

MONOLITHS OF THE WORLD

Shafts of Stone Erected in Various Countries Which Are Surrounded with Mystery.

Among the greatest mysteries in the history of human history on earth the monoliths that stand in various parts of the globe have always been chief of the Chicago Chronicle.

These strange stone monuments, generally rude with hardly any sculpture, but wonderfully large in size, are scattered everywhere. The most famous of them are the cromlechs, such as those in Stonehenge in England. Others are found in the western part of France, in the northern part of Germany as far as the Oder river, in Denmark and in Sweden.

Northern Africa, Madagascar and Asia from Mount Sinai and the Caucasus to India all have some here and there.

Lately they have been discovered even in Siberia. There are several places in Japan where such stones stand.

Others have been found in North and South America. Among the most wonderful and mysterious of them all are the vast, almost terrifying, stones, rudely sculptured, that have been found on lonely Easter Island in the Pacific ocean.

The mystery as to what these stones meant was not the only puzzle. The greatest puzzle was how primitive people without knowledge of engineering and without known appliances could have moved and erected such giant blocks, some of which weigh as much as 250 tons. In many districts where the great monuments stand there are no stones of such size to be found in the earth. Consequently they must have been transported from places long distances away.

For many generations ever since men have spent any time in thinking over these matters scientists have puzzled their heads over the monoliths in vain. Whether they clasped them as all being the same, or whether they divided them into different classes they remained the same riddle.

Lately, however, there has been a systematic study of all the monolith monuments of the world, and as a result a novel theory has been advanced.

It is that one race—that of the Phoenicians—erected all these monuments.

Of course if this is correct it means that history will have to be revised for it would show that the Phoenicians knew all about the whole globe, and that they had visited America and Asia long before modern days.

The first thing that led to the assumption that the Phoenicians had raised the monuments was the observation of M. Levestre, a French archaeologist, that almost all the monoliths were to be found near the mouths of great rivers or along their courses. This pointed to a people that used ships.

Now the Celts were never strong on the water. Their boats were primitive, being made mostly of wicker work covered with hides, and they were unable to move any distance from land in these slummy and unseaworthy contrivances.

Consequently, when the question arose as to what race was advanced in navigation in that early time when these monuments were put up, the answer naturally came that the only race known to be a race of sailors and merchants then was the race of Phoenicians.

And if they were the Phoenicians, how did they come to reach America? They had colonies on the islands of the western Mediterranean and even in the islands of the Atlantic ocean as history proves. It is not hard to imagine that they may have found their way to America.

Some archaeologists are even willing to believe that they reached America by way of the lost Atlantis, that legendary continent that is now sunken somewhere in the Atlantic ocean, if it ever existed.

At any rate the theory that the Phoenicians were the erectors of the monoliths of the world, to commemorate discoveries or for religious purposes, has gained strength through the recent discovery of a great upright stone near the River Loire, which has Phoenician words engraved deeply on it. Translated, these words say "On this spot was slain our brave comrade."

In San Luis in Bolivia is one of these stones, which has on it the engraving of a foot print and a snake with its head raised. The foot print is a well-known Phoenician symbol of death, and is found on many stones that cover ancient Phoenician burial sites. And the snake with head raised is another acknowledged Phoenician emblem. It signifies a march forward. Exactly the same symbols as those on the South American stone have been found on a stone in central France.

TEMPERANCE A VITAL NECESSITY.

By all odds the greatest promoter of temperance in the last 60 years has been the change in business of every description which has especially marked that period. Everywhere the machine has superseded the man or the woman. This is as notable on the farm and in the farmer's home as in town. In manufacturing, mining, engineering, transportation and almost all other business pursuits, the individual worker has become part of the machine and the human element is reduced to the position of a mere cog in the wheel, liable to be changed or replaced by transportation and a less expert in mining and manufacturing, not only the safety of property, but of life depends upon the sobriety of employees.—Washington Post.

TEACHER—WHAT IS THE MEANING OF "PARVENS"?

"Parvens"—An upstart.

"Give me a sentence in which the word is used."

"When a man comes down on a bear he gives a violent parvens."—Tit-Bits.

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TILT OVER WASHERWOMAN.

Connecticut Sheriff and Russian Attaché Settle Dispute Without Causing International Complications.

A situation that for a time promised to result in another Hugh Gurney case and lead to international complications, other day in the parties to the controversy, Commander Alexander Boutakoff, Russian naval attaché to this country, and a local sheriff, clanking glasses and drinking the one to the health of the czar and the other to the freedom of the American eagle.

During the summer Commander Boutakoff and family were summering in fashionable Black Rock, a suburb of Bridgeport. When the family went there they brought with them Lena Dixon, a negro laundress who was in their employ in Washington. The understanding with Madam Boutakoff was that the fare of the laundress should be paid in Bridgeport and her Washington wages would continue if she remained in the service of the family until they returned to Washington, when she would be taken back to the nation's capital.

The Dixon women decided to quit the employ of the Russian diplomat and when she asked for her wages the commander held back nine dollars because she failed to keep her agreement. The servant consulted a local sheriff who made his way to Black Rock. After expatiating his mission, Commander Boutakoff turned to his visitor and inquired:

"Do you understand my relations with the American government?" and before the sheriff could answer the commander declared:

"Have a care, sir: I will brook none of this nonsense. I am a representative to this country of the Czar Nicholas of Russia and I will not permit my rights to be encroached upon."

The sheriff said he had merely called to offer his friendly offices in behalf of the servant who had applied to him. The tone of the commander changed and he invited the sheriff to "have one" with him, and the sheriff obliged.

At the advice of the sheriff, the servant returned to the service of the Boutakoffs.

POLICEMEN FIGHT RATS.

Rodents Driven from Sewers Seeking Refuge on the Steps of Station House.

Policemen with drawn clubs recently fought a sanguinary battle with an army of big sewer rats on the steps of the Trenton avenue and Dauphin street police station in Philadelphia.

It was a curious feature of a terrific storm one afternoon. The downpour had flooded all the sewers in that section of the city and two scores of rats—big, ferocious denizens of the city's underground avenues—were forced to the surface.

They sought shelter on the street, only to find the pavements and gutters flush with water. Plunging madly through the miniature flood, the rats sought a shelter and the most available point of vantage was the high steps of the station house.

Here they holed up, apparently waiting for the storm to blow over. It was just before the six o'clock roll call, when the bluecoats report to the station for night instructions.

When the first comers reached the steps they saw the rats. The rats showed fight, and the policemen waited for reinforcements. As soon as a good-sized squad had gathered, the men drew their clubs and blackjacks and charged in a body.

It was a short, but ferocious struggle. The rats, driven in a corner, fought valiantly and the clubs played right and left. The end of the encounter was the death of most of the rodents, whose bodies were cast back into the sewers that had been their abode.

NOVEL INSPECTION TOUR.

Ingenious and Time-Pressed Minister of Agriculture Lines Up Tillers of the Soil All Along the Tracks.

Baron Tullian, Austrian minister of agriculture, was recently invited to inspect the husbandry and agricultural products in a certain district of Siebenbrunnen. Time being extremely limited, he arranged the matter as follows:

He ordered all farmers to bring their cattle and agricultural implements, also specimens of the harvest, to the railway tracks and arrange them along the road while he passed by. When the peasants, their cattle, plows and baggages drove into sight the minister ordered the train to stop up, and as he was leisurely dragged along he conversed with the peasants, ruffling after him about oxen, cows, calves, mares, hogs, pigs, grain, potatoes and what not.

The new form of inspection is said to have been completely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

LABORER UNABLE TO SLEEP.

Antonio Diniz da Cruz, a Portuguese employed in railroad construction work in Indiana, is suffering from a peculiar malady, for which physicians can offer no relief. The man has not slept a minute for two months, and is positively unable to rest unless he is working or walking, so he drives a mule team during the day and is employed as a watchman during the night, thereby working day and night for two months without sleep. The most powerful of opiates have no effect upon him.

SPINE VS. SPLEEN.

A Philadelphia doctor says piano playing is good for the spine. The trouble is, however, that it is often bad for the spleen.

THE HOT WATER BOTTLE.

Simple Yet Sovereign Remedy for Many of the Family Ailments.

For an ache or pain in any part of the body there is perhaps no remedy that will bring so quick and efficient relief as the hot water bottle, and at the same time be perfectly harmless, leaving no bad after effects. Anyone who has ever used the hot water bottle and experienced its soothing and quieting effect will be loath to be without one, says Medical Talk for the Home.

In many homes, however, the hot water bottle is unknown. We have found many people who have no idea what we mean when we say hot water bottle. This is especially true in small towns and country places. The druggist does not keep the bottles for sale and they have never even seen one.

In these homes too often harmful drugs are resorted to for every ache and every pain. The laudanum bottle and the paragonic bottle are never allowed to go empty. They are kept ever filled and ready for use. True, paragonic will quiet the colicky baby and laudanum will relieve the pains of neuralgia or the twinges of rheumatism. But they do more than this. They constipate the bowels, clog the system, and they oftentimes fasten on the patient a habit not easily gotten rid of.

A hot water bottle is what every family should have. It is so simple and easy to use. Just fill with hot water and screw in the top and you have a hot bag that will retain the heat a long time. If the baby has colic, nestle its head on a hot water bottle, covered with some soft fabric. For a jumping toothache or for neuralgia, try the hot water bottle. If the growing boy or girl cries at night with the leg ache, place a hot water bottle on the aching limb and they will soon fall asleep. For pleurisy, backache, rheumatism, cramps, any acute pain, the hot water bottle will be found a quick and efficient remedy.

The old-fashioned way of applying heat was to use a hot brick or shovel, or a hot iron or a bar of hot salt or hops, all of which are good, far better than drugs, but not quite so easily heated or so convenient to apply as a hot water bottle. A brick or an iron is too heavy to lay on the spot, and the heat is so intense that it is to lay them as close to the seat of pain as possible. But the hot water bottle can be placed directly over the area of the pain on any part of the body.

Another good quality of the hot water bottle is the short time required to get it ready. It takes but a few minutes to heat a quart of water. In homes not provided with gas or oil stoves, it will not be necessary to kindle a fire in the grate or cook stove, as it would be to heat a brick or an iron, but the water can be heated over an oil lamp or a small alcohol stove.

When the people learn the value of heat as a cure for pain, the soothing, quieting effect of hot water, they will not be anxious about keeping the laudanum bottle and the paragonic bottle filled, but their care will be to see that the hot water bottle is in good condition and the alcohol or oil stove ready to light with a touch, and then, if needed, they have ready at hand a remedy more potent and harmless than their drugged bottles, a remedy that relieves the patient with no bad after effects to be overcome by further dosing.

PREPARING BOILED DINNER.

Some Precautions Which Are Necessary to Procure the Best Results.

Whenever you select a small sugar-cured ham, or corned beef, or salt pork, there are important points to be observed in cooking meats and vegetables, says Good Housekeeping. For our purpose we will use potatoes, turnips, carrots and cabbage. It is a good plan to cook the meat early enough to allow the liquor to cool, and remove the excess of fat before cooking the vegetables. Using corned beef, wash and soak in cold water and put on to cook in freshly boiling water. Skim and simmer until tender. Let it cool in the liquor, remove the fat, reheat and use part of the liquor in which to cook the vegetables in separate kettles. Cut these vegetables in attractive pieces and arrange for cooking so that all will be done, and not overdone, at the same time. Cook the cabbage alone. Shred the head coarsely, and cook it rapidly in boiling salted water, uncovered, until tender.

In serving, place the meat in the center of the platter, surrounded with cabbage as a bed for the other vegetables, and arrange with some thought of attractiveness. Garnish with some bits of parsley, of which it would be wise to make a sauce, it will absorb any odor of cabbage, which might otherwise lurk in the breath.

ICE FRITTERS.

Wash one cupful of rice in several waters and boil 15 minutes in plenty of water, pour off the water, add one pint of milk and one tablespoonful of salt; cook until the rice is tender; turn it into a bowl; and when cold add three tablespoonsful of sugar, yolks of three eggs, five tablespoonsful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, then the whites of the eggs, well beaten. Drop by the spoonful into hot fat and fry a good brown; pile on a platter and serve with vanilla sauce.—People's Home Journal.

COLD-SHOULDER SPECIFICATIONS.

Sidney—Did any girl ever refuse you?

Rooney—Yes. Not long ago I proposed to one, and she told me she wanted a husband who was younger, richer, more stylish and better looking.—Littell Free Press.

WILL PREVENT EXPLOSIONS

Device Invented by an Englishman to Be Attached to Receptacles Containing Inflammable Liquids.

England has a device for preventing the explosion of receptacles containing highly inflammable liquids which give off explosive gases. It is an application of the principle of the Humphrey Davy safety lamp used in mines. If a vessel of ordinary type, containing an explosive liquid, be subjected to sufficient heat outside, or if the contents be lighted at orifice, the walls of the tank will burst by the force of the expansion. A 20-gallon tank was partly filled with gasoline and placed upon a lighted bonfire. The fusible screw cap, made in two parts which were simply soldered together, soon blew out, the solder having melted, and the ascending vapor caught fire immediately; but no explosion followed, because the orifice of the tank formed the upper end of a tube which projected down inside the vessel to its bottom, where it was closed to allow the oil or gas to penetrate from the interior of the tank. Each of the metal layers of which this tube was composed had been perforated, and while the perforations would permit the spirit to be poured out, they prevented the passage of the burning gas to the interior, by absorbing its heat as the wire gauze does in the Davy lamp. While the gasoline contained in the tube burned, the flame did not extend to the liquid or accumulated vapor in the half full tank. The flame was easily extinguished with a bundle of rags, and then lighted and put out several times. A motor car tank to which the device was affixed, was lighted with a match, and extinguished at will. A gasoline can without the device exploded almost instantaneously.

TEACHING OF THE BLIND.

Austrian Expert Says They Are Developed Mentally Through the Hearing.

Dr. Peller, director of the Jewish institute for blind children of Vienna, describes some highly interesting and important observations which he has made in recent years.

He insists that the educators of the blind are wrong in assuming from the fact that the mind of the blind is weakened and instructed by the sense of touch. He says that the progressive phenomena of a blind child's development are so minute as to be microscopic. Closest study has revealed to him that except in those who are also deaf, the blind are developed mentally by hearing, not by touching.

This explains why so many of the blind, led by fancy and imagination exist in a dream life which, while it makes poetical beings of them, also renders them a prey to distress and misery.

Dr. Peller lays down the law that schools for the blind of the future must teach them to recognize by the ear what they have learned to conceive by touching—material, dimensions, form, numbers and so on. He says, too, that in teaching them great attention must be devoted to changing the passive imagination of the blind into active imagination, a process very slow, because the blind are nearly entranced by passive imagination.

CZAR GIVES TO WAR FUND

Contributes \$20,000,000 Toward Payment of Enormous Expenses—Will Sell Palaces if Necessary.

The czar of Russia has donated \$20,000,000 to the Russian treasury to be used to pay part of the enormous expenses of the Russo-Japanese war.

Even this will not finance the war, says the London Standard. Nobody knows the exact amount of his immense fortune, but it is a fact that Nicholas II. owns five palaces and castles scattered in all parts of his great empire. On these estates he gives work to 2,000 servants, cooks, pages, valets, grooms and gardeners.

The wages of this army of employees amount to more than \$4,000,000 a year. In his private stables are 3,500 carriage and saddle horses and he owns more than 50,000 head of cattle.

The czar himself knows only a small part of his chateaus, and has only visited 28 of the hundred palaces belonging to him. Should necessity arise he has declared that he will sell half of them or more to raise money for the war, if Russia's foreign credit should become exhausted.

AGE OF CALIFORNIA TREES.

Many of Them Said to Have Been Very Old When the Christian Era Began.

We speak about a person's being as old as Methuselah. Yet, he lived but a brief hour, compared with some of the great sequoia trees which are being sacrificed to short-sighted greed in California.

A late prostrate monarch of the woods, that was 15 feet in diameter several feet from the ground, began its existence in 271 B. C. By 234 A. D. when it was 516 years of age, a forest fire burned on its trunk a scar three feet wide. Then it enjoyed 1,190 years of placid life. But in 1431 A. D. the tree, then aged 1,712 years, was injured in another fire, and it took the scar 55 years to heal. The worst attack of all occurred in 1797, when the tree, then 2,068 years old, was attacked by a fire which left a scar which it took 103 years to heal.

A Suggestion.

If the Arizona man who wants to raffle himself off to the ladies at one dollar a chance finds his scheme comes in conflict with the postal authorities, says the Chicago Daily News, he might arrange with some big store to give him as a premium for a certain number of trading stamps.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE

EFFICIENT WORK OF GOVERNMENT RESCUERS.

Ninety Thousand Persons and Property Valued at Over \$160,000,000 Saved Since Establishment of the Service.

The United States government expends \$2,000,000 a year for the maintenance of its 235 life-saving stations, 300 on the shores of the Atlantic coast, 25 on the Pacific, ten on the Gulf of Mexico, and five along the Great Lakes chain. The work systematically begun in 1871, in New Jersey, the coast of which, sandy and with few bays, offers many dangers to navigators, has been extended so that it now practically covers the chief danger points of the whole coast line of the country, more than 10,000 miles in extent and longer than the coast line of any other country.

Eight hundred persons are employed in the life-saving stations. Their work counts most, of course, in winter time, except on the northern lakes, where travel is suspended in winter and the perils of navigation are greatest in the summer.

Since the establishment under government control of the life-saving service of the United States, the number of wrecks at points within signaling distance of government stations has been 14,099, and the number of persons saved or helped to safety by the life-savers has been 90,990. The number of persons lost during the same period on wrecks of which notice to a life-saving station could be given has been 1,000.

It is believed that the total property in ships and cargoes saved during this period by the government employees amounted to \$160,000,000. There are about 730 wrecks a year on the coasts of the United States—that is, at the rate of about two a day. By the use of life lines, noncapizable boats, ocean rats and other like appliances the means of safety to passengers has been largely increased, and it is a rather curious proof of their efficiency that the loss of life on steamboats on interior rivers is more than 23 times greater in a year than from wrecks at sea along the coast line.

SHAFT SOLD FOR TAXES.

Monument Erected to Major Andre in New York State May Become Property of the County.

A monument erected by the late Cyrus W. Field at Tappan, N. Y., in the memory of Major Andre, has been sold for the nonpayment of taxes. The monument stands on Andre hill, over the spot where the British officer was buried after he was hanged.

Since the death of Mr. Field, taxes on the plot of ground, 100 feet square, have accrued in the sum of \$18. The plot finally was put up with other property by the treasurer of Rockland county and, as there were no bidders, he bought it in. If not redeemed within a certain time the share of stone will pass out of the hands of the Field family and become the permanent property of Rockland county.

Andre was hanged October 2, 1781. Forty-one years later the body was removed from Tappan and buried with honors in Westminster abbey. In 1878 Dean Stanley visited Cyrus W. Field and the latter caused the spot to be marked. "As a token of these better feelings which have united the nations."

In 1852, and again three years later, unknown persons maliciously despoiled the shaft, with disastrous results, and it was removed and since then remained undisturbed.

ROUTED BY FIRECRACKER.

Ohio Man's Method of Protecting His Home Proves Successful—Thief Is Injured But Escapes.

Trying to capture a burglar with a cannon firecracker was the exciting experience of Isaac Taylor and Charles Taylor at their home at Mount Vernon, O. recently. Mr. Taylor was awakened by the burglar and he told his son Charles to get the shotgun. As the son was slow in finding the gun, the father quickly got a cannon firecracker and dropped it out of an upper story window on the robber's head.

The robber let out a terrible yell as the cracker exploded and made a hasty retreat in the darkness, with both the Taylors after him. The robber escaped and the chase was given up. Bloodstains on the grass near the house indicate that the would-be burglar was injured by the explosion of the cracker.

PASTOR PLAYS FOOTBALL.

In a football game between the Belleville (N. J.) Athletic association and the Park Athletic association at Belleville the other day Rev. J. M. Wayne Womer, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church, took part and played left guard for his team so well that to him alone the club gives credit for winning the game. Mr. Womer is a graduate of Drew theological seminary and previous to that attended Wesleyan university, where he played left guard for many years on its football team. Among the spectators were many of his parishioners, who "rooted" unapologetically whenever he made a good play.

BETWEEN WIND AND WATER.

Not only will all the inhabitants of Chicago be crazy in 150 years, but in somewhat more than 1,000 years, according to a geological expert, the site of the present western metropolis will be covered with water. Let the Windy city begin now to prepare for its watery end, says the Boston Transcript.

PRaise OF PIE IN POESY.

Rhythmical Rhapody of Some Quaintory Genies Over the Palatable Pastry.

When foes assail and woes prevail, we gaze around with sorrowful eye. We seize a fork with steady hand and calmly eat a piece of pie.
Oh, pie!
Oh, faithful apple pie! Oh, ever ready steadfast friend! In summer, winter, spring or fall, we always can so thee depend!
Oh, plodding humble apple pie! No trills are thine—no manners high. Thou art the John Smith of them all. Oh, unassuming apple pie!
And luscious peach, with mellow juice to trickle slowly down my chin. And fruit so cozy and so sweet, it gives delight to tuck it in.
Oh, peach!
We hasten to the shelf with glowing face and eager stride. What ecstasy to find a piece with fruit exuding from the sides.
Oh, pie! Man's noblest, truest friend! When pilgrims cross the ocean blue, how tenderly you fill their thought! How soon they pine away for you!
Afar off in the Philippines our wounded soldiers often cry in happy delirium:
"Oh, pie! Just see that deep dish pie!"
Ah, cocoanut!
Your fragrant, as a elude-a my huffed palate still! Oh, are you worth or are you real? And how you make my senses tingle! I cut a piece off with my fork. I open my mouth and close my eyes. The pie goes in. A rapturous aria. And I-I dwell in paradise.
And huckleberry, humming full, to cheer the heart and stave the tongue. I'd daily with you any day. Daily oft and daily long.
They say that I that torrid place where devils laugh and lost souls sigh, a plenteous feast is often given of a cool, refreshing piece of pie.
Oh, pie! Oh, comforter!
They say (and to its truth I testify) that China could be ruled, by the noble help of home-made pie.
And pumpkin pie! Ah, there's a pie of meat great and much renowned! What joy to siff the sparkling sugar over that celestial crown!
And gulp it down! And feel then that you own the town!
And—Ammon!

ADVICE ABOUT DISH-CLOTHS

A Source of Disease If Not Properly Cleaned and Frequently Renewed.

Though apparently insignificant, nothing is more important in the home or condones more to the health and comfort of the family than the careful washing of the dishes and proper care of pots and pans and other articles of the kitchen. The water used in the home, which is so full of germs, should be required to wash itself and hang them to dry out in the sun, since in the summer time they will quickly sour. Any old thing is often used for this important purpose, even an old sock and by housewives who do not think of the risk of germs. The water used is porous material, and nothing is more so than ragged old rags. For the same four or more the ragged and quilt with coarse thread. Such ragged old rags, a new dish cloth may often be obtained.

BETTER FOR FRYING.

Meat and fish fried in many seasoned batter makes a very nice appetizing dish, besides which, by the assistance of batter many scraps of meat, fish, bones, etc., that should not appear at the table in that condition can be rendered pleasing to the eye and agreeable to the palate by making them into fritters, a good batter, however, is essential to success. Place in a basin quarter-pound of flour, moisten it with a gill of slightly warmed water, make a smooth paste, add a good pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of olive oil, mix well. Beat four white of eggs to a stiff froth and mix with the batter as lightly as possible just before adding the meat or fish.—Boston Globe.