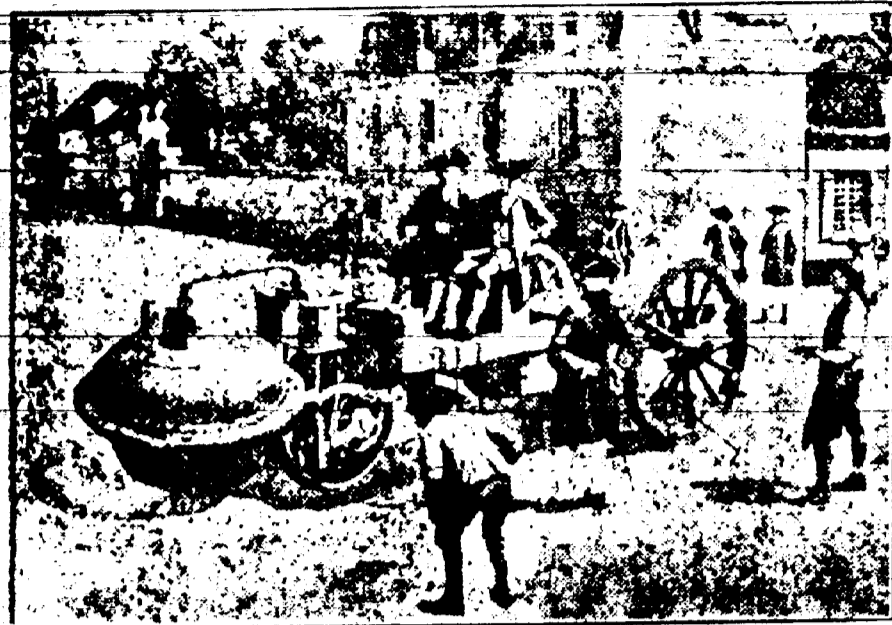


FIRST AUTOMOBILE, NOW ON EXHIBITION IN PARIS



Paris.—What is undoubtedly the first automobile, constructed in 1770, was recently placed on exhibition in a museum here and has attracted a great deal of attention.

LOG HOTEL IS FAMOUS

REMARKABLE RANCH HOUSE IN WILDS OF WYOMING.

Finer Cut Glass, China and Silver Than Any Other House in State—Hostess is Refined and Educated.

Lander, Wyo.—A little one-story, six-room log ranch house in Wyoming, with sage brush land stretching away from it in all directions and with only a lumbering mountain stage coach drawn by four horses connecting it with the outside world.

Arapahoe boasts not near fifty souls at Lander. But the traveler going by stage from Lander to Shoshone will find its ranch house an uncommonly good one at which to stay overnight.

Mrs. Becker, its gracious hostess, does not spend all her money on ornaments for her table. She always makes enough to pay the salaries of two first-class Chinese cooks and to supply her table with delicacies.

Many ranch houses look neither more nor less inviting from the outside than does this one. Dirt, poor food, cracked dishes, wretched service and insufferably bad beds compose the accommodations. The traveler is agreeably surprised, then, when he finds the wealth of cut glass, china and silverware which graces Mrs. Becker's table, excellent service, every delicacy that a city market affords, cleanliness everywhere, easy chairs and couches, beds fresh and comfortable, and an atmosphere of refinement.

Mrs. Becker's cut glass, china and silverware are the pride and the delight of Arapahoe and all of the country round about it. Even the Indians who have got a glimpse of them regard them with a sort of proprietary interest. Not long ago Mrs. Becker sent an order to New York for \$1,000 worth of cut glass and that \$1,000 worth is not all she has. Besides her valuable collection of cut glass, china and silverware Mrs. Becker has many hundred dollars' worth of Navaho blankets and Indian curios. She made an army officer's wife a gift of five or six hundred dollars' worth of blankets and curios recently and thought nothing of it. She is a western woman and does things in a western way.

Not long ago Mrs. Becker gave a party at her ranch house to which she invited some of the best and best known folk in Lander and Army officers and their wives from Fort Washakie. It was a unique society function. Each of the numerous guests sent home from it with a costly gift from the hostess.

One young lady was given a saddle, another a beautiful and costly souvenir spoon with an ivory tooth set in the handle and the other received gifts equally valuable.

This remarkable woman, who has made a snug fortune out of a little ranch house in the wilds of Wyoming, is educated, refined and accomplished and there is not a more gracious hostess in the state than she. This keeper of a ranch house has guests that would attract attention in any large city.

No wide has become the fame of Mrs. Becker's ranch house and so great is its popularity that a handsome addition is being built.

ROW OVER YOUNG LADIES.

Over 150,000 Bogus Votes Cast in Cheyenne (Wyo.) Contest.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The merchants' most popular young lady contest, which has been on here for several weeks, closed the other day at noon, but the award of a beautiful \$100 piano has not been made. The merchants are at a loss how to decide the matter as over 150,000 bogus votes were cast. These bogus votes it is claimed were turned in by many of the contestants, showing that the fraud was committed by the persons holding the tickets and not by the contestants.

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EARLIEST DATE SET

CHICAGO PROFESSOR ADDS 1,000 YEARS TO HISTORY.

James H. Breasted Finds Records Going Back to 4241 B. C. While on Recent Expedition to Egypt.

Chicago.—Prof. James Henry Breasted, of the University of Chicago, who just returned from an expedition to the upper Nile, has set back the first authentic date in the world's history 1,000 years. He has satisfied himself and a number of his scholarly intimates that records, were set down in Egypt in the year 4241 B. C.

Recent excavations in the Nile valley by the University of Chicago Egyptian expedition, of which Prof. Breasted was the head, are the basis for an elaborate article in the issue of the Biblical World, in which the noted Egyptologist attempts to fix "the oldest date in history."

Beginning with 4241 B. C., which Prof. Breasted believes marks the beginning of the recording of the years, he finds a calendar was kept, not unlike that followed to-day.

Prof. Breasted's opinions and proof, which are labeled "The Oldest Fixed Date in History," in part are as follows: "Anthropological studies have long since demonstrated the enormous antiquity of man. The dates, however, operating in conjunction with the geologist, necessarily cannot be fixed, but more within the widest limits. It is of interest, therefore, to study briefly the state of the case from the historical archaeologist's point of view."

"The Egyptians had early determined the length of the year as 365 days, not being aware of the additional quarter, or nearly a quarter, of a day. This convenient year they divided from the phases of the moon, and divided it into 12 months of 30 days each, with an intercalary period of five days at the end of the year. This, the first practical calendar ever evolved by an ancient people, remained an achievement unparalleled in any other civilization."

"Now we know from a statement in Censorinus that some time in the period from 140-141 to 143-144 A. D. the seasons coincided exactly with the calendar, and that in one of the years in that period the rising of the Sothis took place on the first day of the calendar year. An entire revolution was completed at that time."

"That revolution must have begun 1,400 years earlier—that is, in 1320 B. C. The next earlier revolution must have begun in 2780 B. C.—that is, at about the beginning of the age at which we are first able to observe contemporary indications of the shift."

"Now it is impossible that this calendar was first introduced as late as the twenty-eighth century B. C., in the midst of the highest culture of the old kingdom. Moreover, the five intercalary days at the end of the year, proving the use of the shifting year of 365 days, are mentioned in the Pyramid Texts, which are far older than the old kingdom."

"The calendar existed, therefore, before the old kingdom, but if this is true, we must seek its invention at a time when its seasons coincided roughly with those of nature, as they must have done at its introduction. This carries us 1,460 years back of their coincidence in the old kingdom; that is, the calendar was introduced in the middle of the forty-third century B. C. (4241 B. C.)"

"This is the oldest fixed date in history."

Blood of Kentuckian Turned White. Louisville, Ky.—After being tortured for two weeks, George W. Andrew died at the home of his father, William J. Andrew, Jeffersonville, of purpura hemorrhagica, a disease that is considered rare, but is by no means unknown by the medical fraternity, and is often cured. The disease is accompanied by the greatest pain at times, and its action is peculiar. Purple spots form at any part of the body, and are followed by inflammation that causes the pain. The blood becomes a whitish color, and begins to ooze to the surface, in time sapping the life out of the patient.

Smiles Win Him a Bride. Plymouth, Ind.—John Reeder's ability to look pleasant won him a bride, and recently he returned to his home in this county with Mrs. Reeder, formerly Miss Eliza Fry, of Clay City. Reeder visited friends in Clay county last spring and they suggested that he sit for a photograph. He visited Miss Fry's studio and heeded her request to "look pleasant." After the pictures were made he continued to look pleasant, and he returned home with memories of the young woman. The malle did the rest, and the other evening the wedding took place at the bride's home at Clay City.

Has Never Done Anything. Fulton, Mo.—Lem Lawrence, who lives near Bellamy Springs, is 65 years old, was born and raised within a quarter of a mile of a creek and never went fishing in his life, never rode on a railroad train, never saw a steamboat, never was out of the county, never served on a jury, never attended a fair of any kind and never was drunk.

Burbank Creates Five New Plants. San Francisco, Cal.—Five new plant creations are listed by Luther Burbank. The most interesting is an improved Australian Star flower. It is of unusual height and color, and is like old-fashioned everlasting flowers.

LAST OF HER TRIBE

"INDIAN LIZIE" DECREPIT AND BLIND, WAITING FOR DEATH.

Last Survivor of the Calapooias Now Living at Brownsville, Ore.—Remembers Arrival of First White Settlers.

Albany, Ore.—"Indian Lize," the last of the Calapooias, a once powerful Indian tribe inhabiting this part, resides in Brownsville, in this county. She does not know her own age, but says that she has a distinct remembrance of the coming of the white men and their first settlement in this county and valley. Even at that early date she was a grown woman and the squaw of one of the most powerful and important of the Calapooia tribesmen, having children (papoosees) of her own.

Considering these facts, no doubt she is well along toward the century mark. Old, decrepit and blind, it is necessary to wait on her as if she were a child, it being necessary to prepare her meals and take them to her, place her in bed at night and see that she does not get lost in endeavoring to follow some of the old trails in the neighborhood.

The county court of Linn county allows Mrs. B. M. Cushman four dollars a month as an allowance to assist her in caring for her, a task by no means easy or to be desired. The old Indian woman was born in Linn county, on the banks of the Calapooia river, near Crawfordville, where she spent her childhood days, never having left the scenes of her early life for any great length of time.

With her will pass away the last of the Calapooias, an Indian tribe that was always friendly to the whites, often assisting them in their warfare against other hostile tribes and chieftains. "Indian Lize" is the last of them and in her lonely existence there is much to excite the sympathy of the more fortunate ones. Without tepee, husband, children or tribesmen, she awaits the call to that "happy hunting ground" and that bourne to which her dear ones and her fathers have long ago preceded her. There is none of the life so dear to every child of the forest to beckon her, or children and loved ones to care for and protect her in her declining years.

The Calapooias for a long time were stationed on the Grand Ronde Indian reservation. At the close of the Boxer River Indian war Gen. Palmir was obliged to separate the 13 tribes at the agency on account of war and tribal hatred existing among themselves. Together with other tribes they were removed to the Siletz Indian reservation, from which place they annually would wander hither and thither, making pilgrimages to the valley towns, selling Indian baskets, gathering blackberries and working in the hop fields, so as to gather sufficient supplies for the winter's cold.

TURKEYS COOK CHESTNUTS. Drop Them in Charcoal Pit, Pull Them Out and Eat Healthy Meal.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Filled with an overwhelming spirit of gratitude for the protecting laws thrown around them by the state of Pennsylvania, game birds and animals which are now safe from pot hunters are showing their appreciation in a most amazing manner.

This is evidenced by the truthful reports coming from various points, and which are here set forth. Near Blain, Perry county, Hiram Gibbs discovered a flock of wild turkeys, carrying chestnuts, just now ripening, to a charcoal pit and dropping them upon the hot coals.

Soon the nuts burst open, and the intelligent birds raked them out with their claws, carried the mealy chestnuts to a cleared spot, where, after cooling, the nuts were eaten with gusto.

Mr. Gibb is convinced that the wild turkeys are doing their best to acquire a more delicious flavor, so that they will be highly appreciated by the sportsmen who are lucky enough to kill and eat them.

Hunters who have lived in Perry county more than 50 years say that at no time in their careers have they seen such a self-sacrificing spirit shown by wild turkeys.

CLAIMS HEART OF NEW YORK. Iowa Woman Hopes to Become Possessor of Many Millions.

Des Moines, Ia.—Asserting that she is an heir of Robert Edwards, who in 1789 as landlord leased for a term of 99 years 62 acres in the very heart of the city of New York, Mrs. L. B. Brown, of this city, has begun an attempt to procure for herself her share of the property, now estimated to be worth \$312,000,000. The land is near Broadway and Wall street, and contains the famous Trinity church, the subtreasury and other valuable property.

It was leased first to Aaron Burr, and now that the 99 year lease has expired, the heirs hold that they are entitled to the property. Mrs. Brown estimates that her share will be worth \$1,000,000.

The Edwards estate has long attracted the attention of heirs in other states, and Mrs. Brown now proposes to have her share of the wealth. Mrs. Brown, who has proof that she is a direct descendant of Edwards, has retained local attorneys, and will make every effort to recover her property.

LAASSED BY LAW DEPUTY.

Violator of Maine Liquor Act Brought to Book Quickly.

Lewiston, Me.—Lewiston's three Sturgis liquor law deputies—Franklin Stevens and Howard—discovered that one Edward Keating had gone to the back lots of Auburn for a load of liquor, and they lay in wait for him on the bridge by which he must return to Lewiston. Just at daylight Keating appeared driving his horse at a brisk trot. When ordered to stop he lashed the horse, and also slashed Deputy Beaulieu with the whiplash. The horse started on a gallop, but on the instant a laaso swished through the air and the horse settled neatly around the horse's neck, bringing the rig up short. The horse went down in a heap, while the wagon was piled up in a wreck and ten five-gallon kegs of whisky rolled out upon the pavement.

Keating was pitched violently to the ground. He jumped up and began to punch a deputy, but he was quickly subdued and locked up. Later in the day he was sentenced to pay \$100 and costs for having liquor in his possession, \$100 and costs and 60 days in jail at hard labor for illegal transportation and 60 days in jail at hard labor for assault and battery.

STRIKES RICHES IN STREET.

While Laying Water Main in Helena, Workmen Hit Gold Vein.

Helena, Mont.—A mineral strike, which mining men believe to be of great importance, was made here the other day, when workmen excavating for waterworks mains on South Beattie street struck a 15-foot contact vein between well formed walls of granite and lime.

Even on the surface the vein is highly mineralized, and expert mining men declare all the indications point to copper and gold ore.

As yet no assays have been made of the ore, but that the vein will be thoroughly developed admits of no doubt. Several rich pieces of copper ore have been found at different depths further down the street at a depth not exceeding five or six feet, and it is the accepted theory that these came from the vein or veins mentioned to-day.

The district in which the strike was made is in proximity to the mother lode of both the Last Chance and Dry gulches, the latter of which is now Main street in Helena, and which yielded many millions to the early day placer miners.

WORLD'S GOLD MOUNTING HIGH. Output of Metal Next Year Expected to Approach Half Billion.

Washington.—Interesting figures on the world's gold supply will be given out in a short time by the director of the mint. They will show that the world's food of gold keeps growing larger and that something like \$425,000,000 of this metal was produced in the last calendar year. In the preceding year there was about \$375,000,000 gold produced.

Mint officials believe next year's record will approach the half billion mark, as big developments of gold are expected in Africa and Alaska. Africa's production is growing rapidly and in Alaska great financial interests are investing immense sums, getting control of property abandoned by the placer miners.

With modern methods of extracting gold from ores there is every reason to expect heavy returns from these properties. In fact, mint experts predict the world's gold output will increase steadily for years.

HAVE JUST BEGUN TO GROW. Three Vermont Children of 6, 12 and 13 Years Weigh 427 Pounds.

Simonsville, Vt.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Leonard, of this place, have a combined weight of 427 pounds. Annie L., 12 years old, tips the scales at 203, Laura C., 13 years of age, has a 192-pound weight, and Ralph E., 6-1/2 years old, weighs 102 pounds.

Laura is an excellent scholar and is nearly ready to enter the high school. She is also a good cook and very capable in all the duties of the house. Annie is a good scholar, but takes most to farming. There is a pair of lost spring calves on the place that she has trained to the yoke, and she can make them go through various tricks. Master Ralph takes to school life and country sports and is very much interested in nature. He is also a good worker on the farm for one of his years.

Mr. Leonard, the father, is 49 years old and weighs about 140, while the mother, aged 38, is of 120 pounds weight. The parents were born in Andover and have always lived on a farm.

Girls Walk to Win Candy. La Crosse, Wis.—On a wager which involved a generous amount of bonbons five young women of Viroqua walked from that city to La Crosse, a distance of 40 miles, in 14 hours. The young women who composed the party were the Misses Welma Larson, Emma Plough, Chrissy Miller, Joseph Hagen and Mrs. Dr. Fortney as chaperon.

OUR DOMESTIC TRADE

SHOWS INCREASE FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF YEAR.

Interesting Statistics Made Public by the Department of Commerce and Labor—Grain Receipts at Chicago.

Washington.—Domestic trade movements in July and for the first seven months of the current year, show, in the aggregate, decided gains over corresponding activities in either of the two immediately preceding years, according to reports received by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics. Grain receipts at 16 interior primary markets during July amounted to 64,414,247 bushels, over 8,000,000 in excess of corresponding movements in 1905, and nearly 30,000,000 greater than those for 1904. Wheat arrivals show the heaviest gains when compared with the 1905 movements, the receipts having amounted to 30,016,174 bushels, against a corresponding movement in July, 1905, of 20,929,942 bushels.

During the first seven months of the present year arrivals of grain at Chicago aggregated 124,117,876 bushels at Minneapolis, 81,145,310, at St. Louis, 43,740,267; at Kansas City, 29,246,500; at Omaha, 22,596,500; at Peoria, 22,278,000; at Milwaukee, 20,474,877; at Duluth, 17,024,619; at Louisville, 13,710,059; at Cincinnati, 11,303,091; at Cleveland, 10,847,393; at Toledo, 7,711,830; at Detroit, 7,904,151; at Indianapolis, 5,787,825; and at Little Rock, 3,779,000, a total of 461,187,918 bushels, in contrast with 342,496,515 received during the corresponding months in 1905 and 322,823,478 in 1904. As compared with 1905 receipts of all the markets specified, with the exception of Chicago and Toledo, showed gains.

Receipts of spring wheat at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth and Chicago from August 1, 1905, to July 31, 1906, aggregated 171,490,870 bushels, divided into 99,118,138 received at Minneapolis, 75,140,667 at Milwaukee, 37,790,752 at Duluth and 27,941,880 at Chicago. Corresponding arrivals at these cities in 1904-5 amounted to 146,703,900 bushels, and in 1903-4 to 149,912,320 bushels.

At the markets of Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City winter wheat receipts during the month of July totaled 11,569,414 bushels, against 12,290,013 in July, 1905, and 5,635,239 in 1904. Fast bound trunk line movements of grain from Chicago and Chicago Junction points during July amounted to 5,175,000 bushels, against 4,787,990 in July, 1905, and 4,300,000 in 1904. For the first seven months in 1906 similar shipments aggregated 74,460,000 bushels, more than 13,000,000 in excess of corresponding movements in 1905 and over 16,000,000 greater than those in 1904.

BABES TO GET ALLOTMENTS.

Redskin Infants Are Enrolled for Land Distribution. Muskogee, I. T.—The schedules of babies enrolled for allotment in the Cherokee nation are being returned to the Dawes commission here. As soon as these schedules of the rolls are returned approved, allotments are made to the Indian babies.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws and the Creeks were the first to get on the schedules sent to Washington for approval. These schedules have been coming back in blocks of 500 to 500 names for some time. The first Cherokee schedule has just arrived. The Cherokee roll will be the largest of any of the baby rolls in the five nations. There will be at least 5,000 names approved on this roll, and possibly more.

As soon as the schedule of approved names is received from the secretary of the interior at the commission, the parents or guardians of the children whose names appear on the approved schedule are notified and requested to come in at once and file on the land they want. The filings will be made as fast as the schedules are returned, provided the applicants come in and select their land. This allotting to babies is going on in all of the nations now, and is one of the most important pieces of work that the commission has on hand.

Many Jobs for Rural Carriers. Washington.—The postoffice department will soon issue advertisements inviting proposals for carrying the mails on all of the star and steamboat routes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, for a term of four years beginning July 1, 1907. These advertisements will cover 2,023 routes, on which the annual compensation under existing contracts is about \$809,000. Advertisements will also be issued inviting proposals for carrying the mails in 83 of the larger cities in those states between the postoffices, railroad stations, and mail stations. The cost of the service in these cities under existing contracts is about \$357,000 per annum.

Chinese Must Be Deported. Washington.—Chinese laborers taken to Panama for work on the Isthmian canal will be required to be deported at the conclusion of their service. To insure their deportation the Panama government will require the contractors who furnish the Chinese laborers to give a bond of \$50,000 for the first 2,500 Chinamen and \$20 each for laborers in any number in excess of 2,500. This information was conveyed to all who have signified their intention of bidding for the contract to supply the Chinese laborers.

Big Wheat Yield in Manitoba. London.—It is estimated by the premier of Manitoba that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export from the northwestern province of Canada at the close of the harvest, and he states that it will take the railways a year to carry this quantity to the coast.