

OLD CHIEF GERONIMO DIED HATING WHITES

War Commander of Apaches, After Twenty-one Years Did Not Forgive Pale-Faced Captors.

LAST OF THE REDSKIN LEADERS

Only Relenting Warrior Showed Was When He Sought Some Favor from Custodians.

The recent death of Geronimo, the famous war chief of the Apaches, which occurred at the Fort Sill military reservation in Oklahoma, where he had been held a prisoner for many years, removed one of the most cruel and most subtle red-skinned savages that the United States Government has ever fought. Gen. Miles, to whom he surrendered after his last great outbreak in 1885, called him the "human tiger," and the characterization was not too severe. He revealed in blood and died untamed and unrecanted.

The famous Apache, who came to public notice four years ago when he was permitted to take his band of warriors to Washington for the inauguration of President Roosevelt, was one of the few really great fighters that



CHIEF GERONIMO.

survived of the host of Indian leaders of the last two generations. Time after time during this long period he outgeneraled, outmarched and outfought dozens of regimental leaders of the United States army, and was personally responsible for the deliberate murder of thousands of helpless settlers and the horrible torture of hundreds of captured enemies. For the last nineteen years this old chief had been a prisoner of war.

He had never forgiven the white men, and up to the time of his death he never spoke of the whites as "brothers" except at times when the wily old redskin covered his hatred to pray for some favor. He had made many attempts to get permission to go back to Arizona, where he said he desired to die.

Early in 1908 Geronimo made a trip to Washington with a number of his followers in an effort to interest President Roosevelt in his case. The old Indian was unsuccessful, however, and to the last Geronimo was full of bitter hatred for the white man. At the time of his death Geronimo was 80 years old. One daughter, Lola, who lives in Oklahoma, survives the old warrior.

From the early '60s until Gen. Lawton, then serving under Gen. Miles, rounded him up in 1880, Geronimo was a living terror to the settlers of Arizona, New Mexico and Sonora, Mexico. Time after time in those days he swept down upon lonely ranches with a band of well-horsed, well-armed savages, murdering and burning, then with the cunning of a snake wriggled back into the mountains, where the little companies of cavalry found it impossible to snare him.

Preferred Death to Capture.

The country first began to hear of Geronimo 50 years ago, when he was comparatively a young man. In those days Cochise was war chief of the Chiricahua Apaches, an old man of hoarse voice. Geronimo himself was the son of Mangus Colorado, or Chaderow, who as war-chief of the Warm Spring Chiricahuas made life a burden to the settlers of Arizona and New Mexico. Cochise died in 1875 after a career of rapine and plunder that couldn't be matched except by the record Geronimo made later. Natchez succeeded Cochise and Geronimo very shortly succeeded Natchez.

As to how many lives Geronimo ended within the next 10 years there is no record. His favorite amusement was to send in assurances of peace to the soldiers, retire for a few months to the mountains, and then when the settlers believed they were in most security to swoop down on them, scalping every man, woman and child who hadn't had time to flee, and there was seldom much warning before Geronimo's raids. Endless stories have been told of the almost unimagined cruelty Geronimo displayed toward the few prisoners he ever troubled himself to take. More than once ranchers who knew they were doomed to capture or death saw to it that their women were

dead before they fell into the hands of Geronimo's Apaches.

Geronimo never fought when he could help it. A woman on a ranch or a mail carrier on his pony carried as good a scalp as a soldier and was much safer to slay. When the soldiers caught up—as they sometimes did—the Indians fought back with every device they knew. When the pursuit was too hot their picked men dropped in their blankets and waited until the soldiers came upon them, and sought to shoot the officers.

A Typical Raid.

The story of one of Geronimo's raids is practically the story of all, and the biggest of them was in 1881, when Geronimo led 500 warriors on the war-path down as far as Chihuahua. They had many diversions along the road. On Eagle river they found a herder with 3,000 sheep. The herder they threw over a cliff, and as he lay there broken-legged they buried him with stones. They punched the eyes out of the sheep until that grew tiresome.

In Gold Gulch a half dozen capitalists were on their way to examine a prospect. A small detachment of the Indians lay in the tall grass alongside the trail and shot five of the six out of their saddles. The sixth man got away. He had retained his rifle, and they did not follow him.

They crossed the Gila river with a lot of horses, killing freighters as they found them, and swept across the mesa near Shakespeare, where they encountered Judge McComa of Silver City, his wife and their 6-year-old son. They shot the judge, felled his wife with a stone, tortured her to death, and carried off the boy—to what fate nobody ever has been able to make the Apaches tell.

When Geronimo was at the height of his power as an outlaw his face was one of diabolical ferocity. His fury knew no bounds. His temper was so terrible that he frothed at the mouth when enraged. If a horse did not do as he wished he killed it, and squaws who displeased him were put to death.

The last death trail in which he was engaged was in 1885, and in that raid he killed 76 white settlers. Gen. Miles conducted the campaign against him and, aided by the late Gen. Lawton, he succeeded in snaring the wily chief in 1886. Geronimo and his fighters were run to earth at the junction of the San Bernardino and Bavispe rivers, near the Mexican border, and surrendered unconditionally. They were sent to Fort Pickett, Fla., and later to Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, and then in 1894 were transferred to Fort Sill. It is said that the various campaigns waged by the United States against this murderous redskin cost the lives of nearly 1,000 soldiers and \$5,000,000 in money.

At one time, to curry favor with the President that he might be permitted to return to his native Arizona, Geronimo joined the Dutch Reformed church. But his habits were so bad that he was dropped from the church, and he died without acknowledging the white man's God.

HIS UMBRELLA.

It Was the Cause of Airing Family Secrets in Public.

"A young man was riding in an omnibus. He took the corner seat and held in his hand an umbrella which had been given him as a birthday present. On the seat facing him was a lady with a precocious boy, evidently about five years old.

The youngster regarded the young man with attention for a few moments, and then his eyes wandered to the umbrella. He gazed at it in silence for a second; then he wriggled in his seat, clapped his hands and shouted: "Oh, mamma, don't that look like papa's umbrella?"

"Hush, hush, my child!" said the mother, putting the prodigy on the head.

"Papa was looking for his umbrella this morning, mamma," continued the child wonder.

"Yes, yes, but he found it," said the mother hurriedly, as the conversation was becoming of interest to the occupants of the seats.

"Why, mamma," continued the youngster, "you know he didn't. You told him that he didn't know enough to keep an umbrella. Why, mamma?"

At this stage the small boy was carried howling from the bus.—Pearson's Weekly.

A SENATORIAL SEAT.



(When the Suffragists Get In.)

It is another sign you are growing old if you feel grateful to those who like you.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Some of the moon's mountains are 30,000 feet high.

Turkey exports goods to the value of about \$100,000,000 a year.

Princess Albert of Belgium is said to be the happiest wife in the courts of Europe.

There are more doctors per capita in New York city than anywhere else in this country.

"Trial Marriages" were discussed at the recent congress of Russian women at St. Petersburg.

It is only within the last ten years that tropical fruits like bananas and pineapples have had large sale in Germany.

The foreign commerce of this country fell off about \$500,000,000 last year. The greatest decline was noticed at the Atlantic ports.

Mrs. Keith Spalding, of Chicago, has given \$18,000 and forty acres of land to be used in establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium at Naperville, Ill.

The Australians eat an average of 129 pounds of sugar each year, the United States 89 pounds, Germany 36 pounds, France 32 pounds and Great Britain 81 pounds, but in the latter country the ratio is going up.

Owing to recent raids upon "blind tigers" by the police authorities, the city of Savannah, Ga., is the possessor of about 20,000 gallons of whisky, besides much beer, wine, champagne, etc. It can neither be sold nor given away.

Figures issued by Manchester University point to the fact that women graduates rarely marry. Out of 560 women who have taken degrees only sixty-four have married. Twelve of these married graduates of the same university.

Mrs. Russell Sage is said to pay the heaviest tax of any person in the city of New York. The tax books show that twenty New York women are assessed for upward of \$17,000,000, and more than a score of others are required to pay for \$250,000 to \$100,000.

Mrs. W. J. Beggs, now of Seattle, is said to have produced the only rose absolutely without thorns. She was for several years a neighbor of Luther Burbank in California, where she studied his methods. The bloom of this thornless rose is reported to be of unusual beauty.

The Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia is to found an establishment in Moscow which is to supply district nurses for the poor. The grand duchess, whose husband was killed by the terrorists, is to live in one of the buildings devoted to the work, and other titled men and women will also dwell near her and help in the work.

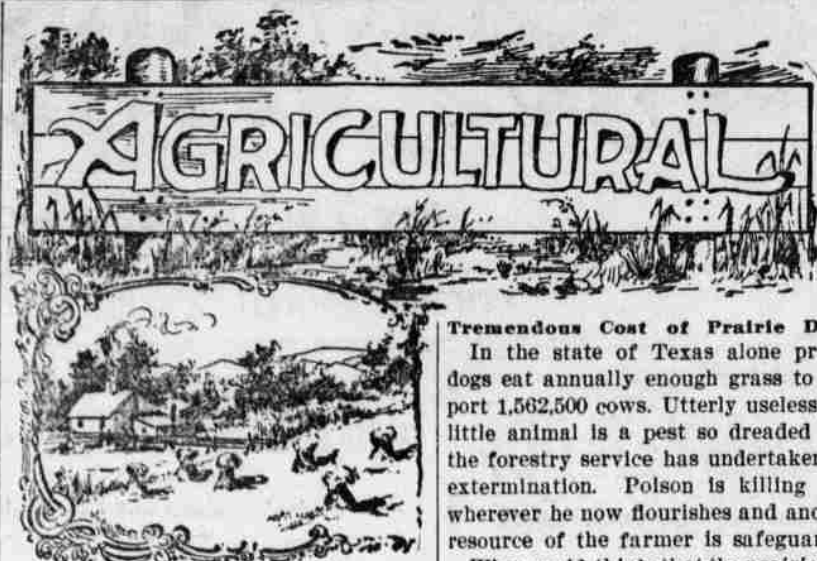
A bill has been prepared by Charles Francis Adams and introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to provide that there shall be no alteration or change in the name of any public way, street, place or square, or of any public park, where the name altered or changed has been in use for twenty-five years, without the consent of the Highway Commission of the State. At a hearing on the measure representatives of many patriotic societies favored it.

The women of Paris have discovered a new method of stimulation in the tea cigarette. To make one about as much tea is required as would make two strong cups of tea. As many Paris women are reported to be smoking on an average ten a day, it is easy to see why the doctors should be taking measures to nip the fashion in the bud. They describe it as a horribly easy method of stimulation and sure to undermine the strongest constitution in a few months.

Canton, China, at present is full of robbers. It is said that in some parts the people are really afraid to go to rest at night, inasmuch as it is certain that thieves will enter and rob the place. Accordingly some one sits up, while others sleep. The following is a queer criticism of China's policy by a correspondent: "We have a police force, whose work consists mostly in sleeping at post or helping the nearby shopkeeper to chop wood or a neighboring blacksmith to blow his fire."

Mrs. George F. Lowell received more applause than any of the other speakers at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association. Her address was on woman suffrage, and in reply to a statement made by a speaker preceding her that the women of America could get the ballot or anything else they wanted, Mrs. Lowell said they could, provided they waited long enough. She reminded them that it took Massachusetts women fifty-five years to obtain the equal guardianship of children, and almost as long to get that of equal inheritance between husband and wife.

The legal adage de minimis non curat lex was apparently reversed in the Glamorgan County Court, held at Cardiff, Wales, recently, when a workman seriously sued his employers for compensation for injuries sustained while putting in a shop front, the injuries being the result of a flea bite. The claimant's solicitor asked for an adjournment, as he said his client was ill. The judge granted the adjournment, but was informed immediately that the claimant had been seen in the neighborhood of the court. Thereupon the judge called the case again and gave judgment for the defendants on the ground that the man might have been carrying the flea for half an hour before he went to work.



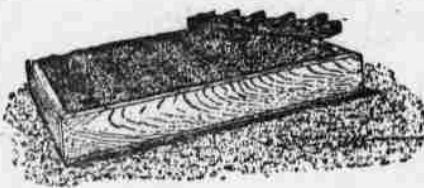
A Farmer's Enterprise.

An Iowa farmer has succeeded in opening up a big field for his enterprise by applying an old method to a new service. He has gone into the business of furnishing fresh eggs daily to a regular list of customers, after the fashion of the milkmen and bakers. This farmer is a man who raises many chickens and markets a large number of eggs. These he had been selling to dealers, who in turn sent them to cold-storage warehouses or to wholesalers. Finally they got to the consumers, usually pretty stale and much the worse for handling, through the retail grocer or huckster. When eggs were plentiful and the wholesalers were well stocked up, the farmer got little for them. When eggs were few and prices to consumers were very high, the farmer found that his eggs in the warehouses were still in competition with the producer. This man's egg route isn't an egg route exclusively. He sells dressed chickens and other farm produce, too, and when his egg wagon is going about the driver takes orders for other things which are raised on the farm.—Springfield Journal.

Starting Early Celery.

Celery growing on a commercial scale has received most attention in the "muck-bed" areas of Michigan and New York, where thousands of acres are devoted to this crop. California and Florida have taken up the industry and during the winter and spring months provide Northern cities with large amounts of celery.

To secure an early crop the best plan for the amateur grower is to fill a wooden tray 16 inches by 24 inches in size with fine soil three inches deep. This soil should be pressed down and the seeds scattered either in rows or broadcast. Cover the seeds by sprink-



GERMINATING BOX FOR CELERY.

ling through a fine sieve a small quantity of leaf mold or sand. The window of a moderately warm room with frequent sprinkling will provide the conditions necessary for germination. When the seedlings appear after two or three weeks turn the boxes daily to keep the growth even. The illustration shows the form of box used for starting the plants.

Cost of Raising a Calf.

In an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising a calf Prof. Shaw of Michigan station took a dairy calf and kept an accurate account of the expense of feeding for one year from its birth. The amounts of feeds used in that time were 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 1,262 pounds of silage, 219 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 147 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. The grain ration consisted of three parts each of corn and oats and one part of bran and oilmeal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of \$28.55 for feed. The calf was a Holstein.

Oregon Apples for King Edward.

What are considered the finest apples ever grown in the United States or any other country passed through Boston recently on their way to the table of King Edward of England. They are known as winter banana apples, and are two and a half times the size of the ordinary apple to which one is accustomed. These apples are grown at the Beulah land orchards, Hood River, Ore., by Oscar Vanderbilt, an expert orchardist, and they are considered the highest development in the cultivation of this fruit. Their color is perfect, the rosy blush blends with the green in the most luscious manner imaginable. In flavor and texture they are as good as they look.

Salt Water to Kill Weeds.

Salt water for killing weeds has been extensively used during the past season on the Oregon Short Line railway, and very satisfactory results have been reported. Water for the purpose is taken directly from Great Salt Lake, which is approximately 22 per cent salt, and is merely pumped into tank cars and hauled over the line.

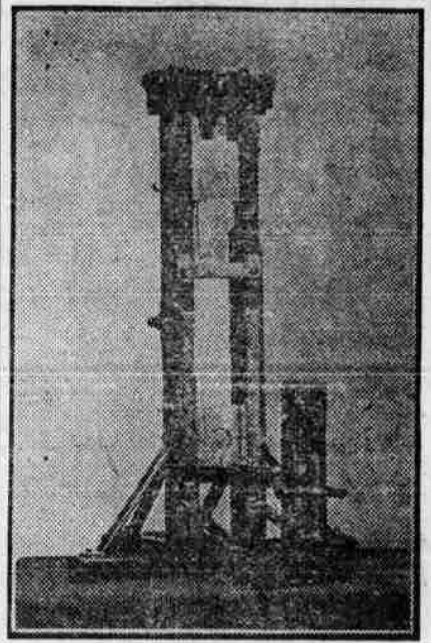
To Revalue State Lands.

That all the homestead lands in Michigan have been withdrawn from the market is announced by State Land Commissioner Huntley Russell. The lands will be kept out until they have been reappraised, as provided by a resolution recently introduced in the lower house of the state legislature.

AGAIN THE GUILLOTINE.

France Has Resumed the Public Beheading of Criminals.

After keeping the guillotine locked up out of sight for three years because President Fallieres opposed capital punishment and preferred to pardon persons condemned to death, France has again brought the dreaded machine into use and has resumed the public beheading of criminals. Parisians have thronged the places of execution and have shown such a disposition to make a merry spectacle of the death of a criminal that the feeling is growing that the authorities will soon decide that it is better to limit the



THE GUILLOTINE.

number of spectators or make the executions altogether private.

A man named Danvers was the last victim. He was executed for the cold-blooded murder of a farmer and his wife, who had befriended him. The scenes were extraordinary. Men and women masked and in fancy dress paraded the streets, halting in front of the jail where the condemned man was lying, ignorant of his impending death, to sing comic songs with uproarious choruses. M. Deibler, the executioner, was the object of frenzied ovations whenever he left the privacy of his hotel, and the cafes, restaurants and hotels were all packed. On the night before the execution no one seemed to go to bed, but remained on the streets awaiting the execution, and once the crowd of masqueraders mockingly sang "De Profundis" right under Danvers' cell.

QUEER STORIES

New York City has 200 women's clubs.

The United States consumes 80,000,000 pounds of tea annually.

The world's demand of rubber amounts to 125,000,000 pounds annually.

The death record of the railroads in New South Wales is one in seven years.

The water of the tropical oceans contain more salt than that in other latitudes.

Less than 1 per cent of the public has occasion to make use of the world's cables.

In spite of the political workers Mrs. Harriet Paul has been appointed clerk of the committee on corporations and railroads in the Colorado Assembly. The only objection offered by the political workers to her was that the office represented part of the spoils and should by rights go to a man.

There are 85,540 trees in Paris, and each tree has lot number, age, history and condition recorded in the books at the Hotel de Ville. The appropriation for this department is 450,000 francs a year. The work could not be done for any such sum had it not been so thoroughly done in the beginning in the reign of Napoleon III.—Technical World Magazine.

A contributor has had the curiosity to look up J. B. Reid's "Burns Concordance" and measure the amount of space devoted to certain words. In the result he found that Burns uses the word "heart" more than any other, the quotations under this word filling no fewer than six of the closely printed columns. "Lass," "friend" and "heaven" come next, each having about two columns.—Glasgow News.

"Stalwart," originally applied by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to Republicans who stuck to the "bloody shirt," was later appropriated to the Republicans who were in favor of the nomination of General Grant in 1880, and to Mr. Conkling's friends in New York as against Mr. Blaine's and General Garfield's, who were called "half-breeds." "Mugwump" in its political sense designated the Republicans who refused to vote for Mr. Blaine in 1884.

Outgrowing Things. Yes, we outgrow everything—toys, little pink or blue dresses, friendships, loves, and ideals, and it is well that we do, says a writer in Home Notes. We may occasionally regret some one of them; but if they were always ours how monotonous life would be—it hardly would be worth the living, you know.

Increasing Her Importance. "I see that Sweden has adopted a universal suffrage law."

"Gee! I hope our Swedish cook won't hear of it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

You may not hope to be unprejudiced. The next best chance then is to have credible prejudices.

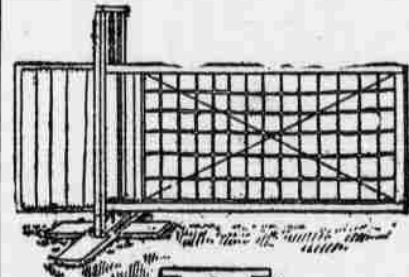
Tremendous Cost of Prairie Dogs.

In the state of Texas alone prairie dogs eat annually enough grass to support 1,562,500 cows. Utterly useless, the little animal is a pest so dreaded that the forestry service has undertaken his extermination. Poison is killing him, wherever he now flourishes and another resource of the farmer is safeguarded.

Who would think that the prairie dog, the shy and amusing little rodent that we like to watch before the door of his burrow at the Zoo, would ever become the subject of the government intervention or endanger the success of stock raising? Yet such is the fact, says the Technical World Magazine. Out on the national forests which Uncle Sam is guarding for the use of the public, expert hunters have gone after the prairie dog with zeal, ingenuity and poison and literally exterminated them in great numbers, because some of their choicest bottom lands have had the grazing ruined for stock by the industrious burrowing of the "dogs."

A Gate That Never Sags.

I have used this gate for many years and never spent five minutes repairing it. Countersink two pieces and pin them together. Then set up two 2x4 pieces 2 ft. higher than the gate so it can be raised in winter. Mortise and set in between the crosspieces, which



WIRE-COVERED GATE THAT BALANCES.

are 12 in. apart, the board, a, and fasten a cap to the top of the frame. The gate is 16 ft. long, 12 ft. being for the gateway and 4 ft. for the weights to balance it. The frame is of 2x4's. Cover the 4-ft. end with boards and fill with enough stones to balance it when hung. Cover the gate with wire fencing and hang by a chain. Put a bolt through the lower part of the frame into the crosspiece, a.—A. J. Fraser, in Farm and Home.

How to Grow Potatoes.

Director Woods of the Maine agricultural experiment station summarizes his suggestions as to successful potato growing as follows. What he says about thorough preparation of the soil is applicable to that to be used for any crop.

Select highly fertile land, so situated that it will suffer as little as possible from either excessive rain or from droughts.

Thoroughly prepare the soil and fertilize liberally.

Keep the crop free from weeds and the surface of the soil loose during the whole season.

Do not let anything prevent the potato field from receiving constant care. Vastly more failures in potato growing can be traced to neglect of crop than to lack of knowledge.

How Many Hens.

Have you pondered the fact that it requires very little more labor to keep a flock of 100 birds than a flock of 20? There is a hint there as to getting the proper return for your labor.

Also the expense of housing and yarding the larger flock is but little more than for the smaller.

These are the two important outgoes, aside from feed.

It follows that your profit will be greatly increased by the enlarged flock without a corresponding increase of expense.

By all means, if it will pay you at all to keep chickens, it will pay you to keep not less than seventy-five.

When and How to Prune.

It is very important that the healing process should start soon after the wound is made, otherwise the cambium will be killed back quite a distance from the exposed surface, and healing will be greatly retarded. For this reason winter pruning should be avoided, particularly in frosty weather. In the early fall or late spring the cambium is active and wounds made at this time start to heal at once, and there is little or no dying back of the cambium.

A Useful Farm Implement.



A useful but much neglected farm implement—the shaving horse.

Orchard Suggestions.

As a rule apples from orchards that are in sod culture are better and more highly colored than those from tilled orchards, but this is not necessarily so. The peach requires good culture, but this culture should not be continued too late in the season or the wood will not harden by the time winter sets in and the tree will be injured.