

INJUN'S HEART GETS BAD

CAUSES OF THE USUAL YEARLY OUTBREAKS IN THE WEST.

The Ghost and War Dances Potent Causes of the Red Men's Uprising—White Smoking the Pipe of Fellowship—Indian Orators Arouse the Warlike Spirit.

It is the custom, upon the occasion of each Indian uprising at any of the Western agencies, to assign some special cause, differing according to the circumstances, for the outbreak. In the case of the Cheyennes, who have been making trouble at the Tongue River Agency in Montana, it is said that the disturbance originated in the murder of a sheep herder by the Indians because they feared that he would inform against them for cattle stealing. There can usually be found, of course, some incident upon which to fasten the outbreak, but the real cause of the Indian troubles lies deeper than this.

At certain times, as the red man himself says, "Injun's heart gets bad." Very often, declares the New York Tribune, this occurs in the spring, when the fresh, new grass has put the ponies into perfect condition and when the mild weather has caused the ponies' masters to shake off their winter lethargy. Then the aforesaid "bad" feeling manifests itself, and the Indians desire nothing so much as to go forth and kill. The killing of human beings would be preferable, as furnishing more excitement, but hunting, if it is good enough, offers a substitute which may be accepted. Thus, as long as the buffaloes lasted they provided a means of outlet for the Indian's surplus destructive energy, but now this resource has disappeared and there is no other legitimate hunting to compare with it. So, when the councils and the dances have aroused every particle of warlike spirit in the hearts of the young braves, what more natural than that it should be found easy to pick quarrels, and that the thirst for the white man's blood, once ac-

red man does not smoke after the manner of his white brother. In the whole circuit which the pipe makes its mouthpiece is never wet. The Indian merely relays the end of the stem against his lower lip and, with his mouth partly open, draws a deep breath. Remov-

A United States Marshal came down from Helena with a warrant for the murderer's arrest, but as the officer commanding at the reservation regarded this as an infringement upon the military rights, nothing could be accomplished.



A GROUP OF SIOUX GHOST DANCERS.

ing the pipe, he exhales this smoke, and then perhaps lays the stem to his lip for a second puff, but never does he put the mouthpiece into his mouth, in the common white man's fashion. If asked to smoke a peace-pipe after a white man he first wipes off the end of the pipestem where it has been in the previous smoker's mouth.

To return to the circle which is formed after the dance, the smoking, as was said, takes place in silence. Then some noted warrior of the band rises and strides into the centre of the group. When he has fixed the attention of all, he begins to recite the brava deeds which he has accomplished in war, illustrating his remarks with a most picturesque variety of gestures, and certainly allowing his story to lose nothing in the telling. As he talks, the eyes of the young braves glow, and their features work with excitement and a desire to emulate such achievements. The fact that the Indian habitually represses his emotions need lead no one to doubt their strength, and the amount of pent-up energy which is expressed in the attitudes of these young braves is enough to make the civilized spectator shudder as he thinks of the savage expression it might find.

At the conclusion of the speaking after all the famous men of the band have recited similar experiences to those of the first orator, the excitement is intense. Then it is, and sometimes for many days afterward, that the Indians are to be dreaded, for they are ready to seize upon almost any pretext to pick a quarrel with the whites. It is the opinion of many people experienced in Indian affairs that nearly all of the difficulties arise from this uncontrollable fighting ardor of the young men of the tribes. They have heard their fathers toll so often the glories of killing the white men twenty years ago, at the time of the Custer massacre and other noted fights, that they feel as if they must also achieve something of the sort or forfeit a reputation for bravery.

An Indian face which is the very type of cruelty and cunning is that of the Sioux Low Dog, here reproduced. His nature does not belie his name, either, for he committed, several years ago, a particularly horrible murder upon a United States mail carrier. The unfortunate man was going to Fort Buford, on the line between North Dakota and Montana, and near the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, when Low Dog attacked him. Not content with plun-



LOW DOG.
(A Sioux with a very bad record.)

quired, should often take a long time to quench.

The ghost dances and the war dances held in the spring are always more effective than those at other times of the year. The Indians are pleased at the thought of being able to hold them out of doors again, after the close confinement which the cold of a Dakota or Montana winter enforces. An extra amount of vigor is infused into the savage and grotesque contortions of the dancers, and the spectators gaze as if they could not see enough of these movements, which are suggestive to them of the highest type of valiant daring.

But it is perhaps after the dance is



WHITE BULL,
(A Cheyenne leader prominent in the recent disturbances.)

ended, when the warriors are seated around in a circle on the ground, that the fighting desire is worked up most surely and powerfully among them. The pipe of good fellowship is first passed in silence, each Indian taking only two or three puffs, and then handing it on to his next neighbor. Just here it is interesting to note that the

der and the mere killing, the savage Sioux resorted to the most dreadful species of Indian torture, and his victim, though still breathing when found, was mutilated and his flesh was burning in several places. Owing to a not uncommon conflict between the civil and military authorities, Low Dog was never brought to punishment.

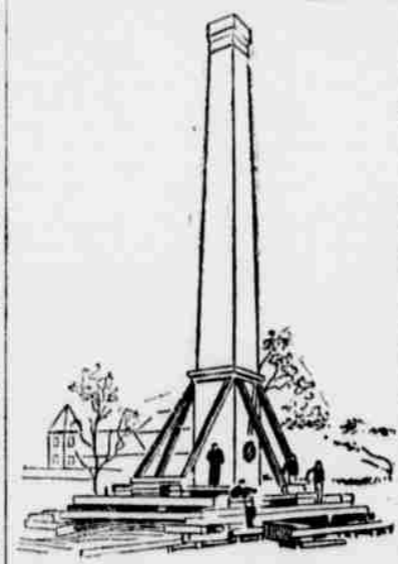
Low Dog is now living at one of the agencies in Montana, and has rather subsided since this conspicuous achievement in his career. Such a deadlock as the foregoing, between the Army and the State officers seems difficult to avoid, judging by the frequency with which it has occurred.

White Bull, whose portrait is likewise given, is a well-known leader. It was his band, numbering 125, that escaped from the Tongue River Agency and betook themselves to the hills on the Tongue River, near Ashland. There are many points of similarity between the Cheyennes and Sioux, and they have not infrequently joined on the warpath. It is often stated that the Indians who took part in the battle of the Little Big Horn were all Sioux, but it has been proved that they were assisted by a considerable band of Cheyennes.

MOVING A BIG CHIMNEY.

Tall Structure Conveyed Nearly 1000 Feet Over Rough Roads.

There are two ways of moving a chimney. One way, and that usually followed, is to tear it down carefully and rebuild it in the desired place. This utilizes only the brick and masonry a great deal of labor. The other method of moving a chimney is to handle it much as a house would be handled and to move it bodily and



TALL CHIMNEY SUCCESSFULLY MOVED 950 FEET.

without tearing it down, by putting it on skids.

This latter method was followed by a firm of contractors of Binghampton, N. Y., in moving a chimney for the Manhasset Improvement Company at Manhasset, N. Y. The chimney is eighty-five feet high and seven feet square at the base. It weighs nearly one hundred tons, and yet it was moved a distance of 950 feet over rough roads and up and down steep grades without injury or accident. But six men were required to do the work. One horse attached to a windlass furnished the needed power.

The accompanying picture, from a photograph reproduced in the Scientific American, shows the style of braces used and the sort of sled on which the chimney was moved. The skids were well greased on the bottom, and the rate of progress was so fast that but nine days elapsed from the time work was begun until the chimney was securely located in its new foundation.

Bag Carts in Street Cleaning.

Kansas City will adopt another of Colonel Waring's New York ideas in street cleaning. Along with the white brigade and clean streets, the Street Department will have bag carts to be used by the street sweepers. Bag carts are something new in the West. They are little two-wheeled push carts arranged to hold a large jute bag. The street cleaner deposits sweepings in the bag as dirt is gathered from the pavement, and when the bag is filled it is up and laid on the curb to be hauled away and emptied. Each cart is provided with half a dozen bags. They answer the purpose better than the little dump carts, doing away with dust and facilitating the cleaning work.—Kansas City Star.

Don't believe that every one else in the world is happier than you.

FOR MATRON AND MAID.

NOVELTIES IN FEMINE GARMENTS FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

An Elegant and Comfortable House Jacket Made of Soft Twilled, Pale Blue Silk—Jaunty Sailor Suit of Blue and White Figue, Decorated with Fancy Braid.

Ease and elegance, according to May Manton, are aptly combined in this charming negligee here shown in soft twilled, pale blue silk trimmed with



LADIES' HOUSE JACKET.

Valenciennes insertion and lace. The seamless back has two box-pleats formed from the shoulders that give a trim appearance to the waist and afford

The skirt has a straight lower edge, showing a neat decoration, consisting of a band of white pique headed by bows of braid. A close standing band finishes the neck.

Flannel, serge, duck, pique, grass linen and crash are suitable for developing, white braid is invariably the accepted decoration. The mode is particularly adapted to seaside, country or general wear. White blue is the conventional color for outing purposes, dressy little costumes can be made of cream-white serge united with silk in the same color and narrow gilt braid. Scarlet canvas weave combined with white cloth and black braid is exceedingly effective.

To make this costume for a girl of ten years will require five and one-half yards of thirty-six-inch material.

A Woman's French Blouse Waist.

This stylish waist is carried out in foulard, showing white figures on a dark-blue ground, the side-fronts opening upon a full vest of white crepe de chine. The foundation consists of a glove-fitting lining fitted with the usual number of seams, double bust darts and closing invisibly in the centre-front. The full vest is gathered at the neck edges and again at the waist line, where it drops in slight blouse effect over a narrow belt. This vest can be made to close invisibly at the centre-front or at the left side, if preferred. The neck is shaped in low, rounding outline, presenting the guimpe effect—a fashion by the way, extremely youthful and becoming. Smooth under-arm gores separate the fronts from the back, which is seamless, having scant fulness at the waist that is collected in gathers. A band of galloon covers the standing collar, from the upper edge of which flares a becoming frill of lace. The sleeves are provided with upper and under portions, and have short puffs at the top. The wrists finish with Venetian points that are decorated with galloon and lace. Waists of this description can be fashioned in any one of the beautiful summer fabrics, including



SAILOR SUIT FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

necessary fulness below the belt. Under-armed gores separate the back from the full, loose-fitting fronts, which are disposed in gathers at the neck and drawn in by the ribbon girdle that can encircle the waist, as shown, or be included in the under-arm seams and bowed in front or a little on one side. The full topped two-seamed sleeves, of fashionable proportions, are simply finished with frills of lace and feather stitching to match collar. The turnover collar is edged with a frill of lace and decorated with feathered stitching of violet wash silk.

Taffeta in black, changeable or figured, mohair, sateen, and alpaca are frequently employed, while, the summer wear, pongee and wash silks are special favorites.

To make this jacket for a woman of medium size will require two and three-fourths yards of forty-inch material.

Little Girl's Jaunty Sailor Suit.

Blue and white pique are united in the jaunty little suit depicted in the large illustration, that is neatly decorated with braid. The pattern, says May Manton, provides for a plain body lining that is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the closing of which is effected at the centre-back with buttons and buttonholes. To the lower edge of the body-lining the full gathered skirt is joined. The blouse is also adjusted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and closes in front, the neck being cut away to expose the shield of white pique. The handsome broad sailor collar displays stylish pointed revers in front, from under which a sailor-tie knot falls. Elastic is drawn through the hem that finishes the lower edge of the blouse, to adjust the fulness at the waistline. The bishop sleeves are of moderate width, and are gathered top and bottom, round cuffs finishing the wrists.



STYLISH BLOUSE WAIST.

medium size will require two and one-half yards of forty-four-inch material.

Fichus.

Berthas and Marie Antoinette fichus of silk muslin with plaited frills of the same, one falling partly over the other, are always useful in imparting a fresh, dainty effect to a gown at small expense. Net is easy of adjustment and may be edged with narrow lace.

CONGRESSIONAL.

June 22. The consideration of the wool schedule occupied the attention of the senate. The committee amendments were modified by Allison so as to make the duty 10 and 11 cents per pound instead of 11 and 12 cents in the house bill, and instead of 8 and 9 cents in the committee amendment. A vote was taken on amendments offered to the paragraph making the duty on wool and hair of the first class 10 cents a pound and on wool and hair of the second class 11 cents. The result was yeas 33, nays 15. As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Carter, of Montana, referred to it as a signal victory for the advocates of low duties on wool; and he predicted that those who had gone into a "combination" for that reduction would not combine for the passage of the bill. He, therefore, requested that further consideration of the wool schedule at this time be discontinued.

June 23. In the senate the day was devoted to the discussion of tariff rates on wool. The committee rates were then agreed to, viz., 4 cents per pound on third-class wool valued at 10 cents or less per pound and 7 cents per pound on third-class wool valued above 10 cents per pound. The schedule was completed up to paragraphs 364, relating to cloths, knit fabrics, etc. Early in the day Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) rising to a question of personal privilege, made a sweeping denial of published charges that William J. Bryan had contributed \$1,500 to the Populist cause in order to effect fusion.

June 24. The Senate fought over the duties on manufactured woolen goods, and only got so far with the tariff bill as the first paragraph relating to carpets. Many amendments were proposed to reduce the duties, but all were rejected by decisive majorities. Early in the day a petition signed by 103,000 citizens of Chicago protesting against the proposed increase of the beer tax was presented.

June 25. The senate completed the wool schedule, the silk schedule and the tobacco schedule of the tariff bill, and with this accomplished the tariff leaders had the satisfaction of knowing that all the schedules of the bill and the free list had been gone over once. There now remains only to go through the bill a second time, passing on the items passed over. These are very numerous and important, including hides, gloves, coal, tea and beer. After the internal revenue features of the bill will be all that remain.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been \$1.02-1.12 a can of 10 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week:

Fluid milk, cans.....24,000
Condensed milk, cans.....131
Cream, cans.....847

BUTTER.
Creamery—West, extras.....@ 15
Firsts.....@ 14
Thirds to seconds.....@ 12
State—Thirds to firsts.....@ 14
State Dairy tubs, extras.....@ 14
Western Imitation Creamery.....@ 12 1/2
Factory, fresh, firsts.....@ 10
Thirds to seconds.....@ 9 1/2

CHEESE.
State—Full cream, new, large.....@ 8 1/2
Small.....@ 8
Part skims, good to poor.....@ 5
Full skims.....@ 3

EGGS.
State and Penn.—Fresh.....@ 12
Jersey—Fancy.....@ 12 1/2
Western—Choice.....@ 11
Southern—Choice.....@ 11
Duck eggs, per doz.....@ 10
Goose eggs, per doz.....@ 10

BEANS AND PEAS.
Beans—Marrow, choice.....@ 15
Medium, choice.....@ 8 1/2
Peas, choice.....@ 8 1/2
Red kidney, choice.....@ 17 1/2
White kidney, choice.....@ 13 1/2
Yellow eye.....@ 10 1/2
Lima, Cal., per 60 lbs.....@ 12 1/2
Green peas, bags.....@ 6 1/2

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.
Apples—Northern Spy, per bbl. 3 50 @ 4 20
N. C., green, per bbl. 1 00 @ 2 00
Russets, per bbl. 2 25 @ 3 25
Strawberries, Jersey, per qt. 4 @ 8
Gooseberries.....@ 18
Huckleberries.....@ 14
Blackberries.....@ 13
Cherries, per lb. 20 @ 30
Watermelons, Fla., per 100.....@ 20
Muskmelons, Fla., per basket. 1 00 @ 2 50
Peaches, per carrier.....@ 2 50
Piums, per carrier.....@ 2 25
Pears, Le Comte, per bbl. 3 50 @ 4 50

HOPS.
State—1896, choice, per lb.....@ 8
1896, prime.....@ 7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice.....@ 8
Good to prime.....@ 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Old odds.....@ 3

LIVE POULTRY.
Fowls, per lb.....@ 8 1/2
Spring chickens, per lb.....@ 15
Roosters, per lb.....@ 5
Turkeys, per lb.....@ 8
Ducks, per pair.....@ 7 50
Geese, per pair.....@ 1 00
Pigeons, per pair.....@ 2 25

DRESSED POULTRY.
Turkeys, per lb.....@ 8
Broilers, Philadelphia.....@ 2 1/2
Western, dry picked.....@ 17
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb.....@ 12
Long Island ducks.....@ 8
Geese, Western, per lb.....@ 10
Squabs, per doz.....@ 2 00

HAY AND STRAW.
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.....@ 75
Clover mixed.....@ 65
Straw—Long eye.....@ 27 1/2
Short eye.....@ 37 1/2
Oat.....@ 30 @ 35

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, Rose, per bbl. 2 75 @ 3 25
State, per sack.....@ 1 50
Sweet, per bbl.....@ 1 25
Cabbages, Norfolk, per crate.....@ 3 00
L. I., per 100.....@ 3 00
Onions, N. O., per bbl. 2 50 @ 3 50
Eastern Shore, per basket. 1 12 @ 1 25
Green peas, L. I., per bag.....@ 75
Egg plant, Fla., per half bbl. 1 50 @ 2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier.....@ 2 00
String beans, Jersey, per basket. 1 00 @ 1 50
Squash, Florida, per crate.....@ 1 50
White.....@ 10
Carrots, per bbl.....@ 10
Turnips, white, per 100 bunches.....@ 10
Beets, per 100 bunches.....@ 10
Asparagus, per doz. bunches.....@ 1 20
Cucumbers, N. C., per crate.....@ 1 00
Cauliflower, per bbl. 1 00 @ 1 50

GRAIN, ETC.
Flour—Winter Patents.....@ 4 50 @ 4 75
Spring Patents.....@ 3 95 @ 4 20
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.@ 7 5 1/2
No. 1, N. Duluth.....@ 2 7 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....@ 30
Oats—No. 2 White.....@ 25 1/2
Track mixed.....@ 21 @ 23
Rye—Western.....@ 36 1/2
Barley—Feeding.....@ 27 1/2
Lard—City steam.....@ 3 50 @ 3 60

LIVE STOCK.
Beaves, city dressed.....@ 9
Milk cows, com. to good.....@ 45 00
Calves, city dressed.....@ 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Country dressed.....@ 6 @ 8
Sheep, per 100 lb.....@ 3 1/2 @ 3 7 1/2
Lams, per 100 lb.....@ 4 63 1/2 @ 5 45
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb.....@ 3 05 @ 4 00
Country dressed.....@ 10