BRICKS OF MOUND BUILDERS

Only Example Found in America Taken from Wisconsin Mou.nds.

In many respects Aztalan, in Wisconein, is among the must remarkable pre-·historic monuments, in the northwest, It is the only brick-walled townsite found in this country. It is on the botfrom land of the Crayfish river, about two miles from Laike Mills. The inclosing walls of the townsite are about 700 feet on its flanks, and 1,500 feet long. The river served to complete the inclosure of 17 acres of land, says a Baraboo correspondent of the Minneapolis Jour-

Within and without the inclosure there are round, truncated and oblong mounds. Just beyond the inclosing walls the land rises abruptly over 20 feet to the rolling taiblelands 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 113 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 lhas been supposed that it was walled for protection from wild animals, thought the enclosure has never been high or albrupt 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 finhabitants 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 ballis of plastic clay yelded by the hand into small bricklets of irregular form about the average size of a snowball. The material used was athe glacial yellowish red clay of the visignity, and the color of the bricks is red or light yellow. Under the glass, scrapings appear like a mandful of crystal

FLORA OF NEW ORLEANS.

In Winter Trees Do Not Die, But Take On a Pesculiar Drab Appearance.

The visitor from the cold and barfren north cannot but be impressed with the flora of New Orleans, which is green, and flourishimg, even at this time of the year. Although the plants mad trees do not become dead, as with jus, they take upom memory of winter, a certain drabness, mays the New Orleans Censor.

There are many evergreen trees in this part of the south, among them the pine, with its high crown and slender stem, but the plant that will most im-", press the visitor from the north is the beautiful cabbage pailm, which grows ito a height of 30 feet, and has fronds 120 feet long, bending pracefully outward from the main stalk, which seldom reaches a heighit of more than 15 for 20 feet. The banana is similar in shape and style to the cabbage paim but by no means as beau:tiful.

& The great live-oak trees are nearly everywhere, but they are by no means as beautiful as the huge magnolia, another tree that is ever green. The flarge leaves of this times are very thick, have a brilliant oily gloss and are of the most vivid greem. The live-oak. hwhile ever green, sheeds its leaves once a year, as does its disciduous relative. but in a very different manner. The new leaf thrusts itself out and pushes the old leaf off and takes its place.

In the parks grows a tree or shruh called the sweet olive, which has the sweetest, most delicious scent imaginable. Another great: floral feature of the city is a kind of ivy which is a thing of wonderful vi tality and beauty. It has little glossy lleaves as vividly green as the leaves of the magnolia, and it covers a waill of anything to which it attaches itself-absolutelynot unevenly, but as smoothly and almost as densely as though the covering were a green carpet. It hugs the wall tightly and is so demse that you can scarcely, part it enough to see that to which it attaches itself.

But a thing which seems lacking here is the beautiful and wividly green bluegrass of the north. If it grows here at all. It is as dead now as it would be in St. Louis. Most of the lawns are covered with a grass that seems to be rome kind of a coarse jointed plant. that does not grow thickly and evenly like bluegrass.

Preserve Remains of Forests. In the matter of sciemtific forestry this country, under the stress of stern necessity, is making an emergetic but sadly helated effort to repair the consequences of a century's folly and extravagance. The loss can never the made entirely good, but governmen tal effort and the activity of private in terests, large and small, can prevent such a national disaster as will certainly and speedily follow continued inroads upon the forests with no attention given to renewing

them.-Cleveland Plasin Dealer. The Difference.

Hicks-I admit he's acquiring some notoriety, but not farme, as you say. Wicks-Well, I don't see the difference between notoriet;y and fame.

"You don't? Then you wouldn't be able to distinguish between the odor of a rose and Limburger cheese."-Catho-Be Standard.

OUTCAST FROM HIS TRIBE. Old Indian Who Was Shunned Be-

cause, Buried for Dead, He Becovered.

During the coidest night of the winter John Stink, a full-blooded Osage, was induced to sleep in the office of the Capital hotel. It is perhaps the first time he has spent a night under the roof of a hotel or dwelling house for many years, says the Arkansas City Traveler. It is certain that it is the first this winter, despite the exceeding cold. This Indian is a necullar character, and therefore the reason for his living out of doors. As an Osage, he is possessed of considerable wealth, and yet he is the poorest person in the world. He is near-

ly 50 years old, and has no relatives. He is an outcast among his tribe. He is supposed by his tribesmen to be possessed of an evil spirit, and for this every Indian shuns him as a viper. This antipathy has existed for years, and, as the story goes, has risen from a burial of John for dead and his coming back to life again.

After an illness that lasted for a long time his tribesmen thought him dead. and he was buried according to the primitive customs of the Osages. This was to cover the body with stones to sufficiently prevent the wolves from getting to it. He was placed on the hill used for the burying ground and the stones piled over him. But he was not dead. His strength returned and he was able to wiggle out from among the stones, and eventually recovered.

Since that time no indian will have anything to do with him. He beats about the country surrounding Pawhuska, camping under nooks about town when he is here, but refusing always to sleep under a roof. The night when he was induced to sleep in the hotel office was bitter cold. The old Indian had wandered about until he was almost frozen, when some white men almost

forced him to go into the hotel to stay. The night before he had slept out of doors under a big tree. He had a big fire and only a little clothing. He seems able to endure a wonderful amount of exposure. The old Indian seems to have no aim in life, no hope, no pleasure. He is simply existing until the end with the stoicism of his race.

IT FAILED TO HOLD HER.

Husband's Telegram to His Wife Which Did Not Accomplish

Its Purpose.

She is a club woman with a sense of humor, but the other day when she decided to attend a federation session in another town she had some misgivings, relates the Chicago Record-Herald. She told her husband that she was possessed of a premonition of evil and cautioned him to be especially careful of the children. He merely laughed and said that he guesed they would be all right, then

In the evening of her second day away she did worry and sent this talegram to her husband:

remarked, jocosely: "If you get wor-

"How are the children?" The messenger boy came with the dispatch just as the man was about to retire. He read it, smiled and then penned this answer:

"They're all right. Why?" "I guess that will hold her for awhile," he said to himself, and then he went to bed.

He felt so good over what he considered to be the shrewdness of his reply that he laughed to himself forgetting for the time being the old adage: "He laughs best who laughs

It was 3 o'clock in the morning when he was aroused by the violent ringing of his door bell. Slipping into bath robe and slippers he went to the door and admitted a young Mercury who handed out a yellow envelope. It was torn open quickly, read, and then the husband kicked himself back to bed as a recollection of his question in his message to his wife impressed itself upon his sleepy consciousness. Her reply was in one word:

"Because."

Some of the earliest and crudest cannon were made of wood reenforced with iron or leather, and during the ploneer days a few improvised guns of the same sort were made for warfare with the Indians. It is odd enough to read that in these days of Krupp and Maxim the Japanese have found it expedient to return to the use of wooden artillery. A Japanese engineer at Port Arthur invented a light barnboo mortar which proved most serviceable in storming forts. Two men could drag it along a little in the rear of the attacking force and at the right moment they would lob bombs of gun cotton over the heads of their friends into the trenches of the Russians. It was thus made a substitute for the

Bamboo Cannon.

Didn't Hear Him. Miss De Style-Miss Eeraked lost sev-

hand grenade, which had almost as

much peril for friends as for foes .--

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

eral thousand dollars last week in cot-

Miss Gunbusta-I didn't know she speculated. "She doesn't; but she had her ears stuffed with it when that wealthy young banker asked her to marry him."-N. Y.

One Loss Was Enough. Bess Jackson-Have you met any of those bunko gentlemen since you came

Jack Randolph-I should say I have I lost \$18 to one of them. I would have complained to the police, but I thought \$10 was enough to lose.—Quincy (III.)

ELECTRIC COUNTERS.

Kinds and Wraps the Pieces Up in Packages of Required Size.

them. Hence the electric motor coin counting and wrapping machine.

The object of such a device is obviously to facilitate the rapid and accurate counting and bundling of coins of all descriptions, from pennies to dollars, since there are many lines of business which necessitate the employment of a large staff of clerks whose sole duty heretofore has been the performance of this laborious task.

The machine counts and wraps coins at the rate of seven every second, or 420 coins every minute, and does this continuously as long as the motor runs' and coins are fed into the hopper. The coins are wrapped compactly at the rate of from eight to 12 bundles per minute, according to the size of the coins.

Since an expert is enabled to count and wrap only 50 coins a minute manually, it will be seen that the machine will do at least as much work as eight

It is true that each machine requires an operator, whose work consists of a mere cursory examination of the coins. to see that there are no plugged pieces. fron washers and lead slugs mixed with good money. The speed of the machine is limited only by the ability of the operator to detect the spurious coins. When the machine is in operation the coins are laid upon a table to facilitate examination, when they are dropped into a hopper, whence they slide through a conduit down into the active mechanism, where they are pushed into a row.

into its place by a reciprocating push har the coins are automatically transferred from a buncher to the wrapper, while a new row is being brought into

As the coins reach the wrapper a roll of paper is fed by three driving rolls placed around the bundle of coins. By a rolling motion the paper is wrapped around the coins twice. when it is cut off by a V-shaped knife. The next and finishing process is turnwrapper, which is done by means of crimpers, drawing the edges in opposite directions, and finally turning out a smoothly rolled package held firmly in place without the use of paste.

As the inventor facetiously remarked, the reason a coin counting and wrapping machine had never before been invented was because inventors never had any money to count. The business of the inventor of this particular device was to collect, count and bundle pennies taken in by weighing and other slot machines

WORK ON JIU-JITSU SELLS.

Here Is a Tip to Encyclopedia Peddlers from a Successful Book Agent.

he sidled into the office, "I am simply going to sell you a copy of this encyclopaedia of--"

"No, you're not!" howled the man with the ingrowing hair, squeaking around his office chair, relates the New York Sun. "Say, didn't you read that sign, 'No Beggars or Peddlers Ad-

"Ah, then you believe in signs," continued the book agent. "Well, this book contains the meaning of all supernatural signs. Napoleon's Oracu-

"Get out!" roared the man. "Didn't I tell you that I ain't in no need of that book?"

guage, rules of etiquette-"

yours!" howled the victim. "It also contains an up-to-date-slang

"Say," roared the man, "will you get out of here, or will I have to throw

an easy way of getting rid of an objectionable person like myself, and it

meekly into his chair, "and as soon as I learn that jiu-jitsu I pity you or any book agent that comes around and tries to sell me gold bricks! How much?"

Forced to Lose Money.

Spade (undertaker) -- Well, I guess it was I had to let another undertaker have the job, for the sake of appearances, you know .- Boston Transcript.

"I never was so happy before." said the new benedict. "Marriage has made

MACHINE THAT DOES THE WORK OF EIGHT MEN ACCURATELY.

Automatically Handles Coin of All

Almost everyone, from the millionaires of Wall street down to the hum. blest bootblack, has felt the necessity of making money quickly and easily, the counting of it being a matter of secondary importance. However the coin of the realm was produced, whether in the form of bright copper pennies or \$1,000 gold certificates, it would seem like throwing the gauntlet down to face to object to counting them. Yet there are times and conditions when men long for a machine capable of counting their money for

When the last coin has been forced.

"Now, sir." began the book agent, as

mitted?"

lum, fortune telling-"

"From your language, sir, I infer that you are. It contains a chapter on the correct use of the English lan-"Skiddoo! Git! Twenty-three for

dictionary and-"

"-also contains a flu-jitsu treatise.

"I'll take it, then." he said, sinking

Hobbs-It must have been an awful blow to lose your wife.

a different man of me." "I'm glad to hear it." said his rival. "for your wife's sake."-Philadelphia

STREWN WITH SKELETONS. Strip of Land in California Against

Which Would-Be Settlers Are Warned

On June 15, 1903, 1,000,000 acres of land in California were thrown open to entry. This may be taken up elther under the desert land act or as homesteads in ten-acre tracts. The strip stretches from Mojave to the Colorado

We wish to warn all latending settlers

to let this land alone, says the San

Francisco Argonaut. There is a good deal of talk about "making the desert blossom as the rose.' Some deserts blossom, but not this one. Nobody will ever do more for this desert than Mother Nature has done. The only blooming nature has brought about there is that its freekled bosom blossoms with large alkali pustules, or pimples, punctuated with sage brush and cactus. This sums up the flora of the new promised land. The fauna includes jack rabbits, horned toads, Gila monsters and venomous snakes. The soil is coarse gravel, and on top of the coarse gravel there is a fine alkali powder which, when the wind blows-and the wind blows often-sweeps over the scorching and barren land like the dreaded sand storms of the Sahara, which, by the way, they much resemble. Even far to the south wart, across the lofty mountain ranges, these desert sand storms sometimes shell traching the favored dwellers in a California in the midst of their range groves. Even this distant this distant course the desert winds causes trees to start grass to scorch, and men and start is to suffer keenly. Over this dressed desert the sum moves like a ball of fire across a sky of brass. Rarely does a cloud break the Intensity of its pitiless rays.

Those credutous persons who may believe that this is the kind of desert which, by irrigation, may be turned into a garden are doomed to disappointment. There is no water on this desert strip. The waters of the Colorado may be led on the lands of the Yuma desert, but that is far lower in level than are these. Much of this Mojave strip is at an elevation of 2,000 or 3,000 feet. As for artesian water. the writer personally knows of one wellwhich was bored for nearly 2,000 feet. ending in igneous rock and producing nothing but profanity.

The last hope for the settler on this the precious metals. They may exist there. We do not say they cannot be found. But we know that the land has been prospected by experienced miners for half a century. If a tenderfoot can find a gold mine where an old California miner falls, he is a smart tenderfoot. But we doubt his success.

We warn all eastern people not to he deluded by false, even if well meaning, representations concerning this strip of land between Mojave and the Colorado river. It is strewn with the skeletons of prospectors, the bones of animals. It is a place of skulls.

MOST FASCINATING HISTORY

The Part of American Progress Which Is the Most Impressive.

There is nothing else so fascinating in American history as the romance of achievement under difficulties-the story of how men and women, who have brought great things to pass, got their start, and of their obscure beginnings and triumphant ends, their struggles, their long waitings amid want and woe. the obstacles overcome, the final victories; the stories of men and women who have selzed common situations and made them great, or of those of average ability who have succeeded by dint of indomitable will and inflexible purpose, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success

Magazine. What grander sight is there than that of a stalwart man made irresistible by the things which have tried to down him-a man who stands without wavering or trembling, with head erect and heart undaunted, ready to face any difficulties, defying any cruelties of fate, laughing at obstacles because he has developed in his fight with them the superb strength of manhood and vigor

of character which makes him master? No fate or destiny can stop such a man—a man who is dominated by a mighty purpose. Thousands of young men of this stalwart type every year burst the bonds which are holding down the weakling, the vaciliator and the

That which dominates the life, which is ever uppermost in the mind, generally comes somewhere near realization; but there is a great difference between a lukewarm desire and a red-hot purpose It takes steam to drive the piston in the engine: warm water will never turn the wheels. The longings that fail of realization are usually just below the boll-

Recent Centenarians.

In a list of some 21 centenarian men and 41 centenarian women who are still living or who died during the past 12 months, the greatest ages mentioned are those of an Irishwoman and an Irishman who died at the reputed age of 114 years. An inmate of the Blackburn workhouse, John Bolton, died last February in his one hundredth and sixth year, and Mrs. Berkley, of Leeds, was still living in October at the reputed age of 108. It is interesting to note that for every two men who attain the age of 100 there are three women.

Got Out Promptly. Nordy-I wonder if the senate ever did anything promptly? Butts-I expect it acted pretty promptly in 1814.

"What happened then?" "The British set the building on fire," -Pittsburg Post.

KANSAS OIL FIELDS.

WIDE EXTENT OF TERRITORY-PECULIARITIES OF YIELD.

State Contains Field That Embraces an Area of 10,860 Square Miles of Very Active Oil Country.

The Kansas oil fields extend from the Paola oil field, in Miami county. Kansas the most northern field in which oil is found in paying quantitles south for a distance of 210 miles to the Muskogee oil field, in the Creek Nation, Indian territory. At this point, says the Mining Magazine, the oil is of superior quality, higher gravity, and different color, being of a dark green, turning to amber when held to the light; the Kansas oils are very dark, almost black in color. From Muskogee the boundary line runs northwest past Red Fork (also in the Creek Nation) to Cleveland, Okla., a distance of 80 miles; this line constitutes the southern boundary of the present development. From Cleveland the line runs northeast through the Osage Nation and Kausas to Miami county, the place of beginning. The field embraces an area of 10,960 square miles of very active oil country.

The centers of most active operation at present are as follows: In Kansas, at Peru, Humboldt, Independence, Chanute and Neodesha; in the Indian territory, at Bartlettsville; in Oklahoma, the Osage Nation and Cleve-

An estimate of the area which the Kansas oil fields will cover when fully developed extends the line 200 miles southwest to the Grier district, in Southwest Oklahoma, and the field in Clay county. Texas, north of Henrietta, near the point on the Red river where Oklahoma corners on the Indian territory. At both of these points the oil sands and oil are similar to those of Kansas. Gas has been found at Lawton, in the southern part of Oklahoma, and wells drilled at different points between these developments and the Kanaas fields proper show the formations to be similar. Lines extended to include these points would embrace an area of 35,000 square miles. exceeding the area covered by the Pennsylvania fields. The latter extend from New York throngs Pennsylvania, embracing the easter part of Ohio and the western part of Virginia; thence through Kentucky to Tennessee. This district, 560 miles in leagth and from 40 to 80 miles wide, embraces an

area of but 300,000 square miles. While oil has been found at other places in Kansas and Texas outside of the areas indicated, the quantities have not been of sufficient importance to be of value except as indications of possible future developments of new fields.

The oil and gas producing formations of the Kansas fields dip to the southwest, the oil and gas being tound at a less depth along the northern and eastern sections, and deeper toward the southwest; as is generally the rule in other fields, the oil and gas are found in larger quantities as the sands become deeper. The Mississippi lime outcrops along the Neosho river in the indian territory and extends up through the southeastern part of Kansas. From this outcrop the dip is to the southwest; all the present oil and gas producing sands lie above, in the Cherokee system, and both dip with it except at Muskogee, where off is found below the Mississippi lime. This is the only field producing oil from below, a fact which explains the difference in quality and color of the oil. The theory has been advanced that one or both of the oil ages - Devonian (Pennsylvania oil horizon) and Silurian (Lima oil horizon) existed in the Kansas tasin, and that the oil in the Cherokee system came from one or both of these ages. If this theory he correct. Kansas may have a deen sand future; drilling may produce oil and gas from below the Mississippi lime, and the oil in that event will probably

The fields are all very spotted, large and small wells and dry holes being indiscriminately mixed. The sands, where productive, are soft and compact, which partly accounts for the fewness of large wells. The nature of the sands, however, indicates that the wells should have good staying qualities. The examination of a number of records shows the formations to consist of slate, lime and sandstone, principally slate and shale down to the oil sands, and easily drilled. The extraordinary rapidity with which the country has been developed is due to some extent to the ease of drilling and the favorable climate and topography. The prohibitory restrictions and requirements imposed by the secretary of the interior upon persons leasing land from citizens of the Indian territory for oil and gas purposes has retarded the development there and hastened that of Kansas.

be of a higher grade

Domestic Author. "The coal's out, John."

"Oh. ves!" "The man took out the gas meter this "I know it"

"And all the groceries are gone, andbut what are you doing there?" "My dear," replied the author, "I'm. writing a poem on the light, and joy, and loveliness of this glorious old world!"-Atlanta Constitution.

London's Smallest Post Office. What is perhaps the smallest post office in London is situated at the corner of King William street and Canon street. It holds just four customers. Plenty of business is transacted at the office, owing to its situation in such a central and busy district.

SEISMOGRAPH PROJECTED.

Delicate Instrument Planned to Measure Pressure of Tide on the Earth's Crust.

Ballimore -To perform the remarksble feats of recording the depression of the earth's surface from the flowing of the tide into Baltimore bay, the warping of the earth's crust resulting from low barometric pressure in one end of the country and high pressure at another extreme, and to register the effect of the sun's evaporation of the moisture of the earth, are some of the remarkably, things hoped to be accomplished by the department of geological physics in John Hopkins university with a new selsmograph or earthquake shock recorder which is soon to be installed in the geological building.

The new machine, which will probably be the only one of its kind in the country, is being made under the direction of Dra-H. F. Reid, professor of geological physica in Johns Hopkins university, and in made after a pattern set by the Italian, school of scientists.

For several years Reid has had this seismograph in operation at the university, and many interesting records have been made with it here in Baltimore of earthquake shocks in other parts of the For long distance shocks of that sort, the former seismographs are all right,

but Heid is desirous of making the experiments named above upon the effect of the tide, sun and barometric, pressure upon the earth's surface, and for these a much more delicate instrument. to required.

HUNTERS ON WHEELS LUCKY

In Portable Lodge, They Spend Two Months in Woods, Making Big Game Haul.

Harrisburg, Pa .- The Hess and Lingle brothers, of Grantville, recently returned from a hunting trip in the Blue mountains, near Indiantown Gap, and 25 citizens of the village have enjoyed

a game supper provided by them. The trip possessed at least one unique feature, as it was made in a hunting lodge mounted on four wheels, which was hauled to the spot where the shooting was begun and moved from place to place as the taste of the hunters or the varying supply of game

The party reached its destination on the 19th of November last, and before the season ended it had bagged 67 rabbits, 15 quall, 14 pheasants and eight sacroons. Not ready to leave when the game season closed, the hunters turned their amention to non-protected animals and managed to bag six gray foxes, five red foxes, three catamounts and a night owl, measuring six feet from tip to tip.

idermist, stuffed the catamounts and the ow! On the way home two raccoons were taken alive and will be tamed

P F Hess, who is an amateur tax-

the party.

of the Hess brothers, was a member of

TEXAS GROWING ORANGES. Southern State Now Taking Up Culture of the California

Fruit. San Antonio, Tex .- Interest developed in orange and tomato culture in the territory south of San Antonio continues unabated. The fact that a close corporation in Names county has arranged with an orange grower expert from Califorms, to use \$20,000 in setting out orange groves in that county is regarded as the first positive step in an effort to rob-California of her prestige as an orange-

growing country. It is claimed that oranges contributed fully as much to the wealth of California as her gold and silver mines, therefore the friends of the movement confidently predict that within ten years southwest. Texas will be the banner orange-producing section of the country, and rival the wealth of the Golden state, blessed by a climate beyond comparison.

Those who are posted say there is a fascination about an orange grove that few can resist, but the settler with small means will probably give preference togrowing onions, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons and canteloupes, and other products which ring immediate and sat-

isfactory returns, MESSAGES BY TELEPHONE.

Two Frenchmen Have an Invention Which Transmits Penmanship by Wire.

Paris - The French postal administration is now experimenting upon the adaptation of the "telautograph" to existing telephone lines. The department is using the trunk telephone line between Paris and Rouen for the purpose of their experiments and have found that by the process invented by MM. Issac and Membret it is possible to write upon: the "transmitting desk" in Paris and have the writing reproduced instantane-

ously upon the "receiver" in Rouen. It is thought that such an invention could with advantage be adapted to the telephone for this reason: When a numher is called and there is no reply the person calling would be able to leave a written message, which would be automatically reproduced upon the telautographic tablet of the person with whom he desired to get into communication.

Men Form "Oathless Club." With the declaration that they are shocked at the indulgence of their neighbors in profanity, 50 men of Watarbury. Conn., are reported to have formed the "Oathless club." Among the members are several merchants. A saloonk@per also is on the roster. The society proposes to stop, if possible, the use here of all bad language.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS