# CAMERON COUNTY PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1809.

ADDS PI TO HIS LUNCH.

Paper Parcel.

The man in the suburbs had his lunch

neatly tied in a square paper parcel which did not look its function. He started from the house in orderly pre-

cision, says the Chicago Chronicle, but had barely turned the corner when he

stubbed his toe and dropped the unsus picious bundle to the sidewalk, split

Struggle with the Re-

# NO LONGER ASLEEP.

New Orleans Beginning to Recognize Her Own Importance.

### Customs and Conditions Existing for Centuries Giving Way to Modern Ideas and Up to Date Improvements.

[Special New Orleans (La.) Letter.] New Orleans has been the Rip Van Winkle of American cities. For years she has slept and allowed great opportunities to pass her door unheeded. The good things that might have been hers for the asking were waved aside with indifference, sometimes with contempt. Blessed by providence with a geographical location which, for purposes of commerce, has no equal on the American continent, her people clung to the traditions of the past, to unwholesome sanitary conditions and unprogressive municipal gov-ernment, which frequently was tainted with corruption and premeditated mal-administration of affairs.

But the day of awakening came at last. It came suddenly, unexpectedly. New blood was introduced into the council chambers, men noted for enterprise and honesty, young men filled with local pride and an understanding of the city's most crying needs, were chosen to make its laws and restore it to its proper position as the metropolis of the south, the gateway to Central and South America and the islands in

of the city was emptied into Lake Pont-chartrain, a beautiful body of water just north of New Orleans, but a little over a year ago the city council began

The death rate of New Orlenas now is about 29 per 1,000. Improved drain-age conditions will lower it easily to 18; and the completion of the sewer-age and paving systems and an abundant supply of pure water would, speak-ing from scientific experience, reduce

it to ten or even nine per 1,000. Preparatory to these far-reaching innovations the city council has caused the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to place their wires underground, so that in the space of half a decade New Orleans will have evolved from the slowest to the most progressive city in America. The public buildings, many of them

old and uncomfortable, are about to give place to modern and architecturaly perfect structures, and the parks, inequaled in point of natural beauty, are being improved at a rapid rate. are are being improved at a rapid rate, Audubon park and City park, by the way, are famous for possessing the most exquisite oaks in America, some of the trees being 300 years old.

That the commercial development will more than go hand in hand with the city's sanitary improvement cannot for an instant be doubted. New Or-leans has always been the great cotton trade center of America, and has han-dled immense quantities of sugar and rice in addition. Moreover, it is the second largest grain exporting point in the United States. But its trade in manufactured goods and its manufacturing interests are in want of development. Capital has been kept away from the city by its unsanitary condition, and the Caribbean, the great trading center of the American gulf coast. For 200 years the surface drainage made accessible to our modern ocean

## THE LAND OF OPHIR.

# There Is Evidence That It Was What The Tardy Suburbanite's Mortifying Is Now Called Monomotapa, Africa.

The Monomotapa region, in Rho-desia, is the ancient land of Ophir. The gold mines of the ancients are now re-discovered and the gold ingot molds rediscovered in Rhodesia are identical with the tin ingot molds used by the Phoenicians in Cornwall. It is believed, says the Matabele Times, that the Phoe-nicians worked the South African mines 2000 B. C. Scripture tells us how Hiram, the Phoenician king, brought enormous quantities of rold iroor rold in depositing the train whistle sounded its the train whistle sounded its to and the phoenic source subbed mis to and dropped the unsults ting the yellow paper and depositing sandwiches and cake on the ground. shaves for King Solomon, and where could all these have been discovered to-gether, and in such large quantities as portion of southeast Africa? Job's ref-correst the strain whistle sounded its und in described in holy writ, if not in this portion of southeast Africa? Job's ref-car and hurriedly sank into a seat. When the conductor asked for his ticket he of Solomon's wealth in the parts, and erflainly neither the "ivory" nor the of Solomon's

# COL. WILLIAM CHRISTIE JOHNSON.

The executive council of the Grand Army of the Republic having failed to elect a successor to the late Col. Sexton, who at the time of his death was commander-in-chief of the organization, Col. Johnson, of Cincinnati, will act as commander until the annual encampment which is to meet at Philadelphia in September. Col. Johnson enlisted in the union army when but 19 yearsold, and was several times promoted for gallantry. At the encampment last year he was unanimously elected senior vice com-mander of the order. By occupation he is a merchant. der until Johr

"slaves" nor the "apes" of Bible history came from India, for Africa, as is well known, has ever been credited in his-tory as the ivory, slave and ape-produe-ing country. Further, there is consid-try, India included, could at that period have produced the quantity of gold mentioned in Chronicles and Kings have seen human and done the state of the second mentioned in Chronicles and Kings. Scattered throughout the country are colossal ruins of fortresses, temples of distinctly Phoenician origin, identical with the ruins now seen in the land of the Phoenicians and built by the same race as erected Stonehenge on Salisbury plain and later built the rounded towplain and later built the rounded low-ers of Ireland. Here is the herringbone style of building, as in Arabia, Sardinia and the British isles. There, too, are the gigantic monoliths, cloven stones and stone circles, with altars and sacred inclosure

The Length of Human Life. According to M. I. Holl Schooling, of

The Merchants' association of Francisco, says the Popular Science Monthly, has been trying the experiment of sprinkling a street with sea water, and finds that such water binds the dirt together between the paving

Green Brier, He was in the battle of Shiloh and Perrysville. But it was after his transfer to the Mississippi marine brigade that the engagement in which he was wounded took place. It was there that the light failed him forever.

Young Couden become blind imme-diately, and he says that he felt then that he would never see again. When the doctor came to examine him the young sufferer heard that his case was hopeles

"Will I see, doctor?" he asked anxiously.

The doctor smiled sadly; "If you're a good boy, you'll see-after you die!" he nswered.

#### THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRAZIL.

## Once of Considerable Importance But Now Comparatively Neg-lected.

It is not generally remembered that Brazil was at one time the most impor-

tant diamond-producing country in the world. We are reminded of this fact

by the second secretary of the British legation at Rio, who has just sent home

a report on a journey to that part of the country, Minas Gereas, whence this

mineral has been obtained in great-

est quantity. Mr. Beaumont tells us that though the quality of the Brazil-

ian stones still makes them more val-uable than any others, diamond mining

has of late been comparatively neglect-ed, the industry being now, for the most

part, carried on by single individuals, "garimpeiros," or small associations, working with rude and obsolete ma-

chinery. A company known as the Boa Vista has recently been formed in

Paris, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, to carry on work on a systematic ba-

sis and on a large scale, for a very long period, and if it succeeds the industry

will no doubt receive a great impetus

Mr. Beaumont's journey was undertaken partly through curiosity to visit a little-known country and partly in

therefrom.

Rev. Henry N. Couden and His Stirring Public Career.

### Lost His Sight While Serving as a Defender of the Union-Afterward Studied for the Ministry and Won Success.

Five or six years ago the relations between England and the United States were strained over the Venezuelan affair, and it seemed as if only a spark were needed to ignite the flames of war. But the country was slow to understand the humiliation of the diplomatic defeat that England was preparing for us, and congress was pretending not to see how far England was going in her aggressions One morning Dr. Couden entered the

chamber just on the stroke of the clock and was taken to his station below the desk of the speaker. He was nervous, for he had not been long in the house, and he was not quite certain of his ground. But he began with apparent confidence, and, speaking distinctly, prayed long and earnestly for peace between the two nations.

He prayed for God's blessing upon the congress and the speaker of the house of representatives. Then, as he neared the end of the prayer, he raised his voice so that it could be heard in every corner of the vast hall. "Heavenly Father," he said, "let peace reign throughout our borders,

yet may we be quick to resent an insult to this our nation!" To-day Dr. Couden's home life, says

the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, is as full of quiet and sweetness as his younger days were of hardship and vicissitude.

His reading is done by Mrs. Couden who keeps him in touch with the doings of the world, and reads aloud the books which he uses in preparing his sermons and other writings. She is his lost sense regained.

At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Couden was a boy of 17, overflowing with life and spirits, and ardent in his patriotism. So, when President Lin-



(The Blind Chaplain of the House of Rep resentatives.)

coln issued his call for 75,000 men for three months, young Couden was among the first to present himself for enlistment.

Before the three months had expired he had enlisted again in the Sixth Ohio infantry for a period of three years. He fought in the battles of Laurel Hill and

the hope of learning something of the methods and prospects in vogue, es-pecially those of the new company, from which such great things are expected. The company's operations are centered about the town of Diamantina, a place founded by a band of St. Paulo and Portuguese adventurers in the ser-enteenth century. Diamonds were dis-covered in this locality about the year 1728. Between 1772 and 1806, the pe-1728. Between 1772 and 1806, the pe-riod of the most active production, the diamond mines produced 1,030,305 car-ats, at a cost which averaged 40c, per carat between 1772 and 1805, 72s, 6d, per carat between 1896 and 1800, and 32s.

between 1801 and 1806. During the same period gold was extracted amounting in value to £ 197.410. From 1772 to 843, under the administration of the "Real Extraceao," 80 stones were found of an oitava (18 carats) or more. The gems extracted, after the largest and best had been set aside for the crown, were sold by contract at from about 37s. to 50s. a carat. For 16 years at the beginning of the

present century the banking houses of Hope in Holland and of Baring in Lon-don controlled the mines, the output of which was assigned to them in re-payment of a loan of 12,000,000 florins. Then the government took hold of the administration, and continued to do so until 1845. In that year it was decided by decree that the lands should be put up at auction every four years, the re-serve price being 30 seis (2d.) a "braca," but its provisions were never carried out, being modified by the law of 1852, which recognized the rights of all those who already effectively occupied min-ing lots on payment of one real per "braca quadrada." The term of occu-pation might have been indefinitely extended. Lands not yet occupied were to be put up at auction, the reserve price being one real per "braca quadrada." Between 1772 and 1843 1,354,700 carats were taken by the "Real Extraceao." Since that date mining has been carried on exclusively by private individuals. and mostly on a small scale. The total production of Brazil up to 1880 is es-timated by M. Garceix at 2½ tons. It is impossible to form an accurate esti-mate of the present production, but it is probably about 40,000 cerats a year, following a state of the present production of the present production of the present production of the present of the present production of the present present production of the present present production of the present pres including the Bahia diamond fields. St. James Gazette.

## STREET CAR EPISODE.

## Little Willie Got Something from His Indulgent Ma That He Didn't Ask For.

"I meet a good many strange people," raid the street car conductor, as he stopped the car to let the fat party off, "but yesterday I think I capped the elimax.

"An overdressed woman and a small boy got on my car, e d as I rang up their fares the small boy became incrested in my bell-punch and insist-



ly six feet. The first section of this system will soon be finished and will drain the entire business section. The drainage canal proper is 30 feet wide and 25 feet deep, built of brick and cement on a concrete foundation, and covered over with asphalt. This work has seemed a wonder to all who have investigated it, and is one of the great engineering triumphs of the decade, of which its originators, Maj. Harrod and L. W. Brown, have ample reason to be proud. To build a canal of the dimenons indicated in some places would be

child's play, but to construct miles upon miles of monster culverts in the soft soil of New Orleans seems little short of miraculous. Recently a party

of a navy yard and the deepening of the river channel. Once a thoroughly healthy city, free from the incubus of quarantine, New Orleans will command the trade, by force of location and superior facilities, which it now seeks to Sontrol by other means. Manufacturing enterprises are natu-

rally attracted by sanitary surround-ings and shipping facilities, and the New Orleans of the nineteenth century, a town of sentiment and tradition, will evolve itself into a mighty mart, where sordid competition will be tempered by art and letters and the high breeding of its social lenders—a typical twen-tieth century metropolis, cosmopolitan in population, international in commerce and thoroughly American in cit-izenship and higher civilization. The writer has dwelled at some

length upon the material aspect of the sent condition of the city of New press descended into the culvert at Orleans, because higher development Canal street and walked a distance of depends upon material surroundings. The women of New Orleans recognized this inalterable fact long before their husbands and fathers, and were among the first to advocate the construction of the great drainage canal already described. Their efforts were ably onded by the press and by the younger element of business and professional men who realized that the future of their city depended upon progress, both within and without. And among this coterie of bright and promising public men none is entitled to greater praise than Mr. Sidney Story, who, as a member of the city council and influential club man, crystallized sentiment into action and made the dreams of others a reality. Young, ambitious and singularly devoted to the city of his birth, he overcame obstacles which were fortified by the prejudice of centuries, and coerced cooperation when simple reasoning failed. Opposition based upon sentimental grounds, he had to fight in season and out of seacon: but the end has justified his efforts, and when the history of New Qr-leans is written his name deserves a prominent place on its brightest page. In the meantime he merits public recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens, and the indications are that he will receive it, as well as those who worked with him for the good of the Crescent city. G. W. WEIPPIERT.

lowances for uncontrollable risibilities. He glared at the offending men and women, savagely thrust back the bread and battered cake into his pocket and enveloped his burning countenance in the cooling pages of the morning paper But there was a look of flint in his eye that spoke the finish of the home concocted lancheon. Sea Water for Street Spi'nkling.

Brussels, says Cosmos, there is an old rule for finding the length of a man's dust is formed to be raised by the wind;

WINTER FISHING IN HUNGARY.





of engineers and representatives of the date three teams driven to accommo abreast. That these underground tourists were more surprised than when they took their first boat ride in the great sewers of Paris is not surpris It will require fully five years to ing. complete the work so auspiciously be gun, and a total outlay of perhaps \$8, 000,000, of which \$2,000,000 have already been expended. When completed, the new system will carry off the drainage to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Bayou Bienvinue and Lake Borgne, thus keeping uncontaminated the waters of Lake Pontchartrain, one of the most turesque lakes in the United States pic

The system of sewerage and of re-moving the night soil is still as primitive in New Orleans as when Bienville marched across the swamps from Biloxi and planted the standard of France the banks of the Mississippi. vaults are emptied twice a year, and the offensive matter dymped into the river, producing a condition at once unsanitary and offensive. This fact has at last been impressed upon the people, and even those most stubbornly opposed to progress are beginning to realize that in order to avoid quarantines and their attendant evils and business depres sions, and epidemics and pestilence, the cause must be removed. A campaign as begun a short time ago for the co struction of a modern sewerage system. a thorough system of municipal waterworks and an adequate system of street paving; and it is almost certain that the will vote in favor of issuing ndt for that purpose. Such improvements would not only redeem the city from filth, but make it at once the healthiest and most beautiful municipulity in the south and the greatest post outside of New York.



The Hungarlan fisherman does not let snow and ice interfere with his business. He cuts holes in the ice in the river, as shown in the illustration, rigs up a hook and line on a frame over the hole, builds up a hay stack to sit on while he waits for the fish to catch themselves, and smokes, comfortably indifferent to the weather. A bell fastened to each line rings when a fish bites, and all the angler has to do is to unfasten it and bait the hook afresh.

#### Hard Lines.

First Boy (gloomily)- I've got to cut kindlings and empty three buckets of ashes and build two fires and go to the store on an errand and then fill the coal box.

Second Boy (enviously)-You've got a reg'lar pienic, you have. Just think of me. Mother said when I came home from school to-day I'd got ter hold the baby.-Harlem Life.

life if the present age lies between that sea water does not dry so quickly 12 and 86 years. This is the rule: Sub- as fresh water, so that it has been as fresh water, so that it has been claimed when salt water has been used tract the present age from 86 and divide the remainder by 2; the result will give that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water. The salt water the number of years you have yet to live. This old rule was discovered by the mathematician De Moivre, who emigrated to England from France in 1865 and became a member of the Royal so-ciety. The curves given by Mr. Schoolsprinkled.

ing are interesting to examine. A first diagram shows the chance that every man has of living one year longer than his present age. At birth this chance is 5 to 1; at 5 years, 119 to 1; at 10, 512 to 1; at 15, 347; at 20, 207; at 25, 156 at 30, 120; at 35, 97; at 40, 78, etc. Mr. Schooling affirms from his calculations that of 1.000 individuals of 50 years, 599 will live to be 70, 120 to 80 years and

17 to 90; while of 1,000 nonagenarians 4 will reach their hundredth year. We may add that for men of 65, the average expectation of life is 10 1-3 years.

which is deposited on the street ab sorbs moisture from the air during the night, whereby the street is thoroughly moist during the early morning and has the appearance of being freshly Gave Up the Job.

The Swedish company which was going to raise the sunken Spanish war, ships at Santiago has given up the task. Those Swedes will know better another time than to undertake what Americans can't do.

#### A Young Executive.

Karl Beauchamp is one of the young-est men who have in recent years been appointed to a colonial governorship. He is not quite 27 years of age. pents.

When young Couden went back to his

home in Cincinnati he began the manufacture of brooms, and afterward the selling of confectionery. But he soon determined to study for the ministry. This he did in a seven-year course at the institution for the blind at Columbus, 0.

### Negroes in Porto Rico

Dr. H. K. Carroll, of Plainfield, N. J., the president's special commissioner to examine into the political and social conditions in Porto Rico, was much im-pressed by the high character of the negro population there. The most ca-pable builders, carpenters, bricklayers masons, printers, plumbers and arti-sans generally are negroes, he said. They mingle with the white workmen on terms of perfect equality, and, so far as Dr. Carroll could find, there is no color line. When he held public hear-ings in the different towns on the island to get at public sentiment, repre-sentatives of the artisans' guilds or gremios came before him. More than half of the delegates selected by the gremios to meet him were negroes. He found them, he says, practical and ard headed thinkers.

#### Compercial Plants in Europe

It is interesting to know that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing, and enter largely into the manufac-ture of scents and soaps. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other solor-1,124 in all.

## Mushrooms as & Medicine.

Mushroom juice is a sure cure against snake poison, according to an eminent scientist. He has found that all mushrooms possess a substance which acts as an antitoxin against ser-

ed on ringing the little bell just like L

did. "I couldn't see my way clear to amusing children at five cents a ring, and said as much.

"Then the woman flared up and said she thought that I might let little Willie ring the bell if he wanted to.

"I kept my temper and explained to her that the street car company collected five cents from me for every time that the bell was pulled.

"She put her fat hand into her pocket-book, and, extracting 25 cents, handed it to me, and said, haughtily:

"'You may let little Willie ring five times.

"Now, one of the company's rules says that we must be polite and oblig-

ing at all times, so I submitted. "Little Willie, with a coo of delight, rang the bell, while I stood there like a fool; the mother beamed, and a roag went up from the passengers.

"As I escaped to the other end of the car the woman said, with a toss of her head:

"'Little Willie always gets what he asks for.'

"A moment later little Willie conceived the plan of ringing up his mother, using her ear as a handle, and giving it such a jerk as to bring tears to her eves.

"Then little Willie was turned down and got what he should have received in the first place-a good spanking. "Then an unfeeling passenger r

marked in an audible tone of voice that that was probably the first time that little Willie ever got something that he didn't ask for."-N. Y. World.

### How He Won Her.

How He won Her. Hawksley-Here's a pretty girl eloped with a dentist! Blunt-H'm! I suppose at the last minute he didn't pull the tooth.-Philadelphia North American.