

HISTORY OF OUR INDIANS.

Bureau of American Ethnology Is Preparing It.

PLANS ARE COMPREHENSIVE.

Country Being Sounded For All Available Data—Extreme Care With Maps. Places of Aboriginal Interest Will Be Shown In Detail.

The bureau of American ethnology is preparing a new work which will form a handbook of aboriginal remains in the United States and will have to do with the ancient abodes, camps, mounds, workshops, quarries, burial places, etc., of the Indian tribes.

In connection with this work F. W. Hodge, ethnologist in charge of the bureau of American ethnology, is sending letters of inquiry to all persons thought to have any knowledge of the subject of this undertaking as well as to all institutions and societies interested in American archaeology and ethnology. The letter requests all information respecting the location, character and history of the remains left by the Indians or other indications of their former occupancy.

Many replies have been received, and much new information has been gathered; but, owing to the extent of the inquiry, some time will elapse before a complete list of references can be obtained.

This is not the first time that the bureau has attempted a work of this kind. In 1891 a catalogue of prehistoric works east of the Rocky mountains was published, but that work is both out of date and out of print; hence the present effort to gather these statistics concerning the former occupancy of the country by the Indians is being made.

The original publication on the subject of aboriginal remains was compiled by Dr. Cyrus Thomas and several collaborators, with a view to aiding in the construction of archaeological maps for a general report on the mound explorations of the bureau of American ethnology. But on account of its apparent usefulness as a means of reference it was published separately.

Many difficulties presented themselves during the preparation of the book, the main one being the lack of old maps on which the places referred to in published accounts of antiquities could be located. Nearly all modern maps were useless on account of the many changes in the names of counties and boundaries. The list finally prepared included all existing works as well as the previous locations of many obliterated ones, arranged by states and subdivided into counties.

A vast territory was covered in the first book, and, judging from the large map of the eastern United States, the parts of this country most densely populated by the aborigines must have been the basins of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the southern shores of the great lakes, although there are indications of many settlements on the Atlantic coast, especially in Florida. A large map showed all the locations, and smaller maps, of which there was one for each state, indicated the nature of each site by a special symbol. In the cartographic list one found the meanings of the symbols readily. A single house drawn in outline represented a wooden lodge, while two houses represented a village. A grave was indicated by a special figure, a mound by the same figure reversed, and so on, enabling one with a little study to see at a glance what was located at a certain point.

The history of the American Indians forms a broad and attractive subject of inquiry, but unfortunately the data available for such study are rapidly decreasing. The fact that the customs, folklore and traditions of these people are being lost through advancing civilization and that the older Indian authorities and characters are rapidly passing away makes it more and more difficult to preserve the history of the Indians for future generations. Through the thorough methods of the bureau of American ethnology, devoted to the recording of the habits, customs and history of the American Indians, however, many valuable data are constantly being compiled.

It is not expected that the prospective work on Indian antiquities will be issued for many months. Following the precedent of the old report, the new one in completion will show to even a greater and more extensive end all available information. It is proposed to classify the former Indian remains by states and counties and to illustrate the publication with maps, photographs and drawings.

BOYS NEEDN'T SEW AND DARN

Need to Be More Manly These Days, Chicago School Head Thinks.

Boys in the Chicago public schools, except in special cases, will not be required to take lessons in fancy work, sewing and darning, according to a statement made by Dr. James McFatrish, president of the board of education.

"I am not in favor of having boys of twelve and fourteen years learning to sew and embroider dollies," he said. "There is need of manly men now, and nothing should be taught the boys to make them any less manly."

SLEEPERS ARE WELCOME AT CAMBRIDGE CHURCH.

Pastor Says They Are Harmless and Don't Criticise Sermon.

Sleeping men are welcome at Union Congregational church, Cambridge, Mass., of which the Rev. Allan A. Stockdale is pastor. Dr. Stockdale says: "It isn't because men are afraid they will go to sleep in church that so many of them do not attend, but they hate to be nudged by their wives and are afraid of the consequences after they get home."

"Let them go to sleep if they want to. They are harmless when they are asleep. Do not poke or nudge or pinch them. Sleeping men in the pews when I am preaching do not worry me at all. On the other hand, they often cause me pleasure. The sleeping man can't find anything to complain about in my sermon or write indignant letters to me afterward."

"There are many reasons why men go to sleep. Many of them have been hustling during the week, and when they come into a warm church and restful pews they can't avoid sleeping. Heavy air and heavy sermons are also responsible. The music is soothing too. Let the man fall asleep. The rest will do him good perhaps."

\$400,000 REALIZED.

1911 Sale of Red Cross Seals Established a Record.

Greatly increased income for the fight against tuberculosis resulted from the sale of the Red Cross seals in the Christmas season.

Four hundred thousand dollars' worth of these seals which were purchased by the public and placed on the back of letters last December have been distributed. This means 40,000,000 seals at 1 cent each, an increase of 10,000,000, or 33 1/3 per cent, more than the amount disposed of during the holidays of 1910.

The seals were sold under the general direction of the National Red Cross and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. These organizations reserve together 12 1/2 per cent. The cost of printing the posters and various charges are paid out of this allowance, and what remains of that percentage is divided between the two national organizations for their work.

FREED BY HIS PULSE BEATS.

Munsterberg Test Tried on a Prisoner in California Town.

What is believed to have been the first demonstration in a court of justice of the Munsterberg theory of criminal detection by heart pulsations was given at Los Angeles. The demonstration ended in the discharge of Arthur Smith, a metal worker from Tacoma, Wash., who had been arrested as a suspicious character.

He had consented to be a party to the experiment, and his normal pulse was found to be 70. It increased to 91 beats when he gave his name as James Smithers, and Judge Cassidy told him he was not telling the truth. His heart then beat at the rate of 95.

After a few seconds' hesitation the man replied: "Arthur Smith is my right name, but I am an honest workman and no vagrant. I'm sorry I lied, but I have relatives in the north."

SEWS UP SPINAL CORD.

Doctor Successfully Performs Operation on Victim of Shooting.

An operation in which a man's severed spinal cord was sewed together in a New York hospital by Dr. William L. Mulcahy was announced to have been successful. Dr. Mulcahy performed the operation on James Renzula, who had been shot in a quarrel in a store.

The bullet which struck Renzula fractured two vertebrae and cut through the spinal cord. The severed ends were drawn together and held in place by many stitches. The operation had been performed in other cases, but the spinal cord seldom grew together. In Renzula's case, however, the patient soon showed improvement, and the doctors say he will live, although his legs may be paralyzed.

NORWAY TO DEVELOP NAVY.

Cabinet Proposes to Construct Ships and Fortifications.

The cabinet has resolved to propose to the storting that it vote an extraordinary credit of 10,500,000 kroner (\$4,125,000) for the development of Norway's naval defense. The plan is to add to the present navy two armored cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boats and includes also the construction of fortifications along the western coast.

The general feeling through the country is in favor of protecting Norwegian waters, which, it is believed, will be the battle place in a future war between great powers.

BISMARCK'S FRIEND DEAD.

Joseph M. von Radowitz Assisted in Building German Empire.

Joseph M. von Radowitz, formerly German ambassador to Constantinople and Madrid, is dead. He was probably the latest surviving colleague of Prince Bismarck in the building up of the German empire. It was he who laid the foundation of German influence in the Turkish empire while he was ambassador at Constantinople.

He retired from active service in 1908.

NEW AID FOR SURGERY CASES

Safe Method of Giving an Anesthetic Found.

BAD AFTER EFFECTS AVOIDED

Patients Saved From Nausea and the Danger of Pneumonia—How the Ether is Administered—Discovered at Rockefeller Institute.

A new method of administering anaesthetics, evolved by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, with the co-operation of Dr. Carrel and Dr. Elsborg, has now been tried in some of the New York hospitals, and its success has demonstrated, the surgeons say, that it is a valuable adjunct to surgery and will soon be in general use.

Stripped of the medical terms, the system employed is simply putting a tube down the windpipe of the patient and forcing air with a bellows into the lungs. The return current of air passes through the space between the tube and the wall of the windpipe, thus keeping up a system of ventilation. Thus artificial respiration is established, the supply of oxygen replenished and the carbon dioxide removed.

Ether is mixed with the air and administered in practically unlimited quantities if required and without serious after effects during operations which have lasted from four to twelve hours. The organs of respiration need not act during the pumping in of the air, and the danger of an insufficient supply of oxygen is eliminated. In every way the danger to the patient is lessened by the new method, for, as there is a more direct application of the ether, it takes less to anaesthetize than in the old way of application. It has been proved that respiration can be efficiently maintained by means of the tube without the aid of muscular action.

The new method is not only in use in several of the New York hospitals and those in other cities, but it has been successfully employed by prominent physicians in private practice. It has become the routine method of anaesthesia at the Rockefeller Institute. At the Mount Sinai and Roosevelt hospitals no fatalities have attended its use, and the surgeons say that one of the great benefits it gives to humanity is a great diminution in the danger of pneumonia developing from the use of ether.

In several hundred experiments made on animals before the system was applied in practical surgery this question of pneumonia was one of the questions which at the start of the experiments confronted Dr. Meltzer and his collaborators. After many trials had been made, some of which lasted two hours and longer, Dr. Meltzer said that not in a single instance did an animal die from the effects of the insufflation, nor did the respiratory organs show any after effects. Neither pneumonia nor bronchitis ever developed, nor was there any pulmonary inflammation when the lungs were examined after the operation.

The tests proved also that the new method practically does away with the nausea that is so common in old forms of anaesthesia.

Another noteworthy fact in the use of this "ventilation" system, according to Dr. Meltzer, is the remarkable ease with which the patients become anaesthetized. A minute or two after the ether is turned on they sink into the deepest state of anaesthesia, with the body perfectly quiet and limp. They may be kept in this state uninterruptedly for two hours or more.

Another advantage is the short time it takes the patient to recover. This awakening can be hastened by sending through the tube a stream of fresh air. Dr. Meltzer noted in his experiments that the use of larger quantities of ether did not bring the animals into a deeper state of anaesthesia than when a moderate amount was used. Not many experiments were made with chloroform, but one animal died by this method when a great deal of it was used. With the use of ether not a single animal was lost.

"MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Bill in Congress to Declare Eugene Prince an American.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has discovered "a man without a country." His name is Eugene Prince. Mr. Gardner offered a joint resolution declaring him an American citizen.

George Henry Prince, grandfather of Eugene and an American, married an Englishwoman. His fifth child, John Henry Prince, was born in St. Petersburg and still resides there as the representative of the Carnegie Steel company and other American concerns. He has retained his American citizenship.

Eugene Prince, his son, has been an employee of the International Harvester company in Moscow, but recently came to this country to enter the Chicago office of that concern. Under the statutes of the United States he cannot be recognized as an American citizen, inasmuch as his father never resided in this country. On the other hand, under the Russian law he cannot be recognized as a subject of the czar. He therefore has no standing in the eyes of any government in the world.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Boy Who Met Lincoln.

When Lincoln was in Springfield, Ill., he met a little boy, who was introduced to him and allowed to shake the great man's hand. Of course the boy boasted of this honor among his schoolmates, who wouldn't believe him, making his life miserable by their unkind speeches. Young America, however badly he felt, was not going to be put down by a little thing like that. No, indeed! He sat down and wrote a letter to Lincoln, telling him of his trouble. After awhile he received a letter, which is still preserved. It read: Executive Mansion, March 19, 1861.

Whom It May Concern: I did see and talk with Master George Evans Potter last May at Springfield, Ill. Respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

From that time young George, instead of being laughed at, became the envy of the other boys. The part of the story that most interests us is that Lincoln at this anxious time, amid the thousand things demanding his attention, should have found time to heed the unimportant request of a schoolboy. It shows us very plainly that Lincoln hated injustice, however humble the subject of it might be.

The Valentine Party.

Many little ones look forward to Valentine's day for the pleasure of sending and receiving the prettily decorated cards, and others are eager for the 14th of February to come for the party they will have, to which they have invited their playmates and friends. For such an affair the invitations should be written on heavy white paper. At the top paint with water colors a heart pierced with an arrow, a bow with an arrow crossing it, or in the upper right hand corner a little hand holding a bow.

You can make your own valentines if you are the least bit handy with your pencil and crayons. Before the middle of the last century everybody made his own. The kind you buy, or, rather, much plainer ones, first appeared in a town in Massachusetts. They were sheets of letter paper, with pictures pasted in one corner, the edges scalloped and verses neatly written in the center. This was the beginning of our great valentine trade.

The Groundhog.

It will soon be time for Mr. Groundhog to wake up. The groundhog is the woodchuck, you know, and he goes to sleep some time in November away down in his snug nest under the ground. He goes to sleep fat and roly poly, and in the spring he crawls up to the sunlight again as thin as a rail fence. People do say that he comes out of the ground Feb. 2 and looks about him and that if there is so much sun that he can see his shadow he is frightened and crawls back into his burrow and then there are six weeks more of winter. But if the sky is cloudy he stays out and is not frightened when the sun begins

to shine, and the spring comes before its time.—Chicago News.

Lincoln Kept His Word.

When Lincoln was quite a young man he was visiting New Orleans. Walking through the street one day, he saw a colored woman up on a stand in the market place, being sold at auction. Turning to his companion, he said with emphasis, "If I ever get a chance to strike this thing I'll hit it hard."

He kept his word, but it was "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

During the heat of the terrible civil war not a word of bitterness came from his pen. His honest manliness, his humorous, good natured penetration, won to his side not only his countrymen, but the great majority of mankind.

Distributing Valentines.

A pretty way to distribute valentines at a party is to suspend from the chandelier a Cupid's bow and arrow. Use these for delivering the valentines. Stick the missile on the point of the arrow, which is hurled toward the person to whom it is addressed.

Have all the valentines original and use them for pairing off your friends. The more absurd the rimes the better. Prose will answer, but be sure to omit anything in the least rude or liable to hurt any one's feelings, for Valentine was the saint of love, and his day should be devoted to messages and acts of affection.

Grandmother's Valentine.

He had to wear his clothes, of course, for fear of taking cold. But we made a pair of paper wings and spankled them with gold. With guided bow and arrow, too, our little liddle made As sweet a baby Cupid as ever was portrayed.

Then mother rimed a little verse and taught him to recite. He said it over patiently until each word was right. "My own dear grandmother, I'll be your faithful valentine Through all the happy year to come if you will just be mine!"

When Cupid got to grandma's house her table was all spread With muffins and with peach preserves and spicy gingerbread. And while he stood and gazed and gazed at all the tempting things Dear grandma cried, "Why, Cupid, love, I know you by your wings!"

"My own dear grandmother, I'll be"—our little lad began. And then he pouted out his lip, as dimpled Cupid's can. And, looking up at grandmother as grieved as grieved could be. He cried, "I love! Cupid, and I want to stay to tea!"—Hannah G. Fernald in Youth's Companion.

The Meek Recruit.

It was at the target practice of the local company of territorials, and one of the officers was suitably holding forth on the matter in hand. Sauntering swaggering up to the latest recruit, he said: "See here, my man, this thing is a rifle. Here is the barrel, there the

stock. You slip the cartridge in here."

The company was becoming exceedingly interested.

"Now," continued the officer, "you put the weapon to your shoulder. These little things on the barrel are the sights. When you have taken accurate aim pull this little thing, which is the trigger."

The company began to smile.

"Now, remember what I have told you. Smarten up and look more like a soldier!" went on the captain, seeking to make a further impression. "By the way, what is your business? A clerk, I suppose?"

"No, sir," came the reply; "I am only a gunsmith."—London Answers.

So Rude of Him.

Mrs. Jigsaw (of a literary turn)—William, what is the feminine synonym for "fraternal?"

Bachelor Brother—I don't know of one, Ginevra, that exactly fills the bill. "Catty," though not really cognate, is perhaps the only available word you can use truthfully.—St. Louis Times.

His Immunity.

Towne—My wife's doing her own cooking now.

Browne—Well, you don't seem to mind it.

Towne—No; I say she's doing her own cooking. I get mine done at a restaurant.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Business Embarrassment.

"Miss Oldgirl has volunteered to sell kisses."

"Well?"

"You are appointed to persuade her to sell fancy work instead. We must positively make some money out of this bazaar."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Theatrical.

Mrs. Willis—There seems to be a big crowd over at Mrs. Wayrupp's wedding. Strange too! She has been married nine times already.

Mrs. Gillis—That's it! This is going to be a grand souvenir performance.—Puck.

In Memoriam.

"What have you got in that locket, Lisette?"

"A lock of my husband's hair."

"But he's still alive."

"Yes, but he hasn't any hair now."—Fleegende Blatter.

The Explanation.

Mary—And they found her walking the streets in her underwear.

Alice—A somnambulist, of course.

Mary—No; simply a woman with no one in the house to button her up.—Harper's Bazar.

A Calamity.

"My son, remember this—marrying on a salary has been the salvation of many a young man."

"I know, dad. But suppose my wife should lose her salary?"—Tit-Bits.

Or Assessments?

Babies are the coupons clipped from the bonds of matrimony.—Satire.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

I have decided to discontinue my Shoe and Men's Furnishing Department and beginning

Thursday, February 15th

will offer the whole line absolutely at cost. Now is your opportunity to buy Men's, Women's and Children's Tan, Gun Metals and Patents at wholesale prices. Everything goes---none reserved.

Men's Overalls and Jumpers, Shirts and Underwear, Gloves and Sox, Women's and Children's Hose, Dishes, Fancy Hand Painted China and Plain Ware, Rubber Boots and Shoes all go.

Come Early and Get the Pick

All Sale Goods for Cash Only

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