

# Did Prehistoric Man Live in New York?

Considerable interest has been aroused among geologists and others in New York state by the finding of the footprint of a most remarkable prehistoric animal in a piece of rock near Penn Yan, N. Y. The discovery was made by Prof. C. Carleton Wheeler of Hammondsport, while walking through a ravine.

Apart from the well preserved condition of the footprint, which in itself was remarkable considering that thousands, perhaps millions, of years have elapsed since the strange animal stalked this earth, wonderment has been caused at the evident peculiar formation of the foot. Nothing like it is known to science among animals of the present day or those of prehistoric times.

"We know of no such animal which had such a foot," said Professor Wheeler, who has been studying his "find" intently. "It has five toes and somewhat resembles the human foot. But the toes are webbed like those of the ancient monkey or ape and of the shape which distinguishes the prehistoric man dwelling on this continent."

"What seems equally as probable is that the footprint may have been brought here by the glaciers during the glacial period."

The discovery of the curious print on the face of the rock was made by the merest accident. A farm laborer, while plowing in a field at Penn Yan, struck a snag, which proved to be a piece of slate over two feet square and several inches in thickness. The

ploughman carried the obstruction to the edge of the field and unceremoniously dumped it down the ravine. That was six years ago. The rock remained there until found a few days ago by Professor Wheeler.

"It was covered with earth, which adhered to it," said the Professor, "and appeared to be nothing more than an obstruction to the plowman. I first noticed the indentations caused by the toes. When I examined closer I found the impression was nearly the shape of a human foot."

The stone is a variety of slate and originally measured five inches in thickness and four feet square. At present it is one inch in thickness and two feet square. In both the upper left hand and the lower right hand corners are several small pieces which were partly decayed before they were petrified. These must have been caught in the mud, which received the footprint of that unknown animal and which later formed the stone.

The print is in the lower central part of the stone. It is seven inches in length and three inches wide. There are five toes, which seem to have been connected by a web. The center toe is the longest and largest. The others grow shorter regularly. On one of the indentations are several marks which cause it to look like a face turned wrong side out. There are five indentations at the end of the foot, which were caused by the ends of the toes, but there are only three indentations caused by the ball of the foot.

ploughman carried the obstruction to the edge of the field and unceremoniously dumped it down the ravine. That was six years ago. The rock remained there until found a few days ago by Professor Wheeler.

"It was covered with earth, which adhered to it," said the Professor, "and appeared to be nothing more than an obstruction to the plowman. I first noticed the indentations caused by the toes. When I examined closer I found the impression was nearly the shape of a human foot."

The stone is a variety of slate and originally measured five inches in thickness and four feet square. At present it is one inch in thickness and two feet square. In both the upper left hand and the lower right hand corners are several small pieces which were partly decayed before they were petrified. These must have been caught in the mud, which received the footprint of that unknown animal and which later formed the stone.

The print is in the lower central part of the stone. It is seven inches in length and three inches wide. There are five toes, which seem to have been connected by a web. The center toe is the longest and largest. The others grow shorter regularly. On one of the indentations are several marks which cause it to look like a face turned wrong side out. There are five indentations at the end of the foot, which were caused by the ends of the toes, but there are only three indentations caused by the ball of the foot.



IMPRINT OF FOOT OF PREHISTORIC MAN-MONKEY.

**Serious Famine in Russia.**  
Three districts of Russia have been declared in a state of famine. The assistance required in the form of grain is estimated at 3,200,000 poods.

The villagers of Khavilinsk, where famine was first declared, have left in such numbers, seeking work, that the population has been reduced from 22,000 to 15,000. The province of Saratoff, in which this and other severely stricken districts are situated, has been promised a ton of 996,000 poods of wheat and 250,000 poods of oats. Over 100,000 acres of cotton in Central Asia are reported to have been destroyed during the last autumn by grasshoppers. Typhus is prevalent in fifty-seven volosts—the territorial unit next above the villages—of Cufa, and other dangerous diseases in eight volosts. Scarletina, diphtheritis and smallpox are also beginning to make their appearance in the famine districts of this province.



Statue in Germany to Boer Leader.

**Trinity College Students.**  
At the present time there is not among the undergraduates of Trinity College, Dublin, an Irish nobleman or the son of an Irish nobleman. Indeed, there is only one undergraduate who is filius nobilis—Mr. Henniker, the son of Lord Henniker, governor of the Isle of Man, who is a peer of the United Kingdom. Lord Henniker is, no doubt, the holder of an Irish peerage which was given to his ancestor, a member of the English house of commons, who had no connection with Ireland, and who was raised to the Irish peerage of the English peerage to enable him to be qualified to sit in the English house of commons.

**X-Rays in Death.**  
Professor Ottolenghi, of the University of Siena, has discovered that while it is easy to apply the X-rays to the lungs of a person who is alive or in a trance, that it is practically impossible to apply them to those of a person actually dead. He suggests their use whenever there is any doubt of death.—Philadelphia Times.

**COMPEL CITIZENS TO VOTE.**  
All Belgians Qualified Must Exercise the Elective Franchise.  
The Belgians have made an important discovery. They have found out how to accomplish something that no American commonwealth accomplishes. They have found out how to compel citizens to vote. They do not send the non-voters to jail, but the coercive means employed is so effective that at a recent election out of 1,958,165 eligible voters only 5,551 failed to vote without giving previous notice to the courts as required by law, and of this number 2,621 when summoned before the magistrates, were able to present acceptable excuses, such as age, illness, or unavoidable absence. The number punished for not voting at that election was 2,930, or exactly 2.76 out of every thousand.

How has this wonder been achieved? In the case of the first offenders the state is far from being harsh. The magistrates admonish the delinquent citizen that the habit of staying away from the polls will cause him trouble if persisted in. He has begun to make entries on the wrong side of his account with the state. If he fails to vote a second time there will be a penalty. In that event he hands the magistrate \$5, and if he still continues to refrain from voting as the elections recur his political rights are suspended for ten years. Some day we shall be as efficient as the Belgians are in enforcing the performance of political duty.

Before the year 1893 in Belgium it is said that 16 per cent of the voters remained away from the polls at every election in spite of all that the party workers could do to get them there. But as soon as the law making voting compulsory was passed the rate of absenteeism fell below 5 per cent.

**Russia's Dowager Empress.**  
Empress Louise Her Power.  
Dowager Empress Marie Dagmar of Russia, who, it is said, has lost all of her once potent influence over the young czar, spends much of her time at the court of her father, King Christian IX, of Denmark. The empress was formerly called the Princess Dagmar, and during her reign in Russia, was regarded as the "best dressed woman in Europe." She is also one of the prettiest. German in blood, the

**Electricity Instead of Fuel.**  
The people of Davos, Switzerland, propose to dispense with fuel of every description and to resort to electricity for all industrial and domestic purposes. Already electricity is extensively employed for cooking, heating and lighting in several villas, while one of the largest bakeries in the district is electrically equipped in every respect.

**Willing to Please.**  
A certain lawyer here in town employs a stenographer who has the most wonderful collars and the most elaborate pompadour in all the business world. She has a personal theory of punctuation, and her spelling is marked with an engaging personality, but she's so even tempered that only an absurdly carving person would take notice of such eccentricities. One day she laid before her employer a neatly typed letter to a southern correspondent. Before signing it he glanced over it. "See here," he said, "you've spelled 'sugar' 'sugar.'" The typewriter glanced at the sheet and smiled. "Dear me," said she. "How careless of me! Why, I've left out the 'h.'"—Washington Post.

**Pliny Says that special perfumes not allowed to any but the members of the royal family were prepared for the Roman emperors.**  
Last year 500,000,000 feet of lumber were exported from the Pacific coast, and 300,000,000 feet sent east by rail.

# PEOPLE AND EVENTS

## IN ALASKA'S INTERIOR.

### Only Two Seasons There—Erebruous Insects Numerous.

In the vast and almost unknown interior of Alaska, far beyond the influence of the "Kuro Siwo," the climate is arctic in the fullest sense of the word. There are only two seasons here—winter and summer. The winter is of eight months' duration, dry and, excepting certain restricted localities, entirely free from wind. The temperature descends as low as 80 degrees below zero (upon rare occasions even 90 degrees has been reached), with a mean of perhaps 40 degrees below. Ice forms in the rivers and lakes to a thickness of eight feet and more.

Summer extends over a period of four months. During its earliest month high winds prevail, greatly assisting in the dissipation of snow and ice, but rendering this time extremely disagreeable. The balance of this short season is mild and the temperature pleasant, rarely exceeding 86 degrees. The snow and rain annually precipitated is about 12.9 inches.

The hapless resident in this inhospitable section is afforded no relief after his long winter's fight for the unity of soul and body by the advent of this otherwise agreeable period, for, with the first tempered breeze, comes countless legions of mosquitoes, black flies and various stinging insects besides, while agonizing assiduity and ghoulish appetite preclude the enjoyment of the briefest moment. Whence comes the arctic instinct, says a writer in the Era Magazine, that marks man at first sight for their prey—considering the fact that their ancestry, back to protoplasm, had no knowledge of his being—an interesting problem best left for entomologists to determine.

**To Cultivate Rubber.**  
The Los Andes Rubber, Lumber and Fruit company of Guatemala and New Orleans has gone into business. Men will be down in the rubber country in the next few days, and the work of the company will go forward at once. The officers of the company are all New Orleans men. The company has been incorporated under the laws of Louisiana. The idea is to handle rubber on a large scale, and to manufacture the raw product here. The plans contemplate the establishment of a factory in America in which all kinds of rubber goods will be made. The company has several valuable concessions, and is sending Americans down to the countries in Central America to look at the lands and to start the work of development.

**Too Effective.**  
E. T. Abbott, the civil engineer and contractor, tells a good story about a German sawmill proprietor of his acquaintance. The sawmill man used refuse from the mill for fuel. The machinery was pretty much back number, and one day the agent for a firm came to the plant, and, after looking it over, told the German that he would put in new and improved machinery for about \$10,000, which would reduce the amount of fuel used one-half. While the fuel cost nothing, it required four men to provide it, and the German was assured that two men could do the work after the new machinery was installed. It looked like a good proposition, and the sawmill man gave the agent the order. A few months after the machinery was installed the agent called again. The German gave him Don't the machinery do all I claimed for it?" asked the agent. "Yes, aber I overlook somedings." "What was that?" "Vile it dakes only two men to handle de fuel, it dakes de udder two men to haul away vat ve didn't use before, and a team vesides."—Duluth News Tribune.

**Palatial Home for Tramps.**  
The announcement that Philadelphia is to have a \$50,000 home for tramps attracts attention to the fact that this city has probably done more to cope with the tramp evil than any other city in the Union.

Work on this new Wayfarer's Lodge, at 1720 Lombard street, has already been commenced, but it is hardly likely that the hotel will be in operation before the spring of 1902. It will when finished be the largest and most complete institution of its kind in the city, if not in the United States, and will greatly extend the good work of the Southern and Northern lodges sustained by this same organization whose members have done so much for Philadelphia's unfortunates.



Russia's Dowager Empress.

**Distinguished British Peer.**  
Lord Thomas Brassey, who has just made an appeal for government help on behalf of the British merchant marine, is the first peer of his title and was raised to the peerage in consideration of his remarkable labors for the good of the navy and the general maritime industry of the country. Lord

**Make Cakes of Flies.**  
The natives of Lake Nyassa, Africa, catch in nets small flies called the koumou, and make cakes of them. They are said to have the taste of caviar. In many of the South Sea Islands spiders are the chief table delicacy. In portions of Central and South America caterpillars are a choice titbit and have been approved by some travelers who have tasted them.

**Askal Chin.** In Tibet, is the lake which lies at a greater height than any other in the world. Its level is 16,600 feet. The lowest is the Dead Sea—1,296 feet below sea level.

Tolstoy's books have been translated into Chinese and Hebrew. In Germany there are 218 translations of books of his; in France 159, in England 175.

# ADVERTISED BY THE CAMERA.

English Novel Popularized by Photograph of Mr. Gladstone.  
"Joseph Henry Shorthouse, manufacturer of sulphuric acid, author of 'John Inglesant,' 'Countess Eve,' 'Sir Percival,' etc." In this manner a well-known biographical dictionary sums up the novelist of Birmingham, whose books are known, one may almost say, wherever the English language is spoken. The hustling midland city has reason to be proud of her family of clever men. To the world of politics she has given Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to art she gave the late Sir E. Burne-Jones, to the church Archbishop Benson, and she has put the finishing touches to her fame by presenting the world with the author of "John Inglesant." Twenty years ago Mr. Shorthouse was unknown except as a manufacturer of chemicals, a business in which he had taken an active interest for many years. Then a story took form in his brain and he produced "John Inglesant," a novel which has had one of the most remarkable runs of popularity on record. But, like many other famous books, it did not jump into favor at once. It was first published in Birmingham, the edition being exactly 100 copies. Of these fifty or sixty were given away by the author himself, and what became of the remainder history does not state. People who had secured the free copies said the book ought to be published by some big London house, but the publishers of the metropolis seemed to think differently. Mr. James Payn, who was reader for one firm, rejected it, and another publisher followed suit. Then Messrs. Macmillan had the courage of their convictions and printed a small edition. And now a strange thing happened. A photographer had succeeded in persuading the late Mr. Gladstone to sit before his camera, and the famous statesman took his place before that instrument of torture with a book under his arm. The volume bore the title of "John Inglesant," printed in gold letters in the usual way, and the light happening to fall upon those two words made them show clearly in the photograph. The portrait of the premier was one of the most pleasing ever taken, and was published broadcast over the land, each copy clearly showing the title of the book, and the result was a sudden clamorous demand for the work of the new novelist. Mr. Gladstone himself is reported to have said that it was one of the few works of fiction that ever succeeded in keeping him out of bed all night.—London Mail.

## THE WANDERING SHADE.

Takes a Peep into the Nozzle of a Fire-Hose.  
I was wandering down a pleasant street, when suddenly I came to a place where many people were gathered, shouting and in great excitement. Also there were several strange engines with smoke coming from their tops, and men in black armor and helmets rushing to and fro, while other knights in blue beat back the multitude. Now there was smoke coming from an upstairs window, and I wisd that it must be a fire. But what interested me most was a long, snakelike tube which the struggling knights tore from one of the vehicles and ran toward the fire. "By Hector and Gee-Whiz!" quoth I, "but the spirit moveth me to see what strange modern contrivance this is!" So I went forward, took up the end of the tube and squinted therein. Alas! Even as I did so, I heard one of the black knights shout: "Let 'er go!" There was something odd, yes, verily. There was the swishy rush of a waterspout, and when I came to myself I found I had faded away and that I was suffering from water on my ghastly brain. By my halidom! Methinks the devil himself would not be safe in the world at this date. For alack! Things have made a long hike since the days of Arthur and his Round Table.

**Royal Love Match.**  
Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz is the fiance of Princess Elizabeth of Austria. This is, according to all the gossip that comes to this country from Vienna, a purely love match, and if the prince's father was a well known contractor of London, and the son has highly distinguished himself as a

**Enables in Manila.**  
The question of house rents has become a serious one for Americans living in Manila, who have reason to believe that they are the victims of unjust discrimination at the hands of landlords. A young man from the United States recently sought to rent one of several cottages owned by a Spaniard and managed by a Filipino agent. He was told that the rent was 50 pesos per month. There were Filipinos living in some of the cottages and the American asked if they paid that price and the agent did not care to reply, but when threatened with arrest he finally, after asking that it be kept secret, said that his instructions were to charge the Spaniards and Filipinos 25 pesos per month and if any American applied to ask them double that price, which he did.

**Indian Church Worker.**  
Rev. Charles T. Wright, who is in charge of the Episcopal church work among the Indians at Leech lake, is a full-blooded Indian. He is the eldest son of the famous Indian chief White Cloud.

**Lord Thomas Brassey.**  
LORD THOMAS BRASSEY, conscientious and public spirited citizen in more ways than one. He has held several offices in the admiralty and is regarded as the highest authority on naval affairs in Great Britain.

# "PACE THAT KILLS"

This is a story of "the pace that kills." Young George Pullman, age, according to the records, 26, born to the possession of millions, attended through all his life by the luxurious surroundings that were his by right of parentage and expectation, died recently in California. The cause of his death was given in the dispatches as acute pneumonia.

George Pullman, as every one who reads the newspapers knows, was one of the twin sons of George M. Pullman, the inventor of the sleeping-car system that bears that name. He and his twin brother Sanger were born on June 25, 1875. The character and achievement of the father are too well known to need exploitation here. Pullman, Sr., from humble beginnings amassed a colossal fortune. The foundations of his fortune were laid before his sons were born, and there was never a time thereafter that his fortune did not prosper. He died very suddenly, as it might be said, without warning. That is to say, he retired one night in perfect health, awoke in distress, and passed away almost before physicians could be summoned to lend him assistance and comfort.

A day after the newspapers were filled with flattering obituaries. It was only after the publication of the terms of his will that the world became aware of the great and mighty grief that had tugged at the heart strings of the rich man for years before Providence sent the stroke that took him out of the world. In this will he cut off his twin sons with a comparative pittance of \$3,000 a year, being careful, however, to explain that the reason he did so lay in the total inability of either to appreciate the blessings of business of the value of money. The country rang with the news of the disinheritation of the twins, and the event served to afford excuse for a recapitulation of the numerous and picturesque escapades of both. The bulk of the Pullman fortune of course

the lobsters and Welsh rarebits that were to be had for money, and in other ways managed to interest themselves in the industry of burning the candle of life at both ends.

These, of course, were wild oats of the more trivial sort. The tragedy began to darken when the blessed state of matrimony hove into view as a possible solution of the destiny of the twins. It was the matrimonial experience of both that gave the newspaper historians their best opportunities, and that brought to both brothers a notoriety that either, no doubt, would have gladly escaped.

The two engagements were announced almost simultaneously. Miss Lynne Fernald, the daughter of Mrs. J. W. Fernald of Chicago, plighted her troth to Sanger Pullman. Within a few days it was announced that George Pullman, Jr., was engaged to Miss Fellicite Oglesby, a daughter of the former governor of Illinois of that name. Immediately after the publication of the terms of the Pullman will disinheriting the twins, both young ladies promptly sought release from their respective engagements.

After their disinheritation, the twins seemed to thrive fairly well, though there was no appreciable diminution of the fervor with which they sought the gaieties of life. Neither seemed to grieve over the loss of his fiancée. Young George went the pace as of yore, and the next piece of news to startle various communities was to the effect that he and Miss Fernald had eloped from his mother's summer cottage at Elburn, N. J., where the young lady was an honored guest. The two were married privately in New York, and when Sanger heard of the event he telegraphed his brother his sincere congratulations.

Not so long after this Sanger himself was married without parental consent to a young woman in California, and when he arrived in Chicago to seek his mother's blessing, he was met by his brother George, who gave him

every assurance of his affection and support. From that time on Sanger and his wife have lived happily. It was to the doomed George that the true cause.

Very shortly after his brother Sanger's marriage he resumed a former friendship with Mrs. Blanche Bowers, one of the playmates of his childhood, and the wife of the composer of several popular songs. The two were seen together constantly. George took Mrs. Bowers to New York, and it was while living with her at the Gerrard hotel, on Forty-fourth street, that Mr. Bowers brought suit for divorce against his wife and an action against Mr. Pullman for \$50,000 damages for alienation of the lady's affections. Mr. Bowers has since secured a decree of divorce from his wife. The damage suit probably terminates with the death of Mr. Pullman.

Mrs. Pullman (formerly Miss Fernald) secured a divorce from her husband last December, with bail for her feelings in the way of \$1,000 annual alimony. That bail may or may not cease with the death of the offender. Fourteen days after that divorce Mr. Pullman married Mrs. Brazelle, a sister of his brother Sanger's wife. The ceremony was performed in the Arlington hotel in Carson City, Nev. Since that time and up to the day of Mr. Pullman's death, he and his wife lived in California.

**Machine to Induce Sleep.**  
Help Brought to Sufferers of Insomnia by a Recent Invention.  
The alarm clock which may with reasonable certainty be depended upon to awaken you at any desired time in the morning is soon to be greatly enhanced in value by another mechanical attachment. This is a sleep producer. To persons troubled with sleeplessness or sleepiness the new contrivance will undoubtedly prove a boon. It will put you to sleep at night and waken up at the proper time in the morning.

The sleep-producing attachment consists of two horizontal rectangular panels of ebony, eight inches long and one inch high, revolving in opposite directions on a nickel pivot. The spring having been wound up, the ebony panels, one above the other, revolve. Each is studded on both sides by a horizontal row of bright circular mirrors, the size of a quarter dollar, and maintains a velocity of one revolution per second. This speed will continue for an hour without rewinding.

To induce sleep by aid of this mechanism you darken your room and allow a bright pencil of light falling from an aperture in the window behind you to fall upon the rows of mirrors in such a manner that they will reflect the rays into your eyes. Concentrate your gaze upon the revolving panels, and not al-



went to the widow. The two daughters, however, Florence and Harriet, received a magnificent share. Both of these sisters are now married, one being Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago.

Sympathy for the two boys might have been more marked if it had not been for the known intention of their mother, made public very shortly after the publication of the terms of the will, to provide for them handsomely from her own splendid jointure. She made good her promises in no uncertain way, and since their father's death the twins have suffered no lack of luxury. It was in their doings before and after their father's death that the newspapers of New York and Chicago, not to speak of other cities, found the pretext for biographical sketches that were not always complimentary.

One of the beautiful features of this strange modern domestic romance has been the lasting and imperishable affection that has always existed between the two brothers. When either one has been in a scrape or in any sort of entanglement the other has invariably stood by him. Sanger Pullman was at his brother George's bedside when he passed away. He was never away from him when he was in trouble.

The first trouble came, perhaps, while the parents were in Europe, shortly after the twins had returned from separate schools in the East.

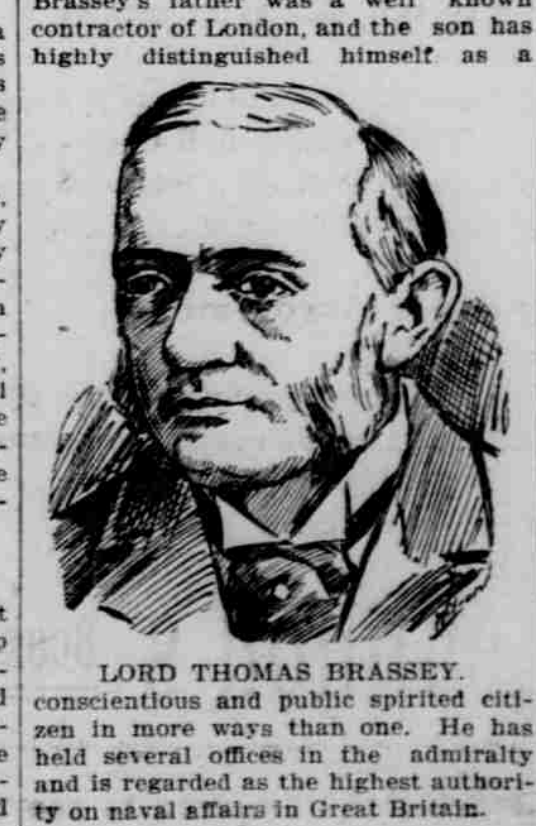
Young George and his brother Sanger, handsome as young gods in these days, became the dual center-piece of a rapidly moving coterie of young men of the town, who spilled champagne by the bucket, patronized all the first nights at the theaters, consumed all

every assurance of his affection and support. From that time on Sanger and his wife have lived happily. It was to the doomed George that the true cause.

Very shortly after his brother Sanger's marriage he resumed a former friendship with Mrs. Blanche Bowers, one of the playmates of his childhood, and the wife of the composer of several popular songs. The two were seen together constantly. George took Mrs. Bowers to New York, and it was while living with her at the Gerrard hotel, on Forty-fourth street, that Mr. Bowers brought suit for divorce against his wife and an action against Mr. Pullman for \$50,000 damages for alienation of the lady's affections. Mr. Bowers has since secured a decree of divorce from his wife. The damage suit probably terminates with the death of Mr. Pullman.

Mrs. Pullman (formerly Miss Fernald) secured a divorce from her husband last December, with bail for her feelings in the way of \$1,000 annual alimony. That bail may or may not cease with the death of the offender. Fourteen days after that divorce Mr. Pullman married Mrs. Brazelle, a sister of his brother Sanger's wife. The ceremony was performed in the Arlington hotel in Carson City, Nev. Since that time and up to the day of Mr. Pullman's death, he and his wife lived in California.

**Royal Love Match.**  
Prince Otto Windisch-Graetz is the fiance of Princess Elizabeth of Austria. This is, according to all the gossip that comes to this country from Vienna, a purely love match, and if the prince's father was a well known contractor of London, and the son has highly distinguished himself as a



LORD THOMAS BRASSEY, conscientious and public spirited citizen in more ways than one. He has held several offices in the admiralty and is regarded as the highest authority on naval affairs in Great Britain.