

running full and making good time. The Wyoming Valley division is now in good running order.

Chairman E. F. Clark, at midnight, stated that so far he had not received any intelligence as to how Wilber's ultimatum had been received by the strikers. The men are willing to take advantage of every honorable opportunity that may offer in their present trouble.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 30.—Victor L. Ochara was arrested this afternoon on complaint of the Mexican government on the charge of being an instrument of the revolutionists in stirring up the Mexicans on this side of the Rio Grande. Ochara is an American of some prominence and the editor of *Hispano*, an American weekly paper.

Ochara, when arrested, had on his person a copy of the original and a translation of the pronunciamiento issued by Santa Ana Perez several days ago, besides several other papers considered inflammatory. He told the officer that he had the first paper mentioned for translating it for a newspaper, which is known to be a fact.

Other arrests will follow in quick succession. The consul thinks he has the names of the men who organized the provisional government and will get at least three of them within a few days.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—A private telegram to the *Vossische Zeitung* says: The Russian government recently ordered the closing of the Catholic church at Kroscha. Hearing of the order the members of the congregation flocked to the church and remained night and day to prevent the order being carried out.

One night a force of troops under the governor of Covo entered the church and, with swords, attacked the people, killing twenty within the edifice and wounding over one hundred. A large number fled and were pursued by Cossacks and drowned while attempting to escape by swimming the river.

KENDRICK, Idaho, Dec. 1.—The lost Carlin party, consisting of W. E. Carlin, son of General Carlin; J. W. Pierce, his brother-in-law; A. L. Himmelmwright, Secretary of the Columbia Granite company, of New York city, Martin Spencer, guide, and Geo. Colgate, cook, in charge of Lieutenant Elliott, of the relief expedition sent out from Vancouver barracks, has arrived here.

GREENSBIDGE, N. J., Dec. 2.—An engine on the Lehigh road, going east this morning, overtook a coal train. The engine reversed the lever, and he and the fireman jumped. The engine started back at a terrific speed, and at Phillipsburg crashed into President Wilbur's private car and pushed it back two miles to South Easton, Pa., where it collided with an engine drawing a loaded coal train. Wreckage is strewn along the track for miles. The crew of the runaway engine have not been found.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—The fact has just come to light that shortly before the Continental Trust Co. failed, November 5th, its officers borrowed \$115,000 from it, giving their personal notes. The grand jury will investigate. The depositors have received only 3 per cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—An afternoon

paper publishes a sensational story to the effect that when the stage of taking testimony in the Coughlin case for the murder of Dr. Cronin arrives, Mrs. Andrew Foy at whose husband's house the plot was alleged to have been perfected, will go on the stand and make a circumstantial statement of the facts as confessed to her by her husband subsequent to the murder. It is alleged her story will be to the effect that Coughlin was the prime mover in the assassination and hired Dinan's white horse which drew Cronin to his death; that Burke rented the Carlson cottage in which the murder was committed and held Cronin while the murder was committed; that Patrick O'Sullivan, the ice man, as his part, made arrangements for Dr. Cronin to respond whenever he received one of O'Sullivan's cards; that James Cunnena rented the place at 117 Clark street, where the furniture afterwards taken to the Carlson cottage was first taken; that Patrick Corroi, a brick-layer, is the man who did the actual killing, heating out Cronin's life with a carpenter's chisel; that Martin Down, of Hancock, Mich., drove Cronin with the white horse to the Carlson cottage where the murder was committed; that Jos. McKerra drove the wagon which hauled Cronin's body away from the cottage; that a man, name not given, now a city policeman, held the door while the murder was committed and that two others were connected with the plot.

COMMERCE OF THE MOUND BUILDERS

[New York Independent.]

When Prof. Putnam took charge of the ethnological department of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he made it a condition that the directors should furnish him with means to send out several exploring parties, so that his collection should be in large part of new material, and thus a real addition to the world's knowledge. Among the most successful of the explorations set on foot was that of W. K. Morehead among the prehistoric mounds of Ohio. His work was chiefly limited to the "Hopewell group" in the valley of Paint creek, near Chillicothe, O., a region made famous by the early explorations of Squire and Davis. That they did not exhaust the field is shown by the marvelous collection which Mr. Morehead was able, at the cost of a few thousand dollars' work, to bring to Chicago, and which may be found in about the middle of the Anthropological building. In all the exploration of the mounds heretofore, no other collection from a single group of mounds can at all compare with this in the number, variety and richness of its objects. From this single group alone one sees most impressive evidence both of the extent of the commerce carried on by the mound builders, and of the high degree of skill possessed by them in the manufacture of implements and ornaments, together with the great respect which they paid to their dead.

On an altar on one of the mounds was found a large number of obsidian arrow-heads and spear-heads, some of which were three or four inches in length. Many of these had been cracked by the heat of the altar fire. Alto-

gether they would probably fill a half-bushel measure. Yet the material from which these implements were made must have come from the Rocky Mountain region; possibly from the Yellowstone park; more probably from Arizona or Mexico; in any case a distance of some 2000 miles. On another altar was found an immense number of perforated teeth of various animals, and perforated pearls of all sizes. These, too, had been charred by the altar fires, and the pearls alone would well-nigh fill a peck measure. It is not easy to tell the source from which the pearls were derived. Very likely they were obtained in the neighborhood; but numerous large shells in the collection must have come from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. There were, also, a number of large flakes of mica, a foot or more in diameter, which could have been found no nearer than North Carolina or southern Virginia; while large numbers of copper implements and ornaments are clearly traceable to the region about Lake Superior; thus indicating a commerce as wide as the continent.

Here, as elsewhere among the mounds, the copper was hammered and not cast; but the skill of the artificers is shown in the evenness with which thin plates were hammered out, and the regularity with which circular holes had been made in them for ornamental purposes. So true are these made that some experts have supposed them to have been made by Europeans, and obtained by commerce. But accurate measurements show that the circles and curves are not made by machinery, but have those minute variations characteristic of work done by the eye. Thin flakes of mica, as well as the copper, are carved into various ornamental forms of considerable delicacy, suggesting the use of scissors; but their manufacture is by no means impossible with the patience and rude tools at the command of primitive man.

In these discoveries there is nothing to indicate what we should call a high state of civilization among the primitive inhabitants of America; but they certainly had great perseverance and geographical knowledge, enabling them to execute long journeys for the purpose of obtaining the objects which they prized, and they had great skill, enabling them, with the rudest of tools, to fashion ornaments and objects of considerable beauty, representing the forms of animals quite creditably, though not so well as was done by the natives of South America. In Mr. Dorsey's collection from Peru, made also for Prof. Putnam at the expense of the Columbian directors, there are a large number of animal forms and human faces, worked in clay and burned into pottery, which, though small, would do credit to the classic days of Grecian sculpture. These aborigines delighted to make caricatures, but they delighted also in the beautiful features of the human face, and were able to reproduce them with remarkable success. But, apparently, this skill both in North America and in South had largely disappeared before the discovery of the continent by Columbus, and, as in so many other regions of the world, the golden age of the people was in the past and not in the present or the future.