PEARY DESCRIBES THE MOST MORTHERN HUMAN BEINGS.

Honest and Happy Folk-Their Ingennity and Patience-Ready to Give Their All for a Acedle or a Knite



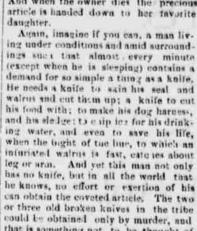
T will doubt'ess erem almost impossible to many, imbibed with the popular idea of the Eskimo, that is I look at these picture. I think of the originais, not as animals, int as real men and women of a by no menns to be de.

spised grade of intelligence, says Lieu-tenant Perry in the New York Sue. A community of children in their simplicity, honesty, and happy lack of all care; of animals in their surroundings, their food and habits; of iron men in their endurance of cold, hunger and fatigue; of beings of superior intelligence in the construction and use of the implements of the cause, and the in penious core mention of every one of the few possibilities of the barren country whica is their home, upon the two great problems of their existence, something to cal and something to wear.

Denizens of a little Arxie oasis, prisened on the cast By the towering wall and superstitions terrors of the Sermik-

NEAREST THE POLE. time but one opportunity to obtain one or even two deerskins; in other a needle. When that one opportunity is words, no article known to them has, COLDIERS' COLUMN fixed value. way, she gives for it all she possesses, and once the shining bit of steel is in her possession, an ivory cue is made for it, and the case is immediately fastened permanently about the owner's neck. If she breaks the point of the needle, she searches perhaps for days until she finds a bit of stone fine enough and sharp coough to gried a new point on the needle. If she breaks the eye, the shank of the needle is laboriously eccled and roughened wit a stones until she can attach the sinew which forms her thread in the same way that the shoemaker attaches his waxed thread to his bristle. And when the owner dies the precious article is handed down to her favorite daughter.

> ing under conditions and amid surroundings suc a toat almost every minute (except when he is sleeping) contains a demand for so simple a turng as a knife. He needs a knife to sain his seal and walrus and cut them up; a knife to cut his food with; to make his dog harness, and his sledge; to e sip ice for his drinking water, and even to save his life, when the bight of tue line, to which an infuriated walrus is fast, cate ies about leg or arm. And yet this man not only has no knife, but in all the world that he knows, no effort or exertion of his can obtain the coveted article. The two or three old broken knives in the tribe could be obtained only by murder, and that is something not to be thought of in this tribe of children. Imagine the feelings of this man, when the oppor-funity is presented to him of obtaining,





PATEER, MCTORD AND SIX CHILDREN. The en; -issued person on her right is her husban!, and on her left is their married ded cater.

ionk, or "Great lest" on the west by by the crystal ramparts of the Humbold Glacier, and on the south by the stretching miles of the unknown glaciers of Mc:ville Bay—they are at once the smallest, the most northerly, and most unique tribe upon the earth, and probnoly the oldest tribe of men upon the Western hemisphere. Many of them of tenstics of mimicry, ingenuity and demonstrations of pleasure, and he was patience in mechanical duplication; their is a possible of the occasion appearance seems to these striking Mongolian type of countenaces, pearance rooms to throw strong probability upon the theory that in the unidle ages, thee may have passed from the waste of Northern Asia, across unknown lands to the central Polar Basin, and down the North Greenland coast to their present habitut. A portion may have pre-sed on still further down the Greenland coast until they came in contac. with the old Norse colonists; others may have passed to the North American Are ripringo, and so on to the North American border of the Arctic regions; but certain it is that one section tarried in the Whale Sound region, and for an un snown length of time have remained there, neither increasing nor decreasing in numbers, as has variously been pose I by different travelers, but preserving nature's balance with the food produe ng espabilities of the limited region which they inhabit.

At the time of our visit very few in the tribe had ever seen a white man, though stories of the Cominksue, or areat ships of the white mee, which came from the far south, were current in every family circle.

The conditions of life of these people, and the value in their eyes of articles which to us are so insignificant and common that we think no more of them than we do of breathing, are almost beyond our conception. Imagine, for example, one of these Eskimo women, whose duty at is to make the garments of her husband, herself, and her calldren - and an idea of the amount of work that this means may be obtained when I say that the b rdskin shirt, ag in lispensible artic.e of dress of every individual, young your dog and you want my deerskin it

in exenange for any of his meagre posthe waves of Smith's Sound, on the north sessions, the coveted article. I have known the sight of the glittering blade of a bright, new knife, with handsome handle and razer edge, to breed in such a one a temporary insanity of costasy.

One of my first visitors to Redcliffe offered me his wife and two children for a knile, and when I gave it to him for som: little trifle of his sledge outlit, Reactiffe was too small to contain his



MARSANGWAIL, A PROMINENT ESKIMO.

These people have no written language and no idea of a general meditm of exchange; more than this, I found it impossible to convey to them the conception of money. With food in common, and real estate in common, all exchange of the few commandities which they pos sess takes the form of a barter for that particular occasion. If I have a fine deerskin and you have a dog, and I want



ESKIMO HUNTER SEATED ON A WALRES

and old, is made up of from seventy to as bargain and the exchange is effected.

100 birdskins, neatly sewed together—
I can at any other time buy a dog of you this, and having during her entire life.

Is a bargain and the exchange is effected.
But it does not by any means follow that it was charged with onlifens of small bugs, each having but two legs, no wings and a small red circle on the back. They lived but a rhort time after coming into light and waim air.—Columbus Dispates.

The popular idea that the people of this tribe are of small size is, in general, true, but there are giants among them, and I could name several who stand in the neighborhood of five feet ten and weigh from 173 to 184 pounds net. A man of these dimensions, when dressed in his midwinter costume of bear and deerskin, looms up like a Colossus. Toe women are quite small, but they, as well as the men, are very solid and extremely deceptive as to weight. The muscular development of the men is astonishing, but here again they are very deceptive in appearance, the external covering of blubber, which they possess in common with the seal, the walrus and the bear, destroying the differentiation of their great muscles, and giving them a smooth and rounded appearance.

## Prince of Pointers.

The best pointer dog ever bred in England came to San Francisco a few days ago, and will remain here as the property of Henry Huber. The dog, Genbeigh, is white with liver-colored marks on the head and body, and weight when in running form just under fittyfive pounds, which places him in the "small" class. Huber already owned another very dne pointer of heavy-weight, called Dake of Vernon, but desired a dog better suited in size to the peculiar



CHAMPION GLENBEIGH.

conditions as to ground and cover under which California quaits are shot, and sent a commission to England to secure the best dog in that country. Glenbeigh in breeding is very fashionable, his sire being Grouse V. (Champion Shot Bell

Maid), and his dam, Rita (Dash Belle.) The dog is not yet three years old, but as a puppy he won first in the Pointer Puppy stake and the chamoiouship prize for the best pointer or setter puppy at the English National Field Trial of 1891. In that year Glenbeigh also won first pr 22 in the Pointer Derby and a special prize as the dog, pointer or setter in the Kennel Club trials, and is the only pointer that has ever made the double winning. Glenbeigh is a tine, up-standing animal, with a rarely good body, legs and tee. His head lacks somewhat in cleanness and squareness of outline, although not had, and his tail might please connoisseurs better if it was thicker at the root and tapered more positively toward the distal end. The dog has a thoroughbred appearance and possesses pointer quality of the highest sort.-San Francisco Examiner.

# Games of Primitive Roors.

The games of primitive races are chiefly confined to children; the business of life among uncivilized people is so hazardous and difficult that they can spare no energy for amusement. Even heir boys and girls, with pleaty of time en their hands, only find division in mimicry of adult occupations. The men of Australian tribes rely upon capture to obtain their wives, and so the lads, armed with miniature boomerangs and spears, play at carrying off the lasses. Just as there is no more popular toy in ur nurseries than a box of bricks, so the Esquimau children construct little huts of snow-the recognized building material in that community. Often the game or toy thus devised in imitation of practice in which it originated. Thus bows and arrows continue to be favorite playthings, not only with children, but with grown persons—witness the archery clubs which still flourishes in some parts of England .- Blackwood's Magazine.

# A Turile Nearly All Head and Tail.

The great-headed turtle is an inhabitant of the rivers of Tenasserim, Siam and Burma, but is very rare even there. Its shell is remarkably broat and flat. The entire length of the turtle, when stretched our to its fullest extent, is



about fifteen inches, one-third of this length covering the head and neck, while the tail is about seven inches long. The size of the head, compared with that of the body, is very remarkable, there being only a few birds and fishes in which such a lack of proportion is found .- Scientific American.

# Wonders From a Well.

On July 7, 1890, workmen engaged in sinking an artesian well in Sandy Valley, near Niria, New Mexico, struck an open stream from which a cold stream of current air rushed with such force as to remove a twelve pound rock that had been placed over the opening. This current of air was charged with

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

A Comrade Tells the Part the Fifteenth Corps Took in the Action



Williamson's lowa Brigade (First Brigade, First Division, Fineenth Corps.) to ke shand towards the last, that has asswesseemed to me to have helped to turn the it at of victory to the side of the Union army. We were stationed on the extreme left of the Fifteenth Corps and the tith Iowa. on the left of the brigade, connecting with the Seventh Corps. From our position in the line we could see the time of the Seventeenth Corps for as much as half a mile. We could see the line what is a mile. We could see our line being loveed gradually back by the enemy, but lighting stubbornly over every foot of ground.

When our line had given way to, say, within a quarter of a mile or less of where we were a stioned, the order came for us to charge the enemy. The line of battle ran from southwest to northesst. We crossed to the south side of the breastworks, such as they were, and kept on that side until we struck the rebel line, when they made it pretty warm for us and so we got over on the north side of the works and capturing quite a number. For a time we fought each other on opposite sides of the works. Our Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols was wounded in the charge, but kept at the head of the regiment.

While we were making this charge the

we fought each other on opposite sides of the works. Our Lieutenant-Colonel (Nichols) was wounded in the charge, but kept at the bead of the regiment.

While we were making this charge the part of the Seventeenth Corps that we could see had formed a new line and was gradually regaining the ground which they had lost and dinally occupied their old line, with what little help we had given them. There is one other incident which I wish to speak of in connection with this battle, and in which the 4th lowa was more directly interested than any other one regiment, so far as I know. Immediately after the charge, and when our lines had been re-established, the regiment was ordered back to the right a short dis suce and a little in advance of the main line, into an old fort, by whom built or when I don't know, it being overgrown with grass and weeds. The walls diret were about as high as a man's shoulders, semi-ci cular in form, and about large enough to hold 100 mm comfortably, but into which the entire regiment was crowled. We had only settled ourselves for a little rest, when we were called to arms by rapid musket fiving in our front, and the pickets came in on the run and said that the rebe swere suming in force. We prepared for business at once, and gave those fellows as warm a recention as they ever had, I think. They came to within 50 feet of the fort, but they didn't, how, for the repulsed, some of the boys went out to see what execution had been done. Well, they found a good many deal rebels, and among the number the commander of the brigade—a Texas Coionel. One of the boys got his sword. They probably thought they could take in that little squad in the old fort, but they didn't. Now, for the same comrasle will say that leilow thinks his regiment or brigade did all the lighting and won the victors, I wish to say, in cone asion, to any such that I am only tell in a which happened and a final all the was re observation. Fromoly the troops on our right and left were doing as much as we were. No doubt they did all that was required of them. What I saw I know happened. What I did not see no doubt happened. What I did not see no do not happened. What I did not see no do not happened. What I did not see no do not happened.

# GRAND ARMY NEWS.

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

A BILL is before Congress to increase the appropriation from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000 per annum, and it is likely that the bill will pass without much opposition. The bill was introduced at the last session of Congress, and since that time the position of its advocates has been very materially strengthened by the disturbances that occurred in four States of the Union during the past summer. In each case the National Guard was called out to preserve the peace, and it was satisfactorily demonstrated that money spent in maintaining the State forces is as economically placed as though devoted to the regular army. The additional expense to the General Government of seading regulars to the Idaho mines is many times the amount that would be annually allotted to that State upon the \$1,000,000 basis. The expense to the four States of Pennsylvani. New York. Ten essee and Idaho, in past rying the peace during the past summer is about equal to the full amount of the Federal aid contemplated by the bill now before Congress. The Adjutant General for the Army has recommended that the annual appropriation to increased to \$1,000,000, as has also Secretary of War Elkins, Mai, Gen, Schofield, commanding the Army, and Inspector General Breckenridge.

It has been recommended by Gen, Flagler, the Chief of Cindenses of the Army has

and Inspector General Breckenridge.

It has been recommended by Gen. Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, that
the tate troops be supplied at once with
the new arms adopted by the regular army.
The War Department has said that if this
recommendation be a-topied by any of the
States that every effort will be made to expetite the delivery of the new guns, and
that the only possible delay will be in the
supplying the ammunition, the character
of which has not yet been fully determin
ed. It is calculated that 75,000 of these new
macazine rifles can be manufactured for
\$1,000,000. The adoption of Gen. Flagler's
recommendation would result in rearming recommendation would result in rearming the entire National Guard of the Union within 18 mon.hs. This is the most en-couraging news that has come to the active militia since the war and its importance militia since the war and its importance cannot be over-estimated. It is thought that a smokeless powder will be adopted before the new rifles are completed, with which the new ammunition may be charged. Under these conditions and within a reasonable time, there is no reason why the voluntary troops of this country should not be the best in the world. reasonable time, there is no reason voluntary troops of this country not be the best in the world.

Turne is much dissatisfaction among the members and friends of the National Guard over the present plan of distributing the annual appropriation of the general Government among the various States. The present allotment of the annual appropriation of \$400,000 which gives to each State an amount proportionate to its Congressional representatives, is a very unfair one. The amount received by some States is not more than half that received by others maintaining double the number of men in their Na

tional Guard. The aid given different States is very disproportionate. There are 10 States with a fotal effective strength of more than one-half of all the organized militia of the United States, and which contribute to their support about \$2.000.000 per annum, receive less than \$150.000 a year, while the other 34 States which appropriate much less to their own support, receive \$250.000, Last year Tennessee with less than 600 troops, received \$11,057, and Missouri with 350 men got \$14,422, while Connecticut, with over 3,000 troops, received only \$5.528, and New Hampshire with about 2,500 men received but \$3,785. Arkansas, where the inspecting officers in 18st could not find a single organization, receives \$6,450, while Rhodes island with 1,500 men was forced to be content with \$3,655.72. Minnesota spends \$40,000 a year tional Guard. The aid given different States

on its National Guard, and so does Colorado, while South Carolina spends \$19,000, and Tennesses \$2,900, but the two farmer States receive from the general government asum agaregating but \$9,214, while the two latter are receiving \$19,349. Other instances of the unfairn as of the present law are cited by those who would see it repealed. A movement is now on foot to have the law based upon the number of effective soldiers in each State.

In his report to the Secretary of War on Is his report to the Secretary of War on Guards to reach the highest ideal characteristics of the citizen soldier, has been most gratifying. The reports from the different states show the utmost anxiety on the part of the large majority of the organizations of the National Guard to become proficient soldier: The strength of the National Guard to day is 111, 18. It is in many cases not so well equipped as could be desired, although its equippents are as good as the amount allowed the States by the General Government justifies."

the National Guard, the Adjutant General of the army has the following to say, "During the year there has been an increase in the number of the organized and uniformed militia. The steady improvement in discipline, soldiery bearing and knowledge, and the evident desire on the part of the excellent personnel of the everal National

# PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone

A LIVERY-STABLE FIRE.

TWENTY MEX READ OF HORSES PERISH IN THE PLANES.

A fire broke out in the livery and ex-change stables of Jacob Colton, Wilkesbarre. Before the department reached the spot the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to effect an entrance or endeavor to save anything.

Twenty-six head of horses perished in the flames, five belong to the United States Express Company, three to other individuals. and the rest to Jacob Cole. All the harness, wagons, carriages and barn implements also were consumed. The loss will reach \$18,000. Mr. Cole says every dollar he possesses in the world was in his stable and that he had no insurance thereon. The origin of the fire is unknown

## PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The forthcoming report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction will show the enrollment of pupils in Pennsylvania in 1892 to be 977,528, an increase of 8,022; feachers, 25,239, an increase of 414. The expenditures for the year aggregate \$14,329,140 46, an increase of \$810,431 48. The school property is valued at \$40,242,-684, an increase of \$1,765,720. A computsory education law is recommended and a single term of eight months suggested for district schools.

BLOWN 300 YARDS.

SHAMORIN .- While John Garize was preparing a blast he found the dualin frozen and took it to a stove to thaw it out. Immedlately their was an exp'osion and Garize was found 300 yards from the spot where the explosion occurred in a mangled condition. He died while being conveyed to the has\*

MANUAL TRAINING FOR ORPHANS. Hauntssung,-The Committee of the Soldiers' Orphan Commission appointed to visit manual training schools, with a view to introducing industrial education in the orphan schools, met here to prepare a re-port to be submitted to the Commission. The committee will recommend that the children of these instit tions be taught the "udiments of various trades.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY. Thursday evening Jacob M. Detwiler was found dead in a small rivulet on his farm, near Dovlestown. He was lying in 12 inches

of water, where he evidently had been held by a murderer, until he suffocated, Detwiter's pockets were rifled and a watch and \$50 taken. The murderer evidently knew his man and the neighborhood. TILE WORKS DEPMANENTLY CLOSED.

New Benguron, -The Scott Tile Works here closed operations permanently. company is composed principally of Chicago stockholders and operated on a capital of \$10,000. It was organized about six months ago and manufactured tiles for wainscoating, but failed to make money. PHILADELPHIA CLAIMS 1,425,623 PROPER.

PRILADELPHIA .- Mayor Stuart forwarded to Councils a message in which the results of the police census of the inhabitants of the city was given as 1,425,623 an increase of 95.689 over the Government, enumeration

# THE ROAD LOST.

WHISKEY DESTROYED AT JOHNSTOWN TO BE PAID FOR BY THE PENNSYLVANIA

PRILADELPHIA.—Judge Fell decided against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's application for a reversal of a verdict indemnifying a shipper over the line whose goods were lost in the Johnstown flood. The goods in dispute consisted of 10 barrels of whisky shipped from Bethany, Pa., to Lang Bernniemer & Co., of Philadelphia. It was shown that while part of the treight train containing the whisky was swept away by the water, the car in which it was loaded remained uninjured, but was deserted by the crew. A mob of variabonels seized the liquor, and a committee of citizens was obliged to take it from them and destroy it for the protection of the community and preservation of order. As employees of the road had neglected to interfere with the plunderers, the judge refused to interiere with the plunderers, the judge refused to interiere with the jury's verdict.

THE STATE'S FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS Hannishung.—The records of the banking examiner's department show that there are in the State 84 banks, 75 trust companies and 16 savings fund associations, a total of 175.

Mrs. Dn. Scrooos, of Beaver Falls, was badly bitten in the face by a greyhound that had been given to Will Harsha by Sen-ator Quay. It was killed.

MIS. CHARLES ELLIS, of New Castle, is dying in consequence of a chicken bone lodg-ing in her throat Thursday last.

The traction company trolley line on Cambridge and Catharine Sts., Philadelphia, statted Saturday. A large crowd was at-tracted along the line of the route to see the novelty for this city.

FOOTPADS are terrorizing holiday shoppers at Beaver Falls, but so far no great booty has been obtained.

Ar Johnstown Shaffer, aged 17, fell from d was instantly

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

CHRISTMAS APTERMATIL. The dearest things of all, dears, About the Christmas time, So full of mirth and music --Of story, song and rhyme-Is that to little children It brings enough of cheer In homes that else were dreary To last them all the year.

You hang a dainty stocking Within the hearth-fire's glow, That sent a trail of splendor Across the drifted snow. But in the crowded city Are many children sweet Who scarce have shoes and stockings For chilly little feet.

Does Santa Claus forget them? The brave old Saint-not he! He heaps their pretty presents On the pretty Christmas tree, And after Christmas hours, In many an attic dim. Are glad and grateful children Who send their love to him. - Margaret L. Sangster.

### CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

Sturdy Jack un I little Ned listened eagerly, as mamma read them a story of the sweet, quaint custom of children in other lands-how they go from house to house on Christmas eve. and sing their Christmas carols of "Peace on earth, goodwill to men,"

"Wouldn't that be just splendid?" preathed Jack, after mamma had tucked them into bed.

"Splendid!" echoed Ned.

The house grow still as they talked it all over, and the lights went out one by one.

Pretty soon they crawled out of the warm bed.

"Let's only put on our steekings: then we can get into bed quicker," chattered Ned.

Then they opened the door, and stood shivering a minute upon the mat in the ball.

"Don't make a mite of noise!" commanded Jack. So, hand in hand, they went softly

down the ball to mamma's door. "I-I-guess we won't go out under the window," whispered Jack,

"Cause, 'cause we ain't dressed, you know, Ned, and it's awful cold out there. I guess this will be just as well. Sing now, Ned. Sing 4 want to be angel."

How quickly mamma's door opened, as their young voices rang out in the dark, silent hall!

"You blessed children!" she cried. as she drew them into the warm room. "You naughty boys! What does this mean?" "Christmas carols!" said Jack,

winking hard to keep back the tearsfor he was a big boy, you know; he was eight years old!

"Christmas carols!" echoed Ned. who always echoed what Jack said; but he was only six years old, and so he did ery.

"You will be angels sooner than we want you to be, if you run around this way," laughed mamma, with tears in her own eyes. "Don't you know that you'll be h have the croup?"

"Yes'm," said Jack, meekly.

"Yes'm," cchoed Ned.

"Then run back to bed this minute." said mamma. "Tomorrow you shall put on your coats and mittens, and sing carols under the window as long as you like."

And Jack and Ned, standing kneedeep in the snow under mamma's window, with the warm sun bright around them, were sure that it was the nicest way, especially when mamma gently raised the sash, and showered peanuts and candy into their caps. -[Youth's Companion.

# A Vast Difference.

A furniture van stopped the way in the Weissenburgerstrasse, Berlin. A little boy stood by the horse and gave it some bread to cat. The driver looked on with a broad grin.

"That's right," he said to the young benefactor; "always be kind to dumb animals. Look how the horse enjoys it. But does your mother always give you big chanks like that?"

"No," replied the youngster, "I didn't get that one from my mother." "Where did you get it, then?"

"It was lying in the van."

Here the carter flew into a temper and bawled out: "Why, that was my breakfast, you miscrable rascal, you

The poor lad, doomed thus early in life to a practical experience of the sudden vicissitudes of popular favor, fled weeping from the scene. -[Berliner Tageblatt.

# A Happy Outlook.

Newly-made Bride-Mamma saye she does not think we will ever quarrel as she and papa do.

Groom-Never, dearest. Newly-made Bride-No; she says you will be much easier to manage

than papa was .- [Harper's Bazar,