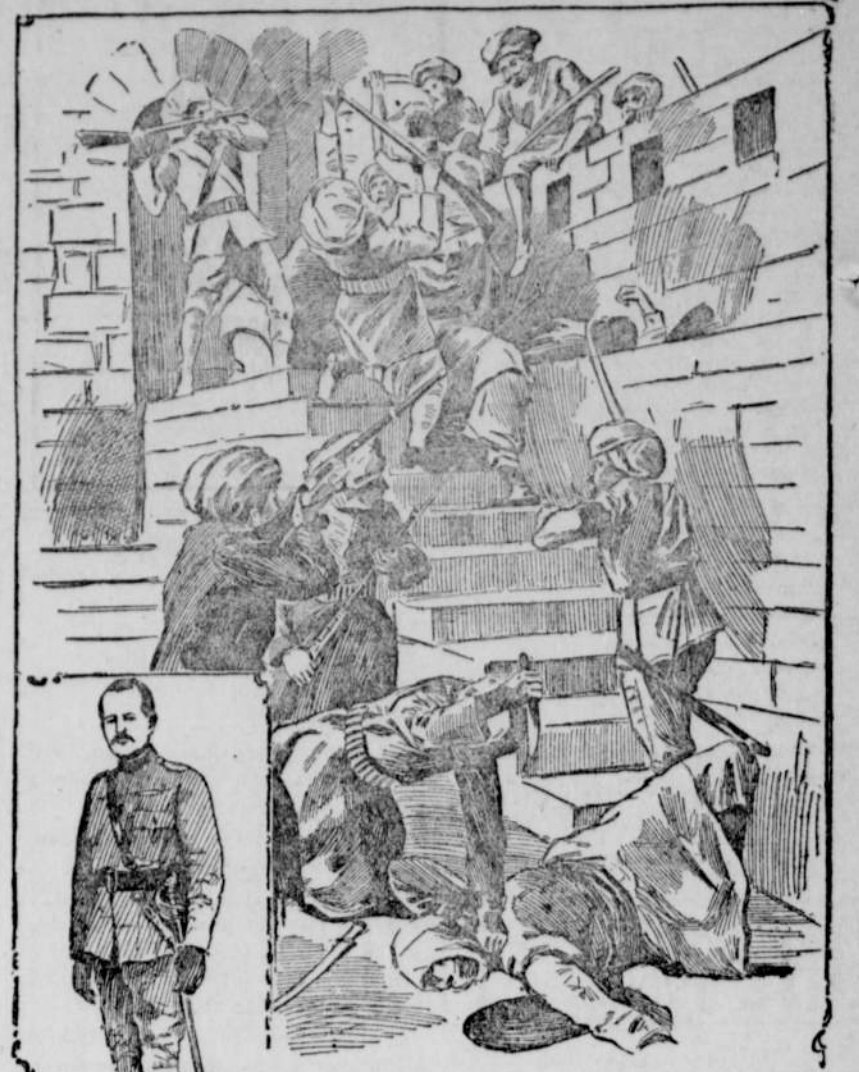


PROF. G. K. GILBERT of the United States geological survey has found by a study of lake levels that the great lakes are slowly tilting to the southwest, and that in 3,000 years, by the present rate of rise, Lake Michigan will flood all the lowland country upon which Chicago is built and drain its overflow into the Illinois river. The learned professor has found that the country to the north of Lake Huron is steadily rising, while that in the vicinity of Chicago is as steadily sinking. He estimates that in no longer than 500 years Lake Michigan will overflow in its high stages; that in 1,000 years it will overflow at ordinary level; that in 2,000 years the western outlet will divide volume equally with the eastward flow by way of the St. Lawrence and that in 3,000 years the whole flow back from Lake Erie will be through the Chicago channel. He asserts that the lake, following a path of overflow that once before, in the last centuries of the glacial age, was its route, will course directly through Chicago, forcing what now is the Chicago river back into the valley of the drainage canal, which is but itself, according to the professor, an artificial aid for hastening what nature has already planned. Prof. Gilbert, in making his statement of facts, figures and theories, sees no hope for Chicago unless the tilt ceases as mysteriously as it has begun. He says that there is no known scientific reason for the rise responsible for the impending spill and that the upheaval, being entirely lawless, may as illogically decide within the course of 100 years or so to bend the other way. Otherwise he is sure that Chicago is doomed; that the waters of the lake will pound clear to the sand hills at Summit, undermining the sky scrapers that may intervene, converting the second city of the land into a watery mass of ruins.



Lundi Kotal is one of the forts of the Khyber pass, the principal pass in the mountains separating India from Afghanistan. Before the recent capture of the place by the hostile tribesmen it was garrisoned by a contingent known as the Khyber Rifles, which are uniformed and paid by the Indian Government.—Black and White.

MADE FLOUR FOR TROOPS.

Old Mill in Cumberland Gap Did Service in the Civil War.
There is standing at Cumberland Gap, just across the State line from Middleboro, Ky., an historic old mill. The mill is located at the foot of the famous Pinnacle mountain on the south side. It has an overshot wheel of the old-fashioned kind about the same size and almost a duplicate of the noted waterwheel which attracts so much attention near the entrance to the Tennessee centennial. The mill was built by John Locke, who came from North Carolina about 1806. The stones which formed the foundation of the structure were hauled from the old north state at a cost of \$150. Locke operated it successfully for many years, and after he had accumulated a small fortune he built a flour mill just above it. He also erected a carding factory and an upright sash sawmill. All the machinery was run by the famous cave spring of the Pinnacle mountain, which gushes out of King Solomon's cave 300 feet above the level of the valley. It comes from the mountain side a veritable torrent, foaming, hissing, seething, carrying huge boulders before it and cutting a channel through the everlasting rocks in its mad rush to the valley below. This torrent, according to the estimate of mechanical engineers, would furnish 100 horse power, and although old man Locke harnessed only a part of the turbulent

life by well established proverbs will find himself in a quandary when he considers that many of them have their "opposites."
Here are some instances.
Proverb: Marry in haste, and repent at leisure.
Opposite: Happy is the wooing that's not long a doing.
Proverb: Out of sight, out of mind.
Opposite: Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
Proverb: A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Opposite: A sitting hen gathers no feathers.
Proverb: A stitch in time saves nine.
Opposite: It's never too late to mend.
Proverb: There's honor among thieves.
Opposite: Set a thief to catch a thief.
Proverb: Discretion is the better part of valor.
Opposite: Nothing venture, nothing have.
Origin of "Blue Blood."
The origin of the term "blue blood" is most suggestive. After the black Moors were driven out of Spain the aristocracy of Spain was held to consist of those who traced their lineage back to the time before the Moorish conquest. These people were whiter than those who had been mixed with Moorish blood. The veins upon their white hands were blue, while the blood of the masses, contaminated by the Moorish infusion, showed black upon their hands and faces. So the white

LIVES A LIFE OF EXILE.

Bishop Who Has Charge of Religious Work in the Far North.
Bishop W. C. Bompas, who has charge of the work of the Anglican church in the diocese of Selkirk, in the extreme northwestern part of British America, has lived for over thirty years a life of exile that has few parallels in missionary annals. Since 1865 he has been laboring among the Indians far beyond the comforts of civilization. For twenty-three years of that time he has been a bishop, and though he has repeatedly had the opportunity to choose for his special field of work the more southern and hospitable part of



BISHOP W. C. BOMPAS.

the field, he has resolutely kept himself on the extreme limit. In 1865 Mr. Bompas, then a young English deacon 36 years old, presented himself for ordination to the priesthood in order that he might go out for missionary work. He was assigned to the Mackenzie River and Yukon districts. On Christmas day, 1865, he arrived at Fort Simpson, where he preached a Christmas sermon in the rude church that had already been constructed. In 1874 he was consecrated Bishop of Athabasca, and the journey to England at that time is the only break in his years of service in the Northwest which he has allowed himself. His territory was an enormous one, but he has covered it from one end to another over and over again. So continuously is he traveling and preaching that he cannot be said in any sense to have a home of his own. In 1884 his vast diocese was divided and he retained for himself the northern portion, becoming known as the Bishop of Mackenzie River. In 1890 a further division of territory was made and again Bishop Bompas chose the most outlying portion. For his tactful knowledge of the ways of the Indians and Eskimos, and for his life of continuous self-sacrifice Bishop Bompas is respected wherever known.

A California Harvesting Incident.
Four young women clad in bloomers walked into the fields of Lassen County recently and asked permission to work the harvester. They were Orra Dowell, Gerlie Sawyer, Lillie Dowell and Nellie Packwood. It was granted them and they proceeded to action. One of them climbed to the driver's seat and began to guide the twenty-six horses around the field, another attended to the binder, a third took charge of the sack sewing, and the fourth ran the separator. A whole morning was spent in this interesting occupation, and then, without mishaps or adventures, they tired, leaving the astonished men in possession. A harvest field is the prettiest sight in the world, with its reflections of soft yellow light from the golden grain, its mist of flying chaff and sheaves of winnowed wheat, oats or barley. Even rough, begrimed, perspiring men look picturesque in this al-

luring atmosphere, but when in their places pretty girls are introduced the scene becomes worthy of a Watteau. It would be interesting to know what motives led those adventurous girls to their morning's enterprise. Was it just for fun, for a lark? Or are these particular women thinking of setting out to earn their living in a novel way and wished to prove their fitness to objecting friends and relatives? Or was it just an outburst of the "zeitgeist," the spirit of the times? No one seems to know.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Bicycle for Military Use.
The bicycle corps of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry recently rode from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis, Mo., a distance of 1,900 miles. The commander of the corps has reported to the War Department that the trip required thirty-four days of actual travel, at an average rate of 6.3 miles per hour. A large part of the trip was made under trying conditions, over mountains, and on sandy or muddy roads, with an occasional fording of



"OLD IRONSIDES."

streams; the men living meanwhile on the regulation field and travel ration. The health of the command was excellent, and none of the soldiers were disabled; the commander thinks that the practicability of the bicycle as a means of military transportation is demonstrated.—Youth's Companion.

Chinese Otters.
The Chinese have completely domesticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his staff of fishing otters and cormorants. These otters are trained to hunt in company, to attack, pursue, and seize the fish. Travelers who have fished in China state that they have seen good well-trained otters currently sold for \$400 each.

Austria's Railways.
Austria, with Hungary, had 5,737 miles of railroad at the end of 1896. The gross earnings were \$52,000,000, the working expenses \$35,000, and the net revenue \$17,000,000 on an invested capital of \$570,000,000.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

Gallant Battleship Constitution Now One Hundred Years Old.
"Old Ironsides" is 100 years old, and she survives the wear and tear of peace and war. Charlestown harbor, Boston, was where the launching took place. The American navy is, therefore, just a century old, for the Constitution was one of the first battleships built by the then youthful Government after it had achieved its independence. "Old Ironsides" was one of the first trio of battleships built by the United States, and is by all odds the most famous vessel that ever floated the American flag. To survive the dangers of war and, what is sometimes more wasting, the decay of peace, through 100 years, is a record more remarkable for a ship than for a man. "Old Ironsides" deserves all the praise lavished on her in speech and song. There is no other vessel the associations of which are enwrapped with so many names familiar in our history, or can boast such a record of gallant achievements by American tars. Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Rodgers and Stewart were

service in the revolution had been dismantled or returned to their earlier uses. Congress was by no means a unit on the plan to establish a navy, and the bill for the building of six frigates of "not less than thirty-two guns" had a majority of only two votes in the House of Representatives. Of the six vessels thus provided for only three were at once built. They were the Constitution, of 44 guns, 1,576 tons burden and costing \$302,719, which was built at Charlestown; the United States of the same size, built at Philadelphia, and the Constellation, of 36 guns and 1,265 tons, built at Baltimore. The engagement of the Constitution and the Guerriere forms a story that we have all read and gloated over in our school histories. It was the first American victory in the war of 1812, and coming from an unexpected quarter it set the country wild with enthusiasm. When Hull and his victorious crew returned to Boston a great dinner was given to them by the citizens, and John Adams presided; Congress voted a medal to Hull and \$50,000 to be divided among the officers and crew; the whole country set to singing praise of the Yankee tars. The other exploits of the Constitution, including her escape from Admiral Broke's squadron in a three-days' chase, her capture of the Java and later of the Cyane and Levant in a single engagement, are too familiar to require more than mention. The past half-century has been an uneventful one for "Old Ironsides." She did duty many years as a training ship, and at the outbreak of the civil war she was anchored at Annapolis. It was feared that she would fall into the hands of the Confederates and she was towed to New York. She was afterward removed to Philadelphia, and some years ago was towed to Portsmouth, where she remained until taken back to Charlestown for the celebration in honor of her century of existence. A plan that has been recently put forward in several quarters, and that may be adopted, is to station the old ship at Annapolis or Washington and to fit her up as a naval museum with relics of our earlier naval history. It is believed that by this means she will be assured of preservation for another hundred years, and that she will serve a useful purpose as a constant object lesson in patriotism to the younger generation of Americans.

How to Shake Hands.
A new handshake has arrived from England. They say that it is to be

AS THEY DID IT A YEAR AGO.



come the rage and will entirely supersede the kangaroo grasp which has been fashionable. Really the new handshake is not a shake. The hands meet and gently swing from right to left for an instant.

The amount of air inspired in twenty-four hours is about 10,000 quarts.



THE OLD LOCKE MILL.

stream to his wheels he secured sufficient power to operate the machinery for many years. At his death a few years prior to the war John C. Newby bought the plant and he owned it when the war broke out. He furnished the Confederacy with thousands of bushels of meal and hundreds of barrels of flour ground by these old mills, and when the Federal army took possession of the Gap the same burrs made bread-stuff for Uncle Sam's men. When the Confederates began storming the Gap prior to the Federal forces evacuating Gen. George Morgan ordered the mills to be fired, as he did not wish them to remain in operation and give succor to the Confederacy. Accordingly a squad of men was detailed to do the work. They had just set fire to the flouring mill when the Confederate batteries from the adjacent mountains opened fire on the Federal works. The squad lost no time in getting under cover, and as the wind blew the flames away from the corn mill it was saved. It has not been in operation for several years and may never grind again.

Which Would We Believe.
The man who sets out to regulate his

Spaniards of the old race came to declare that their blood was "blue," while that of the common people was black. The phrase passed to France, where it had no such significance, and was, in fact, quite arbitrary, and thence it came to England and America.

Revival of Old Jewelry.
The old style jewelry is coming into fashion again. Women are haunting the old curio shops, trying to find the beautiful old cameos like those worn by their mothers and grandmothers years ago. The old-fashioned setting is rarely changed, the quaintly carved and twisted gold being considered extremely beautiful. The old brooches and rings are especially sought for, and bring remarkable prices when found.

Their Peculiarity.
First Convict—Dese prison docters are de queerest lot I ever see.
Second Convict—How?
First Convict—No matter what's de matter wid a man, dey never recommend a charge of air—Puck.
The only way to successfully argue with a woman is to keep silent.