

A Day with Mrs. Roosevelt at Her Oyster Bay Home.



Oyster Bay.—Perhaps in all the world there is no other woman in so prominent a position of whom so little is known of her daily round of life as Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the wife of the president of the United States.

OLD TIMES PASSING

OKLAHOMA INDIANS CELEBRATE END OF TRIBAL STATE.

Feasting and Dancing the Order Throughout the Two Territories—Sioux Guests of Old Enemies.

ONE DOLLAR IN DEMAND.

Outrigger, Okla.—The Indians of Oklahoma are taking advantage of the present lull in the passing away of old conditions and the advent of the new state government in general demonstrations and celebrations all over the two territories.

The biggest gathering of Indians is near Hominy, in the Osage nation. The Poncas, Otse, Kiowas, Comanches, Kaws and Big and Little Osages have been celebrating the passage of the allotment bill there for several weeks.

The Pawnee Indians have been entertaining their old enemies, the Sioux, for several weeks with the green corn dance and feasting. Buffalo and pony dances were also included in and many ponies and blankets were given the Sioux visitors by the Pawnees.

The Indians of the Quapaw agency are preparing for a big farewell celebration at Wyandotte, continuing four days. The Senecas, Wyandottes, Minnisis, Ottawas, Quapaws, Modocs, Shawnees and Peorias will participate. The Quapaws will give their green corn and stomp dances.

All Oklahoma Indians will be invited to attend and invitations are being sent out to all northern tribes to participate. The list includes Sioux, Winnebago, Omahas and several others. The Omahas, of which the Poncas are a branch, frequently visit with the latter tribe, and these visits are returned by the Poncas.

The entertainment being provided by the Poncas, includes dances, smokes, buffalo feasts and other Indian amusements. In return, the visiting tribes will give costly presents, including ponies and blankets, and the Poncas will likewise lavish gifts upon the visitors. The head chief of the Poncas has arranged with the Miller Brothers of "101" ranch to furnish all the cattle and buffalo needed for the feast. The Poncas expect to entertain 4,000 visitors and they will bear the entire expense.

Since the passage of the statehood bill some Indian tribes that have not yet been declared citizens of the United States have shown a disposition to seek such recognition. The Kaw have been making application for citizenship and Mrs. Frank Lessert, one of the wealthiest Kaw and the owner of 400 acres of land near Kaw City was given a certificate of competency and a similar certificate was given to George Hardy, son of the Kaw chief, Gen. William Hardy, and cousin of Congressman Curtis, of Kansas.

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ONE DOLLAR IN DEMAND.

Silver Piece in Maine Town Which Goes at a Premium.

Brunswick, Me.—A bright new silver dollar with several shipping tags attached to it by means of a silver ring has been sent out from the office of the Brunswick Record on a journey around the merchants of this town.

The object, as stated on one of the tags, is to use this dollar in paying bills by the persons holding it, and in no case to spend the coin outside of Brunswick, also to demonstrate that a dollar spent at home will eventually return to the original spender to be spent again.

All persons are enjoined to keep the dollar circulating and to be careful not to spend it with anyone who will be apt to spend it down.

The dollar was paid to Myrick Gatchell, an employe of the Record office, with his wages. He spent it at once at the store of M. J. Given. It has been used to pay freight and dry goods, grocery, clothing, milk and all sorts of bills. Many of the merchants are now advertising to accept it at a premium. One merchant allows \$2 for it on a \$10 purchase, and another allows \$1.50 in part payment of a bill of \$5, and \$2 on any purchase amounting to \$10. The Record allows a year's subscription to the paper.

\$15,000 PEARL FOR 75 CENTS.

Finder of High Priced Gem Got Almost Nothing for It.

New York.—On sale in John street is a perfect pearl weighing 68 grains, white and rounded, for which the asking price is \$15,000. The man who found it in a mussel shell on the Wisconsin bank of the Mississippi river only a few weeks ago sold it for 75 cents. The pearl came in a shell the size of a silver dollar. Another pearl from the American fisheries in middle western rivers, offered now for \$5,000 in the Maiden lane district, is of 99 grains and is a pear-shaped drop of pink tint.

CAUSE OF SUDDEN GRAY HAIR.

If Barber Is Right Many Romantic Stories Are Disproved.

The barber applied the rich brown dye with a fine tooth comb, combing it evenly into the grizzled locks of the old man.

"Hair dye, sir," he said, "plain, unvarnished hair dye, is the base of that absurd fallacy about people turning gray in a single night."

"If you investigate those yarns, you find that invariably they concern persons in prison. Ordeal, pining in jail, had his hair go back on him. Marie Antoinette, languishing in a cell, found the deep hue of her hair changing to an ugly gray. Rabelais, imprisoned in the Tower, developed grayish streaks with incredible speed."

TRAIN AND THOMAS CARLYLE.

Two Men Much Alike in Eccentricities of Genius.

Rummaging through a waste of old papers and letters the other day I came across a stack of correspondence from George Francis Train in yellow, red, blue, black and green pencil, up and down, criss-cross, jerky, jagged, steps and stairs, road to Jericho, over and under, lined and interlined, contracted, abbreviated, etc.—anything to puzzle the recipient. Train imitated Carlyle more than he did any other man, living or dead, because Carlyle's habits were so much like his own inclinations. Carlyle rarely spoke to a grown person in public, but he always recognized little children and filled them with nuts and candies, creams and toys. A poor little woman keeping a confectioner's shop tells how rich she got selling sweets to that "strange old gent." "Tipp" in N. Y. Press.

Energy Received from the Sun.

A scientist tells of the energy received from the sun. When the sun is nearly overhead he delivers power at the surface of the earth at the rate of more than two horse power for each square yard of surface. Even after deducting the loss occasioned by the absorption of the earth's atmosphere, it is still true that each square yard receives when the sun is shining the equivalent of one horsepower working continuously. This means that there is delivered on each square yard an energy able to lift a weight of 23,000 pounds one foot in one minute, and this power is continuous. On the level, sunlit plains of Arizona the sun delivers an equivalent of mechanical energy which, expressed in horse power, would seem almost infinite. A small part of it would suffice for the whole world's work. Why is it not set to doing this work? This is the problem of to-morrow."

African Cobra.

The deadliest of snakes is said to be the mamba, an African cobra. It flies at everybody and everything; it goes out of its way to quarrel; it will even come down from a tree to solicit an interview. Over in India there is the great king cobra, or Hamadryad, a size larger, quite as fierce—it has been known to chase a man on horseback; he had to ride for his life—but his poison is a degree less virulent. The difference, however, may be considered negligible, and ceases to interest the patient after a few minutes. Among the Australian vipers, the pit vipers of America and the great West African vipers there are species of evil reputations, and the most alarming feature is that the aggressive snakes are all desperately poisonous.

An Obliging Chieftain.

When Livingstone went amongst the Bechuana, in South Africa, on his missionary travels, he used to preach to them as best he could in their native tongue. He was once thus occupied when Sechele, the chief, came to the meeting. The chief corrected Livingstone's way of carrying out his mission. "Do you think," he said, "you will ever get the people to believe simply by talking to them? I can't make them do anything without the lash. If you like, I will call my head man, and with our whips we will soon make them all believe." Livingstone would, of course, have nothing to do with such wholesale modes of conversion as that. As the result showed, he got on better without the use of force.

Clever Move of Spellbinder.

During one of the campaigns of Hon. John D. Long for governor of Massachusetts the late Judge "Charlie" Thompson addressed a gathering of Italians in the North end of Boston. After recounting at length the virtues of the Democratic candidate, he summarized the qualities of the Republican candidate in this manner: "And what did this man Long ever do, gentlemen? The only thing I ever heard that he did was to make a translation of Virgil into English, and of what benefit is that to you, gentlemen, who can read Virgil in the original?"

MINING STEEL RAILS

TREASURE BURIED IN RIVER BED FOR YEARS RECOVERED.

Were Bought in England Before the War and Intended for Southern Road—Fortune for Lucky Finder of Property.

Liberty, Tex.—Mining for steel rails is a new industry, but it is being carried on profitably at Liberty. Forty-six years ago 10,000 tons of steel rails were purchased in England by a syndicate of wealthy planters of this section and a number of New Yorkers associated with them in a railroad proposition up the valley of the Trinity river.

The rails were paid for and brought to Galveston by water and shipped up the Trinity river by barges. They were unloaded just below the town and piled on the low bank of the river. The civil war came on and the project was abandoned. The members of the company were either killed in the war or lost their property or were scattered until not one of them has been heard of for more than a quarter of a century.

A big flood in the river occurred a few months after the rails had been piled upon its banks and were covered with a heavy deposit of sand. The fact that the rails existed finally became a dim memory in the minds of the older residents of Liberty and of late years the story of the disastrous project has been a mere legend.

The river shifted several hundred yards during the years and more than 20 feet of sand and silt had been deposited upon the rails, leaving no trace whatever of them.

It was left to T. E. Nichols, of Houston, to bring these rails to the light of day. Several months ago he was in Liberty on a business visit when he chanced to meet an old negro who was a slave when the valuable cargo was brought over and who was employed in unloading the barges. He told Mr. Nichols the story of the abandoned railroad and said that the rails were buried under many feet of sand, but he believed he knew the spot where they could be found.

Nichols made a quiet investigation and found that the story of the lost rails was true. He could find no claimants to the property and he made a proposition to the town of Liberty that if they would grant him the franchise to recover the rails he would give the town one dollar from every \$10 he mined and sold. This proposition was eagerly accepted. No one thought he would be able to locate the rails.

Under the guidance of the old negro Mr. Nichols began prospecting for the hidden wealth. He used ground augers in boring test holes. He bored 27 of these holes before he found the rails. They lay 35 feet beneath the surface and the same distance from the present channel of the river.

The discovery of the rails was but the beginning of the labor of recovering them. The sand was difficult to handle, and when the excavation had reached a point near the rails the water from the river broke through and pumps had to be employed to clear the hole.

The piles of rails have finally been uncovered and they are now being taken out at a rapid rate. The rails are 24 feet in length and of a quality of steel superior to that now used. It is claimed, as an evidence of this Mr. Nichols has accepted a bid of \$35 a ton for the rails from a big American steel plant.

At this price the rails will bring Mr. Nichols a fortune of \$380,000, less about \$10,000 which he will have expended in locating the property and removing them and an additional \$10,000 to be paid to the town of Liberty. The purchasers will bear all cost of loading and shipping the rails, which experts say are in fine condition and evidence no injurious effect from the long burial.

GIRL TO STUDY APE IN CONGO.

Will Accompany Prof. Garner to Remote Part of Africa.

New York.—Miss Ida Vera Simonson, of Pittsburgh, has sailed for Africa, where she will join Prof. R. L. Garner and with him go into the remotest corner of the Congo to study the monkey, its ways, manners and speech and means of communication.

Miss Simonson has been for months an enthusiastic student of the ape and monkey tribes. She and the professor expect to get a working knowledge of "simian speech" before they leave the Congo. Each will have constructed a steel cage in which they will live and study the tribe.

Announcement that Miss Simonson was to go was made by Dr. Reed Blair, surgeon of the New York Zoological park in the Bronx. The directors of the park believe Prof. Garner and Miss Simonson will be able to throw more light on the monkey. Prof. Garner has for years been studying the ape. He said recently that he hoped to acquire the language in a short time.

Ban on Street Flinging.

Nesqueop, Pa.—Street flirtings have been put under the ban by the borough fathers. By a resolution of the town council the high constable is charged with the duty of preventing men from ogling women in public and women from making go-go eyes at the men. Anyone caught "making eyes" to attract attention will be subject to arrest and a fine. Corner loafing will be also prohibited.

HEADLESS WOMAN IN WHITE.

Weird Appearance, But the Explanation Was Simple.

"I had a funny experience the other night," said a man. "It was quite dark, and two of us were walking up from the stable. On the lawn at the rear of the house was a strange figure—a woman all in white, but the weird part of it was that she had no head. She sat in a chair fanning with a white fan, the movements of which we could see distinctly, although the hand that held the fan was invisible."

"Presently she rose, walked a short distance and then returned. It certainly looked queer to see a woman in white without head or hands. The chap with me grabbed my arm and we both breathed hard. Then we braced up and walked toward her. It was pitch black, but she heard us brush against a bush and then she turned to our direction and spoke."

"Is that you, Sam?" she said, "hurry along heah, you good-for-nothin' niggab."

"It was the lady cook, who was blacker than the ace of spades."

COULD NOT ADMIT IGNORANCE.

So College Man Draw on Imagination for Answer.

No one knows better that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing than college professors of American history. Most of the men who take their courses have had an elementary acquaintance with the subject gained in the grammar schools, and trusting to their remembrance of it and their portentous powers for bluffing, which every college man possesses, they hope to get through without doing any work. Probably the best bluff ever gotten off at Yale was recently attempted in Prof. Smith's class room. "Mr. Ide," asked the professor, "what was the omnibus bill of 1850?"

"Mr. Ide's answer has become a classic. It had all the qualities of a good answer but contradicted. He rose to his feet and looked the professor straight in the eye. "The omnibus bill," he replied firmly, "was a bill providing for the carriage of immigrants across the plates."

Flowers Claimed by States.

Not all the states have a state flower, and the authenticity in many cases is doubtful. One list gives Alabama the goldenrod; Arkansas, apple blossom; California, poppy; Colorado, purple columbine; Delaware, peach blossom; Florida, Japanese, Idaho, syringa; Indiana, cornflower; Illinois, rose; Iowa, wild rose; Louisiana, magnolia; Maine, pine cone; Michigan, apple blossom; Minnesota, mosses; Mississippi, magnolia; Montana, bittern root; Nebraska, goldenrod; New Jersey, the sugar maple tree; North Carolina, chrysanthemum; Oklahoma, the mistletoe; Oregon, the grape; Rhode Island, violet; Texas, blue bonnet; Utah, snow fly; Vermont, red clover; Washington, rhododendron.

WOMAN MAKES LONG JOURNEY.

Travels 7,000 Miles to Get a Marriage Refusal.

Cleveland, O.—Nearly 7,000 miles came Mrs. Abraham Rosenberg to Cleveland to get the consent of her dead husband's brother, Jacob Rosenberg, a married man, to her remarriage. The ceremony was performed at the B'Nai B'rith synagogue. Mr. Rosenberg will start back for Hungary at once to wed the man of her choice.

Under the Jewish law Mrs. Rosenberg, having no child, was compelled to get her brother-in-law's refusal to take her as his wife. They went before a rabbi and Jacob repeated Hebrew: "I like not to take her. I can take her for myself, but I mar mine own inheritance."

The widow unflinched a soft leathery sandal from his foot, cast it aside and spat defiantly in Jacob's direction. Then she repeated the closing word of the ceremony.

Owens Historic Pocket Bible.

Morristown, Ind.—A Bible of historical value has been found in possession of Marion Abernathy, of city. It is an English pocket carried through the revolutionary war. The book is of very early print, in heavy leather, and was handed down to the present owner from grandfather, Alexander McDaniell, who was private secretary to Lord Cornwallis. At the surrender of the British at Yorktown the Bible was among his cherished possessions which was permitted to remain. Folded in book is a letter, now yellowed by age, written by Mr. McDaniell's sister Scotland and dated October 26.

Scale Highest Peak.

Boise, Idaho.—News has reached here of the successful ascent of Mt. Hyndman, near Ketchum, 12,498 feet in height. This is the highest peak in Idaho. T. C. Bacon, a Boise student and Prof. Ray Green, of the Guthrie (Okla.) high school, made the ascent. This is the second time this peak has ever been scaled. The first ascent was by officials of the geological survey, ten years ago. The peak is especially hard to scale. The last 150 feet is hand over hand climbing up precipices and over jagged and treacherous crags.

Bug in Soda Water.

Proton.—Miss Evelyn Metcalf has brought suit against McKenna & Nolan, a firm of bottlers, for \$10,000, alleging that in drinking a bottle of their soda water she swallowed a large bug, causing her "much pain, anguish and discomfort."

"See, what did she expect for five cents," said the clerk who sold it—"a hummin' bird?"