SEEK THEIR RELEASE

Apache Indians Hope for Freedom from Long Exile in South.

Government Prisoners for Twenty-Three Years Getting Homesick and Long to Return to Their Old Hunting Grounds.

Washington.-The Apaches who for 22 years have been under government aurveillance as prisoners of war, first at Ports Pickens and Marion, in Florida, and latterly at Fort Sill, Okla., ciaire that the saying that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian" is a mistake. They think that they have been good so long that they have forgotten how to be bad, and there is undoubtedly considerable ground for their claim. The Apache band, characterized by the late Secretary of the Interior L Q C. Lamar as "being guilty of the most atrocious crimes known to recorded history," now numi bers 298. In the number are grandchildren. less than half of the original mal disturbers survive.

In the winter of 1885-86 the Apaches of Arizona became restive. Early in March, 1886, they started their campaign of riot and blood lust. Gen. Miles, at the head of a large body of regular cavalry took the field. and until August the Indians kept the soldiery constantly under arms and too the move, fighting at least twenty pitched battles. In the course of the exmension the Apaches repeatedly crossed and recrossed the Mexican border. About the last of August they made their final stand in the mountminous region of the Sierras, 300 miles south of the border.

After unsuccessful efforts to comgromise with Gov. Torres, the Mexican official nearest the trouble, they finally surrendered to the American force, who had an understanding with the Mexican government.

Among those who surrendered were Geronimo, the fiercest enemy that the galefaces had ever known; Natches and 15 other chiefs. When the surrender of the whole force of hostiles had been completed the Americans found themselves with nearly 400 mm, women and children to take care of. President Clevaland and Secretary Lamar agreed that their only inscalable status was that of prisoners of war, and such they have remained through six administrations.

The imprisonment in the Fiorida forts was brief. On official recommendation the Apaches were transferred to Fort Sill, Okia., where they still remain. The practices of civilization and habits of industry have been slowly inculcated in the younger generation. Geronimo died legt year and has been succeeded in the chieftain-ship of Am Dakingle. He repeatedly to return to his old stamping

Geronime became quite a fad among the citizens of Bliss, Port Sill and soighboring towns and villages. No useraly fair was complete without Geronima. He never affected the dress of his rasa, preferring the habiliments of the white man. The slick "plug hat" was his favorite head gear and the old warrier usually wore it with a shirt sleeve and moccasin accompaniment that was certainly original, I not medich.

The Fort Sill remand of the warpiors of the latter '844 are to-day, all our them, well along in pages. Their Smiller have grown up practically as white man.

Whether or not their petition to relegs to their natural home among the
firthe and canena, the coati and the
paratices of their earlier environment,
anothe with executive approval is a
geneticular the inture to decide. For
\$25 genes they deem taken care
all with a ministrate that the worthiest
of enemies entite enery. It remains
for President Taft to enemer the plea
of the fighting men of a bygone genuration, and say whether or not, they
whall once again breathe the alkali
deet that sweller in the ultra-tropic
sens of the enjy apot on earth they aclinewiedge as home.

VISIT TO GARDEN OF EDEN.

English Explorer Returns from Andeman Islands, Reputed Site of the Biblical Paradise.

New York.—Frederick Taylor, a member of the Royal Geographical soulety of Loudon, has arrived here infer an eventful exploration trip to the Andaman islands, on which he mays is the oldest race of savages in the world.

The Andaman islands are east of the Bay of Bongal and about 260 miles southeast of Calcutta. Several instead archaelogists agreed a number of years ago that if there had been a disease of Eden, it was probably lo-

Arriving there last September, Mr. Saylor explored all the islands and lacame well acquainted with the gross of savages He says the islands are jungles from shore to shore, and that the tribes live in small villages. Soly a few persons had ever seen a sayling man before.

Penny Selie for Much Money.
Leaden.—In the course of a sale of igners at Setheby's the other day a genry of Wight, only one other of typick is believed to be in existence, groupht \$1,375.

Whitef was king of Mercia about the A.D., just about the period when their was beginning to well the them. Hagtarchy into Engine.

BILLS WERE NOT SPURIOUS.

Hotel Clerk Thought They Were Counterfeit and Raised Much
Trouble Thereby

Oroville, Cal.—H. W. Plummer, a capitalist of Oakland, had a trying experience with the police here. For a while he was in grave danger of being taken away to prison as a counterfeiter.

With E. A. McCulley of Oakland he came to this city to inspect a timber claim near here. He went to the Union hotel and rose early to take the stage to the timber belt. Before leaving San Francisco he had obtained some new greenbacks and of fered two of these in payment of his bill.

The clerk looked at the bills and became convinced that they were counterfeit and that he had detected two of the band who had been put ting out bogus money in northern California.

He had a water test all of his own to detect counterfeit greenbacks. It consisted of soaking the bills in water and sticking his finger through them. If the finger went through the bills were bogus. In a surreptitious manner he put the greenbacks through the test. They failed to stand it. He could punch holes in them without dif-

His suspicions were verified. He sent a hurry call to the police and three men responded. He pointed out the two capitalists as counterfeiters and the stern hand of the law was laid upon them. In vain they protested in language more forcible than polite. The damning evidence was in the clerk's possession.

Just as the policemen were ready to drag the two away to jail Driver Conley, who was known to Mr. Plummer for 20 years, came in and recognized him. Mr. Plummer's troubles were not over, however, as it was not until Post Office Imspector J. I. Driscoll had been roused from sleep and brought down to pass upon the genuineness of the greenbacks that he was released.

Mr. Plummer can not see anything amusing in the incident.

GUARD HEALTH IN PANAMA.

Officials Prepare Plans for Imprevements to Prevent Outbreak of Yellew Fever and Plague.

Washington.—Plans are being prepared by direction of Coi. Goethals of the isthmian canal commission covering the details of sanitary improvements in the cities of Panama and Colon during the coming dry season to guard against yellow fever and plague.

For the improvements congress at its last session appropriated \$200,000. They will include the extension, grading of streets, building sewers and water mains.

The supply of common labor in the canal zone is greater than the demand, although some recruiting has been necessary since the first of the year because of the indisposition of the idle men to accept work at the established rate of ten cents an hour for the West Indian laborers.

From the beginning of American occupation at Fanama the problem with regard to a working force has not been so much to obtain men as to keep them on the work after they had been brought there. This difficulty was experienced with white. Americans recruited for the skillful trades and administrative positions, as well as with the common labor feres.

Modern sanitation, systems of homeing and feeding employes and a uniformly high scale of wages have made the ferce permanent. On January 31 the force at work by nationalities included 40,296 Americans, 4,915 Europeans and 15,670 West indian negroes.

TOO UGLY TO BE AT LARGE.

Illinois Man Arrested Because His Appearance Frightened Women and Children.

York, Pa.—Arrested things his appearance was so forecided to bromen and children whem he make the street were frightened, thereby who chiese Barry, M., in his best faced Mayor Weaver in philice count.

"There is really nothing against the man," emission Chief Bush, "but his appearance implement so that people that I thought it best to lock

him up."

Burkhart is a gihet, slightly staoped; his face in covered with a heavy growth of sheet black beard, sticking straight out, and his head has a similar covering. One top, is attenting, and, although apparently a very amiable fellow, the spectators in the court room were half afraid of him,

The mayor found a way out of the dilemma by giving the man his liberty on condition that he leave the city as

Ceneus of Western Canada.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.—The census of Western Canada, estimated by the government of Canada shows a population of 1,100,000. Of this number 500,000 live in Manitoba, 355,000 in Stantachovan and 275,000 in Alberta. This is an increase of 300,000 in three years.

Antologos for Mrs. Langworth.
New York.—Two baby antologos
have arrived from Africa, from emPresident Researcht for his daughter
Alice. They were fed with milk from
"a bottle on the way over.

ON "EASY STREET"

Anybody So Desiring Can Live on That Thoroughfare.

Government Directory Shows Odd
Names of Public Highways to
Fit Almost Any Taste; Three
"Rubber" Streets.

Washington —Any man can live on "Easy street" if he wants to Two cities in this country, Boston and Johnstown Pa, have "Easy streets"

A directory of all the streets, avenues courts, alleys and lanes, upon which mail is delivered in 1,279 principal cities in the United States has just been issued by the dead letter office of the post office department, and it discloses some interesting information.

There seems to be a street for nearly every necessity of life, every profession, every mood and condition of man. There's a Rich place in West Seneca, Buffaio And there are two Poor streets, one Poorman road, one Poor Farm road, and one Poor House lane.

Three towns boast Rubber streets and one a Rubber alley. There is a Champagne street, seven Wine streets, two Whisky hills, several Brewery streets, one of which is located in Cincinnati, and to offset these, seven Coffee streets and one Coffee alley.

There's a Limberger street, a Swettzer street, a Pickie street, a Ham street, a Ham alley, a Bee Hive street, a Honey street, an Onion street, a Bread street, an Oyster street, a Butter street, a Fork street, several Olive streets and Bean streets, a Pen alley, a Salad place, a Turkey street and finally several Cranberry streets as well as a Cranberry avenue and a Cranberry alley, a Pumpkin hill and a great number of streets named after various fruits.

Spring, summer, fall and winter are all represented. There are several lice streets, some Snow streets, Flood streets, as well as 20 Sunnyside streets, a number of Sunnyside avenues, drives and places, with several Sunset streets and places. There are also a Sunday street, a Monday street and a Friday street.

Four Coffin streets, two Coffin avemuss, and one Coffin siley may be found in the list; also a Doctor street, Lawyers' row, Merchant street, Tailor street, and Baker street, and even some Parison streets and a Deaces street, as well as a Butcher alley and Butcher lane:

Paradise alley is represented in eight towns and there is one Paradise street, one Paradise place, and four Paradise avenue. And there's also an Eden avenue and an Eden alley. Hogan's alley is represented in one city and there are two Hell's Half Acres.

There's a Love road and nine Lovers' lanes, besides a Sweet street and a Bitter street. There's one Brevity street, eight Long streets, and 200 Short streets, as well as a Rapid street, a Swift street, a Quick street, and a Sly street. There is no Sorrow street, but a great number of Joy streets, and one Joy alley. Paith, Hope and Charity are all represented. Of all the streets in the country. Main street appears most frequently. It is found in over 1,000 cities. Washington street follows a close second. Of the numbered streets Ninth and Teath streets are more numerous then may othern. Now York has the

only One Hundred and Sixty-second

street in the world. There are 163 Wall etreets and 360 Broadways and 16 Bowries. Dewey to henored in nearly 200 cities. Many cities name streets after presidents. There are 27 Rossevekt streets, 34 Recevelt areases, one Recevelt court, one Reservelt lane, four Rosesvolt pinces, one Recoevelt terrace, and one Reservelt way. Owwego, N. Y., has followed simplified spelling and has a "Rosevolt street." There are also 30 Bryan streets. Besides, Taft street. Cleckmeti, which is named after the Taft family, there are seven Tait streets and two Tait avenues.

Pige Get Tee Familier.

Buffele, N. Y.—The beard of alderthen has been called upon by a delegation of wemen from Howard and
Thomas streets declaring that since
the East Buffele pork packers have
then dealed the use of William street
the strell through the residential
diright mentioned and spend the warm
plantagir overlangs on the verandas of
the relitionaria. With the snoring, oder
and night of the pig trespassors day
and night the wemen declare life unbearable.

Dr. Heath, of the bealth department, who ruled the pijk off William street because they blacked street car truffe, was kissed by the William when he tried to emplain

Egg of "Sothing". Just Found.

Yictoria, B. C.—Nows has been brought here that rare birtin fasheding the little suk, supposed to have been extinct, have been discovered on Triangle island by Warburton Pike and W. F. Burton, two sportsmen. They have obtained an egg of the lib-

Weenes to Ald Doğu.

Besten.—Mrn. Bollomy Starw, 1980 of the Seruty Associane unhangeder to Austria-Sungary, has established a new contest, the site of which is to obtain from stampably and rajired officials permission to allow pet dogs to travel first class with their wealthy

Or sek.

TOUCHED CONVICTS BY MUSIC.

Daniel Payson of Windsor, Vt., Leaves
Poet After 28 Years—Brought
Noted Musicians.

Windsor, Vt.—Music hath its charms and the prisoners of the Vermont state prison in this town have for the past 28 years ben charmed by its soothing influence, and it has acted in a measure as a stimulant for their betterment and made many accord, with prison discipitie.

The prisoners have not only heard local artists sing, but during these years have been feasted in music by the best orchestras and soloists that have passed through this town. They have heard Helen Potter, the reader; Mme. Rosa, the violinist, and many players of the state and from afar, brightening their lives and reminding them that they were not forgotten by the world even though separated from it by high walls and steel bars.

Daniel Payson of this town was the means through whom these pleasures have been tendered the prisoners, and he served faithfully as prison chorister 28 years, denying himself many opportunities for pleasure that the prisoners might have theirs. He has just closed his labors at the prison.

Daniel Payson was born in Hope, Me., July 16, 1839, the son of Ephraim and Mary Folger Payson. Daniel often worked on the farm, but when grown to manhood he became a shoemaker. He said in regard to his work at the prison.

"I entered the prison as foreman in the workshop for a firm in Boston, who had the contract work of the prison labor. I was the instructor, and while such I never had a prisoner say an unkind word or attempt an assault. There were only three instances in my 15 years' labor there that I reported prisoners for punishment.

"I have sever seen a man who did not have a soft side to him, and I usually found that soft spot by talking kindly to them, and used them as I would like to be used myself. If you should go into a small town and pick out 180 men haphazard, you would have just such an assortment as I had to deal with, and you would find ignorance, deprayity and criminal instinct among them just as sure as you would find intelligence, refinement and goodness."

RESTORING DEAD TO LIFE.

Medical Record Gives Result of Interesting Experiments in Manipulation of Heart.

New York.—Forty-five persons who have died recently form the basis of a most remarkable report on bringing the dead back to life, according to the Medical Record. Of the 45 cases treated under the new theory of manipulating the heart by the hand 17 patients were resuscitated, nine with complete recovery. The remaining eight died after a short time.

Forty of the cases treated are said to have been due to the anaesthetic administered. The report says that in each instance immediately after death ensued, or not more than five minutes afterward, the chest was opened and the heart was given a direct application of manual massage.

"After the chest cavity had been opened the hand is forced in and the heart is grasped and pushing toward the anterior thoracic walls," according to the Medical Record, "and the ventricles are squeezed rhythmically at about the normal rate of heart beats. Sometimes fully 15 minutes clause before any response is obtained. During all this time assistants should be basy with artificial respiration, saline and adventing infinites, tengue truction, intubation or transparences and elega."

BULLET LOST IN HIS HEAD.

Man with Hole in His Pershead, Not Even Unconcelogs, Puzzles Medical Men.

Mount Holly, N. J.-A bullet wound

in his head, but not even unconscious and apparently at case, Michalo Pinechio, employed at the sand plant of Norcross & Edmunds, at Birmingham. is puraling physicians. There is h hole in his forehead, showing that the build intended to kill him entered just where the wound appeared, but all efforts at probing made by Dr. Hollinguhead of Pemberton and others he has called in the case, have failed to locate the ball. There is not the; slightest doubt that Finochio was shot? but just where the bullet went is a! mystery. Naturally death would be expected to follow such a wound.

expected to follow such a wound.

The shooting occurred at the foreigners' shacks at the sand plant. Automic DiBinse, who had but recently chained employment there wanted Finechio to go down east with him, enying prospects there were better. When Finechio refused his companion drew his revolver, and saying: "If you wen't go I'll kill you," sent the ball into the man's head. Then he escaped.

Fork, Pa.—A boss to late sidepers who own herees and care for them themselves has been invosted by Gotops A. Elicher, a young farmer living near Spring Grove. In chief feature is an alarm clock which automatically given a horse its breakfant. A closed box contains the proper amount of feed, and a wire connected with the stiding bottom of this box ipinds about a shall on a common clock. Elicher sets the clock for the hear at which he wants his horse fed and slumbers undisturbed.

RAREST COIN FOUND

Two Gold Pieces, Only Ones Even Struck Off Discovered.

Issue Was Planned at Request of Californians But Never Was Authorized by Congress—Sell for Record Price.

New York —Coin a Poet, as are talking of nothing but the two unique United States gold costs of \$50 denomination, which were purchased by William H. Woodin of this city at the highest premium corr paid for a rare coin.

These \$50 gold pieces are regarded by collectors as the rarest coins in the world, and were much sought after, Woodin only securing them after spirited bidding, which ran above the previous record for high premiums, made when a Brashear gold dubloon was sold for \$5,200 at a Philadelphia sale some time ago.

Mr. Woodin bought the coins from Stephen E Kagy and John W. Hazeltine, Philadelphia collectors, who had held them for many years. They are the only coins of \$50 denomination ever struck off by the United States

They were patterns of the "half union" design, made at the order of Secretary of the Treasury Guthrie, and never went beyond the experimental stage, although said to be the most striking ever designed by the government.

These two gold pieces have not been seen since the year of their mintage, 1877, and were supposed by all collectors to have been melted up.

Each of the coins is of a distinctive design, although differing only in minor details. They are exactly two inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

These were the only \$50 gold pieces ever issued at the United States mint and are not to be confounded with the \$50 pieces minted in California, dated 1851, 1852 and 1855.

Before the establishment of the United States branch mint at San Francisco in 1854 the California pioneers had to rely upon gold dust and the gold coins made by private persons for their circulating medium. The gold dust fluctuated greatly in value and purchasing power, while the private coins nearly all were of a depreciated character, ranging in value from eight to twenty per cent. discount. To relieve the inconvenience and loss caused by this circulating medium of indefinite value the government in 1850 provided for the establishment of an assay office in San Francisco.

Upon the appearance of the United States assay office ingots all the private old coins were gradually driven out of circulation, many of them being deposited at the assay office and reissued in the shape of the octagonal ingots.

Relief to a certain extent was furnished in 1854, when more United States gold pieces came into circulation and the San Francisco branch mint began operations. Soon the octagonal pieces met the fate of the smaller California coin, being exported or sent to the local mint and remelted, and it was not long before the business men of California felt the need of a gold piece of large denomination.

As a result the business men of San Francisco early in 1854 sent a potition to the secretary of the treasury requesting him to authorize the striking at the San Francisco mint of a \$50 piece of the same shape and fineness as the regular United States double eagle.

Badly needed as were the gold coin provided by the bill, the bill never became a law. On May 29, 1854, Senator Gwin again brought the matter of the Issue of the five and ton eagle pieces to the attention of the senate, but discussion was postponed. On June 16 the bill passed the senate by a large majority, although it falled to meet the approval of the house.

It is not known why the work of excepting the dies of the United States \$50 pieces was deinyed until f when the reason for their creation, currell in 1854. While only these two pieces were struck in gold, still a number of specimens were made of copper from each of the two sets of dies. Even the copper pieces are of great rarity and highly valued.

The coins were designed by William Barber, formerly chief engraver of the mint and father of the present chief engraver, Charles E. Barber. Mr. Barber's initial, "B," appears on the coins under the bust of Liberty. The reverse design of both coins is exactly the same. There are marked differences on the obverse. The head of Liberty on one is larger than the other, the diadem bearing the word "Liberty" being plain, while the second variety shows a smaller head, and the diadembears five starlike ornaments. The date of both coins is the same, "1877."

Live Lizard Found in Rook. Great Palls, Mont .-- In a coal mine near here Moses Martindale, a miner. uncovered a lisard about nine feet. from the surface and embedded in the solid rock. There is no conceivable method by which the limit could have editored the cavity, stace mature blood the gap thousands of years ago. When first uncovered the reptile was torpid. When brought to the light, homeser, it showed more signerel ille. There is no evidence that it has been affected injuriously by its long fast and imprisonment in the solid rock.

CLOWN A REAL COAL BARON.

Bituminous Veirs Run Through Land, and Would Be Buyers on His Trail Two Years.

Kingwood, W Va From clown to coal baron is the transition which Joseph V Sherry has just experienced. Arriving here with a circus company, Sherry learned that on a few acres of land which he purchased two years ago coal had been discovered, and that he was being sought by a coal syndicate, which wants to buy his holdings

holdings

When he made the purchase Sherry merely thought to establish a home to which he could retire when his show traveling days were over. He dreamed of a farm upon which he could live the simple life in his old age. The tract was for sale cheap, and the soil was a rich loam, with a clay subsoil, insuring fertile farming land.

The whole transaction was completed in a few hours and Sherry went on with the show, with which he was traveling that year. A lawyer who attended to the details sent him the abstract of title a week later, and Sherry dropped out of sight of the local capitalists.

A few months after his departure coal was discovered upon the land adjoining Sherry's, and mining engineers discovered that the richest veins ran right through the land the clown had bought.

Syndicate agents began inquiries for him, but no clew could be had. They were ready to make offers of thousands for the land which Sherry purchased for a few dollars an acre.

When Sherry got to town he dropped in to see the lawyer who had searched the title for him. The lawyer was the first man to tell him that he was a coal baron with a million tons of bituminous to dispose of, much of it near the surface.

near the surface.

The lawyer telephoned to the banks and to local capitalists, and Sherry found himself solicited for interviews by men who wanted his signature to all sorts of papers and for which they were ready to pay earnest money and guarantee royalties or else pay heavily for his entire claim.

Sherry expects to desert the show business and hurry to New York for competent legal advice.

COUPLE OLD BUT IMPETUOUS.

Watsonville, Cal.—Love at first sight is not confined to youth, judging by the swift course of a romasce that culminated the other day with the marriage of Emma Higbee, 60 years old, and David J. Kemp, aged 72, the couple having accomplished their whole courtably, from introduction to housekeeping, in less than twenty-four hours.

The bride, who is a resident of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived in Watson-ville to pay a visit to friends living here. One of the first persons introduced to her was the bridegroom, who is a wealthy fruit planter in this section. Kemp was greatly impressed with the charms of the visitor: With an impetuosity unusual in a man of seventy-odd years, at least in affairs of the heart, he began his wooling without delay, and such was his ardor and eloquence that before the evening ended Miss Higbee had agreed to be-

come his wife.

The next day the prospective bridegroom was out bright and early, and
one of the first metters attended to
by the county clerk was the issuance
of the marriage licease. The marriage
was solemnized a few hours later, and
that night Mr. and Mrs. Kemp settled
in their home, where they have been
showered with congratulations by
their friends.

CUPID HAS A GUARDIAN NOW.

Woman Watches at Marriage Licence
Bureau for "Marrying Couples"
at Brocklyn City Hall.

New York.—A woman has been etationed in front of the marriage license bureau in the Brookiya borough hall to protect any couple seeking a license from being taunted by wouldbe jokees and humiliated through the efforts of representatives of aldermen, who, for the necessary fee, are willing to tie "the knot that binds."

Mrs. Rose Kelly is the protectress of Dan Cupid. Her main duty will be to watch for license-seeking couples and direct them to the office of Deputy City Clerk Scully on the second floor. Heretofore almost everybody was appealed to for information about marriage licenses, and it is said certain members of the aldermanic board reaped a harvest in officiating in the place of clergymen. The business got so profitable that one of the aldermen engaged a "barker" to drum up trade, and then competition became so keen that complaints reached the office of Borough President Color. Investigation showed that many blushing couples were humiliated in the corridors of the borough hall, and an order was issued banishing the "barker" and other informants of "How to get married."

Emperor Bareheadel in Parade.

Vienae, Austria, Baperer Francis
Joseph took, part in the customery
Cospus Christi presession. He appeared in the street pagenet surrounded by archdelies and high digatheries
of the church and walked beridgeded
through the streets of the city in the
hot oun from the Heftury to St.
Stephen's eathedral. He appeared to
be in excellent health. The crausis
along the line of march enthusiasticulity greeted his majesty.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

To descript in landston of them has less that the substitute who was not constructed anothers. As it is forwarded as found the substitute on 1824.