DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

HAS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN POSITIVELY FIXED?

The Story of the Search For It During Two Centuries—Lake Itasca and the Little Stream That Needed Christened the "Crooked Addition."

"I have stepped across the Mississippi river," said Dr. Cohen. "It was easy, for the stream was only about 2 feet wide and 2 inches deep. I have seen the Father of Waters while so near literally out of the ground and more so as infant rivulet. Scotland is at the Central Station in town with the mighty volume of his adult flood.

"Theatrical in much for the course of the Mississippi does like a romance. After the university of the upper river in 1832 by Lieut. Zebulon Pike, and the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony in 1680, by Hennepin, little more was known of the Father of Waters for nearly a century. In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver sounded the waters as far as the mouth of Rum river. In 1798 two Scottish English adventurers and surveyors, David Thompson, in the service of the Northwest company, reached Turtle lake. This lake, which was tributary to the Mississippi, was for some time supposed to be its source.

"Dr. Edwin James was known to have visited the neighborhood of the usual source of the Mississippi was William Morrison, a fur trader, who was certainly at Lake Itasca in 1803 or 1804. He never published anything on the subject, and it is only very recently that his journal of discovery has been known. The first mention of the course of the river was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. He was the first American citizen to carry the flag of the United Statesdate northern Minnesota. He was sent by the government to treat with the Indians and strip the sale of Upper Louisiana region. Incidentally he purchased for $200 and some wampum a tract of land nine miles square, which included the present site of Minneapolis. Congress subsequently voted an additional payment to the Indians for this tract of $2,000.

"Lieutenant Pike proceeded by boat to the vicinity of the present Little Falls in Morrison county, Minn. He got no farther with boats, and so continued his journey through the wilderness of 1000 miles on snowshoes, with sledges and blankets. He finally reached Leech lake. Pike failed to mistook for the source of the Mississippi, and his report on this subject was held to be correct for some years afterward.

"In 1820 the Hon. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, went on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi as far as Cass lake, or nearly at the time by Schoolcraft. In 1823 an Italian traveler, J. C. Beltrami, went after David Thompson's route to Turtle lake and reported that lake to be the true source. Evidently, however, he heard from the Indians about Lake Itasca, for he mapped it with approximate accuracy, though he was never there and did not imagine that the Father of Waters sprang thence.

"Lake Itasca was rediscovered in 1832, when Schoolcraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, United States army, the Rev. Mr. Bushnell and others, was guided to the lake by a Chippewa Indian, known as Yellow Head. On the occasion Lake Itasca received its present name, which was made up of parts of the words Veritas Caput, signifying the "true head" of the river. The Latin was bad, for it ought to have been Verum Caput. The lake had previously been known by the French name of Lac a la Biche, meaning Elk Lake. This was a translation of the Chippewa Omashkos Sagiegan.

"Schoolcraft's party made no examination of Lake Itasca, being satisfied that they had found the true source of the Mississippi. Not again until 1836 did any scientific man visit the spot. This was a Frenchman, J. N. Nicollet, who tried to ascertain the course of the feeders of Lake Itasca. Excluding mentioned, he reached the spring from which the infant river takes its rise. It should be understood that the Mississippi runs from its source directly northward for a distance of 10 miles before turning about in a sort of Bellman bend and starting southward. To the only stream, before it enters Lake Itasca, Nicollet gave the pet name of "Crooked Addition." He established its course in connection with three small lakes, since named Upper, Middle and Lower Nicollet lakes—that is to say, he found that the little river ran through two of these small lakes and connected with the river. This expedition stopped the whole of the Itasca lake and determined the Ottadia Longitude and latitude with such accuracy that subsequent surveys have only confirmed and verified his results.

"The whole subject of where the Mississippi was lengthened and shortened into a mere rivulet by a certain Captain Tillotson, who, apparently for no other purpose than to confute himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, leaving the Nicollet's Crooked Addition, magnifying a small stream which he called Lake Glazier, and by omitting not one of the feeders of the latter, he produced a document now which recently imposed on the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain. Many of the issues that originated here crept into the standard maps of the United States.

"It seems to me that there is nothing further to be learned about the true source of the Father of Waters. As a matter of scientific fact, the true Upper Mississippi is the river called the Mississippi, the stream issuing from Lake Itasca is merely a tributary. I might add, lest I forget to mention that I walked along the bed of the stream formed by Captain Glazier the Infant Mississippi for a considerable distance day since. The little brook was lined up with lime concretions here reduced the length of the Mississippi from 2,184 miles to 4,324 miles."

FLOWER TRADE ABBREVIATIONS.

Short and Expressive Names For Popular Flowers as Used by Florists.

That florists and flower clerks have a language of their own which it comes in the making up of orders is an interesting fact not appreciated by the public who wishes to send a bunch of violets or roses to his lady girl, or the father of a family to purchase wreaths or crosses for his dead boy. Respectfully and deferentially does the florist stand by a customer and answer the longest floral names without abbreviations.

But when in use its patronate are alone intelligent titles are clipped short. The most cherished and expensive blossoms no matter how great their fancy fragrance may be, are treated with most respect.

It is "Hly. James," a class of those "roses," "a rose will cry. "And don't forget that lot of 'Safros' for Mrs. Smithsmith." Indeed the entire house of blossoms would be disconsolate if the florist's to the talk of the trade for a brief half hour.

There are no rules of abbreviation, and some of the longest Latinisms are never clipped, but spoken exactly as they are written. Even the most ignorant florist's clerk spoke precisely of hydrangea, geraniums, adiantums, lilies, chinese primes, magnolias, orchids, ivy, jonquils, phlox and carnation pinks. His abbreviations are logical as a rule, and others from otherwise he would lose of the first or last sound of a name.

Here is a brief sample of the florists' flower language:

Chrysanthemums, "mums;" tuberoses, "tubes;" lilies of the valley, "valleys;" Bougainvillea roses, "pinks;" bride roses, "brides;" "princesses," "prince;" Maria Louise roses, "Louises;" gardenias, "gards;" stephanotis, "steps;" new jonquils, "rapes;" narcissus, "japs;" amaryllis, "ryllis;" Calla lilies, "callas;" morning glories, "glories;" lemon verbenas, "lemons;" nasturtiums, "nasts;" rhododendrons, "dendrons;" immortelles, "everlastings."—New York World.

A Foot Note

Permit us to make your travel on foot through life's journey a pleasure, by suggesting the use of Allcock's Capsicum Porous Plaster.

Freezing Feet,
Sore Feet,
Blistered Feet,
Frozen Feet,
Chilblain Feet.

Try it and you will always praise it. For sale by all druggists, and by mail, 25 cts.

F. C. Lyman & Co., Prescription Druggists, Sole Proprietors, 29 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City.

Geo. W. Graves, editor of the Santa Maria Times, Cal., in speaking of the various ailments of children says: "Even my children have crup; there is only one patent medicine that I ever use, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It possesses some medical properties that relieve the little sufferers immediately. It is, in my opinion, the best cough medicine in the market." If the crup is very given as soon as the croupy cough appears it will prevent the attack. It is also an great remedy for whooping cough. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains nothing injurious.

Pickle Stone Cure for the liver and kidneys cures rheumatism. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Selden Jaynes Drug Co. 2

Mr. J. E. Fennell, secretary and treasurer of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corinne, Utah, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but find Chamberlain's most prompt and efficient in giving relief, and now have no other in my house." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result.

PIONEER MONUMENT.

Wallsburg, St. Johns and Mountain, Colorado.

SAN LUIS STAKE CONTRIBUTES.

The Settlement of Davis County by Peregrine Sessions in 1847.

CARD FROM THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that contributions to the monument to be erected in Salt Lake City in memory of Brigham Young and the pioneers will be received, and until further notice, be acknowledged through the columns of the DESERET NEWS. It is expected that agencies for the collection of funds for this worthy purpose will be established in each ward in all the Stakes, and that said funds with the list of donors of the contributions, will be forwarded as frequently as convenient to Hiram B. Wells, secretary of the Brigham Young Memorial Association, Salt Lake City, who will see that same are properly acknowledged in the manner stated. We earnestly hope that the people will respond generously and promptly to this call so that it possible the monument may be completed, dedicated and unveiled to the public by the 6th day of next October.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Brigham Young Memorial association acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to aid in the building of the Pioneer monument:

From Sunset Parish, Kanosh, Utah:

Sunset City	$ 1 00
Frank E. B. Evans, St. John, Tooele	1 00
	$ 2 00

From Jamesa Ward, Colorado, per Bishop John C. Dalton:

Albert G. Smith	$ 1 00
Joseph Dewsnup	1 00
G. M. Hansen	1 00
Jesse Smith	1 00
H. L. Lewis	1 00
H. L. Lewis	1 00
H. L. Lewis	1 00
T. Sargent	50
Ira Smith	50
Thomas Smith	50
Thomas Smith	50
Thomas