SOME ANCIENT CITIES.

PREHISTORIC RUINS IN ARI-

ZONA.

Homes of People Who Lived Conturier

Ago-Interesting Relies of an Applent

Raco-The Fruitful Result of a Re-

(Special Letter.)

ence began to delve into the barren

wastes of the far southwest for ashes

and crumbled ruins of lost races and

forgotten civilizations. Early in the

summer Dr .J. Walter Fewkes, explor-

er for the bureau of ethnology, with

Dr. Walter Hough, of the ethnological

department of the National Museum,

left Washington for portions of Ari-

zona and New Mexico suspected of

containing long hidden ethnological

treasures, left centuries ago by prehis-

toric civilization located in these re-

gions through certain obscure myths

and traditions confided to the explor-

ers by modern tribes of the Pueblo

people. That the researches of these

two men of science were altogether

successful is attested by hundreds of

relics and dozens of photographic views

already stored in the National Muse-

um, where they will shortly be in-

Straightway after their arrival Drs.

Fewkes and Hough were interviewed

by the writer, the first to hear the full

details of their discoveries. Leaving

here in June the two discoverers pro-

ceeded directly to the eastern boun-

dary of Arizona, not far from Fort De-

Sance. According to the traditions in

which they had gotten scent of the

buried treasures to be excavated, there

once lived in these parts ancient peo-

ple said to be relatives of the ancient

Zunii, which tribe, long before the dis-

covery by Columbus, occupied the fa-

mous Seven Cities of Cibola, found

three centuries ago by Francisco Vas-

quez de Coronada in the valleys of

the Rio Zuni. The party, accompanied

by a gang of diggers, mostly Mormons,

set out on a trail joining modern Zuni.

to the south, and the country of the

Moqui, to the north. Midway between

these settlements they came upon what

truly one of the most remarkable

prehistoric ruins within our borders.

THE BUTTERFLY RUIN.

KIN-TIEL.

It represents a lost pop-

ulation as large as

Troy. This forgot-

ten race had built their

city in the form of one

house of most peculiar

built in tiers, like the

cells of the honeycomb,

formed the walls of the

city, edges of the walls.

giving to the huge

structure the internal

appearance of a but-

terfly with wings out-

stretched. Through the

architecture.

ancient

Houses

and doorways of the houses had

opened toward the inside court, their

city, being probably intact. At either

either end an archway or bridge

through which flowed the water of the

stream. An Indian trader who had

equatted here several years before was

the sole occupant of the site of this

ft. This squatter had torn down all

walls, of whose stones he had built for

himself a substantial habitation. Pre-

vious to his arrival the ruin had been

well preserved, standing to a consider-

able height. The small cells or houses

built in the walls had been repeated

upward about four tiers of stories. The

in the midst of the central courtyard

save a small corner of the circular

stailed for exhibition.

NE of the most

fruitful archeologi-

ever undertaken in

this country has

Washington with a

tale of adventure

and discovery al-

since men of sci-

just returned

expeditions

unequaled

cont Expedition.

"MAUDIE AND I."



WO years or more back young Andrew Wilson might have been notiged with an astonished. half-scared expression on his face. Some friends-for. being a good fellow, he had many, ascribed it to hopeless love; others,

of more material views, to simply feeling off his feed. Both were equally in error.

He had already given promise as a recruit to the first ranks of the literati. Perhaps his "leading line," as he himself termed it, lay in the dramatic social sketches of the interesting menage a trois order. In fact, so hard did be labor that a month's rest and country air were the imperative orders of his doctor.

Andrew reluctantly consented to the country air, and, with a mental reservation on the part of his beloved social studies (as he had the audacity to call them), to the month's rest. In due time he found himself settled in the best parfor of an old-time farmstead. The household sonsisted of the farmer, stout use wife, a shrewd, quick, good-natured little body, and their daughter, quiet girl with beautiful liquid eyes,

One afternoon in the second week it was brought suddenly to young Wilson's mind that these great brown eyes betrayed a peculiar gleam when they rested on his own august person. The girl had an extremely retiring dis- It may take a little time to become position, of which it was difficult to form definite views, but he determined to mark her henceforth more closely.

When, later, she entered the parlor, he chanced to be dozing on a sofa by the window, with the strong afternoon sun on his face. She bent forward to lower the blind. Her hands hovered ever his hair, her white blouse rustled against him, and when she stepped away, though no word had been spoken, two red spots burned on her usually pallid cheeks.

"By Jove! that girl is certainly gone en me," he said when alone; and he prided himself on his discovery with the pride of a man who did that kind of thing for a living-though it is probable any ordinary fool would have made it days before.

It must be understood that Andrew Wilson was a thoroughly honorable man; firtation, mild or otherwise, wee not in his way. He had always



IN THE OLD MILL POND. been too engrossed in writing his spicy, social tales to pay much attention to mere flesh and blood. Besides, he was a very shy fellow, and scareely knew how to conduct a concrete affair of this sort-except on paper.

Tet he was far from being displeased; and in the next few days, while heeping his own actions down to the severely commonplace, managed to absorb a good many mental impressions; the drooping of her eyes, her speechdisdainful, anxious, moody in its vaplety-the lingering touch of her hands. and so forth, all stored as future "copy" for the good of Andrew Wilson and his generation.

Then the idea of some immediate sketches done from life entered his head; he called them "Mandle and 1"; they were piquant little snapshots of various fictitious pleasantries, firtations and general carryings-on between that very charming, witty, and imaginary young lady, Maudie, and himself. At this period he cestainly spened out a little with the brownayed girl; yet there passed absolutely mothing, in deed or speech, to which Exister Hall Meeting might not have Mafemed unatirred.

Still, innocent as the relation was, it supplied the foundation of his fin de siecle "Maudie" yarne, but written ut a hundredfold with all the cunning of the eld dramatic style. And undoubtedly there was good work in "Maudie." After the real girl and himself had been for an evening strott he used to alt down and "do" a "Maudie" sketch ight away, so that lively young lady at actually a ground layer of human ture in her, which no doubt was the of the favor she excited.

Andrew Wilson's stay was lengthenant considerably. He had wished here leaving to close his "Maudie" and with a farewell sketch, his fic-Maudie was not a marrying perand it would be unnatisfactory to the man still fluttering after

art of playing cards well should elli: a separation, even in stor; thing inevitably mouraful to characterized the series. always better to know than not evening or a rainy day.

to walt and see 1

goodness; nevertheless, he might plek up a wrinkle or two as before.

Even his last benevolent intention was frustrated. "Positively stupid! think she might have disguised, or at least attempted to disguise, her complete indifference," grumbled Andrey to himself in the train afterward, with-

out knowing why he was irritated. These feelings possessed him until next day he saw recorded the death of the girl with the brown eyes; she had drowned herself in the old mill pool beside which they had so often sat.

Andrew Wilson was not used to this sort of thing; be did not understand it, and that was why two years ago he went for a short time with a scared expression on his face. Also, he dropped his favorite menage a trois themes -for a while.

REWRITING THE BIBLE.

The Stupendons Task Being Undertaken by an Englishman.

Because the bible in its present form is not as lucid as it might be to him, an English enthusiast has determined to rewrite it. All the Greek and Hebrew idioms and names in the two testaments will be replaced with pure English words and names. The person who has undertaken this stupendous task is Howard Swan of Howard house, Arundel street, London, W. C. He thinks after the bible has been transformed and rewritten it will be more beautiful and instructive, and more widely read. In regard to the work he has commenced he said recently: "I expect that the rewritten version will give enormous stimulus to spiritual energy throughout the land. popular, but I believe there are thousands and thousands who only require to be shown the proper road. My version of the bible will, I hope, point the way. What I propose is to produce quite a different effect by the employment of pure English, and I am convinced that a reution of the higher thought of the various religious will be attained by the reduction of all foreign idioms to English. In my version the book of Job will be headed 'Afflicted,' and Isalah will be known as 'The Spirit is Safe.' I need hardly tell you that I have been moved to undertake the work by very serious considerations, considerations which involve deep and important theological probletns. But into the philosophical basis of my argument in favor of a bible in a new and, as I venture to think, improved form, it is not necessary to go. And yet there is no reason why anything should be withheld, for these very questions of religion at which I am now hinting vill be in the mouth of everybody before another year has gone. The effect upon international questions will be of immense importance. Now, as to my work on the bible, it is simply this. The bible at present is written in three languages -English words, Greek idloms, Hebrew proper names. What I propose to do la rewrite it in pure English idiom which shall be as vigorous in expression as the original, and shall at the same time have deeper and more lasting effect upon the minds of those who read it. Then there are the Hebrew names. How many people do you suppose understand the meaning of these names? Do you know what Barrabas means? You don't. Perhaps you can tell me what Ezekiel signifies? You can't. There are lots of others in the

THE CARD PARTY.

same fix."

It Degrades Women and Brings Out Their Worst Traits.

The card party as a breeder of every and all uncharitableness is as potent a large compartment factor as the church fair, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The average woman of intelligence and common sense will scorn to fill her home with cheap trumpery, imitation bronze and coarsely painted china; but let some inspired hostess offer the least beautiful of ornaments as prizes and every woman will play as if her soul were at stake. She will keep silence a frowning, ominous silence for three hours at a stretch, playing all the while. She will set her nerves on edge watching her partner's play and strain her eyes trying to see her neighbor's hand. And when the worst comes to the worst she will throw caution and honesty to the winds and cheat and Ab and, if necessary, fight-all for that prize! This is the downfall of the skillful player. The envy and hatred of the bad player are caused by her inability to get even a respectable number of gold and red stars on her tally card. She does not know how to make the most of a good hand or the best of a band hand, and she becomes finally that unenviable species of flora, the "card party wallflower." No one wants to be her partner, and good players even dislike to play against She becomes a most unhappy bore. For this type of card lover only one remedy. She must learn, Out of her-the bad card player-need has grown a new rocation, that of "card instructor to women of good soclety." The instructor undertakes to ancient spring which once had bubbled teach whist in so many lessons, euchre-

in so many, and all the other games

was cleared by the ingenious squatter and the various ways in which they after it had been sealed by the dust of the played. The social and domestic. as well as the scientific value of the impressed upon the flighty woman who pine her hopes and ambitions on by the modern tribes in these regions. "prize." Some husbands like cards at home, as well as at the club, and ft. ably as large as that of the Rome of Severes, or of ancient Troy. We made know how to play games which may at some time help to enliven a dul

closely resembled one found in Moqui on either side of the stream to the -120 miles away used as a form upedges of the walls, gave to the huge on which the ancients plaited their structure the internal appearance of a ceremonial masks and belmets of vucdouble amphitheater. The windows ca. This rain is certainly prehistoric Nothing within it was of white man's manufacture. No walls were standing black walls forming the walls of the above ground. The town was originally a compact pueblo situated on a side had been left a gateway, and at bluff above a small creek flowing into the Little Colorado. It was originally of regular rectangular form, probably several stories high and built of stone. A large number of human skeletons were exhumed at this place, some from strange city, when the explorers found | the bed of the river, which had probabir encroached upon the town since it had been inhabited. The prehistoric population must have once numbered about 500-a large population for such cities. They doubtless deserted their houses in very ancient

"Leaving here in the middle of August, we visited several modern Moqui villages in the north to study certain obscure points in the ethnology of their people. Thence we went to a valley south of the White mountains Describing this wonderful ruin to the Bonita mountains, on the Upper through it in 1846, while in command Centuries ago its population was prob- of the army of the West. Centuries ago this valley was densely populated. An ancient people not only inhabited extensive excavations and found in its level portions, but cultivated the ruins a choice collection of relica. We neighboring mountain sides. Remains dug into the city's cometery, just out- of their gardens marked by rows of aids of the walls, on the east, where stones can be traced for miles. We to leave no doubt in our marks are also observed remains of irrigating

the ancient Zunit. The pottery was decorated with symbols similar to those found in ancient Zuni ruins, but different from those of the Moqui. We found many skeletons in a fair state of preservation. These have been brought to Washington. They will be given to a specialist, who will make from them deductions as to the anatomical characteristics of the race. To the south of the city was also found an ancient shrine, surrounded by a circular wall built of rocks of the most curious form and color, collected from over the entire outlying region. On the top were three curved stone fetiches representing birds and undetermined quadrupeds, probably bears. A few miles to the north we discovered also a cluster of houses. One of the ladders with which the ancient inhabitants had gained their entrance was still standing. Portions of the ceiling and floor were intact. This was found to be an ancient Zunii ruin. It is called Kinna-Zinde, or Tall House. We found no signs of European contact in any

habitants were probably driven out by the bostile Apaches or Navajoes." Leaving Kinna-Zinde July 3, Dr. Fewkes and Dr. Hough proceeded south for thirty-five miles in search of evidence which might shed light on legend of the Moquis to the effect that some of their progenitors once lived far below. Near the Mormon town of Snowflake, Arizona, they came upon another ruined city which hitherto had never been mentioned by either scientific or popular writers, and which appeared to have remained unknown even to travelers. Speaking of this Prof. Fewkes said:

of these ruins. The prehistoric in-

"We made extensive excavations here and unearthed a large collection of objects of pottery, stone and shell. Some of the pottery is the most beautiful ever brought from the southwest. Among other things we found a curious copper beil-which shows that the ancient inhabitants were familiar with metal working-bracelets made from shells of the Pacific, 500 miles away, well preserved gourd rattles, on which the colors were still brilliant, and needles and awis made of deer bone. One of the most beautiful specimens of pottery was a globular bowl of red color, highly decorated and having a found the remains of the children buried in the fireplaces, according to the ancient Mogul belief that the immature must be so disposed of in order to make the journey to the under world. The adults, however, were found just cutside the walls of the town. One of the rooms excavated had a smooth, flat floor of stone slabs, evenly laid in sand. In this were drilled a number of round holes simi-

lar to those found in ancient Moqui sacred rooms, where they were aymbolic of the trance of the soul to the realms below. At the end of this room was a tench of slabs, probably a lounging place, hailt before the fire. The logs were formed of upright logs cemented with mud, recalling the kiva or cached house described by Coronado, who visited



midst of the court between flowed a these regions three enturies ago

of Arizona, between Mt. Graham and in the wind." The sound it makes is the writer, Prof. Fewkes said: "It is Gila river. This section was briefly fifes, It is called "tsofar" by the Nuknown as Kin-Tiel, or Broad House, described by Major Emory, was passed | bians, and yields the well-known gum but ditches through which the water of

tances across the plains, and of large reservoirs in which water had been stored. These indicate that the problem of irrigating the arid plains of the southwest was well solved centuries ago. The prehistoric population of the valley was more or less distributed on farms, but concentrated, within an extent of twenty miles, into not less than a dozen villages, which, if populated simultaneously, must have contained about 50,000. Their settlements were deserted long before the advent of the Spanish. The Apaches were probably the cause of their flight.

COLLECTING DIRT BY STEAM

The horse cart that trundles laboriously and yet lazily through th streets collecting ashes from the are barrels is to be relegated to obscurity In England steam dust wagons have been patented. These carts, which have a capacity of six cubic yards, are built on the familiar tip model. They can carry a weight of four tons. The weight of a car unloaded is three tons. The cars are driven by steam. A run of five or six hours can be made without taking in water. During a working day of ten hours collecting dust and taking it to the tip about two hundredweights of steam coal are consumed. On an average eighteen cubic



NEW DIRT WAGON.

yards of refuse are collected and tipped in the day. One man drives and steers.

TO THE POLE.

Walter Wellman's Latest Plan to Reach There,

expedition into the polar region. Three for itself. years ago Mr. Wellman was the head of an expedition which penetrated far into the ice at the north of Spitzbergen. The new expedition will start north some time next June, taking the Franz Josef Land route. Mr. Wellman has just returned from Europe, and held a long conference with Nansen concerning his plan, which Nansen approved with warm terms. Mr. Wellman says: "My plan is very simple. We shall establish a supply station at Cape Flora, which has just been abandoned by Jackson, the English explorer, who returned without going as far north as to throw out a second supply station, two or perhaps three degrees further of the pole. There we shall winter. mer sun produces slush and renders tive nerves with a painful acutened travel difficult, if not quite impossible. Therefore, we shall have from one hunwhich to make our effort. Actually, all attempts to reach the North Pole nowa-days are dashes. Dr. Nansen made his dash from the Fram. Lieut, Peary proposes to make a dash from the north of Greenland. Dr. Nansen believes, if he had had a base of supplies to fall back upon and a large number of dogs, he could have reached the pole. He says it can be done in the way I propose, and I am naturally easer to have a try at it, and, if possible, to plant the American flag at the spot where there is no other direction than south. I am well aware that many persons think nothing practical is to be gained by reaching the pole. It town. chances that I am an enthusiast in this field, and I ask neither public subscription nor universal consent. My party will be a mixed one as to nationalties with a few American scientific men. and the others Norwegians."

The Smallest Cheque.

A Llandaff clergyman last week drew a check for fourteenpence, which the Western Mail thought a remarkably small one. A correspondent of that paper says a few days ago the clerk to the Whitchurch school board drew one for twopence. A bank clerk informs us that he has cashed checks in London for threepence and twopence. Can any one "go one better?" Is there any record of a check for a less sum than 'twopence'. It is understood that bankers refuse to pay odd farthings.-Westminster Gazette.

A Whistling Tree.

In the deserts of Southern Nubia there is a tree that literally "whistles not unilke that of innumerable small of Sensar. The gum is the indirect cause of the whistling, for an insect bores the spines of the tree to feast on it, and so turns them into little flutes, on which the breeze plays at

The Rise of Cities. Europe has four times as many cities on it had in 1831, and the United to the Gile had been carried long dis- States fourteen times as many,

THE WEST.

losse Facts the East

The effort to build on the plains great

cities has thus far been a failure. Out-

side those situated on the Missouri

there are none than can claim the prominence two decades ago predicted of not less than a score of budding municipalities, says the North American Review. But with the appearance of a seaport at a distance of only 700 miles, what may not happen? The vast and fertile region between the Mis sissippi and the Rocky Mountains is capable of supporting more than one Buffalo, Cleveland or Cincinnati. If the alliance that is being so rapidly perfected unites, as it bids fair to do, all this magnificent section, we may see this time to come, with a second Boston on the Gulf beside. The east has populated and built up the west. Its best young men have "broke" the prairies and made of the level reaches of sod farms and orchards. Its capital has caused a growth that has been the wonder of the world. But the emigrants who left the homes in their revered land, "back east"-the dweller on the plains speaks the words with tenderness-who

"Crossed the prairies as of old The pilgrims crossed the sea," are in different case now. The friends and relatives in the east are thinned by the sickle of time, the debts are being paid off, and the relation between the east and the west is less one of dependency on the one hand and of patronage on the other. They are independent empires, each with its own conditions and ambitions. That the west is reaching out for an alliance with the nearer south is because it sees in that action the improvement of its finances and a fairer prospect for the coming years. That such a view is widespread and that it is attracting more attention every day is a striking feature of the present condition of the western development. That it means something more than idle speculation and that it will result in new business and trade relations is scarcely to be doubted. It probably means decreased revenues for the eastern traffic lines and the related industries, but unless the judgment of the west is at fault it means better It was recently announced in the times for the plains. The east may graceful spout and handle. It was New York Herald that Mr. Walter as well realize that its child has come probably used as a water vessel. We | Wellman was to be the leader of an | to the years of maturity and is acting

> Visiting the Sick. The progress of a patient towards re covery depends not only upon the skill of the doctor and the care of the nurses, but on the quality of the visiting he receives. A quick eye cannot fail to observe that when a friend departs he leaves behind the impress of his character upon the patient, who is either better or worse for the interview. There are some people who have no business in a sick-room for more than a minute or two, and in many cases it is justifiable to keep Nansen did. Next autumn we expect | them out altogether. Even those who have a fair share of sympathetic common sense need to be especially caunorth, or within seven or eight degrees | tious when visiting the sick. It is very important that the visitor's per-The following spring, as soon as there | son and clothing be scrupulously neat is light enough to travel by, we shall and clean for nowhere is disorder more set out with six men, sixty or seventy intolerable than in the presence of dogs and sledges, determined to make sickness. In passing to and from the the best possible use of the favorable room, care must be exerted lest the season. The favorable season for sufferer be disturbed by any unneceswork in that region is while the cold sary noise. Strong and healthy peois still great, say at temperature from ple, too, often display unpardonable sixty to fifteen below zero. Then the thoughtlessness by slamming the surface is hard and sledging at its doors, treading heavily, talking loudly best. In June the power of the sum- and every noise jars upon the sensi-At the same time, there must be no whispering in the room, nor stealthy, dred to one hundred and ten days in 'est-like creeping about. Nothing is so irritating to the sick as a conversation in his presence, but too subdurid for him to hear distinctly; he naturally supposes he is the subject

> > Wesley's Old Pulpit.

ing kept from him.

of it, and that something serious is be

One of the pulpits from which John Wesley preached stands in front of a Weslevan chapel at Wednesbury, England. It consists of a horse block from the founder of Methodism preached no less than 45 sermons. In his time it stood by the side of a building in one of the open spaces of that





Two Tons of Coal Will Last All Winter. Nickel all detaches without boits. Takenthe sold air from money finishing same as farmed. Cut this out and bring it to us and it will entitle you to this

\$30.00 Heater for \$16.00. JUDSON A. TOLMAN 282 Watesh Ave., Chicago.