

## DEEP SEA FISHING.

CATCHING FISH MORE THAN FIVE MILES UNDER WATER.

Uncle Sam's Scientists With Hook and Line Go Down to a Tremendous Depth—On Board the Albatross.

FEW people catch fish at a depth of 800 feet. There are fewer fishermen at a depth of 4500 fathoms, or 27,000 feet. This is a depth of about five and one-half miles. Uncle Sam is the only angler in the world who insists on such deep sea fishing, and measures depths, not by hundreds of feet, but by miles. He has a boat built specially for the purpose. This vessel, the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross comes into San Diego Harbor frequently, and is an object of rare interest to the landsman.

The Albatross is strictly a scientific fishing craft. She cost over \$100,000, is 234 feet long, and of 1074 tons displacement, with a brigantine rig. Her business is to follow ocean fish as they migrate from their summer to their winter home, and observe their manner of life. This work includes the collection of fish, mud and shells from a depth of 27,000 feet to the surface. The ingenuity of the scientists and navigators has resorted to the employment of the electric light at great depths in order to attract heretofore unknown and otherwise unobtainable fish into the trawl which is let down from the ship's side.

In this way small fish are usually caught. Sometimes, when the electric light is near the surface of the ocean, large fish are attracted by the illumination. The light seems to make the big fish angry. Sharks, for instance, will dart at the light as if it were a deadly foe.

The light is sometimes lowered 800 feet from the surface. At a depth of seventy feet the illumination becomes invisible. When the light is twenty or thirty feet down and huge fish congregate about it their shadows are cast upward on the surface of the sea, and from the deck of the ship the scene is weird indeed. It is a veritable congress of monsters of the deep that sometimes gathers about what to them is a wonderful sight.

It has been noted that the effect of the electric light upon big fish has been such that as deadly enemies as the shark and the swordfish will swim up to the light side by side, and so amazed are they by the wonderful shining bulb that they appear to forget the deadly feud existing between these piscatorial families, and they do not rush at each other in mortal combat. Other fish that usually fight on sight lie down together, as it were, in this shining presence, as might a lion and a lamb.

The operation of sounding or of fishing, at a depth of tens of thousands of feet requires much skill in both the management of the ship and of the sounding apparatus. In ordinary deep sea sounding a three-eighths inch steel wire is used. The tension on this wire must be constant, else it will kink, thus reducing the tensile strength fifty per cent. Ocean currents complicate deep sea exploration. A surface current is quickly detected and guarded against, but when the rope or sounding line is swept under the bottom of the ship by a submarine current, with, perhaps, thousands of fathoms of line out, it requires great skill and patience to clear the line without kinking, and thereby possibly losing a portion of it. When a deep sea sounding is to be taken the sinker is lowered to the water's edge. A thermometer and water specimen cup are clamped on to the line of wire. An officer takes his station beside the sounding machine. Seamen are at hand attending to the guide pulleys. A fireman stands with his hand on the throttle of the sounding engine, awaiting the officer's command. The record keeper takes his position beside the register, where he can read it readily. This register shows the number of fathoms of line paid out. At the order "Let go!" the sinker shoots down into the ocean at a

speed of ten or fifteen feet per second. The record keeper makes a note of every hundred fathoms of line paid out. The officer of the deck maneuvers the ship in a way that will keep the wire line vertical. The instant the sinker strikes the bottom of the sea, miles below the ship, the sounding engine is stopped. The record keeper notes the number of turns indicated on the register, and the slack line is hove in by hand until it clears the bottom. Then the sounding engine is reversed and the line is hauled aboard about as fast as it was paid out.

One of the curiosities on the Albatross is a heavy glass globe filled with water. This hollow glass ball was let down to a great depth in the ocean until the water pressure became so great that the water was literally forced through the pores of the glass, and the ball was thus filled.

### Mahomet's Mantle.

According to a dispatch from Constantinople in consequence of the rumors circulated regarding alleged plots organized by the Mussulman element which is discontented with the present Government and especially by the Softas, unusual precautions were taken on the occasion of the Sultan's annual visit to the Mosque of Top-Capou on the Old Seraglio-Point on the 12th of April. This day, the fifth of Ramadan, is the only one in the year on which the Sultan, as Commander of the Faithful, leaves Yildiz Kloak in order to perform the ancient ceremony of unveiling and exposing to public veneration the reliquary containing one of the Prophet's mantles. It is stated that his Majesty would this year have willingly delegated the duty to a representative, but such a course is impossible, as it is for the Caliph alone to expose the relic with his own hands and be the first to kiss it in the presence of the imperial Princes, the clergy and the high dignitaries of State.

As the Sultan was thus obliged to perform the ceremony the greatest precautions were taken to prevent any untoward incident. Yildiz Kiosk was literally surrounded by a picked regiment of Albanian troops, who sedulously guarded all the entrances of the palace during the Sultan's absence. The route to Old Seraglio Point was lined with soldiers through the entire length, and on the day previous to the ceremony, which is known as that of Hirkal-Cherif (the Kissing of the Mantle), a special commission commanded by a naval Captain and composed of ten officers, under the direct authority of the Minister of Marine, made a minute inspection of the great bridge of Kara-Kieul, which was moreover carefully guarded by sailors. The imperial procession, however, reached the mosque without incident.—San Francisco Examiner.

### The Crimson Rambler Rose.

A remarkably handsome specimen of the Crimson Rambler rose is now in bloom in one of the greenhouses belonging to H. H. Hunnewell, Esq., Wellesley, Mass. There can be no doubt that this rose is a decided acquisition. It has been thoroughly tested during the long and severe winter just past, and it came through in even better condition than the majority of hybrids. It appears to belong to the robust Japanese form of Rosa multiflora, and is hardier than the Polyantha type. It is a rose of exceptional value as a pot plant, judging from the specimen grown here. It is trained in pyramidal form and is completely covered with handsome clusters of deep crimson flowers. Evidently, the current season's bloom is produced on the previous year's growths, which now are rapidly stretching out and promise to attain five or six feet in length, on an undeveloped specimen. Strong plants are said to form shoots from ten to twelve feet long. On a pot plant these shoots will be far too rambling in character, and in order to keep the plants in convenient shape, for handling, they will need a little training—say, into balloon, fan or pyramid form, according to the grower's fancy.—Garden and Forest.

## WALTER Q. GRESHAM DEAD

The Secretary of State Expires Suddenly in Washington City.

### CAREER IN WAR AND PEACE.

A Fatal Collapse That Surprised and Shocked His Family and the Public—His Ailment Was Acute Pleurisy Complicated With Pneumonia and Heart Failure.

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died at 1.15 o'clock a. m. in his rooms at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, after an illness of several weeks. No death could be more quiet, more calm, or more peaceful. For two hours preceding dissolution there had been no indication either of a pulse or heart beat. He lay during the time with his head resting on the arms of his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, while his devoted wife sat by his side, his hands clasped in hers, his face so turned that his last conscious gaze should rest upon her.

And so the minutes dragged slowly on until the end came. He was conscious to the last. He suffered greatly during the preceding forty-eight hours after the pneumonic symptoms were complicated with his diseases, and was only temporarily relieved by frequent hypodermic injections.

But as the end approached his suffering disappeared, and he passed away as quietly as a little child sinking to slumber in the arms of its mother.



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

The illness was due chiefly to a severe cold caught by the Secretary while driving during the unusually damp weather that has marked the season in Washington. The cold was aggravated by a chronic stomach trouble and diseased kidneys, there being, however, no symptoms of Bright's disease. As soon as the physicians realized that the end was approaching, the heroic measures usual in such cases were adopted. Dr. Van Rensselaer was called in and he performed the operation of injecting normal saline. It was without avail, for the patient sank rapidly. A telegram was sent to Secretary Gresham's son Otto, at Chicago, informing him that the end was near, and he hastened to Washington without delay.

The announcement of the Secretary of State's death was immediately communicated to President Cleveland, at Woodley, his country seat near Washington. He was greatly shocked by the news, although it had been expected for some hours.

Telegrams were sent to Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky and Secretary Smith in Georgia, and both hastened to Washington. The speech-making campaign of the Secretary of the Treasury was thus brought to a sudden close.

### MR. GRESHAM'S CAREER

His Active Life as Lawyer, Soldier, Jurist and Cabinet Officer.

Walter Quintin Gresham was born on March 17, 1832, in an old-fashioned farm house near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., about a hundred miles down the Ohio River from ex-President Benjamin Harrison's birthplace. His parents were of English descent. His father, William Gresham, was Sheriff of the backwoods county, and he was shot to death while attempting to arrest an outlaw. Walter Gresham was at that time two years old, and next to the youngest of a family of five children. His grandfather, George Gresham, had been one of the pioneer settlers of the State. Walter Gresham's opportunities for schooling were limited. In his boyhood he followed the plow by day and studied his books at night. His mother was poor, but plucky, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. Walter went to the district school until he was sixteen years old, and then he obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, which paid his board and expenses and permitted him to attend the Corydon Seminary for two years. He attended Bloomington University for a year, and then returned to Corydon, where he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter. He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-two

years old, and began to practice law. Gresham was a Whig in politics, and his partner, Thomas C. Slaughter, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, was in 1856 a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Young Gresham began his active political career by stumping the State for "the Pathfinder." He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860 as a Republican, and was elected in a strongly Democratic district.

When the war broke out Gresham was the Captain of the military company in Corydon, known as the Spencer Rifles. He refused a re-election to the Legislature and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. Almost immediately he was selected as the Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. He saw his first service at Shiloh, and later he took part in the siege of Corinth. Colonel Gresham met Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a Brigadier-General's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, a wound from which he never fully recovered. When Gresham was ready to go to the front again the war was ended and he was brevetted Major-General and mustered out of the service. He resumed the practice of law at New Albany, Ind. When General Grant became President he offered General Gresham the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans, and subsequently the District-Attorneyship of Indiana. Both of these offers were refused.

General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted President Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that District Judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his Cabinet in 1883, and since that time Mr. Gresham has been a conspicuous figure in National politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet left vacant by the death of Postmaster-General Howe. Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as Postmaster-General was the exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the use of the mail. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Mr. Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Drummond for the Seventh Judicial District. This was an appointment for life.

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the convention in 1888. His vote rose to 123 on the third ballot, and then dwindled to fifty-nine on the eighth and last. He refused, it is said, the nomination by the People's Party in 1892.

Judge Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated October 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1885. His course as Secretary of State has been in accord with the policy of President Cleveland.

Judge Gresham was married in 1858. His wife was a Kentuckian. They had two children—a son, Otto Gresham, and a daughter, now Mrs. Andrews. Judge Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whitish gray, and he wore it combed back from his forehead. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it.

### KILLED HERSELF AND BABES.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Notzen, of Omaha, Explained.

The bodies of Mrs. Ida Notzen and her two children have been found in the Missouri River. They were firmly tied together with a stout rope. It is believed that Mrs. Notzen bound the babies to her and then leaped into the river.

This clears a mystery that has been hanging fire since last fall. Mrs. Notzen was a prominent school teacher at Omaha, Neb. When she disappeared she left letters saying that disappointment at not obtaining work that she expected had driven her to suicide.

Mrs. Notzen belonged to one of the best families in Omaha. She was a bright woman, with a strong interest in educational matters. Her life was heavily insured, but payment has been resisted until now because of the insufficient proof of death.

### Earthquake Kills Fifty.

Fifty persons have been killed and one hundred and fifty injured by an earthquake at Paramythia. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed. Paramythia is a town of 5000 inhabitants, in the Province of Epirus, which is a part of Albania.

### Choked to Death on Pot Pie.

At Port Wayne Hattie Philabaum, aged five, watched her sister make a beef pot pie. The little one asked for a little bite and it was given her. She choked, and in spite of the efforts of her sister in less than ten minutes the little one was dead of hemorrhage.