

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

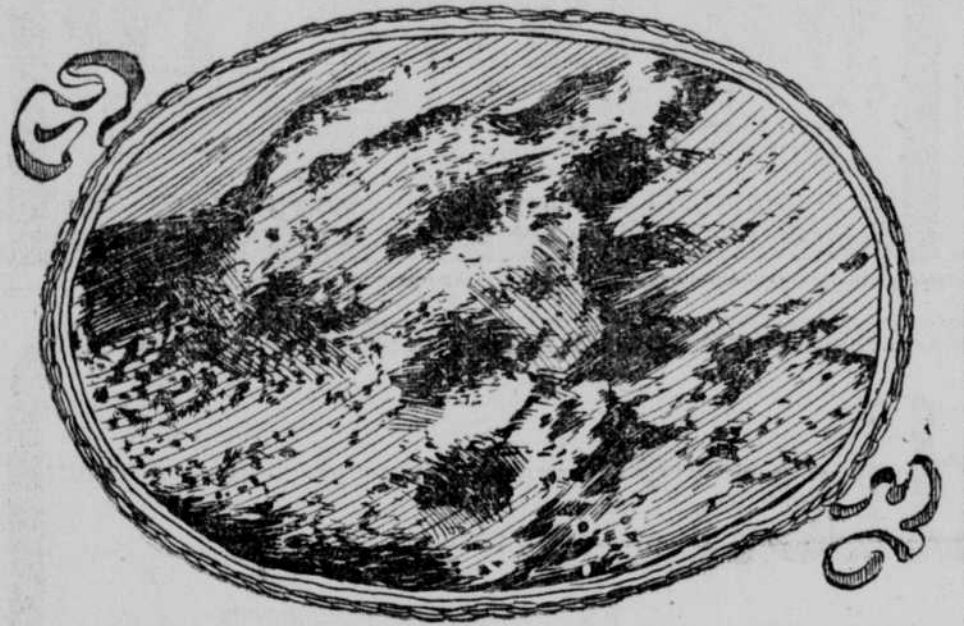
ploughman carried the obstruction to the edge of the field and unceremoniously dumped it down the ravine. That was six years ago. The rock remained there until found a few days ago by Professor Wheeler.

"It was covered with earth, which adhered to it," said the Professor, "and appeared to be nothing more than an obstruction to the ploughman. 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.

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.



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 pounds.

The villagers of Khavinsk, 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 loan of 996,000 pounds of wheat and 250,000 pounds of oats. Over 400,000 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.

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 1,058,165 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.

Statue in Germany to Boer Leader.



This monument to General De Wet, the commander of the Boer army, was unveiled last week at Schierstein-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Funds for its erection were collected throughout Germany by the "Christian association."

Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., to Wed.
Information came to Chicago yesterday that the rumored engagement of Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr., and P. A. Valentine had been confirmed—not formally announced, but given out as a fact among the friends of Mrs. Armour. It is understood that the wedding will take place some time during the winter. Mrs. Armour is the widow of Philip D. Armour's younger son, who died in California about a year before the death of the father. Mr. Valentine has been connected with the house of Armour & Co. for many years.

Empress Lose 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 was also one of the prettiest. German in blood, the

The Science of Sleep.
It is a curious fact, but by no means astonishing, that until of late days a satisfactory explanation of sleep and its causation was hardly to be met with within the bounds of physiological science. Anaemia of the brain was regarded as the origin of our slumbers, but it became clear that this bloodlessness was to be regarded rather as a result of some other and more primary process than as itself a true or direct cause of sleep. The theory has been revived that sleep is due to the liberation into the blood of certain substances which are manufactured by certain glands—these are not defined, by the way—with the result that our brain cells are sent dozing. Alongside this view may be placed that other which supposed that a greater amount of carbonic acid gas being produced as the result of bodily work—or a want of elimination of this product being represented—we went to sleep because our brain cells were thus numbed by the gas. I think these "poisoning" sleep theories will not hold water. Far more rational is the simple view that fatigue of our brain cells is the real cause which sends us into the arms of "the drowsy god."—London Chronicle.

American Flour in England.
A London paper complains that the English markets are now being flooded to a greater extent than ever before with American flour. According to this report, the American exporters have been sending over flour in small bags that were convenient in size, and yet were sold at the same rate as were barrels. This catering for the retail trade, the paper states, is something new in the export flour business from the United States, and it is growing at such a rate that it threatens a dull market for English flours for the rest of the current year. Bag flour has, of course, been sold in this country for many years, and it is a convenience to the small customers. If it has never been tried before in Great Britain, we do not doubt that the move will be a popular one, though it seems very strange that the experiment has not been attempted before this.—Boston Herald.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS

IN ALASKA'S INTERIOR.

Only Two Seasons There—Pestiferous 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 abnormal 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—is an interesting problem best left to 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.

Such quarantine shall continue until, in the opinion of the medical adviser of the board, the last case of the disease likely to occur therein has completely recovered and is ready for disinfection. Provided, however, that in cases of extreme necessity one free from disease may be released earlier after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, and with a certificate from the above named medical adviser.

The necessities of life, as often as occasion demands, may be carried within thirty feet of the quarantined house by a neighbor or other duly appointed messenger, but no nearer, nor shall any effects whatever be brought away from the household until thoroughly disinfected.

In case of death from contagious disease there shall be no public funeral; the body of the deceased shall be closely wrapped in sheets well saturated with disinfectants and closed in a tight casket, this to be again wrapped in a disinfected cloth, and in such cases the corpse shall not be carried to or near any body of people while on its way to the cemetery.

When in any school district or community several families—say five to eight—are infected with contagious diseases, or very many exposures have occurred, the board should prohibit all gatherings of people in that community, including sessions of schools, until in their opinion the emergency is past.

All physicians should use due precautions in their visits to quarantined households to avoid the danger of contagion to the well.

When, in the opinion of the medical adviser of the board, quarantine can safely be raised, it shall be done with fumigation with a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, using at least five ounces to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space, solution to be applied by an approved evaporator or by the sheet method, the rooms to be sealed for at least six hours, all persons to receive a disinfecting bath and their clothing to be fumigated and the house thoroughly cleaned. This is to be done in accordance with the suggestions of the State Board of Health to physicians.

When in the opinion of the board a hospital is needed to which individual cases of contagious diseases may be removed, or when such method will accommodate those without homes at much less public expense, or for any other reason it is deemed best, a building suited to their needs shall be provided.

Whoever in any way willfully or negligently disobeys these rules of quarantine and disinfection shall be subject to prosecution and a fine of \$25 for each and every offense and shall meanwhile, if infected and subject to quarantine, be held at the quarantined house or hospital until the time for disinfection.

Alleged Horse Thieves.
OSCEOLA, Neb., Dec. 7.—Sheriff Nugist returned from St. Paul, where he secured two horse thieves wanted in this county for stealing a horse, November 29, from Charles H. Olsen, twelve miles southeast of Stromsburg. They waived examination.



RUSSIA'S DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Boy sent to the Reform School.
LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 3.—Sheriff Strong took Joe Hobbs to the reform school. The lad has been a source of a great deal of trouble to his teachers and parents for several years and is apparently incorrigible, having been expelled from school several months ago. Lately he enticed a young girl into a barn and attempted to outrage her. She advised her parents and they filed a complaint.

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AS TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Nebraska Board of Health Devises Stringent Quarantine Regulations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—The members and secretaries of the State Board of Health have submitted a set of stringent quarantine regulations which are recommended for adoption by every county in the state. They provide for the quarantine of smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria cases upon strict sanitary lines. The board advises the county commissioners in each county to organize a local board of health and they are urged to follow as closely as possible the rules submitted to them, which are as follows:

Whenever within the limits of this county and without the corporate limits of any city or village a person is suspected of having smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or other contagious disease, he shall be immediately isolated within his own household as carefully as possible, and as soon as a contagious disease is recognized it will be the duty of the attending physician and of the householder to give written notice of the same to the clerk of the county, giving the name of the disease and of the family where it exists, with the number exposed and all other particulars that may be of any value.

The premises where above contagious diseases exist shall be duly quarantined by the board through its proper officers, or an appointee, (a) by placing upon the house or some conspicuous point upon the premises a placard giving the name of the disease in letters not less than three inches in height; (b) by a verbal or written notice to the householder to remain on the premises and in no way mingle with other people, or allow others, except physicians, to approach nearer than thirty feet of any house or person thus quarantined. This rule to apply also in cases of exposure.

Such quarantine shall continue until, in the opinion of the medical adviser of the board, the last case of the disease likely to occur therein has completely recovered and is ready for disinfection. Provided, however, that in cases of extreme necessity one free from disease may be released earlier after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, and with a certificate from the above named medical adviser.

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THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEBRASKA

Result of the Canvass of the Vote Cast at the General Election, November 5, 1901.

A TABLE TO PRESERVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Figures for All the Candidates in All the Counties in the Contest Last Month—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters in Various Sections of the Commonwealth.

COUNTIES.	Judge of Supreme Ct.		Regents of the University.	
	Total Vote	Samuel H. Sedgwick, R.	Total Vote	James M. Dillworth, P.
Adams	3469	1629	1586	93
Antelope	2397	1212	989	62
Banner	262	146	85	8
Blaine	356	211	134	11
Boone	2908	1277	1161	304
Box Butte	1151	571	394	16
Boyd	1459	671	586	36
Brown	778	393	303	12
Buffalo	3334	1702	1479	70
Burt	2354	1412	104	28
Butler	3393	1495	1201	26
Cass	4538	2269	1854	75
Cedar	2899	1221	1290	22
Chase	588	297	356	17
Cherry	1437	728	602	38
Cheyenne	1199	637	432	26
Clay	3715	1708	1432	63
Colfax	2232	1448	1153	17
Cuming	3708	1836	1391	41
Custer	4077	1896	1770	107
Dakota	1596	681	602	17
Dawson	3393	1495	1201	26
Deuel	656	363	232	7
Dixon	2163	1055	722	42
Dodge	4171	1721	2162	69
Douglas	19276	8554	7640	157
Dundy	692	289	269	6
Fillmore	3650	1711	1648	22
Franklin	1991	931	831	33
Frontier	1430	685	599	19
Furnas	2280	1132	999	42
Gage	6519	3188	1891	182
Gardner	322	251	212	11
Gosper	904	388	442	19
Grant	352	80	45	2
Greeley	1385	680	779	31
Hamilton	2744	1323	1233	73
Harlan	1753	797	786	34
Hayes	576	276	238	6
Hitchcock	822	359	361	13
Holt	3180	1303	1569	79
Hooker	91	48	32	2
Jardine	222	870	1094	25
Jefferson	2013	1096	1174	37
Johnson	2490	1312	937	55
Kearney	1964	952	888	40
Keith	465	225	212	11
Keya Paha	756	341	334	25
Kimball	216	130	51	6
Knox	2686	1311	1139	58
Lancaster	8538	4653	3651	224
Lincoln	2414	1170	975	45
Logan	207	93	85	9
Loup	392	133	123	3
McPherson	287	146	131	5
Madison	3285	1640	1370	39
Merrick	1929	990	850	78
Nance	1737	912	765	32
Nemaha	3192	1586	1297	46
Nuckolls	2584	1273	1194	25
Otoe	4266	2133	1759	50
Pawnee	2458	1291	892	31
Perkins	411	175	201	6
Phelps	2001	1066	815	51
Pierce	1549	753	749	20
Platte	2257	1011	1266	18
Polk	2241	992	1122	46
Red Willow	1808	958	877	38
Richardson	4490	2215	1933	88
Rox	385	453	218	11
Saline	3990	1891	1693	73
Sarpy	1678	684	607	33
Saunder	4334	1925	2096	131
Scotts Bluff	349	392	344	22
Seward	3336	1657	1561	30
Sheridan	1200	520	550	19
Sherman	1075	419	528	10
Sioux	261	154	158	6
Stanton	1411	637	654	8
Thayer	2392	1569	1171	30
Thomas	392	211	181	7
Thurston	1215	703	599	14
Valley	1610	730	751	22
Washington	2715	1376	1068	25
Wayne	1981	974	858	12
Webster	2593	1227	1192	46
Wheeler	317	122	170	3
York	3763	2060	1665	60
Totals	203192	98993	86334	4072

Child Labor Law.

LINCOLN, Dec. 3.—Deputy Labor Commissioner Watson is sending to school authorities in the various counties sets of attendance certificates and record blanks to be used in compliance with the child labor law. The records made under the direction of the former deputy were faulty in many respects and a new form has been prescribed, which conforms in all details to the schedule provided by law. The child labor law requires twenty weeks' school attendance before employment can be given to any child under the age of 14.

Caught in the Machinery.

SHELTON, Neb., Dec. 3.—Within the past three weeks three serious accidents have occurred in a corn shredder which has been at work near here, the last and most serious being one by which August Peters a prominent young farmer and owner of the machine, lost his right hand and arm to the elbow. He attempted to remove an obstruction without stopping the machine.

Cattle Died from Poison.

BARTLEY, Neb., Dec. 3.—A large number of horses and cattle have recently died in this vicinity with the mysterious cornstalk disease. Two horses that were fed the corn fodder and corn and one horse that had been fed corn and hay became crazy and died. Some suppose the poison is in the defective corn.

Softley Shoots Himself.

GRANT, Neb., Dec. 3.—County Superintendent A. Softley accidentally shot himself Friday while repairing a small rifle. The ball passed through the thigh and it is considered a serious wound.

Injured in Football Game.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Dec. 3.—Will Power, as the result of a football game at Auburn, has two broken ribs and numerous other hurts.

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