

SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA



Knute Nelson, senior United States senator from Minnesota, is a veteran of the civil war...

RAILROAD FIGURES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION GIVES OUT REPORT.

Statistics Show 122,885 Persons Killed or Injured During Year Ending June 30—Mileage Gain Placed at 10,892.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission's report for the year ending June 30, 1908, shows 122,885 persons killed or injured by railroads...

The mileage of tracks of all kinds increased 10,892 during the year. Railroads owning 2,811 miles of line were reorganized, merged or consolidated...

Employees averaged 735 per 100 miles of line, a substantial increase. The total wages and salaries paid was \$1,072,384,427.

The passenger traffic exceeded the previous year by almost 76,000,000 persons. The freight traffic increased almost 165,000,000 tons, or 69,718 tons per mile.

Dividends declared aggregated \$308,127,924, leaving \$141,323,284 as surplus from the operations of the year...

Pardon in Mills 18 Years. Columbus, O.—Eighteen years after George Swanson completed his one-year sentence in the penitentiary for violating the United States pension laws...

MOOSE IN A MAINE TOWN.

Grazed on Lawn, Strolled Through Street and Took Morning Plunge.

Bangor, Me.—A cow moose weighing about 700 pounds and resembling a good-natured donkey made a tour of Bangor early one recent morning.

The moose was first disturbed about four o'clock while grazing on the lawn of Patrick H. Gilpin, at the corner of Pine and Penobscot streets.

Reaching that populous thoroughfare she started up toward State street, thinking to cross to the west side and have a look at the library lot.

Nearly all locomotives and cars in the passenger service had train brakes, all but 58 passenger locomotives carried automatic couplers...

WILL ROUND UP HORSES.

Washington Range Riders Expect to Corral Five Thousand.

Spokane, Wash.—Five thousand range horses are to be corralled and several hundred colts branded during the roundup now in progress in the Kootenai valley...

Dividends declared aggregated \$308,127,924, leaving \$141,323,284 as surplus from the operations of the year...

INVENTS CHURN IN DREAM.

Indiana Man Finds Slumber Makes Him \$25,000 Richer.

Sullivan, Ind.—Willis Pratt, a farmer living near Farmersburg, is today \$25,000 richer than he was a few days ago.

Sixteen of the employees are skilled workmen, and the company wishes it known that their wares are sold on their "actual merit," that they are put upon the market "in fair competition with the product of other concerns."

The greater part of her liabilities are in the form of judgments.

RIVER RUNS UP STREAM.

Logs and Driftwood Will Float Down Turn, and Start the Other Way.

Muskogee, Okla.—One of the freak curiosities of McIntosh county is a river that runs up stream. People who live near Eufaula, along the banks of the North Canadian, often have seen logs and driftwood running rapidly down stream until they reached a point where they waver and stop, and then turn round and run back up the stream as rapidly as they had gone down.

A few days ago a farmer who had not lived long on the Canadian crossed the bridge and, accosting a Eufaula man, said:

"Which way does that North Canadian river run?"

"East, or nearly east," replied the merchant.

"I thought so. Does there seem to be anything the matter with me?"

"The Eufaula man assured him that he seemed to be all right and of sound mind."

"Well, there is something wrong somewhere. Where I came from there were lots of rivers, but every one of them runs down stream. When I crossed that bridge a while ago logs and drifts were going west faster than they ever went the other way before. I think I'll see a doctor, anyway."

The explanation is simple. The confluence of the North and South Canadians is about five miles east of Eufaula. There is little fall in either stream. When there is a big rise in the South Canadian the water rushes back up the north fork for miles, and has every appearance of a stream that is running the wrong way.

BIG PRICE TO WED SQUAW.

White Man Thinks Forty Acres, \$500 and Horses O. K.

York, Pa.—Charles Peterson, a stone cutter of this city, has offered to marry the daughter of David Toule, a well-to-do half-breed of Indian-Chinese extraction, of the Yakima district in the state of Washington.

Peterson has written to Toule and also to the police of Seattle, to learn something of his prospective father-in-law. He is awaiting replies. His modest letter to the father reads:

"Dear Sir: I read in the newspaper you are looking for a white husband for your daughter. I have been all over the United States, south, north, and am at present time in the east. Have traveled in Europe and was born there. My trade is stone cutter. Am light complexioned. I am 34 years old. I am considered good looking. If you give me a dowry of 40 acres of land, \$500 cash, and a band of horses, I will marry her right away. I am just as white as I can be. I hope you and the daughter will take this under consideration."

RATS CARRY LEPROSY GERMS.

American Ports Threatened with New Scourge, Says Official.

Washington.—That rats carry the germs of leprosy is the discovery made by Dr. George McCoy, assistant of the marine hospital service. He dwells at length on the subject in a report received by Surgeon General Wyman.

The experiments were made in San Francisco, where the government is assisting the state and city authorities in killing the rodents that are blamed for the appearance of the bubonic plague there more than a year ago.

A neighbor was sent in to ask Sully to surrender, but he refused, and mounting his horse, brandishing a pistol, and saying: "It's me for three of them," he made a dash for liberty.

WIDOW AFTER LAND

WIFE OF BLAIN DESPERADO SUES UNCLE SAM.

Squaw Sets Up Claim for 10,000 Acres on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, Valued at \$125,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The widow of Jack Sully, the desperado and cattle rustler who was killed by a posse under a United States marshal four years ago, together with the descendants in the family, is suing for the ownership of some 10,000 acres of government land on the Rosebud reservation, valued at \$125,000.

Peculiar interest is attached to the case by reason of Jack Sully's meteoric career as a cattle thief and defier of federal authorities.

Jack Sully was a stray, a derelict, apparently of good family, who drifted into the South Dakota country in its wilder days, and "fell among thieves." He became one of them, and was a member of a band which swooped down from the hills at intervals and stole cattle by the herd.

Previous to the breaking of the gang Jack Sully had married an Indian squaw off the Rosebud reservation. It is this squaw and the children and grandchildren of the couple upon whose claims the ownership of the \$125,000 worth of government land now depends.

At the breaking up of the gang Sully organized another band of cattle rustlers with himself as the leader. Under the peculiarity of the law at that time, Sully and his confederates were immune from imprisonment for theft as long as they stayed on the Rosebud reservation ground.

Finally the federal authorities secured control of the situation, the government giving them authority to arrest fugitives from justice on the reserved land. Previous to this the federal marshal had no jurisdiction over the reservation, and the state authorities refused to act because they received no pay for it.

Sully's arrest was ordered, and he fled, the gang was broken up, and all but one of the nine of them directly involved are dead or in the penitentiary. As a fugitive from justice, Sully caused the United States marshal many sleepless nights, but he was finally captured and taken to Mitchell.

Friends assisted him to escape from the Mitchell jail at night, and he fled to Canada. While in Canada he received word that his daughter was sick, and his longing for the reservation returned. He came back by stealth, and though his presence was made known to the authorities, no effort was made to arrest him.

A big haul and a quick get-away to make him a "stake" for the rest of his life were planned. A big herd of cattle was rounded, valued at \$10,000. The steal was located, and Sully was surrounded at his house, on Black-bird island, in the Rosebud reservation, with the posse surrounding the house having orders to "get him dead or alive."

Neighbors were sent in to ask Sully to surrender, but he refused, and mounting his horse, brandishing a pistol, and saying: "It's me for three of them," he made a dash for liberty. Ordered twice to halt, but continuing his mad dash, the order was given to fire. Both Sully and his pony fell dead.

OFFERS \$900 FOR THREE FINGERS

Ohio Lawyer Seeks to Replace Those Lost by Brother.

East Liverpool, O.—Joe Ballouz went to Wheeling the other night to visit his brother, who is confined in a hospital in that city because of an accident which deprived Ballouz of three fingers on his left hand.

The surgeons at the hospital will attempt a difficult piece of surgery in the case of Ballouz. If men can be secured who are willing to make the sacrifice for his benefit, they propose to graft the fingers of three other men on the pieces of stumps remaining, and believe their efforts will be attended by success, provided, of course, three men can be found who will be willing to sacrifice one each, respectively, of their digits.

The surgeons in fact have assured Ballouz that the fingers can be grafted to his hand in such a manner as to make them as useful to him as those which he lost.

Mr. Ballouz states his brother, a wealthy lawyer, offered \$300 to any man who will allow one of his fingers to be amputated for this purpose, or \$900 for three fingers.

The lawyer himself will sacrifice one of his fingers for his brother if he can find two other men who will do likewise. The rich brother is willing to pay all hospital expenses incident to having the fingers removed. It is one of the most novel offers on record.

HOUSE MADE OF TAGS AND RAGS.

Ohio Man Has Composition Which He Claims Is Best Ever.

Defiance, O.—John Budd of this city has Thomas Edison beat when it comes to building a dwelling house at small cost and of new material. Edison claimed that he could mould a cement block house at a cost less than half the cost of an ordinary frame dwelling, but the great disadvantage of Edison's house is that it is apt to be damp, while a house built of the composition invented by Mr. Budd is waterproof, according to the claims of the inventor, and costs not quite as much as Edison's cement house.

Mr. Budd has applied at Washington for a patent and in answer to his application has received notice that his composition is patentable and that steps will be taken at once to give him protection. To give a practical demonstration of his new composition Mr. Budd is building a house of it on Summit street, East View addition.

The composition Mr. Budd will not make public at this time but it is composed of broken bottles, broken brick, mud, feathers, straw, and most anything. A framework of the house is built up and this composition is then poured into it. After it is dried the framework is removed, the walls smoothed off and any artistic touches desired can be given.

The house Mr. Budd is building is to be of the new composition throughout, even to the floors and roof. Proof of the waterproof qualities of the new composition are demonstrated by Mr. Budd by pouring water over a cement block and also over a block of his new composition.

GOVERNMENT PROBES SNAKES.

Creek Indians' Meetings Being Closely Watched by Uncle Sam.

Muskogee, Okla., July 22.—For several weeks there have been rumors that the Snake faction of the Creek Indians have been holding meetings in the western part of the nation, but no one has been able to find out definitely just what purpose they were for.

The other day Fred S. Cook was sent out from the government office here with instructions to remain until he finds out what is the cause of the meetings, and what the Indians intend to accomplish.

He will go to what is known as Old Hickory grounds, which is in the western part of McIntosh county, where there is now a big gathering of Snakes. The place is where Crazy Snake set up his capital of the Creek nation during his last uprising, when he revolted against the regular Creek government and the federal government.

When there is a meeting of unusual importance called by the Snakes it is always held there.

The Indians go into camp and remain for a week or two, depending on how much talk the Snake leaders want to indulge in. When they assemble the Indians usually are orderly, and commit no depredations, but there have been so many meetings recently, seeming to be getting larger all the time, that the government has decided to investigate.

WOMAN IS 131 YEARS OLD.

Juliana Lopez of Guatemala Still Performing Household Duties.

Guatemala City.—The oldest woman in Central America, probably the oldest woman on this continent, if not in the world, lives here. Juliana Lopez has seen one century roll by and nearly the third of another. Born in 1777 on the Ayaraz plantation, she is 131 years of age. Despite her years, Juliana is active. She can walk two or three miles in a day without apparent fatigue. Her eyesight is good, her memory remarkable. She is in the household service of Miss Trinidad Valeres and performs light domestic tasks each day.

Juliana is half a century older than Guatemala's independence. Only a year before her birth did the United States of America proclaim their freedom. She came into the world a subject of Charles III. of Spain. That great king died two years after her birth. When she first saw the light Poland was writing under the heels of Frederick II. of Prussia. Catherine of Russia, and Joseph of Germany, in France Louis XVII. listened to the tempest which carried him to the scaffold. Napoleon was still a promise. English freedom languished under the iron hand of George III. Plus VII. occupied the chair at St. Peter's. Absolute monarchy ruled without obstacle in Europe.

HAPPY TIMES FOR HOOSIERS.

All Kinds of Luck Falls to Anglers of Indiana.

Booneville, Ind.—Since the water has become low in Big Pigeon the deep holes above Chandler have become great fishing places. Many go from this city and always return with a good supply of fish and stories.

The other day Herbert McCool and Frank Haberstroh were fishing there, and, while in the act of pulling out a small channel cat, a 50-pound yellow cat swallowed the small one and was also caught. They were brought here for display.

A large fish was discovered by fishermen half way in a hollow log. One of the men stationed himself at the opposite end to catch the fish as it darted out. When the hand was removed the fish darted through the log, striking the man in the breast and knocking him out of the skiff. The fish was a large one and got away.

ICE BLASTS ON TAP

STRATUM OF COLD AIR UNDER LIES MONTANA TOWN.

Available for Cooling Purposes the Year Round and Place Has No Fear of Trusts—Discovered in Peculiar Manner.

Butte, Mont.—There are several sections in Montana where an ice tract this summer will have no terrors, even though it were monopolistic, grinding and blinding in character. This is because of the strange phenomena known as underground cold air blasts, which have been found to be available throughout the year irrespective of the temperature on the surface.

State Senator Fletcher Maddox, who recently visited the more noted of these at Thompson Falls, Sanders county, has related his experience.

Mr. Maddox was escorted to one of the stores of the city, taken downstairs and invited to stick his head in a hole in the wall, from which a large plug had been taken. Outside the thermometer stood at 90 in the shade, but the air which came out of the hole in the wall made Senator Maddox think he had been jabbed by an ice chest. The air was painful after coming from the heated upper world.

In this respect Thompson might quite appropriately be termed the sixth wonder of the world, and the way is not the way of the ice man. In fact, there are no ice men in Thompson. They are not needed. Whenever a Thompson citizen desires a refrigerator proper he simply digs a hole in the ground and pipes cold air into his cooling chest, instead of filling it with ice. The air is dry and clean and far ahead of ice.

There seems to be a stratum of ice-cold air below the city of Thompson at a depth of from 30 to 40 feet, and the residents have taken advantage of the fact. A cold air well is almost as much a necessity in Thompson as the kitchen stove.

A well sunk to the depth found necessary for the stratum, and there is no further need of ice. In the basement of the store mentioned above a hole about 18 inches in diameter is run to a cold air shaft, and when the temperature of the cellar becomes too high the plug is removed from the air pipe, if it were out all the time the produce in the room would freeze. The mouth of the same shaft opens into what would be an icehouse in another city, and a current of ice-cold air fills the place, keeping the butter, eggs, meat and other goods at a temperature just above freezing point.

The ordinary air coming out of an air shaft in Thompson is, at the mouth of the shaft, 58 degrees, but in some instances runs even lower. There are other localities in Montana where the cold air stratum may be found, but not another where the entire city takes advantage of the fact and pipes cold air about as other cities pipe gas and water.

In White's Gulch, one of the early gold mining camps of Meagher county in the Belt mountains a cold air stratum was discovered a quarter of a century ago, and in a peculiar manner. James McCabe, one of the pioneer miners, planted a field of potatoes one summer. He raised a good crop—in fact, larger than he had expected—and found that he would need a storehouse for them, so he dug a cellar in the mountainside just back of his cabin. The cellar was driven into the hill perhaps 20 feet.

He harvested his crop and stored the several tons of potatoes in the cellar. Double doors were arranged over opening. Imagine his surprise when, some time later, he opened the doors to find all his "spuds" had frozen solid, with icicles hanging from the roof of the cellar. Yet the thermometer had not reached the freezing point at the cabin, not 30 feet away. From that time on the cellar was used as a refrigerator by McCabe and his neighbors in reach, and the hottest days of July and August did not dispel the icicles hanging from the roof. Stepping from the outer air a few feet inside the cellar was like receiving a dash of ice water in the face. The cellar is still there, and is always shown to visitors to that section.

Another natural refrigerator in Montana is to be found in Upper New York Gulch, another old mining camp in the Belt range, Cascade county. A shaft had been raised perhaps 30 feet from a bedrock drain and was used for years as a refrigerator. A carcass of beef could be kept therein, even during the hottest of summer months. The shaft finally filled with ice to within a few feet of the surface, and is still used as a never-empty ice chest by the few residents of that neighborhood.

Stage Driver Has Driven Far.

Salem, N. J.—George M. Pierpont, proprietor of the Salem and Quinton stage line, is one of the last in New Jersey.

For over 20 years he has personally conducted the line, and in that time has driven over 104,000 miles, missing but three trips, and these on account of blizzard weather.

Salem is the only county in the state without trolley service. Two companies have been organized to operate an automobile stage line, but owing to the steep grade and the uncertainty of the gasoline engine they have abandoned the project.