

NEW RULER OF BULGARIA



Prince Ferdinand, the new ruler of Bulgaria, was born on February 26, 1861. When Bulgaria was made a state, Prince Alexander of Battenberg was chosen as its prince...

CUTS TEETH AT 81

NEW HAMPSHIRE MAN ACQUIRES THIRD SET OF MOLARS.

William H. Harrington of Claremont Boasts That in All His Life He Never Has Had a Toothache Nor Dentist's Aid.

Claremont, N. H.—William H. Harrington, who will be 81 years old in January, is enjoying the unusual distinction of cutting his third set of teeth. Already two new ones have come in front in the upper jaw and others are sprouting.

"I never had the toothache in my life and no dentist has ever had anything to do with my mouth," said the aged man. "My first teeth did not loosen and come out until I was 30 years old and by the time I was 50 my second ones had all come. These didn't wear as well as the first, and when I was 75 I lost all but two, which will remain. Sometimes they would drop out and again I would pull them out with my fingers.

"I take a drink when I want it and have used tobacco ever since I was a boy. I always maintained that if tobacco was good enough to chew, the juice was good enough to swallow, and this I have always done. I cannot see as it has done me any harm and when my third teeth began to prick through last June, I made up my mind that the tobacco might have done it by preserving the roots."

Mr. Harrington was born in Ward Twelve, South Boston, and remembers when the old Mount Washington hotel was made into an asylum for the blind. This subject led him to discuss further ideas on physical science, as believed by him.

"I have always eaten heartily of meat and avoided sweet stuff. That's what ruins the teeth. If the young folk would stop eating so much candy and smoking cigarettes and not stay out so late nights at dancing parties, they would have better eyes and better teeth, and be stronger every way. The boys are too slow and the girls more for ornament than use."

Mr. Harrington has been a hard working man, making shoes until 1858, and for 12 years after that was owner and proprietor of an express route between Boston and Wakefield.

CHINA USES CIGARETTE.

Even Opium Smokers Using Them, Reports Consul McNally.

Washington—Cigarettes and kerosene, the former superseding the pipes formerly smoked by the Chinese, vie for the record as the articles most in demand in China today.

Consul McNally of Nanking reports that women of all classes indulge as openly in cigarettes as their brothers, and that the spread of the habit throughout the empire has been astonishingly rapid.

The cigarette, which can be bought from one to a thousand for a price as low as one-fourth of an American cent each, is even used by opium smokers, who smoke cigarettes after inhaling the fumes of opium, from which, the manufacturers say, the cigarettes are free. Even the walls of temples are decorated with cigarette posters.

IRISH MILK RECORDS.

Doubtful Whether Average Exceeds 400 Gallons a Cow a Year.

Washington—Consul Alfred K. Moe of Dublin furnishes the following information concerning the milk yield of Irish cows:

"Up to the present the records of milk yields have not been systematically kept, save in special cases. According to statistical returns, there were 1,550,000 cows in Ireland in 1907. This includes animals of the most varying classes and quality, a considerable number did not yield 300 gallons of milk, and for a much larger number the yield did not reach 400 gallons in 1907."

"On the other hand, returns show that there are cows in Ireland with milk records which compare with the best of other countries. In the record kept in connection with the dairy herd book there are several cows which have yielded exceeding 1,000 gallons each and in one case the high record of 1,469 gallons was recorded for the period of 47 weeks in 1907, the cow being still in milk at the end of the year. In two other cases the record showed 1,200 gallons, in each case, for an incomplete lactation period of 40 weeks."

"Taking all classes of cows into consideration, it is doubtful if the average of the whole country exceeds 400 gallons per annum; some would place it as high as 400 gallons, while others again would place it as high as 450 gallons."

FATE OF A FORTUNE.

Insane Woman's Property Becomes the Basis of Litigation.

San Francisco—Whether Mrs. Mary Voorman, an inmate for the last 33 years of the Stockton Insane asylum and a woman more than 70 years old, shall retain in her name \$1,250,000, or that the greater portion of that sum shall be divided among her six adult children, is the question that will come up before Superior Judge Morgan soon.

Behind the suit is a story of a \$2,000,000 estate drifting about in the current of the law for eight years. And the pathetic center figure in the controversy is a woman hale and hearty in her body, but with a mind wrecked and blank in the void world in which she lives she knows not whether she has \$1,000,000 or a cent, but the energies of the courts are to decide whether she shall have a greater or lesser percentage of fortune about which she knows nothing.

Fifty years ago Henry Voorman married Mary Duncan, the daughter of a very wealthy property holder of that time. Mrs. Voorman inherited large interests from her father, and it is said that that inheritance was the basis of the Voorman fortune, which now amounts to about \$2,000,000.

Thirty-three years ago Mrs. Voorman went insane, and was committed to the Stockton asylum. In 1879 her husband was appointed guardian of her property.

LIVED FIFTY-FIVE DAYS ON GUM.

That and Mineral Water Sustained Japanese Stowaways.

Port Townsend, Wash.—Living for 53 days on chewing gum and drinking mineral water, three Japanese stowaways were found in the lazaretto of the bark Leader just previous to the departure of the ship for the United Kingdom with a cargo of wheat.

The Leader left Liverpool for Puzet sound via Japan, leaving at Kobe, Japan, a large cargo of general merchandise. It was while the ship was discharging cargo that the men slipped on board and secreted several cases of chewing gum and mineral water, and stowed themselves in the hold, where they existed nearly two months chewing the sweetened gum.

The captain says that had he not found the men the chances are they would have been taken back to Japan and thence to Liverpool. They had eaten nearly three cases of chewing gum. The men will be taken back to Japan.

FINDER OF RICHES IS PAUPER.

Discoverer of Iron Mine is Blind and Penniless.

Ontonagon, Mich.—Blind and penniless, "Dick" Langford, an aged prospector, who says he discovered the big Colby mine, a Gogebic iron range property valued in the millions, has become a charge at the Ontonagon county poor farm. He is more than 80 years old.

Langford was one of the first explorers in what is now the Gogebic district. In 1873 or 1875, according to his story, he found the Colby. He was to have a one-fourth interest in it, but says he was chuchered out of it.

Born in the south of Ireland in June, 1826, Langford came to this country in 1847 and to upper Michigan five years later. He was never married, and practically his whole life has been spent in prospecting. For five years he has been living in a little cabin at Lake Gogebic, supported by the county and cared for by people in the neighborhood.

Hawk Oddly Tied to Tree.

Altoona, Pa.—Seeing a large chicken-bait on a tree, Peter Quirin investigated and found that one of its legs was bound to the limb, and captured it. It is presumed the hawk became entangled in a cord, carried it to the limb, and while trying to free itself became more entangled.

BUTTER AND EGGS GO BY MAIL.

Live Poultry is Carried, Too, in the Colony of Natal.

Washington—Down in the British South African colony of Natal the residents of the cities and towns have their fresh butter and eggs delivered to them every morning by mail if they are willing to pay the very modest charges imposed by the parcels post regulations.

These charges are 24 cents for 10 pounds, which is the heaviest package allowed to go through the parcels post. A three pound package is carried from any one point in the colony to any other point for 12 cents.

United States Consul Edwin S. Cunningham of Durban tells about this parcels post innovation in a report just received from him at the state department. The report says that the articles which may be sent by the farmer produce parcels post include everything produced on the farm, such as butter, eggs, poultry, bread, fruit, dried meats, honey, tobacco, plants and vegetables.

Under this arrangement a farmer who has a line of customers in a city or town can furnish them daily, or two or three times a week, with all sorts of fresh supplies for their tables at a minimum of expense without ever leaving his farm.

CUPID HEALS A FEUD.

Man and Girl of Warring Families Elope and Are Married.

Butler, Pa.—Despite a feud that has been in existence for 30 years between the families of John Davidson and Justice of the Peace Dunbar of Walters station, near here, a daughter of Davidson and a son of Dunbar, eloped the other day to Cumberland, Md., where they were married.

They returned late at night and are making their home at the residence of Squire Dunbar, pending the decision reached by the girl's father.

Miss Vera Davidson, was 17 years of age and her sweetheart, Ralph Dunbar, was 20 years of age. Both had known of the friction between the heads of the respective households, but Vera decided that this did not affect the love match.

When her father came down for breakfast, he found his daughter had written a note, saying she had gone to Pittsburg. The father did not like the tenor of the note as he suspected his daughter and the son of his worst enemy had become too friendly. He followed to Pittsburg, but too late. The young people had met here and fled to Maryland. Dunbar, on hearing of the elopement, sent word for his daughter to be brought right home to him and the old feud is history.

GIVES CHILDREN AWAY IN WILL.

Wife of Writer Bequeaths Her Five Young Daughters to Relatives.

South Norwalk, Conn.—Mrs. Chancellor, wife of Dr. William E. Chancellor, who died in Washington, D. C. the other day, willed her five children to as many different relatives in widely different parts of the country.

The girls are next in irreparable conditions. The child is to be taken upon the mother's death and kept until she is 21, come what will, or to be taken at all. An allowance is made for the care of each one. All of the children are under ten and are unusually bright.

Dr. Chancellor, formerly superintendent of public schools in the District of Columbia, is a lecturer and writer on scientific matters with a national reputation. He is now superintendent of schools of South Norwalk. Mrs. Chancellor died suddenly, having been ill with typhoid fever only two days. She held that Dr. Chancellor was too much wrapped up in his studies and in books, and for this reason she made her own disposition of her children. The will was a complete surprise to both husband and legatees.

Hand Caught in Rain Pipe.

New York—Climbing to the roof of a house to recover a baseball which had been knocked there, 15-year-old Clarence Yerkes of Roxborough put his hand down into a rain spout to recover the ball. His hand became firmly lodged there, and he was not released for more than an hour, at the end of which time a thinsmith was called in to help him.

Dogs Carry the Mail.

Yesdon, Pa.—W. B. Evans, who is the postmaster and justice of the peace of this borough, is the owner of two very valuable and intelligent collie dogs. When the daily mails arrive at Ferrwood station they can be seen waiting for the mail boxes, which are given to them, and they trot with them to their master, who is always on the lookout to see that no one attempts to take the bags away from them. It would be a very dangerous proposition for anyone to interfere with their duty.

Tree Blossoms While Bearing Fruit.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Apple trees in the yard of Mrs. C. H. Hanson of this city are a wonderful freak of nature. Last year the trees blossomed three times and bore a big crop the first time, a good crop the second time, but which was destroyed by frost when the apples were the size of hazelnuts, and while the third blossoms were on the tree. This year the first crop of apples is weighing down the trees and at the same time the second set of blossoms is emitting springlike fragrance on the late summer air.

NEW NATIONAL FLAG

HOW ADDITIONAL STAR FOR OKLAHOMA WAS PUT ON.

Work on 3,000 Banners for the Army Done by Women in Philadelphia—Naval Emblems Rearranged by Sailors.

Philadelphia—A visit paid to the United States arsenal here when the national flag was being changed in consequence of the admission of Oklahoma to the union revealed some interesting facts. The army flags were being altered—3,000 of them. Some were of immense size, the stars being as big as dinner plates. With the exception of a couple of men, the entire work was being carried out by women—in compliment, perhaps, to the woman who made the first "stars and stripes," Betsy Ross.

The division of the United States government arranged the stars in this order: One row of eight stars on the top, then a row of seven, two rows of eight, another row of seven, and finally another of eight. This gives 48 stars, the exact number of states since Oklahoma has been admitted.

On the flags arranged in the old way the 48 stars were placed eight on the top row, seven on the second, eight on the third, seven on the fourth, eight on the fifth and seven on the sixth. In order, therefore, to make the change it was necessary to tear the three lower rows of stars off all governmental flags and rearrange them. It was a big task, but was successfully carried out within a month.

The work was done very systematically and carefully. The dozen girls ripped off the stars by means of scalpels, being cautious not to injure either the stars or the field. As soon as the stars were removed from the flag it was passed to a man standing at a large table, with a piece of chalk, marked the exact spots on which the stars were to be marked. When this was done the flag was handed to the sewing machine contingent, who quickly and carefully stitched on the stars.

The number of flags to be "readjusted" being 3,000, it followed that 135,000 stars had to be removed and sewn on again, together with 3,000 extra stars for the new states. These new stars were cut by means of a mallet and a die. The dies, of course, are of various sizes, and when the workman had selected one of the right proportions he punched the stars out by blows with a mallet—each blow making 15 stars. The special workman selected for this job had a good many more than the 3,000 stars to punch out, for a great number of the old stars were found to be of little use after they were removed.

The naval flags are all rearranged by the sailors, who are much more adept with their needles than the soldiers, and in this case the flags were not sent to any of the government departments, but each ship attended to the changing of its own flag. The new flags were first unfurled on Independence day, that being the date prescribed by law for the flying of a flag that is rearranged to admit of a symbol for a new state.

According to an authoritative writer on the subject, various ideas have been advanced for the simplification of the field of stars on Old Glory. The difficulty in adding new stars is that the rows are necessarily made up of unequal numbers, and this makes it impossible to arrange a field of stars that is perfectly balanced. In order to obviate this difficulty it has been suggested that the stars be placed in a circle, so that, no matter how many new states and stars are destined to apply for a place in the future, they could all be provided for by the simple expedient of adding constellations to the end of the circular line.

This is a radical departure that has found some favor with the government officials intrusted with the work of rearranging the flag, but it has not been thought expedient to adopt the idea without appeal to congress, and through congress to the nation, for it is felt that such an important matter as the redesigning of Old Glory is a matter for national consideration.

Jail Food Too Rich.

Harrisburg, Pa.—From Perry county comes a unique story as a result of a recent visit of Secretary Bromley Wharton of the state board of charities to the jail at New Bloomfield. Mr. Wharton heard whispers of complaints, and lined up the prisoners, after sending the officials away.

"Now, what's the matter?" he asked. "The food ain't right," replied the spokesman of the prisoners. "It's too rich. The sheriff's wife's all right, but pie and other things is too rich for the blood of men what ain't getting exercise."

It is not likely that the prisoners will have cause for similar complaint again.

Photo Deadly to Grandpa.

Hanover, Pa.—The excitement incident to having his photograph taken was the beginning of a breakdown that cost the life of Edward P. Yingling, a well-known retired farmer, aged 87, of this town.

Mr. Yingling headed a family of four, living generations, all unacquainted on his side, and the group was photographed at the home of his son, Marshall P. Yingling, with whom he resided.

Within two hours after the picture had been taken Mr. Yingling became ill and was soon a victim of fatal paralysis. He had entered into exceptional vim and exertion into the preparations for the picture.

COW BUTTS CUT TAFT.

Fattest Baseball Player is Too Slow to Escape.

Clifton Heights, Pa.—A cow, which had evidently been stung by a bee or some other insect, and was crazed with pain, drove two baseball clubs and spectators from Wyatt's field the other day.

A game was in progress between the Taft and Bryan clubs, and the contest was beginning to get interesting and hot, the score being 5 to 4 in favor of the Bryanites, when sootky suddenly started for the crowd, which quickly dispersed, and men were running in every direction to escape the enraged cow.

The animal was bellowing, and with head down charged the crowd. Hats, balls and gloves were forgotten in the haste to escape, and Peter Butte and William S. Armstrong were knocked down by the cow.

Thomas Leonard, who weighs 280 pounds, and who had been dubbed "Taft" by his friends, was manager of that team, and he was much slower on his feet than the rest of the men. "Taft" got as far as the barrel wire fence, and had only his head and arms through, when the enraged cow charged and with two butts helped "Taft" through the fence. His arms and body were lacerated and his clothing torn, and he said it was the most unsatisfactory experience he ever had with a cow.

POISON IN A FLY BITE.

Heroic Measures Necessary to Save the Life of Woman Victim.

Philadelphia—A fly bite, on the arm ten days ago at the seashore has caused such a serious case of streptococcus poisoning that Mrs. E. Proctor of Thirty-second street and Euclid avenue is in a critical condition at the Jefferson hospital. The small lump caused by the bite was given little attention until the other day, when the woman's temperature jumped to 104, and a quick operation was necessary to prevent the poison from spreading.

Mrs. Proctor had been summoned to Ocean City for some time when a large green-headed fly, commonly known as a horsefly, alighted on her arm. It punctured the skin, and a drop of blood showed. The woman thought little of the bite, and took no precautions to prevent poisoning. In a few days, however, the arm began to swell, and a large red lump was made evidence that the bite was going to assume greater proportions.

Mrs. Proctor returned to her home and Dr. N. J. Roe had her removed to the Jefferson hospital. There the arm was cut and the bone scraped. This treatment caused the swelling to abate.

MAKE SEAWEED LEATHER.

New Substitute Used to Make Boots, Shoes and Belts.

Washington—In Scotland a substitute for leather and rubber has been discovered, which after trying it out has proved satisfactory. A substance composed of a mixture of seaweed, carpet dust, goat's hair, Irish moss and gums is mixed with a secret chemical ingredient producing a composition which can be used equally well in a fluid, pliable or hard state. The composition is not equal in quality to the best materials in use, but the discoverer claims, as to leather, that it provides an excellent substitute for the manufacture of articles of the cheaper grade.

Two or three thousand feet of belt in machine shops is lost in use at the present time, to which purpose it is said to be especially well adapted.

In its hard state it is said to be a cheap and practical substitute for vulcanite. Imitations of marble and wood are produced by hydraulic pressure, the seaweed suggesting the veins of grain.

Pays for His Stolen Rides.

Allentown, Pa.—President Stevens of the Lehigh Valley Transit, received the following letter from one of the smaller towns through which the road passes:

"Find enclosed 25 cents in stamps, which I feel that I owe you for trolley fare. I am seeking Jesus and he has showed me that this money does not belong to me. I use to go up and down in the trolley a good deal, and whenever I didn't have to pay my fare I didn't. I feel as if I stole the rides, because when the conductor came around I didn't give it to him unless he just reached directly to me. Yours truly, 'A Lost Sheep Finding Its Way Home.'"

Nap in Church Cooley.

Lawrenceville, O.—No more naps in Sunday school for Uncle John Landers. No, street; not when they come at 25 cents per nap. Uncle John is one of the moving spirits in the Methodist Sunday school at Lawrenceville.

After he gets there, however, and leads in singing the opening hymn, it has been his custom to seek a secluded spot near an open window where the breeze can reach him and then nod off to dreamland. He followed his usual program, and when charged for lodging during the time he slept, Uncle John paid.

Lightning Cures Deafness.

Altoona, Pa.—James Goruch, a hotel man, had scarlet fever when ten months old, and became deaf in his left ear. Following a flash of lightning during a storm the other day he felt a stinging sensation in the ear, and, after it passed away, he discovered that he could hear with it as well as with the other.