

# CLIFF DWELLERS' HOMES.

A bill has been prepared for submission to Congress at its coming session providing that the cliff dwellings of Colorado shall not be destroyed by time or vandalism, but that they shall be preserved for the benefit of scientific investigation in future years. The measure provides that the region surrounding these habitations of a prehistoric race shall be set apart as a national park, protected by the government for the use and benefit of posterity.

These marvelous relics of American antiquity, for centuries inaccessible to any but the boldest and most tireless explorers, have at last been opened up by a little band of enthusiastic women. The ruins have long been considered by archaeologists to be among the finest and most interesting in the world and have stood almost unknown and wholly neglected in the Mancos canyon of southwestern Colorado. On the rare occasions when they have been visited, except by one or two parties of scientific explorers, it has been by careless tourists and sightseers, who did not scruple to knock down walls and otherwise deface the ruins in their efforts to get and carry away interesting pieces of pottery and the relics valuable only to science.

These ruins were opened and made accessible to the public by the Colorado Cliff Dwelling association, composed of fifty women, and organized in the fall of 1899 by Mrs. Gilbert McClurg of Colorado Springs, Col. In 1882 Mrs. McClurg, then Miss Virginia Donaghe, a descendant of Edward A. Dunning, who made the first anthropological collection for Harvard and Yale, learning of the ruins of the cliff dwellings in the Mesa Verde, made an excursion to and explored the ruins at the risk of her life and under the escort of United States troops.

## Appreciated Their Value.

What she saw of them convinced her that they were of great scientific interest to the world, and she resolved if possible to preserve and reclaim them from the ravages of time and vandal marauders. For sixteen years she labored, never once losing sight of her object, and when in 1885 she, with a party of friends, was beset and

a wagon road. Here again was a difficulty.

The Mesa Verde is a part of the Ute reservation and the Indians objected to white men traveling over their lands. After much consideration the association hit upon the project of leasing the Mesa Verde from the Indians and negotiations were immediately begun. Mrs. McClurg, who had known the Ute chiefs and been known by them from a child, appeared before their council and, through an interpreter, laid before them her plans. The chiefs signed the lease giving the association the right to build and use a wagon road across their reservation in consideration of the sum of \$200 a year.

## A Wagon Road Opened.

This settled, the work on the wagon road was immediately begun and though the association was small and badly hampered by lack of capital, it was pushed rapidly forward until Sept. 1, when it was considered sufficiently under way to warrant a formal opening of the wagon road to the Mesa Verde and cliff dwellings.

The pictures presented herewith are from sketches made by members of the party.

All of the ruins are interesting to the archaeologist. In many respects the one known as balcony house is the best preserved and probably the most recently occupied. In contrast with the surrounding dwellings, the walls of this one are smooth and even and the stones well fitted together. The tower is straight, square and has three windows, the lower of which, though now broken through, has evidently been of a T shape. The whole ruin suggests a strong and almost impenetrable fortress. A small force of men could hold it against a vastly superior enemy.

Balcony house is so called from a projection or balcony. It is a rather narrow balcony, but was undoubtedly used to sit and rest upon. Like all the ruins in Cliff canyon, it is difficult of access and is filled with dry dust and fallen walls.

## Our Trade Possibilities.

China's present foreign trade does

not amount to \$1 per head, or \$300,000,000, against less than \$1 per head thirty years ago. Multiply China's population conservatively estimated at 350,000,000, by \$6, and we have, as a reasonable estimate of China's foreign commerce, when she shall be opened up and her government improved like that of Japan, the magnificent total of \$2,100,000,000 per annum.

The imports, two-thirds of which could be supplied by America, would equal \$1,000,000,000. This sum may not be realized for another generation, but it must surely be reached in the not remote future.—John Barrett in Philadelphia Times.

means Rome will also gain communication with Brussels. The second new line branches off at Milan for Chiasso, where it joins the Swiss system, with which Vienna is already connected and Berlin shortly will be. The four principal capitals of the continent, with their chief provincial cities, will thus shortly be within "speaking distance" of each other, and as England is already connected with Paris the continental network approaches completion, the next step will be to find a common international exchange.

## Highest Altitudes Possible to Man.

The reason, Signor Mosso tells us, why so few have attempted the ascent of the highest peaks on the face of the earth is the conviction that man cannot withstand the rarefied air of these altitudes. "Herolam shrinks from such prolonged sufferings as those due to lack of health." His own experiments and observations, however, give us the assurance that man will be able slowly to accustom himself to the diminished barometric pressure of the Himalayas. "If birds," he says, "fly to the height of 29,000 feet man ought to be able to reach the same altitude at a slow rate of progress."—Pearson's Magazine.

## Pikes' Peak Railroad.

Capitalists of Colorado Springs have organized a company to build an electric railway to the top of Pike's Peak, at a cost of \$500,000 or more. The road will start from Colorado Springs or from some station on the Cripple Creek Short Line. Experiments show that electricity can be operated without trouble at the altitude necessary, 14,143 feet. The Cog Road has heretofore held the field exclusively.

## Champagne in Germany.

Germany produces a very good quality of champagne. In 1900 2,045 tons, valued at \$547,000, were exported. During the same year the imports amounted to double that quantity. The duty on champagne imported into Germany is 35 cents a bottle. This high duty has induced many French firms to establish plants of their own within the German border.

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# ODD THANKSGIVINGS | Day Set Apart in Early Times for Recreation.

Thanksgiving, though commonly regarded as being from its earliest beginning a distinctively New England festival and Puritan holiday, was originally neither. The first New England Thanksgiving was observed by the Popham colonists at Monhegan, in the Thanksgiving service of the Church of England, "Giving God thanks" for safe arrival and many other liberal blessings, says Mrs. Earle in her "Customs of Old New England." Days set apart for thanksgiving were known in Europe before the Reformation, and were in frequent use by Protestants afterward. But the first New England Thanksgiving was not a day of religious observance, but a day of recreation. Edward Winslow writing December 11, 1621, to a friend in England, says: "Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent four men out fowling so that we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. The four killed as much fowl, as with a little help beside, served the company about a week. At which times among our recreations we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest their greatest king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer which they brought and bestowed on our governor, and upon the captains and others." As Governor Bradford recorded that during that autumn "beside water fowling there was great store of wild turkeys," the Pilgrims fared better at their Thanksgiving than their English cousins, for turkeys were not plentiful in England at that date. The Indian visitors joined in the games. These recreations were doubtless competitions in running, leaping, jumping and perhaps stool-box. Probably the women of the colony had little time to join in the recreations as the four women, with the help of one servant, and a few young maids, had to prepare and cook food for 120 hungry men. There is no record of any special religious service during this week of feasting. On February 22, in 1630, the first public thanksgiving was held in Boston by the Bay State colony in gratitude for the safe arrival of ships bearing food and friends. On November 4, 1631, Thanksgiving day was kept again in Boston. From that time till 1684 there were at least 22 public thanksgiving days appointed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. People do not seem to have celebrated Thanksgiving in the early days. In Connecticut the festival was not regularly observed until 1716. Thanksgiving was not always appointed in early days for the same token

of God's beneficence, nor was it always set upon Thursday or for any special season, but the frequent appointment in gratitude for bountiful harvests finally made the autumn the customary time. When the festival of Thanks became annual it assumed many features of the old English Christmas. In the year 1677 the first regular Thanksgiving proclamation was printed. Neither chinaware nor earthenware was plentiful in early days, although earthenware is mentioned in early inventories. The table furnishings consisted largely of wooden trenchers. The time when America was settled was the era when pewterware and a set of "garnish" of pewter was a source of great pride to every colonial housekeeper. A universal table furnishing was the porringer, which was usually of pewter. When not in use these were hung by their handles on the edge of the dresser shelf.

## Electrical Effects of Thunder Storms.

F. Larroque, in Comtes Rendus, states that, being attracted by the peculiar effect thunder storms at a distance of many miles often have upon persons afflicted with certain nervous diseases long before any instrumental disturbance, it occurred to him that Hertzian waves emitted by thunder storms might possibly be transmitted over enormous distances through the middle and higher atmosphere by some means analogous to relays. In order to test his idea he constructed a receiver made of a horizontal plate of zinc 40 cm. in diameter, earthed by a thin copper wire containing a spark gap located in a dark cellar. With this device, in June, 1901, he made several series of nocturnal observations. In one of them the manifestations coincided with the blizzard in the Gramplains, and in another with the thunder storm which on the night of June 18 was visible over Corsica, the sky being serene in both cases where the observations were made. M. Larroque points out the importance of this character of meteorological observation, but ventures no explanation of the cause of the transmission of Hertzian waves over such enormous distances.—Philadelphia Times.

## Unexplainable.

Hattie: "I wish I knew some way to make lots of money." Uncle George: "Easiest thing in the world, Hattie. Go upon the stage, and when you retire after twenty-five or thirty years you can write your reminiscences for the next half century and get good money for them. I don't know why; I only know you would."—Boston Transcript.

# Cats Are Her Hobby

Among the "fads" to which English ladies of wealth, leisure and high social distinction are addicted there are few yielding the fair devotees more genuine pleasure and satisfaction than the business of breeding and rearing cats, the specialty of Lady Marcus Beresford. At her home at Bishamsgate, near Egham, Lady Beresford has established what she calls her "cat-eries," a word which fits the case, perhaps, as well as any other. The establishment is absolutely unique in every feature. Here the happy and fortunate pussies live, move, and have their being amid surroundings fit for queens and princes. One feature of the "catery" is a vine-covered cottage with the rooms decorated and supplied with everything supposed to be needful for the comfort of the most fastidious of felines. There is a small kitchen for cooking food, racks to hold the white enameled bowls and plates used at feeding time, and a large book wherein is inscribed the family history of members of the establishment. By many men cats are regarded as a nuisance. If nothing worse, but by a specially fortunate circumstance Lord Beresford is deeply interested in felines himself, and is in thorough sympathy with his wife's hobby. He is one of the presidents of the London Cat Club, whose annual exhibitions are a popular feature of each recurring season, and some of the prize-winning cats at these shows every year come from Lady Beresford's cat farm.

## Reverence for School Teachers.

"Lift your hat reverently when you pass the teacher of a primary school," says old "Pap" Eckert. "She takes the little bantling free from the home nest, and full of his pouts and passions, an ungovernable little wretch, whose own mother admits that she sends him to school to get rid of him. This young woman, who knows her business, takes a whole carload of these youngsters, half of whom, single-handed and alone, are more than a match for their parents and puts them in the way of being useful and upright citizens. And at what expense of toll and weariness. Here is the most responsible position in the whole school, and if her salary were double she would receive less than she earns."—A Kansas Note from Kansas City Star.

## Wants More Recognition.

"I wonder," said Brother Dickey, "of Mister Roosevelt's well is gwine ter give de culled race any mo' rickernation dan what dey been a'avin'?" Dey sho needs it. "W'y, I well erquainted wid a member er my race what voted de 'publikin' ticket six times in one election, en dat man ain't even got one office ter his name! Now, ef dat's what dey calls rickernation hit's mo' dan I kin see!"—Atlanta Constitution.

# Seats of Monarchs

King Edward and Czar Nicholas Have Several Royal Chairs.

Great Britain has no distinctive and exclusive throne. Instead, there are four—the wooden chair, with the slab of Scotch stone, in Westminster Abbey, which has served as the coronation seat of the monarchs of this realm for seven centuries; the sumptuous chair of state in the House of Lords; the chair on which the late queen sat when holding a drawing room in Buckingham palace, and the gilt arm chair at Windsor, in which the sovereign sits to receive letters of credence or recall from foreign envoys, or accord audience to dusky potentates. The Czar of Russia is even more diversely throned. Each of a dozen chairs of state are at various times styled the Russian throne. The two most remarkable are the chairs of Ivan the Terrible and the one in St. George's Hall of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. The former is of turquoises. In the back alone there are 10,000 of these gems. The other chair is of costly woods, with ivory and gold, richly jeweled, and embossed with the imperial eagle. The seat is of ermine, and the arms are ivory tusks. Further east, in Teheran, the Shah displays himself on a white marble throne, looted from Delhi in 1739. It is of ivory, overlaid with gold, and ablaze with gems, its value being estimated at over \$1,000,000.

# The Weekly Panorama.

## AN INFECTED ANTITOXIN.

It is unfortunate that the spread of new methods of fighting disease should be attended by such incidents as are reported from St. Louis. Eleven children, it is said, have died of lockjaw after being inoculated with an antitoxin are in danger of death from the same cause. Investigation has shown, of course, that there is nothing inherent in the pure antitoxin that could be held responsible for the lamentable results which in this case followed its use. The fault lies not with the antitoxin itself, which has been proved to have great value, but probably with the persons who were so careless, or so unfortunate, as to use serum taken from a horse which shortly afterwards died of lockjaw and which was, therefore, infected with the disease when it furnished the serum.

Many parents will now conceive a prejudice against the use of the antitoxin for diphtheria. If the child is to be safeguarded from one disease only to die at once of another, the inoculation cannot be said to be of much value. The proceeding is too much like jumping out of a problematical frying pan into an indubitable fire. But occasional accidents do not disprove the worth of the remedy. The diphtheria antitoxin will save ten times more lives than it destroys. A reasonable view of the matter will lead to its continued use with greater precautions.

## WOLCOTT AND THE CABINET.

A Republican from a western state who has long been a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt, after spending an hour with him the other day, said to the newspaper correspondents:

"Do you know, I believe that the President meant to be taken literally when he announced to the country, immediately after McKinley's death,



E. O. WOLCOTT.

that he should, in addition to carrying out his politics on public questions, retain each member of the Cabinet."

This is not by any means the view taken by other Republicans, who think they are pretty well posted on what is going on in the President's mind these days; writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. The more general opinion is that, no matter how sincerely President Roosevelt's announcement was made, circumstances will so shape themselves after Congress has been made acquainted with the new President's plans and purposes through his first annual message, that Cabinet changes will be inevitable.

## Among the new names most frequently suggested for the Cabinet is ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado.

## Failure of the Erie Canal.

The announcement has been made that the Cleveland Steam Canal Boat Company has sold the steam canal boats and their consorts, which for several years past have been making trips between Cleveland and New York city, via Lake Erie and the Erie canal, to a new corporation that has been formed to carry on the lighterage business in the Philippine islands, and the vessels of its fleet are to be cut into sections for the purpose of carrying them in this form to Manila. The reason for this change, given by the general manager of the line, is that it is impossible to compete with the facilities offered by the competing steam railway companies.

## Folding Bicycle.

Both the bicycle and automobile are meeting with favor from the army authorities in Europe. For scouting and the conveyance of dispatches the bicycle is



The frame is strengthened by a second tube running parallel with the first, thus giving the machine great rigidity



had to hide for days in the canyons from hostile Indians, when in trying to reach an almost inaccessible ruin she fell and nearly lost her life. Although she suffered hunger and thirst, weariness and danger, she did not despair, but bravely kept up her efforts, saying that she wanted other women to see the ruins, but wanted no other woman to suffer as she had done in the attempt.

Finally in the fall of 1899, gathering a few intimate friends about her, she organized the Colorado Cliff Dwellings association and set out to do a work which will make the association and its members remembered in the scientific achievement of their state. The first and greatest obstacle which confronted them was the inaccessibility of the cliff dwellings. Located as they are between thirty and forty miles from any railroad, over a rough, wild, uninhabited country, the cliff dwellings could only be reached at great expense of time, strength and money and a long and exhausting journey on horseback. To overcome this obstacle the first object to be attained was

## Surfeit of Good Things.

A man at a country resort utters this wall in the fruit season: "One has to eat a dish of apples before breakfast (at which a basket of plums is served), a compote of varied fruits at 11 o'clock, then lunch (chiefly tomatoes, salad and peaches) and eat nuts through the afternoon in place of 5 o'clock tea. At dinner a small joint of some sort is necessary, but it can be diluted with peas, beans, potatoes, marrow, leeks, artichokes and one or two others in liberal quantities followed by a blackberry tart and an ex-

haustive cornucopian desert of an encyclopedic character. A supper of grapes breaks out about 11 and another basket of apples is taken up to the bedroom to be trifled with during the night. At one fruit farm I stayed on they had rhubarb three times a day and had forty-two different ways of cooking it, but it became monotonous after five or six months. Similarly in parts of Sumatra and Borneo, where chickens are eaten at every meal, a chop bone is treated like a piece of jewelry and put under lock and key in a strong box and the dogs are ex-

## AN INKY LAKE.

One of the Most Peculiar Mysteries of Colorado.

The most unusual curiosity in the strange, uncanny land by the Colorado river is what the naturalists in California call a lake of ink. The scientific journals in Los Angeles and San Diego have discussed time and time again what the lake of ink really is. It is a great pool of black fluid that resembles black writing ink more than anything else. It is about an acre in area. The surface of the lake is coated with ashes from the volcanoes to the thickness of about half a foot, and the explorer in these parts who is not looking out for this freak of nature would be very apt to walk into it. Surveyors have found that the lake is some three hundred yards deep in some places, but no bot-

tom can be found in others. There is nothing but theory as to the source of the supply of the lake, but no one seems to know what the component parts of the acres of black fluid. The Indians say it is composed of the blood of bad Indians who are suffering in their hell amid the volcanoes. Samples of the lake have been brought to Yuma and Los Angeles for tests and examination. It is good for common marking purposes. Cotton goods that have been soaked with the strange black fluid keep their color for months, even when exposed to the sun, and the goods have a stiffness that is somewhat like weak starch. A gallon of the lake fluid was sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington the other day for analysis.