

BRICKS OF MOUND BUILDERS.

Mounds in Wisconsin Have Only Example Found in America.

In many respects Aztalan, in Wisconsin, is among the most remarkable prehistoric monuments in the Northwest. It is the only brick-walled townsite found in this country. It is on the bottom land of the Crayfish River, about two miles from Lake Mills. The enclosing walls of the townsite are about 700 feet on its flanks and 1,500 feet long. The river served to complete the enclosure of seventeen acres of land.

Within and without the enclosure there are round, truncated and oblong mounds. Just beyond the enclosing walls the land rises abruptly over twenty feet to the rolling tablelands of the surrounding country. From the bank above a stone could be tossed into the townsite, within the enclosure, which would seem to be a good reason why this enclosure, which has been called a fort, could not have been intended for a defence against any human enemy.

Along the brow of the higher land is a row of more than thirteen round pyramidal mounds ranging from three to twelve feet in height. From the top of these mounds, or standing on the tableland, an enemy could command the whole townsite. It has always been conceded that Aztalan was not enclosed for purpose of defence. It has been supposed that it was walled for protection from wild animals, though the enclosure has never been high or abrupt enough since its discovery to keep out the panther, wildcat, wolf, bear, moose or buffalo, which were the only dangerous animals of the woods hereabouts.

The purpose of its inhabitants in constructing this enclosure over a half mile long still remains a mystery. The most remarkable art of Aztalan is its brick walls and walks. In this it is singular and alone, the only example of bricklaying among all the monuments of the mound builders. These brick, or bricklets are not rectangular and regular in form and size, as are the modern brick. They are simply balls of plastic clay welded by the hand into small bricklets of irregular form about the average size of a snowball. The material used was the glacial yellowish red clay of the vicinity, and the color of the bricks is red or light yellow. Under the glass, scrapings appear like a handful of crystal sand.—Minneapolis Journal.

Land of Wondrous Caves.

Jim Friday, a desperate negro outlaw, was the terror of the Arbutuckle mountains for many years, but was finally hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., in 1882, for the murder of a man and his wife near Fort Arbutuckle.

He first murdered the husband and carried the wife away into a cave near by and here forced her to remain until he grew tired of her and then murdered her. The bones of both victims were taken in a box before Judge Parker and a jury, and when Friday saw it was no use denying the charge he confessed and told of several other deeds still more horrible. United States Marshal Mershon who was known as the "Sluth" of the Arbutuckles, captured Friday in the cave, and it is said that Mershon knew of other caves in that locality more wonderful than this one.

It appears that outlaws would live in these caves for months at a time and the officers were powerless to dislodge them. A man living in Davis says that he knows of caves within ten miles of Davis where cattle have been slaughtered and their heads and horns are still there as evidence, in a perfect state of preservation. There are nooks and corners down there, he says, where an army of men could hide themselves, and unless one knew just where to look he would never find an entrance.

It is believed that there is a large stream of water running through all of the caves in that vicinity.

A ranchman says that Honey Creek comes through the caves and offers proof by showing the large springs which gush out of the mountain side just above Turner's Falls on Honey Creek. These falls are widely known as the "Little Niagara" of the Chickasaw Nation, and are visited by thousands of people every year. The spring is believed to be the king cure-all and Indians have made it their health resort for many years.

Thomas Grant, a cattleman and farmer, who lives within a mile of the old fort, says caves abound in that part of the country and mentions one midway between Elk and Foreman, small inland towns, that can be seen from the wagon road. It is on the very top of a big hill in the prairie and a few feet down it widens out into one vast cavern. From all appearances it must be a wonderful place. This cave is known as "dead man's hole," from the fact that some years ago the remains of a man were found there who had been murdered. The cave is well ventilated and perfectly dry as far as it has been explored.—Kansas City Journal.

A Blind Man's Hearing.

The degree to which the remaining sense can be trained when the sight is lost was illustrated the other morning by two blind men from the home at Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue. The men came from opposite directions, and as they approached each other a man standing on the corner was surprised to hear one of the blind men say, "Hello, Ed; what are you doing out this morning?"

When the blind man was asked how he had known the other with a distance of five yards between them, he answered: "By the sound of his cane, of course. I can tell at the distance of half a square the tap of the cane of any man in the home."—Philadelphia Record.

ODD INDUSTRIES OF PARIS.

The Members of the Ragpickers' Society Often Find Rich Prizes.

The ramasseur de nuit is the humblest member of the ragpickers' corporation. He is generally a laborer out of work, and collects whatever he can find and judges salable, from a scrap of paper or an orange peel to a dilapidated stove. Take old boots, for example. However bad, they have a market value, for they always contain in the instep one sound piece that can serve again, and generally two or three more at the heel and the back. Old provision tins' again, are full of money; the lead soldering can be removed and melted into cakes, while the tin goes to make children's toys. There are about six thousand of this class of night birds in Paris. Another quaint night bird is the "guardian angel." The "guardian angel" is a person attached to the establishments of some maitre-queux—barkeepers—and certain public houses, for the purpose of looking after the safety of drunken customers. He accompanies them to their homes defends them in case of need, as often as not has to put them to bed, and leaves them only when they are without the reach of mischief. He earns about 50 cents a day. Cases are also on record where grateful drunkards have remembered the "angel" in their wills. To return the compliment, the "angel" has invested some of his funds in the purchase of a barrow, the object of which is but too obvious.

An important night bird is the member of the guild des pattes mouillees. He deals in tobacco manufactured from stumps of cigars and cigarettes picked up in the street, and holds a license on the Place Maubert, the statue of Etienne Dolet, twice a week at 3 a. m.; on these days the square is called the "market of wet paws."

The industry is quite remunerative, on a modest scale, of course, and would be even more so were it not for the government, which stepped in with characteristic greed and on the grounds of the monopoly it holds proceeded to tax the tobacco collected with so much painstaking care.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Indiana and Rattlesnakes.

In Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Indian Fights and Fighters" is a tale of two scouts, Trudeau and Stillwell, who carried to Gen. Carpenter through an Indian infested country the news that Maj. Forsyth was being besieged in the sands of Beecher's Island by a thousands warriors. Here is one incident of their journey. "During this day a large party of scouting Indians halted within 100 feet of the wallow where the scouts were hiding. Simultaneously with their arrival a wandering rattlesnake made his appearance in front of the two scouts, who were hugging the earth and expecting every minute to be discovered.

"In his way the rattlesnake was as deadly as the Indian. The scouts could have killed him easily had it not been for the proximity of the Cheyennes. To make the slightest movement would call attention to their hiding place. Indeed, the sinister rattle of the venomous snake before he struck would probably attract the notice of the alert Indians. Between the savage reptile and the savage men the scouts were in a frightful predicament, which young Stillwell, a lad of amazing resources, instantly and effectually solved.

"He was chewing tobacco at the time, and as the snake drew near him and made ready to strike, Stillwell completely routed him by spitting tobacco juice in his mouth and eyes and all over his head. The rattlesnake fled; he could not stand such a dose. The Indians presently moved on, having noticed nothing, and so ended perhaps the most terrible half-hour the two men had ever experienced."

Realism in War Manoeuvres.

The principal thing in these realistic manoeuvres is to use ball-cartridge first of all, instead of blanks; and, secondly, to fire at an enemy possessing human shape and sometimes moving fast.

Accordingly the visitor to Aldershot will sometimes come, in a quiet hollow, upon quite a small regiment of gigantic "guardsmen" made of sheet-steel, ten or twelve feet high, bearing themselves with military dignity and stiffness, and their "manly" fronts scarred and spattered in a hundred places with the deadly little nickel-coated bullets of the Lee-Netford rifle. They are stayed at the back with iron wire, and run either singly or in pairs upon curious little trolleys on rails, which are set in motion by means of endless cables a long distance off.

Behind them in a trench are crouched a certain number of markers, very much alive, and accompanied by flag-signalers, who signal the results to the officers in the firing-lines and also, if necessary, other instructions and directions about the attack. Further along you come across a "cavalry patrol" also made of great high sheets of plate-steel, the horse represented in full gallop head on, so as to make the mark more difficult, and also to reproduce actual charging conditions.

Father away there may be seen a little armored train of three steel-clad trucks with the vicious muzzles of seven and twelve-pounders sticking out at the side. When this train is at rest it is difficult to tell which is the engine, for this, too, is both armed and armored like the troop-filled trucks it hauls. Over the top of these cars are projecting a number of dummies intended to represent the heads of soldiers, and hits on these are also recorded, this time automatically.—Harper's Weekly.

MURDER OF KOREA'S QUEEN.

It Explains How the Japanese Have Lost Their Influence.

The Queen of Korea was a clever and ambitious woman, who stood behind the throne and directed the policy of the country. Being a cousin of the old imperial family of China, her tendencies were entirely anti-Japanese. Accordingly a conspiracy was set afoot for her destruction. Popular rumor suggested her diplomatic enemies as bearing a hand.

In any case, during October, 1895, the palace was attacked, the king impounded and the queen murdered in circumstances of brutality unparalleled even in the history of Japan, so prolific in instances of callous cruelty. Some of the rival nations were said to have been seen among the murderers—one even was pointed out as having struck the first blow. Suspicion was supposed to hint at the names of some in high places.

Meanwhile the king was virtually a close prisoner in the hands of the Japanese, who, however, attempted to appease popular rumor by recalling their minister and opening an inquiry into the manner of the queen's death. This was finally decided to have been accidental, and the minister is said to have been reprimanded. With the king fast in their hands, the influence of the Japanese became paramount. But at last one of the ladies of the royal harem contrived to smuggle out the king in her own sedan to the Russian legation, where he proceeded to a prompt reversal of his forced policy.

From that day dates the destruction of Japanese influence in Korea. If they ever hold the country it will be in the chains of conquest, not in the bands of loyalty. The scanty relics of the queen have been since translated from tomb to tomb of increasing holiness, according to the Korean rite, by which the place of sepulture depends upon the verdict of the augurs as to its auspiciousness, and is liable to be changed as often as the priestly opinion alters, or is set aside by that of a fresh conclave of clerics, replacing the former, disgraced and executed. Now she is on the eve of removal to yet a third mausoleum of peculiar and inviolable sanctity, where her poor skull and finger bone will be laid to their last rest, among the treasures of porcelain which the Koreans bury with the remains of their kings and queens.

As for the lady who rescued the king—the emperor as he is now styled—the next step in her career will be her elevation to the rank of empress-consort of Korea.—Nineteenth Century and After

Hired Trousers in Washington.

Robert Lamar and Courtney W. Hamlin are new members of the House of Representatives from the State of Missouri. Both were invited to attend the President's reception to the diplomatic corps. Both desired to attend, but neither possessed an evening suit. Being friends, they conferred and the conference led them into a joint expedition to a fashionable tailor's shop. The tailor agreed, for a compensation, to supply them with apparel suitable for an evening function at the White House. The respective suits were to be delivered at the respective homes of the Missouri congressmen.

Lamar, be it known, is built after the fashion of a hickory sapling, long and of exceeding thinness. His exact opposite is Hamlin, who answers the description of Shakespeare's Judge, "of full, round belly with good capon lined."

The fateful evening came, and with it the bustle of preparation. It already was late when Lamar started to don his rented suit. The trousers came first, and when Lamar was inside there yet was room enough for two other men of equal size.

Then it dawned upon him. The tailor had switched the pants. A telephone message to Hamlin revealed an equally distressing situation. Hamlin had strained and tugged, but try as he would, the trousers meant for the thin man would not go above the fat man's knees.

A messenger, who travelled faster than a messenger ordinarily does, straightened out the tangle in time to permit the Missourians to attend the President's levee, but the things they said about that tailor would not look well in print.—Washington Post.

Yankee Tricks in Australia.

"There are other places in the world besides the United States where they play smart Yankee tricks on the unsuspecting public," said Mr. T. E. Landy, of San Francisco.

"Not long ago I was in Sydney, Australia, and walked into a book store to buy some magazines, as I thought they would help relieve the tedium of a railroad journey I was about to make. I didn't examine the literature with special care, but hurriedly picked out half a dozen of what I supposed were the freshest of the monthlies. Well, when I got aboard the train two hours later and began to look over those monthlies, I could not help but laugh. The first one I picked out was printed in 1892, and there wasn't a blessed one that wasn't two years old. The dealer had taken the caution to make some slight change of the dates on the back of the books.

"I have at times been victimized in small ways here in my native land, but this was the rankest game I ever encountered and marks the Sydney sharper as a bit cuter than my esteemed countryman of wooden nutmeg fame."—Washington Post.

IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

Obtained by Vaccination and Its Effect Continues for Several Years.

What is meant by the word "immunity"? Immunity against a disease is a particular state of an organism which renders it refractory to that disease—the state of a soldier who is protected against the blows of an enemy by an invulnerable breast-plate, according to an interview with Dr. E. Doyen in the Booklovers Magazine. It may be either natural or acquired. Certain animals, you know, are naturally protected against the venom of serpents. My experiments in connection with cholera in 1884 showed that the guinea-pig possesses natural immunity against the effects of opium and morphine. Similarly, the goat possesses natural immunity against tuberculosis. Now, it is a remarkable fact that it is possible to confer immunity not only against chemical poisons, such as arsenic, but against the venom of serpents or against certain infectious diseases. Man and the rabbit can be progressive use take doses of arsenic which would kill a person or animal unaccustomed to the poison. Snake-charmers in India know this scientific fact and apply it. Calmette obtained his anti-venom serum by vaccinating horses with increasingly strong doses of cobra poison. The vaccine virus of cowpox gives man immunity against smallpox for several years. Successive injections, increasing in strength of Pasteur's vaccine against anthrax immunize sheep for about a year.

Acquired immunity, therefore, is the state of an organism naturally sensitive to a poison, venom or virus, which has been vaccinated either by successive harmless doses of the poison in question, or by a first non-fatal attack of a disease. In other words, vaccination is only preventive, it is only efficacious in bestowing immunity before an attack by disease.

Behring's great discovery of the properties of the serum of immunized animals opened up a fresh field in therapeutics—that known as animal serotherapy—which has been so beautifully applied by Roux in the treatment of diphtheria, by Nocard in the preventive treatment of tetanus and by Calmette in the treatment of persons bitten by venomous serpents. Serums of animals immunized by effective vaccination have the curious property of rendering—by a single injection of a few cubic centimeters—the humors and cells of a sick person refractory to the noxious action of the disease from which he is suffering. In the case of diphtheria and serpent bites the anti-diphtheria serums of Roux and Behring and the anti-venom discovered by Calmette arrest the effects of the poison immediately. In lockjaw, Nocard's serum does not act with certainty unless it is administered between the date of probable infection and the manifestation of tetanic symptoms.

Vaccination, therefore, bestows immunity slowly and its effect lasts for several years, while serotherapy produces almost instantaneous immunity but short in its duration.

Marriage and the Church.

It was not until Pope Innocent III. (1198-1218) that marriages were ordered to be celebrated at or in a church. At the beginning of Christianity, marriage was viewed solely as a civil contract, and this conception continued to be held more or less until a comparatively late period. It was not until the Reformation that marriage was finally sanctioned as a rite to be fittingly performed within a church. Prior to this the customary place was at the door of the church, and not within the sacred enclosure. This rule appears to have been transgressed, but until the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. (1549) the rubric of the Sarum Manual was in use, which directed that the man and the woman about to be married should be placed before the door of the church. It was so, I apprehend, considered indecent to unite in wedlock within the church itself. Chaucer, in his Canterbury Tales (1383), alludes to this custom in his "Wife of Bath."

"She was a worthy woman all her live. Husbands at the church door had she five."

So late as 1559 Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. of France, was married to Philip II. of Spain by the Bishop of Paris at the church door of Notre Dame; while Mary Stuart had been married the year before to the Dauphin on the same spot.—From the Church Eclectic.

Pretend to Marry.

In Russia every woman of the peasant class marries, or pretends to marry. If a girl comes to the decision that no one intends to ask her to marry, she leaves home, goes to some distant district and returns after a time to announce that she is a widow, that she went away to be married, and that her husband has since died. No embarrassing questions are put to her, for among the peasants it is considered bad form to mention a dead man to his widow.

This curious custom goes to show in what high regard the women of Russia look upon the institution of marriage.

A Palpable Hit.

"We Japanese," the Japanese Minister at Paris is supposed to have said, "have for many generations sent to Europe exquisite lacquer work, delicately carved figures, beautiful embroidery and many other commodities which showed how artistic we are; but the Europeans described us as uncivilized." We have recently killed some 70,000 Russians, and every European nation is wondering at the high condition of civilization which we have attained!"—The Graphic.

GET IN THE HABIT

of systematically depositing a certain portion of your monthly income, YOU WILL BE SURPRISED to see how rapidly your account will grow.

Do your banking by mail. \$5.00 will earn an interest of 4% per annum.

Deposits can be sent by Draft, Check, Postal or Express Order.

WE SEND FULL INFORMATION CONCERNING DEPOSITS AND INTEREST.

4% PAID ON DEPOSITS 4%

RESOURCES

The Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co.
25 EXCHANGE ST. ROCHESTER N.Y.

Lewis Edelman

Dealer in Anthracite COAL
Portland Avenue, near N. Y. C. R. Both Telephone 177

John H. McAnarney

(Successor to O'Grady & McAnarney)
Fire, Plate Glass, Boiler and Elevator Insurance
Fidelity Bonds for Administrators, Contractors, Executors, Executors,
Plumbers and all kinds of Court and Security Bonds
Office—101 and 109 Quaker & Barry Bldg, Entrance 205 State St.

JOHN M. REDDINGTON Lehigh Valley COAL

Brightest, Cleanest, Best.
99 West Main Street. Telephone 388

H. B. Smith and E. H. Withington Smith and Withington Anthracite COAL

69 Main street west, Rochester, N. Y.
We handle all kinds of hard coal that comes to this market. Two doors east of National Theatre. Prompt delivery.
Roch. phone 3842. Bell phone 1808

FREE TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

By an special arrangement, ED. PINAUD, the most famous of all hair tonic and perfume manufacturers of Paris, France, will give to readers of this paper, who will take the trouble to cut out this advertisement, a sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC EAU DE QUININE.

ED. PINAUD'S LATEST CREATION IN PERFUME.

And ED. PINAUD'S ELIXIR DENTIFRICE (For the Teeth).

This offer is made by the Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, who desires to convince the public by actual test of the superiority of ED. PINAUD'S toilet preparations over those of all other manufacturers: that is to say, to give to that part of the public who are under the impression that ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonic and Perfume are too high priced an opportunity to test them. Cut out this ad., enclose 10c. in silver or stamps, to cover cost of packing and mailing, include name and address, and send to:

ED. PINAUD
AMERICAN OFFICES,
Ed. Pinaud Building (21-22 FINE AVE.)
New York

THIS is the day of the natural

waisted woman. The W. B. Erect Form has changed the American figure. It has supplanted discomfort with ease—it has banished the impossible and exaggerated figure produced by the old corset idea. It removes the strain of lacing from the sensitive parts of the body and throws all pressure upon the hips and the strong back muscles, supporting the stomach within the corset and not forcing it below the garment. The Erect Form is made in more models than ever before. There are forty distinct styles of this popular make, each meant for a distinct type of woman. Dealers in all sized towns and cities the land over, sell the Erect Form. Prices range upward from \$1.

WEINGARTEN BROS.
Makers
377-379 Broadway, New York

W.B. WEINGARTEN BROS. CORSETS

THE COCOA EXPERT

Says: "RUNKEL BROTHERS COCOA is the finest cocoa made; an article of absolute purity with the highest nutritive qualities and a flavor of perfection."

If you try it once you will fully appreciate the wisdom of THE COCOA EXPERT.

Send your name and two cents for a trial can.

RUNKEL BROTHERS - NEW YORK
COCOA