Carcer of Jerome H. Raymond-Wen Suc- air from New Orleans to Mishawaka,

table Pluck-Reads Like a Romance. From a newsboy selling his papers on the corners of Chicago's crowded downtown streets to the presidency of a state university, all within twenty years, is a rapid rise in the world, Yet such is the progress of John Hall Raymond, who last week was called from a professorship of sociology in the University of Wisconsin to the head of the University of West Virginia. Moreover, he is the youngest president of a university in the Uni-

The way in which Mr. Raymond wrung success from adverse circumstances is an interesting story of per severance. He was only 2 years old when his parents moved to Chicago His education was meagre, being acquired at uncertain intervals in the Englewood public schools. In his early teens he sold newspapers in a down town corner The average boy of progressive tendencies would look with satisfaction tow, rds a commer cial career, but Raymond had little thought of such a life. At 15 he was editor of Philately, a paper devoted to the interests of the postage stamp col-



JEROME M. RAYMOND

This lector. journal circulated throughout the United States and even found its way to foreign coun ries

Meanwhile Raymond put in his spare time learning stenography. He drifted to Pullman, and when only 19 had risen from office boy to a pustion , which brought him \$1,000 a year There is reason to believe that if he had chosen to continue in the line of work laid out for him at Pullman, a few years would have brought him to a po-'sition assuring large means and great responsibility. But against the advice of his friends he threw up his position and went to Evansion, where in until the winter of 1890.

more year he made the acquaintance 10, while sunflower pith has a buoyof Bishop J. M. Thoburn. who has ancy of 1 to 35 charge of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. The Biabop was writing a book on life in India. and was so taken with the young man that he engaged him for two years as traveling secretary. They went to India by way of the Bues canal, touching at different points in Europe, and at every stopping place Raymond made the most of his opportunities for study.

In India Mr. Raymond devoted himself to Sanscrit. He returned to Chicago by way of China and Japan in the winter of 1892, and took the examinations with his college classes. One term of his senior year remained. but his work was so far in advance that he was excused from attendance at classes. The spring term he passed as traveling secretary for George M. Pullman, returning to Evanston in ticipate in the Kirk oratorical contest. It is curious that in this contest he was defeated by the young woman who afterward became his wife, Miss Nettie Hunt of Aurora, Ill. Miss Hunt was one of the brightest of the young women whose names form a list of alumnae highly creditable to Northwestern University. Her engagement to Raymond began during their coilege tourse, and they were married in 1895, just before he accepted his call to the University of Wisconsin.

After graduation Mr.: Raymond's rise was rapid. The first year he servof as secretary of the Society for University Extension in Chicago, and the following year became professor of political economy at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. A course of lectures delivered at Chauthuqua the foilowing summer attracted the attention of President Harper of the University of Chicago, and the next winter saw Raymond as secretary and lecturer in the class study work of the university extension department of the Chicago institution. In one year he raised the multiper of classes from ten to fifty. and in three months increased the memberatily from 200 to over 1,000. He received the degree of doctor of miliosophy from the University of Chicaro in 1895. Before that he had been called by President Charles Kendull Adams to the professorship of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, a position which he has since filled with

rare acceptability. His next step as the president of the University of West Virginia v ill demconstrate what can be accomp shed by a young man of push and ambition opposed by the stubborn fact of pover-

An Odd League in Pire. A league for the elimination of for-And have become in Parts

Pedro, the Homing Pigeon, Which Broke the World's Record.

Pedro, the great homing pigeon which broke the world's record for 100 miles in his swift journey in the coss Against Conditions That Would Ind., is the pride of the Mishawaka Have Dismayed One With Less Indomi- Homing club, according to a correspondent of that city. Pedro's superb race was made in seventy-five hours total, or in less than fifty hours of actual flying. Carrier pigeons never



PEDRO

work after dark Thus far in the schedule of races for 1897 the local homers have made remarkable records. and the club was tempted to try for the 1,000 mile mark. The birds were liberated at New Orleans at 9 o'clock on Monday Morning by N T Brown, general manager of the American Express company, from the third story window of the company's building at St. Charles and Union streets. A redcheckered bird was the first to get the points of the compass and disappear before the eyes of the 500 persons who had gathered to see the start Eight other pigeons followed Pedro, who was the first to arrive home, is a pretly red pigeon, and is unquestionably the bird that was the first away in the start from the window in New Orleans He is 3 years old and is owned by Secretary Tallens of the club Pedro is a brother of Lulu, the winner of the 500-mile race in Missouri Both are imported birds. When Pedro arrived at Mishawaka, he flew straight to his loft, seeming none the worse for the journey

General Lor's Magnanimity.

The following anecdote of General Robert E Lee is characteristic of the magnanimous greatness of the Virginia chieftain At a faculty meeting of the Washington and Lee university during Lee's presidency one of the professors made some disparaging remarks about General Grant General Lee, in indignation, rose from his chair and, looking the professor full in the face said to him "Sir, if you ever presume to speak disrespectfully of General Grant in my presence. either you or I will sever connection with this university

The with of the sunflower stem is two summers and one winter he com- said to be the lightest substance pleted all the work usually included in known. Its specific gravity is 0.027 a four years' preparatory course, and 'as compared with 0,09 for elder pith, passed with case the entrance exami- hitherto recognized as the lighter matnations to the College of Lite at Arta. erial, and 01 for reindeer hair, and All this time he was carning his living 024 for cork. The sunflower is extenby stenography. In addition to pay- sively cultivated in Russia, mainly for ing his own expenses and carrying on its seeds. But the discovery of the exhis studies, he supported his mother treme lightness of its pith has added He entered college in 1889, remaining to its commercial value. For life-saving appliances at sea cork has a buoy-While Raymond was in his sopho- ancy of 1 to 5 and reindeer hair 1 to

A Military Precaution.

It is a pretty well known fact that most of the deaths that occur on the field of battle result from bleeding to death before surgical aid arrives. The French Government has under con-Isideration a scheme for tattooing the soldiers of the French army with a certain mark over each artery, so that a wounded man would be able to stanch the flow of blood himself, and thus increase his chances of living.

On his recent Norwegian tour Emperor William observed a sailor of the Hohensollern sketching the beautiful scenery of one of the fjords. He had the man called to him and made him show his sketches, with the result that time to receive his diploma and to par- the sailor will next term visit the Academy of Design at Berlin at the Emperor's own expense.

Pay of French Convicts.

Many of the convicts in French prisons are paid for their labor, and carn about one shilling and fivepence a day. Half of this they are allowed to spend for extra food, postage, etc., and the rest is saved, to be given to them on their discharge.

A Wonderful Clock. A crock in St. Petersburg, Russia, has ninety-five faces, indicating simultaneously the time at thirty different spots on the earth's surface, besides the movements of the earth and planets.

Can Lebsters Smell? Lobsters can smell as well as animain that live upon the land. A piece of decayed meat suspended in the water in the locality where lobsters are abundant will soon be completely surrounded by a greedy, fighting crowd.

Water Works for Coolgardie. The Australian Legislature has sanctioned the building of an aqueduct which will cost \$12,500,000, and will supply the Coolgardie gold mines with

Russell Sage Gives a Reporter a Tip. "Pil give you a point, for I like you; I'll give you a point. Mr. Gould once gave it to me. Mr. Gould said: 'What's pust is history; what may be is mystery."-New York Times.

5,000,000 gailons of water daily.

Maindy Palace in a Fire. At Blenkeim palace, the home of the Dake of Marlborough, there are said an words from the French landings to be twenty staitcases heading from the media door to the second.

THE BIG CHIEF OF THE COMANCHES A REMARKABLE REDSKIN.

He is the Richest and Most Civilized of American Indians-His Mother a White Girl Who Was Stolen by the Savages.

Quanah Parker, the big chief of the Comanches, who was erroneously reported murdered by an outlaw in the southwest, only to be found alive and well at Sherman, Texas, is the richest and in many respects the most civilized of American Indians. He is the principal chief of his tribe, and lives in a \$6,000 house in the midst of a large cattle ranch, over which range thousands of fine cattle and hundreds of well-bred horses. He has seven wivesand a very large family of children. Four of his children are students at the Carlisle, Pa., Indian school, and Parker recently paid a visit to that institution and was very much interested in its work.

Quanah was, at the time of his reported death, enjoying an outing at a cowboy frolic in Seymour, accompanied by three of his four wives The story was told that he had been killed in a fight and the only grain of truth in it was that when he does take his departure from this world Quanah will probably go that way. Yet, notwithstanding that he is a noted warrior. the nearest Quanah ever came to death was not in battle Quanah contemptuously blew out the gas in the old Pickwick Hotel at Fort Worth and thereby hangs a tale of the most remarkable endurance, perhaps, ever exhibited by man

It was in the fall of 1885 that Chief Quanah came to Fort Worth, accompanied by an aged Comanche named Yellow Bear one of his numerous fathers-in-law. The object of their mission was to collect the annual rental paid by the cattlemen for grazing their hards on Comanche territory

Quanah was no stranger in Fort Worth, and he had an Indians fondness for all the sights and amusements of the town. It was supposed that Yellow Bear came as his companion on this trip to keep him straight



on account of the large amount of the payment to be made to him by the cattlemen. If that was his purpose, however, it was not executed as befitted a faithful guardian Yellow Bear was not as familiar with the way of civilization as was his son-in-law. His acquaintance with it, in fact, extended no further than fire-water and

Yellow Bear permitted Quanah to rush him off to bed in an annex of the Pickwick over a store house, about 9 o'clock, after which he proceeded to slumber, and Quanah to take in the town The sleeping-room was 10 by 12 feet with one small window and one door In order to keep out the evil spirits, which according to the Comanche tradition, may flit through infinitesimal openings although it was almost as bot as midsummer - Yellow Bear before retiring lowered and fastened the window and turned the key in the keybole, so that it completely filled the opening.

The hour of Quanah's return was never definitely known, although police investigation indicated that it must have been midnight. Nothing was heard from the two Indians the next morning, and the hotel manager supposed that they were sleeping off the effects of an overdose of civilization. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an employe of the notel discovered gas in the hall of the annex. It was traced to the room occupied by the Indians. the door was forced and the outpour

almost suffocated the rescuers. They found Yellow Bear lying on his face and knees beside the bed. cold in death. He had been dead several hours. Quanah was lying on his back, with his face near the window sill, unconscious and apparently dying. A full head of gas had been pouring into the tightly closed little room through a half inch pipe for more than twelve bours. No Saxon could have stood it. A mule or an ox would have been dead hours before the discovery. but the gigantic Indian chief was still cruggling mightily for his life. Nearly all of the doctors in town were called to Quanah's relief. His wonderful constitution triumphed. Next morning he was pronounced out of

danger. Summah Parker is a son of the famous Cynthia Ann Parker, a white girl who was stolen by the Comunches and adoupted in her infancy. Afterward she was recaptured by Gen. Sul Ross and his rangers. She longed for the freedom of Indian life after she returned to civilization, finally she rejoined the Comanches, married a chief and became the mother of Quanah Parker. There is little about him to indicate his relation to the paleface. He is of stalwart form, over six feet tall and physically a model. In demeanor and conversation he is a typical Indian, although his white blood seems to have endowed him with enough of business instinct to accumulate quite a fortune, to which he clings not with standing his occasional relapses into convivial enjoyment.

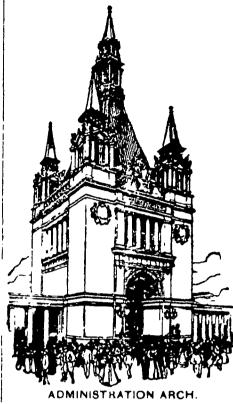
the is a Deputy Sheriff. On June 23, the sheriff of Sait Lake City appointed as his deputy a young woman, Miss Chairs Perguson.

NEXT GREAT FAIR.

The Transmississippi Exposition to Be Held in Omaha.

The next exposition which will occur in this country is the Transmississippi Exposition, which will be held at Omaha, Neb., during 1898.

The site for the exposition is admirably located. It is on the bank of the Missouri river in what is known as North Omaha. The grounds are in the city proper and are only ten minutes from the business center and the main hotels. On the east is the uncertain Missouri, whose swiftly running waters commence in the mountains of the northwest and continue until they mingle with the father of waters. Across the stream can be seen the high bluffs from which Council Bluffs takes its name. In much less than an ordinary lifetime ago they were the scenes of the council fires of the red men who



gathered on lowa's western border and plotted the death of the settlers who hewed a path for civilization in the western wild lands. The exposition site is symmetrical and level and easy of drainage. Sherman avenue, or Sixteenth street, the main north and south business thoroughfare of Omaha, passes directly through the entire tract. In Sherman avenue there is an electric street car line that runs from South Omana through to the northern limits of Omaha. It passes through the center of the exposition site. Besides there are two other electric street car lines on which the exposition can be reached and two steam railroads

The tract selected as the focus for the group of main buildings measures about half a mile in length by 670 feet in width. A tract of sixty acres lies at right angles to it on the east of Sherman avenue, overlooking the river and country beyond. The remainder of the grounds are west of Sherman avenue and juctude the old fair ground and the land beyond it as far as Old Chatham. The area of the northwest tract is eighty acres. Sherman avenue will be spanned by two bridges, thus foining the three tracts, and with the Twentieth street junction of the Kountze and Old Chatham tracts, providing for an unimpeded circulation through the grounds.

The main entrance to the exposition is on the south side of Twentieth street through the Arch of States, or most noticeable in the group of structures, is decerated with a frieze composed of the arms of the transmissismounted by sculpture figures bearing lance. the United States shield. The bright colors of the shields, contrasting with the monochrone packground of the arch itself, and the gay effect of the and nothing has been heard of their streamers flying above, will form a brilliant point that can be seen the whole length of the boulevard. This arch will be built of stone and will remain a permanent monument to commemorate the exposition.

Time for a Smile.

A Swiss paper relates a characteriszel. It was his custom, whenever he the snow at the rate of sixteen or orally examined a candidate, to wind eighteen miles an hour, will rank high up the affair by looking very serious among the other wonders to be seen and saying "Now, I must ask you one more question." pause, he added: "Do you prefer wine ed bears that have roamed around or beer?" When the candidate heard there through the long ages. that question he knew he was all right. for the professor offered to treat those only who passed the ordeal succesfully.

Colors of Gold. Many people suppose that all gold is alike when refined, but this is not so. An experienced man can tell at a glance from what part of the world & gold piece comes from, and, in some cases from what part of a particular gold district the metal has been obtained. Australian gold, for instance, is distinctly redder than that from California. The Ural gold is the reddest found anywhere.

Columnio's Pouks.

There are 110 mountains in Colorado whose peaks are over 12,000 feet above the ocean level. Forty of these are higher than 14,000 feet, and more than half of that number are so remote and rugged that no one has dared to attempt to climb them. Some of them are massed with snow, others have glaciers over their approaches, and others are merely masses of jagged rocks.

Aluminum Neckties.

Aluminum neckties are on sale in London. They are fastened to the collar-button by a band round the neck, and are particularly recommended for summer wear, since they can be easily cleaned when soiled, while they are not perceptibly heavier that cotton, other. Since that time the various iscambric or silk.

Olive Trees in Jerusalem In the famous Garden of Olives at Jerusalem there are eight flourishing olive trees that are claimed to be over one thousand years old.

ALASKAN REINDEER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S HERDS MAY PROVE USEFUL TO GOLD HUNTERS.

They Thrive and Multiply in the Lower Yukon Country-The Large Herds Now at Fort Clarence-They Feed on Reindeer

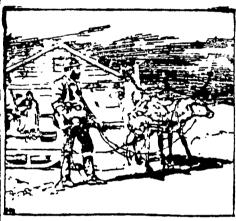
When the gold fields of Alaska and the approach thereto, as well as the enthusiasm of fortune hunters, have become literally ice blanketed, the question which every man asks his neighbor is not "How much will they get?" but "How long can they last?" and the cry "Beware or you'll starve!" comes home not only to the prisoners of the Yukon, but to every man who thought of doing likewise and didn't.

There is one man who claims that he solved the problem long ago: and if he could have his way, Alaska might, at this moment, be a very different place to live in. This man is Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who went to Alaska first as a missionary, but has now attained the position of United States agent of education in Alaska.

It is his scheme to introduce reindeer into the territory as fast as possible. The experiment has been tried and proved a success.

It was as far back as 1893 that congress made an appropriation, which was small, to meet the expense of the introduction of that useful anima. the reindeer, into Alaska. The experiment was not regarded as very promising at first, but it seemed desirable that it should be made. In many parts of Alaska horses cannot be used on account of the character of the country, and dogs which the natives employ for draught purposes are fit only for the lighter kinds of service. It was thought that the reindeer, which is so largely utilized in Lapland, was the animal needed for Alaska.

"To the Laplander," says a traveler, "the seindeer is invaluable, being, in fact, his horse, his ox, and his sheep in one animal As a draught animal its speed, endurance, and particular adaptation to traveling on snow render it most valuable to people dwelling in the frozen latitudes. It has been known to run at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, and it is not unusual for it to travel 150 miles in nineteen hours The weight ordinarily drawn by it in Lapland is 240 pounds, but it



BREAKING YOUNG REINDEER. food for man, its skin is valuable and the milk of the herds is often the principal support of the owner and his fam-

Very interesting news about the Alaska reindeer has been received. From a report recently sent to Washington it is learned that they are getting along finely The herds have increased in the natural manner until Administration Arch, into the Grand at this time there are more than 1,000 Canal Court This arch, one of the head in them This number is very sure to be increased by many thousand within a few years. Millions of them could exist in Alaska upon reindeer sipples; a'es the whole being sur- moss, which exists there in abund-

Hardly any information as to the iemployment of the animal in the territory has been received up to this time. rendering service to any of the mining parties or pleasure seeders, but it is known that their Laplander keepers are preparing to make use of them in the mining regions, and the United States government, which is their owner, will probably before the end of the year, turn them to account by employing them for transportation of the mails up the Yukon Valley. The ic anecdote of the late Professor Hir- reindeer express, sweeping along over in the snowy wilds of Alaska, and may After a solemn be expected to frighten the heavy foot-

It is to be supposed that in the course of time the government will make provision for the sale of the reindeer to citizens who may desire to purchase them. It cannot make use of the great herds which are expected to come into existence before many years have passed. The price of them ought not to be beyond the means of people lin ordinary circumstances, for they ican be raised at small expense, and they can find their own forage wherever they go in Alaska.

When the Alaskan can procure the animals for himself, can make use of them for travel or the transportation of his goods, can make use of their fiesh for food, and can make use of their skin to keep out the cold, the attractions of life in Alaska will not be confined to the gold fields.

A Famous Group in Bronge. Dalou's colossal group, "The Triumph of the Republic," which was set up in plaster during the 1889 exhibition in the Palace de la Republique in Paris, is to be cast in bronze at the expense of the city. The group will be very costly, as an atempt made to cast it by the cire perdue process proved unsuccessful, and some parts had to be made over again. It will be cast now by the usual sand process.

The Faces on the Stamps. Of the two American postage stamps first issued Washington's portrait was on the 10-cent and Franklin's on the sues of the United States stamps would furnish a unique portrait gallery, showing the faces of forty-eight noted Americans. Washington appears on twenty-five issues, while Lincoln's picture is on every issue since 1866 except the Columbian series.

A UNIQUE STATUE.

Berlin Erects a Monument to Her Buxess Washerwomen.

Let washerwomen take the heart of grace and bemoan no more their humble calling. In Berlin they have been honored by a monument, as soldiers and sailors are in loyal towns here. In one of the public squares is the statue. The base represents a flight of



STATUE OF WASHWOMAN.

stairs up which the woman is supposed to have gone in order to wash at the brook, which is held between dams. can draw 300 Its meat is delicious A pleasing female figure, well poised, is shown wringing out linen which she has just washed and the water supply of the fountain comes from the supposed piece of linen. The water first drops into a basin representing a large shell, and through indentures falls to the larger basin beneath.

The sculptor, Ludwig Brunow, made his reputation principally in quite a different sphere. His first beginnings were wood carvings and only comparatively late he began to work in stone and bronze. In 1873 he made his first large monument, that of Moltke in Parchim, and since then he has completed a number of important works. almost all of them princes or former monarchs of Prussia and other domains. The fountain, which has just found a permanent place, had received a gold medal at the art exposition in Berlin.

"Beyond the Pale."

"A Swindle" is the name that appears over the office door of a struggling lawyer in a city of Canada. A friend of the unfortunate gentleman suggested the advisability of writing out his first name in full, thinking hat Arthur or Andrew Swindle, as the case might be, would sound better and look better than the significant 'A. Swindle" When the lawyer, with tears in his eyes, whispered to him that his name was Adam the friend understood and was silent.—Kansas City Star.

Guazone, the World's Wheat King. The wheat king of the world belongs to Argentina. He is an Italian emigrant named Guazone, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop occupies an area of 66,270 acres. He numbers his workmen by the thousand, and each one receives a certain share of the profits. When his season's crop is harvested he fills over 3,000 railway trucks with grain.

Strange Religious Service.

A queer polyglot religious service was held at the Seaman's Bethel at Douglas on the Isle of Man. The gospel was read in Gaelic, a hymn sung in Manx, prayer offered in Welsh and the sermon delivered in English. On the previous Sunday the Lord's Prayer was said in Cornish, a language the last speaker of which died in the early years of this century.

The Maligned Oyster.

A medical magazine lately denounced the oyster as unfit for human food. filled with bacteria, gorged with typoid bacilli, and a constant menace to human life. We are sorry so much that is wicked has been discovered about the oyster, but we will remain its friend, in spite of bacteria, bacilli, and impending death. - Louisville, Ky., Commercial.

Este Eggs Wanted.

Here's a chance for some one. No ts they never increase in a land-locked pond. Fame and distinction await the one who will solve this problem that one has ever seen eels' eggs. It is believed that they spawn in the ocean, the naturalists have found too much for them.

The Growth of Insurance. From a board of trade blue book just issued, it appears that British life assurance offices own funds amounting to \$1,250,000,000 and that the insurances effected with them amount to about \$3,500,000,000, or considerably more than the total of the national

Frog Skin for Gloves. The latest in the realm of glovemaking is gloves of frog skin. This skin is said to be the finest and toughest leather in the world. The demand for them is not great, but of sufficient difficultions to make it worth while to manufacture.

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