Shah of Persia.



Mohammed-Ali-Mirza, whose reign has commenced with a series of polit-

THIS BOY CHEATS DEATH.

Youth Supposed to Be Fatally Shot

Amazes Surgeons by Recovery.

New York.-With eight perfora-

tions in his intestines and the

chance for life 100 to one against

him, Frank Garrison, 18 years old,

walked a mile to a hospital submitted

to an operation from which there was

virtually no hope of his emerging

alive, and finally amazed the phy-

sicians who attended him by walking.

out of the hospital the other day ap-

parently as sound and sturdy as he

had ever been in his life. The sur-

geons say his is one of the most re-

Young Garrison, who lives on West

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street

borhood of One Hundred and Twenty-

first street and the Hudson river. He

was examining a gun when it was dis-

charged and its entire load lodged in

Strangely enough, the lad did not

lose consciousness, but realizing that

he needed medical attention without

delay, he shouldered his gun and

picked his way painfully to a hospital,

street and Amsterdam avenue, a good

For several days afterward the

BABE IN INCUBATOR.

Months Before Time.

Elma, Wash.—There was born to

but two pounds. So light and frail

was the tiny piece of humanity when

the temperature kept at blood heat.

Although the child was prematurely

horn, four months before its time,

is just able to make a noise when it

Its breating is perceptible and reg-

ular, the high temperature that is

maintained causes the little thing to

perspire freely. The father and

the babe is their firstborn and is a

Old Dog Signed His Will.

on record in this state of a dog mak-

ing its own will, and of it being

offered for probate, is reported here.

the largest planter in this section.

died, leaving a pet hound. In his will

he set aside \$250 for the care of the

dog until death. Ford McAllister, the

"Tobe," the hound, died recently,

leaving numerous progeny, of which

young McAllister is very fond. De-

siring to preserve the bequest for the

hound was attacked by sickness, the

dog, the animal made its cross mark.

Fifteen years ago "Doc" McAllister,

New Augusta, Miss .- The first case

giri.

mother of the child are living on a

not larger than ordinary marbles.

markable recoveries on record.

his abdomen.

mile's distance.

VERONA, ME., ONCE KNOWN AS ORPHAN'S ISLAND.

Intended as a New England Metropolis, But Plan of Promoters Failed -No Church or Post Office in Village.

Verona, Me.—The intensely Yankee town of Verona, with its intensely Italian name, was born out of spite. Long before the English fleet sailed up the Penobscot river in the autumn of 1814 and laid Bangor under heavy tribute, the present town was known as Ornhan's Island, and had been sur veyed and mapped out as the future

metropolis of New England. A long bridge, costing many thousands of dollars, was built to connect the island with Bucksport and paid .for from the sales of a few choice lots near the center of the unborn

The Wetmores and Heaths and Bowdoins and Bridgeses, who were interested in the plan, looked down on old John Jacob Astor as an amateur at One Hundred and Thirty-first in finance, and thought the rich men at Boston were beggars.

Later on it was discovered that the drawing of expensive maps and the boy's condition was desperate and the making of elaborate plans would not | physicians looked for his death at alinsure an immediate sale of real es. most any moment. Then there came tate. The promoters ran short of a sudden rally and from that momoney and became plunged in debt. ment the youthful patient steadily They appealed to Bucksport for help improved. in repairing the great bridge.

When their prayers were not granted, out of spite they asked the legislature for a town charter, and were | Weighed Two Pounds at Birth, Four made joyful when the new town of Verona was born.

The decline of weir fishing and shipbuilding nearly depopulated the the wife of Milton Spurgeon the other island after the civil war, but recovery | day a child which weighed at birth has followed slowly through close attention to agriculture.

Though the town is seven miles it was born that Dr. Blair, of Elma, long and nearly three miles wide at its the attending physician, in the abbulge, though several of the residents sence of better facilities, ordered a are wealthy, neither as Orphans island | chicken incubator immediately proanor as Verona has there ever been a vided for the new-born babe, and that settled clergyman or lawyer or doctor the child be placed in it at once and ⊸on its area.

There is no church, and when a With careful watching and attention citizen dies he has to be taken across; the child has continued to live; it is the bridge to find burial in a cemetery. kept drapped in a finest and softest There has never been a murder or of batting. any serious crime committeed on the

island since its first settlement. No post office has ever been placed it now gives every promise of living. on the charmed ground by a benevo- it is not longer than a foot rule, and lent and paternal nation.

No sheriffs ever cross the bridge to cries. Its little hands, clinched, are serve legal instruments.

No minister drops in to take supper with worshipful parishioners.

When a doctor from Bucksport rides through the neighborhood it creates as much of a sensation as a circus parade.

If undertakers relied upon Verona farm about three miles from Elma; for patronage they would go into in-

It is a place where no harber's pole bangs out to allure customers.

No book agent ever calls.

An Antique Joke.

"Funny, wasn't it," remarked Hercules, as he dropped into the office of the Elysium Herald, "What?" asked the editor, looking up from the article he was polishing up on the last matrimonial shindy kicked up by Jupiter. The strong man laughed like a child, eldest son of the deceased, was given "Why." he answered, "that my 12 la- control. bors should have made a ten strike.

"It ain't true," said the milkman, That we always put chalk in our benefit of the pups, when the old "Do you mean to say," demilk." manded Mrs. Housekeep, "that you boy drew up a will in proper form, never do it?" "Well-er-never, ex- witnessed by two citizens, and placing cept after a heavy rain when the wa- a pen between the claws of the aged

DESERTER IS DATTO

FORMER FACTORY HAND BE-COMES FILIPINO LEADER.

One Private Dodd as Candidate for Noose as Soon as Caught-Weds Chieftain's Daughter and Lives in Luxury.

Washington .- Advices from the Philippines tell of the governmental difficulties because of one Datto Dodds, erstwhile Private Dodds, who was for some ten minutes a member of the Nineteenth United States infantry. Until Dodds is dead or pacified they say there will be no peace in their Malay part of the islands.

Once they were bending all their efforts toward catching and hanging Private Dodds. Just now they are patiently trying to negotiate with him. or so the story runs. Dodds was ordinary enough appearing army material when a serpent tongued recruiting sergeant enlisted him at Boston some years ago. Shock headed, dull eyed, bull necked, deep chested, shambling in his gait, Dodds attracted no attention on the transport beyond the small notoriety of eating more and drinking more awkwardly than the

But when he and his fellow rookies landed at Manila the Massachusetts factory hand kept right on marching from the end of the gang plank. through Manila and out toward the violet green mountains, where lurked the restless insurrecto.

A searching party found him and took him back. It was not believed he intended to desert, so he was not punished, but was sent with 88 other recruits to join a battalion of the Nineteenth infantry, then stationed in Cebu. Dodds glanced into his tent and kept on going. Another searching party looked in vain for him, and it was supposed he had been killed by natives. A little later there was a night attack by natives and the voice of Dodds was heard urging the enemy to their work. Time and again this occurred and Dodds always managed to get away.

Why Dodds joined the insurgents has never been explained. He may have been inoculated before enlistment with the anti-imperialistic virus of Edward Atkinson and other Boston friends of Aguinaldo, or it may have been some heritage of Norse pirate blood that blossomed in his brain under the oriental sun. The deeper mystery is how the untutored factory hand mastered a barbaric people and a more barbaric language in so short a time. The soldiers of the Ninetcenth rejoiced when peace fell in Cebu, and the insurgents agreed as one to their terms, to surrender the white renegrades and deserters among them. At last the outraged infantrymen would get their hands on Dodds, and a halter, too, but he was not among the renegades surrendered.

While the exact movements of Dodds from this point are a mystery, he is supposed to have fled by banca or lorcha to Mindanao or Sulu. Subsequently he turned up in the household of Datto Tantung, on Tawi-Tawl island, where he was said to have married a daughter of that potentate and to have been initiated by him and to have been raised to the rank of postmaster among the dattos.

At any rate Dodds were the silk drawers, silver embroidered vests and arsenal sash of the Malays, did a little cautious pirating with the adopted nation, perhaps, and was satisfied to be separated from civilization and the cocktail, which, as George Ade says, follows the flag. Dodds had the making of a good Utah Mormon of the last generation, it seems, because in all his wanderings the native institution which he adopted first was the harem.

And everywhere he was the most unreconstructed of all the rebels against his mother country. In time the deserter came to acquire something like belligerent rights and privilege of treating with American authorities like other dattos.

But the army has never lost its desire to catch Datto Dodds in a fight where the flerceness of the onslaught will make it convenient to overlook giving quarter. And Datto Dodds reciprocates by stirring up the Malays whenever expeditions and treaties have calmed them down to something like

Meanwhile this hairy oaf of a New England factory town, silken clad, barbarously hung with pearls and weapons, reigns like a king, or a feudal lord in an Arabian night's setting. with the soft southern seas murmuring about his island and a host of flerce-eved, brown-faced subjects bowing at his big feet.

MANUFACTURERS ARE ACTIVE.

Increase Shown in Importance of Raw Material.

Washington. — Unusual activity among the manufactruers of the United States is indicated by the record that they are making in the importation of foreign materials for use in their industries, according to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor covering the nine months ending March 31 last.

The figures indicate, says the statement, that the value of materials imported for manufacturing purposes, whether crude or partially manufactured, will in the fiscal year 1907 exceed by more than \$100,000 that of any preceding year. Much higher prices are being paid for the manufacturers' materials and many others of the articles now imported than those of even a single year ago, it is stated.

FORTUNE IN SWAMPS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY POINTS WAY TO RICHES.

Urges Reclamation of Bottom Lands Along Illinois River-Protection of Vast Area Would Greatly improve Values.

Urbana, Ill.-A hundred million dollars is a considerable sum even in these days of big figures. That is, however, the approximate amount which the officers of the state geological survey think might be added to land values of Illinois if the remaining swamp lands and lands subject to overflow were properly reclaimed. Even this large sum does not represent the maximum, since no account has been taken of the bottom lands of the Illinois river, the reclamation of which is necessarily incidental to the development of the lakes-to-thegulf deep water way.

Illinois already stand foremost among the states in the area and value of the lands which have been drained. It is partly because of the large amount of work which has already been done that the big problems remaining have become so prominent. In Wayne county alone 82,000 acres of land were flooded ten times in 1905, 11 times in 1906 and twice in the first two months of the present year.

In many portions of the state crops on the bottom lands are lost once in three and a half years, and many square miles have never been cleared of the original brush and timber.

During the last 30 years hundreds of drainage districts have been formed, depending on the act of 1879 and on amendments to it. These have reclaimed hundreds of thousands of acres and enormously increased the value of the lands. The formation of these districts depends on the concerted action of the majority of land owners in the area affected, and grows difficult as the size of the district increases. The problem now before the people results from the urgent necessity for river improvement in order that proper outlets may be furnished to the existing drainage

Conditions have been changed for the worse along the bottom lands of the larger streams since the fields have been drained and put under cultivation. Heavy rains not only carry much more loose soft to the main streams and so overload them with silt, but by reason of better drainage the storm water reaches the main channel more quickly and causes greater and more frequent floods. The increased silt and sediment raises still higher the bed of the stream till often it is above the bottoms on either

When once flooded the water cannot drain back to the stream, but stands in ponds on these low fields. As a result these lowlands, which if protected and drained are the richest in the state, are salable only at a very low figure and home seekers go to the far south and west, buying really less desirable farms rather than undertake the reclamation of the wet bottoms.

It may be estimated that the lands may be reclaimed at an average cost of not more than nine dollars ber acre, while the values would be raised from an average of \$30 to \$60. On the entire 4,200 square miles, 2,624,000 acres, this would give an increased valuation of \$128,000,000. Ten per cent, of the funds have already been reclaimed and protected and have proven to be among the most fertile in the state.

MUSEUM HAS OKAPI JOHNSONI.

Zoological Wonder from Africa Secured for Harvard.

Boston.-Harvard university has an Okopi Johnsoni.

This startling news was received the other day in a cablegram sent to the college by a little band of zoologists in the Congo Free State, who wired their alma mater that deep in Ituri forests they had come across a strange prehistoric animal, that one of their number sent a 44 Mauser through the animal's skull and that the carcass, stuffed by servants of the great god and king, Ubifi Habitamah. was on its way over land and sea to the zoological museum in the university city.

Although the news caused great rejoicing at Harvard, yet the joyfulness was tinged with a touch of sadness. The sadness and sorrow was due to the fact that the explorers should have waited and captured the Okapi Johnsoni alive. Had they done that. zoologists figured out, Harvard would not only have the only dead Okapi Johnsoni in the world, but the only live Okapi Johnsoni in captivity ork ever seen by people of this or the past three generations.

Although bones of the Okapi Johnsoni have been found embedded in clay and lava, and although the Zoological museum at Antwerp has in its possession the skeleton of a prehistoric animal of this nature, yet Harvard, in its new acquisition, has the only Okapi that in the flesh and blood has ever been seen by human

beings of this generation. The Okapi Johnsoni is nothing more than a species of giraffe. It wears a covering of gorgeous hues.

Alexander Agassiz, director of the Harvard museum, upon receiving the telegram, made preparations for the Okapi's reception. It is understood that it will occupy the space in the hall at present held by the chianti ENHANCE SUGAR BEET VALUE.

Wisconsin Scientists Give Results of Fertilizer Testa.

Madison, Wis.-That 13,477 pounds of sugar beets were added to the regular yield in one field by a special process of fertilization is one of the interesting facts announced in a bulletin entitled "Sugar Beet Experiments During 1906," about to be published by the University of Wisconsin agricultural station. The investigations and experiments upon which the statistics compiled are founded are the work of Professors F. W. Woll and

C. W. Stoddart. The prime purposes of the investigations were to study the adaptability to sugar beet culture of characteristic types of Wisconsin soils, from light sandy loani to heavy clay, and to determine what system of fertilization would produce best results. Texfarms in four counties of , the state. were selected for the experiments. Plots treated with potassium sul-

phate, acid sulphate and sodium nitrate gave the best results in most cases. In three cases the farm yard manure gave better results, the increase in field amounting to 10,892 pounds on a Chippewa Falls farm, to 13,058 pounds on the Joseph Wright farm, near Lancaster, and to 13,477 pounds on the neighboring William Block farm. Of the two remaining Vernon county farms one gained an increase of 6.178 pounds on the potassium sulphate plot and the other 7,243 pounds on the plot which had been treated with acid phosphate.

The improvement in the amount of sugar content in the beets is marked as the increase in yield. On the Block farm the unfertilized plots showed 718 and 751 pounds sugar content. while the plot on which the nitrate tertilizer was used showed 1.942 pounds. On the Abrams farm, in the same county, the increase was 1.805 pounds sugar content.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

Casualties to Passengers in Last Quarter Close to a Record.

Washington.-Accident bulletin No. 22, which has just been issued by the interstate commerce commission for the three months ending December 31. 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employes while on duty to have been 20,944, being an increase of 1,094 over those renorted in the preceding three months. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,965, of which 391 collistons and 190 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$3,099,228.

The number of passengers and em ployes killed in train accidents was 474, an increase of 207 over the number reported in the last quarter. The number of passengers killed in train accidents in this quarter, 180, is the largest on record, except that for the quarter ending September 30, 1904.

The number of employes killed in coupling and uncoupling cars and engines was 84, as against 81 in the last preceding quarter. The most disastrous accident reported in the bulletin was a collision between a passenger train and an extra train hauling empty passenger coaches at Terra Cotta, near Washington, in which 43 persons were killed and 63 in-

PIANIST AN ARMY PRIVATE.

Goes to Germany to Study and Is Pressed Into Service.

Omaha, Neb.-Joseph Gahm, formerly of Omaha, who was for years one of the best-known pianists in the west and a popular favorite on the concert stage throughout the country. is now a private in the German army. Gahm closed his studio in Omaha and with his wife went to Berlin a year ago to continue his musical studies and eventually to open a studio there.

An Omaha friend has just received a letter from him in which he says. that immediately after his arrival in Berlin the authorities discovered that he had not served in the German army before he went to the United States a number of years ago and that he had not taken out citizenship papers in this country. He was promptly pressed into the kaiser's army.

Germany Esta Less Mest. Washington.—Consul General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, reports that the following statistics on Germany's meat consumption in 1906 show a reduction as compared with

that of 1905. Besides the actual reduced amount it must be borne in mind that the population of Germany in 1906 had increased by about 900,000 persons over that of the year before. The following figures of meat consumption are in metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds each: For 1905-Beef, 952,054; veal, 175,-

684; pork, 1,111,110; matton, 53.781; goat meat, 6,495. For 1906-Heef, 941,593; weat, 168,-

337; pork, 1,092,184; mutton, 50,753; goat meat, 6,696.

Theaters in Paris Prosper. Paris.—Despite the pessimism of theater managers the public never spent so much movey in theater going as at present. Statistics just published show that in the last 50 years the gross receipts of Parts theaters have been multiplied six times. During 1906 the gross receipts of all Paris theaters amounted to \$8,500,000, which is an advance of \$1,250,000 over 1905, though lower than the exhibition year of 1900, when the gross receipts amounted to \$10,000,000.

SCHOOL FOR CONVICTS

MICHIGAN STATE PRISON HAS "SELECT" INSTITUTION.

Many Ignorant and Illiterate Law-Breakers Receive Education There and They Become Useful Citizens.

Jackson, Mich.-Perhaps the queerest, as it is certainly one of the most useful, of the "select" schools of Michigan is that which since 1880 has been maintained at the Michigan state prison. Its membership is composed of prisoners, and in this school grown men are to be seen poring over the leasons assigned to children of six or-

seven years in the public schools. For the last biennial period there was an average of 678 inmates of the Jackson prison; of these 240 attended. the school held regularly four nights in each week in a room in the extreme east wing.

One of the first things which happens to the man who has the misfortune to find himself in prison is an examination as to his educational qualfications. He is asked to affix his. name to a card which gives the authorities the right to open and readhis mail. Uncle Sam's letters are not to be monkeyed with, even by prison. officials, but the man in prison may not receive unopened letters. If he refuses to allow them to be opened before he receives them, he just doesn't receive them. They are re-

turned to the sender. But this test proves whether the prisoner can write, and a good many of the "fresh fish"-under which euphonious title fellow prisoners are known by their older fellows-are illiterate; ten per cent of all those examined can neither read nor write. If they are deficient in education, after an examination by Supt. Hollenrake, they are assigned to a class, according to their capabilities.

There are eight grades in the prison school, which correspond, as to the things taught, quite closely to the same grades in the public schools. Illiterates start with the beginners' grade; then they graduate to the second grade, and tackle the studies which trouble children of seven or eight years in the "red school houses" scattered all over the state, and so on to the eighth grade, after which they are exempt from compulsory attendance.

Men over 45 years of age are not compelled to attend the school, but no others escape, if they are educationally deficient. It is a remarkable sight to see a bold burglar or house breaker whose early education, except in rascality, has been neglected, poring over a childish primer.

"But they are very eager and quick to learn," said a prison official. "Assoon as they master a few words they begin poring over newspapers. They seem to prefer the stories of current. events, the things that people are talking about outside. There was an Irishman who could not read a word when he came here; he was interested in baseball, and in a month he was studying the scores with great

The school teachers are officials and the better educated inmates and the prisoners in the lower grades are as teachable as children. When they advance to the grades in which geography is taught, some of them, it is tound have been all over the world. and know at first hand the places, described in the text books.

With many prisoners, instruction, which will lead to better things when the day of liberty comes does not stop with the prison school. The spark of ambition is kindled in many minds, and they take advanced courses. If they can afford it, they take the courses of the correspondence schools. They are allowed compensation for overtime work on the contracts, and with the little mouey so secured, they try to fit themselvas for something better.

Just now three prisoners are taking rourses in mechanical engineering. others are taking courses in bookkeeping, electrical engineering, etc. One would-be electrical engineer has advanced so far that he is employed in wiring the prison. One man is studying architectures, many are hard at work on literature, with the facilities afforded by the rather limited prison library and magazines. Many friends of the prisoners send old magazines. which are bound in the prison bindery and read and reread.

"The great majority of the prisoners are very anxious to learn something useful, and to earn something to help them along the way of knowledge and to give them, a little start when they get out," saul the official.

While discipline under Warden Armstrong is more rigid, every educational theory and means of self-helfs in vogue during Vincent's administration is retained. The first care of the Jackson prison management is the reformation of prisoners, to enable them to live profitable lives when they gain their liberty. And the officials declare they are succeeding-not in every case, but sufficiently to encourage the belief that the methods pursued are tending to stem the tide of criminality.

Postal Card Costs Him \$85. Kansas City, Mo. - Roy Mitchell, a young photographer of Liberty, Mo., sent a fancy postal card to a man he did not like. The card showed the picture of a hog and lines making the nicture applicable to the addressee. Mitchell was indicted by the federal grand jury, and at the trial was fined \$25 and costs amounting to \$60.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

ende et Louisiace si dans tous les Etais du Sade pe publicité effre donc las formmerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement un l'annuel : Rétti vi Ouetidienne 319.0 Eiltien aebdomadain; \$8.00.