

GROTESQUE OLD POTTERY.

Queer Black Vessels Dug Up by Workmen in South American Mines.

Beneath the soil of the South American republic of Colombia there has just been brought to light some remarkable buried treasures in the line of curious animal-shaped pottery, each incised and made of black clay.

These grotesque pottery vessels, many of which contained fine golden ornaments, were votive and mortuary offerings placed in the graves along with the bodies of the dead.

The Cauca valley in pre-Spanish times was the domain of the Chibcha nation, which for hundreds of miles along both banks of the river had established a fairly advanced and flourishing civilization.

The Chibcha left no written language, and the Spanish manuscripts which have been preserved give only fragmentary information so that nearly all knowledge of this people is due to their handicraftsmen.

PUT ANIMALS TOGETHER.

Their Effort to Keep Warm Would Prevent Hostilities Among Them.

Men are sometimes advised to take a lesson from the animals, and a story told by H. Hugues le Roux would seem to indicate that they are at least quite capable of intelligent reasoning.

M. le Roux has traveled extensively, and at his place, not far from Paris, he likes to study the animals he has brought back from his wanderings.

The various members of the menagerie would probably have continued to maintain toward one another an attitude of enmity and defiance had not an accidental circumstance put an end to their mutual hostility.

How to keep them comfortable was at length solved by an Ethiopian soldier whom M. le Roux had brought back with him to France.

But when he went into the garden one day to give his pet a carrot he found them all collected together.

"No," answered Miss Cavenham, "it merely makes some people so dizzy that they think the world is going 'round.'"—Washington Star.

WOULDFLY LIKE BIRD

LONDONER INVENTS A WINGED AERIAL MACHINE.

Ex-Boatmaker, After Forty Years of Study, Believes He Has Solved Problem of Airship Navigation—His Plan.

London.—James Shanks of Clapham park, an ex-boatmaker and now an auxiliary postman, claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation.

For 40 years Mr. Shanks has spent his leisure moments studying aeronautics, and more especially the flight of birds, for like many others who are working in the same direction, he is convinced that man can only fly when he has mastered the "science" of the birds' wing.

In order to raise sufficient money to perfect his machine, Mr. Shanks has constructed a "flying roundabout," which is propelled not by a gas engine but by silk wings.

This novel form of "merry-go-round" weighs about three-quarters of a ton. A reporter enjoyed a spin on it the other day under one of the arches of Clapham station.

There are six seats on the roundabout, carrying 12 persons. In front of each seat is a handle and a pair of silk wings, made after much study of angles and air resistance to give the power exercised by a bird's wings.

As soon as the handles are turned the merry-go-round is set whirling at a vigorous speed, entirely by the action of the wings. The flying machine which is to be the outcome of the roundabout, consists of four great rigid wings of silk, built on scientific principles, and two wing propellers.

Across a slender bar "the flying man" will sit, bicycle fashion, and will raise himself from the ground by turning the handle which sets the propellers' wings in action.

The wings have extraordinary lifting power, even when tested by the hand.

ORCHARD IN LAKE SUPERIOR

Apostle Islands, Denuded of Timber, Will Soon Be Cultivated by Resort Promoters.

Washburn, Wis.—The beautiful Apostle islands, which were at one time the home of the Chippewa Indians, and where the first trading posts in Wisconsin were established, are fast undergoing a great change.

Where the forests once stood big clearings are appearing and farming is going on quite extensively. A company has recently been formed and has purchased 1,400 acres of land on Otter island, one of the Apostle group.

The clearing of the land will be commenced as soon as the snow leaves the ground in the spring, and the entire 1,400 acres will be devoted to the raising of fruits. The reason that the island was chosen as the site for the farm is on account of the water around, which will have a tendency to draw the frost, thus protecting the fruit trees.

Among those interested in the new enterprise are George Quayle, N. C. Carver and John Nurse, of Bayfield, and A. D. Barnes, of Waupaca, the great fruit raiser of Wisconsin. It is the intention of those interested to make the island well worth going to see. A large summer resort will also very likely be established on the island, as the scenery is beautiful along the shore, and fishing around the island is of the best.

AMERICA LEADER IN IRON.

Minnesota Alone Produces More Ore Than Great Britain and Germany Combined.

Washington.—Neither King Edward nor the kaiser is thought ever to have produced as much iron ore as did the Yankee Jonathan in his single state of Minnesota in 1905.

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Another Tangle in Spelling. The London chamber of commerce has included Esperanto, the proposed universal language, in the subjects upon which candidates for commercial education must be examined.

Will New York Follow? Ladies' smoking cars have been added to the equipment of railway trains in England. We shall see if New York city has the nerve to follow this example.

Will Not Be Mentioned. Two Georgia men were killed recently in a fight over a male. It isn't likely, however, that the cause of the trouble will be noted on their tombstones.

LIKE SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Pennsylvania Man Spreads Coat Over Mud That Sinks: May Not Soil Her Feet.

Oakland, Cal.—In this prosaic twentieth century there still exists traces of the age of romance, of courtesy to women, of courage to face misadventure when a sweet smile, a gracious acknowledgment, is to be won from a fair dame.

In at least one man the spirit of Sir Walter Raleigh still lives. That man is William J. Pierson, of Oil City, Pa.

The other afternoon Pierson, who is traveling with his sister, Mrs. Samuel B. Williamson, of Pontiac, Ill., a widow of two months, performed in the presence of a score of witnesses the act that made Raleigh's name more famous than all his discoveries in the new world.

Just as the car came to a standstill Pierson stopped and spread his coat over the mud puddle. With a gracious smile and an elaborate bow he bade his sister precede him.

Mrs. Williamson gracefully inclined her head toward her gallant brother, and by walking over the coat reached the car with unsoiled shoes. Pierson caught up his beamed coat and boarded the car with Mrs. Williamson.

WEED WINS ENGLISH WOMEN

Practice of Smoking Becoming More General in All Classes Throughout Britain.

London.—Smoking among women in England is daily becoming more general. In high-class restaurants and cafes women now openly smoke cigarettes, and railway men say that women also smoke in the private compartments of coaches.

The west called him and he struck out for Kansas to make his fortune. He intended to come back and give it all to her, but he neglected to tell her so when he left. And along came his cousin, Moses Hulbert, and won her. When he came back two years later Moses had just married her.

Servants in large houses also report that smoking has become common among the women members of the family, and that at gatherings attended only by women the seductive cigarette is sure to make its appearance.

As further showing the growth of the nicotine habit among the fair sex it may be stated that tobacco-still shops now carry special smokers' articles for women. These include cigarette holders, boxes and match safes, some of which are of highly artistic design and of the costliest materials.

Servants in the homes of the wealthy also have become addicted to the tobacco habit. In some of the establishments smoking rooms have been set apart for the use of the maids, coachmen, footmen, the butler and a various retainers under his command.

THEIR TITLES ARE IN DOUBT

Intermarried Whites Not Sure of Rights to Territory Allotments in the South.

Muskogee, I. T.—The Dawes commission has received from the attorney general an opinion which holds that no white citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation, who was married to an Indian woman between the dates of July 1, 1902, and September 25, of the same year, is entitled to enrollment and allotment.

It is found that at least 50 such intermarried whites have been admitted to the rolls and given allotments of which they are now in possession. The question is, How shall they be disposed after having been given patents by the government?

The act of congress giving these citizens a head right was passed July 1, 1902. It was ratified by the Indian councils September 25, 1902. The commission interpreted the law to include all citizens who had intermarried up to the time of the acceptance of the agreement. The attorney general in his opinion holds that these citizens could be admitted only up to the time congress passed the act.

In all this time there has been no protest from the department on allotting these citizens and now many of them have improved their lands.

CAT FOUND ITS WAY HOME

Sent 200 Miles in a Locked Car, It Reappears at Home Two Weeks Later.

Kansas City, Mo.—Finding that to have a cat around a kitchen is a nuisance, Clyde McCray, manager of the dining room at the union depot had a porter place the cat in an express car that was locked and sealed and not to be opened until it reached Parsons, Kan., 200 miles away. That was two weeks ago. Nothing more was thought of the incident until the other morning, when an emaciated, forlorn, foot-sore cat came meowing about one of the lunch counters.

"There's no doubt but it's the same cat," said Mr. McCray. "I wouldn't undertake to say whether it walked those 200 miles, but the fact remains that the 'rat' came back."

Janitor Like Carnegie.

A New York janitor committed suicide because the tenants worried him so much that his life became a burden. This seems to prove that Andrew Carnegie is right when he says the great have their troubles.

WED AFTER 50 YEARS

NEW YORK PAIR KEEP OLD VOW AND MARRY.

Man a Widower and 54, While Woman Is Both "Grass" and "Sod" Widow at 53—Declaration of Love at Age of Four.

New York.—When Mr. and Mrs. Tallman F. Hulbert walked out of the house of Rev. Henry Marsh Warren who had just married them, they were holding hands like two children playing at getting married—although he is 54 and she is 53. The chaplain said: "They are the happiest couple I ever married. They deserve to be. They have waited for each other nearly half a century."

Mr. Hulbert told the chaplain it began just about 50 years ago. He was four years old to the best of his recollection and she was three when he kicked over a sand pile she was building. She cried and he was sorry. So he rebuilt it to show how he felt about it. Then they made up, baby fashion.

The witness came in just then, and Tallman F. Hulbert of Bradford, Mich., and Annie M. Hulbert of Jersey City were married at once. She did not change her name. That is part of the story.

After the incident of the sand hill "Tod" Hulbert belonged to Annie and Annie to "Tod." Their attachment survived the measles, mumps and whooping cough. They were going to get married when they got big. All this happened in Waterloo, N. Y., where they were born and brought up, and whither they now have gone for their honeymoon.

The "kid" stage passed. They were both grown up. And something happened which neither could quite explain to Mr. Warren when they told him about it.

"We had been so sure of each other," said the bride, "that there was a kind of relief in going with some one else." The west called him and he struck out for Kansas to make his fortune. He intended to come back and give it all to her, but he neglected to tell her so when he left. And along came his cousin, Moses Hulbert, and won her. When he came back two years later Moses had just married her.

"And I didn't care any more about Waterloo," he said. The bride, who had been smoothing her blue traveling gown and smiling to herself as he talked, put her hand in his again.

Twenty-nine years in the west followed for him. He met some one else, married her, bought with his savings a fruit farm in Michigan, and prepared to settle down. His wife died after a year, the baby living only a little longer. In the meantime Moses Hulbert died, leaving her with a son.

"And I really tried to find you after awhile, I did, Tallman," said the bride. "It wasn't for me to hunt for you, but I tried. Finally I heard you were married."

In fact, his wife died long before, but she did not get news of that in Waterloo. So in two or three years she married again, this time a man named Smiley, and went to live with him in Jersey City.

They both passed lightly over that episode. A year ago she divorced Smiley and the courts gave her back her former name. So three times she has changed her name to Hulbert.

THIS PROPHECY CAME TRUE

Stolen Ring Returned to Woman by Pittsburg Man, According to Prediction.

Youngstown, O.—Mrs. Frank Withersay received through the mails a ring with a ruby surrounded with diamonds that was stolen from her home three years ago. On the envelope was this: "From B. A. Bobbinson, No. 4000 Liberty avenue, Pittsburg." No other word accompanied the ring. Recently Mrs. Withersay visited a clairvoyant and was told the missing ring would be returned to her.

The address is fictitious as far as the name is concerned. No. 4000 Liberty avenue is the comfortable home of John McCauley, a retired teamster, who worked for the Port Pitt foundry many years, and hauled the material during the civil war which made shot and shell for the union army. When asked if he knew anybody of the name of Bobbinson in the neighborhood Mr. McCauley said he did not.

Six Score and Ten.

Peggy Bethune, of Fayetteville, N. C., aged 130 years, the oldest woman in that state, is dead. "Aunt Peggy" is survived by one son, now 102 years old. When Lauchlin Bethune, the present head of the distinguished family, was a boy of five years, his father made him a present of "Aunt Peggy," who practically reared him. Even then she was looked upon by the family as one of their old slaves. The lad to whom she became a gift is now 75 years old. When "Aunt Peggy" was informed at the close of the civil war that freedom was hers, she refused to accept it and remained with the Bethunes.

Bales Snow Just Like Hay.

While the mountains of snow in the region of Arcola, Ill., during the last ten days were delaying traffic, W. W. Pepper, rigging up an old traction engine and a hay baler, went forth into a big field of drifted snow and baled it up into ice blocks. Owing to the mild winter not a single case of natural ice had been stored in the country, and Pepper, who now has his icehouse full of baled snow, expects to net a neat sum when the soda water season rolls around.

MAY NOT BE ELEMENTS.

Interesting Facts About the Origin of Two Most Precious Metals.

About two years ago Frederick Soddy, an English physicist, observed that a gas which proved to be helium was given off from radium under circumstances suggesting that it was generated by the disintegration of the latter element. Subsequently Sir William Ramsay made tests which led him to the same conclusion. Since that time a number of lines of experiment bearing on the possibility of transmutation have been opened.

One of these was designed to find out whether radium was derived from uranium. A second is described by Mr. Soddy in the latest issue of Nature to reach this country and grew out of his suspicion that gold also might be both a product of a different element and the parent of the others.

The first step in such an inquiry, of course, would be to accumulate a suitable amount of gold and confine it so that it was evolved the quantity and character could be determined. So rapid is the transformation which radium undergoes that results can be had in a few days. Inasmuch as gold is apparently not a radio active metal it would be safe to assume that if it disintegrates at all the process must be extremely slow.

Obviously, then, the more raw material Mr. Soddy is able to procure to begin with the sooner he may hope for appreciable results, and he alludes enviously to the stores of it in the vaults of the Bank of England.

Mr. Soddy gives to the readers of Nature no hint of the element from which he fancies that gold has been derived. What Mr. Soddy did in his other experiments was to watch the process of evolution and try to estimate the rate at which it took place. He was more successful in his observations of the generation of helium from radium than in those which sought evidence of the production of radium from uranium, but in neither case did he appear to imagine that he could hasten the change. He does not show any faith, either, in the possibility of hurrying nature, even if the ancestry of gold were once discovered.

Hence the only practical result of the inquiries which he now proposes, supposing them to be successful, would probably be to inform the world whether this metal is being manufactured in the crust of the earth as fast as it disintegrates. If production exceeded decay, it would depreciate. If there was no conspicuous difference between the rates at which the two processes went on the value of the metal would remain unaltered.

The question whether or not silver also is a derivative has recently been under discussion by correspondents of nature. Dr. Donald Murray and Dr. Norman R. Campbell regard the association of that metal with lead in galena suggestive of such a possibility. Unfortunately, the ratio between the amounts of the two elements found in that ore varies enormously. It is not uniform, like that between the quantities of uranium and radium in pitchblende. Besides, silver, as well as gold, is found in a variety of combinations. These facts are, perhaps, not absolutely fatal to the Murray-Campbell hypothesis, but they strongly discredit it. Still, as a guide to further research, a hint of this kind is not without value.

Experiments relative to the origin and stability of gold are more interesting, if not more promising, than those concerning the nature of silver, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Soddy will find the means to conduct the research which he contemplates, whether Dr. Murray and Dr. Campbell proceed with theirs or not.

Engraved Diamonds.

Very beautiful effects are now produced by engraving the surface of diamonds. A French jeweler, Bordnet, has invented tools for this purpose, which, it is said, only his son is permitted to use. Among the surprising things thus produced is a diamond cut into the form of a ring, polished on the inside, and covered with delicate engraving on the upper surface. Another is an engraved diamond fish. Diamonds are also engraved with armorial bearings. Only in the past few years has it been possible to bore holes through diamonds, but this feat is now accomplished in many cutting establishments. The bored stones are then strung together with other gems or with pearls.

His Taste.

"What is the real secret of the art of hanging pictures?" asked the lady with the lognette.

"The real secret," said the artist, "is to hang most of them in the garret, where they don't show."—Detroit Free Press.

Close Call.

"You never bought a gold brick, did you?" asked the admiring friend.

"Not exactly," answered Mr. Cumrox. "But I once came mighty near having a French count for a son-in-law."—Washington Star.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN CUTICLE

Medical Students Said to Have Organized Partnership in Growing Business.

San Francisco.—It has become known that several young men in this city have organized a partnership for dealing in human skin stripped from corpses in hospitals and college dissecting rooms, tanned and made into purses and articles of wearing apparel. This gruesome business, it is said, has been in operation some time, and its owners have made considerable money by it.

A day or two ago two men, who declined to tell their names, but who said they were medical students, living in San Francisco, called on the president of a tanning company of West Berkeley and asked him to prepare some human skin for commercial purposes. With them they had two pieces of cuticle, one about a foot square and the other a trifle smaller, which they admitted they had stripped from a body in a dissecting room. They said they intended making slippers out of the skin. The conclusion was declined.

Other tanners have also been approached by embryo physicians, who are engaged in the traffic. It is alleged that articles made from the skin of men and women have been carried from California to all portions of the union. When tanned, the skin of a man is worth in the neighborhood of \$500. The skin is soft and pliable, resembling in many respects chamois. Of it belts, purses, slippers and many other small articles are manufactured.

MORTORCAR REACHES LIMIT

'All Conveniences of Home' in Perkins' Auto—Builds a \$23,000 Machine.

New York.—George W. Perkins, formerly vice president of the New York Life Insurance company and partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, is the possessor of one of the finest private automobiles in the world. It cost \$23,000.

It has a limousine body, containing revolving chairs, a wash stand, to set cases, mirrors, electric lights, patent heaters, hat cases, parcel nets, leather pockets, filled with various articles, a writing desk, and a cabinet containing smokers' articles.

It has also a telephone and an annunciator leading to the chauffeur's seat, so the occupant of the car can be in touch with the driver at all times.

At the rear of the dashboard in front of the chauffeur are several small electric lights. Over each is a silver-mounted label, bearing instructions of various kinds, such as "more speed," "slower," etc. By pressing a button in the interior of the car the lights are illuminated to signify the directions to be carried out.

If some special order is to be given the telephone is used, the receiver of which is shaped like a horn, and is situated close to the right ear of the driver.

QUEER CHECK TO PNEUMONIA

Patient's Condition Bettered by Leap from Hospital Window to Porch in Pyjamas.

New York.—Theron Brown is better now. He was suffering from pneumonia in the city hospital at Newark and was delirious when the nurse left him for a moment to fill an ice bag. Brown is a negro, 23 years old. He was apparently in a bad way and urgent care was necessary in his case, but when the nurse's back was turned he dived through a third-story window and landed on his head on the roof of a portico.

He was momentarily stunned, but revived and jumped 15 feet to the court, landing on the concrete pavement. Then he ran through Fairmount street to Cabinet street, where he was overtaken by Night Watchman Peter Clark, who led him back to the hospital. Brown was clad only in hospital pyjamas and his feet were bare. The temperature outdoors was 15 degrees above zero. His temperature a few minutes before the plunge was 104 and when he was returned to bed it was 101.

He was severely cut and scratched by the glass he crashed through, but his general condition seemed to be bettered by his adventure and it is believed that he will recover from the attack of pneumonia.

FEARED TO TELL INCIDENT.

Robbed, Lew Wallace's Aged Cousin Walked One Hundred and Thirty Miles.

Iowa City, Ia.—Footsore and penniless, William Morley, of Bloomington, Ill., 95 years old and a first cousin of Gen. Lew Wallace, arrived here after walking the greater part of the 100 miles between Des Moines and Iowa City. Despite the fact that he owns nearly 240,000 acres of land in Texas, and a fine residence in Bloomington, the old hero of the Mexican war, who had been robbed of his traveling funds and watch in Des Moines, chose to make his way to friends near Kalona, Ia., and seek aid from them to take him home rather than call upon his wife and daughter there for assistance and let it be known that he had been robbed.

Morley was an intimate friend of nearly every president of the United States since the Mexican war, was one of the three delegates to the world's congress of religions at the Columbian exposition, and held the same position at the congress at St. Louis.