

# MAY HAVE FOUND ORIGIN OF INDIAN

## Scientist Discovers Similar People In Asia.

### SIGNS OF ANCIENT RACE.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution Finds Traces in Southern Siberia and Mongolia of a People Who Antedated the Mongols and Chinese—Greatly Resemble Indians.

Recent investigations by many scientists indicate that the original Indian population of the United States was the overflow of the aboriginal population of southeastern Asia and Mongolia. Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian institution, who lately returned from that region and is now in Washington, says he found striking evidences that the theory is correct. He bases his belief not only on the prehistoric remains found in this little explored region, but on the striking resemblance of the existing race of natives to the American Indians.

Dr. Hrdlicka explored southern Siberia, both east and west of Lake Balkal. He extended his search into outer Mongolia. The capital, Urga, and two large monasteries of the region are constantly visited by natives from all the surrounding country. On one occasion he had a chance to see a gathering of 7,000 natives in one place.

The museums of Siberia proved unexpectedly rich in ethnological and archeological material bearing on his search.

#### Ancient Burial Mounds.

There are thousands of "kourgans," or burial mounds, that date back through the development of the native race to the period when they were in the stone age and no metal implements were known.

All the measurements, both facial and physical, of the natives tend to confirm the theory that they are the originals of the American Indian stock, and some of the photographs of the living natives are so strikingly like the present day Indians that it would be impossible to tell them apart. In this connection he says:

"Among all these people there are visible many and unmistakable traces of admixture or persistence of what appears to have been the older population of these regions, pre-Mongolian and especially pre-Chinese, and those best representing these vestiges resemble to the point of identity the American Indian.

#### Features Similar.

"These men, women and children are brown in color, have black straight hair, dark brown eyes and facial as well as bodily features which remind one most forcibly of the native Americans. Many of them, especially the women and children, if introduced among the Indians and dressed to correspond, could by no means at the disposal of the anthropologist be distinguished apart. The similarities extend to the mental makeup of the people and even to numerous habits and customs which new contacts and religions have not as yet been able to efface."

As a result of what he saw Dr. Hrdlicka expresses the belief that there exist today over large parts of eastern Siberia and in Mongolia, Tibet and other regions in that part of the world numerous remains of an ancient population (related in origin perhaps with the latest paleolithic European) which was physically identical with and in all probability gave rise to the American Indian.

### ELECTRIC MOSQUITO TRAP.

Atlantic County, N. J., May Test Efficiency of Musical Vibrations.

The Atlantic county mosquito commission of New Jersey, which has received a \$20,000 appropriation to rid the county of mosquitoes, may try to lure the pests to death by musical vibrations generated by electricity.

According to information which the commission has received, Dr. L. O. Howard of the federal department of agriculture, has discovered that the hum of the mosquito, commonly attributed to the vibration of its wings, is really caused by air expelled during the process of respiration. Dr. Howard learned that this hum could be imitated by electrical vibrations, toward which mosquitoes precipitated themselves as if drawn by a powerful magnet. By placing large strips of sticky flypaper back of the vibrating wires he perfected a deadly exterminator.

Dr. Howard is noted in the department of agriculture as an entomologist and has invented several solutions of mosquito problems. The commission addressed an inquiry to him with the idea of adopting his plan if it proves practical.

#### Withdrawing Canal Engineers.

The early completion of the Panama canal is forecasted in the announcement at Washington that Major James P. Jervey and Major George M. Hoffman, army engineers, will be relieved from duty in the canal zone late next month. Major Jervey has been in charge of the construction of the Gatun locks, while Major Hoffman supervised the construction of the Gatun dam and spillway.

# She Took to the Road

By BERTHA L. TOMLINS

All civil wars are terrible, but all civil wars are full of romance. This is because people divided and trying to kill one another brings greater grief than when they fight a foreigner.

Gertrude Milbank, the daughter of a country gentleman of Devonshire, found herself at the time Cromwell became ruler of England under the title of lord protector—her father and two brothers having been killed fighting for their king—an orphan and without any one to lean upon. Her father's estate had been forfeited, and she had no means of sustenance. Reared in luxury she was brought face to face with want.

In that age two professions were practiced by gentlemen, one of which is now obsolete, while the other has been relegated to the criminal classes. These were highway robbery and piracy. The highwayman was a popular character, while Morgan, the most brutally bloodthirsty of pirates, died in England unpunished for his many crimes. At the end of the war that lost Charles I. his kingdom and his head many of the young officers who had fought for him being impoverished took to the road for a living. Gertrude Milbank, bitter against the Roundheads who had beheaded her king, killed her father and brothers and robbed her of her patrimony, having heard of these cases of ex-soldiers turning highwaymen, determined to imitate their example. She stood five feet eight inches and was a marvel of beauty and staidness. The former did not serve her purpose, for while on the road she was masked, but the latter helped her to maintain the appearance of a man.

Having attired herself in the male costume of the period, her own black hair falling in curls over her broad white lace collar, booted and spurred, mounted on a horse she had ridden constantly since she was a little girl, she sallied forth one starlight night to take a purse. Having waited for some time behind a clump of trees for the passage of a victim she at last heard the sounds of wheels. Her courage was oozing out of her finger ends, but she stopped it by recalling the wrongs of her family and, riding into the road, called upon the coachman to stop. He obeyed, and Gertrude, putting a pistol in through the window of the coach, called out in somewhat tremulous tones:

"Your money or your life!" There was no reply for a few moments, then a man's voice said: "I have but a few pounds in my pocket, to which you are welcome, sir. But I wear a ring of considerable value which you will be able to turn into money." "Such liberality," replied Gertrude, "could not come from an accursed Roundhead. You must be a loyal subject of our king across the water; therefore I shall let you pass without tribute, for I will take nothing from one of the king's party."

Gertrude was about to whirl her horse's head around when the man in the coach stopped her. "You are mistaken," he said. "I would not save my property under false pretenses; I support the protector."

Such action was a surprise to Gertrude, who could not understand why the man should give her information unasked and with it property he might have saved. While she hesitated her victim got out a wallet, took a ring from his finger and handed both to her. She accepted them mechanically, her mind being diverted by the man's strange action.

"You need not take the trouble to raise money from the ring," he added. "It is an heirloom, and I prefer to redeem it."

"I shall not make myself known by calling upon you to do so," replied Gertrude. "Rather keep it." "Drive on," was the only reply, and this was addressed to the coachman, who whipped up his horses, resuming the journey. As the carriage drove away the man within called out, "I will call upon you when I wish to redeem the ring, Miss Milbank, and will give you thrice what you can get for it elsewhere."

As the coach rolled away Gertrude sat on her horse paralyzed. The man till he spoke the last words disguised his voice and she had not recognized it. She had robbed one to whom when the war broke out she was engaged, but whose father had persuaded him to espouse the cause of the parliament. The son had refused to listen to Gertrude's efforts to retain his loyalty for the king, and when he broke with his king she forced him to break with her.

The recognition was quite enough to cure her on its very threshold of any desire to follow the career of a highwayman and, riding back to the cottage she had come from, she divested herself of male attire and resumed her wonted garments.

The next morning she was meditating hiding herself from the man she had robbed and wondering how she could return his property before doing so, when he rode up to her door, dismounted and entered the house.

"I have come to redeem my ring, Gertrude," he said.

"Taking it from her finger, she handed it to him without a word, but intending to refuse his offer of money. Instead of handing her gold he took her hand and placed the ring on her finger.

Then her head sank on his breast.

# FOR THE CHILDREN

## Molly's Secret.

What do you think has happened? You'd never, never guess. This February morning the postman came and—yes, He really, truly brought me A lovely valentine! It says outside, "For Molly," And so I know it's mine.

Just look—what lovely roses! And see that teeny dove Up high among the branches! And read this: "To my love," And if you lift this shutter The dearest little face Peeps out and smiles up at you. And see what pretty lace!

Who do you suppose did send it? The postman doesn't know, And everybody in the house Looks at it and says, "No." If you won't tell I'll whisper—I found it on a shelf. And put it in an envelope And sent it to my love!

Because, you see, I wanted A valentine so bad, For, though I'm nearly six years old, Not one I've ever had. And now the postman knows me Don't you feel sure that he Will bring next year a true one And not from only me? —Youth's Companion.

## A Valentine Party.

Here is the description of a pretty party for children to be given from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Valentine's day:

"The invitations were written on the backs of heart shaped valentines enclosed in the regulation lace paper envelopes so dear to childish hearts. When the guests had arrived there was a search for hidden candy hearts, which were found in all sorts of places, each child having a heart shaped bag of silk in which to put the spoils. When time was called each child counted the number of hearts, the boy having the most being crowned king and the little girl with the most to her credit being the queen. These two then choose the games to be played. At 5 o'clock the grand march was formed to go into the dining room.

"The centerpiece was a large heart shaped box, from which a ribbon led to each place, where it was fastened to a valentine of lace paper, gold Cupids and blue forgetmenots. The supper was simple, but dainty and wholesome. Last came pink hearts of ice cream, small cakes iced in pink, with a wee sugar cupid on top. When the feast was over the ribbons were pulled, and out came on each a heart shaped box filled with little heart shaped peppermints."

## Conundrums.

Why is a horse a curious feeder? Because he eats best when he has not a bit in his mouth. Those who have me do not wish for me; those who have me do not wish to lose me; those who gain me have me no longer. A lawsuit. Why is it right for B to come before C? Because we must B before we can C. Who are the two largest ladies in the United States? Miss Auri and Mrs. Sippl. What key in music would make a good officer? A sharp major. What ship contains more people than the Lusitania? Courtship. What trade do all the presidents practice? Cabinetmaking. Why should a tanner make a good chemist? Because he understands oxhides. How many eggs can a man eat on an empty stomach? None. When he begins to eat his stomach is no longer empty.

## Buck the Indian.

Here is a good game for healthy boys called "buck the Indian." Two captains are chosen, and each captain then chooses until two long lines are formed. They face each other, holding hands tightly. One captain calls the name of one of his strongest boys, and this boy runs and huris himself between two boys of the opposing side. If he succeeds in breaking through he takes back with him all the boys on the line below the place he broke through. If he is unsuccessful he must join the enemy's side. This is kept up until all the boys are on one side. The strongest boys should be stationed near the top of the line, and stratagem is shown in trying to catch the strong boys off their guard by pretending to tackle the boys at the bottom.

## Lincoln's Lowly Beginning.

Lincoln was once a "hired man." He was not afraid to turn his hand at anything. We do not read of his ever looking fastidiously around when there was anything to be done and saying: "That's not my work. Let Bill do it." Can we, boys, afford to be daintier than a hero? Now, see here, boys; this isn't preaching. It is just common sense. The heroes we all admire are the all around, good hearted, willing, brave fellows who do the ordinary things so well that they get into the habit of doing things well, and when the time comes to do anything great they just do it from force of habit. Start in and watch your chances.

## Lincoln's Rules For Living.

Do not worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, steer clear of biliousness, exercise, go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy; but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift.—Abraham Lincoln.

# PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

## Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding of highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amend section three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general act; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Number Three. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

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Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general act; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens: "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places: "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys: "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State: "Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children: "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines: "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing their charters: "For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting: "Granting divorces: "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts: "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts: "Changing the law of descent or succession: "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate: "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables: "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes: "Fixing the rate of interest: "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment: "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxation: "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof: "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof: "Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track: "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general act; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed: "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities or counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.