

WALKED INTO TRAP

CONGRESS VICTIMIZED BY KEEN-WITTED INDIANS.

Senseless-Looking Bill Put Through National Legislature Will Net the Creek Tribe Not Less Than \$7,000,000.

Muskogee, Okla.—The Creek Indians have eulogized congress to the tune of \$7,000,000 in their treaty agreements, and the first knowledge congress will have of it will be this winter, when the Indians and the representatives of the department of the interior will demand that congress settle up. And the Creeks are laughing at their sleeves at the clever trap in which congress walked.

The first Creek agreement provided that each Creek should receive 160 acres of land, the maximum appraised value of which should be \$1,040. Those who got land appraised for less than the maximum were to have the difference in land or in money. Then the Creeks slipped through congress an innocent looking measure that provided that new-born children should be admitted to the rolls.

Congress had not figured, but the Creeks had. The result was that the new-born children took up all the surplus land for allotments. The allotting is complete and the Indians now are ready for a final settlement, and it will be recommended to congress this winter by the commissioner of the five tribes and the secretary of the interior.

It will take \$10,000,000 to equalize the allotments. The Creeks have only \$2,000,000 assets as a tribe. This leaves them a net \$7,000,000, which congress will have to pay. It is just \$7,000,000 additional wealth the Creeks have procured by outwitting congress.

There are nearly 20,000 Creeks. This \$7,000,000 will mean \$350 to each man, woman and child, and when it is paid will be the greatest amount of money the Creeks ever had at one time. Every Creek allottee will share in it, unless he got land that was appraised at the full \$1,040.

But the government has learned a lesson from the Creeks. When congress is notified that it must pay the Creeks, it also will be suggested that a new law be passed covering the Choctaws and Chickasaws, where the allotment is not completed, and where there is surplus land. The commissioners of the five tribes will recommend that the surplus land be sold, and the money used to equalize the allotments of the Choctaws and Chickasaws. There is enough land left there to raise the required amount for those two nations.

The commissioner also will recommend that in all cases where Indians of these two nations have \$50 worth of land or less coming to them, that, instead of making these fractional allotments in land, the land be sold and the equalization made in money. The land thus sold would bring many times its appraised value, for the appraisement was merely a classification of a valuation, and the highest appraised value on any land was \$5.50 an acre.

The Creeks would have had enough surplus land to have equalized their allotments had it been sold, if the new-borns had not been admitted to the rolls and allotted.

It was this that gave them all the land and the seven millions additional. It is not proposed to let the government go up against the same game in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The big Indian questions with which congress will have to deal this winter is settlement or equalization of allotments. The segregated coal lands will not be up for legislation because the government has not completed its coal drill tests.

When the equalization money is paid the Indians will have more money than ever before in their history. It makes no difference if an Indian has gotten his allotment and sold every acre of it, if it was appraised for \$700 by the government he will be entitled to \$340 in money.

The full-bloods will get the most, for nearly all their allotments were selected on cheap land, a lot of it appraised for one dollar an acre. In such cases the dollar will be entitled to \$880 in money. When this is turned loose the dollars for separating the Indian from his money will put out a mad riotous times that followed his Indian payments in earlier years.

COLOR CURE FOR THE INSANE.

Photography Will Be Tested at Illinois State Asylum.

Peoria, Ill.—Two new cottages erected by the state at the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Bartonville, at a cost of \$100,000, equipped with light solariums for the continuance of the work of phototherapy, begun by Superintendent Zeller, will be dedicated soon.

Phototherapy is studied in no other public or private institution in the cure of mental trouble except in Denmark, where it is used in the cure of diseases, and Dr. Zeller has received a letter from Munich asking for the results of his experiments.

The solariums are eight in number—two in amber and two in violet, two in amber and two in opal. Dr. Zeller has found that the dependent insane patients are relieved when placed in the red room and the violent patients soothed when in the blue room. Opal is anti-epileptic and aids the consumptive. Each of the cottages accommodates 150 patients.

MAINE WATERS YIELD PEARLS.

Old Trepper Finds Small Profit by Opening Bivalves.

Ile au Haut, Me.—The mountains look on Ile au Haut and Ile au Haut, looks on the sea, and close up under the mountains and near down to the sea in a fishing hamlet called the Thoroughfare lives old Sol Hamilton, the man who first brought back foxes and striped raccoons and pearl-bearing mussels to the island.

The importations were made a long time ago—Sol says he did the work when William Henry Harrison was running for president in 1840—and since then the black foxes have degenerated from type and all pups have been born red, while the mussels have so far forgotten how to produce pearls worth carrying away. But the raccoons have grown fat and prospered while feeding on a marine diet and breathing fog, so that the last ruffed grouse and most of the domestic poultry have been exterminated from the town.

Hamilton is the only resident of Ile au Haut who has ever found a pearl in a mussel shell. He was so elated over his good fortune that he took the boat for Boston and spent two weeks and \$60 in marketing his pearl for \$18. The transaction did not pay as an investment, but it convinced old Sol that pearls in paying quantities were in Ile au Haut waters, and anybody who could work hard enough and long enough could get rich at pearl hunting.

Hamilton finds one or two pearls every year. Recently he discovered three pearls, one of which he sold for \$30, and the other two being small and of color brought \$2.50 and eight dollars, respectively.

HAVE MANY FINGERS AND TOES.

Habit of Having 24 Runs in Weather by Family.

Wall, S. D.—When it was announced in the Wall Record that a boy baby with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot had been born to Col. and Mrs. Weatherby of this place, the colonel was filled with pride uncommon even among new fathers. Col. Weatherby himself has six well-developed fingers on his left hand and six toes on each foot. He says that extra fingers and toes can be found in his family for five generations back.

"But," says the colonel, "this baby is what I call normal. He is the first one in the family to have two sets of six. Now that he is balanced all around he makes rather a fit youngster."

"I am expecting great things of the boy, especially if he has any musical talent. Think what he would do on the harp with 12 fingers, for example. Why, he would discover harmonies never before known to the world. I am not much on music, but even if I had been, with five fingers on one hand and six on the other, I would get some of the notes crossed."

"Or if the boy doesn't take to music, wouldn't he shine on a typewriter, or one of these printing machines that look like a typewriter and spit out sticks of type? I tell you, watch my boy Jim!"

TO TEACH GIRLS TRADES.

Chicago to Establish Technical High School Like Those for Boys.

Chicago.—Segregation of the sexes in Chicago high schools is to be put to an elaborate test in the near future. If the plans of E. G. Cooley, superintendent of schools, are carried out.

The superintendent's newest plan, which will come before the board of education at its meeting in a few days, is for a system of three technical high schools for girls, to be situated in each of the three divisions of the city and to correspond to the present technical high schools for boys.

In addition to advanced courses in sewing, cooking and general house-keeping, these schools will give instruction in the various trades which have been invaded by feminine labor.

In a report he has prepared to submit to the board, Mr. Cooley says: "There is undoubted need of schools for girls similar in general plan to the two technical high schools which the board already has provided, and to the third technical high school, which is projected for the South side."

It is the opinion of the superintendent that a technical high school for girls should be established first on the West side, and that in time similar technical high schools for girls should be established on the North and South sides of the city.

MUST PAY FOR COLD FLAT OR GO.

New York Court Rules Against Pretesting Tenant, Who Sues.

New York.—If you are cold, move; if you stay, you must pay. This is the gist of an opinion of the appellate division with regard to chilly New York flats. The ruling was handed down in the case of Lawrence S. Jackson, a persistent tenant, who found it frigid but nevertheless continued to inhabit his apartment. He tried to recover \$250 for rent paid and damage sustained, won his case in the municipal court and lost in the appellate term, which latter decision is sustained in the new ruling.

The decision says: "If the tenant had found, before taking possession, that the heat was insufficient he would have been justified in refusing to occupy the apartment and could have defended an action to compel him to pay rent. He could also defend for surrendering the apartment. Plaintiff, however, retained possession and became liable for the rent, and for mere discomfort which resulted there was no cause for action."

AID TO UNDERTAKER

FRIENDLESS WOMAN MADE POSITION FOR HERSELF.

Left to Make Her Own Way, Through the Death of Her Husband, She Has Achieved Signal Success in Vocation.

Chicago.—A new position in which her natural feminine sympathies and her delicacy of hand and manner are demanded has been created by a woman in this city. She is an undertaker's assistant. She is a woman of wide experience, who has known sorrow and whose sympathies have not been dulled, whose kind and thoughtful ministrations appeal to families whose sense of delicacy requires something more than is offered by customary business methods.

Some years ago this woman, finely nurtured, highly educated, received a telegram telling her that her husband had been killed in a railroad wreck. Months of illness followed, and when, again she was able to face the world, she found that little provision had been made for either her or the little son whose birth followed the father's sudden death.

What should she do? Go back to the south whence she came and live on relatives? No, that she could not do. Dressmaking? She could not sew, except on the dainty, fluffy little things which women delight in making. Music? Drawing? China painting? In none of these was she sufficiently skilled to give instruction. Finally she went to the hair-dressing parlor she had frequented when her husband was here to note the way the brown locks were arranged and to criticize or approve.

"Yes, I will take you," said the French proprietor to whom she stated her desire to learn both manuring and hair-dressing. "You have what you call charm and in a few months' time you can earn a living, at least, madam; but it will be hard."

Scolded by the little Frenchman, scolded and made miserable by the other employes, patronized by her former friends, for months she was at the shop by eight and left at six o'clock. Then came a day when over-taxed nerves rebelled and she left the shop of monsieur in a cab, never to go back.

When she recovered from this illness the woman opened a little shop of her own and for some months managed to make enough to pay her bills, with none over for an emergency fund.

Then one day opportunity not only knocked at her door, but walked into the house, took a chair and set down. A telephone message came from a girlhood friend, who lived on Michigan avenue, stating that her mother had died suddenly and that the presence of some dear friend was necessary to keep her from an utter collapse. Could Mrs. Smith come at once?

When she reached the house she found things in confusion, with a hysterical, screaming woman at the head. Quickly she brought order out of chaos. Organization was her strong point. Then she turned her attention to the dead woman.

"I could bear everything," said Nina, "but the thought of these rough men handling my mother's body."

So Mrs. Smith prepared the body for burial, and when she had finished her work elicited from the undertaker the remark that he wished he had as able an assistant as she had proved to be.

That set Mrs. Smith to thinking, and after the funeral she approached Mr. Jones and told him she had been considering his remark and that if he wished, she would be glad to go to some one else on a like mission.

That was the beginning. Since that time she has worked to learn embalming and expects in a few months' time to get a license to practice it. She has given up the shop and her services are in demand all over the city. Undertakers find that their patrons appreciate the presence of a tactful, sympathetic woman, one who combines the necessary knowledge with the purely womanly attributes which no man can ever possess.

SMASHED TRUNK EXPLODES.

Ancient Sport of Baggage-man in St. Paul Station Gets a Black Eye.

St. Paul.—The ancient and highly humorous sport of baggage-smashing isn't near as popular as it used to be in the St. Paul Union station. Gus Lindquist, baggage-man, can tell the answer if he can be persuaded to cease picking splinters from his person for a sufficiently long period.

A new trunk came into the depot recently. New trunks are always popular with the baggage-smashers. They bounce higher when they are thrown from the car to the platform. Lindquist seized upon this one, and with one mighty swing threw it at the door of a baggage car on a train.

The trunk blew up. Pieces of it flew all over the car and the depot platform. Lindquist's face was filled with splinters, his right eye almost destroyed and his right cheek lacerated.

The trunk belonged to George Kietzman, of Markens, Wis., and was consigned to Lakota, N. D. It contained a shotgun and a box of 1,000 cartridges. It was the cartridges which exploded.

But Lindquist thinks he is going to have the last laugh after all. He says he's going to have the law on Kietzman, as it is illegal to ship explosives in a trunk. He also says the time-honored customs of the baggage-smasher must be protected.

SPECTER MOOSE AGAIN SEEN.

Maine Hunters Agog Over Claim of All His Tribe.

Bangor, Me.—Again the king of all Maine moose, sometimes called the specter moose, because of the weird appearance of the gray monster at night, has been seen near Lobster lake, and the news has set all the sportsmen, native hunters and guides crazy to get a shot at him.

The average size of Maine moose is 800 to 900 pounds, with antlers spreading four to four and one-half feet, and eight to twelve points to a side, while eight or nine inches is good length for a bell, the appendage under the animal's neck. All who have seen the big moose of Lobster lake, however, aver that he must weigh 2,000 pounds, and that his antlers spread not less than ten feet, while the bell is declared to be not less than eight inches long.

It was in 1901 that this moose was seen first by Clarence Duffy of Oldtown, a guide. Duffy gave a detailed description of the animal when he came back to town. Everybody set Duffy down as the greatest romantic of his time. Now, long afterward, however, John Ross, a Bangor lumberman, saw the big moose.

For some years hunters searched the woods in vain for the big fellow, for it would be a small fortune to the man who could bring him down. Not until 1905 was the monster seen again. Gilman Brown of West Newbury, Mass., got nearer to the monster than any other hunter, and shot at him. From all descriptions the moose is like those of British Columbia, and some think he might have wandered into Maine, from some distant point over the border.

LONDON WORLD'S RICHEST CITY.

One in Every 33 of the 7,795,789 Inhabitants is a Pauper.

London.—Rather interesting are the statistics on "What is London?" which the county council has just published. What is called "Administrative London" is composed of 74,816 acres of land and water. On the land live 4,795,789 human beings. In the suburbs around them another 3,000,000 make their homes.

London is put down as probably the wealthiest city in the world. Its property is insured against fire for £1,040,057,846. Nevertheless, one person in every 33 is a pauper; 29 persons in every 100 die in a workhouse or a workhouse infirmary. But the city annually distributes through its charities £10,966,042.

In one year Londoners consumed 419,037 tons of dead meat, 58,735 live cattle, 375,950 live sheep, 174,352 tons of fish, 80,826,320 gallons of milk and \$2,182,249,000 gallons of water for drinking and other purposes, for which water they paid £1,822,772. There are in London 28,256 factories and work shops, in which 558,641 men, women and children find employment every year.

In addition to the open-air pastures to be found in the parks and other open spaces in London, there are 53 theaters, 49 music halls, 261 concert halls and 11 museums. There are also 88 public libraries open to the people.

In one year Londoners wrote 587,100,000 letters and 187,800,000 postal cards. In addition to which they sent 28,260,000 telegrams and enjoyed 119,206,643 chats over the telephone.

HISTORIC CHURCH TO GO.

York (Pa.) Edifice Has Been Place of Worship Since 1742.

York, Pa.—The congregation of old Zion Reformed church has decided to sell their ancient structure. The ground was given by the Penns in 1742. About that time an old block-house made of logs was constructed and used as a church and as a place of refuge against the raids of Indians of that section. The log structure was torn down in 1763 and replaced with a stone building. The stone church was destroyed July 1, 1797, and three years later the present brick structure was built.

But few changes have been made to the edifice since its construction. It has been a place of worship since 1742. It was made famous during the early period on account of the members of the continental congress worshipping there. The body of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was buried in the churchyard near the door of the church. His body has since been removed to Prospect Hill cemetery.

There was some objection to selling the property because of the history and sentiment of the early days being connected therewith.

Kissing Corpse Spreads Disease.

San Francisco.—Tuberculosis spread through a rite of their church, is said to be thinning the population of the Aleutian Islands at an alarming rate. Dr. Robert Olson, who has just arrived here from Alaska, says that 40 per cent of the natives in the islands are afflicted with consumption.

He expressed a belief that the ceremony of kissing the dead is in part responsible for the spread of the disease.

Streets Copper Paved.

Superior, Wis.—Copper ore of a striking richness was discovered in a large amount of the rock used to pave the city streets with plain macadam. The rock comes from the vicinity of Rockmont on the copper range nearest the city. There has been a good deal of money spent here, but the results have not proved satisfactory up to the present time.

HOLDS TWO RECORDS

TEXAN HAS HAD SOMEWHAT REMARKABLE CAREER.

C. E. Whitmore is Only One-Footed Man That Ever Served in Uncle Sam's Army—Is Champion Military Bugler.

Galveston, Tex.—The only one-footed man who ever served in the United States army is C. E. Whitmore, an employe of the Tremont hotel, this city, and he also enjoys the distinction of being the champion military bugler of the United States and of being the only one-footed man who ever served in the United States revenue cutter service.

Whitmore, during the Spanish-American war, had his foot shot off by the Spanish, but he was not injured, and was only temporarily disabled. It was cork.

His service in the army lasted two years, and he was in both the cavalry and artillery branches of the government's fighting force. He served in the revenue cutter service eleven years and two months, and retired only when more stringent regulations made it impossible for the authorities to further overlook the absence of his natural foot.

During the 22 years which he spent with the United States forces Whitmore saw service in almost every branch of the military and naval forces. His service began when he was 13 years of age. At that age he enlisted as an apprentice on the Philadelphia, and was first assigned to the gunboat Saratoga, under "Fighting Bob" Evans. He served under Evans four years, and rose to be chief boat's mate.

Whitmore's title as champion bugler of the United States was won in 1900, when he was trumpeter at the West Point military academy. He blew 125 calls, ordered at random, in one hour and thirty-five minutes, winning the prize, a silver bugle. This he presented to the military academy, and it is there now among the institution's treasures.

During the Spanish-American war Whitmore served under Gen. Shafter and Wood, and it was at Siboney, June 29, that his cork foot was shot off and he was ordered by Gen. Wood to report to the wheelwright for surgical attention.

Whitmore blew the last bugle call that President William McKinley ever heard. At that time he was a civilian attached to the military force at the Pan-American exposition, and as President McKinley entered the Temple of Music he sounded three flourishes, announcing the approach of a distinguished personage to the people gathered within. Hardly had the notes died away when a shot rang out. Whitmore was near enough to be an eyewitness of the assassination, and his testimony regarding the occurrence is on file in Washington.

Whitmore's foot was torn off in Galveston harbor when he was serving on the revenue cutter Galveston, in 1892. While a wire rope was being unreeled, it caught his foot, and tore the member off. After several months in St. Mary's infirmary here he was able to get about, and devised a foot which enabled him to walk about almost as well as he formerly walked with his natural foot.

In 1895, despite the absent foot, Whitmore applied for admission into the army and was examined personally by Surgeon General Sternberg. This examination was supplemented by another in which experts of the Johns Hopkins hospital participated. They pronounced him capable of doing military duty, and he was permitted to continue his military career.

BROKE ALL PIANO RECORDS.

J. M. Waterbury Plays Twenty-Eight Hours Without Stopping.

Marengo, Ind.—Practically exhausted by 28 hours of continuous piano playing, not once stopping for any purpose and kept awake part of the time by the fumes of ammonia sprinkled on the floor and by stimulants, J. M. Waterbury broke the world's record for piano playing, according to his own statistics. He had a previous record of 21 hours.

He began playing the piano at eight o'clock in the evening and played continuously until next midnight. Just to see that he was fooling nobody, "night owls" dropped in upon him at the theater at various times, and all were convinced that the man was honest and was faithfully at work. In addition to food and water given to him at various times, Waterbury had two "rub downs" in order to keep him awake, but his fingers never left the piano keys.

Almost the entire repertoire of popular music was exhausted by his performance, and he repeated selections time after time when his memory of new things failed him.

Waterbury got a cash prize from the theater management for his performance.

Letters by Wire in France.

Paris.—The ministry of posts and telegraphs has supplemented the existing special letter delivery system in France with what are termed "letter telegrams." This new system provides that letters may be telegraphed between any two points in France at night at a cost of one-fifth of a cent a word, and that they will be delivered the next morning.

GOLD IN MICHIGAN BOIL.

State Geologist Confident Precious Metal is There in Quantities.

Saginaw, Mich.—With descriptions of a possible gold discovery in the heart of Michigan and with predictions that gas and oil in paying quantities would be found in this portion of the state, State Geologist Alfred C. Lane, speaking on the natural resources of the state which might be affected or opened up by the canal between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron via Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Bay City, easily furnished the feature of the meeting of the Grand-Saginaw Valley Deep Waterways association in this city.

Mr. Lane spoke hopefully of a possible discovery of gold and said: "At Lowell and along the Grand river there is gold in a certain channel that crosses the river near that place. The gold in the Grand river begins at Maple river and was found down to Ada creek and probably down to the lake, no gold being found in the most favorable bars above the former place. The gravel in the old river channel seems sufficiently rich to work with dredges in some parts where the land is not too valuable, and as the old channel apparently comes from the northwest it is worth looking into, as its course may be found and may prove rich in bed rock."

Speaking of oil and gas possibilities he said that somebody, sometime, will find oil and gas in commercial quantities, and he urged state control to the end that there might be state regulation in the interest of the general public and all consumers. He favored legislation that will enable some new company to develop this.

NAME NEARLY CONVICTS HIM.

But Prisons: Was Only a Sneezer at Moving Picture Show.

New York.—A Zenuff, 16 years old, yet so stalwart of form that he was not to be sneezed at, went to a picture show at 133 Eldridge street, a stuffy little place which soon became snuff. Everybody sneezed, including Zenuff. The picture machine coughed, the phonograph sneezed and the sneezer who sneezed them both began to snuffle. All omitted "cachoos" in rapid succession, and when the lights were turned up Henry Schaffman, who owned the place, said, between sneezes: "Snuff! Snuff! Snuff!"

Now it may have been that the boy looked startled when he heard, or thought he heard, his name called three times by a man whom he did not know, and he started involuntarily. Schaffman jumped at conclusions between sneezes and said: "He threw it." So a policeman took a good pinch of Zenuff, just as though he were a whole carboy, and brought him to the station house, where he searched Zenuff for snuff and found none.

"Don't think I threw the snuff, snuffed Zenuff, now almost in tears, because my name is Zenuff." So Magistrate Steiner, seeing that the youth was in such a box and with out any evidence against him at all, discharged Zenuff on the charge of throwing snuff and then sneezed off the complaint of one who was in error in thinking himself quite up to snuff.

DOES AWAY WITH ONE DANGER.

Experiments Prove Explosions in Coal Mines Can Be Prevented.

Paris.—Minister of Public Works Barthon saw a series of successful experiments to prevent explosions in mines. The tests were conducted at a station established shortly after the fatal Courrières disaster by the coal-liey owners of Lievin. At their conclusion M. Barthon expressed the belief that the danger from coal dust conflagrations following explosions of fire-damp could be prevented.

The experiments demonstrated that certain "low temperature" or "safety explosives" do not set coal dust on fire and that 40 per cent of shaft dust, mixed with coal dust, renders the latter fire free from the danger of explosion. Deposits of shaft dust at intervals in a mine would make it possible to restrict fire to a limited section of a shaft or gallery.

Experiments were conducted with a new respiratory apparatus in chambers filled with sulphuric acid and the ability of life savers equipped therewith to work for three hours in the most noxious vapors was shown.

HALF CENTURY IN HOME.

Aged Couple's Golden Wedding on the Old Farm.

Richwood, N. J.—In no section of South Jersey was there a happier pair of old folks than Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Lacy, who celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Just 50 years ago Mr. Lacy, then a young farmer, led to the altar Miss Sarah Applegate, an 18-year-old belle of Barnegato, and took her to their present home, in which they have resided and carried on farming ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy are 74 years and 68 years old, respectively, and are both hale and hearty. Early they were busily engaged in arranging the home for the celebration. Friends who came over early assisted in the decorations, and the home was neatly trimmed in gold and white. Long before dinner crowds of guests commenced to arrive, all bringing gold coins, \$50 being presented to E. L. William and John Lacy, their only children. After the big dinner, served to nearly 50 guests, family reminiscences were talked over.