreme court convenes there.

The dog poisoner is getting in his work at Minot, and several dogs more or less valuable are said to have gone to the hereafter.

D. Michael Plowmiller, a laborer, was run over in the railroad yards at Dickinson and instantly killed.

It is expected that there will be an unusually heavy movement of settlers from the central states to the northwest this spring. The rates are to be made low, and the roads are preparing for heavy traffic. A Mandan company is contemplating erecting a telephone line to Flashier in the spring.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 5.

A large part of Rock Mount, N. C., was swept away by fire.

At Opelika, Ala., the Shapard bank closed its doors with liabilities of \$150,000.

Walter S. Frazier, proprietor of the Aurora (Ill.) News, died at his home in that city.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Iechberg, aged 102 years, died at the German old people's home in Chicago.

Forty-one deaths caused by steam and street car accidents is the record for February in Chicago.

The Le Sueur (Minn.) county bank, a private institution, closed its doors, with liabilities of \$95,000.

The republicans in the Sixth district of Virginia have nominated S. H. Hoge, of Roanoke, for congress.

Because of the objection to the negro postmaster at Humphreys, Ark., the office was blown up with dynamite.

The Detroit (Mich) common council rejected Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$750,000 for public library buildings.

Jeffries and Munroe have signed articles for a 20-round fight in San Francisco for a purse of \$25,000 next May.

Denny hall, one of the finest buildings connected with Dickinson college, was destroyed by fire at Carlisle, Pa.

Congressman Phillip P. Campbell, of Pittsburg, Kan., has been renominated by the republicans of the Third district.

The republicans of the Eleventh Ohio district have nominated Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor for the tenth term in congress.

The Maryland house of delegates has passed a bill providing that steam railroads shall furnish separate cars for negroes.

A Wisconsin legislature committee on capitol is planning for a \$2,000,000 capitol building to replace the burned structure.

The United States army transport Sherman sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines, carrying the Twelfth infantry.

The postmaster at Junction, Ark., resigned his office because of a deadly fever and prepared to flee from the state with his family.

Fire destroyed the large plant of the Waterloo (Ia.) Wagon and Omnibus company and several adjoining buildings.

Robert MacMahon, despondent over his fall from a millionaire to a stranded book agent, committed suicide at Waterloo, Ia.

Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, has announced the discovery of a new counterfeit \$20 silver certificate of the series of 1891.

Louis O. Harmon has been sentenced to be electrocuted June 17 next for the murder of George Geyer, a farmer, near Alton, O.

A marvelous electrical invention, by which sounds may be heard many miles away, was announced at a banquet in Boston.

Secretary Hay and Senator Quesada, the Cuban minister, have signed a new treaty confirming Cuba in the title to the Isle of Pines.

James E. Watson, of Rushville, Ind., has been renominated for congress from the Sixth district by the republicans for the fourth time.

Ferdinand Brucker, who was democratic congressman from the Eighth district of Michigan for the term beginning March 4, 1897, died in Saginaw.

Students in the women's university, in St. Petersburg, not only refused to join in an address of loyalty to the czar, but addressed telegrams of sympathy to the milkado.

Secretary Shaw has notified special national bank depositors that they will be called on by March 25 to pay 20 per cent. of their holdings of government funds on account of the Panama canal payments.

Returns from elections in Vermont indicate that five of the six cities and less than 50 out of 246 towns in the state voted in favor of licensing saloons.

President Roosevelt favors the immediate creation of two new states, one composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and the other of Arizona and New Mexico.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 5.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$1.20 @ 1.40
Hogs, State, Penn.	5.50 @ 5.75
Sheep	4.00 @ 4.25
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5.20 @ 5.65
WHEAT—May	1.01 1/2 @ 1.01 3/4
CORN—May	54 @ 56
RYE—No. 2 Western	84 @ 85
OATS—Track White	54 @ 54 1/2
BUTTER	14 @ 15
CHEESE	10 1/2 @ 12
EGGS	12 @ 22
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Beef	5.70 @ 6.00
Ed. Texas Butts	3.20 @ 4.50
Medium Beef Steers	3.90 @ 4.50
Heavy Steers	5.20 @ 5.85
Calfs	2.75 @ 3.50
HOGS—Assorted Light	4.50 @ 5.10
Heavy Packing	5.15 @ 5.25
Heavy Mixed	5.00 @ 5.25
SHEEP	3.00 @ 3.25
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 24 1/2
Dairy	12 1/2 @ 22
EGGS—Fresh	17 @ 18
POTATOES (per bu.)	56 @ 1.02
MESS PORK—May	14.85 @ 16.00
LARD—May	7.50 @ 7.97
GRAIN—Wheat, July	91 1/2 @ 94 1/4
Corn, May	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
Oats, May	40 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Barley, Feed	28 @ 41
Rye, May	75 1/2 @ 76
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	\$1.00 @ 1.10
Corn, July	51 @ 52 1/2
Oats, Standard	42 1/2 @ 42
Rye, No. 1	76 @ 77
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	84 1/2 @ 84 1/2
Wheat, July	81 1/2 @ 81 1/2
Corn, May	44 @ 44 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	29 @ 40
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$3.20 @ 5.20
Texas Steers, Grass	3.15 @ 4.40
HOGS—Packers	4.85 @ 5.40
Butchers Best Heavy	5.35 @ 5.65
SHEEP—Wethers	4.00 @ 4.65
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$2.50 @ 7.00
Stockers and Feeders	2.75 @ 4.20
Cows and Heifers	3.75 @ 3.75
HOGS—Heavy	4.10 @ 5.30
SHEEP—Wethers	4.00 @ 4.50