

HISTORY OF QUEEN

Halfbred Woman Famous Fur Trader Early in Century.

Aided by Indians She Successfully Fought the American Fur Company and Broke Its Monopoly—Her Life Ended in Sorrow.

Menominee, Mich.—Nestled snugly in the heart of the primitive forest, one of the few bits of woodland in Marinette county that has not been sacrificed to the ax of the woodsman, is a little log cabin, plaster chinked and rickety, but a cabin within whose shadows is buried history.

In this little house, William Farnsworth lived; in this last left relic of discovery days Queen Marinette was born.

Had not that wonderful woman come into the world it is very probable that neither Menominee nor Marinette would exist to-day. Her history is Marinette's history; her birth marked the birth of the greatest lumbering community in Wisconsin; her growth marked the development of a district that has made millions for many. The blood of a proud Indian chief and of an indomitable English colonizing agent flowed in the veins of Queen Marinette. Throughout her life she was literally worshipped by the redskins and honored by the whites.

And now, buried for years in an unknown, unmarked grave, there is left but one relic of her girl and womanhood days—her cottage. Less than six miles from the city to which she gave her name, visited by hundreds every month, and still far less known than many other northwestern landmarks, it stands unrepainted and unchanged, the same cottage in which Queen Marinette first saw the light of day.

Marinette's earliest authentic history is marked by the arrival of an Indian trader, Louis Chippewee or Chippewa, who paddled up the shore of Green bay and reached the head of the Menominee river in 1796. He established a post "across the stream from where the sun rises," as history says, which now is the Wisconsin side of the river. The post was several miles from an Indian settlement, ruled by Wabashish, a Menominee chief. In 1779 his daughter was married to a white man, Bartholomew Shevaller, and in 1793, in the chief's "great white house," their first child was born. Indian tribes living within a radius of 50 miles attended the memorable christening, and with due ceremony the child was called Marinette.

Thus when Chippewee—most historians spell his name in that manner, although there is a slight dispute—reached the head waters of the Menominee, Marinette was a child, a bit over three years of age. Chippewee signed a treaty with the Indians and organized the American Fur Company. He was a bold, energetic man, a soldier by spirit, a trader by instinct and for a number of years retained a monopoly of the fur trade. And he ruled with a scepter of iron.

As Marinette bided into girlhood her beauty, her knowledge of woodcraft and her inherent instinct for trading began to attract Chippewee's attention. In 1809 the trader asked Chief Wabashish for his granddaughter's hand. Chippewee was refused and, angered by his defeat, managed to have Wabashish captured and taken to Fort Howard (now Green Bay, Wis.).

When the aged chief was taken away his daughter became queen, took up his household and began to conduct a big business of her own. Friendly with surrounding Indian tribes, she soon made great inroads into Chippewee's field and her "white house," the scene of daily bartering, became famous for miles around. Thus she, leader of the Indians in her settlement, fought the powerful American Fur Company until 1823. Then something happened which molded the destiny of Menominee and Marinette.

Accompanied by Indian guides, William Farnsworth and Charles R. Brush, white men, reached Queen Marinette's domain in that year. Quick to see the enormous possibilities of the fur traffic, Farnsworth and Brush through Marinette's assistance, managed to secure the favor of the Menominee and Chippewas and their control of the trade became only a matter of time and opportunity. So one day, early in the spring of 1823 when Chippewee was absent, Farnsworth and Queen Marinette took forcible possession of the post. When Chippewee returned, not being strong enough to offer effective resistance he loaded his goods into canoes and, bore them to the foot of the rapids— which now bears his name—and set up a new establishment.

But Chippewee's monopoly was badly broken. Through the aid of Queen Marinette, Farnsworth's trade grew into immense size. The better his fortunes, those who wrote their histories from personal knowledge, claim Farnsworth and the queen were married by a Catholic priest. At any rate it is a fact that Farnsworth deserted her several years later and then she married John B. Jacobs, a Canadian fur dealer. Several children blessed their union. One of her descendants a talented young actor, lives in Menominee at the present time. Her second husband's desertion was one of the two sad periods in Marinette's life—the other being her grandfather's captivity. Worry and gloom soon undermined her health, and she died at Green Bay on June 3, 1845 while visiting G. P. Farnsworth, her son.

REWARD CAUSES GIRL TO CRY

Little Ten Year-Old Miss Who Aided in Capture of Mail-Box Robber Overcome.

St. Louis.—Laura Parker, 12-year-old daughter of J. C. Parker, Jr., 5670 Cabanne avenue, has received from the United States a government reward, which makes her cry, because it involves possible suffering on the part of others. Fifty dollars were sent her as one-third of the reward due those who found and caught Martin Voorhees, the mail-box thief, who operated in the west end two years ago, and is now serving a five-year term in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Laura, while walking on Goddellow avenue with two girl friends in August, two years ago, noted a man acting suspiciously at a mail box. What attracted her attention was the fact that he watched her very closely.

She saw him open the box and put letters into his pocket. Though at the time only ten years old, she realized that theft was being committed and informed Martin J. Noll, a druggist, that a man was robbing the mail box. Noll rushed out and held the thief until Officer Twambley arrived and took him to the station. The two men get amounts equal to that received by the child.

"But I don't want this money," said Miss Laura when she was told about her reward. "If I had known that the man would have to leave his family without anybody to look after them I don't believe I would ever have told on him."

\$700 FOR A MAIL DELIVERY

However, the Trip Is Made Over 650 Miles of Ice and Snow in Northern Alaska.

Washington.—Rural mail carriers, who think they have hard times on account of the weather and the roughness and length of their routes, may stop grumbling if they could all read of the route over which Joseph Davidovich has just contracted to carry Uncle Sam's mail in Alaska. He bid \$700 a trip for the job and it is enough to say there weren't any lower bidders and the post-office department awarded him the task.

Point Barrow, or merely Barrow, as it is officially known in the post office department, is the destination of the carriers who have this pleasant route. It is the northernmost settlement under the flag of the United States. Kotzebue, 650 miles distant, is the starting point for the trip to the northward.

Dogs and snow sleds will have to be used by Mr. Davidovich or his representatives on their journey. The contract extends from July 1, 1910, until June 30, 1914. Mr. Davidovich is also the successful bidder for the 300-mile route from Kotzebue to Shungnak at the rate of one dollar per mile.

QUICK COURTSHIP WINS GIRL

South Dakota Man Wooes and Captures Bride in Two Minutes and Twenty-Five Seconds.

Lebeau, S. D.—All matrimonial speed records in the northwest were beaten here when only two minutes and 25 seconds were required by a couple to make up their minds to marry. A party of railroad men, including E. H. Killen, were in a restaurant when Killen smiled at Miss Mina Ring, the cashier, and was caught in the act.

"Why don't you marry the girl?" one of the men asked, and a \$50 bet followed.

Killen then walked over to Miss Ring and asked her to marry him. The young woman blushed, hesitated and then consented.

The official time of this courtship was exactly two minutes and 25 seconds. They went at once to Shelby, the county seat, obtained a license and were married.

CROW CALLS OWNER "BILLY."

Does Other Interesting Stunts and Is Decided Novelty to Residents of Ohio Town.

Hamden Junction, O.—A crowd learning the use of the English language is a novelty witnessed at South Webster. This apt pupil of the genus Corvus, owned by William McGowan, has discarded the croaking note and adopted a vocabulary that doesn't grate so harshly upon the tympanum. It grew to like McGowan so well that it began to call him "Billy," a familiarity it still persists in.

There is also a cow on the premises, and one evening the crow heard the invitation, "Come milk the cow," since which time, just as the sun begins to sink behind the western hills, the crow student calls out, "Come milk the cow," and keeps repeating until that duty is performed.

Broken Up Man, Hurt Again, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Burton Ellisworth of Wyalusing, near here, the man who is said to have sustained more broken bones than any other resident of this section of the state, was taken to the Hackel hospital at Sayre recently, with a compound fracture of the right leg. It was such a serious fracture that portions of the bone had to be sawed and the broken ends joined by silver bands. Ellisworth has now had three fractures of the legs, his arm; have been broken twice, his collar bone has been fractured twice, once he had two ribs broken, and he lost a finger in a guaging accident.

TRAPS CATON MEN

Present Statutes in Pennsylvania Are Not Being Observed.

Accidents to Hunters in Keystone State May Lead to Enactment of Law Prohibiting Use of Any But Old-Fashioned Traps.

Williamsport, Pa.—It looks as if the steel bear trap, with its diabolical possibilities, would have to go. The hunters are up in arms over the dangerous devices. Several valuable dogs have already been caught in them and their hind legs broken, and one man in the Kettle Creek region of Potter county, who walked into an unprotected and practically unmarked trap is now suffering from blood poisoning due to the ugly wound made by the jaws of the trap. Hunters say that if during the great rush of hunters in the woods in the 15-day deer season men are not trapped and wounded it will be a great wonder.

Men who have been in the deep woods where bear are wont to work report that the number of steel traps has increased 50 per cent over former years, and that many of them are being set and maintained in utter disregard of the restrictions prescribed by the game laws. Many of the men who are engaging in the use of the traps do not even know the law, and others who seem to know that there is a prescribed way to set a trap and fortify other hunters against it carry out the precautions so indifferently that they are of little help.

Grant Hoover, a recognized deer and bear hunter, who is the owner of three traps himself, declares that he is ready any day to throw his traps away if the game authorities say so, as he sees in them a terrible menace to men and dogs, simply because those who set them pay no attention to the matter of fixing guards or danger notices. It is prescribed by law, he says, that an inclosure two feet high be maintained about a trap when it is in position and set, so that the hunter can discern it easily at a good distance, and not only save himself from coming in contact with it, but also guard the movements of his dog that it is also insured against accidents.

Two local bird hunters in the Gray's Run district recently were attracted to a thicket by the suspicious movements of one of their dogs, and on making an examination found a bear trap in position, though the stakes forming the inclosure were only four inches high, while there was no other notice visible except a three-inch pencil on a sapling, on which, in lead pencil, were written the words: "Bear trap." The low stake inclosure ran back against a log, at which a part of a bear's head lay as bait. It was the meat that had aroused the dog, though, fortunately, the animal had not stepped into the inclosure, in which event he would surely have been caught as the trap was without so much as its nose showing above the leaves.

The sentiment of the hunters in this section is that all traps except the old-fashioned log trap should be prohibited. The increase in the number of bears has caused an increase in the business of trapping, so that the woods are full of the steel-jawed and hidden traps, each one a menace to the safety of the hunter and to the life of his dog. There is some likelihood of trapping becoming so widely practiced that the bears will become scarce, thus destroying a variety of gunning that now promises to be among the best sport in the Pennsylvania woods. One trapper in the Blockhouse section of this and Tioga county is reported to have trapped eight bears this season thus far, selling hide and carcass for gain. An ordinary sized bear at the edge of the woods will bring \$25 any day, and if the bear is extra large and the hide exceptionally fine \$35 is not an unusual price to be paid for the prize. At this rate the Blockhouse trapper has made at least \$230 since the season opened. There is also a sentiment growing in favor of limiting any one man from taking more than two bears in any one season.

The outgrowth of the sentiment against the steel bear trap will probably be a memorial to the state game commission, with the request that the hidden trap be outlawed and that only the old log trap be permitted. Last year two men in Tioga county, during the deer season, walked into and sprang bear traps on their ankles, and one of them sustained a fracture of the bones. A man can generally release himself from a bear trap, though to be wounded by one of them when alone and far in the woods would be a pitiable fate. In the case of dogs that are caught in them their legs are usually broken, and shooting is always necessary to end their misery.

Cows on Her Thumb, Winsted, Conn.—Mrs. Horace Jenks of Millerton, while chopping wood the other day cut the end of one thumb so badly that it hung by a thread. She did not faint or call a doctor, but with a needle and thread sewed the piece of flesh and nail back in place, taking 17 stitches.

Train Kille Deer, Williamsport, Pa.—The Beech Creek passenger train leaving here at 7:30 the other morning struck and killed a two-prossed buck in a cut at Panther Run. It was carried to Snowhook, where a game warden dressed it, and it will be sent to the Lock Haven hospital.

DOCTORS LIKE GERMAN FIELD

Country Is Fairly Overrun with Physicians—Now One to Every 2,000 Persons.

Stuttgart—Germany is literally overrun with doctors. Drs. Reuss and Rosner of this city have compiled interesting statistics concerning the number of physicians in the empire. The population in 1885 was, in round numbers, 46,000,000. In 1907 it was 61,000,000—an increase of 30 per cent. In 1885 the number of physicians was about 15,000, or one to every 3,000 persons. In 1907 the number of physicians had increased to 30,000, or one to every 2,000 persons. The increase in physicians in this period was, therefore, proportionately more than three times greater than the increase in population.

In 1885, about 4,000,000 persons in Germany were insured against sickness, and paid 3,000,000 marks for medical attendance. In 1907, more than 11,000,000 persons were insured against sickness and they paid 63,000,000 marks for medical attention. Thus the average income of the German physicians decreased from 3,956 marks a year in 1885 to 2,100 marks a year in 1907. Since 1885 the relatives of the insured have been supplied with medical treatment in ever-increasing numbers. The insured themselves are clamoring for more treatment.

The figures are taken to indicate that not only are the Germans growing more sickly with the advance of their civilization and the pressure of their industrial development, but also that they are becoming more fearful on the subject of their health. The number of imaginary complaints has increased tenfold. The birthrate does not decrease, else Germany would now be in a period of imminent physical decadence.

ANTS WILL EAT BOLL WEEVIL

Important Discovery Accidently Made by Government Official in Oklahoma Cotton Patch.

Durant, Okla.—The federal government will experiment in cotton fields near here, with black ants to exterminate boll weevil, the most damaging of cotton pests. The discovery was recently made by Special Agent S. W. Murphy of the department of agriculture, who is located in Durant, that the ants will devour the young weevil. The discovery was made entirely by accident in the following manner: Murphy had visited a cotton patch near Durant and secured several weevils which were about to hatch. They were taken to his office for observation under a magnifying glass to determine what effect, if any, the recent hot weather had had upon them. They were placed upon a newspaper and left upon a table while Murphy went to dinner.

When he returned scores of little black ants were devouring the weevil. He wrote a full report of his discovery to Dr. Knapp, head of the bureau of plant life industry, under whose direction Murphy is now working. Murphy is confident that he has found in them an insect which will destroy the boll weevil without injuring the crop, and he intends to colonize as many ants as possible in a cotton field near Durant next year, and to assist him in his efforts he has asked that a government expert be detailed.

TOO FAT TO BE PUT IN CELL

Man Breaks Law by Selling Liquor, But Escapes with Fine on Account of His Size.

Hartford, Conn.—Daniel Wadsworth profited again by the advantage he has over every other ordinary citizen in Connecticut—he can't be put in a cell. Dan weighs 436 pounds. When a man is convicted for a third time of selling liquor illegally in this state, it is customary to send him to jail rather than to impose a fine. But when Daniel was before Judge Clark for sentence after conviction, the judge could only impose a stiff fine.

Last winter after one of Daniel's periodical convictions Sheriff Dewey saw that he was gaining weight at an alarming rate. The sheriff decided he would not run the risk of having to tear out a wall of the jail. So, with one man in back, another in front, and the sheriff acting as a sort of shoe-horn, he gently wedged in Daniel's "bay window," and with a "heave, ho!" painlessly landed Daniel outside and liberated him.

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Steer in Baggage Car, Coatesville, Pa.—A wild steer just from the west got away from the rest of a herd and ran up North Third avenue and directly through the door of a baggage coach on an east-bound train as it was standing here. The steer went out on the north side of the coach and up over the hill into the woods, where he was shot by men from a local battlet.

The baggage master and his assistants were terribly excited for a time, and packages were strewn in all directions.

Curious About Dynamite.

Lancaster, Pa.—Omer Futur was fatally hurt in a dynamite explosion. He was blasting rock in a field and the blast not going off, he went to ascertain the reason. When he was near it the dynamite exploded and a large piece of flesh was torn from his left breast part of his collar bone was torn away, opening up the lung cavity, the sight of one eye was destroyed and the other injured.

NOTE HARD TO COUNTERFEIT

New French 500 francs, Issue of President Maréchal, Are Being Counterfeited to Foreign.

Paris—Samples of the new French 500 franc notes were shown to a few favored visitors at the mint and the assertion was made by the government that had been at work on the bill for ten years and embodied the firm conviction that no counterfeit ever would be able successfully to imitate it.

The note is smaller than the present one, being about four by six inches. It bears emblematical figures of Ceres, Mercury and other gods and goddesses, but the greatest attraction lies in the agreeable colors—blue, yellow, rose and green—all arranged on the scale of the rainbow. These colors, says Luc-Olivier Merzon, the famous designer, who is responsible for the note, it will be almost impossible to counterfeit.

In the first week of the new year the government will issue 25,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000) worth of these notes, gradually retiring those now in circulation. The new notes cost \$14 for each 1,000 to manufacture and the operation of putting them in circulation will involve an expense of \$2,000 a year. M. Merzon, the designer, is paid a retainer of \$10,000 a year for ten years by the government.

The old notes have been in use since 1859. During that period they have been counterfeited frequently and to such an extent that the lack of anything with which to replace them prevented their abandonment.

TO PROTECT THE DRAFT DOG

Bill Is Laid Before Dutch Government Providing for Uniform Regulation of Canines.

The Hague—A bill has been laid before the second chamber of the government providing a uniform regulation concerning draft dogs. This, it is hoped, will render the protection of those animals easier than has been the case heretofore. Every province or municipality has its own laws on the subject. The awful treatment to which some of the dogs are subjected long ago started the friends of animals to action and a national society for the protection of draft dogs was formed and it has been actively engaged in bettering conditions. It is largely due to the insight into the matter gained by this society that the present bill has been satisfactorily framed. Stringent provisions are made against the use of sick and feeble dogs and the size of the animal, the relation to the cart and loads is regulated. Suitable harness is prescribed. A dog cart may not be in the exclusive care of minors, but must be accompanied by some responsible grown person. Every owner of a dog cart must apply for a government license and such a license can at once be withdrawn in case the provisions of the law are not complied with. No one who has been convicted of cruelty to his dogs will be given such a license.

TREASURE IN SPANISH CASTLE

American Who Buys Historical Estate Digs Up Bodies of Sultans and Ancient Rulers.

Gibraltar—Leading Spanish and other papers here and also recent arrivals from the town of Ronda have much to say respecting the discoveries that are being made in the old structure known as El Castillo de Rey Moro, recently purchased by Lawrence Perin of Baltimore for \$15,000. Artistic frescoes and other splendid works of art are being constantly revealed and subterranean chambers have been found containing bodies believed to have been those of Moorish sultans. In these chambers also have been discovered a large quantity of precious antiquities, such as amethysts, armor, clothing and many gold, silver and copper coins.

The house is being closely watched by the civil guard, as the excitement of the townspeople is great. It is learned on apparently good authority that Mr. Perin has come across an immense treasure and that the discoveries in the way of buildings and walls are almost equivalent to the finding of a second Alhambra. One thousand men are now at work and further important finds are expected.

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SEE CHOLERA SCARE

German Expert Predicts Epidemic in Europe.

Physician Narrows Escapes Death as Result of Ties of Murder Believed by Mob—Bad Status in Czars' Land.

Berlin—Asian cholera undoubtedly will be epidemic in Europe next spring and summer and the terrible scourge will come from Russia, where cholera is raging in many localities, notwithstanding the official statement that the empire is free from the disease.

This is the opinion of Prof. Rheinforth, a noted German medical expert. An article based on his personal observations during a recent visit to Russia appears in the Nord Deutsche Zeitung.

"The methods of the Russian bureaucracy in dealing with the people in the districts affected with the scourge certainly are open to criticism," writes the professor in his article. "The people are kept in dense ignorance of even the most common means of fighting cholera and of rules governing cleanliness, diet and sanitary conditions. They are killed through their superstitious fears and politics which largely the official facts against the disease."

It is through the ignorant and superstitious ideas of the people that the practical failures in Russia, which have led the government by harassing and even suspending the lives of government agents. The result is that cholera means against cholera are carried out in a careless, perfunctory manner. It needs the who under another system would have been saved. But what of this? It is only peasants, down-trodden human animals—and so it goes in Russia, fighting, fighting, and all killing the government."

To illustrate his view the professor relates an instance of which he was a witness and which occurred a few weeks ago on the island of Talahak, in the great Russian fishing district of Paasi.

"When I arrived at the island cholera had broken out among the fishermen," writes Prof. Rheinforth. "A Dr. Voljanaki had been sent by the government to assist the local physician. Several weeks previously a party of students from the University of Dorpat had started the island to study the fishing industry. Some thereafter cholera broke out and interested persons went among the peasants and wild rumors were circulated. The students had been sent by the government to poison the people. It was said, and they had been seen throwing poisons into the lake of Paaloraka."

"August 19, the anniversary of a former cholera epidemic, a crisis was reached. A meeting had been called in the island's council house. Some one started the talk about the students instantly cries arose all over the island—the students were called official murderers. Dr. Voljanaki had been sent to kill the people. It was asserted, and if he did not confess, kill him, was the cry."

"Unfortunately, Dr. Voljanaki returned the hitting at that moment. He heard the cries of the infuriated people and ran toward the office of the chief of police, followed by the peasants. They surrounded the building and demanded that the doctor be turned over to them. A police officer went by the doctor to the harbor to get a boat ready for him to leave the island was almost killed by the mob."

"Dr. Voljanaki evidently was a man of courage, for he faced the crowd and persuaded it to agree that it would permit him to leave the island. Two of the leading men promised to escort him to the harbor and they started for the shore. But the greater part of the mob was beyond control. The physician and his protectors had gone only a short distance when the people overtook them and, despite the protest of his two protectors, he was beaten nearly to death and thrown into the sea. The captain of a mail steamer about to depart had observed the attack and had a boat with an armed crew in readiness. Voljanaki was drawn from the water and boarded the steamer, which left the harbor at once."

"Enraged at the escape of its intended victim, the mob started for the house of the resident physician, Dr. Volker. He was beaten and probably would have been killed but for the arrival of several companies of soldiers and police, who beat the mob into submission, killing and wounding all found outside their houses and keeping up the massacre for several days."

"Russian newspapers said little about the matter. The conservative newspaper, Russkaja Gazeta, deplored that the government did not drive the entire population from the island. This is Russia of to-day."

Teeth Stop Death.

Bayama, N. J.—Joseph and Salvato Dario quarreled in a saloon and, going out into the street, continued the dispute. At Twenty-second street and the boulevard Joseph drew a revolver and shot Salvato through the cheek. The bullet was fatal against one of his teeth.

Joseph ran and Salvato, taking the bullet from his mouth, threw it after the fleeing Joseph, crying: "Here, take your bullet with you, maybe you can use it again."