

PASSING OF YANKEES

RECENT CENSUS SHOWS FEW OF REAL STOCK LEFT.

Total Disappearance Seems Not Far Distant—Cape Cod, Mass., Center of Yankeeism, Where They Still May Be Found.

Providence, Mass.—Recent census investigations, together with the result of genealogical researches, have brought to light the surprising fact that the real Yankee is fast disappearing. Like his predecessor, the American Indian, this original stock of the first white settlers in New England is passing, with this difference, that while the Indian has been eliminated the Yankee is being absorbed.

A majority of the tenements have a large balcony upon which the living room—always a good-sized room—opens. A peculiarity is that the partitions between the parents' and children's rooms run only three-quarters of the height to the ceiling. This is regarded as insuring all necessary privacy, while it enables the parents to keep watch over the children. The window sills are all at such a height above the floor that the small children cannot climb up to them. In every stairway, besides the steps of ordinary height, there is a flight of half-height steps for the use of the children, which they can climb without strain.

The building is equipped with fire escapes—not a general thing in Paris—and various facilities approaching the equipment of a New York tenement house.

FOR LARGE FAMILIES ONLY.

Paris Has Apartment House with Special Accommodations for Children.

Paris.—The Anonymous Society for Economical Dwellings for the Poor, a Parisian institution, has made a new departure in opening an apartment house for large families only. No family is allowed to move into it unless it has at least three children. The house fills a long-felt want, private owners objecting to renting to families with children.

As soon as it was opened the new house was filled. It consists of a central building eight stories high, with two seven-story wings. It contains altogether 94 separate tenements, and a census taken just after the opening showed that it sheltered 420 persons, of whom 427 were children. The rents vary from 154 to 424 francs—\$24.50 to \$64.80—a year.

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HOGS IN A TROLLEY CAR.

They Are the Four-Legged Kind, Owned by a Bootblack.

Pottstown, Pa.—With \$25,000 sited away in bank, a recent inheritance from a deceased uncle in Reading, there is no likelihood of Albert Hinnershitz, known as Pottstown's rich bootblack, going broke through extravagance. When the good news came to him of the legacy that would fall into his hands he kept right on shining shoes at a hotel stand here, and also tilled a little farm that he had bought from his savings, across the Schuylkill river, near Zionsville.

Mr. Hinnershitz some time ago determined to add some improvements to his place in the way of a pig pen, chicken and slaughter houses, but vowed he would not pay the inflated prices of the lumber trust for materials. So he cast about for materials and landed three discarded cars of a local trolley line. These he had transported to his farm, painted them red and blue, and now they are serving his purposes almost as well as if they were specially constructed buildings.

His novel line of trolley cars are an object of much interest to the strangers who pass his way, and when he shows the fine porkers in one of them he oftentimes says:

"You've seen hogs in trolleys before, haven't you?"

WOMAN ACTIVE FARMER AT 84.

Personally Directs All the Work on Her 160-Acre Tract.

Hillsboro, Ore.—Mrs. Rebecca Tongue, 84 years old, personally conducts the operations on a 160-acre tract of cultivated lands on the plains north of the city. She does her own planting and directs two hired men the year round; does her own housework; markets her butter and eggs, and from the income of these two products alone, together with veals, pays for all her help. This leaves her the income from the product of the entire farm, net.

Mrs. Tongue came to Washington county from England 48 years ago, and all this time has resided on this place. She is at present having plans drawn for building a large farmhouse, the old one having burned some months ago. The home place is now worth \$100 per acre and Mrs. Tongue has a snug bank account.

SHOWS MOSQUITOES HATCHED.

Incubator for Pests Added to New York's Aquarium.

New York.—In the aquarium at Battery park there was on free exhibition a mosquito incubator in which the pests are daily hatched from larvae and brought to maturity almost "while you wait."

The larvae are collected from various points about New York, and so far the State island mosquito leads all the rest for size. Its ferocity has to be imagined, but in a duel in the glass box a mosquito from South beach, distinguished by yellow spots, drew one of his lances on a Jersey bird and in two seconds was sawing off his head.

Superintendent Morgan turns on the gas in the glass tank every night, so as to put his pests to sleep for good, so as to have a fresh habitat for the new arrivals, who begin to fly in with the dawn, looking for an early breakfast.

Bon Hostage at Grocer's.

Mahaoy (City, Pa.)—John Kovi, a foreign grocer, adopted a novel and effective way of collecting a bill against a fellow countryman here. When Adam Simura sent his young son to the store to make purchases the storekeeper seized the youth and held him as a ransom for the unpaid bill. The father became very indignant, but he paid the bill and the boy was released.

OLD RUINS IN AFRICA

DARK CONTINENT ONCE HELD BY PEOPLE OF GREAT RACES.

Buildings Are Discovered Which Evidently Guarded Gold Mines and Smelters in the Days of Antiquity.

Washington.—Evidence is multiplying that Africa contains the secrets of a great civilization. At present it is practically a savage land, given over to savage animals and equally savage men, and it is difficult to conceive that in the mists of antiquity this continent was peopled by intelligent communities.

During the present century a great deal has been learned about this dark continent, and the South Africa Company has done much to add to our store of knowledge.

The recent expedition of this company into Mashonaland, in search of gold, passed the wonderful ruins of Zimbabwe, nearly 200 miles due west of Sofala, on the Indian ocean, which had been known for three centuries, but had never been heretofore described. They have been attributed to the Moors, the Phoenicians and the Persians.

These structures were reared of granite, hewn into small blocks a little larger than a brick, and put together without mortar. In all the walls are seen two or three courses of masonry, where the granite blocks are inserted in zigzag fashion.

There seems to be no doubt that they were erected as places of defense, and also for the smelting, storage and protection of gold, copper and other metals.

On removing a quantity of the surface rubbish inside, there was found what are evidently three large circular roasting floors, formed of burnt freestone and slightly concave. There were also remains of slag and other evidences that the place had been used for smelting metals.

The romantic interest which attracts to these ruins lies in the fact that they were found in the heart of savage Africa.

It is certain that the things civilized men would not expect to find in this region, where the natives belong to the lower stages of human development, are these great rock structures betokening the existence of a former civilization amid these wilds.

The natives have not even any tradition as to the origin of the ruins. There are many facts proving their great antiquity, and among them the circumstance that at one of the great ruins at Zimbabwe an ironwood tree, which was undoubtedly hundreds of years old, had risen through the wall and split it.

The theory is that these ruins were the remains of works erected by people who worked the famous mines of King Solomon, or that it was here that the queen of Sheba ruled over a mighty and industrious people.

In the neighborhood of Zanzibar some time ago a traveler found some very interesting ruins, which were proven to be of distinctly Persian origin. He found tiles and fragments of pottery which correspond exactly with the tiles and pottery that are discovered in the ruins of ancient villages near Teheran.

It is very curious that the Persians have at last been tracked to Africa, and, since their remains have certain been found there, it will not be surprising if it is found that they traveled as far south as Mashonaland, where these remarkable ruins are found.

Whoever these adventurers were, gold was the magnet which drew them to this country. They landed on the coast somewhere near Sofala, and working westward, reared fort after fort around the mines where they pursued their industry.

They were evidently working in a hostile country, and pursued their enterprises inside the great walls they had reared.

The best forts were near the eastern edge of this gold field. They extended almost to the region of the Zambesi on the north, and southward as far as the Limpopo. Westward the ruins are found beyond the longitude of Tait.

Thus the extent of the gold fields worked by these ancient miners is shown by the remains of fortifications which they reared for their protection while they were digging gold.

Iowa Woman Is Naturalized.

Mason City, Ia.—So far as the records are concerned the first woman to be naturalized in Iowa is Meta Catherine Louise Huber, who made her appearance in the courts of Butler county and signed the necessary declaration of intention. She was born in Althuhren, Germany.

It is regarded as unique in that so few privileges are extended to women in this state. She is of unusual intelligence, but had little to say regarding the transaction, except that she was exercising a prerogative that was hers.

Ivory Tusk Found in Kansas.

Concordia, Kan.—A large ivory tusk, seven inches in diameter, was found the other day in a bed of clay. The find was made by Frederick Dutton, who was canoeing in the river. The tusk crumbled into small pieces when taken out, but parts of it were brought here, and Mr. Dutton will make a further search for the skeleton of the mastodon, which is believed to be buried in the bed of all clay. Several years ago the lower jaw of a mastodon was found in this country.

TUBE MASTS ARE APPROVED.

New Shell Resisting Spiral Steel Spars Will Be Stepped on Battleships.

Washington.—Naval experts have approved the new style military mast which was given a practical test in Hampton Roads several months ago, when an experimental mast was erected on the stern deck of the monitor Florida, and was shot at several times by the monitor Arkansas at close range. Similar masts will be erected on the battleships Idaho and Mississippi at the after end of the superstructure. The work will be done at the League Island navy yard.

The masts will be 90 feet high from the deck and 120 feet from the water. At the base they will be 28 feet square, and will taper to ten feet square on the top, which will be fitted with a platform for the fire control officer of the vessel.

These masts, it is said, will be placed on several additional battleships within the next few months, but no decision has yet been reached as to whether they will be installed on the new 20,000-ton battleships.

This style military mast is an innovation in the American navy. The mast tested on the Florida was inclined at an angle of about ten degrees, but those to be placed on the Idaho and Mississippi will be upright. The new mast is constructed of spiral tubes, the effect being to increase the mast's resisting power under bombardment.

At the time of the recent tests in Hampton Roads several shots were fired at the Florida's mast, and some of them did severe damage. One shell passed entirely through an opening between the tubes. The other shots severed various tubes at different points, without causing material damage.

"WESTWARD EMPIRE'S STAR."

Spokane's High School Has Pupils from 25 States.

Spokane, Wash.—Twenty-five states, four Canadian provinces and five European countries are represented by pupils among the 1,483 names registered to date for the fall semester at the Spokane high school, which opened September 8, and Principal Hart says that several others will be added before the list is complete.

Pupils have come from as far east as New York and Maine, Tennessee on the south, Massachusetts on the north and California and British Columbia on the west.

The largest number are from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Iowa. This shows the trend of emigration to the Pacific northwest and is indicative of the cosmopolitan complexion of the population of Spokane, in which every state and territory and province on the continent has representatives.

It may be also added that among the newcomers this year are families from Great Britain, Germany, Holland, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Australia, Mexico and the Orient.

\$100 BILL BED FOR MOUSE.

Bank Clerks Spend Several Hours Trying to Locate Shortage.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—For a short time great excitement prevailed in the First State bank of Prague over the discovery of a considerable loss of money.

The shortage was found when the books were balanced at the close of banking hours. The clerks spent several hours trying to locate the shortage, but were unsuccessful.

B. F. Whitmore, president, conceived an idea that the money might have fallen down behind the baseboard. Ripping it up with a hatchet, he found the money.

A mouse had it for a bed—a \$100 bill and a \$10 bill for a pillow.

The animal had gotten it off the counter and took it to its hiding place. The mother mouse had just given birth to half a dozen little ones.

TO COOK ON THE MARCH.

Russian Stew Pot Will Be Used by United States Army.

Washington.—In any future campaigns in which the American army may be engaged the Russian stewpot is to stand next to the colors in importance. The commissary department after much thought has decided upon that order of precedence.

The Russian pot is a recent discovery, so far as the subsistence officers are concerned. The Russians have known of it a long time and used it in Manchuria. The only objection to it there was that it was too empty. It has been adopted here as a part of the field equipment.

The pot is put on wheels and it has a firebox so that the making of a savory stew can proceed during the last few minutes of a march and be ready for the tired soldiers when they go into camp.

Married in a Cemetery.

Memphis, Tenn.—Although he procured his license in the office adjoining that of his father, who is sheriff of Weakley county, Tennessee, the marriage of Lewis Acree to Ollie Pierce, 16 years old, some time ago was not revealed until the other day, when the records were searched and the secret was discovered.

They were married by Justice Neal under a monument in the cemetery at Dresden. The couple and the justice went to the cemetery in order that the ceremony might not be interrupted by the parents of Miss Pierce, who objected to the marriage.

BEST WOOD CHOPPER

VERMONT CUTS AND PILES FIVE CORDS IN A DAY.

Maxwell Everts Wins \$10,000 as Result of Faith in His Native State—Great Feat Witnessed by Prominent Men.

Windsor, Vt.—Vermont has proved itself holds the wood chopping championship of the world. Edward Moot the other day cut down, chopped up, split, and piled five and one-half cords of wood in ten hours and 59 minutes.

The feat was the result of the boat of Maxwell Everts, son of the late W. M. Everts, at a dinner in Washington last winter, that the Green Mountain state possessed the huskiest chopper in the world. Following his boast wagers to the amount of \$10,000 were made by Everts, Charles T. Treat, treasurer of the United States, took \$5,000 of this wager and several senators agreed to cover the other half.

The original wager was that Moot could handle five cords in a day. He did it in an hour and a half less than the required time and had an extra eighth of a cord in his pile and an extra half cord of chopped and split wood on the ground.

Mr. Moot besides receiving \$100 for his day's work from Mr. Everts is said to have won considerably more than that by backing himself.

The contest was watched by a number of distinguished men whom Mr. Everts had brought from Washington, New York, Boston and by some 1,000 residents of the state, who had gathered to encourage the state champion Moot conspicuous among the guests were L. F. Lars, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad; L. A. Coolidge, assistant secretary of the United States treasury; Samuel G. Hibbs of New York and A. B. K. Tredge of South Dakota.

Woodchopper Moot laid out a row of axes, all sharpened to a keen edge, shortly before the rise of the sun, in the edge of a hardwood growth. Refreshing himself with a drink of brandy and milk, he made ready for the contest. His son, Frank, stood close by ready to hand the chopper his axes and wedges as needed.

At 5:52 Mr. Moot drove his ax into the first tree. At 2:50 he had finished chopping and splitting the five cords stipulated, and the piling was about one-third completed.

Moot stopped twice to eat during the morning, taking two lunches, leaving ten minutes each. After three o'clock, realizing that he would easily win, he worked more slowly, but at 4:32, an hour 28 minutes before sunset, he laid the last stick in place amid the cheers of the crowd.

BEER OF ANCIENT BREW.

Bottle Remained in a Well Twenty-Four Years Before Recovery.

Shelbyville, Ind.—A bottle of beer, put up 25 years ago, was unearthed on the Martin farm, near Prescott, the other day. There is a story connected with it.

In the fall of 1885 Burchert and Barney Leiland, both well-known residents of Shelby township, went into the harvest field to work. They took two quart bottles of Cincinnati beer with them. When they arrived at an old well on the place they drank the contents of one bottle and lowered the other into the well to keep cool. When their work was finished in the afternoon one of the men went to the well and attempted to draw the bottle up. He broke the string, causing the bottle to fall to the bottom of the well, which was 35 feet deep.

The present season has been very dry, causing the water in the well to be only a foot or two in depth, and Burchert decided to clean it out. While he was doing so he found this bottle with the beer still in it.

The fastening at the top of the neck is of wire, which method went out of use 16 years ago.

GERONIMO TO HUNT IN TEXAS.

War Department Grants Permission to Attend Sporting Event.

Lawton, Okla.—Chief Quanah Parker of the Comanches is planning a great hunt of several weeks in the Panhandle of Texas during the latter part of October, in which will join not only the famous Indian chief, but also ten of his leading men. War Chief Geronimo of the Apaches, several of the leading ranchmen of western Texas, and Gov. Campbell of the Lone Star state.

By arrangement of Chief Parker, the officials of the war department have agreed to permit Geronimo to accompany the hunters. Parker also has just got from Texas authorities permits for all of his men to hunt there.

The hunt is to take place on the range of the great Matador Land and Cattle Company ranch, with headquarters at Trinidad, Col., covering the counties of Motley, Pickens, Cottle and Floyd, and on this range, says Parker, may be found wolves, deer, and several other kinds of big game.

Makes a Traveling Kitchen.

Yardley, Pa.—Cornelius O'Connell, who resides across the canal from the Johnson trolley power house, claims that the vibration caused by the exhaust has moved his cookstove four inches from its proper resting place.

But a petition presented to Judge Stout to abate the nuisance will not be acted upon by the court, it being claimed the matter was not properly presented.

PRISONER IS AN INVENTOR.

Burglar in Penitentiary to Mechanist of Marvellous Attainments.

Philadelphia.—With inventive genius unsurpassed by a dozen mechanists in the world, John Edwards prefers a criminal life, and glories in his exploits as a burglar rather than in his many remarkable and useful inventions.

The police records of the country know this man as John Svetak, King-ley, Stores, Reeves and many other aliases. In trying to escape from the Eastern penitentiary in Philadelphia the other day he fell from the prison wall, a distance of 20 feet, and broke his leg. He has more than ten years of prison life before him, taking no account of detainers from other cities, in all parts of the United States.

Edwards is a mechanist of really marvellous attainments, and has perfected a device that he claims will remove all the present objections to electric automobiles. He has also perfected and disposed of an attachment which not only increases the speed of operation, but reduces the cost of operation. He says that a shoe manufacturer near Boston has agreed to buy a device of his with which to make shoes for the government. Ed wards says this device will reduce the cost of making a pair of shoes fully 20 per cent.

ENLIST TO DODGE ALIMONY.

Society Young Men Find a New Avenue of Escape Open.

Washington.—The army may soon rival South Dakota in the divorce courts.

"Enlist and escape alimony" could in truth be written in big letters on the attractive blue and white posters that tell what a fine thing it is to serve Uncle Sam.

Now it is expected that society youths whose affairs of the heart with "colorful ladies" and other attractions of the "bird and bottle" variety have brought on unhappy marriages may escape the consequences by enlisting. That the variety show car will not as file closer, while the cottonseed oil whose gaudies caused embarrassment, will serve as "captains of mercy," is a prospect of the near future.

And all this because the war department has declined to comply with a request that an enlisted man's pay be stopped for the purpose of paying his family alimony prescribed by the court.

It is held that no responsibility such as is placed on officers under the sixty-first article of war rests on enlisted men, and there is no precedent under which the failure on the part of such person to support his family may be made the basis of charges.

GOT LICENSES; DID NOT MARRY.

Many Persons in Idaho Thought Permit All That Was Necessary.

Wallace, Idaho.—Investigation by the county recorder's department of Shoshone county has brought to light an extraordinary condition of affairs with regard to the issuance of marriage licenses in this county. For many months the department has been puzzled at the non-return of marriage licenses, issued to Finner, Potes and others of foreign nationality, of whom there are many employed in the mines. No official notice had ever been taken of this, as the department was under the impression that many of the marriages had been performed in other counties and returns made there.

Accidentally, however, it was discovered that many foreigners in the district have for years believed that all that was necessary to carry out the marriage was simply the taking out of a license and no minister of the gospel or justice of the peace was employed to perform the ceremony. In one case marriage papers were found framed in a cabin just as issued by the county recorder years ago, and a family of seven children had been raised.

QUITS \$10,000 JOB TO PREACH.

Carnegie Superintendent Enters the Ministry.

Pittsburg, Pa.—George L. Glunt, superintendent of the mill of the Carnegie Steel Company at Hempstead, has resigned his \$10,000 position to enter the ministry. He has been admitted to the Western Theological seminary.

Mr. Glunt is a lifelong friend of W. Ellis Corey, head of the United States Steel corporation, and during the early part of his 25 years' experience in the steel business taught Mr. Corey much of that which has since placed him at the head of the business. On graduating, it is the intention of Mr. Glunt to devote his life to helping the workmen in steel mills. In his home, Mr. Glunt said:

"I always intended entering the ministry. Mr. Corey and I discussed this many times. This was years ago, however. I want to show some of the thousands of young men in the steel business that there is something beyond the almighty dollar and their own pleasures."

Walk Around World on Honeymoon.

London.—A novel tour has been carried out by M. and Mme. Eugene Guard, who have just crossed from Dover to Calais. They say that they started on their wedding day in 1894 from Paris to walk around the world. In 12 years they have toured through Europe, Siberia, Japan, North and South America, and North Africa. They have walked 60,000 miles, they say.