

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly Chronicled.

The competition for the all American team is on at Sea Girt, N. J.

Rival editors of Durango, Cal., fired thirteen shots at each other without serious results.

Mad Mollah's force lost 300 dervishes in battle with the British at Burril-K, Somaliland.

Lieutenant General Raaben has been removed as governor of Kishineff because of the massacre.

The German cruiser Falke helped the American schooner Hattie C. Line that grounded at St. Thomas.

A Chicago police sergeant was fatally shot in the street while searching for men who had robbed an elderman.

Experts have testified in St. Louis that Asiatic cholera germs can be carried there from Chicago via drainage canal.

A number of Albanian chiefs have fled to the mountains from Ipek, taking with them members of the sultan's special mission.

Sir George Whitehouse, manager and chief engineer of the Uganda railroad, says American locomotives prove entirely satisfactory.

The Jews of London have denied Ambassador Cassin's assertion that the Kishineff massacre was due to usury of money lenders.

The French cabinet has decided to cut down expenditures to balance the revenue for 1904. There will be no borrowing or new taxes.

Tuesday, May 19.

John W. Gates is attending to business in London and is not ill, as reported.

The London Times says Shamrock III. is easily the best of the cup challengers.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Clay Knoblock was shot and killed at Thibodeaux, La., by James Garault.

Russian officials are hurt at the criticisms of the American press on the subject of Manchuria.

The funeral of Sibyl Sanderson in Paris was attended by prominent musicians and diplomats.

Twelve were killed and fifty injured during a blizzard at Algiers, Spain.

Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford was remanded without bail at London on a charge of making a false declaration of a baby's birth.

The greater portion of Montana was covered with snow to a depth of from two to ten inches. Sheep men have reason to fear losses because of the storm.

Many jurists in New York believe that the Grady-Salus libel bill, which became a law in Pennsylvania last week when it was signed by Governor Pennypacker, is a pernicious measure.

Many emigrants from Kishineff at London, speaking in Yiddish, made passionate protests against the authors of the massacre. Subscriptions will be started for the relief of the sufferers.

Scenes of extreme disorder were witnessed at a meeting of citizens at Dublin in the rotunda in support of the Irish parliamentary fund owing to the presence of members of the Gaelic league who are opposed to giving King Edward a friendly welcome on his coming visit to Ireland.

Thirty-five arrests were made and considerable fighting occurred at the New York subway riot at Sixty-eighth street. Great excitement was caused by fifty angry Italian women, some of whom having knives concealed in the folds of their dresses, making a stubborn attack upon a group of nonunion men.

Ambassador Porter has made an interesting report on the courtesies extended by the French government to the American squadron which participated in the welcome home of President Loubet. He says the action of the United States in sending a squadron to Versailles has given popular satisfaction to the French people.

Monday, May 18.

Lieutenant General von Reaben, governor of Bessarabia, the capital of Kishineff, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

The newly formed Law and Order league made its force keenly felt at Amsterdam, N. Y., when it forced saloons to close on Sunday.

Leland Dorr Kent has been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree for killing Ethel Dingle in Rochester, N. Y., last September.

In spite of the fact that he died of cholera, the authorities permitted Marini, the Filipino politician, to be given a public funeral, which was attended by ex-Lieutenant Aguilaindo.

The full text of the formal charges of irregularities in the administration of postal affairs preferred by Seymour V. Tulloch has been made public by Dr. Tulloch. The charges were embodied in a letter to Postmaster General Payne.

Saturday, May 16.

Supposed river pirates were arrested at Perth Amboy.

Mme. Calve has recovered in Paris from accidental acetone poisoning.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra have returned to London from Edinburgh.

The striking railroad men in Victoria, B. C., have submitted unconditionally and returned to work.

Sibyl Sanderson, the well known American singer, died suddenly at Paris from an acute attack of the grip.

The teamsters renewed the strike on two sections of the New York-subway. Italian navvies are turbulent in the Bronx.

Former Mayor A. A. Ames of Minneapolis has been sentenced to spend six years at hard labor in the state penitentiary.

There is a growing belief in official circles in London that King Edward

TRUE TO HER PEOPLE

The Interesting Story of a Faithful Indian Maiden.

Was Captured by Hostile Tribe, Rescued and Educated by a White Man, But Remained a Yuma at Heart.

[Special California Letter.]

WHILE many Indian tribes have lived together in close proximity for many years in peace and harmony, it is equally true that in many other cases there has been a great deal of quarreling and fighting. With primitive people as well as with those who are more advanced in civilization it is very true that a tiny spark will often kindle a great flame. A deadly insult has often been read into a few insignificant words. The refusal of the hand of a maiden in marriage has often provoked war. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of lives have been lost in disputes over tiny strips of territory that were practically barren and valueless. Whole villages have been often destroyed because of fancied insults offered to the gods.

The secret of the enmity between the tribes that for centuries inhabited the mountains of what is now San Diego, Cal., and the Yumas, who dwell on the Colorado river, I have never been able to learn. Both people were warlike, proud and brave. The former were supreme in the mountains, the latter in the desert and by the river. Again and again conflicts took place between them. Sometimes the Yumas roamed too far over the desert to the east of the great river, and despite all their precautions they were swooped down upon by the mountain tribes and driven back with great loss of life. At other times the San Diegos would approach too near the river, and they in turn would suffer defeat.

In the neighborhood of 40 years ago the Yumas had been particularly aggressive and had severely punished the San Diegos on several successive occasions. This aroused the national pride of the mountain tribes and they gathered together in a great powwow where the war chiefs unanimously counseled a large raid upon the Yumas which should so humble and humiliate them as to keep them peaceful for at



AN OLD YUMA WARRIOR.

least a generation or more. Again, for days, the warriors assembled around the dance fire, where the chiefs exhorted them to brave and heroic deeds and the women incited them to acts of valor. When the time came for the march they stole as cautiously as possible across the desert, and on reaching the main camp of the Yumas, sent out their scouts ahead to determine how and when the great attack should be made. Fortunately for them the Yumas were in the worst possible condition for the encounter. Their hunters had just brought back an unusual quantity of deer, and the whole people, warriors and all, were so gorged to repletion as to be unable to fight. After full consultation it was decided to steal upon them at night and fight at close quarters with battle hammer, battle ax, dagger of sharp deer's horn, and the few steel weapons they had obtained from the white man.

Stealthily they crept upon their unsuspecting foes. The latter had not only eaten to excess, but many of them were stupefied with a drink they made from the root of a bush called mump. The root of this is sometimes taken and chewed. For a few hours it produces an exhilarating effect, somewhat similar to that produced by kashesh. Then the victim succumbs to a deadly stupor from which it takes him several days to recover.

It can well be imagined what a condition the Yumas were in to receive their foes. The San Diegos fell upon them and slew quite a number without any resistance. Then, flushed with victory, after scalping their dead foes, they took captive several of the women, whose lives had been spared, and one little girl. What became of the women I have never yet been able to learn. Possibly, as has often been the case, they became wives of their captors and soon lost their identity as members of a different tribe, but with the little girl it was different. She had a keen memory and a loving heart and constantly cried for her father and mother, whom she had seen slaughtered on the banks of the Colorado river. Even in those days there was something of a town at San Diego. The Indians, too, were reasonably friendly with the whites. Indeed, they were so much so that several of them used to go up into the mountains and camp near the Indians in tents at what is now known as Agua Caliente at Warner's ranch. The hot springs from which this village gained its Spanish name are known to be very good for all kinds of diseases, and ever since they have known of them white men have

not been slow to avail themselves of their healing virtues.

One of the white men from San Diego, who had gone to the hot springs, somehow came to learn of the presence of this captive girl. He saw her several times and soon became very much interested in her. When he learned her story he determined that, if possible, he would remove her from the influences that were so painful to her. With an interpreter he went to the man who owned her and threatened him with the punishment of the child's father and mother unless she were immediately and irrevocably given up to him. After some demur the Indian acceded to his request. With his new acquisition the man from San Diego hastened home. His wife was a woman of large and loving nature and her heart instinctively went



WALTER SCOTT, IN SWEATER.

out to the poor little Indian orphan. The couple agreed to adopt her as their own. It was not long before the little one responded fully to the love that was so generously given her, and she came to regard herself as the daughter of the white man and woman.

Years passed by. The little girl grew up to womanhood. She had been educated as became the daughter of a well-to-do citizen and was respected, honored and loved by all who knew her. Several children were born to the couple, and as these grew up they were taught to regard the Indian girl as their own sister.

There is no doubt that had the Indian girl desired to remain she might have married some white man and be living to-day, honored and respected, in or near the home of her adopted parents. But, yielding to that mysterious impulse that renders us incapable of denying our parentage, she felt an uncontrollable instinct or desire to return to her own people and become one of them. In vain her foster brothers and sisters pleaded with her. Sorrowfully, but nevertheless with determination, she decided to cross the desert and go back to the place of her birth. When she arrived among the Yumas they received her with suspicion. She did not know a single word of their language, but so powerful did instinct work that, with very little difficulty, she won her way into their hearts and soon was able to speak her native tongue as if she had never known any other. In a short time she was married, and children were born to her. Her husband, a full-blooded Yuma, has always regarded her as a superior being, and throughout the tribe her opinions are largely deferred to.

While she lived with the whites she was known by the name of Maggie. When she went back to her people she told the whites who came in contact with her that her name was Maggie Scott. When I asked her why she assumed the name of Scott she replied: "While I was in San Diego I read a great many novels, but there were none that pleased me so much as those



MAGGIE SCOTT.

of Sir Walter Scott. Consequently, when I had to take a name for myself I chose his, and when my first son was born I called him Walter, after the great writer whose works gave me so much pleasure during the days of my civilization."

When I asked her if she had never longed to return to her civilized life she replied to the effect that, while occasionally a little longing would come into her heart, she had no real desire to leave her own people. With them she was contented to live and die.

GEORGE WHARTON JAMES.

Snowstorm in Miniature.

At an evening party in a Stockholm residence the heat became almost intolerable. The window shades were found frozen and a pane of glass was shattered. A current of cold air rushed in and at the same instant flakes of snow were seen to fall to the floor in all parts of the room. The atmosphere was so saturated with moisture that the sudden fall in temperature produced a snowfall indoors.

Bishop Talbot Upheld.

Exceptions of Rev. Irvine Overruled by Supreme Court.

End of Legal Controversy.

The long legal controversy between the Rev. I. N. W. Irvine and Bishop Talbot and others has at last in all probability come to an end, for the Supreme Court, in a per curiam opinion, has overruled the exceptions taken by Irvine to the judgment of Common Pleas Court of Huntingdon county in his suit against Emma D. Elliot, Ethelbert Talbot and Alexander Elliot. The opinion sets out the facts and is in part as follows:

"This appellant and plaintiff in the court below, I. N. W. Irvine, was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in April, 1898, was in charge of St. John's parish of Huntingdon, Pa.

"The defendant, Emma D. Elliot, was a member of that congregation; her husband was not a member and had no church connection with the parish; Ethelbert Talbot was bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania in which St. John's parish was situate, and by the canons of the church had supervision and control of the religious affairs of the diocese, and was the ecclesiastical superior of Irvine.

"Plaintiff brings this appeal, assigning many reasons, but there are in substance only two:

"1.—That defendants conspired to have plaintiff unlawfully deposed from the ministry.

"2.—That they conspired by unlawful means to injure his reputation and standing as a Christian minister.

There is no law which imposed upon a common pleader the duty of passing upon the capacity or impartiality of the church court. That court believed the evidence against Irvine; therefore, their judgment, even if not approved by Irvine and his friends, and even though not impartial, is not unlawful. He had full notice of the charges, appeared and was heard; the proceedings were lawful and pronounced by a lawful court. This court, as we have said time and again, is not a court of review of the proceedings of ecclesiastical courts.

"Nor can we see any evidence that defendants conspired by unlawful means to injure the rector in his reputation and standing. They preferred grave charges, supported by evidence tending to establish them. There is nothing to show they manufactured evidence, committed perjury or suppressed the truth to bring about a false judgment. It is conceded that the members of the court were men of integrity and could not have been corrupted. They may have been too credulous, may have been mistaken as appellants argue. If so, we can do nothing to aid him.

"All the assignments of error are overruled and the judgment is affirmed."

Trolley Road to Ringtown.

A charter has been granted to the Shenandoah and Suburban Electric Street Railway Company, letters, patent and a charter having been issued to the new corporation from Harrisburg Thursday. The new company has a capital of \$75,000 and its road will be five miles in length, extending from Shenandoah to Ringtown and return. The new road is to be started at once, the surveys having already been made and the route outlined. The officers of the new corporation are the following: President, Dr. D. J. Langton; secretary, J. S. Hausnick; treasurer, M. M. Mellot; directors, H. M. Bradigan, T. M. Stout, J. S. Hausnick, of Shenandoah; C. A. Snyder of Pottsville, and H. O. Bechtel, also of Pottsville, who is the solicitor for the new company.

On May 30 more than fifteen thousand rural free delivery letter carriers throughout the country will lay down their burdens for one day. They will observe Decoration Day for the first time since the establishment of the rural free delivery service. Heretofore they have been given only one holiday during the year and that has been on the fourth of July. Postmaster General Payne has decided that they are entitled to a holiday on May 30. Farmers living on free delivery routes will have to do without their mail on that day, unless they go to the nearest post office for it.

Sunday base ball must be stopped in the coal regions in the future. This means the discontinuance of many of the teams in the mining towns, as they derive their principal support from the Sunday games. The officials of the various towns have frowned on the practice and have announced their determination to stop it.

Reform in Funerals.

The Ministerial association of Reading urges a reform in the conduct of funerals that is commended by sense and a proper regard for the proprieties. They suggest economy in the style of funerals, simplicity and brevity in the service, avoidance of eulogy, no public exposure of the body, and private interment. Only in the case of a man who has been great in public life can any excuse be found for deviation from this simple programme. Almost invariably, however, the practice is quite the reverse. The surreptitious jollification of the wake may no longer be condoned, but many of our funerals, nevertheless, bear revolting resemblance to social affairs, and frequently the love of display and the desire to outdo others are indulged to a shocking extent upon these solemn occasions.

It must be said too, that the ministers themselves are responsible for one of the most objectionable features of the funeral. The eulogy, spoken often without due regard for the character of the deceased, may be prompted by the kindest of sentiments, but the harrowing rehearsal of the last illness which usually precedes this discourse is wholly unwarranted. It can have no other effect than to deepen the grief of the bereaved. Rather, as these Reading clergymen suggest, should the mourners be cheered by the higher life upon which the departed has entered.

Our funeral ceremonies, like all matters of everyday observance, are firmly imbedded in custom. To change them will be difficult and require time. But emanating from a source which has such immediate control over them, some good may be expected to flow from this movement.

Reading Eagle.

To Feed Crude Oil to Hogs

Several well-to-do farmers of Cass county, Ind., have formed a company to drill for oil, and County Auditor Gard, who is president of the company, announces that the crude oil will not be placed on the market, but will be fed to hogs.

Mr. Gard says that experiments made by him and others have shown that hogs thrive better when a liberal supply of oil is given them when being fattened for market, and that while it conduces to health the oil is much cheaper as food than corn at prices which have obtained for the past two years.

The discovery of the beneficial effects of eating the crude oil was made accidentally when hogs were running in the fields where oil was produced, and tests were then made with the result that the company was formed to produce oil for the special purpose of feeding it to hogs.

Bar Cupid's Work.

From the state of Iowa comes the word that a bar will be placed on Cupid's work. The plan to our way of thinking is good, and altogether worthy of following. The preachers have endorsed what they call a marriage commission made up of three men and three women physicians. This commission is to have power to regulate all marriages in the State and to say who shall and who shall not be married. The plan was first advocated by Judge McVey, of the District Court. The ministers will draft a bill embodying this idea and submit it to the next Legislature. They believe that such a board would restrict the divorce evil and suppress criminal, degenerate and pauper marriages.

A physician writing on the subject of that often fatal disease, pneumonia, says that the malady may be easily detected by a person not skilled as a diagnostician. There is difficulty in breathing, fever, thirst and a dull, deep-seated pain in the chest. The cheeks are flushed and there is rising and falling of the abdomen in breathing. By placing the ear against the chest a crackling sound, similar to that produced by throwing salt on red hot coals, may be heard. When these symptoms appear a physician should be sent for at once. While waiting his arrival, poultices may be applied to the chest, and unless the doctor is very near at hand it would be safest to administer a cathartic. Deep breathing is also helpful. Pneumonia acts very quickly, and unless a chaq for the better soon takes place the disease will rapidly advance until death ensues. When taken in season, however, it is not as serious as is generally supposed. It would be well for the reader to cut this out and preserve it for reference.

An Irishman obtained permission from his employer to attend a wedding. He turned up next day with his arm in a sling and a black eye. "Hello, what is the matter," said his employer. "Well you see," said the wedding guest, "we were very merry yesterday, and I saw a fellow strutting about with a swallow-tailed coat and a white waistcoat. 'And who might you be,' said I. 'I'm the best man,' said he, and begorra, 'ie was too.'"