

Spayright by Waldon Fawcett. Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan of Philadelphia is prominently mentioned as the next cardinal to be appointed in America. Archbishop Ryan has been head of the see of Philadelphia for the past 23 years, where he is extremely popular. He is 77 years old and is the author of two religious works.

COALLAND PROBLEM

DKLAHOMA RESERVATION HOME OF MANY SQUATTERS.

Government, State and Indian Tribes Are Puzzled by the Question of What to Do with Occupants of Tracts.

mortheast in an irregular course lie burg, Latimer, Haskel and Le Flore sees fit. counties. There are half a million pompanies.

to till the surface, constitutes one of the great problems that are cexing the United States government, which own the land.

can deal with it, because the land is monopoly." Indians. When the government demided that this vast area should not be allotted as other Indian land, it sagreed to pay the Indians who had their homes there for their improve ments. That was three years ago, and the government is just now getsing around with the check book.

When the government agents went ments they found the segregation had ters who believed they had a right to go on the land, and had commenced to build homes there. There are fully 5.000 of them who are living on farms. and all they ask is to be let alone.

The government finally decided to set them remain temporarily, but orsered the commissioner to collect cent. Some of them are paying and put off some who have refused, and because some have refused to pay, it is said, the government will order the entire 5,000 ousted at once as intruders and the whole aggregation the last car of the first half of the Mer is expected daily.

The situation has become acute because the government has information which leads it to believe that a big company, known as the Segremated Land Company, is endeavoring to put more improvements on the land and get more settlers there in order to get a preference right when the surface of the land is sold for farming purposes, as they have reason to believe it will be soon.

SHIPBUILDING DURING 1907.

England Ranks First, United States Second and Germany Third.

New York .- Figures for 1907 put the United States second for the year he the total tonnage of ships constructed, England being first.

The total ship construction in American yards last year reached 488,059 tons, which is 195,986 tons greater than the output of the German box" ready for a day's sport. wards for the same period, Germany standing third in 1907 among the maritime nations in ship construction.

Great Britain, which stands first on the list, has to its credit a tonnage dog" question. of 1,673,121 tons of new ships, this Agure including such great ships as underneath and cups on the outside the new Cunarders Eustiania and Man-that will hold a few drops of a geruiwetenia. This is, nevertheless, a de-cide which can percolate through the crease from the total tunnage of the pad.

France and Japan are about tied insects go to an animal's head once In the total tunnage of their output, a day, and hence when they get withthe figures for the first named power in range of that germicide they come Theing 109,622 and for the last 122,095. to an untimely end.

SAYS KEEP FEDERAL COAL LAND.

Garfield Urges Government to Guard Against Private Monopoly.

Washington. — Government lands containing coal deposits should never be sold, according to the recommendation in the annual report of Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

There are approximately 70,000,000 acres of such land. Of this area 14,-500,000 acres have been geologically surveyed and classified and may be purchased at prices ranging from Muskogee, Okla.—Beginning in Coal \$10 to \$20 an acre. Secretary Garcounty and stretching away to the field insists that these lands should be leased and not sold, in order that the segregated coal lands of the the government may retain the right Thoctaw nation, in Coal, Atoka, Pitts to operate its coal districts if it

"The surest way to avoid the evila acres of land in this segregation, and of monopolistic control of coal lands there are 10,000 persons who have by private interests," says Secretary their homes on it without title of any Garfield, "is to retain in the governkind, and remain only by the suffer- ment the right to control operation mace of the government and the coal under lease regulations. The man or the corporation producing the coal This tract of land, with the millions must be given an area sufficiently of dollars' worth of coal under it and large to warrant the expenditure of the 10,000 people on it clamoring for the money necessary profitably to devalon and market the coal. The experience in other sections of the country and abroad leads me to believe that the Oklahoma state government and the best possible method of accomthe Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, plishing these results is for the government to retain the title to the coal The imperative question is: What and to lease under proper regulations shall be done with the people? And which will induce development when the United States government alone needed, prevent waste and prevent

LOST, ONE FREIGHT CAR.

It Disappeared from Middle of a Moving-Train in New England.

Nashua, N. H.-A freight train which left this city early the other day, north bound, on the southern division of the B. & M. railroad lost a en the land to check up these improve | car between here and Merrimac, and the crew didn't know anything had become the Mecca for white squat- happened until the stop at the river town was made.

Then it was found the end of one car had been driven into another about the middle of the train, and that one of the cars which was to have been left off there was missing.

A report was telegraphed to this city, and the steam wrecker was sent. up the line to locate the missing car. athers are not. The government has It is supposed the train broke apart in the middle and when the parts came together on a grade the lost car was kicked from the rails and then the first car of the rear part crashed into swept clean of its population. This or | train and thus the rest of the trip was made.

PET GANDER IS A DECOY.

"Pete" Likes to See Hunters Shoot Into Flooks.

Tom's River, N. J.—Foreman E. Clayton of Silverton is the proud possessor of a domesticated wild gander that seems to be an adept in the art of luring other wild fowl of his kind into danger. The goose, commonly known as Pete, is in his highest element when in the midst of wooden decovs, and as soon as he sees or hears. the approach of game he begins to call in such a manner that it is at once attracted to the spot for the gunners in waiting; upon seeing the flock shot into the old gander floor his wings and seems to shout for joy.

When his owner says: "Pete, let's go gunning," the gander seems to understand and will flop his wings, quack londly, and start for the "sueak

This Collar Kills Fleas. Marshall, Mich.-Harry Weiler of Marshall has solved the "fleas on a

He has invented a collar, with a pad

mutput of the British yards in 1906 Mr. Weller says he knows that the

WIRELESS 'PHONING

POULSEN DECLARES VOICE WILL CARRY ACROSS SEA.

Inventor Tells of 250-Mile Test-Loss of Power by Undamped Waves Less Than in Sparkling Waves of Wireless.

Copenhagen.-The wonderful achievement of Valdemar Poulsen, chronicled in the newspapers of the world a few days ago of carrying on a conversation of wireless telephony between Lyngby and Weisensee, was the result of years of experimental work. Mr. Poulsen, assisted by a staff of Danish engineers, has been at work for a long time in undertaking to make telephoning by means of his undamped and continuous waves practicable and useful in commercial transactions.

When Mr. Poulsen had about finished his work with the wireless telegraph he had become convinced that the transmission of oral human speech through the air was possible and at great distances, if he could contruct an apparatus for transmission and recording sufficiently strong and powerful. He began experimenting at once at his wireless station at Lyngby, five miles from Copenhagen, and demonstrated that wireless telephoning could be carried on over considerable distances without losing anything in clearness and distinctness. Having made this demonstration. Mr. Poulsen undertook to improve his apparatus, and almost every day increased the length of the line over which he held conversations with his assistants.

Finally, he had come to have so much confidence in his system that he undertook the risk of trying to speak over a distance of 250 English miles. -that being the distance from Lyngby to Weisensee, near Berlin. When Mr. Poulsen, at his station at Lyngby, clearly heard the voices of his assistants and understood distinctly all that they were saying to him from their station at Weisensee, he was overjoyed. There was a perfect exchange of conversation between the two stations.

The difference between the sparkling wireless waves and Mr. Poulsen's undamped wireless waves accounts for the great result which Mr. Poulsen has achieved. Mr. Poulsen himself defines the difference as follows:

"The wireless sparks are to be compared to the shell from a big gun. When fired, you get an enormous blow like that caused by an explosion. but the force of this blow is lost after a short time, the undamped waves produce a sort of singing vibration of enormous rapidity, and they go on their way around the globe with the same force as that with which they leave the transmitting apparatus.

"Nothing can stop them, not even the highest mountain. They cannot go through the mountain, but they go singing over it, and then pass along until they reach the receiving apparatus to which they are appointed.

"It will be easier for the waves to cross the Atlantic, and of course the North sca, than to go from Weisensee to Lyngby. The station at Lyngby is unfortunately situated for wireless telephone conversation, especially with the station at Weisensee, which also is badly situated and equipped." Valdemar Poulsen, who is only 38

years old, is the son of a judge in the high criminal court of Copenhagen. He is a very modest man and has not as yet developed any business in his telephonic work. He is a singularly silent man, but when anyone expresses an interest in his work he is willing to explain it to him to the best of his ability and with a never-failing enthusiasm.

TAKES JOB AT BOTTOM.

Heir of Millions Working for \$15 Per Month.

Topeka, Kan.-On a salary of \$15 a month, Charles D. Davol, a graduate of Harvard with the degree of bachelor of arts, and a son of a Fall River. Mass., millionaire wool manufacturer. has begun as night messenger at the Rock Island railway station here to learn the railroad business from the

ground up. He is 22 years old. Following his graduation Davol took a trip to Europe, and on returning began work in the general superintendent's office of the Rock Island in Chicago. To grasp an opportunity of learning telegraphy he came here. Railway men say he is as "common as an old shoe," and he is popular. He likes to use the vernacular of railroad men. He has a thoroughbred saddle horse, and takes a brisk ride every night before going to work.

"He has more ambition than two ordinary men, and is bound to reach the top," said an official of the road. With all his money and the chances to begin on a big salary, he har turned them down to work his own way up."

Get Chloroform from Osler. Albion, Mich.—Dr. William Osler. the noted scientist now connected with Oxford university, who was credited with the statement that men over 60 years old were useless cumberers of the ground and ought to be removed, has sent to each of two old friends here a bottle of chloroform to help them celebrate their sixtieth birthday. The raciplents of the suggestive presents are Delos Fall, professor in Albion college and delegate to the constitutional convention, and his twin brother, D. Witt Fall of SUIT HAS DRAGGED 122 YEARS.

Court Orders \$10,356 Held for Nine Creditors Paid to State.

Boston.-After dragging wearily through the courts of Massachusetts 122 years, a case that has attracted little attention, but has established a long-time record for litigation, which began in 1786, was given another chapter the other day

This last action was taken by Judge Grant in the probate court, when he entered a final decree directing William W. Risk, public administrator in nine estates, to pay \$10,356 to the state treasurer. What will be done with this money, which was deposited in the Suffolk Savings bank in 1838 for the benefit of creditors, is problematical

The estates of which Attorney Risk has been the administrator were those of Thomas Pink, Robert Hyde, Thomas Jackson, Nathan Hyde, Saul Sandbank, James Avery, Jonathan Collins, Jr., Stephen Cross and Jonathan Dean.

These men were creditors of the estate of Ellis Gray, a Poston merchant, who died in 1786, and whose estate was in process of administration for a period covering 50 years.

In 1838, while Gray's estate was still in the probate court, deposits were made by order of the judge in the Suffolk Savings bank for the benefit of those nine creditors, who could not be found, and whose heirs were not known. In the lapse of years from 1786 to 1836 all trace of the creditors had been lost and the deposits have accumulated to \$10,356.

"HINDOOS FOR MEXICO.

Employing Agencies Intend Shipping Them Across Border.

Galveston, Tex.-An immigration inspector who has been touring Mexico in quest of undesirable aliens seeking admission to the United States estimates that there are at least 10,000 Hindoo coolies in the sister renublic. Foreigners and Mexicans claiming to be American citizens are engineering the traffic in coolie laborers. It is charged that contracts have been made to ship several hundred of these little brown men to the northwestern states, where many of their countrymen are now employed, having been smuggled over the line from Canada. Many of the coolies are working in the fields in Mexico and at least 2,000 in the mines. They work even cheaper than the Mexican peons. Three men who are charged with having sold several lots of the Hindoos to railroad contractors and mine owners in Mexico have been arrested and thrown in Mexican prisons. When the Mexican government got after the gang who are responsible for the inlaborers were destined for the United States. To the American authorities they made affidavit that the coolies are destined for Canada, where, it is said, there are several large colonies.

EGG BEARS LOVE ROMANCE.

Carries Woman's Name on Shell Ten Years; Then Man Finds It.

Joulin, Mo.-An interstate romance. hatched of an egg shipped from Joplin to Winsted, Conn., is disclosed in a dispatch announcing that Emil Lauritzon of Winsted had observed the address of Miss Louise Adcock of Joplin on an egg from a case he was unpacking; that through this incident a correspondence had begun, and later had terminated in a marriage engagement and preparations for a trip to Joplin.

There are no Adcocks living in Joplin." No one named Louise Adcock has been employed in Joplin commission houses, and the only tangible clew that might throw light on the Connectatut egg story comes through the police department. Capt. Tom Lawson recalls that a woman named Louise Adcock ran a huckster wagon in the region round about Joplin about ten years ago.

The presumption here is that Louise Adcock wrote her name and address on a dominicker egg which was destined for cold storage, and that the ancient egg has just reached Winsted after ten years.

DOG AND ALLIGATOR FRIENDS.

Odd Pair Eat and Sleep Together and Dog Guards Huge Reptile.

Memphis, Tenu.-Jim, an alligator, and Towser, a dog, the property of C. C. Merz, have formed a friendship which is one of the most remarkable in animal life. They even sleep together under the platforms where their master has his work bench.

The alligator, which is now six feet! long, has been the property of Mr. Merz ever since it was a baby, 17 years ago. It is a pet and travels all over the house.

He stone eating about the first of December and fasts until June. During this period he remains in a sluggish condition. His usual diet during his "eating period" consists of raw beef, varied with an occasional rat.

In the summer he is active and has established a reputation as, a pigeon catcher. When an unwary pigeon lights near Jim in the back yard there is a quick snap and the pigeon is

Ship Has a "Diabolo Deck." "London .- "Diabolo deck" was the new name given to the ton deck of the Celtic on its recent homeward veyaga. Sticks and spools now form part of the games equipment of the White Star ships.

THE OLD ARTESIAN WELL LOT IN CHICAGO IS SOLD.

Relic of Early Days When Milwaukee Plank Road Was Highway to Northwest to Disappear-Once Oasis for Settlers.

Chicago.-A landmark of the early days when the Milwaukee plank road was the great highway between Chicago and the northwest, when stage coaches, toll gates and watering troughs were the insignia of transportation, has given way at last to modern conditions.

It is the old artesian well lot, a triangular piece of land at Milwaukee avenue and the St. Paul railroad. Many times it has resisted the loss of its identity and until now successfully. But to-day the glamor of early association has faded. It has become the property of a manufacturing concern.

In the old days, before railroads or traction lines were thought of, this was an oasis on the long and dreary road to the edge of civilization. Westbound coaches and settlers' wagons gave their horses a final draught before plunging into the wilderness. Returning vehicles refreshed their exhausted beasts at the same place and took courage themselves in the fact that Chicago was only a few miles awav.

The well has long since ceased to bring water, but the rusty two-inch pipe is still there, reaching 1,700 feet into the earth. The iron horse has displaced the stage coach. Chicago is no longer a few miles away.

The well was driven in the '60s. John Gray, sheriff and owner of & 320-acre farm, diagonally bisected by the Milwaukee plank road, put the bore down. A vein of cold, clear water was struck and the pressure raised the water to the level of a second story.

The first time that modern commerce attacked the landmark of past utility was when the St. Paul railroad was put through. The artesian well site was the only break in the road's right of way between Chicago and Milwaukee. But the builders failed to come to terms with its owners and the well stayed. The engineers edged by it without destroying it.

Then the farm was subdivided. Grayland, named for the owner; Irving Park and other thriving suburbs sprang up. The well went dry and decayed. The lot it occupied shrank to

a triangle 50 feet by 10 by 90. Dr. A. W. Gray, son of the original owner, still held on to it, not from sentiment, but from necessity. No until the present purchaser showed up. All the other relics of the stage coach days in that neighborhood have perished. Real estate has boomed until the artesian well lot is worth more to-day (man the 320 acres were in 1860. Its passing is one of the incidents which recall how fast Chicago is growing.

HOWA TOWN SOLD FOR \$1.

Deed Involves Municipality of 1,000 Inhabitants.

Des Moines, la.-The whole town of Kingsley, a site covering 30 acres and with 1,000 inhabitants, has been sold for one dollar. The deed has just been filed with the county recorder, and it calls into question the title to every residence, business block and foot of ground in the municipality. It is given by George B. Smythe to David A. Col-

The deed is an coke of old railroad grant days, when Smythe, who now lives in Keokuk, was wealthy and a railroad promoter. He acquired the land where Kingsley stands in an old grant and when in the 'seventies he met reverses he deeded the property to his wife, who later executed a defederace deed to P. Thornton Lomax. a resident of Keokuk, to secure creditors.

This deed provided that if the Smythes paid their \$12,000 indebtedness to Lomax the land was to be deeded back to them. They failed to do this and the deed was foreclosed. instead of executing a sheriff's deed to Lomax, Mrs. Smythe deeded her equity of redemption to Lomax. Her husband did not sign this instrument and now his new deed, just filed, ist hased on the dower interest which he claims he did not relinquish.

Got 28 Cents Back Pension. Winsted, Conn.-Mrs. Louisa Bagila, a veteran's widow, recently received a letter from an attorney in Washington stating that he had discovered that the government owed her considerable back pension money and that he would make the collection if she

would allow him 25 per cent. She assented to the proposition and received a check for 18 cents, all the government would allow on her claim, with the resquest from the lawyer that she send him seven cents commission. Mrs. Baglin has had the check framed.

~ Mme. Calve in Barber Chair. Atlanta, Ga.-Mme. Calve left her private car at the Union station the other day, threaded her way through sand, rubbish and watery spots and entering the Kimbell house barber shop, climbed into the chair of J. V. Geno, the head barber, and gave blue instructions as to the proper method of trimming her locks. When the task was completed Geno's fair customer climbed out of the chair, carefully replaced her but and veil, paid-25 cents and walked back to her car.

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GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN.

Balaries and Prospects Not Enough to Attract Most Capable.

Washington .- In its twenty-fourth annual report the United States civil. service commission places the number of officers and employes of the executive civil service June 30, 1907. at approximately 337,000. Of this number 196,918 were subject to examination-an increase of 12,709 compared with the number for the previ-

ous year. Of the 140,000 persons not subject to examination 8,147 were presidential appointees, 6,314 of whom were postmasters of the first, second or third classes; 53,345 were fourth-class postmasters, 10,000 were clerks at postoffices having no free-delivery service, 22,704 were minor employes on the isthmian canal work and 30,000 were unskilled laborers. During the year 136,108. persons . were examined, of whom 99,261 passed and 44,288 were appointed.

The report shows that while the number of eligibles has been more; than three times as great as the number of appointments in recent years, there has been a lack of eligibles for the higher positions. There is not enough inducament for the most capable men either in the salary offered or in the prospects of advancement. The government service, therefore, instead of offering a career is regarded as a mere makeshift by many capable young men who leave it for private employment at the earliest opportunity.

DIAMOND DUG FROM ASHES.

Small Boy Gets \$10 for Recovering a \$600 "Sparkler."

Richmond, Va.-William Swerdferber of Howard's Grove has recovered in a remarkable manner a diamond valued at \$600, which he thought had gone with the ashes of his home. When the house was in flames and the people were endeavoring to save what they could of the furniture Swerdferber rushed to the window and smashed the glass with the hand on which he wore the jewel. As the pane gave way the ring slipped from his finger and went spinning into the fire.

Not being allowed by the insurance men to move any of the debris until after an adjustment, Swerdferber hadalmost ceased to grieve over his luss. But to make sure before the work of repair was begun, he offered a small boy \$10 if he would dig into the ruins and produce the "sparkler."

The youngster, with the visions of what the "ten bucks" would buy in the way of winter sporting articles, went at his work with a vim, and after four hours of scraping and digging came out with the gem clinched in a grimy The diamond was as ever, though the heavy gold ring in which it had been set had melted

SAVED BY DOG FROM FIRE

Then Grateful Master in Turn Rescues Sagacious Pet.

Detroit, Mich.—An early morning fire in the confectionery shop of John Sloch, on Chene street, endangered the lives of Joseph Jurczyk, his wife and three children, who were saved from a flery death only by sagacity and heroism of the family pet, "Les," a fine Scotch collie.

The members of the Jurczyk family were sleeping soundly in rooms over the store while the clace filled with smoke and flame. The wise dog evidently realizing the danger to his master, managed to open the door of the kitchen in which he was confined, and, racing into Jurezyk's bedroom, turged at the sleeping man's robe until be awoke.

The three children were already unconscious, but Jurczyk hurried with them to the fresh air when they soon revived.

Then the grateful master of the dog returned into the blazing building and soon reappeared, carrying in his arms the half-dead sagacious pet, which had saved the rest, but could not escape afterwards.

HORSES ARE CARNIVOROUS.

Michigan Animals Show Up Noch Webster as Nature Faker.

Battle Creek, Mich.-Noah Webster was a nature faker, according to "Barney" and "Roxe"," police patrel horses. For Noah, in his dictionary, has written that the horse is exclusively herbivorous.

Chief Farrington's buggy horse concurs in the charge, for he has developed a penchant for eating mice. "Plum," the police dog, furnishes the mice and the horse chews them as if they were a delicacy. "Plum" kills the mice and leaves the bodies in the stail.

But it was "Barney" that first disputed the Websterian statement by insisting on pork chops for food. Cooked pork goes down "Barney's" throat as If it were as Irish as his name, but he wants no beefsteak. "Roxey" isn't so anti-herbivorous, but he is by no means a "teetotaler" on the use of animal food.

Saby Born Every Two Days. Ford City, Pa.—Papers are being passed about for a subscription with which to send a committee to Washington to lay before President Rossewelt the birth record of last year in an effort to show him how the little town of Ford City has followed the procepts that he has expounded. With a population of less than 3,000 mea. women and children, there were born in this place during 1907 190 habies, or almost one baby every two days.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS