

A N American queen once ruled all the country from Lake Erie to the Chestnut Ridge Mountains, and from Lake Chautauqua to the bend of the Ohio River where the town of Beaver stands.

For a hundred and fifty miles north and south, and a hundred miles east and west, all the watershed which drains into the Allegheny River and into the Ohio River at Pittsburg, she was absolute monarch, with no court to declare her will unconstitutional and no Legislature to limit her prerogatives. If she owned the same tract of country to-day she would be the richest woman in the world, for all that northwestern part of the State of Pennsylvania is one great tract of oil, as well as coal fields.

In her day, when oil oozed up to the surface, the people who lived in the neighborhood were disgusted and moved away, and coal to this careless sovereign was only a sort of stone too brittle and too dirty to use in the walls of her palace.

She lived three thousand years ago, and her name and her story are written in an unknown tongue upon a plate of copper which was buried in her grave. Professor Gerodette, of the Carnegie Museum, and Thomas Harper, the man who has spent all of his life in looking for prehistoric remains, found under the earth near Pittsburg, the queen's capital and her palace and her jewels and her toys, and found, too, the bones of eighteen giants of her body guard.

The excavations are still in progress and the archaeologists are keeping their discoveries as secret as possible until they have prepared a learned dissertation upon the subject. But the workmen who did the plain pick and shovel part of the work describe minutely the objects they have unearthed, and it is by no means difficult to reconstruct the picture of this royal

QUEEN OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS FOUND.

The Grave of a Royal American Woman Who Ruled and Died Ages Before Confucius, Buddha or Christ.

Some abandoned three thousand years ago and covered century by century, and inch by inch, with layer upon layer of sand and fallen leaves and the waste matter of ages.

Hundreds of mounds in various parts of the country have been examined, but this was the first time that the remains and the appointments of a personage of commanding rank have been unmistakably indicated.

The queen's child had been buried in its royal mother's arms, and its little whitened bones rested decay so well that when the stone chamber was laid open, even the rough miners who did the work were touched by the pathetic story which was so plainly to be read. The infant could not have been more than a few weeks old, and it is probable that the mother had not made a complete recovery after its birth. Her left arm, which had been closed over the child's body held it close to her breast, and with her right hand she had clasped an urn of black clay ornamented with sea shells.

Her consort is not buried with her and it is conjectured that he may have been killed in some foray and that the dust which lies in the bottom of the urn may have originally been his heart, which his brother soldiers had

brought home to the queen, when they were obliged to abandon his body to the enemy.

The eighteen giants lie on their faces, forming a circle around the queen, with their heads outward and their arms outstretched as if to warn away anybody who should venture to disturb her last rest. Whether they had fallen in battle, or whether they had taken their own lives in fulfilling the ceremonial of a royal interment cannot be known with certainty until the writing on the copper plate has been fully deciphered and published. At any rate, her stern escort held her sleep unbroken through the years of the Exodus, through the time of the Trojan war, through the time of Confucius and the time of Buddha, during the life of Christ and during all the successive ages of authentic history.

The implements found at McKee's Rocks show that the subjects of the unknown queen were an agricultural people, but they were, it would seem, as alert in their preparations for defense as if they had been no better than human birds of prey. In all probability there were neighboring tribes who came down to steal their cattle and lay waste the crops. The entrance to the fortified palace was admirably arranged to insure the sanctity of this last stronghold.

Three heavy stone walls, one within another, inclosed the palace, but they formed a spiral line instead of being concentric. In order to enter the inner gate it was therefore necessary to march through a passage only about four feet wide, hemmed in by high walls, and to make the circuit of the place three times before arriving at the inner door. Flying

bridges no doubt at one time connected one wall with another so that a small force of spearmen could gradually destroy an invading tribe without being compelled to make a firm stand at any one spot.

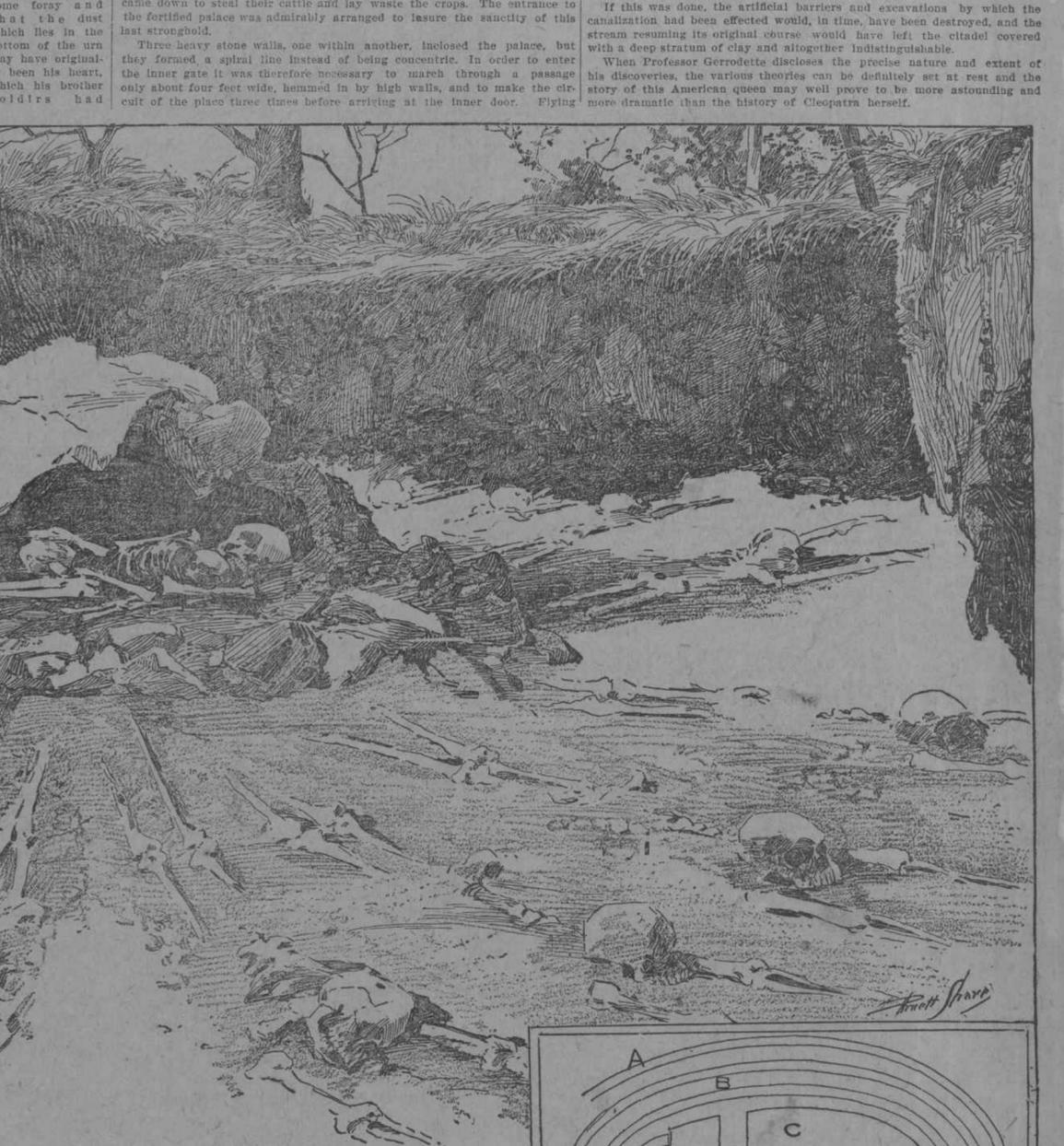
The disposition of the skeletons and of the weapons found is such as to lead to the belief that the real stronghold was not in the possession of the victorious enemy at any time after the death of the queen and her body guard. It may be surmised that when changes in the natural condition of the country, which from time to time occur, changes such as the shifting of a water course, rendered this part of the country untenable, and that when the queen saw her people compelled to drive their herds and flocks to new ground, and saw her power diminishing, she and her handful of chosen soldiers put an end to their lives rather than leave their stronghold and become dependent upon a neighboring tribe.

If they provisioned the place for a year and devoted the whole of that time to closing up every avenue of entrance from the outer world, they could, before they killed themselves, have rendered access so difficult that it would not have been worth the while for any outside people to break in and sack the sealed citadel. At that time there were no treasures of gold or precious stones to be stolen and if the cattle and goats were abandoned without the walls and allowed to stray to the enemy's country, the stronghold itself would not invite pillage.

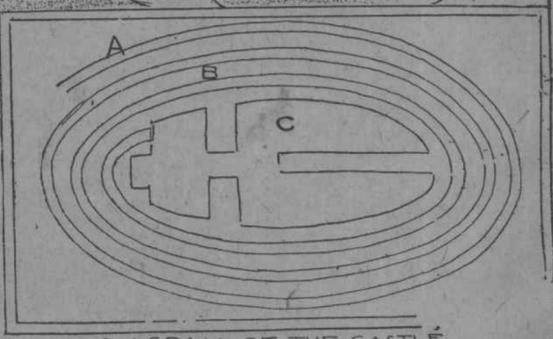
The masonry which supported this enormous mound was so compact, and the artificially built earthwork was so impermeable that it was even quite possible that if the queen desired altogether to obliterate the traces of her glory and her decline, she may have turned the current of one of the small tributaries of the Allegheny River toward her home, and as the water rose closed the last aperture and died with her body guard only a few hours before the whole citadel was submerged.

If this was done, the artificial barriers and excavations by which the canalization had been effected would, in time, have been destroyed, and the stream resuming its original course would have left the citadel covered with a deep stratum of clay and altogether indistinguishable.

When Professor Gerodette discloses the precise nature and extent of his discoveries, the various theories can be definitely set at rest and the story of this American queen may well prove to be more astounding and more dramatic than the history of Cleopatra herself.



WHERE THE REMAINS OF THE QUEEN AND HER EIGHTEEN GIANT COURTIERS WERE FOUND.



GOLD IN SEA-WATER.

Countless Tons of It, Enough to Make Every Man of Us a Vanderbilt.

Now is the time for some inventor to come forward with a practicable process for separating gold from sea water. It is the opportunity of the age.

Washing the shores of the United States is a field that is rich in gold-rich enough at all events to fill all the treasuries of the world to overflowing, if only it could be extracted chemically. Chemists have devised means for separating it, but they cost too much. You see there is only four cents' worth of the yellow metal in each ton of the water; that is the average, though the percentage is greater in some localities than in others. But that much is enough to furnish results beyond the dreams of avarice, when the proper process is discovered.

That it will be discovered eventually is predicted by many able chemists. In a single day millions of gallons of sea water may be drawn to flow through properly arranged sluices, passing over chemical ponds which will pick up the gold and hold it. There is scarcely a limit to the scale on which such operations might be carried on. After being sufficiently saturated with the precious metal the chemical compounds could be separated by simple processes or separating the gold. This is only one of several plans suggested up to date. It is thought not unlikely that electricity may finally solve the problem.

The subject becomes exceedingly picturesque when a few figures are consulted. All the seas of the world put together would make a fluid mass comprising 2,250,000,000 cubic miles, and weighing 3,000,000,000,000,000 tons. At four cents a ton, this quantity of water must contain \$120,000,000,000,000 worth of gold.

The entire world's stock of gold at present is \$4,000,000,000 in coin, and perhaps \$2,000,000,000 worth of the metal in other shapes. This total of \$6,000,000,000 would form a cube 25 feet on an edge. But the gold of the ocean would furnish a cubical block 3,000 feet on an edge. This block, nearly six times as high as the Washington Monument, would contain 27,000,000,000 cubic feet of the precious substance.

Sounds big, doesn't it? But it seems even larger when looked at from another point of view. Take that colossal cube of virgin gold, chop it up into pieces and distribute the fragments among all of the 1,400,000,000 human beings who inhabit the earth, seeing that each man, woman and child gets exactly the same amount.

As a result, each individual, regardless of sex, age or condition, would receive somewhat more than \$85,000,000. Everybody would be a Vanderbilt, or at least an Astor.

Nevertheless, it is asserted by competent authorities that eventually the bulk of the gold supply will be obtained from the ocean, and not from the land.

More problematical, yet perhaps not entirely hopeless, is the scheme for boring into the earth for gold. Unlimited quantities of the metal are known to be stored in the bowels of the globe, waiting to be dragged forth by ingenious men. If it could be done at whole cities might be built of it, and blocks of gold might take the place of Belgian paving or asphaltum. Romance, you think? Not a bit of it. Ask any competent geologist, and he will endorse the statement promptly.

It is risky to set limits on the possible achievements of man's ingenuity, and, for all anybody can say with certainty, the day may arrive when he will lay his hand upon these subterranean treasures. He is only separated from them by a few miles of rock, which may be pierced eventually, notwithstanding the seemingly insuperable difficulties which are in the way. He is remembered that the crust of the planet on which we live is far less thick proportionately than the shell of a hen's egg.

THEY FLY WITHOUT WINGS

Queer Animals Who Perform Very Clever and Curious Feats.

The men who are endeavoring to solve the great problem of learning to fly should not fix their attention too exclusively upon birds. It has long been a fundamental principle with them that if you want to fly you must study the bird.

There are many animals that can fly, but do not belong to the bird family. They are indeed not such experts as the feathered ones, but their efforts must be considered very remarkable and worthy of imitation by man, who cannot fly at all.

What is peculiarly noteworthy and is not generally understood is that these animals manage to fly without wings. This proves that the bird does not possess the only organs of flight.

Many mammals, members of the same order of creation as man, possess the power of flying without wings. Among them are not included the bats, which really possess wings.

A very curious and pretty species of flying animal bears the scientific name of Galeosphinx. They are also called the flying leopards, and come between the true leopards and the bats in the geological order. A loose flap of skin extends along each side from the toes of their fore paws to those of their hind paws and thence to the tail.

When they fly they stretch out their limbs and form a sort of parachute. They are extremely sportive, and delight to display their powers. They cling to the tops of high trees and then jump off into space, flying hundreds of feet. They can easily

pass from tree to tree and cross rivers and valleys. They do not fly in the strictest sense of the word, for they do not rise in the air, but they manage very well. They move in an almost horizontal line. They are nocturnal animals, and only fly by night. It is a treat to see them.

The ptarmigan, or flying squirrel, live in the depths of Asiatic forests. Their movements are so rapid that one can hardly follow them. They also have parachutes joining their hind and forelegs. When in flight their tails serve as a rudder and enable them to change their course.

The Siberian polecat has similar ways. These little rodents, who are only about eight inches long, live in pine forests. On the ground they are very clumsy, because their parachute hinders their walk, like a long dress. But in the trees they are thoroughly at home. They bear a close resemblance to our squirrels in their habits.

The female uses her parachute to shelter her young, and it serves the purpose admirably. She also possesses a ventral pouch similar to that of the kangaroo, in which she keeps her young.

The flying squirrel is very pretty, with a green back and yellow stomach. It catches insects in its flight.

The naturalist Brehm relates that one of these animals was brought home from New Holland in a ship. He was very friendly and playful, and delighted to spring from chest to chest. On one occasion the ship changed its course suddenly while he was in the air. Every one thought he would fall into the sea, but he easily changed his own course and regained the ship.

Among other animals with similar powers are the pangolin, who has prehensile tails, and the acrobats, or flying mice.

Flying reptiles are rare, but they exist. One example is the flying dragon of the Sunda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago. This little reptile is a sort of lizard. His ribs project beyond his sides, and the skin with them. When he stretches out these ribs he is like an opened umbrella. He reposes tranquilly on the branch of a tree, looking for attractive insects. When he sees one he springs into the air, catches it as he goes, and alights on another branch. He does not seem to enjoy flying as much as the squirrel.

A Russian naturalist, Dr. Ostrooumoff, recently discovered a flying crustacean, an animal of the same order as the lobster. It was very small, however.

SOME BRAND NEW WORDS.

A Little Dictionary That Expresses the Latest Wonders of Occultism.

This is a short dictionary of words used by the scientists of psychics. It is well to know about them, for ghost stories and occult phenomena generally are now playing a large part in the world of human interest and people no longer ridicule them as impossible or improbable.

Mr. Frederic Myers is the psychic expert who has coined these words. Mr. Myers is the gentleman who has given us that much abused word "telepathy," which novelists and story-tellers have utilized so freely to account for some strange happenings. That was as far back as 1882.

Before that there was no word which could express "feeling at a distance." Now everybody knows that it means the communication of an impression from one person's mind to another in a manner other than the ordinary channel of sense. The new words which have emanated from the Myers word mint are the following:

AFTER-IMAGE.—This means a picture which appears to be retained by the eye after a person has looked at a bright object. These pictures are not to be confused with memory images, which are entirely different and are designated by another word. The picture expressed by after-image was made familiar to the general public when, in certain advertisements, a person was invited to stare at a red sign on a green ground and then on lifting the eyes there could be seen the same sign in green on a red ground. Now

everybody is familiar with these pictures. In future when they are seen any person can gibbly say, "Why, that's an after-image," and be quite sure of saying the right thing.

COINCIDENTAL.—Here is a word which is to be used when there is some degree of coincidence in time of occurrence between an incident at a given point and an event at a distance, where there is a probability that the two may in some slight measure be connected. Take as an example the supposed appearance of an apparition—when later it is found that at about the time of appearance the person whose phantasm is seen was dying or was in some extraordinary trouble. There is apparently some connection, then, between the person and the phantasm, and consequently a coincidental apparition has been seen.

EXTENSALISE.—There has been an absolute need for this word ever since the development of crystal-gazing. In this act of looking into a glass ball, pictures are seen. In reality the pictures exist in the mind and not in the crystal. If a memory picture is formed of the City Hall and then it is seen in a crystal, the picture has been externalised. The user now saves a lengthy explanation.

HYPNOPOMIC.—When one has a dream, and after waking still sees certain figures of the dream in real life, and when the same dream figure is persistent in walking out of the dream state into the waking state, then the sensation is hypnopomic. This is a good word to casually drop during a breakfast conversation, as it is sure, before it has become common, to cause a sensation and establish the reputation of the user as a savant.

LEVITATION.—This word is to express the raising of objects from the ground by means that to all appearances are supernatural. It refers also to similar raising from the ground by a living person.

MENTION.—This is simply a message of warning raised by some action of the mind and produced by dwelling on the facts. It is a condition in which the person who receives the mention is not aware of the existence of the facts.

PARAMNESIA.—In future to be used to denote all forms of mistakes made by the memory. When a person has a dim and vague idea that he remembers something which he is being told, when in reality the fact is entirely new, this new word is expressive of the sensation which is upon him.

PRECOGNITION.—This is a knowledge of events to come, such knowledge having been received by some means which are super-normal.

PROMNESIA.—Here is a word which will supply a "long felt want." Doubtless everybody, at one time or another in his life, when a certain incident or scene is being unfolded before him, has had a strange, unaccountable sensation that he has witnessed and been an actor in that same scene somewhere in his life before. He stops and tries to think when it was. Generally he is greatly puzzled and after a time gives it up in despair. But he usually tries to tell some one else of the sensation. It takes a long time to explain exactly what is meant, and then there is a failure to convey the exact meaning. Now all that will be necessary will be to wisely use the new word, a great deal of time will be saved and the meaning will be quite clear.

RETROCOGNITION.—In every age there have arisen people who claim to have a mind which is entirely different from that of the ordinary mortal. They claim to be able, through some inner eye, to tell of the things which have gone before, or to be aware of affairs in the lives of any person years prior to the time of meeting. Usually these persons are impostors. But such a knowledge, acquired by other than normal means, is in future to be known by the new word.