## DESERTED VILLAGE

LACE VESTIGE OF FOLLY OF WEALTHY ENGLISHMEN.

Misled by Rich Outcropping, Settlement was Built in Northern Michigan Before Shafts Wers Sunk

Hancock, Mich.—Hidden behind the precipitons tooky bluffs or Point Main-ainse, on the north shore of Lake Superier, has the once thriving village of Mainstrac, your a descrited town of former of informable homes and well paved streets. It stands in the midst of a thick wood, and except for the occasional hunter or prospector, it is never visited. It has some 50 dwelling houses, besides other buildings, mearly all constructed of fine white, pine, and a shaft house, stamp mill

and reduction works. Near the site of this deserted town is an old and abandoned copper mine, the attempt to open which explains the chistenee of the village, the last remaining vestige of the folly of an English corporation, backed by a mint of money. The outcroppings of mineral were rich, and on the strength of this showing even before the shaft was started that was to open the supposed copper deposit, the corporation builded its town and stamp mill and

More than a million dollars was expended in this way, and at one time there were more than 200 men on the payroll. Money was spent lavishly. Long and beautiful drives were laid out in the virgin forest, and a steamer line was established between the town and Sault Ste Marie. But coper was lacking, and the enterprise failed to the dead loss of the stock-holders.

The corporation was called the Quebec-Lake Superior Copper Mining company. Operations were conducted for several years; and in 1884 were suspended indefinitely, since which time the town has been abandoned to undertrish and weeds. The buildings remain standing, denuded of doors and windows and open to the snows

group of people which departed from the place that the village would be deserted; in fact, the majority of the houses were left furnished and the big general store well stocked with goods. For a time watchmen were semployed to protect the property against thieves, but finally they, too, were recalled, and all was abandoned

no one was left to take care of the mill, sheps, store and houses, a systematic spoliation was organized, and plunder from the town was taken way by the boat load.

The mining claim, together with the entire tract of land, comprising [5,100 acres was subsequently acquired by W. H. Plummer, of the Canadian Soo, in Equidation of a claim of some ithousands or dollars.

The write street of the town is a mile in a nath. A remarkable fact in connection, with the houses is that, although never painted, they to-day flook almost like new buildings. The malific of the lumber used is probably responsible for this. The plaster, too, retains white and clean, uncracked by the frost or rain. There is not one among them that is not quite as cleanly as the ordinary tenant house in the cities.

SCHOOL TO TRAIN OFFICE BOYS.

Cleveland to Be Seat of Novel Educa-

Cleveland -To train office boys in the way they should go will be the aim of an office boy school, to be started this fall by the central boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. Just what the curriculum will be has not yet been idetermined, but it doubtless will intuite courses of instruction in how to overcome the grandmother prevarication in the baseball season, how not to find his employer when book agents or unwelcome visitors call, and various other practical points in office boy diplomacy.

This school for office boys will be a mique experiment, and is to be the first one established in the country. The idea was evolved from the minds of some wide-awake boys who saw a chance for something practical.

The course will consist of a thorough

The course will consist of a thorough course in office training and instruction in all the latest business systems and methods. It is calculated not only to fir boys to become expert office boys, but to qualify them as clerks, able to handle card systems, correspondence and the detail work of any large business establishment.

A model office is to be fitted up for

Targe business establishment.

A model office is to be fitted up for the use of boys who curoll in the school

The class will start October 1 It will meet twice a week, on Wednesday and Sarut lov evenings. An expert accountant and office clerk will be secured to direct the work.

13.920,000 Coins Minted.

Washington. The monthly statement of the collage executed at the emints of the United States during August shows a total of 13,820,000 pieces, with a value of \$9,369,100. Of this 622,000 pieces were eagles and double eagles value \$8,380,000, and 5,178,000 pieces of silver, amounting to \$909,000. There were 8,910,000 one cent. pieces strick off, besides 200,000 five. peso gold pieces for Mexico and 30,000 silver pesos for the Philippine islands for which work no charge except the cost of the labor is made.

STOMACH IS NO REFRIGERATOR.

Doctor Declares Much Sickness Is Due

to Eating Ice Cream.

lansing. Mich.—Ice eream is conaldered an excellent food when eaten in limited quantities with other articles of diet, but physicians say it is dangerous when taken in excess, declaring that the human stomach is no

refrigerator.

Secretary Shumway, of the state
board of health, has just issued a circular which causes cold chills to run
down the spies of those who revel in
ice cream. He says:

"Not a season passes without a number of incidents occurring of sickness and epidemics, the cause of which is directly traced to eating ice-cream."

The principal ways by which the frozen dainty is likely to cause sickness, declares Mr Shumway, are metallic poisoning, impure flavoring compounds, impure milk or cream, and carelessness in allowing any of the ice, sait or water in the bucket to mix with the cream.

Metaliic poisoning is caused by the use of two different metals in the freezer. Many freezers are composed of heavily tinned iron. It is recommended that when the tin surface of these freezers is worn off so as to expose the iron the freezer be discarded.

The danger of metallic poisoning

is also increased by allowing the paddle to remain in the cream, and it is recommended that the paddle be removed immediately when the freezing is completed.

"It is criminal to put into ice cream impure or poleonous flavoring ex-

impure or poisonous flavoring extracts," says the secretary, who declares that this is sometimes done. Many fruit flavors are said to be preserved with formaldehyde or arsenic. The circular concludes with "How-

The circular concludes with "However, if some persons are still living—
to eat and will persist in using ice
cream it is suggested that the cream
and flavors should be builed before being frozen, thus reducing the chances
of fomentation and consequent poisoning to the minimum."

London Hears Story Involving American Visitor at Marienhad.

London.-An amusing story is being told here about a letter which awaited King Edward's arrival at Marienbad -one missive of many for the royal perusal. This letter, as the story goes, was from an American woman. whose name was not signed to it. But between the lines it appeared, however falsely, that it was written by a near relative of Miss Matilda Townsend. This is a charming young woman whose maternal grandfather was Congressman Scott, of Erie, U. S. A., and her father, Richard Townsend-"one of the Herbertons"-of Philadelphia.

By whomever written, the writer asked his majesty that, graciously, he would salute the young woman any morning he chanced to be walking near the springs. She wrote that she would never forget such a proof of his favor, and naively she described her personal appearance and the gown she would wear—for identification.

The king was highly amused. He appeared to be on the qui vive for two mornings—and to be twice disappointed. The third morning he saw the gown the letter described, and lifted his hat with the grace that is only his to a group of women in which there were two Americans at least.

The P. S. in the letter added that the writer's cousin is engaged to marry a "dear personal friend of the king."

LEADS CHICAGO IN DIVORCES.

Separations in Minneapolis More Numerous, According to Population.

Minneapolis, Minn.—With a population one-tenth as large as Chicago, it is estimated Minneapolis has granted in the last 21 years one-eighth as many divorces as Chicago. The exact figures, as near as can be placed are: Chicago, 40,000; Minneapolis, 5,000. Such is the estimate of Clifford Jermane, who is the government's representative in this city securing statistics as to the number of divorces granted during the last 20 years.

"One peculiar thing," he said, "about the work here is that there are five grounds on which one may secure a divorce, while in Washington or anywhere in the District of Columbia there is only one—infidelity. It is therefore five times easier to secure a separation in this state than in Washington."

A census of divorce cases and matter pertaining to them is in progress all over the country, but started only this week in Minneapolis.

INEBRIETY A DEFINITE DISEASE.

Physician Declares Use of Alcohol Is Symptom of Some Disorder.

Toronto, Ont.—That the use of alcohol is in most cases a symptom of some disorder and not a cause was the theory advanced by Dr. T. D. Crothers, superintendent of the Walnut Lodge hospital of Hartford, Conn., in a paper on "The Insanity of Inschiety," read before the British Medical asso-

ciation "The term 'inebriery,'" declared Dr. Crothers, "describes a condition which calls for alcohol for its anesthetic effect, and in reality means a disease or disorder of the brain, for which alcohol is a most grateful remedy.

"A scientific study of inebriety indicates a definite disease, with distinct causes, progress and termination, the same as other diseases." STOLEN GOLD HIDDEN

BOOTY OF ROBBERS BURIED IN HILLS OF COLORADO.

Bum of \$50,000 Taken from Express
Car in 1893 by Bandits Among
Rocks Near Cripple Creek—
Secret of Cache Lost.

Toungstown, O.—Somewhere along the 100 miles of railroad which connects Crippie Creek and Piorence, Colo., is cached a fortune in golden eagles. Among the rocks and boulders lies hidden \$50,000 in gold, and it is very probable that it will never befound unless some Tucky Bunter by chance discovers the cache where is hidden the fortune.

In the summer of 1893 the money was taken from the safe of an express car by six masked train robbers. All of the robbers are now dead, and there is nothing to mark the hiding place of their ill-gotten wealth. The last of the robbers was a man by the name of Marks. On the day which he set to unearth the treasure he died at his office in Cripple Creek from pneumonia. Marks and one other robber were the only men who knew the hiding place of the money. They carried It in canvas bags into the hills along the railroad tracks near the scene of the hold-up and buried it under the rocks, white their four confederates held the trainmen and express messen-

gers at bay with their rifles. The robbers planned to allow the money to remain hidden for several years, so that there could be no chance of their being discovered in passing it. After the hold-up the six men separated, going to different parts of the country. Marks and the man who had assisted him is burying the gold remained in Cripple Creek together. Each feared the other and they watched each other like hawks to guard against any attempt to obtain the money After two years had elapsed Marks had become a real estate man and a lawyer. The other

man died a year after, the hold-up.

The story of the hidden treasure is told by mayor F. L. Baldwin, of this city, who obtained it from a half-breed Indian named Clark, while he was in Cripple Creek in 1897. No living person knew what had become of the stolen \$50,000 at the time Mayor Baldwin obtained the story but Clark.

The robbers had selected the year of 1897 to unearth the money and divide it. They were all to meet in Cripple Creek on May 25, when Marks and the other man who knew the hiding place were to get the gold and there was to be a division. None of the robbers arrived at the meeting point on the day selected. Days passed into weeks, and weeks into months, and the train robbers did not arrive.

Marks was the only living man who knew the hiding place and he knew that none of the other men had obtained the money. He felt that he was being watched by the other four men constantly and he lived in constant terror for months. He believed that the other men must be dead, and in October he decided that he would go and get the fortune himself. He needed someone to help him carry the gold and he told his story to Clark, who was a prospector at that time, reserving the important details and simply giving a general idea of the local contents.

cation of the hidden wealth. A day was appointed. The men were to meet at the cabin of Marks. who lived alone, early one morning. When the morning came with it came a light fall of snow. Marks feared that they would be followed and could be tracked in the snow. He would not consent to take the chance. His limbs quaked with terror when he seemed so near to obtaining the fortune which had been buried for four years. Clark described his terror as most abject. He thought that every man who looked at him and was a stranger was one of his robber confederates in the

hold-up.

Another day was set when Marks and Clark were to go to the cache and obtain the money. It was destined that the robber was not to reap the reward of his four years' vigil over the treasure, for the night before the day appointed when the money was to be unearthed Marks was found in his office dead.

Shortly after Marks' death Claritold the story to Mayor Baldwin, who
was at that time in Cripple Creek
established as an attorney and enjoying the excitement of the early mining
camp. With the death of Marks also
passed away the secret of the hiding
place of the money, for he left no
chart, no papers of any kind by which
the fortune could be located, and the
gold stolen from the express safe 13
years ago still lies buried among the
hills along the Florence & Cripple
Creek railway.

Beard is Eight Feet Long. Ortonville, Mich.-W. L. Guiles, of this place, is 58 years of age, and it is his proud boast that a razor has not touched his face in 20 years. During all this time his whiskers have continued to grow, and to-day they are a little over eight feet in length, about three feet of his remarkable hirsute adornment resting on the ground when he has his heard unfurled. The whis-, kers, however, occasion him little inconvenience, as he keeps them done up with hairpins under his chin except on rare occasions. As they are pinned in place for him at home and the process is an intricate and difficult one, he never lets his whiskers down outside of his own home circle, not because he isn't proud of the distinction he enjoys, but for the simple reason that he has not acquired the knack of getting his whiskers neatly back in place again.

ARRIVAL STAMPS DOOMED.

Experiments in Chicago Post Office

Washington.—An important and interesting experiment is being tried by the post office department with a view not only to the saving of expense but to the economizing of time. It is the elimination of the use of what technically is known as the back stamp on letters. This is the stamp which indicates to the recipient of a letter the precise time of its arrival in the de-

livering office from the sending point.

For about six months the experiment has been made in the Chicago post office with very satisfactory results. The services of about 30 cterks have been saved and the time of the delivery of letter mail to the recipients from the hour of its arrival in the Chicago office has been reduced from 20 minutes to as high as two hours.

It is proposed now to try the experiment in New York, Boston, Jersey City, Washington and perhaps in some other large post offices. If it should be as successful as it has been in the Chicago office the use of the back stamp probably will be eliminated entirely.

The idea of thus saving time and expense is that of First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock and it was at his instance that the experiments were made. Thus far not a complaint has been received from the Chicago office about the leaving off of the back stamp. Post office officials realise the importance of the stamp at times, but the belief among them is growing that the value of the saving of time and expense in its elimination far outweighs that of its use.

HEN MUST DO MORE WORK.

Government Devising Means to In-

Washington.—The hen must perform more work.

This is the determination of the agricultural department. Robert R. Slocum, a poultry expert, has been employed to device ways and means by which chicken raising can be rendered more profitable.

Mr. Slocum will be attached to the bureau of animal industry. His first step will be to found a pouliry feeding establishment in connection with the bureau's quarantine station near Haltimore, where experiments in hog feeding have been carried on for some time.

for the accommodation of 25 hers each. Conditions will be equal, except that the fowls in the different pens will be fed in different plans. The occupants of one of the pens will be fed with whole grain and cracked ours, regerber with we' ment and tracked ours, regerber with we' ment and the

other the same with a dry mash.

The chickens in the third pen will be fed from self feeding hoppers, and will have food available at all times, so that they can eat as much as they

The effect on egg production and fattening will be recorded and the chickens bred for three generations to note the effect on their vitality. White Plymouth Rocks will be used in experimenting.

OX AND COW HIS TEAM.

Ezra Meeker, Oregon Pioneer, is Traveling Homeward.

Lincoln, 'Neb —Ezra Meeker, the aged pioneer, who is traveling from Oregon to Ohio, with the same old wagon in which he and his wife made the trip out west in 1852, is now in Kearney. He has had a streak of bad luck, losing one of his best oxen, so that he is now traveling with one ox and a cow.

Secretary Mellor, of the state fair board, has a letter from Mr. Meeker, giving a brief outline of his trip and the purpose of it:

He says: "After seven months of strenuous work I have arrived here in a crippled condition, having lost my fine ox. Twist, leaving me but one ox and a cow and my old-time wagon. On my trip I have erected, or provided for the erection of 19 monuments to perpetuate the memory of the old Oregon trail, which I helped to make in 1852, when I went to Oregon in that year.

"I crossed the Missouri at Council Bluffs May 15, 1852, traveled up the Platte and Sweetwater to the summit of the Rocky mountains, and thence to Puget sound where I have been ever since. I have already retraced 1,836 miles of this trip at the age of 76 years. I do not consider this any great feat, but other people do."

NO MORE FAME FOR CASSIE.

Mrs. Chadwick Keeps Her Picture Out of Prison Book.

Columbus, O.—On account of the strong objections to such notoriety, Attorney Thomas E. Powell, who represents Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, very probably will prevent the picture of the "witch of finance" from being placed in the "History of the Penitentiary," a book published by Marvin E. Fornshell, superintendent of printing in the penitentiary.

In order to make the books more interesting and as a stimulation to their sale, it was decided that the picture of Mrs. Chadwick would make a very valuable addition to the already interesting chapters and illustrations. Aftorney Powell made a personal request of the warden that he endeavor to suppress anything concerning ber and she would thus be much bleased.

The warden was as willing as the attorney that nothing be said unless it could be helped and he decided not to permit the photograph of Cassia to be published in the history.

WAS CAVALRY CAP, AL

WOMAN WHO HELD COMMISSION

Miss Salfy Tompkins, of Virginia, Enjoys Unique Distinction—Nursed Many Soldiers During War of the Rebellion

Richmond, Va.—Miss Sally Tompkins, the only woman who received from the confederacy a commission as captain, is an inmate of the home for needy confederate women in this city. She is still as loyal to the cause of the south as was Gen. Jubal Early, who never took the eath of allegiance and who from the beginning of the war to the day of his death never wore anything but the confederate gray.

Miss Tompkins is now in her seventy-third year. She was 28 when the war broke out. She had ample means, was anxious to do her part, and, having had some little experience as a nurse prior to the war, decided that she could do hospital work.

Judge John Robertson, of this city, had moved his family to the country, and when Miss Tompkins announced her intention of opening a hospital for the care of the sick and wounded his house was placed at her dispossil. She equipped the place from her private purse and took with her the servants from her household.

In 1862 the confederacy promisgated an order directing that all private hospitals should be closed. The friends of Miss Tompkins, who knew of the work she had done and her sacrifice for the confederacy, appealed to the president of the confederacy saking him to make an exception in her case. After some discussion he called in the secretary of war, saying:

"Let a commission issue forthwith naming Miss Saily L. Tompkins, of Richmond, as captain of cavalry, unassigned."

The commission was promptly made out and forwarded to Miss Tompkins while she was at the hospital. In this way she was enabled to carry on her work.

Président Davis wrote that she would be entitled to draw pay as an officer, and that she would have that money with which to aid in the work she was doing. Miss Tompkins accepted the commission, but never a cent of the pay did she get allowing it to remain to her credit and directing that it be used to equip and feed, the men in the field. More than 1,300 soldiers were treated at her hospital.

The war swept away much of her wealth, but she has always contributed of her means to reneve the its tress of those less fortunate than her self. She has friends all over the south, people of ample means, who would gladly give her a home if she would only come to them. She loves Richmond, the scene of her work, where she is best known, and where she can visit to her heart's content.

Miss Tompkins is a native of Mathews county, and in the court-house there is a picture of her taken many years ago, which was placed there by order of the court. That was the only picture ever taken of her.

Miss Tompkins, in talking about the work done by her at the liospital said she spent all her spare time in knitting socks for the soldiers, turning out thousands of pairs every year. When she first opened the hospital she had only one physician, Dr. A. V. P. Garnett, of Washington, who relinquished a large practice to come to the south, and he spent three years there, receiving not a cent for his services. Later Pr. Lattimer came to the hospital and remained till the

close of the war.

Miss Tompkins spent much of hertime in writing letters to the relatives of the men who were under her
care. Today she has the commission
issued to her by President Davis and
at her death it is to be presented to
the confederate museum.

She spends her time in reading, writing and knitting. She has a great many visitors. She is contented and happy,, and is always cheerful.

COTTON EXPORTS \$400,000,000.

Exceeded Combined Value of Grainm and Provisions by \$3,000,000 in 1905.

Washington.—"Cotton is king" in the export record of the United States for the fiscal year just ended. It is the best money getter the country has.

The total value of raw cotton emported for the first time crossed the \$400,000,000 dine and exceeded by far the value of any other article of merchandise sent out of the country. The exports of breadstuffs of all kinds aggregated that \$186,000,000, those of provisions but \$211,000,000, and of iron and steel manufactures but \$161,000,

The value of cotton exported has during the last five years increased rapidly. It was not until 1901 that it crossed the \$300,000,000 line, and in five years has grown to more than \$400,000,000, an increase of 33 percent. This growth is due in part also to the advance in price, since the quantity exported in 1906 was about 100,000,000 pounds less than in 1905, while the value was \$21,000,000 more than in 1905.

The exportation of manufactured cetton was also larger in 1906 than in any earlier year, aggregating practically \$53,000,000, against \$50,000,000 in 1905 and \$22,500,000 in 1904. The growth in exports of manufactured cotton has been as striking as that of the raw material.

SCENTS BURIED TREABURE.

Man Finds Mark of Vessel That May
Have Held Gold.

Fort Worth, Tex.—While looking over his pasture in Reed county Mr. Dillard, who lives near Thorp Springs, was attracted by a mound of fronk earth. Upon investigation it was discovered that a hole had been dug and at the bottom was the imprint of some kind of a vessel that had been removed.

The place is particularly marked, the excavation being in the center of four roughly bewn stones, set in a square and stank almost out of sight in the earth. A short distance from this square is another stone with a batchet sketched on its surface, the edge of the hatchet blade pointing directly to the place where the encavation was made.

Mr. Dillard says he had often noticed the stones, but supposed they were simply an old landmark. The supposition is that the vessel contained money and the flud may be connected with an old story that has been told in that section ever since it was first settled.

Brst settled.

This story is that in the country between Communche peak and Robinson creek a large quantity of gold had been buried by parties who on their return from the goldfields of California were attacked and killed by the Indians them infesting the country.

MONOPOLIES HIT BY DECISION.

Judge at Milwaukee Finds for Case Company in "Stackee" Suit.

Milwaukee. Wis—Judga Seaman administered a blow to mesopolies in restraint of trade in his decision the other day in favor of the £ L Casecompany in the "wind stacker" case. The suit was brought-by the Indiana Manufacturing company to recover royalties on a patent stacker. All thrashing machine makers have been compelled to pay royalties to the indiana concern, which owns 200 patents. The Case company some time ago invented a stacker of its own and

-y-- William

Judge Seaman, in his decision, confined himself.46 the claim that the contract with the Indiana concern was in violation of the Sharman law held that the grant of a patent created a lawful monopoly, and continued:

"Nevertheless," I am of the opinion that the monopoly thus secured, to be immune from the anti-trust act, must be referable solely to the invention under the patent, and that a commission of licenses formed thereunder may create a monopoly which exceeds the legitimate scope of the patent priv-

LOT OWNERS ARE DEEDLESS.

Millionaire Who Kept Accounts in Head Leaves Queer Tangle.

Webster City, la—Since the teath of George Wells, the eccentric lows millionaire, at his home in Grandy Center it develops that many of the business houses at Wellsburg, the thriving German town in Grandy county named after the millionaire, are built on lots for which the owners have no deeds except that which comes from verbal agreement and the fact of occupancy in peaceful possession for a number of years

sion for a number of years. It appears that Mr Wells had a great habit of deferring action in many of his deals, trades and transactions, that he disposed of lots, gave the buyer possession and stated that he would make a deed some cay, being too busy to attend to the trivial work of executing the deed.

Mr Wells carried his books in his head, so to speak, and many of dis old-time friends took his word for many things, expecting, of course, to receive the deed in time, but realizing after the old man's death that they had no title to their property. A number of legal actions will be the outcome of the matter

DETROIT HAS ARMLESS DOG.

Canine Freak Looks and Acts More Like a Kangaroo.

Detroit, Mich.-Mrs. Etile Rowe, who lives on Randolph street has a curiosity in the shape of an armiess" dog. Gertie, as the dog is named, although Mrs. Rows generally calls her "Baby," is a little more than two years old, and is one old litter of five, two of which were born with no fore legal The mate died of distemper in her youthful days, but Gertie is as healthy as any dog can be and amore palyful than most of the canine species. She is continually on the ramp, hopping around on her hind legs, tike a kangaroo. When she is in a real big hurry she tries to run like the other dogs. and goes bumping along on her hind legs and breast in a most comical manner.

Gertie's nother was a pup, and her sire a terrier, but the terrier predominates in her disposition as well as her appearance. She was exhibited last fall at the Fenton and Pontiac fairs, and brought her owner a clear \$250. She is said to be the only freak of the kind in the country.

Kensas Town to Be Moved.
Topeka, Kan -Ora J. Goodd, founder

of Englewood, Chicago, has begun the work of moving the town of Englewood, Clark county, one mile south of its present location. The Kansas towns is in the center of Gosid's 21,000-agreement and the quarter section on which it is located has a clouded title, it has a population of 450, and the new site of 240 acres is a gift of Mr Cheld, whose home is at Burlington, Jowa.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS