

edly Gorroborated by Evidence Found in Mexico.

AS the real Columbus a | a numerous aboriginal people possess-

a statement that has just come from Pekin, reinforced by recent remarkable discoveries in Mexico, says the New York Herald. In the loot of one of the palaces in the Forbidden City there was found an authentic historical document telling of the discovery of this continent in the fifth century of our era by five Buddhist monks, who voyaged from China to a distant land now deemed certain, to have been Mexico.

The document is from the pen of a historian named Li Yen Shan, who Hved in the beginning of the seventh century, and it tells the story as it was related by one of those monks, who, more foriunate than his companions, returned from the New World in safety, in the year 499 A. D. He described the newly discovered country, which, he called Fu-Sang, as situated some seven thousand miles to the cast of China. The distance is stated in li, three of which are about equal to one of our miles.

The wonderful discoveries of the capitol of the ancient Montezumas by workmen who were making an excavation for a sewer in Escalilleras street. immediately back of the great cathe dral in the modern City of Mexico, a few days ago, corroborate to an aniazing degree the statements in the historical document of Li Yen Shan.

In the first place, no less than a thousand genuine jade beads were unearthed. Now, these beads were known as "Aztec diamonds," the most prized of all their possessions. The possession of these jade objects by the Aztecs is regarded by archaeologists as the strongest link in the chain of evidence indicating the presence of Chinese in Mexico hundreds of years ago. No jade in its natural state has ever been found in Mexico. China is



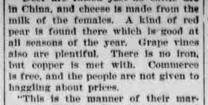
MEXICAN CARGODORES WEARING RAIN COATS LIKE THOSE CHINESE USE.

the only place where it is found, or ever has been found, so far as is known. The very fact so well known to all historians that jade was so highly prized by the ancient Aztecs-prized far above gold and silver and all precious stones-further indicates that it was not a native product, but a rarity from some foreign country.

Second-The ancient Chinese were as fearless seamen as the Norsemen. It is a well known fact that the mar-Iner's compass is of Chinese origin. Time and again Chinese junks have been found stranded on the shores of

Chinaman? This astound- ing the only true monosyllable laning question is raised by guage-a language in structure singularly like the Chinese-found in that part of the world. The hieroglyphic characters used in writing by the Mayas of ancient Yucatan and Mexice somewhat resemble those employed by the Chinese. The Chinese characters of to-day are merely modifications of hieroglyphics which are more or less

Sixth-The ancient Chinese symbol "Images of the spirits of the dead are placed on a kind of pedestal, and pictographic. representing the male and female prin-1 prayers are addressed to them morn-



"Deer are raised just as cattle are

ringes: When a man wishes to wed a girl he erects his cabin just before the door of her's. Every morning and evening he waters and weeds the ground, and this he continues to do for a whole year. If by the end of that time the girl has not given her consent to the union his suit is lost and he moves away, but if she is willing he marries her. The marriage ceremony is almost the same as that observed in China.

REVEALED THE COAL'S VIRTUES, Obahlah Gore Said to Be the First to Use the Black Diamonds.

There are a number of stories as to the way in which the value of coal was first discovered, and the Buffalo Express adds to the number by print-

in a recent number the picture of Obadiah Gore, who, it is claimed, was



OBADIAH

GORE

cite coal

(The first man who made use of anthra-cite coal.)

the first man to make use of anthra-



countless combinations can be substituted, and the design will be found admirable for remodeling fur coats and wraps that are showing signs of wear. Velvet, seal plush and Persian lamb cloth are appropriate with collar and border of any fur preferred; all seal is used, all mink, astrakhan or lamb cloth. The long stole ends are apron illustrated is sure to be appre-

THE EDICTS OF FASHION. New York City.-The collarette that and one-eighth gards eighteen inches an be worn now over the jacket or wide, two yards twenty-one inches can be worn now over the jacket or blouse when Jack Frost is minded to wide, or one and an eighth yard fortydo his worst is a comfort and almost a necessity in this changeable climate. four inches wide, for sleeves, plastron,

V-shaped back and collar when high The May Manton design illustrated is neck and long sleeves are used, with eminently practical and simple, at the one yard of velvet or silk for girdle.

The Dangling Rosebud. In spite of the fashion of wearing bows of gauze, strings of pearls, mercury wings, and other developments of the algrette in the bair, there is a more simple decoration for the colffure which seems particularly appropriate for very young girls. This is the introduction of a few very small rose buds, as pink as possible, but not red, in the part of the colffure, which dlrectly overshadows the brow. The buds are not pinned up too tight but have enough stem loose to dangle slightly downward, so as to move with the motion of the head. Three rosebuds are all that are needed, and these should be very small.

Miss Swansdown.

Miss Swansdown has come to town, looking as if she had stepped from out the frame of one of Sir Joshua Regnolds' canvases. Not only for a cape but for a muff, a neck scarf, or a boa, is swandown in request. It is meant for very young girls, remember, A woman who has left behind her first youth had better not attempt to wear the delicate, fairy-like substance, But for a young malden nothing could be more dainty.

Studio or Housekeepers' Apron.

Every artist and every housekeeper has felt the need of a protecting apron. Gowns to be kept in order must be cared for. Such a convenience as the

throne.



be of use. Daniel Gore experimented with it in the blacksmith's forge and established the possibility of its combustibility. It should be remembered that blacksmithing was an important industry in the early days of the settlement of this country. The local blacksmith of the Wyoming Valley was no exception to rule. Implements of farming. also fixtures of houses, such as hinges, door handles and latches, nails, etc. together with kitchen utensils, and

> such as were then in use, were made in the blacksmith shop. The Gore family in question, when the American colonies revolted against the tyranny of England, proved themselves sturdy patriots and defenders of their country's cause.

frons, cranes, hooks and trammels

The Oyster Girls of Arcachon.

There is a quaint little town in France where women do a great share in the natural industry of the place, and though no claim is made for them as advanced women, they wear male attire when pursuing their trade. Arcachoa is the name of this little French village, and it lies on an inlet of the Golfe de Gascolgne, not far from Bordeaux. It consists of two towns, and is said to be unique of its kind. The one situated on the shore, with its shops, markets and streets, is the summer, or Ville d'Ete, the winter town, or Ville d'Hiver nestling cosily aboy amidst far extending pine forests on sandy hills or dunes. With the excep-



As shown, it is of lamb with fox, but

WOMAN'S WAIST.



ciples of generation, which is distinctly Oriental, was found carved in a block of stone, which seemed to have

been part of an ancient altar. Profes-sor E. T. Hamy, of the Trocadero Museum, discovered this long before the recent discovery in Pekin of the Li Yen Shan document. Other Mexican images, with figures having Chinese turbans and Oriental features, have been found in Southern Mexico according to Professor Saville, of the American Museum of Natural History. He does not think the Chinese ever lived on this continent, but admits that there is striking evidence of the knowl edge of things Chinese in old Mexico. Here is the original document:

"Fu-Sang is situated about 20,000 li to the east of the country of Tahan and an equal distance to the east of China. It has many trees, whose first sprouts resemble those of the bamboo, and which serve the natives as food The fruit is red and shaped like t pear. The bark of the tree is prepared in the same manner as hemp, to be manufactured into cloth and flowered stuffs, and the wood serves for the construction of houses. The inhabi tants have a system of writing, and make paper from tree back. They pos sess neither arms nor troops, and they never wage war.

"According to the laws of the king-Alaska, British Columbia and as far dom, there are two prisons, one in the south as Oregon. This proves the sea- north, the other in the south. Those who have committed trifling faults

fireplaces on wood fires and failed to ing and evening. The King does not meddle with affairs of government until he has been three years on the

"In former times the religion of Buddha was unknown in this country, but in the fourth of the years ta ming, in the reign of Hino-wou-ti, of the Soung dynasty, five missionaries from the country Ki-pin went to Fu-sang and there diffused the Buddhist faith. They carried with them sacred books and images; they introduced the ritual and inculcated monastic habits of life. By these means they changed the manners of the people." Naturally, the most striking remains

worthiness of their craft.

Third-The great oceanic current are sent to the latter, these guilty of which flows northward up the eastern graver crimes to the former. The male ern edge of the Aleutian Islands chain and then sweeps down to the south again, past the shores of Alaska, British Columbia and California. Everything set adrift or dropped overboard on the coast of China comes to America by this route.

Fourth-Pictures of old thatched

coast of China passes along the south- and female prisoners are allowed to marry each other, and their children are sold as slaves. When a man of superior rank commits a crime the people assemble in great numbers, seat themselves opposite the offender, partake of a banquet, and take leave of the condemned person as of one who

is about to die. Cluders are then roofed shelters in Oaxaca are striking- heaped about the doomed man. For



slight faults the criminal alone is pun roofs of the ed, but for a serious crime his chil en and grandchildren suffer with coats wor and in some extraordinary is sin is visited upon his desc to the seventh generation

MAYA INDIAN OF YUCATAN, SHOWING ORIENTAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

left behind by the ancient people of Yucatan and Southern Mexico are architectural, some of the ruins being in a very fair state of preservation. Many of the buildings look like Buddhist temples-vast caves of stones, dark and windowless. One finds in the carvings on the ancient buildings of Yucatan and Southern Mexico a noticeable likeness to grotesque Chinese carvings, walls and pillars being adorned with countless human heads,

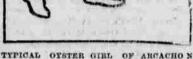


more or less caricatured, and with other fantastic designs. The artists of that vanished race appear to have had a great fancy for making masks for corpses and death's heads of incrusted work. Representations of snakes and monkeys are numerous.

Like the Chinese, the Mayas had a wonderfully elaborate calendar system, which embodied so many e'e. ments of accurate chronology that it amazes European scholars to-day.

St. Paul's, London, has a dome 112 feet in diameter; St. Peter's, Rome, is 139 feet across.





tion of two hotels, the Ville d'Hiver is composed of about 300 independent villas, standing amidst their own gardens, the pines being all around. The avenues are laid out serpentine fashion, to avoid air currents; nothing but

low hedges or light fences separate the different gardens. Neither terraces of houses are tolerated, nor shops, the result being quite park-like, and the eye, even in full winter, is refreshed by living masses of green

From the heights one gets a fine view of the Ville d'Ete, the fishing boats and "Oyster Park." Here the oyster girls follow their

trade. When the boats come in they work on the floats near the shore, and resent a picturesque appearance in their knickerbockers, big bats and sabots. The accompanying pleture hows them as recently photogr

smart and add to the warmth, but can be omlitted and the collarette made round, if desired.

The cape and collar are in one, cut in six sections, the curving seams of sultable. which cause it to fit snugly to the

throat. The borger and stoles are separate and joined at the edge, and the entire collarette is lined with silk. To cut this collarette for a woman of medium size two yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or one yard fifty inches wide, will be required.

Waist With High or Low Neck.

All thin, transparent materials are having an extended vogue, the half low or square neck with elbow sleeves is also much worn. The smart May Manton model illustrated in the large engraving has the advantage of allowing that combination, or high neck with long sleeves, as preferred. As and at the wrists by bands into which illustrated the material is black ribbon-striped net over white Liberty. As shown in the sketch a similar material is made with a square yoke, V-back and sleeves of lace, but lace, embroidered

batiste, net and all soft silks and

woolen goods are suitable. The foundation for the waist is fitted lining which includes double darts and the usual pieces. The V shaped back is faced on, and the full side backs are arranged over its edges. The lining closes at the centre front. but the opening for the waist is at the left side beneath the edge of the full front. The yoke and pointed centre are made fast to the right side of the lining and hooked over onto the left. The fronts are slightly full at the shoulders, and are again at the waist, where they droop over the deep girdle of bias panne satin. The sleeves when made in elbow length are finished with double frills of the material or lace as preferred.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size four and a half yards of material eighteen or twenty-one inches wide, or one and three-quarter yard forty-four inches wide, will be required, whe elbow sleeves and square neck are used; two and threeeighth yards eighteen inches wide, two and three eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, to one and a quarter yard forty-four houses wide, with two

ciated at a glance. As illustrated this May Manton design is made of Holland linen in the natural color, and

will endure all things, but gingham, percale and all similar materials are

The apron is cut with a gored front and broad sides that are joined with a curving seam and meet at the back, where they are buttoned together. The shape of the seams means neatness and fit, and the broad sides completely cover the skirt. The bib portion extends over the shoulders to form straps that are buttoned together at the back of the neck. At the waist a belt is attached that is also closed at the back, and that holds the aprox. snugly in place. At the right seam is placed a generous patch pocket. The sleeves are separate and simply

finished at the top with cased hems the fulness is gathered. Elastics are



WORKING APRON.

inserted in the casings and drawn up

To cut this apron for a woman of medium size four yards of material this-