

OUR APACHE PRISONERS.

GERONIMO AND HIS FOLLOWERS AT MOUNT VERNON, ALA.

Schools for the Children and Employment for the Men and Women—Some of Their Customs. While it has generally been conceded as a fact that the Indian and civilization are incompatible, a visit to the small Apache settlement at Mount Vernon, Ala., would demonstrate the redman's adaptability to civilized life. Indeed, so much good has been accomplished in a short space of time that it is quite wonderful to note how readily the savage has developed into the civilian and acquired a comprehension of new manners, new customs and a new language.

Some four or five years ago Geronimo and his braves, with their squaws and children, after a term of captivity in Florida, were brought as prisoners of war to Mount Vernon, and there they have since remained.

At first, despite the balmy atmosphere, the clear, blue skies and beauteous woodlands of their Alabama home, many of the captives sickened and died; consumption laid its cold hand upon numbers, while others, vanquished by an overpowering thirst for freedom, beat out their lives in tremendous heart-throbs. Many of the children were sent to the Indian school at Carlisle, and the poor savages, as tender and loyal in love of their offspring as the more delicately nurtured, brooded over their loss and pined away. Comprehending nothing of benefits to be derived from education, they but realized the broken home circle, and, despairing of reunion, only obtained solace in the peaceful sleep that knows no waking.

But by degrees the Apache grew accustomed to his new surroundings; new home ties began to be formed, and the little children seemed to thrive and revel as happily in the genial Alabama sunshine as had their fathers in the severer climate of Arizona.

To-day everything wears a happy, hopeful aspect; the Apaches are no longer treated as mere prisoners of war, but are allowed to ply their several occupations, earn livings, and lay by savings. Lieutenant Witherspoon, who has been placed in charge of the Indians, has made them understand that a white man can be a true and sincere friend, and though he has only been stationed at Mount Vernon since last June, has already accomplished so much of good that under his wise leadership a great amount more may be anticipated.

These Apaches number some 300 and more, mostly women and children. Among the men, besides Geronimo, with whose name nearly everyone is familiar, there are several other chiefs of less widespread fame.

Loco, whom everyone esteems a good old man; Wanwa, one of the most intrepid and relentless warriors; Chihuhua, distinguished in his present civil life as the duke of the settlement and apparently realizing his happiest ambition when attired in an immaculate suit of white, his silk hat perched jauntily upon his head and his beaded cane resting on his knee, he seats himself upon the platform of the Mount Vernon depot and notes the admiring expression on the faces of the traders at the car windows. Naiche is the youngest of the chieftains, and possesses the most illustrious pedigree, his father having been a chief.

I do not think that the Apache men can be considered fine specimens of manly physique, and while erect and lithhe are hardly tall enough. The women are too broad-shouldered for their low height; they lack grace, but are the possessors of tiny, well-shaped hands and feet, and many of the young girls have beautiful faces. They seem quite as aware of their personal attractions as their pale-faced sisters and take great pride in adorning themselves. Like the Indians, they are very fond of bright colors and use brilliant head necklaces and trinkets in profusion. Most of the old Indian women, however, are wretchedly ugly and unkempt. Pride in self seems utterly vanished, and that secret of woman's success, the desire to please and to appear pleased, is remote from their minds.

The Indian quarters, school and hospital lie beyond the barracks grounds. The dwellings at present consist of small, rudely constructed huts, which are soon to be replaced by more comfortable homes. Ventilation is obtained by means of small windows, one or two to each apartment; chimneys are not indulged in, and as fires are made and the food prepared upon the bare earth floor, the rooms are often enveloped in thick clouds of smoke, which accounts for the smoky odor that clings to the Indian. In spite of these drawbacks, it is pleasing to note how clean many of these huts are. The Indians seem to possess a large amount of parental pride and most of the children are kept very neat, their costumes often displaying a tasteful arrangement of colors. It is true this spirit of cleanliness may be fostered by the knowledge of the weekly inspection to which the children are subjected every Sunday morning. The little copper-colored faces fairly shine after the vigorous polishing administered by their mothers.

Prizes are awarded to the school children, too, on Friday afternoon, as rewards for cleanliness as well as diligence in studies. The schoolhouse is a neat little building on the summit of knoll, and here sixty little scholars gather daily to receive instruction from their teachers, the Misses Shepard, two young ladies of great refinement and accomplishments, who seem peculiarly fitted for this difficult undertaking. The school is just entering its second year, and when one considers the novelty of the Indian child's surroundings, the unknown tongue and the discipline of school life, so contrary to his hitherto outdoor life of careless freedom, it seems almost a miracle that he could have acquired so much education in so short a time.

During the first six months Geronimo constituted himself a sort of assistant sergeant-at-arms, his mission to preserve

order and to capture truants. For this service he was presented with a medal, of which he is very proud.

Every Sunday, Sunday-school is held in the schoolroom, and many of the grown people attend. The school children have been taught to sing very nicely, and the voices of this little gathering sound as sweet and harmonious as those of any Sunday-school in the land as they ring forth in the good old hymns that go straight to the heart. A short Bible story or parable is explained by the chaplain or Miss Shepard, and interpreted by Onandiah, and after a short prayer or two have been chanted, the congregation is dismissed, but not before Miss Shepard has presented every one present with a stick of candy. The men and women, as well as the children, possess a fondness for sweetmeats, a taste we can comprehend far better than their liking for reptiles. Such is their devotion to these delicacies that the Indian men are appointed to search the woods for snakes, which dainty morsels serve as a sort of entree at their repasts.

A domestic arrangement of the Indian is unique at least if not fraught with wisdom. A man is not allowed to look upon his mother-in-law or hold converse with her. Why this I know not; the Indian no doubt comprehends the reason thereof and could give his own reasons in defense of the custom. I shall but suggest that were it not for this rule a plurality of wives might prove a very bad investment for our red brother.

While an Indian is privileged to marry often enough during his wife's lifetime if he is "good" and has a proper amount of self-respect, he never remarries till one year after a wife's demise, and during this period of mourning he crops off his flowing hair above his shoulders.

The bows and arrows made by the Apaches find a ready sale at the depot or with visitors to the barracks, and each Indian paints his name upon his hand-work. Geronimo's being the most distinguished is the most sought after; he, very soon discovering the value of his autograph, declined to place it on any of his bows until paid twenty-five cents extra.

Nearly all the Indians understand English, though but few will attempt to speak it. Their own language, though guttural, is as soft as the cooing of doves, and even the voices of the men are most sweet, musical and low-toned.

The gifted Queen of Roumania is celebrated among her subjects for her fine playing on the harp and piano.

Of belts there is an unlimited variety. Leather belts, Russia, crocodile skin, and Suede, are in many designs.

The latest freak of fashion puts revers and sleeves of shaded feathers on light cloth jackets for outdoor wear.

The new fashionable envelope is not only long and narrow, but very long and very narrow, not at all pretty, though it is stylish.

A unique finger ring is a solid diamond heart, surmounted by a diamond crown. This double design also figures as a brooch.

Pearl milliners sell half a dozen veils with each hat. The newest fashion is that of the tiny embroidered rosebud on a black ground.

Emma Abbott's cremation dress was a \$5000 one, and the veil which covered her face was so strung with gold threads that globules of gold were found in her ashes.

Steel tape measures that coil up inside a circular shaped silver case, and are marked by a thumb slide, are numbered with elegant little conveniences enjoyed by both sexes.

Catherine Weed Barnes, a niece of Thurlow Weed, resides at Albany, N. Y., and is recognized as the leading woman amateur in this country in the art of photography.

American women are getting to have a mingled look of English and French women—the superb indifference of their English sisters and the exquisite trimness of the French.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have laces worth from \$50,000 to \$70,000. The Belmont laces are almost priceless. Mrs. Marshall Roberts and Mrs. Bradley Martin have exquisitely fine, choice and rare laces.

The eccentric Wall street operator, Mrs. Hetty Green, who is popularly reported to be worth something like \$40,000,000, has a daughter now about eighteen years old. There is also a son, to whom, Mrs. Green declares, she will leave the bulk of her fortune.

London now has a number of women of aristocratic lineage who are in trade as milliners or dressmakers. The pioneer of them all is Lady Granville Gordon, who six years ago opened a little shop in Park street. Her capital at the start was only \$750, but she has been remarkably successful.

So the doctors are rebelling against skirts that drag. They say that women and children are bringing all sorts of diseases into the house via the pestilential train. One family physician recommends that the dresses be thoroughly brushed and disinfected after each wearing.

Miss Emily Dickinson, whose poems have been published only since her death, is said to have left 800 manuscripts of complete poems and fragments of nearly as many more. Her shyness amounted almost to a mania, and her late years were spent entirely in her own home, but she loved children and had a habit of lowering gifts to them from her windows.

Interesting features of Japanese life are the Ammas, or shampooers. These are mostly the poor blind men and women, who start out at nightfall and whose approach is heard by the weird, sweet tones of a little reed which they play upon. It is like the tone of some beautiful bird, and is one of the sweetest sounds one hears in Japan. For a few pennies these people will come in, pound and rub the body and knead away all stiffness or soreness with the most soothing effect in the world, singing very low a little song of their own as they do it, which is of itself most restful.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Hairy and Hairless People.

The Lamattes are the nearest hairless and the Anios the hairiest of all human beings. The last named have for centuries been famed as having more hair and less brains than any other species of the genus homo on the face of the earth.

—*St. Louis Republic*.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Jet is used on everything.

Perfumed gloves are a novelty.

Epaulets are lower and squarer.

Jet is the very height of fashion.

New challes are in cheviot finsh.

The fashionable skirt gets tighter.

The corsets and girdles are laced.

Taffeta silk grows rapidly in favor.

The straight braided belt is pretty.

White gloves are worn in the street.

Cornflower blue is favored by fashion.

Milan's jewelry has again found favor.

There are bracelets with diamond bow-knots.

Thum-b-rings are the latest fancy of the fair.

Tea color is the favorite tint for fashion-able laces.

Black and gold is a favorite combination for small bonnets.

A bird's wing of diamonds affords an effective hair ornament.

Blonde hair is improved by being crimped a little in the back.

Black melton is considered the best and finest material for riding habits.

Miss Charlotte M. Younge, in her sixty-seventh year, is writing her 101st book.

The summer bell skirt is wider and fuller than the original model of the early spring.

The tendency is again for gold linings in silver cups, bowls, cream jugs, and the like.

The Empress of Japan excels in playing like a zither.

The Queen of Italy does the most difficult pieces of Italian and German compositions on the piano.

Lady Macdonald enjoys the reputation of being the most accomplished conversationalist in Canada.

There is a startling rumor abroad to the effect that befurbeloved white petticoats are coming in again.

Heavy cords and milliners' folds are used by French and English designers on plain skirts of silk or satin.

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Blind Japanese Shampooers.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1. six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Quick Lunch and Sunstroke.

Americans in general are noted for the habit of fast eating, and New Yorkers in particular spare but a few minutes for their midday meal. While this practice of quick lunches usually ends in some form of dyspepsia, there is another result far more serious. The best medical authorities agree that sunstroke is far more frequent after than before noon, and there are two good reasons for this. In the first place, the heat is most intense during the early part of the afternoon; and, secondly, after a meal the stomach and other organs of digestion are very much congested with blood. The internal organs being congested, the surface blood vessels are comparatively empty and the function of perspiration is considerably interfered with. Sunstroke is apt to follow any interference with perspiration, and the process of digestion interferes by drawing off the blood from the skin to the stomach.

A light lunch properly masticated and slowly eaten has but little effect in disturbing the circulation, but a hasty meal, bolted and washed down by large draughts of water or coffee, necessitates increased exertion on the part of the digestive apparatus, and a much larger supply of blood is needed to do the work. Business men are often heard to complain that in the afternoon they have a headache, that they cannot work so well, and that the heat seems to affect them more. The statement is correct; they do feel the heat more, and the reason is because of the hurried, half-eaten lunch taken at noon. If business men would only learn that this pernicious habit of rapid eating, especially in the middle of a hot day, exhausts their energies and makes them liable to sunstroke or heat prostration in some form, they would save themselves money, comfort and health.—*New York Mail and Express*.

Four-Footed Guerrillas.

The Spanish conquest of Central America was achieved largely by dog-power. Balboa, the butcher Davila and all their successors kept brigades of trained mastiffs which more than once decided a battle by their ferocious courage. The best breed came from Aragon, in old Spain, and the efficiency of that four-footed militia may be inferred from a recent episode in the Oklahoma prairies. The Dalton brothers, after their robbery of the Santa Fe express, took refuge in the gulches of the Fox Indian Reservation and would have escaped but for the pluck of three Spanish bloodhounds who followed the track of the bandits across creeks and sandhills, and at last forced them to try conclusions with their pursuers. When the dogs had approached within eighty yards, the brigands opened fire, but the four-footed bailiffs continued to advance, and, in their desperately wounded condition, kept the outlaws at bay till the contest was decided by the arrival of the mounted rangers.—*New York Voice*.

Catarrh Can't be Cured.

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh a blood or constitutional disorder, and Inflammation of the mucous membranes. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the most eminent physicians in the country, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of these ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonial free.

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A LIVING horse's strength is equal to that of seven men.

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