## UNIQUE HOMES.

THE HOUSE BUILDING OF SAV-AGE PEOPLE.

Snow Huts of the Eskimo-Plank Houses of the Haidas-Hoopa Bark Shed-Tree Houses -Cliff-Dwellers.

There are in the National Museum at Washington many models of houses. In one hall are models made in clay of whole villages, or pueblos, made by Indians of the Southwest, and of houses built far up the side of a cliff by men who inhabited the country before the pueblo builders. There are cases, too, filled with models of huts and tents of various kinds showing how the peoples of different parts of the world have settled for themselves one of the first problems presented to them.

Professor Otis T. Mason, the curator of the Department of Ethnology, said to a Star reporter that modern house-building or architecture had not been developed from one point. There were, he said, several different starting points, the cave, the hut, the tent. Savage or primitive people seek shelter either from the sun or from cold. If they live in a treeless country it is likely their houses will be a cave or a tent of skins. If trees are abundant they will construct a hut of boughs. All the characteristic forms of architecture are traced back to these simple beginnings. The columns of an Egyptian temple are but imitations of Nile reeds tied in a bundle, and their walls imitations of plaited mats. From the tent has come the dome, and the graceful Doric column was derived from the trunk of a tree used as the corner post of a house. Many untutored people have shown much ingenuity in their housebuilding.

Among the most interesting of the dwellings constructed by the savage people is the snow-hut of the Eskimo. There are two models of snow-huts in the National Museum, which have a peculiar



INTERIOR OF SNOW HUT. interest because they were made by Dr. Kane's Eskimo Joe. One of them gives a sectional view showing the manner of construction. These dome-shaped huts are constructed entirely of blocks of packed snow, with a window or skylight in the top formed of a block or slab of transparent ice. The Eskimo gets access to the hut by creeping through a low passage. The interior is a small circular apartment with an arched roof. Generally there are three similar huts or compartments, communicating by means of low doorways with this main apartment. These are winter habitations and have to be reconstructed every year. In the immer the Eskimo lives in a tent made of seal and walrus skins, the latter being Eskimo has also hute constructed of from a tree, splitting off from each side bones, which are durable and become exceedingly filthy by reason of the accumulation of dirt and refuse about them. The snow-huts and houses of ice are made anew every winter, and, hence, are clean and neat. When the Eskimo begins to build his house he cuts with a long knife of bone or metal from a drift of hard and compact snow a number of oblong slabs six to seven inches thick and two feet long. He lays a tier of these edgewise on a level spot so as to form a circle eight to fifteen feet in diameter, according to the size of the house he needs to accom-



HAIDA HOUSE-INTERIOR VIEW.

modate his family. Then a second tier of snow blocks is laid on the first, the pieces being inclined inward. Thus he builds up his dome, working always on the inside and smoothing the joints with his long, flat trowel or knife. Finally the last block or keystone is dropped into its place and the dome is complete. The builder then lets himself out by cutting a hole near the ground, which afterward becomes the doorway to his dwelling.' Snow is banked all around in the interior, forming a sort of circular platform or shelf, on which the family make their beds. The snow for this purpose is cut generally from the space immediately in houses are so clustered that one can go front of the doorway, thus forming a passage to the house sunk below the surface of the surrounding snow. This pasage is walled up and roofed over with now masonry. On the snow bank or atform in the interiorr twigs are piled deerskins spred, making very comfor able beds. Each woman has her fireplace and lamp. The lamps are shal-low vessels provided with wicks made of dry moss, which burn without emitting smoke or smell. A piece of blubber is suspended over the flame and, under the action of the heat, the oil drips out of it into the shallow vessel, the lamp thus being made a self-feeder. Over this lamp the Eskimo woman cooks. A frame of wood to hang pots on is constructed over it, and also a hoop of bone on which wet boots and other articles to be dried are This is all the fire that the Eskimo has, and about all he could have in his snow hut without threatening the tiers, one above another, and access is safety of his house. In the springtime, gained to the upper stories by means of

grow in abundance, have developed into expert house carpenters. In the Haida villages, and among other neighboring Indians, will be found rows of gabled houses made of boards and all facing the sea. These houses are forty to sixty feet long, and each is occupied by several families. The door is in the center of the front of the house, or of the side facing the sea. The frame of the house is made with heavy corner posts and center posts, and lighter poles or uprights between connected with cross-bars tied to their outer side with ropes of cedar bark. The tops of the corner posts are cut out and a beam laid over them at the eaves. In the

interior, near the center line of the house,

are placed heavy pillars or posts one and a half feet in diameter, which form the principal support of the roof. The ridge pole and rafters are secured in their places with ropes of cedar bark. After the frame work is constructed, which supports the roof, a bank about three feet in height is raised all around the house so as to be inside the walls when they are completed, and heavy boards four or five inches thick are implanted lengthwise along the front of the house, and the earth forming the bank stamped against them so as to form a platform, which later on is continued all around the house. The upper edges of the boards implanted into the ground are grooved, and in this groove the boards forming the front wall stand. The rear wall is constructed in a similar manner. The boards of the side



HUPA BARK HOUSE.

wall are implanted into the ground, standing vertically, their upper ends being tied to the beam forming the top of the frame work. The roof is made of boards running from the gable to the side beams, and lapped like tiles. The house front is often ornamented with a molding. Three steps are made at the door of blocks of wood. These steps lead up to the platform or bank of earth. Inside there are three steps leading from this platform down to the floor. There is no chimney, but some of the boards of the roof are left loose so that they can be pushed aside to let smoke escape. A stationary ladder made of a trunk of a tree, into which steps are cut, is leaned against the sid of the house to give access to the roof. Generally such a house is occupied by four families, each occupying a corner and having its own fireplace. The corner belonging to each family is divided off from the main room by a rough framework of poles. The bedrooms are miniature houses, erected along the platform or bank of earth, each having a gabled roof. This is the general plan of such a house, though it is varied somewhat among the different shaved thin, so that it admits the light gentes. These Indians accomplish a through it. The tent is supported with great deal of work with their rude wedges a tent-pole of bones or deer horns. The and chisels. They get only one board

of it a puncheon. All of the art of the

Indian is employed in decorating his

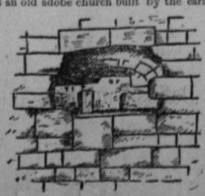
house. The upright parts are elaborately

carved with the heraldic emblems or

The Hupa Indians of California con-

totems of the gens of the house-owner.

struct rude tent-shaped houses of barks and slabs. They are carpenters of less skill than their northern neighbors. Living in a less inclement climate, all they seek for in these constructions is protection from the winds. In Southern California, where there is still less need of protection from cold, the only house erected is a roof made by tying stringers or poles from tree to tree and laying branches over them, or by setting up four poles to support a primitive roof. Most of the plains Indians being nomadic in their primitive state lived in tents, or tepees, made of skins of animals stretched upon poles. When an Indian wanted to move he took his house with him. He rolled up his tepee and placed it with his other household goods on a traveau and hauled it to his new place of residence. In the southwest are the ruins left by Indians, who had, independently of white men, reached a somewhat advanced stage of civilization. In Arizona and New Mexico are the crumbling walls of stately edifices erected by these half civilized Indians, and the curious dwellings constructed in the side of rocky heights by the cliff dwellers. Runed pueblos are scattered throughout that country, and there are some that are still inhabited. The most noted one is the pueblo of Zuni, in New Mexico. A model of this about twelve feet long and ten feet wide is shown in the hall of anthropology at the National Museum. In this can be seen the construction of the little square adobe houses, all clustered together, with alleys from one part of the town to another through covered passages. In the centeris an old adobe church built by the early



CLIFF DWELLINGS. Spanish Catholic missionares. After the missionaries left the church was turned into a stock-yard. The houses are built in when the temperature rises, the snow hut becomes somewhat uncomfortable on account of the dripping of water from the ceiling, and the Eskima soon abandons it.

The Indians of British Columbia and the northwest coast, where cedar trees the safety of the stories of whose magnificence excited the cupidity of Spanish adventurers in the sixteenth century, and was the incentive

that led on the daring explorers under Coronado and other bold leaders. In some of the pueblos the houses rise terrace above terrace to the height of six stories. These houses are made either of adobe or of stone cemented and plastered with adobe. They have square windows and doors cut into them. In the town of Zuni the estufas or fire-places are inside the houses, but in many other pueblos there are great circular estufas in the center of the cluster of buildings. Around some of the pueblos walls are constructed. The cliff dwellers built houses much like those of the pueblo builders, except they were constructed high up in some cranny of the rocks. Occasionally one finds caverns cut out of the side of the cliffs to make a place for such houses. The sides of the cliff, too, were sometimes built up with great slabs of stone. These houses were castles or strongholds in which the Indian could bid defiance not only to wild beasts but to his fierce and hostile neighbors.

The splendid ruins of Central America or cliff-dwellers. The early Egyptians sculptured the rocks and burrowed into the cliffs. This gave a characteristic of massiveness to their architecture in after days. They worked with huge stones. In some lands artificial caves are made by heaping up stones against the side of a hill. Explorers of the Easter Islands in the south Pacific have found many such ancient dwellings, once inhabited by the people of those islands. In many parts of the world people live in trees. The savage tribes on the Orinoco, in South America, build a platform, using four palm trees, growing near together, as posts. Above this they place a roof, covered with boughs or branches. The house is thus constructed up in the tree because, during most of the year, the country is inundated. The savage reaches his house in a boat. In some parts of



TREE HOUSE, SOUTH AMERICA. China the poor people build their houses on boats or rafts, and live in boats. In Siam houses are constructed on piles or rafts of bamboo in the water, like the ancient lake dwellings, remains of which are found in Switzerland and Ireland.

Not Very Reassuring.



Visitor to Coal Mine-"Seems to me that rope's giving way fast. How often do you change it?"

Miner-"Every six weeks; an' if we're lucky enough to get to the top it'll be changed to-morror."—Fliegende Blaetter.

W. C. Mills, of Newcomerstown, Ohio, has a stone idol, a pipe, and flint implements which were found in that ricinity. The little god is made of fine stone, and is perhaps a foot high, is he sits with his knees to the front. He has no arms, but his hands are cut in relief upon his shoulders. He has an idiotic head, closed eyes, and half-open

GEORGE W. SMALLEY says Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, belongs to the new school of diplomacy, and he ventures to predict for him both esteem and general popularity in the United States.

A Great Wag.



#### MISSISSIPPI'S SOURCE.

Discovery of the Real Fountain Head of the River.

Professor J. V. Brotter and a party of surveyors, who have been at work the past four months under commission of the Minnesota Historical Society locating the true source of the Mississippi River, have re-ported that they have made complete measurements of the region and settled for all time the true source of the Father of Waters.

Waters.

They conclude that neither Lake Itaska, Elk Lake, the lakes narged after Nicollet, nor even Whipple Lake are entitled to the distinction of being regarded as the head of the great river. Following the principal stream and tracing it through all the small lakes it leads directly to two lakes at the end of the basin, which are the real source of the Mississippi.

These lakes, one considerably larger than the other, are one hundred feet above the elevation of Itasca Lake, and back of them is the rim of the basin, composed of hills ranging from sixty to ninety feet in height above the surface of these lakes. The two lakes crown the supreme height of the whole

ranging from sixty to ninety feet in height above the surface of these lakes. The two lakes crown the supreme height of the whole basin. From that point the entire basin gradually slopes down to the level of Itasca. It was the opinion openly and freely expressed of all the members of Mr Brower's party that in these lakes the Mississippi has its source. There is nothing beyond them, and the more southerly one is at the base of an abrupt ridge many feet high, though itself on the top of a hill more than one hundred feet above Itasca.

This body of water is larger than Elk Lake, and after a careful examination of the surrounding country every man in the party agreed that the reservoir of water entering Itasca Lake is on the top of that hill.

From the top of the hill falls a spring fifteen hundred feet in length, and springs are found like regular steps down the incline. The twin lakes are on the same level, and a man can stand on the hill dividing the two and cast a stone into the waters on each side without moving a single step. They are handsome lakes, containing many islands. without moving a single step. They are hand-some lakes, containing many islands. The water is of extraordinary depth.

#### NOT VIOLATED IN SAMOA.

The German Consul Denies That American Property Was Injured.

The White Book on Samoan affairs just issued in Berlin contains a refutation by Dr. Knappe, late German Consul to Samon, of the reports published in the American news-

papers regarding the violation of American property during the German naval operations in that country.

Dr. Knappe complains that toy flags and handkerchiefs on which are imprinted the American colors and the portrait of the President of the United States have been hoisted promiscuously over native houses since the outbreak of the civil war in Samoa.

He also says that American and British flags were hoisted on plots of land pledged by

flags were hoisted on plots of land pledged by the "rebels" in lieu of cash in payment for arms and ammunition. The commander of the British cruiser at Apia, he says, declined to support claims to land thus pledged.

# PARNELL ON THE STAND.

Positive Denials of Various Charges Made by His Enemies. Mr. Parnell was the first witness called for

the defense when the special Commission resamed its sittings in London after the recess. Mr. Asquith, for the defense, asked Mr. Parnell various questions about his father's position, his own early life, his entrance into politics and the history of the Land and Na-

Mr. Parnell, in the course of his answers, denied all the important points that the in-former Le Caron had made against him. He testified that he did not know that Peter Delaney was connected with the Amnesty Association. He had never heard of any attempt being made on Mr. Justice Lawson's life. He ough the late Mr. Forster did not know Mr. Biggar was a Fenian until 1877, he advised Mr. Biggar to resign his seat in Parliament, but Mr. Biggar refused.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

SHIP-BUILDERS have all they can do. A good many paper mills are going up. ELECTRICITY is now applied to tanning. THE St. Louis carpenters' strike is ended. GREAT activity prevails in the steel trade. THERE is still a great deal of unemployed

THERE are 17,392,099 workers in the United THE boot and shoe makers of New England

A Large steel car works is to be erected in Kentucky. THE United Kingdom fisheries employ 250,

THE anthracite coal production is 100,000 ons per day. PITTSBURGERS are going to bore for oil in outh Africa.

THE Japanese have no instinct for laundry ork like the Chinese. NAIL MAKERS have agreed to restrict production twenty-five per cent.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

13

9	Calves, common to prime 3 25	ä	5	50
3	Sheep 3 00	ä	5	70
	Lambs 3 50	à	4	25
8	Hogs-Live 5 00	œ	5	25
8	Dressed 6%	œ.		814
a	Flour-City Mill Extra 4 35	6	4	60
9	Patents 5 10	0	6	15
		60		8334
	Rye-State 55	0		57
9	Barley-Two-rowed State 85	碗		90.
9	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 41	6		44
ĕ	Oats-No. 1 White	œ		38
	Mixed Western 28	0		23
	Hay-No. 1 85	œ		95
ä	Straw-Long Rye 70	磁		75
8	Lard-City Steam	瘛	35,	700
B	Butter-Elgin Creamery	鱼		24
3	Dairy, fair to good. 18 West. Im. Creamery 16	9		21
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	Factory 8	00		1134
8	Cheese-State Factory 8	œ		11
8	Skims-Light 5	嬖		5 9
8	Western	60		
	Egg:-State and Penn	6		1934
ã	BUFFALO.			
8	Steers-Western 2 80	a	4	25
8	Sheep-Medium to Good, 3 25	in.	4	75
8	Lambs-Fair to Good 5 25	100		00
	HoraGood to Choice Vorks 5 00	6		05
8	Flour-Family 5 00	Œ	5	25
g	Wheat-No. 2 Northern	œ		83
	Flour-Pamily	œ		3734
ı	Oats-No. 2, White	應		30%
ø	Barley-No. 1 Canada 70	60		73
į	EOSTON.			

Oats-No. 2 White...... Rye-Stair.... WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. Beef-Dressed weight...... Sheep-Live weight...... PHILADELPHIA.



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