

Bellefonte, Pa., August 2, 1901.

A BEQUEST.

When I confront the death of that last day, Which, dead, shall be the birth of endles night,

Then, true companion of the narrow way We walk together not the tiny mite Of pebbles we pick up-the pinch of gold, The fruitless acres, or the ltttle name I leave-would I that you should bless me for, Or cherish. Rather let me leave the old Endearments as a legacy, the same Eternally as now you know they are. -Aloysius Coll, in New York Commercial Adver tiser.

The Most Primitive American Savages.

After centuries of ineffectual effort to penetrate their rigid exclusiveness, some-thing is at last coming to be known re-garding that strange people, the Seri Indians, the fiercest Indians on the American continent and unquestionably the least studied and most completely isolated race of people on the globe. There is something almost pathetic in the fact that what little information has been gleaned by the Bureau of American Ethnology, a branch of the United States government, has been secured on the eve of the total exhas been secured on the eve of the total ex-tinction of this, the most strongly marked and distinctive of the aboriginal tribes of the New World. For hundreds of years these savages, in many respects the fierc-est fighters the world has ever seen, have been continually at war with their neighbors until now the population of the tribe, which a couple of centuries ago numbered several thousand, has been re-duced to a little over three hundred per-sons of whom not more than seventy-five sons, of whom not more than seventy-five are adult males or warriors. The great dominant characteristic of the Seri is their absolute isolation in thought and life and feeling. It has no counterpart on earth to-day. More impressive still is the fact that the ages of life in their own little that the ages of life in their own little sphere, almost as completely isolated as though they inhabited another planet, have fostered in the Seri a bitter and implacable hereditary enmity toward all other human beings. All the mistrust and hatred which it is nearble for one ways to feel for any it is possible for one race to feel for another culminates on the borders of Seri-land. The nearest neighbors to the Seri

spect, far out-Ishmaeling the Ishmael of old on Araby's deserts. The geographic position of the Seri do-main and its physical features assist these Indians, if not, indeed compel them to live a people apart from all the world. They inhabit Tiburon Island in the Gulf of Cali-fornia and a very limited area on the adja-cent mainland of Mexico. Their little principality is protected on one side by stormy seas in which any craft must wage a hard fight for life and on the other hand by almost impassable deserts. Their home by almost impassable deserts. Their home itself is too hard and poor to tempt con-quest, being arid and rugged and consist-ing chiefly of desert sands and naked of the fright. Strangely enough the Seri, whom the other Indians and Mexicans regard very

an of another tribe coming in contact with Dead Horse Industry Helped by Hot them is killed without the slightest compunction unless they are restrained by

fear.

In warfare they make use of the deadly poisoned arrows, and although the United States government explorers have virtually established the fact that these Indians do not practice cannibalism, as had been supposed until a few months ago, it is known that they habitually indulge in carrion eating. Added to these other grewsome de-tails is the supreme horror which has been inspired by the accounts of offense and de-fense by nails and teeth which have been given by men who have met the Seri in battle. Such is the shuddering antipathbattle. Such is the shuddering antipathy aroused by these bloodthirsty chronicles that, incredible as it may appear, many of the more timid neighbors of these wildest Indians stand in greater dread of the nat-ural weapons than of the brutal clubs and wift the more timide of the brutal clubs and swift-thrown missiles of the Seri or even of

their poisoned arrows. The potency of the magical mystery which surrounds the Seri could not be more which surrounds the Seri could not be more forcefully illustrated than by their rela-tions with their nearest neighbors, the Papago Indians. The Papagos are known as among the most fearless and ferocious fighters in old Mexico; and yet when the United States government officials planned the recent expedition which has finally re-sulted in giving to mankind some little knowledge of the world's least known inknowledge of the world's least-known inhabitants, it was only after tremendous ef-forts, in which threats and persuasion were mingled, that a few picked Papagos were induced to accompany the expedition as guards.

The Papago Indians were not only ready but wildly eager for fray if it could but be carried on at the frontier, but they shrank back in unmistakable dread, from an act-ual invasion of the territory of their hered-itary enemy as though it were some sacred tary enemy as though it were some sacred realm, mere entry into which would bring down the annihilating wrath of the gods. At the outset the expedition was beset by storms, and all the powers of earth and air appeared to be arrayed against the enter-prise, all of which the poor Papagos de-clared to be but just punishment for a sac-rilegions infraction of an ancient law. The strain upon the women who had been left strain upon the women who had been left behind was fearful to behold, and the wife behind was fearful to benote, and the whe of one of the guards collapsed under the tension and died of her terrors. To all the Papago women and many of the men the Papago women and many of the men the 'The hair is used in the manufacture of the dead.

In the case of the Seri visited by the ofother culminates on the borders of Seri-land. The nearest neighbors to the Seri regard them as hardly human—a feeling fully shared by the Seri themselves, who deem themselves more closely akin to the beasts which they worship than to the des-pised humans haunting their boarders. In very truth they stand alone in every rec very truth they stand alone in every re- the women or children or the young men spect, far out-Ishmaeling the Ishmael of old on Araby's deserts. The

mountain rocks with permanent fresh much as a man does a rattlesnake, are water in only one or two places. Finally among themselves fairly cheerful, and the their possessions are too meagre to invite families are unobtrusively affectionate, but their possessions are too meagre to invite spoliation, but did they possess the treas-ures of the Aztecs they would be almost equally seenre, since the natual terrors of for the belief that the Seri systematically

Weather.

Few persons who saw horses lying dead in the street during the recent hot spell were aware of the effect the increased number of dead horses would have on one particular industry.

Three weeks ago a dead horse was con-sidered a valuable thing to those whose business is to traffic in them, their value fluctuates in accordance with the law of supply and demand. The demand for dead horses is no greater now than it was before the hot wave, but the supply of such ani-

mals are much greater. Adam W. Douth, of Greenwich Point, an old dealer in dead horses, said :--"The value in a dead horse before the

The value in a dead horse before the recent rise in the temperature was from \$2.50 to \$4, according to the condition of the animal. Ordinarily the number re-ceived by us averaged 40 a week. When that hot wave struck us we all realized the large amount of work to be done and made extra preparations for the 'rush,' which we knew from experience was about to occur. Our drivers brought in 200 animals during the week, at the cut rate of 50 cents each. "What becomes of these animals? Look at that horse standing over there and if you can point out a square inch of his body that cannot be utilized I'll make you a present of him. Let me explain to you the process gone through in the treatment of a dead horse. When they are brought in here the skin, which is the most important part of the body, is removed and sent to the tannery to be made ready for sent to the tannery to be made ready for the manufacturers of sporting goods, who use it to cover base balls, punching bags, foot balls, etc. Some of it also goes to boot and shoe manufacturers who find in it an excellent leather. A large quantity is shipped to Germany, where it undergoes a process known only to the German au-thorities who use it in the manufacture of thorities who use it in the manufacture of waterproof boots and shoes for the soldiers

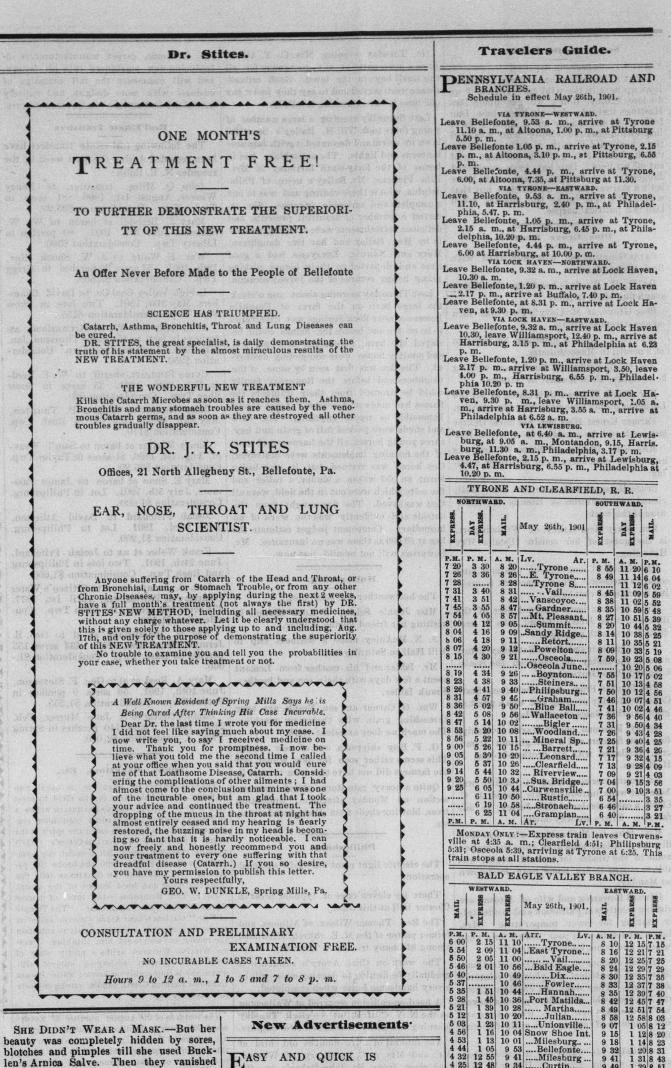
in the German army. "After the skin has been removed the body is placed in a big vat and exposed to a high steam pressure which causes the flesh to become loosened from the bones. The fiesh is ground and dried and makes a good fertilizer. The grease extracted from the flesh is made into the best lubricating

fine cloth brushes and in upholstering. The long hair of the tail is used for violin bows. The bones and the hoofs are ground into a fine powder and used extensively in re-fining sugar. The balance of the bone dust is used for fertilizing. Amnonia is also extracted from the bones. The animal matter extracted from these bones is manufactured into shoe blacking and paint. There is no waste. Even the shoes are sold for old iron."-Exchange.

Woman Attacked and Bitten by a Rat.

Miss Belle Wall, a young woman living at 104 York street, while in the pantry Thursday afternoon, was attacked by a large vicious rat which fastened its teeth in her left forearm. The plucky young woman grabbed the animal by the throat and strangled it as she endeavored to tear it away. Her mother and brother came to her assistance and succeeded in killing the rodent and prying open its jaws. Miss Wall's arm is terribly lacerated and is swollen to about twice its normal size. Dr. Dan, who dressed the wound, does not apprehend any serious results.

IT DAZZLES THE WORLD .- No discovery



this modern inferno would be likely to ex-terminate any civilized force which might attempt an invasion.

splendid physique, they have fine chests with slender but sinewy limbs and are notably vigorous in movement, erect in carriage, and remarkable for fleetness and endurance. The members of the tribe suband the women indulge in the most fantastic symbolic face-painting.

At present polygymy prevails in the At present polygynly prevaits in the tribe, but in former years polyandry was practiced. The primary marriage is nego-tiated between the mothers of the would-be-groom and the prospective bride. If the mother and daughter in the family look with form on the monoral the condition with favor on the proposal, the candidate is subjected to rigorous tests of character, and if these are successfully passed the marriage is considered complete and the husband becomes a priviledged and perma-nent guest in the wife's houshold. In every phrase of the life of these people there crops out their intense, fiendish ha tred of all other human beings. In their estimation the brightest virtue is the shed-ding of alien blood, and the blackest crime on the Seri calendar is conjugal union with any person from the outside world.

se Indians, who have for centuries successfully stayed Spanish, Mexican and American invasion, worship innumerable which are the pelican, the turtle, moon and sun. It is known that there are certain observances at the time of the new moon and that there are held annual ceremonies at various times, but the character of these no white man has ever been able to ascertain. How great is their secretive-ness may be imagined from the fact that to this day no alien has ever seen the christening of their children, the burial of their dead or the ceremonies of their shrines. In the olden days the Jesuit missionaries

and after them the Franciscan friars and the secular officials sought to scatter the Seri by both cajolery and coercion, and endeavored to divide families by restraint of women and children and by banishment of wives. There are traditions, too, of the capture and enslavement of Indian and Caucasian women in Seriland, yet the fact remains that not a single mixed-blood Seri is known to exist, and not more than two

is known to exist, and not more than two of the blood now live voluntarily beyond the confines of the tribe, and these have been outlawed and could not return to their people if they wished. It is impossible for a person who has not traveled through the country to under-stand with what mingled horror and terror and loathing the Seri are regarded through the length and breadth of western Mexico end in the southwestern portion of the and in the southwestern portion of the United States. Their practices in warfare have afforded repeated proof that they are not only the most primitive but by far the not only the most primitive but by far the most bloodthirsty and treacherous of the Indians of North America. Even at the present time, with their wasted forces, it would be little short of suicide for even a Mexican official to visit these Indians or land on their island without an armed guard. Any white man, Mexican or Indi-

the bands now and then engage would be Both the Seri men and women are of attended with far more serious consequences than is the case.

The fleetness of well-developed Seri and the powers of endurance possessed by young and old alike are simply astounding. Instances are on record where Seri hunters and fruits, and most of their food is eaten alive full-grown bucks, and they think and fruits, and most of their food is eaten raw. They neither plant nor cultivate, and are without domestic animals save dogs, and these latter are little short of wild beasts. Their only habitations are filmsy bowers of shrubbery, occasionally histing several Seri as deer catchers at dogs, and these latter are little short of wild beasts. Their only habitations are flimsy bowers of shrubbery, occasionally shingled rudely with turtle shells and sponges. The Seri clothing consists of a kilt or skirt extending from waist to knees,

The record of the warfare carried on by the Seri would form a most blood-curdling recital. None other of the aboriginal tribes of America has so sanguinary a history, and none other has at once so long and bloody a record. The principal Seri weapon is the arrow, and each arrow-tip, is dip ped in a horrible charm-poison composed of the most deadly creatures which exist—the fanged heads of serpents, the stingy tails of scorpions and the fiery feet of centipedes. The Seri do not know the meaning of open warfare or face to face fighting. Their favorite tactical device is ambuscade their warfare is wholly treacherous and cowardly in design and craven and cruel in execution

Be

no substitute

Sign

Once the battle is begun the Seri warriors either discharge clouds of arrows from their places of vantage, or if they have helpless, unarmed men to deal with, rush forward to brain their victims with stones or to break their necks and limbs. Under such circumstances the rushing warriors are transfigured with frenzy; their eyes blaze purple and green, their teeth glisten through snarling lips, their hair rises in bristling mane, while their chests swell and their lithe limbs quiver in a fury sud-den and blind and over-nowering. Should den and blind and over-powering. Should the assault be unsuccessful, however, the beaten warriors, their blood-frenzy quickly burned out, sulk silently behind rocks and shrubs or retreat across the sands with in-conceivable fleetness.—Waldon Fawcett in Scientific American.

France's Forty-Two Pound Conscript.

The smallest conscript in France is being perpetually ousted from his proud position by the discovery of a still smaller one, but this time it looks as if the record will be held for some time by M. Emile Mayot, of Cunel, in the canton of Montfaucon, who recently commenced his period of military service. That young gentleman stands 3ft 9½ inches in his stockings, and weighs only 42 pounds. He is in no way deformed and his mind is considerably more developed than his person. Until his appearance the smallest conscript in the French army had measured 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and scaled 64 pounds—a record which M. Mayot's proportions have altogether put in the shade.

Too Much.

in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by as will all eruptions, fever sores, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumpulcers, and felons from its use. Infallible tion. It's severest tests have been on hopefor cuts, corns, burns, scalds and piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c. at Green's. less victims of consumption, pneumonia, pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness and whooping cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by F. P. Green, who guarantees satisfaction or re-funds money. Large bottles 50c, and \$1.00.

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