

APACHES ARE FREED

Government to Select Reservation in West for Indians.

Tribe Long Held Prisoner of War After Conflict With Mexicans and Americans—Never Mixed With Whites.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Maj. H. L. Scott, representing the war department, and Lieut. Ernest Stocker, an Apache agent, representing the department of the interior, were appointed to select the new homes for the 269 Apache prisoners of war held by the United States government at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The last session of congress granted liberty to these Indians, after holding them prisoners of war for twenty-six years, and the committee of two will select for them an open reservation somewhere in the west, but the probabilities are that their new home will not be within the boundaries of either New Mexico or Arizona. A reservation in either of those states might incite in the savage Apache Indians a memory of their forefathers' conquests and defeats, within those boundaries, and render their reimprisonment necessary.

The Apache tribe is one of the few tribes that never assimilated the white man's way of living, and since the year of 1858 have not been on friendly terms with any member of the white race.

In that year one division of the six branches into which the tribe is divided, went from the eastern line of Arizona, where they were ranging, into Old Mexico on a trading expedition. When near the outpost of the Ka-ki-yeh they camped, and, leaving their women and children, proceeded toward Casa Grande. Citizens from that town met them and entered into a treaty of peace with them, though the Mexican government had placed a price upon their heads, paying \$100 for a warrior, \$50 for a squaw and \$25 for a dead Indian child.

While in Casa Grande, trading, Mexican soldiers took advantage of their absence from camp and set upon the defenseless women and children, killing all within camp. When the warriors returned in the evening the Mexican soldiers opened fire upon them and the Apaches, being armed with bows and arrows, were exterminated, excepting Geronimo, who at that time was a young brave, and one other Apache.

In this massacre Geronimo lost his wife and child, and, according to his own statement made after he became a prisoner of war of the United States, he swore eternal hostility to all Mexicans. Geronimo returned to Arizona and sought aid from the other five Apache tribes in seeking revenge on the Mexicans. The citizens of Casa Grande sent him a disclaimer of all knowledge of the massacre of his people after they had entered into the trading treaty with his band in Old Mexico, but Geronimo could never understand how it was the citizens had no control over these acts of the soldiers, and from that year until 1886 made annual raids upon the settlements within 300 miles of the northern boundary of Mexico.

The Apaches, while on their excursions to Mexico, ran off some cattle that were in charge of white cowboys, and shortly thereafter United States troops made their appearance, and the Apaches always professed to believe they came in response to the Mexican government's appeal for aid in exterminating the Apaches.

Geronimo died about eighteen months ago, and most of the old race of warriors had preceded him to the grave, and now the general government believes the younger generation can be once more trusted to run at large on an open reservation.

The failure of the Apache Indians to assimilate the ways of civilization which finally resulted in their becoming prisoners of war, was no doubt due in a large measure to the ascendancy Geronimo had over the members of his tribe, whom he kept constantly avenging the wrongs he and his relatives suffered at the hands of the Mexicans and Americans.

CROW SEIZED A GOLF BALL

North Berwick Woman Player Reports an Inquisitive Bird With Sporting Tastes.

London.—A golf story which is replete with a certain amount of skepticism comes from North Berwick. It is that Mrs. Barrett, an American resident there, while playing on the course, had her gaze interfered with by a persistently inquisitive crow. She had just made a tee shot when the crow took the ball, and, after flying with it for some distance, dropped it. Mrs. Barrett made two other shots, but the crow twice returned and lifted the ball after she had played it.

Wrenches Ankle; May Die.

Pottsville, Pa.—Mrs. Andrew Courser of St. Clair is believed to be dying as the result of an unusual accident.

While standing on a sidewalk she wrenched her ankle and ruptured an artery.

Before the hemorrhage could be stopped she had lost so much blood that it is not believed she can recover.

Crad Only in Bath Towels.

Philadelphia.—Half a dozen men, clad only in towels, were forced to see for their lives when fire was discovered in a Russian and Turkish bath establishment in this city.

CLUES TO CRIMES

Trifles Have Served to Convict Perpetrators of Murders.

Slough Slayer in England Trapped by Brown Paper—Doctor Crippen Might Have Escaped Except for His Bloody Pajamas.

London.—The recent death of Sir Alfred Willis, for many years a high court judge, recalls his association with one of the best known and quite the most enthralling of legal textbooks: "Willis on Circumstantial Evidence."

Since the previous edition many notable cases have occurred to enrich the "romance of the forum," among which may be mentioned the New-castle murder, the Slough murder, Crippen's case and some more recent, including the case of Oscar Slater recently rediscovered—has escaped the attention of the late judge.

The verdict trifles sufficed to put the noose around the neck of Broom, the Slough murderer. On being arrested on suspicion, he sought to discount it by telling the police that they would find \$100 in gold in his room, which he solemnly declared he had brought away from his father's house.

The money was found, but the trouble was to connect it with Mrs. Wilson, murdered some time before at Slough. However, a smart officer had noted just an ordinary piece of brown paper in the victim's sitting room. This he carefully preserved, and on closely examining it it was discovered that it had marks exactly such as would have been made by sovereigns made up into a rouleau, in which they lay not at right angles to the paper, but somewhat sloping. No other coins would occupy the same space.

There were also marks of two small milled-edged coins—sixpence or half sovereigns—and minute yellow specks, such as it was found by experiment gold coin would leave after friction with brown paper. The sum found in the prisoner's possession being nineteen sovereigns and two halves, the chain of evidence was thus completed against him through the agency of a small piece of brown paper.

A view of a northern castle in a third class compartment enabled an artist witness to identify the carriage in which Dickman, the Newcastle train murderer, and Nisbet, his victim, embarked on their fatal journey. The accident that Dickman fumbled in his left trousers pocket to find his excess fare at Morpeth enabled the prosecution to connect the man so observed fumbling by the ticket inspector with the owner of a certain pair of "inexpressibles" stained with blood on the lining of the left pocket.

It is still fresh in the public mind how the most convincing evidence against Crippen was supplied by those fatal pajamas, the jacket of which was found with the body of Belle Elmore and was proved to belong to a suit of which the trousers were among Crippen's effects, sold by a Holloway firm on January 5, 1905, thus fixing the date of the interment as long subsequent to Crippen's arrival as tenant of the house, and negating the suggestion that some previous occupier might have done the deed of darkness and concealed the traces in the cellar at Milldrop Crescent.

An insignificant laundry mark, "599," showed the body found on Yarmouth beach in 1900 to be that of a young woman who had lived at Bexley Heath, and a cheap beach photograph served to identify a necklace found in Bennett's possession with one worn by the dead wife, whom he had throttled with a bootlace.

LOOT KNOWS NO LIMITS

Minneapolis is Charged With Stealing Everything From a Pollywog in Alcohol to Bible and Ether.

Minneapolis.—Loot, the variety of which is said to be the most marked in the history of the Minneapolis police department, according to officials, has been recovered by the police from the home of Stanley Wartkeas, who was placed under arrest. The goods, which according to the police was stolen from a hospital and two hotels where Wartkeas worked, range from a pollywog in alcohol to a Bible, and from artificial flowers to ether. Silver, linen and clothing worth \$1,000 are said to have been taken by Wartkeas while employed at the hotels.

DUCK MADE A GOLD STRIKE

Nugget in Gizzard Sets Pittsfield, Mass., Woman to Tracing its Source.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Miss Jennie Robinson has asked a marketman to find where a duck she bought at his place was raised. In the gizzard of the duck she found a lump of gold as large as a pea. Wherever the duck came from Miss Robinson believes there is more gold, and she intends to turn prospector.

SEES GROWTH OF LUNACY

Dr. Forbes Winslow Declares There Will Be More Insane Than Sane in 300 Years.

London.—There will be more lunatics in the world than sane people three hundred years hence, was the prophecy Dr. Forbes Winslow made. This prophecy is based upon the present rate of the growth of lunacy as revealed by recent returns.

Doctor Winslow expressed strong disagreement with the statement made at the Eugenics congress by Doctor Mott to the effect that increase in lunacy was more apparent than real, and told a press representative that in making such a statement Doctor Mott apparently referred to London only. Dr. Forbes Winslow said that from his knowledge of the progress of lunacy in all parts of the world he had come to the conclusion that "we are rapidly approaching a mad world." He added: "In every part of the world civilization is advancing, and so insanity is also bound to advance. There were 36,762 registered lunatics in 1859, but 135,000 at the present day. That showed the alarming increase."

If Doctor Mott's theory is accepted, we shall wake up when it is too late to prevent a further increase. What happened to the pauper class in London, as an alleged proof against the real increase of lunacy, was very much beside the question, taken as a whole. Fifty years ago there was one lunatic in 575 of the population, but now one in 236. At that rate of progress, he said, in three hundred years' time there would be more lunatics in the world than sane people.

FRAUD OF OBESE MILKMAN

Water From Cow Puzzles Paris Inspectors Until Secret is Discovered.

Paris.—For many weeks complaints have been received that the milk sold by a Paris dairyman was too thin; samples were taken by the police, and on each occasion the milk was found to contain a large proportion of water.

Despite this, the man vehemently protested his innocence and invited the police to visit his dairy at any time to see the cows milked. Two inspectors did so, and after witnessing the milking carried away the milk, which on examination was found to contain a large proportion of water. The visits were repeated, but each time the milk which came straight from the cow was found to be too thin.

The police were much puzzled until one day Inspector Debut noticed that the milkman, who was very fat, milked with only one hand. Another curious point was that he also seemed to grow thinner as the milk pail grew fuller. Inspector Debut at once ordered the milkman to undo his waistcoat, when two indiarubber bladders and a system of piping were revealed. One bladder contain air and the other water. By pressing the air bladder the milkman caused the water to trickle out of the water bladder through a pipe into the milk pail, the operation being concealed by his artificial obesity.

TAKES UP PROSECUTOR'S BET

Husband Accepts Wager of \$5 That There is an Affinity in Case.

Washington, D. C.—George Hamill, a clerk in a big department store and living in Kennelworth, D. C., who, according to his wife's charge, does not properly clothe her, is being shadowed constantly for the corporation counsel's office in consequence of his wager of \$5 with Assistant Corporation Counsel George that there is not another woman in the case.

"Who is the other girl?" asked the prosecutor after the wife, Mary, had related her story of alleged neglect.

"There is none," the husband replied. "Oh, yes, there is; I'll bet \$5 on it." "You're on!" snapped Hamill as he covered the bet. He said he earned only \$20 a week, but Mrs. Hamill was certain that he received more. "I am going to have you watched," said Mr. George, "and if I catch you with an affinity it will go mighty hard with you."

GIRL HAS \$1,100 WEDDING

Kansas City Laborer Spends Years Savings as Daughter is Married.

Kansas City, Mo.—Eleven hundred dollars, the savings of a dozen years was spent by Giuseppe Anello, a laborer in the employ of the Kansas City street department, when his daughter, Mary, 16, became the bride of Vito Campanello, 19. Fifty-nine motor cars hired by Anello whirled the wedding guests on a long tour over the city's boulevards and the festivities ended with an elaborate banquet and ball at a hall in "Little Italy." Anello said he had been saving for the event since Mary was a little girl in Cidely.

Husband is Too "Spongy"

Fort Worth, Tex.—"A month of spooning after marriage is enough," says Mrs. Laura Seaman in her suit for divorce filed against Arthur Seaman, to whom she was married July 10 last. "My husband hugged me with such frequency and so often in view of the public," she adds, "that his demonstrative affection became embarrassing. He showed anger when I protested."

RECALL QLD RECORDS

AMERICA HAS HAD HORSES OF RARE RENOWN.

Interesting Comparison of Those of Eighty Years Ago With Jerry M.'s Recent Remarkable Race in Ireland.

Carrying 175 pounds and racing over turf, making many jumps, Jerry M., an Irish thoroughbred, covered a distance of four miles in ten minutes flat. He is considered the greatest horse in Ireland, and perhaps on the continent, and in view of the heavy weight carried, is truly a wonder. But, says a writer in the Horsehoers' Journal, what about the old warriors of the American turf, those of the '30s and '40s going the same route, working at the trotting gait and covering distances in a little slower time.

The Dutchman, in May, 1836, on the Centerville (L. I.) course under saddle and at the trotting gait, went four miles in 10:51. The weight carried by the horse is not stated, but judging from Hiram Woodruff's scaling of 160 pounds, without saddle, it is safe to say that the Dutchman carried nearly as much weight as Jerry M. did when he won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase recently in ten minutes.

When it is considered that the Dutchman worked at the trotting gait, the performance is all the greater. Ten minutes and fifty-one seconds for four miles was the best of early days, and the mark was a record for many years for trotters working under saddle. Reduced to miles it means that the average for each was 2:42.

The record for runners for four miles made previous to 1842, was held by Fashion, who won over Boston, a nine-year-old, in 7:32½ or 1:15¼ for each mile covered. The record was established at Union Course, L. I., in May, 1842, the best previous record for the same distance being held by Eclipse in a race with Henry over the same course in May, 1823, the time being 7:37.

The wonderful prowess of Eclipse and other horses of the time was established by the fact that they could repeat the same long distance on the same day, though not in time as fast as the first heat. Eclipse in his race worked under the three in five plan, and each heat was made in time as follows: First heat, 7:37; second heat, 7:49; third heat, 8:24. This was in 1823, 89 years ago, when blood was put to a test, the four miles route being not an uncommon thing to witness.

Tracing the lines of the thoroughbreds back into history, how many times we see the name of Eclipse mentioned; his blood intermingles with the very select of the present day, and the reason why is easily seen. Time has not made great changes in the thoroughbred line if the performances of Eclipse are figured up.

Still, It Seemed Warm.

A Cherryvale merchant came home from the breeze of an electric fan and three iced cakes last night and said peevishly to his wife: "You can certainly get this house good and warm. What do you do to do it?" And the wife replied meekly, as she pushed back the few straggling hairs and nailed them in place with a grinning wire hatpin: "I don't see why it is hot; I put a ham on to boil at six o'clock this morning and baked bread, and did a little ironing, and while I had the oven hot I baked a batch of cookies and a couple of pies and heated the water for the children's baths and scrubbed the floor. But I haven't had any fire to speak of except to broil a steak and bake some potatoes since five o'clock this afternoon. It seems kind of cool-ike to me."—Cherryvale (Kan.) Journal.

High Prices for Pictures.

I have before me the catalogue. If you went through it with me we should mark the general increase in prices, and we should see how fashion is a particular and powerful factor in some cases. I could show you fine Holbein portraits—"Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk," with the marked price \$20 8s; "Martin Luther" and "Lady Guiford," \$30 and \$16 respectively; "Anne Boleyn" and "Calvin," together \$28 7s, and so on. Then we could reflect upon "The Duchess of Milan," by the same master, which was presented to the National gallery by the National Art Collections Fund at a cost of \$72,000.—London Opinion.

Rats and the Plague.

There is a theory that the old brown rats aided the spread of plague in Europe, because the fleas which infest them are more likely to take up their abode on human beings than are the parasites of the Norway rat. This is hardly demonstrated beyond the fact that the cessation of plague epidemics in England and western Europe was about coincident with the Norway rat invasion. It seems to have been proved in California that the gray rats can spread the infection, but if the black rats spread it faster, we may yet be brought to concede some good in the gray Norway rat pest that has been driven out of its older brother.

In These Days.

"All the world's a stage, you know." "Yes, but not all the men and women are actors. Some have to sit in front and look at the moving pictures."

CRUSADE ON BIRDS' BEHALF

Radical Measure to Be Introduced in the English Parliament—Protection of Feathered Tribe.

London.—A new crusade against the killing of birds in order to supply feathers for millinery is in progress here, and a bill is soon to be introduced in parliament which, if it becomes law, will prevent many of the cruelest of the practices which result from the demand for feathers.

Lady Brooke, Rance of Sarawak, presided at a lecture in support of the plumage bill for the protection of wild birds, at the Whitehall rooms. She said she thought that women had a tremendous part to play in advising the making of laws against the wearing of feathers. It was entirely women's part to do this, because it was for women that the birds were killed, and women wore the feathers.

James Buckland lectured on "The Value of Wild Bird Life to the Empire." He said that the feathers used in millinery were the "wedding garments of the birds." To be of any value in millinery the feathers must be taken before the birds attempted to rear their young. The prohibition to export plumage from India and Australia had been rendered abortive by the illicit trade in feathers, and Great Britain was the receiver of the stolen goods. If the truth could be told about the Calcutta custom house in relation to certain persons in London the public conscience would be shocked by the extent of the smuggling of feathers. With the passing of the plumage bill this trade would be stopped at once.

George Greenwood, M. P., proposed and Captain Talbot seconded a resolution strongly appealing to the government to grant facilities for placing the plumage bill on the statute book. The resolution was carried.

ELECTRIC WIRES IN HIS BED

So Sea Captain Believed and Fired a Volley to Awaken Citizens in Gotham Hotel.

New York.—Charles Hoesser, a retired sea captain, blazed away with a rifle and revolver from his window in the Astoria. Neighbors called Police-man Mindheim, who made his way cautiously to Hoesser's door. The captain confronted him, with the revolver and rifle ready for action, a grizzled, wiry old giant.

"Oh, you've come at last, have you?" he said. "I've been trying to attract a policeman for fifteen minutes. Someone has put a lot of electric wires and batteries in my bed and I want you to take them out. And I want you to arrest whoever put them there."

Mindheim took the captain before Magistrate Leach, in Long Island city police court, who held him in \$500 bail for examination. The captain owns the house in which he lives and other realty in the neighborhood.

FOG DOESN'T RESPECT KINGS

How the Late Edward VII. Walked to Buckingham Palace by Light of Torches.

London.—Recently the king had the experience of driving home from the theater with torchbearers tramping in front. The incident recalls the most curious sight in a pretty varied London life.

Groping down St. James street early one foggy night about the middle of King Edward's reign, I was surprised, writes a correspondent, by a great glare of torches, and there emerged silently from the fog a number of men, like footmen, bearing torches, and behind them a group of gentlemen in cloaks surrounding some one walking heavily in the middle, and another body of torchbearers brought up the rear.

The personage in the middle was revealed by the torches as King Edward and the party moved slowly and silently down the street along the Mall to Buckingham palace. The king had been dining with Mrs. George Keppel in Portman square. It was a curious sight to see and made one think of the London of Charles II.

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LEAD

Twenty-one Universities Have Enrollment of 75,000—Compared With 55,000 for German Institutions.

New York.—The United States is rapidly becoming the educational center of the world if statistics prepared by Professor Rudolf Tombo of Columbia university are correct.

Doctor Tombo selected the twenty-one leading universities of Germany and a like number from America to make his comparison.

In total registration Doctor Tombo shows that the American twenty-one universities have an enrollment of 75,000, as against 55,000 in the German institutions. The foreign students in Germany number 4,500 and in the United States 1,500. American colleges are gaining every year, however.

The largest foreign delegation in America is found at Columbia, with Pennsylvania, Harvard and Cornell following in the order named.

Girls Kissless W Roused.

Bayonne, N. J.—Miss Dorothy Fooks, the girl snuffrgette of the Bayonne (N. J.) High school, told her mates that an American girl's complexion was sufficiently beautiful without artificial aid and that boys do not want to kiss painted lips. Since that time many cheeks and lips are less rosy, though a few of the girls are defiant.

TOLD BY PASSPORTS

Cards Signified Much to Those Initiated.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Under Louis XVI Devised Ingenious System, Described by a Writer in the Century.

The mysterious cards employed by the Count de Vergennes, who was minister for foreign affairs under Louis XVI, in his relations with the diplomatic agents of France exhibit great ingenuity in their arrangement and show what the political condition of Europe must have been at that time to require such precautions, writes John H. Haswell, who, in Century, describes many forms of "secret writing." The count was a great friend of America, and it was largely through his influence that the treaties of amity and commerce and of alliance of 1778 were concluded. These cards were used in letters of recommendation or passports which were given to strangers about to enter or depart from France; they were intended to furnish information without the knowledge of the bearers. This was the system: The cards given to a man contained only a few words, such as "Alphonse D'Angeha Recommende a Monsieur le Comte de Vergennes, par le Marquis de Puysegur, Ambassadeur de France a la Cour de Lisbonne."

The card told more tales than the words written on it. Its color indicated the nation of the stranger. Yellow showed him to be English; red, Spanish; white, Portuguese; green, Dutch; red and white, Italian; red and green, Swiss; green and white, Russian, etc. The person's age was expressed by the shape of the card. If it was circular, he was under 25; oval, between 25 and 30; octagonal, between 30 and 45; hexagonal, between 45 and 50; square, between 50 and 60; an oblong showed that he was over 60. Two lines placed below the name of the bearer indicated his build. If he was tall and lean, the lines were waving and parallel; tall and stout, they converged; and so on.

The expression of his face was shown by a flower on the border. A rose designated an open and amiable countenance, while a tulip marked a pensive and aristocratic appearance. A fillet round the border, according to its length, told whether the man was bachelor, married or widower. Dots gave information as to his position and fortune. A full stop after his name showed that he was a catholic; a semicolon, that he was a Lutheran; a comma, that he was a Calvinist; a dash that he was a Jew; no stop indicated him as an atheist. So also his morals and character were pointed out by a pattern in the angles of the card. So, at one glance the minister could tell all about his man, whether he was a gamester or a duellist; what was his purpose in visiting France; whether in search of a wife or to claim a legacy; what was his profession—that of a physician, lawyer or man of letters; whether he was to be put under surveillance or allowed to go his way unmolested.

Reduced Mortality From Cancer.

"Cancer has at last, by a steady and uniform increase year after year, reached a mortality of eight thousand," a recent bulletin of the New York state department of health reports. "Cancer as a disease has increased more rapidly than tuberculosis shows that in the preceding 20 years there have been 270,000 deaths from that cause and 100,000 from cancer." The bulletin adds: "Comparing cancer with the almost stationary mortality of consumption, it would appear that within another 20 years there will be more deaths from cancer than from consumption."

Machine to Write Music.

A German musician has invented a machine which, he states, automatically registers the notes emitted by the piano. The new machine, Harper's Weekly states, has the same object as one invented by an Italian and used by Mascagni in writing his operas, but it is a larger instrument and is operated by electricity. Into the machine is inserted a roll of paper and the composer seats himself before the piano and executes the composition that he desires to give to the public. The machine faithfully registers every note produced, so that the musician does not have to depend upon his memory.

Novels and Plays.

An English writer describing the difficulties that lie in the way of a successful novelist becoming effective as a playwright notes that a novelist is free while the playwright is limited by the stage, and adds: "In a play it all has to take place in somebody's chambers and all the women of the play have to be got there somehow. The method mostly adopted is to take away their characters because then you can put them where you like."

Fostering Canal Traffic.

In order to take care of the traffic on the New York state barge canal, which will be completed in 1915, an expenditure of \$18,800,000 has been authorized for canal terminals in New York city and other cities along the canal. In New York city there will be 14 canal terminals, costing altogether \$9,740,000. The remainder of the money will be spent in building terminals at 21 different cities and towns.