

HARMFUL SUN DANCE

Why It May Be Prevented by the Order of Government.

Agitation Caused by Professors Who Watched the Ceremony for Scientific Purposes Will Bring Results.

Investigation by the government of the charges and counter charges that have arisen over the Cheyenne sun dance near Eagle City, Okla., last July, in which Prof. James Mooney, of the Smithsonian institution, and Dr. George Dorsey, of Field's Columbian museum, were accused individually of having paid an Indian the sum of \$150 to undergo the torture ceremony, may result in the permanent prohibition of a sun dance among the Indian tribes in Oklahoma.

The sun dance is a religious ceremony and probably was as sacred to Indians in earlier days as are the teachings of Christ to Christians of this day. It has vicious and immoral rites, however, of which the public has little knowledge. These rites are a phase of phallicism, cannot be discussed in print, and for that reason are known only to persons who have made personal investigations. This phallic ceremony was observed at the sun dance at Calumet, Okla., in 1902, and in all probability at the last dance. The Indians regard the ceremony as "medicine" or sacred, and offer no protest. This one feature of the sun dance should cause the government to forbid it.

The sun dance is virtually a big camp meeting, which every member of the tribe is supposed to attend. In the old days the "dog" soldiers, or Indians who enforced camp discipline under authority of the chiefs, punished a warrior who refused to attend the sun dance by shooting his poles and cutting down his lodge. Last summer an Indian who has an allotment near the South Canadian declined to go to the dance. The promoters of the dance dare not destroy his property, but this Indian ever since has been ostracized socially by many members of the tribe.

Attendance at the dance means a month's absence from his allotment and bankruptcy to the average Indian. They neglect their live stock and crops, such as they have, and



WATCHING THE SUN DANCE. (Prof. Mooney, of Smithsonian institution, in foreground.)

spend all the money they can borrow.

Interest in the sun dance among the Cheyenne and Arapahos had waned gradually till about three years ago, when it was revived through the misinterpretation of a portion of the annual report of Maj. Stouch, then their agent. Maj. Stouch expressed the opinion that the old Indians, whose civilization was hopeless, should be permitted to hold an annual sun dance, as it possessed a religious significance for them, and was their most solemn form of worshiping the Great Spirit, the Indians' conception of God. His recommendation was distorted, and the news spread among the Indians that the officials in Washington wished them to revive the sun dance.

The grafters in the tribes saw an opportunity to make money by charging admission, and the dance was soon in full blast. A few of the other Indians saw the futility of reviving the dance. An old chief said that he could not understand the policy of the officials in Washington. "Once," he said, "we were told that the sun dance was bad, and that the Indian should follow a new way, the white man's way. We started on the white man's way, and then we were told that the Indians' way was not crooked, and that we could follow it for a while. The ways seem to have crossed. Which one shall we follow?"

The Kansas City Star states that the purpose and significance of the sun dance in the old days may be seen in this prayer to the Great Spirit delivered by the noted Chief Little Raven, at the beginning of a sun dance many years ago, the translation being given by a man who heard the prayer: "We have disobeyed our 'medicine'; our tribe has not followed the straight way; sickness and hunger have come to our women and children and many have died.

"Do not let the punishment fall upon the women and children who are weak and unable to bear it. Hurt not our young men who are strong and willing to undergo penance and torture that health and plenty may be restored to the tribe. The buffalo are gone, but we followed crooked ways, and because of our bad hearts the game was taken from us. Hear us, behold the torture of our young men, and relieve our afflictions."

WILL WEAR PALLIUM

Bishop Glennon to Be Head of St. Louis Archdiocese.

Will Be the Youngest Man in North America to Occupy So Exalted and Powerful a Position in the Church.

Most Rev. John Joseph Glennon, who became archbishop of the diocese of St. Louis upon the death of Archbishop Kain, is one of the most interesting figures in the Roman Catholic church in America.

Although only 41 years old, his success in his chosen field has been little short of remarkable.

He will be the youngest archbishop on the continent of North America, and one of the youngest, if not the youngest, in the world.

His youth, his perfect health and his ability make him a formidable candidate for still higher honors within the rank of the Catholic church, and it is not at all improbable that he will some day be a cardinal.

With many years of active service before him, his chances for succeeding to the American cardinalate are looked upon as better than those of any other archbishop in the Catholic church in America.

Bishop Glennon was born in County Meath, Ireland, of aristocratic Irish parents. He was educated at All Hallows' college, Dublin university, and came to this country 20 years ago.

He finished his studies in Ireland, but when he arrived in Kansas City, where he had been called by Bishop Hogan, he was too young for ordination.

He worked under Bishop Hogan for one year, when he was admitted to the priesthood and made assistant to Father Dunne, then pastor of St. Patrick's church in Kansas City.

The Kansas City friends of Bishop Glennon well remember him as the young ecclesiastic student. He was tall, had a clear-cut, frank countenance, Irish blue eyes with wonderfully bright expression and a clear pink complexion that denoted his nativity.

In 1887, three years after his admission to the priesthood, Bishop Glennon,



MOST REV. J. J. GLENNON. (Archbishop Kain's Successor as Head of St. Louis Diocese.)

in order to better acquaint himself with his duties as a prelate of the church, made a tour of Europe. He made an extended visit in Rome, was received by Pope Leo, and when he returned to this country, one year later, he was made assistant pastor of the cathedral parish in Kansas City.

From this position he was elevated to the pastorate, then to the station of vicar general, and later coadjutor to Bishop Hogan, which office he held when selected as coadjutor to Archbishop Kain.

While a student of religious literature, Bishop Glennon does not neglect the literature of the day. He is a great reader of the newspapers, and in Kansas City it was not unusual to see him walking home with a large bundle of Sunday papers under his arm. A friend, seeing the bishop in possession of several Sunday papers one day, asked him what he did with them.

"I study the funny pictures," said the bishop.

The St. Louis Republic says that the bishop is also a student of Shakespeare. On his journeys one generally finds a small copy of Shakespeare in the prelate's pocket. He speaks wonderfully pure English, and two elements have contributed to this excellence in his speech—his early education at Dublin university and his constant study of the writings of the bard of Avon.

Newspaper men perhaps have had a better opportunity to study Bishop Glennon than anyone else. When a reporter calls on the bishop, night or day, he finds a welcome. The bishop was never known to treat coldly a representative of the press, although he does not always discuss the subject desired.

When a reporter calls upon the bishop for an interview, it generally develops that the reporter is interviewed instead of the prelate.

The new archbishop has made an excellent impression upon the clergy and laity of St. Louis, and while the sickness and death of Archbishop Kain are regretted, the ascendancy of Bishop Glennon to the archiepiscopal office is a matter of congratulation on the part of those who knew him when he was an obscure priest in an obscure parish less than 20 years ago.

Strongest Man in Senate.

The strongest man in the United States senate is Senator Kearns, of Idaho. He is athletic, muscular and brave, with a fist as hard as a hammer. In the early days of Idaho, when nearly everyone carried a pistol, the future senator refused to arm himself, and, although he was frequently involved in altercations, he was never known to come out second best. A single blow always settled his adversary.

WHO WILL WIN OUT?

Question That Is Now on the Lips of Every Washingtonian.

Triangular Fight for Senatorial Toga Is Causing Intense Rivalry Between the People of Tacoma and Seattle.

The "stevedore candidate," Edward S. Hamilton, of Tacoma, Wash., is the most interesting figure in the approaching campaign for the honor of representing the state of Washington in the United States senate. Hamilton, a natural political leader, a man of long experience in the art of whipping his followers into line, has long been considered a probable successor of Senator Addison G. Foster. The expiration of Foster's term is drawing near, and in the face of considerable opposition, the genial senator is asking his constituents for re-election. And now Hamilton, the stevedore "boss," although long a staunch supporter of the incumbent, has come forward with a public announcement of his candidacy.

The Chicago Record-Herald says that the campaign is more than a personal contest between Foster and Hamilton. It is a strife between cities, for Seattle and Tacoma are and always have been keen rivals for this honor. Foster is Tacoma's man, and "Stevedore" Hamilton mapped out the campaign which won him the office. Seattle already has a candidate in the field—Samuel Piles, a clever corporation lawyer. The natural result of Hamilton's intrusion of his personality into the fight will be to split the strength of the Tacoma clans and to transform what had been an "old guard" of political power into two bickering groups of partisans.

The rivalry, industrial and political, between two young, virile, growing cities of the west far surpasses the trivial exchanges of pleasantries in which eastern municipalities indulge. Tacoma's dilemma, with two strong candidates in the field, to oppose to the welded attack of the Seattle cohorts, is therefore causing dismay in the hearts of the politicians of the former city.

The opposition to Senator Foster, which has arisen this summer, is due to a feeling that he lacks "backbone." Foster's smiling face and cheery laugh have won him a host of friends, even his



EDWARD S. HAMILTON. (Prominent Candidate for Senator from Washington State.)

political enemies, but there is a sentiment, which is daily gathering strength that Washington needs a fighter in the chamber. The state wants money for harbor improvements, federal buildings, lighthouses, land surveys and a hundred other things, and it also wants a man in the senate who will work until he gets the appropriations. For this reason the aggressive "stevedore" is more popular in the Tacoma ranks than the sociable Foster.

Hamilton has been a member of the state senate for three sessions. He knows men, has a genius for planning campaigns, is a man who does things, and does them thoroughly. Never before has Tacoma and Pierce county had a political leader like him. He contributed more than any other man to the election of Foster in the last senatorial campaign. He outlined the fight which won friends for Foster, while the John L. Wilson and Levi Ankeny factions were in deadlock, and carried his man through to victory.

Hamilton's fighting qualities made him the leader of the railroads in their struggle during the last two sessions to prevent the passage of a bill creating a state railroad commission. As chairman of the appropriations committee he introduced New York methods into the legislature, with the result that no appropriation bill can be attached to another measure, however meritorious, thereby placing each measure upon its merits.

He was born in Brooklyn in July, 1865, and was graduated from the Westchester County institute, of Peekskill, in 1882. Six years later he moved to this state and opened a real estate office at Port Townsend. In October, 1888, he entered the employ of the Puget Sound Stevedore company as bookkeeper, afterward becoming manager. Soon afterward he became a member of the firm of McCabe & Hamilton, which now does 90 per cent. of the stevedoring work on Puget sound. The firm uses electric conveyors of its own invention, which have contributed largely toward making Tacoma the port where heavy cargo, inward and outward, is handled, at less cost per ton than in any other port in the world. Hamilton's political experience began in New York, where for four years he was assistant to Gen. J. W. Husted, known as the "Bald Eagle of Westchester."

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher

LOVES HIS FELLOWMEN.

New President of American Christian Missionary Society Has Had Unique Career.

Hon. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., who has just mounted one more step in the ladder of fame by his election as president of the American Christian Missionary society by the recent Disciples of Christ convention at Detroit, is a man of many parts. For many years he was a noted preacher; then he took to the lecture platform and is now one of the speakers most in demand. President Harrison appointed Mr. Sweeney United States consul at Constantinople, where the sultan conferred upon him distinctions seldom granted to any foreigner and made him, upon his return to this country, Imperial Ottoman commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair. Despite these honors Gen. Sweeney is no admirer of the sultan, who, he says, regards his



HON. Z. T. SWEENEY. (President of the American Christian Missionary Society.)

religious leadership as caliph of the Mohammedans as of more importance than his Imperial position as sultan. The Turk, declares Gen. Sweeney, has a hatred of everything Christian, and there will never be peace in the near East until he is driven out of Europe.

Gen. Sweeney comes of a noted family. His father and his grandfather were preachers before him. They early joined the ranks of those who abandoned human creeds in the great rent that occurred when the Disciples of Christ began their separate history in 1809. Two of his brothers, too, chose the pulpit as their life work. For a quarter of a century he himself was pastor of the Christian church at Columbus, Ind., but now divides his time between special preaching and lecture work and looking after the game and fish of Indiana, the commissionership of which he holds.

ROBERTS WILL RESIGN.

King Edward Determined to Make His Brother Chief Commander of British Army.

There is a report at the London military clubs that Lord Roberts has tendered his resignation as commander-in-chief of the British army. Lord Roberts had an interview with the king during the week, and it is reported he discussed his resignation with his majesty and the condition of the affairs of the war office. Lord Roberts is anxious to resign for, it is said, he realizes he is too old to undertake the task of introducing and administering the many reforms proposed in the war office.

After his retirement he will visit the United States. While he is a gallant soldier he has been a failure as a military executive. The army depairs of seeing the needed reforms in



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. (King Edward Wants Him for Chief of the British Army.)

the war office instituted until Lord Kitchener takes charge.

It is generally believed that the king will try to force his brother, the Duke of Connaught, on the country as commander-in-chief when Lord Roberts retires. Such action will be unpopular but the king has recently shown many signs of being willing and able to use the mailed fist to attain his ends.

Pipe-Filling as a Profession.

There are few ways of earning an honest penny more strange than that in which an old couple in the North of England eke out a scanty income. Their little cottage is situated near a large mine, and every morning the colliers before descending to their work leave their pipes and tobacco boxes in the hands of the old folk. The pipes are cleaned and filled ready for lighting, and the miners can come up at the dinner hour and enjoy a good smoke without having to expend time in charging their pipes. They are again left to be in readiness for the evening. The small weekly charge per pipe mounts into a respectable number of shillings at the week's end.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a bottle image and text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.

Advertisement for Alexander Brothers & Co., featuring text: 'Alexander Brothers & Co., DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts. Henry Millard's Fine Candies. Fresh Ever Week. PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.'.

Advertisement for W. H. Brower's Carpets, featuring text: 'IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S'.

Advertisement for Jayne's Expectorant, featuring text: 'STOP THAT COUGH with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. An almost infallible remedy.'

Advertisement for Nasal Catarrh, featuring text: 'Nasal CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM. The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Dec. 1, 1903. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that they were advertised Nov. 19, 1903.'.

Try THE COLUMBIAN a year.