

LOST TRIBE LOCATED

INDIANS FOUND HIDDEN IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Discovered by Surveying Party—Pass Time in the Chase of Big Game and in Raising Horses.

Spokane, Wash.—James M. Cornish, head of a surveying party working in the wilderness of the Yellowstone pass to the Canadian Rockies, brings to Spokane a story of the discovery of more than 300 families of Indians hidden miles from civilization in the northern wilds.

Their story of settling in Yellowstone pass is romantic. Mr. Cornish said, "reading more like a chapter recorded by Fenimore Cooper than a historical fact. The Indians claim to be descendants from the once powerful Iroquois nation, which wrought so much havoc in the eighteenth century. Generations ago, they say, they lived in Illinois, but in the Blackhawk uprising they were driven from the states, and for safety were forced to flee to the northwest.

They traveled many months through strange lands and territories ruled by savage Indian tribes. They sought shelter with the Blood, Blackfoot, Cree and Beaver Indians, but were treated like outcasts, and finally driven farther westward.

From camp to camp they journeyed, until they struck the Nez Perce country in northern Idaho, getting thence to Spokane and Yakima settlements, but they were not allowed to remain. From the Yakima valley they went into the Colville district, where half their number were killed in combat with the Colvilles and Coeur d'Alenes.

Finally, one of their chiefs told them they settled in the Rocky mountains at the mouth of Yellowstone pass, and as no one appeared to molest them, they remained. For a time they traded with the Hudson Bay people, but for more than 100 years they have not been in communication with either factors or traders. Whether this is because of some real or fancied wrong I was not able to learn, but I did note a peculiar turn of the lip when the chief talked about his forebears' dealings with the company.

Mr. Cornish says many of the horses found in the pass are high bred and of great feet. The men devote much of their time to tribal sports, such as games between boys, foot racing and ball playing, the last named pastime being a cross between lacrosse and baseball, the bat being similar to that used by cricketers, with a net on the end. The Indians appeared to be friendly to Mr. Cornish and his party and entertained them at potlatch during their stay.

FIND EVERYTHING BUT MEAT.

Bristles, Cereals, Skin and Glands Used in Canned Goods.

Albany, N. Y.—State Health Commissioner Porter announced in his official bulletin for May that a chemical analysis of 154 samples of so-called roast, corned, dried and potted beef, deviled ham and other canned meats shows the presence in these articles of boron preservative and a considerable quantity of indigestible matter, such as pigs' bristles, hairs, skin and glands. Cereal is also used to fill up the cans, Dr. Porter says.

The use of any preservative in a food to be inclosed in a can which can be satisfactorily sterilized by the use of heat and sealed hermetically indicates that the materials to be placed in the can were in such state or were kept under such conditions as to lead the consumer to believe that they required the use of a preservative for the prevention of decomposition until they could be safely canned.

Encysted embryos of trichina spirals were found in several sections of contents of a sample of potted ham. The report on luncheon meat says:

Two samples of this product bore labels with the following statement: "Pine old English luncheon meat as prepared at Haddon Hall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

The contents of the two samples are similar in appearance, both consist of large amounts of fibrous tissues and fat with scattered pieces of skin, glands, hair and little muscular tissue.

Of deviled chicken from one firm, advertised as "selected chickens, finest quality," the chemist says the digestion test showed 11 per cent. of indigestible residue.

One sample of veal loaf had a boron preservative and consisted chiefly of cereal and fatty and fibrous tissues with a few muscle fibers.

Traveling Kitchen for Army.

Vienna.—The Austrian army department has been experimenting with an invention of Dr. Kuhn, consisting of a traveling kitchen. It is furnished with two huge kettles, which, according to recent experiments, can furnish food to 850 persons, or about 360 pounds of cooked meat, besides the soup and the vegetables. It has been found possible through hermetical sealing systems to preserve the food warm for 30 hours.

Rich Have Right to Be Idle. Westley, Mass.—Students of Westley, decided, after a debate, that the wealthy classes have a right to be idle.

EVELYN LEARNING TO COOK.

Prepares Dainty Dish Every Day and Takes it to Husband in the Tombs.

New York.—Evelyn Thaw is keeping house! She's going to cook, too, and her friends say lead the simple life.

The Thaws have rented a furnished house in Park avenue and will remain in seclusion all summer.

Mrs. Thaw told one of her friends she wanted to live as quietly as possible and that the house furnished her the best means of doing so. Also she declared that it would keep her mind occupied and give her something to do while waiting for the tedious process of the law to bring her husband to trial again. She intends to superintend the whole establishment—it is not very large—and in fact will do some of the work herself. She expects to have but one servant. She will cook, she has told her friends, which has been one of the ambitions of her life.

In their enthusiasm over the idea these friends say that Evelyn will prepare a dainty dish every day to be sent to her husband in the Tombs. One of them who is very close to Evelyn, says she told her the following:

"I want to escape this notoriety. I want to meet my friends quietly and have the freedom to enjoy the few pleasures I can without being gazed at constantly."

WAR RELICS TO COGHLAN.

Rear Admiral Receives Mexican Cannon Balls That Hit American Vessel.

New York.—Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, received a few days ago from Charles N. Judson, counsel for the Admiral Stringham estate, two cannon balls, said to have been the only ones fired by the Mexicans at the bombardment of Vera Cruz that actually hit an American war ship. The balls were brought north by Admiral Stringham in the Ohio, the vessel he commanded, and which, by the way, was built at the Brooklyn navy yard.

When the Stringhams built their home at 124 Hicks street, Brooklyn, these two cannon balls were used to top the stoop posts, and they have been there ever since. Henry Ward Beecher lived in the house after the admiral and his family moved. When a local wrecking company began tearing down the house last week Mr. Judson remembered the cannon balls. He got them and presented them to Rear Admiral Coghlan.

Silas Horton Stringham, who served for 53 years in the United States navy, was born in Middletown in 1798. He retired with the rank of rear admiral in 1862, and died on Feb. 7, 1876.

"A NO. 1" IS RICH TRAMP.

Has Spent Only \$7.56 in Traveling—Nearly Half a Million Miles.

Middletown, N. Y.—Well dressed and well groomed, "A No. 1," the most remarkable tramp in the world, is visiting the city for the second time in 24 years. Known only as "A No. 1," he has traveled the world over many times since he started his hobo life in 1883, when he was 11 years old. He has been in nearly every city, village and hamlet in the United States, and has covered 451,000 miles. He has spent in actual cash only \$7.56 for traveling. Since January 1 he has traveled 5,200 miles at a cost of 25 cents.

Unlike the ordinary tramp, "A No. 1" does not beg. He gets a living carving images and heads on Irish potatoes. He carries a number of life insurance policies. A considerable fortune he never touches. He does not use tobacco or liquor. He has willed his property to a trust fund as a foundation for prizes to be competed for by public school students in his native city. He has also purchased a cemetery lot there.

WILL EXCAVATE ALONG NILE.

California Professor Is Given Important Archaeological Work.

University of California.—Dr. George A. Reisner, formerly in charge of the University of California exploration work in Egypt, has been appointed archaeologist in charge of excavations for the Egyptian government in Nubia.

The work about to be undertaken is of great importance, involving the continuous excavation of both sides of the Nile from Kalabche to Derr, a distance of 150 kilometers. This is rendered necessary by the decision to raise the Assuan dam another eight meters.

Prof. Maspero, head of the department of antiquities, is to have charge of the restoration of the known temples and the copying of their inscriptions. To Dr. Reisner has been assigned the task of excavating monuments at present buried under the soil, and the recording and publishing of these excavations. The work is expected to take five years.

Skidoo Post Office Discontinued.

Franklin, Pa.—The post office authorities have given heed to protests of the indignant patrons of Skidoo post office, Venango county, and have discontinued that name and substituted Cherrybrook. The name was formerly Cherry Tree, which was taken away a few months ago and given to Grant, Indiana county, where stood the cherry tree marking the boundary line of lands bought by William Penn from the Indians. Skidoo was suggested by the postmaster's little daughter.

BOY FINDS NEW COMET

MAKES DISCOVERY WITH HOME-MADE TELESCOPE.

Young Farm Lad, Interested in Study of Heavenly Bodies, Constructs Crude Instrument—Gets Good Results.

Madison, Wis.—Gazing at the skies through a telescope made by his own hands, J. E. Mellisch, of Cottage Grove, a boy scarcely out of his teens, has discovered a new comet.

Although he is just a farm boy, with a meager education, Prof. George C. Comstock, head of Washburn observatory, says Mellisch has made an interesting discovery. An effort will be made to get the boy a position in the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva.

Prof. Comstock said the comet was moving a little east of north at a rate of eight degrees a day. It is a bunch of floating rock and stone, the parts so separated that distant stars can be seen through it. It is a small comet, but looks large because of its nearness to the earth.

The comet was found on the southern edge of the constellation Gemini about midway between the stars Procyon and Alpha Orionis.

On the same night of the discovery by Mellisch, but at a later hour, the comet was observed at the Yerkes observatory. The boy found it by the merest accident. After the day's work is done, if the skies are clear, the boy spends his time observing the stars, and while out in the back yard searching the heavens one night recently he made the discovery. But he would not believe he had discovered a new comet until the next evening, when Prof. George Comstock and Prof. A. S. Flint confirmed his belief at the university observatory.

"I got interested in astronomy in 1902," declared Mr. Mellisch. "I had only a little spy glass at first to look at things near home. After that I wanted to look at the moon and the stars, but the spy glass was too weak. Then I read the advertisement of a small telescope for \$1 and I bought it. What I saw surprised me. I saw streaks across the moon and the stars were wavy things that looked like flames. Finally it became too small for my use.

"During 1904 I worked for my uncle as a carpenter. I was only a helper and did not get much money. I was able, however, to save enough to buy a few books and a new telescope. The instrument cost me \$30 and was only a couple of inches in diameter. With it I was able to see new stars and I was happy then.

"It was only a few more months when I read so much about the stars and the wonders of the skies that my instrument failed to show me that I was eager for a new one. I wrote to a manufacturer and found that one such as I wanted would cost \$200. I could not pay that much.

"About this time I got a book which told me how to make a reflecting telescope. I found I could make such a telescope for a small amount and I sent to Chicago and secured pieces of plate glass six inches thick. Out of this I made it by grinding one piece of glass against the other with emery dust between. The construction of this instrument took me all winter and last spring. My present telescope, 64 inches long, cost me \$15."

Mellisch intends to leave the farm and get employment in some observatory. He says he believes he will become an astronomer. Prof. Comstock and Flint are much interested in the work of the young man.

The comet is supposed to be about 20,000,000 miles from the earth. It is peculiar in that it does not have a bright head, such as most comets possess, but appears like a trail of smoke.

Plows Up \$900; Looking for More.

Indianapolis.—Wilbur Walter of Little Blue, Ind., while plowing in a field, unearthed a box which contained \$900 in gold. The money had been concealed by his father many years ago, and Wilbur had looked the farm over in an effort to find the hiding place, and had dug at the roots of numerous trees.

The tree, however, under which the box was concealed, had been cut down, and in time the stump rotted and was broken up. In this way the treasure was uncovered.

The coins are in tens and twenties. Mr. Walter thinks there is still more money concealed on the farm, and he will continue his search. His father was an economical man, and just before death he sold 40 acres for \$80 an acre, with horses and cattle, the latter bringing \$500. All this money is supposed to be still hidden on the farm.

Indian's Old Birch Bucket.

Rimford Falls, Me.—A birch bark sap bucket, over 100 years old, is attracting great attention at Strong, where it is believed to be a relic of the historic Indian chief, Pierpole, who disappeared forever from the Sandy river valley over a century ago. The bucket is made of heavy birch bark. The same is carefully sewed and made tight by a smearing of pitch.

War on Moving Pictures.

Berlin.—The police of Berlin are making war against cinematograph exhibits from a medical standpoint as they are injurious to the eyes. It is declared the restless movement of the films is harmful, particularly to the eyes of children. There are 200 cinematograph theaters in Berlin and suburbs.

EXPORTS ARE GROWING FAST.

Shipment of Manufactured Articles Increases—Crude Material Lessens.

Washington.—Great as has been the growth in the volume of the manufacturing products of the United States since 1850, the bureau of statistics has issued a statement showing that the proportion of these products which have been exported has grown steadily. While in 1850 the exports were 6.4 per cent. of the entire product, they had increased in 1905 to 9.1 per cent.

Taking the articles which have undergone a process of manufacture and comparing the exportations with those of all articles the bureau finds that it formed 32 per cent. of the total exports in 1850 and 60 per cent. in 1905, while articles in a crude condition formed 68 per cent. of the exports in 1850 and but 40 per cent. in 1905.

Articles which have undergone a process of manufacture increased twenty-three-fold during the period, while those exported in a crude state increased less than seven-fold, indicating a growing tendency to turn the product into a finished state by American labor before offering it for sale abroad.

On the other hand, articles which have undergone a process of manufacture formed in 1850 82 1/2 per cent. of the imports, and in 1905 but 54 1/2 per cent., while these in a crude state, chiefly used in manufacturing, formed but 17 1/2 per cent. of the imports in 1850 and 45 1/2 per cent. in 1905. This shows a tendency to bring the foreign article into the United States in its crude state to be transformed here into the finished product by American labor.

RATS MAKE A TEETOTALER.

Final Experience for Man Who Swore Off Five Hundred Times.

Altoona, Pa.—"I have sworn off 500 times in the last 25 years, but this time it's for good," declared J. J. Malloy of Cresson, after being released from city prison. "They arrested me here for being drunk and put me in a cell where the beds were made of iron and where there were rats. I never saw such rats in all my life. They're as big as cats and they're as numerous as bees in a hive. Their boldness was startling. Why, one climbed up an iron rod and stole a sandwich while I was looking at it. No, sir, no more booze for me after last night. I've cut it out for good."

Malloy was twice arrested for drunkenness in two days. After his first offense he came to talk it over with the mayor, and was told his home was busy.

"Well, my time is as valuable as his," Malloy said, and he left. He proceeded to tank up again, and fell into the hands of the police. When his name was called for the first hearing he was sleeping off his second drunk in prison. Later, when he was arraigned, he was fined \$25, and said he would go to jail before he would pay it. A night with the rats changed his mind. He stood for three hours before the Pennsylvania railroad depot waiting for a train to take him home, afraid to run the risk of passing a station for fear his good resolution would be broken.

DEFENDANT WAS A BIRD.

Malden Court Pronounces Death Penalty on a Captured Gamecock.

Boston.—An unusual defendant in a case before Judge Charles M. Bruce, in the Malden district court the other day was a valuable gamecock captured at the farm of Charles M. Walker in North Reading, on Sunday, May 5, when constables of that town and the state police interrupted a cockfight. About 60 "sports" from various places had assembled to witness the fight. The court tried to determine the ownership of the rooster, and as this seemed to be impossible, Judge Bruce sentenced the bird to death. It has been in charge of a constable since its capture on May 5. At that time it was taken from Patrick Donovan, who claimed to have been offered half a dollar by some one to carry the bird away, when the police made their descent and the crowd scattered. After that Donovan was fined \$25 for being present at the game, and Walker, the owner of the farm where it took place was fined \$100 for being a party to the affair. He appealed.

THIRST ILLS GAIN IN TOPEKA.

Sale of Liquor as "Cure All" During May Breaks Record.

Topeka, Kas.—The frightful prevalence of "stomach trouble," "indigestion," "kidney disease," "colds," and "rheumatism," among the people of Topeka is told in the reports of sales of liquor made by the 25 druggists here. The total liquor sales for the month made on sworn affidavits is 21,323. All these people made affidavit that they were suffering from one or more of the diseases above enumerated before they were given the liquor. These sales give no idea as to the amount of liquor sold. A sale may be a half pint or a case of beer. It may be the severity of the "disease" may require. These sales of liquor are 50 per cent. more than over before reported in a single month. They tell the story of Topeka's dire calamity and of the epidemic of "sickness" which has taken hold of the people. One store reports nearly 100 sales of liquor each day which required the services of three extra clerks.

STATUE TO A WOMAN

WAS FIRST TO CROSS THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

Handsome Shaft to Be Unveiled to Memory of Mrs. Charity Prickett at Fairmont, W. Va., in Near Future.

Fairmont, W. Va.—Mrs. Charity Prickett was the first white woman to cross the western slope of the Allegheny mountains and to brave the unknown terrors of what was then an unexplored wilderness; a place where savages and wild beasts roamed and where the appearance of a white face was the signal for blood spilling. It has long been considered fitting that the memory of this brave woman should be honored, and, after many months of effort, arrangements have been completed by which expression will be given to popular appreciation of her courage.

On or about the Fourth of July a monument will be unveiled and appropriate exercises will be held in memory of Mrs. Prickett by the citizens of Marion county, who are proud of the fact that this county holds her remains.

Mrs. Charity Prickett, accompanied by her husband, a brother-in-law and one or two other sturdy pioneers, crossed the Allegheny mountains about 1778. Avoiding the roaming bands of Indians as best they could, they made their way westward until they reached the Mountaintop valley. Traversing this unknown section for some distance, they finally located near the mouth of a large creek, which has since been known as Prickett creek.

Other white settlers began to arrive in this territory, and in a few years a small settlement of whites had been established. The growth of the little community was watched with jealous eyes by the Indians, who roamed unbidden through these wilds, and finally they held a council of war, and the extermination of the white settlers was agreed upon.

A lone Indian, whose friendship had been won through some act of kindness shown him by the whites, crept into the little settlement and warned them of the impending danger.

Gathering up their small belongings as quickly as possible, the Prickett family, together with the other settlers, hastily retreated into the forest. Their flight, however, was soon discovered, and the savages followed their trail and overtook them. A bloody battle followed, the sturdy settlers fighting with great desperation, and the Indians were finally beaten off, many of their number being killed. Several of the little group of pioneers also lost their lives, among them being Isaac Prickett, the brother-in-law of Mrs. Charity Prickett. A noted Indian chief, Fighting Wolf, was killed in this battle, which occurred in 1794.

Having administered a crushing defeat to the Indians, the little party returned to their homes and, with the exception of a few attacks of a minor nature, suffered no serious trouble from the Indians.

Mrs. Prickett lived to be 95 years of age and many of her descendants now live in this community, and will take part in the memorial exercises to be held in her honor. She died in 1832.

The monument which is to perpetuate her memory is a handsome shaft, costing about \$1,500.

GOLD PLATE GIVEN PRESIDENT.

Souvenir of Georgia Day Is Presented Him by Friends.

Washington.—President Roosevelt the other day was presented with a handsome engraved plate of solid gold taken from a mine near the home of the president's mother in Georgia. The plate, which is valued at over \$400, is six by ten inches in size and bears a reproduction of Bulloch hall, the Bulloch coat of arms, the Georgia coat of arms and the following inscription:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, Georgia Day, James Oglethorpe's expedition, June 16, 1607. W. N. Mitchell, president, Georgia commission, Joseph M. Terrell, governor of Georgia.

The box in which the plate is inclosed is made of Georgia wood lined with velvet and covered with white satin, the lid being handsomely trimmed with gold and bearing the United States coat of arms. The plate is intended as a souvenir of Georgia day, and was presented by W. N. Mitchell, president of the Georgia commission. The president said he appreciated it very much, and it touched him more than anything he had received during this administration.

City Wants Race Suicide Prize.

Brighton, Mich.—A census of this town shows that it comes nearer to actual "race suicide" than any other town in the United States. In the town there are 24 "families" of one member each and 76 families of two members each. There are only four families of over seven members each. The village was laid out with 96 acres for a good sized town and was once populous, but the population has shrunk to 749 souls, leaving one and one-third acres inside the "city limits" for each man, woman and child.

Boats Outlive Their Owner.

Holton, Mo.—Amasa Pinkham, who died recently, was the owner of a pair of boats which he had worn for 60 years.

RAGTIME HURRIES THEM.

Best Work of the Day in New York Factory When Band Plays.

New York.—An industrial manufacturing company in Canajoharie has introduced music as an incentive to active labor among its employees. It was observed that between 3:30 and five o'clock every afternoon the spirit of labor departed from the factory leaving languor, fatigue, listlessness and "that tired feeling." Work seemed to become a drudge and a curse. Bart Arkell was stricken by the influx of a happy thought. He has long been a member of the Symphony society. Why not symphonize the establishment? Done! The band was hired. It begins to play at 3:30 and delays the factory and its contents with varied harmony. The employees awaken, resume work with the vigor of the morning and actually hate to knock off at five. The hour for the music to begin is pleasantly anticipated and the tedium of monotonous toil is wonderfully relieved.

This innovation of music in a northern factory to get more work out of employees was copied from the common practice in the south before and shortly after the war. Any gang of pick and shovel men would become active without a leader of the singing. If in close ranks they would seriously interfere with each other. Nothing would move in unison. Much time was wasted and very little could be accomplished. Hit with a bright, active leader to set the pace as the promoter does in a sleepy old church, all picks were raised and lowered simultaneously, all shovels scooped up the loosened soil with machine-like harmony. A fast leader could work a gang almost to death without the gang realizing it.

RING KNELL FOR COOKS.

Kansas City Women Use Novel Plan to Solve Problem.

Kansas City, Mo.—Tired of the haughtiness and independence of their cooks, eight household mistresses of the West Side have adopted a new plan of solving the domestic help problem. A week ago each of them discharged her cook, pulled down the kitchen windows, put the pots and pans, and plates away on the pantry shelves, and organized the Coony club.

A two story, six room, brick house at Sixth street and Everett avenue, within a block of the homes of all the members, was rented and Miss Anabel Haren was employed as chef. Two other women were hired to help her. They live in the house.

Each of the eight families has its own table and each furnishes its own table linen and silver, and contributes its quota of kitchen utensils. The club arranges menus.

At the end of each month the cost will be computed and each family will pay its share. It is believed the cost to each family will be considerably less than on the individual plan.

So successful has the experiment proved already that several other families are talking of joining, and two have made application.

"Why I can see the wrinkles of worry going already," one of the saviors of the domestic problem, said the other day. "The plan has worked perfectly for a whole week. It's the beginning of the simple life in reality. No work, no worry, no heat in the house, no tiresome hunt for suitable provisions. It's simply grand. Our husbands like the idea, too."

NO RED MEAT FOR PATTI.

Wonderful Woman Sleeps with Windows Open and Uses Liquid Diet.

London.—Adelina Baroness Cador, whom otherwise Mme. Patti, who confided to her friends that the year 1909 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of her debut in New York in "Lucia Di Lammermoor," from which it may be inferred that the wonderfully young old woman may have it in mind to pay yet another "farewell" visit to America.

Mme. Patti, who has tripped over to Sweden, by way of Paris, to see her mother-in-law, has also confided to her friends what she calls "the secret of her perpetual youth." Here is her story:

"You want to know, I suppose, how I reached such an age without appearing too much damaged? Well, I have done nothing at all. Up to 40 I staid myself in nothing, and ate and lived as I chose. After 40, however, I took to a comparatively strict way of living. Since then I have eaten no red meat and I have drunk only white wine and soda. When I feel weak, a glass of champagne picks me up. I never touch spirits or liquors.

My diet consists of light food and white meat, chiefly sweetbreads, sheep brains, fowl and vegetables. I always sleep with the window wide open in summer and partly open in winter, so as not to get the cold air straight on my face. I never get to bed early, hardly ever before 12:30 or one o'clock. A severe hygiene and an elaborate toilet before bed are absolutely necessary to any woman who does not want to get fat. That is my only secret of health."

Sign Kept Away Success.

Salem, Mass.—Dr. Alfred Poor, secretary of the Poor Family association and one of the best known physicians in New England, died in the Bertram home for aged men after a long illness. He was a skilled physician, but never made a success in the profession. He always said that his sign, "A Poor, M. D.," killed his success.