

SAVE PRECIOUS RUINS

GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE REMAINS OF CLIFF-DWELLERS.

National Park on Historic Spot Where Homes of Aborigines Once Stood Is Planned—Hewitt to Carry Out the Project.

Denver, Col.—In order to ascertain whether or not the Cliff Dwellers' ruins of southwestern Colorado are really within the boundaries of the proposed National park in Mesa Verde, Prof. Edgar L. Hewitt, of the bureau of American ethnology, at Washington, D. C., left Denver for Mancos...

Word has been received by the surveyor general from Washington that the contract for running the line from the sixty-eighth to the eighty-eighth mile post along the northern boundary of the Southern Ute Indian reservation has been awarded to George Mills, of Mancos, who will start immediately for the locality, accompanied by Prof. Hewitt.

A bill is pending in congress to establish a national bank out of the Mesa Verde. If possible, it is desired to have all, or at least a good part, of the famed Cliff Dwellers' homes included within the boundaries of the tract, so that these ruins, of great historical value, may be under direct government supervision.

The northern boundary of the Indian reservation, especially between the mile posts named, is in considerable doubt and the government plans to establish an official line. It will then be known whether or not the ruins, or most of them, lie within the boundaries of the National park.

This is the first indication that the government really intends, if practicable, to acquire these historic homes and preserve them. Lines will be run from the northern line of the reservation to all the main spots of interest within the Cliff Dwellers' territory.

Prof. Hewitt, who was formerly connected with the State normal school at Greeley and who has made a thorough investigation of the Mancos country, is prepared to designate all valuable portions of the tract. He will spend two or three weeks on the ground with the surveyors under Mills.

HOT WATER REPLACES HEN

Chickens Hatched Out by Fluid from a Colorado Artesian Well—Experiment in Detail.

Canon City, Col.—A novel experiment is being made by a resident of Canon City, who last summer purchased the Atlas artesian well about two miles east of the city. He is utilizing the warm water of this well, which has a temperature of 106 degrees, for hatching and brooding chickens on a large scale.

About three weeks ago as an experiment he placed nine eggs in a water-tight wooden box and placed it in the flume that conveys the water from the well to a nearby ditch. In due time he removed the box and found a live chicken in each egg. He at once began planning for the establishment of a hatchery and chicken ranch on an extensive scale.

New Ray a Real Death Test.

Prof. Elmer Gates, the scientist of Washington, has announced that he has discovered ultra-violet rays of light of certain wave lengths which seemed to go far toward solving some of the fundamental mysteries of life, death, disease and thought transference. Living subjects placed in these strange rays throw a shadow which exists only as long as there is life in the subject.

May Copyright Flowers.

When a horticulturist perfects a \$1,000 carnation hereafter he will immediately mail a copy of it to the librarian of congress and copyright it. If a bill now under consideration by congress becomes a law, the bill was introduced by Representative Allen, of Maine, and has the support of many nurserymen. It is designed to protect those who devote their energy and talents to the production of a new flower only to have it taken from them by anyone who cares to raise the plant. Opposition is expected. It is said, from nurserymen and florists who are actuated by purely commercial motives.

PRESENT EXCHANGE.

WHERE DUPLICATE WEDDING GIFTS ARE DISPOSED OF.

Articles That Are More Needed Are Given by Dealer in Return for Superfluous Valuables.

"It is not by chance that silver is marked in the shops of change," explained the man, who, says the New York Sun, makes a business of exchanging wedding presents. "For an article that has been engraved will not be taken back. If this was not so the silver merchants would be inundated with returned wedding gifts."

"The bride who gets duplicates of things she could never make use of is really hampered by the stuff, and here she can select something she does want for something she doesn't."

"It matters not whether the article is engraved. We remove the engraving and restore the article to its original commercial value. Filling in the engraving has been tried, but owing to the fact that the solder used is a different combination of base metals, the lines cannot be entirely effaced."

"We don't pretend to pay cash for articles brought to us, but we do exchange them for anything we have in the shop. For instance, the superfluous tea set of one patron may be exchanged for the more desirable dish, pitcher or English flat ware of another with an outlay of money which may be trifling. Our customers are among the best people in the city. Only the other day one of the brides whose wedding caused talk came to us with almost a cartload of silver articles, wedding presents, that she was unable to use. Some even had the cards attached to them and the goods were bought at the smartest shops in town."

"Another branch of our business is the designing and making of dog collars or neck chains out of odd jewelry, old gold or the odds and ends of the jewel casket which with the passage of time accumulate in every householder's establishment."

"A woman is quite apt to have some antique bit of jewelry, heirloom or unset stone that she may want to keep for association's sake. If so she can have them made into a handsome necklace, buckle or other trinket according to original design. Here is one which we designed for a woman who happened to have these old bracelets. The man showed an original design in which the various pieces had been mounted or strung by tiny chains into a charming festoon necklace. The brooch was arranged as a pendant and could be removed and worn separately."

"For another woman we took an old-fashioned silver casket and made a stunning four light chandelier out of it," went on the man. "I could multiply instances of similar work, for the chances are infinite for turning old articles into new. In the event of an article being too far gone to restore it we pay the full market price for silver. The tricks that women resort to in the stores to get rid of their wedding gifts are many and various. When they find it impossible to return them to the store where they were purchased they will make a tour of the antique shops of the city to try and discover where they can get the best market price for the stuff. Occasionally they send the articles out again as wedding gifts to some of their friends who contemplate getting married. Some very amusing complications result, too, from this practice."

Facts Against the Pessimist.

Statistics show that the expectation of human life has been raised considerably in the past 50 years. That people live longer now than they did half a century ago and that the tendency is toward still greater longevity is undoubtedly a testimonial in support of the freer and broader life lived by the modern girl. Our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were dear, sweet, delightful creatures in their way, to whom all honor is due, but they would not compare in attainments for motherhood with the girls who are growing up in greater freedom to take their places in the world. Pessimists may frown and growl, but the fact remains that the world is in its best age and that humanity is not retrograding.—Savannah (Ga.) Express.

Munich and Heine.

The town council of Munich has determined to place a tablet of commemoration upon the house in that city once inhabited by the poet Heinrich Heine. All honor to Munich for the thought, especially at a time when German cities seem wrangling to dishonor one of their finest geniuses.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Mexico Adopts Wireless.

Wireless telegraphy has been maintained for several years across the Gulf of California and now the Mexican government has concluded contracts for a plant that will afford communication over a distance of about 200 miles, not only between the various stations of the system, but with shipping.

Uncle Allen.

"Lots of men," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "are useless in this world because they are merely well wishers instead of being well diggers."—Chicago Tribune.

CANNED GOODS IN ORIENT

Under Ordinary Conditions These Productions from America Command a Large Sale in China.

Hongkong.—Under normal conditions American canned goods command a large sale and may be said to control the market in China. The fruits and vegetables give universal satisfaction, and while the Chinese, since the boycott began, have either refrained altogether from buying or have made their purchases under cover, their sale to the foreigners has been satisfactory to the importers. The natives use condensed milk extensively, but seldom indulge in cream.

The manufacturers of Swiss milk have entered the market with a good brand and allow Chinese merchants from 60 to 90 days in which to make a settlement. This plan enables the native dealers to dispose of part, if not all, of their purchases before payment is due, and the system has given so much satisfaction that the sales are steadily increasing.

The English control the jam and preserve market and are so strongly entrenched that it would appear an almost impossible task to dislodge them. The recognized merit and well-deserved popularity of the goods have not, however, deterred American manufacturers from entering the field, but the results thus far have not been particularly encouraging.

The American product is sweet, clean and palatable, but it is put up in cheap, unattractive tin cans with labels that, to say the least, are not exactly artistic. The English can is enameled, and when placed on the table, rather creates a desire to "look see," as the Chinese say, as to what it contains.

Australian butter and meats, exported in ships containing refrigerating plants and kept constantly in cold storage after their arrival in Hongkong, control the market because they are good and wholesome and comparatively inexpensive. Their sale, however, is confined largely to the foreigners.

FIGHT WITH ORANG-OUTANG

Ugly Animal Rules Deck of a Schooner at Sea—Captured at Last.

Philadelphia.—Three able-bodied seamen and the first mate of the schooner Hetty Erb are laid up in the hospital as a result of a battle with an orang-outang. The unique fight occurred while the schooner was on her way to this port.

The vessel is now anchored off the William street grain wharves. The orang-outang is in a strong cage, but the sailors are still applying liniment to their various bruises, contusions and lacerations.

The animal was given to Isaac Erb, captain of the schooner, at Charleston. The crew named him "Teddy" because of his apparent amiability. "Teddy's" dignity was injured by a sailor feeding him a piece of cake coated with red pepper. The fight immediately began.

The big monkey chased the man up the rigging, battering at him with a piece of lumber he had picked up. The brute stood his ground and drove the sailor off. For two days he routed the comings and goings of the crew.

On the third day "Teddy" got tangled in some ropes and some of the crew sprang upon him before he could extricate himself. The animal fought hard and battered his opponents.

As a result of the struggle to overcome the animal, James Harding, mate, is suffering a laceration of the scalp and severe contusions of the body; Peter Williams, sailor, lacerations of face and contusions; Henry Hales, general, contusions.

FEUDISTS INHERIT FORTUNE

Over Ten Million Dollars Will Go to the McCoy's of Kentucky Through Will.

Owingsville, Ky.—Members of the McCoy family in Pike county have received notice that they are among the heirs to an immense fortune left them by Walter, William and Ezekiel McCoy, who went to California during the gold excitement in 1849. The fortune is estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

The McCoy's are well known as having engaged in a feudal warfare for many years with the Hatfield faction. They are among the settlers of the eastern Kentucky mountains. The McCoy's who went to California were not participants in the Hatfield-McCoy war. The feud started over a mountain hog which both families claimed.

The feud was long and bitter. One of the McCoy's was tied to a tree and shot to death. One of the McCoy girls was killed during a battle one night and burned in her home. After long years of strife a truce was declared.

It is understood there is an excellent chance for the Kentucky McCoy's securing the bulk of the estate.

"Vets" on Pension Roll.

There are now more Spanish war veterans on the pension roll than the entire number of Shafter's army in Cuba. In that whole war there were 698 deaths from wounds, 6,610 from all causes including disease, and 9,376 casualties of every description. There have already been filed 69,687 applications for pensions on account of that war—more than two-thirds as many as were filed in the same length of time after the civil war. In which over seven times as many men fought 15 times as long, with the loss of over 55 times as many lives.

DISPLACES 1,000 HENS

NEW INCUBATOR HAS CAPACITY OF 15,000 EGGS.

Filling This Wonderful Hatching Machine Requires Expenditure of \$0,000—Coal Used as Heater Instead of Oil.

Pembroke, N. Y.—The largest incubator in the world, with a capacity of 15,000 eggs, has just been completed by W. P. Hall, of this city. It is 102 feet long and four feet four inches wide. Partitions divide it into 100 compartments, each accommodating two trays. The trays have wire bottoms and hold 75 eggs each. To fill the incubator a single time with common—not thoroughbred—eggs would require an expenditure of \$6,000, for eggs of the requisite freshness would cost 40 cents a dozen. As one hen covers 15 eggs for hatching, the incubator does the work of 1,000 fowls, or has the capacity of one hen sitting for nearly ten years.

The incubator is heated by means of a cell of eight steam pipes passing over the top of the egg chamber on one side and returning on the other. These pipes are connected at one end of the structure to a water tank and heater. The water flowing through the pipes is heated to exactly the right temperature, a thermostat attached to the stove opening and closing the draughts to make this possible. The only attention required by the heater is supplying it with coal night and morning.

The thermostat is an extension tank 10 by 18 inches, which stands over the heater. The tank is filled with oil, in which is a float. As the heat of the furnace warms the water, the water in the jacket surrounding the heater expands, and the float in the oil rises. This movement closes a throttle attached to the flat-iron, and shuts the draught of the heater; another lever at the same time opens the cold air draught of the furnace. In this way the temperature is regulated automatically, with extremely little variation, the eggs being kept at 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

A second novel feature is that the heat of the eggs is regulated in raising or lowering them in the egg chamber, which is nearly a foot high inside, burlap separating it from the pipes. The egg trays rest on double frames, hinged by galvanized arms or levers. As the chicks develop the trays are lowered on these supports, the first drop being made in six days, and others at intervals, until, on the twenty-first day, the trays are resting on the bottoms of the chambers. All infertile eggs are tested out on the seventh day.

Mr. Hill built small incubators at first, but the bill for 40 of his small incubators, with 3,000 eggs' capacity, was \$150 for a season, while a large incubator was run three months at an expense of less than \$3 for coal.

CITY REVERTS TO FOREST.

Camel Had 1,400 Inhabitants Once, But Only a Few Remain Now.

Jersey Shore, Pa.—The town of Camel, up Pine Creek, 27 miles from this place, is fast becoming a rival to Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Twelve years ago there was a population of nearly 1,400 in the town. Today there are less than 100 persons living there. Then a fair-sized dwelling house there rented for \$11 a month. Today the same house can be had for \$2 a month—indeed, there are a score or more dwellings in the place that could be had for the keeping up of repairs.

The cutting out of the timber and the removal of the saw and pipe mills that gave the town its mushroom growth are accountable for its decline. In the height of the industrial activity dozens of mill men and loggers borrowed money from the building and loan associations, built homes, paid a high rate of interest for six years or more, then let the property revert to the association.

GLAD TO RETURN TO JAIL.

Escaped Prisoners Find One Victim's Clothes Insufficient to Protect Them from Cold.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Burke, Otis and Melvin, the prisoners who escaped from the county jail, were recaptured at White Haven and brought here. They tell thrilling tales of the hardships endured since their escape.

They held up a man near Parsons, and got all of his clothes. One man took the coat, another the vest and the third the pantaloons.

They then jumped on a freight train going to Philadelphia, but the cold on the mountain was almost unbearable and they were frostbitten when they reached White Haven. They rested themselves in the woods part of the time, but were driven out by the heavy snowstorm.

When they got back to jail they said it was a relief to be in warm quarters once more and that they would never break jail again—at least not in cold weather.

New Feature of Manoeuvres.

In the mimic naval war on the British coasts in June the manoeuvres will include the ordering of British merchant ships late ports of safety. This is expected to involve a loss of time by 200 vessels which will cost the British admiralty \$500,000. Ship owners will be paid at the rate of eight cents a ton per day on the gross tonnage of each steamer for time lost, and each vessel will be insured by the admiralty at Lloyd's against loss of ship or cargo.

LAUGHS UNDER THE KNIFE.

Under a New Method of Subduing Pain Patient Feels No Discomfort.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Laughing and chatting gayly under the surgeon's knife, a patient of Dr. J. C. Lynch submitted to a novel operation, without the use of the usual anæsthetic, before some 50 well-known medical men in the rooms of the Bridgeport Medical association.

The operation was given as a demonstration to members of the society by Prof. A. J. Bodine, an eminent surgeon, who is attached to the Polyclinic Institute on East Thirty-fourth street, New York city. A well-known young man in his city, who was suffering from hernia, or rupture, consented to undergo the operation, without the old method of chloroform or ether being resorted to, for the benefit of the local physicians who are members of the society.

Dr. Bodine's method consists of injecting a quantity of cocaine into the skin about the portion to be operated upon. Then an incision is made until a certain nerve is laid bare. Cocaine is injected into this nerve and the patient feels absolutely no pain while the remainder of the delicate operation is being performed.

The patient, who is a strong and muscular young man, lay on the operating table for just one hour while Dr. Bodine and his assistant, Dr. Gilday, worked over him with their instruments. During the operation Dr. Bodine gave a lecture explaining thoroughly each phase of the case. The patient chatted with the doctors gathered about the operating table and even laughed at some witticisms. He said at the conclusion he felt no pain at all.

SUES TO AVOID MARRIAGE.

Miss of 18 Objects to Parents' Choice of Man of 45, and Judge Names Guardian.

Franklin, Pa.—Because her parents tried to compel her to marry a man nearly three times her age, pretty 18-year-old Ruby Agnes Holmes appeared before Judge Griswold, seeking to be separated from her father and mother and asking for the appointment of a guardian.

The girl is a child in appearance, while the man her parents wished her to wed is 45. He has been a friend of the Holmes family for a number of years and was always very attentive to Ruby.

Recently Mrs. Holmes entertained at a card party. She astonished her guests by announcing the engagement of her daughter. When Mrs. Holmes' daughter learned that her engagement had been announced she openly rebelled and sought the assistance of neighbors.

Friends of the girl tried to dissuade her parents from forcing their daughter to wed, but Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were determined on the match. The courts were appealed to, and the neighbors charged Mr. and Mrs. Holmes with maltreatment of their daughter.

The case was tried before an alderman, and a conviction was secured. Then the young woman went before Judge Griswold to have a guardian appointed. Rev. John Dows Gillis, rector of the Episcopal church, was chosen.

HORSE TURNS LIGHT ON.

Faithful Animal Starts "Haunted Barn" Story—Rates Darkness and Adjusts Switch.

York, Pa.—Allan F. Brillhart, of Dallastown, put electric lights in his barn. Some time later during the night he was awakened by people telling him the barn was lighted, and that probably somebody was trying to rob it. Upon investigation it was found that the locks were perfectly secure.

This went on night after night until the neighbors began to think that the barn was haunted. Brillhart was not so superstitious, but had an electrician examine the wires to make sure no accidental short circuit could be made.

The lights were again turned off at night, and the town patrolmen and others were set to keep watch. The mystery was solved. The watchers caught Phoebe, an old mare, which had been turned loose in the stable every night, working away with the button of the switch, and when she got ready turned the light on with as much skill as a man.

It then occurred to Brillhart that the mare had frequently raised the lid on the feed box, which had been left unlocked, and fed herself with an extra portion when no one was looking.

Balling a Rat.

The janitor of a bank in Cleveland, O., followed the idea in the old story of the man who caught a rat, put a bell on it and released it to drive all other rats off the premises. Traps set every night were filled with Lee rodents, and yet there seemed to be no end to their ravages. One morning the janitor chloroformed a big fellow and fastened a wire loop securely to its neck. To this loop were attached three tiny tinkling bells. The rat was revived by being placed before an electric fan and then allowed to go again. His bells have since been heard tinkling behind the walls, but he is a lonesome wanderer through what was once a populous rat city. All the rats have left the building.

Can't Blame the Peer.

When a British peer cannot find an American heiress who suits him he is almost sure to marry an actress. But even a peer can hardly be blamed for wanting beauty, if he can't have money.

JAPS TO GROW BIG.

ISLANDERS TO ADOPT A NEW DIETARY PLAN.

Baron Takaki Says This Method Will Increase Stature—Expects Future Men to Be Large as Caucasians—Tells of Navy Tests.

Philadelphia.—The Japanese of the future are to be of the normal stature of the Caucasian race, according to Baron Takaki, surgeon general of Japan. The baron declares this will be brought about by the Japanese eating the proper kind of food.

Baron Takaki in a lecture at the University of Pennsylvania said it was a national humiliation that the Japanese were so small physically. He said if in the centuries past the Japanese had eaten food which makes muscle, bone and sinew they would be of normal height.

The baron denied that the Japanese were of normal size centuries ago. He said they have been dwarfed and diminutive for ages.

Dr. Takaki quoted statistics of the Japanese army and navy to prove that by giving the men proper diet he has brought them nearer the standard weight and size of the men of the English and American navies. He also declares that many diseases common in Japan have been almost wiped out by the same method. Dr. Takaki has made it his life work to find a method by which the size of the Japanese race can be increased.

"Within a few generations I am sure the Japanese race will be of normal size," he said. "One of the greatest humiliations of our life is that we are so small. The Caucasian race is normal in size, and that is what we want to be. That is what we will be within a short time if the people of my race follow my directions."

"The trouble is in the food the Japanese race has been eating for centuries. We have not been living on the kind of food which goes to the making of muscle, bone and sinew. Other nations have had proper food and are normal in height. The Japanese now will follow the example of the Englishman and the American."

"I made a test on our men of the navy. I found that they did not have enough food and did not have the right kind of food. I feed our men of the ships the same rations as that given to the American navy, with additions of my own. What was the result? Within a year there was a great change. The men seemed to expand and become taller."

"After three years of proper feeding the men now are much nearer the standard of the men of the American navy and army. There was less disease and fewer deaths in that time than ever before. We can look forward to the time when we shall be equal in size to the Caucasian. The emperor has promised to join hands and help in the work."

"The thing is past the experimental stage. It is now a certainty. We are a persevering people and future generations will find the Japanese brother his equal in size and strength. Young people of the future will read only in histories that the Japanese were one time a diminutive race. The lesson will be that to keep from degenerating physically the nation must be given proper food."

BABY BROWN'S GOLD.

Fortune of \$4,000,000 Grows to \$11,000,000 While He Plays—Six Years Old.

Providence, R. I.—John Nicholas Brown, on his sixth birthday, is the possessor of \$11,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 was added to the fortune of this precocious child since he was three months old. And the hardest work little John Nicholas Brown did for this \$7,000,000 at first was to take his bottle regularly and industriously and somewhat later to romp about the nursery.

John Nicholas Brown, when three months old, was left \$4,000,000 by his father, John Nicholas Brown. At the age of two years Baby Brown had increased his little legacy to \$6,132,000. Yet Baby Brown is a royal spender. He employs a small army of servants, maintains an establishment at Newport and another at New York, and manages to get rid of about \$50,000 a year.

Still his money keeps on piling up, notwithstanding his lavish expenditure on himself. At the age of four years his \$4,000,000 had grown to \$6,745,000, and on his sixth birthday he has the modest sum of \$10,999,000 in gilt-edged securities.

PLANS DAILY AIRSHIP TRIPS

Wyoming Inventor Expects to Put Machine to Commercial Use in the Spring.

Rock Springs, Wyo.—The first airship line in the world will be inaugurated from Rock Springs to Lander, Wyo., as soon as spring opens. Airships will make daily round trips over the mountains between the two points. The company is now being financed, and other arrangements are being made.

Martin Shea, an inventor who lives here, announces that he has invented an airship on totally different principles from all other flying machines, and says a miniature machine which he has built proves his theory entirely correct. He expects to build a full size machine before the winter passes, and if it goes over the mountains as he expects, he will be in a position to build machines commercially.

Shea is enthusiastic and is guarding his model with jealous care.