

# THE YAQUIS A NOBLE RACE

Most Remarkable Tribe of Aborigines Known to History.

MEXICAN TROOPS HAVE THEM AT BAY.



ATTENTION has again been called by the present hostile attitude of the Yaqui Indians, in the mountain districts of North western Mexico to what is perhaps the most remarkable tribe of aborigines known to history. The Yaquis differ materially from the numerous other tribes inhabiting this section of the globe, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While thoroughly partaking of the ferocious nature of the Apaches of the American frontier, and entertaining quite as pronounced a hatred for all people of more civilized tastes, they are characterized by a very distinct predilection for intelligent forms of government. But that any restrictions or obligations should be placed upon them by an alien people, such as they have ever been disposed to regard all mankind not of their tribe, they are disposed to consider as unwarranted interference with their hereditary customs, and hence intolerable. The Yaquis have been a constant source of dread to the Mexicans ever since the first attempt at civilizing the northwestern section of the republic, to which movement the former have been most strenuously opposed. Like other North American tribes, they hold that the territory they inhabit is theirs by right of inheritance from their forefathers, and every foot of land that has from time to time been wrrenched from them has ultimately been paid for by the life's blood of the invaders. During past centuries the Yaquis have been almost incessantly at war with the Spaniards and their Mexican descendants, and by degrees their once powerful tribe has been reduced until at the present day it numbers less than 15,000 members. Of their former broad domain all the possessions that now remain to the Yaquis are a few leagues of land situated in the lower valleys of the Rio Yaqui, in the southern portion of the State of Sonora. Here, during the brief intervals of peace which they have occasionally experienced, they have made their homes, following their natural pursuits of farming, stock raising and mining. This is the land that has been officially assigned to them by the Mexican Government. Back of it, however, in the fastness of the great

principal Mexican seaport of the Gulf. The State of Sonora has an area of about 71,000 square miles, or nearly 25,000 miles more than New York, and a population of about 155,000. The assessed value of the property is about \$7,500,000. It consists in mines, cotton weaving, china potteries, cattle ranches and other branches of pastoral industry. The valley of the Yaqui, which is the scene of the present disturbances, according to

try. They are the remnants of a brave and partly civilized people whom the Spaniards found in Mexico. They have never been conquered, and have never forgiven their Spanish enemies nor their descendants. Their military organization is almost perfect, and consists of companies, regiments and divisions.

The wife of our chief blushed with pleasure as one of our number hung about her neck a string of blue beads as a parting gift. She was truly worthy of our admiration. So was the grin on the face of her youngster as he began to realize what sweetness was concealed in a lump of maple sugar which we gave him. Their huts were our homes, the doors of which would always have been open to us had there been any. At the back end of each were two tiers of bunks for sleeping purposes; in the front the family squatted, cooked and lived. Mere justice demands that I should say I found nothing but clean-



TYPES OF THE FIGHTING YAQUIS IN WAR DRESS.

American scientists and explorers embraces about 12,000 square miles. It is one of the most mountainous parts of Mexico.

The Yaquis as a race claim descent from one of the original seven emigrations from the North, having closely followed the Toltecs of the sixth century or before, who founded their kingdom on the site of Tula, about fifty miles north of the City of Mexico. They claim by tradition an earlier origin than the Aztecs, who built cities and possessed a civilization which was at its height in the time of the first expedition of Cortez. The Mexican Government has announced a policy of extermination against these Indians.

The present uprising is the sixth in their history. The Indians revolted against Spain in 1735. The Hidalgoes were worsted in battle, but they made up for their failure in arms by their artful duplicity. The Yaquis revolted again in 1825, and again in 1832, against Mexico, when, armed with bows, battle axes and spears, and led by their celebrated chieftain, Banderas, they made it lively for the Government troops, but were finally overcome. They made another attempt in 1841, and defended their mountain fastnesses with Spartan valor, and for years held the Government at bay. Order was restored by a compromise. The conflict this time will be to the death. In their ten years' war the

Sierra Madres, lies a territory that is theirs by right of their exclusive ability to penetrate and when necessary to inhabit it. This is the war home of the Yaquis. Here in the conflicts of late years they have proved invincible, unconquerable. It is a country of rugged mountain steeps, of deep, furnacelike defiles and desolate, sweltering mesa lands—a country inaccessible, intolerable to anything human save only the Yaquis. Such is the stronghold in which this race of fighters is entrenched to-day.

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A YAQUI HERDER.

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YAQUI GRASS HOUSE, SHOWING UTENSILS.

of Mexico, being about 400 miles in length, and is formed of several streams, which rise close to the American boundary in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The Yaqui has its outlet in the Gulf of California, about twenty-five miles southeast of Guaymas, the

Yaquis were still using almost wholly their primitive weapons. To-day they are well armed.

The Yaquis are fine people, and rather deserve encouragement than annihilation, writes an American officer who recently visited their coun-



A YAQUI MAIDEN WITH PAINTED FACE.

find an unlimited amount at this time of the year. It is just as sensible to put a man in a well and talk of killing him by thirst as to talk of starving these Indians now.

Just south of the Yaqui Indians is another tribe which is about as large and which sympathizes largely with the Yaquis. These are the Mayo Indians and they are probably as fine specimens of physical manhood as are to be found on the continent. They are as numerous as the Yaquis, and it is the custom of these Indians to kill all their old men and women long before they would die a natural death, and they prevent the marriage of either a man or a woman of the tribe who is in any way imperfect or deformed. The result is they have a tribe of magnificent specimens of manhood and womanhood. The Mexican Government will have its hands full with the Yaquis alone, but if the Mayos join them it will be a long drawn out contest.

Bavaria, with a population of 5,818,500, spends \$84,800,000 a year on beer.

# NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—The new skirts do not show any great difference as yet from those of last season. They are all close fitting, but



A TYPE OF THE NEW SKIRTS.

not exaggeratedly so; and, oddly enough, all those that are intended for stout women are made with a small bustle, to be worn about two inches below the waist directly in the middle of the back. The reason for this is, that any skirt that fits perfectly flat in the back emphasizes the width across the hips, whereas the small bustle that is round in shape, and attached to the ends on either side in the middle of the back by a belt, gives another line that breaks the look of width, and also makes the skirt hang much better. This bustle should be of hair, and should not measure over six inches in width and three in length. All the tailors put it

ribbon or cordeliere may be worn around the waist.

The one seamed shirt waist sleeves are gathered top and bottom in moderate fulness opened at the back, and joined to a square cuff of fashionable depth, the closing being made with studs or buttons, as preferred. The sleeve may be made without opening and the band or cuff joined around if cut large enough to slip the hand through.

Merino, cashmere, drap-d'ete, camel's hair, challie, and all soft woolen fabrics, flannel, outing, domestic and French flannel.

To make this wrapper for a lady of medium size will require six and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide.

Veils Are Not Popular.

Notwithstanding all that has been written and said about veils, it remains a fact that they are not popular. It is the exception and not the rule to see veils worn by society folk now. This is a direct result of the present style of hat, which, with its curious curves, does not allow of a satisfactory adjustment of the veil. On a tulle toque, or of one made of soft chiffon, it is quite impossible to arrange a veil so that it will not flatten this material.

Boys' Outing Shirt.

Plaid madras is chosen for this tidy and comfortable shirt, the blue silk bow-tie matching a tone of the coloring in the goods. The shirt is simply constructed with smooth fitting fronts that close in centre through a box plait.



LADY'S GOWN OR WRAPPER.

in their new skirts. The skirts, by-the-way, are not to be quite so long—those to be worn in the street—and it is said that there is every probability of going back to the sensible short skirt. Certain it is that some very smart gowns are in process now that clear the ground, but as the present style of skirt is very difficult to manufacture in any graceful way when it is cut short, the probabilities are that the cheaper quality of skirt will continue to be long. In making up a winter costume it would be well to get the very best pattern and the very latest one, and to avoid any extreme. The smart look that is necessary, and that is difficult to obtain on a plain skirt unless it is well cut, can this year be had by using some of the new trimmings which are very cleverly made both in passementerie and in velvet. Some kind dressmakers are telling their customers that in buying material for the autumn gowns it is well to get an extra width, for if they should be a sudden change from the narrow sheath-like skirt to a wider, the material will be on hand to make the alteration. This alteration, though, will not be needed for some months to come.

The full backs are gathered and joined to the lower edge of a shapely yoke that fits smoothly and is joined to the fronts in shoulder and under-arm seams. A rolling collar is provided for the neck, but this may be omitted in favor of a collar band, to which the regulation standing collar may be attached by studs. Patch pockets are stitched on the fronts.

The sleeves are in regulation shirt style, shaped with single seams, and having slashed openings at the back, which are finished by under and over laps. Straight cuffs complete the wrists, and the edges are completed with machine stitching in the usual manner.

Gingham, outing flannel, serge, cotton chevot, cambrie, percale and corded wash silk all make satisfactory outing shirts by the mode.

To make this shirt for a boy of four-



OUTING SHIRT.

teen years will require two and three-eighths yards of material thirty-six inches wide

# KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

WHITECAPS SENTENCED

Two Years and Nine Months in Solitary Confinement—Had Terribly Whipped Henry Johnson Last April.

John Bennett, Jr., and William Lloyd, two of the whitecaps who so terribly whipped Henry Johnson at his home in West Spring creek, near Corry, last April, and were recently captured by detectives, were found guilty of the crime. Judge Lindsey sentenced them to pay the costs of the prosecution and serve two years and nine months each in separate and solitary confinement in the Western penitentiary. The other members of the gang have not been captured.

The following positions were granted last week: Arthur N. Pummer, James Creek, \$5; Neil Rodger, \$5; Wampum, \$5; John Shull, Sewickley, \$6 to \$8; Joseph M. Gosley, Hillton, \$8 to \$10; Theodore W. Roberts, State Soldiers' Home, Erie, \$6 to \$12; Abram Zimmerman, Stanton Mills, \$6 to \$24; Joseph Perman, Pleasant Hill, \$6 to \$8; Sarah E. Irwin, Pittsburg, \$8; Kate Brain, Uniontown, \$12; Benj. Feilbach, dead, Pittsburg, \$6 to \$12; Melvin J. Foster, Bradford, \$2 to \$6; Jerome Lutz, dead, Allegheny, \$6 to \$12; John Eskine, Duke Center, \$6 to \$12; Bridget McCarty, Erie, \$8; Ann Peyton, Cadwalader, \$8; Mary E. Feilbach, Pittsburg, \$8; Margaret E. Lutz, Allegheny, \$8; John W. Rife, Middletown, \$8; Elizabeth Wicht, Allegheny, \$8; Mary Ann Pitcock, Kirby, \$8; Mary J. Wallace, Pittsburg, \$8; Fannie R. Lloyd, Beaver Falls, \$8; Robert M. Sipes, Vandergrift, \$8; Thomas T. Bradshaw, Allegheny, \$8; Eileen McCurdy, Willow Hill, \$8.

Dr. John J. Smith, of Chambersburg, died a few days ago from anthrax after hard suffering. He was a veterinary surgeon, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and had been called to investigate the death of live stock on Berlin's farm, near town, on August 28 he performed an autopsy on some of the animals and sent portions of their bodies to State Veterinary Pearson, who afterwards pronounced the disease anthrax. Dr. Smith attended the other live stock and took ordinary precautions, fully aware of the possible nature of the malady to man and beast. On Sunday an eruption appeared on his hands and he at once said it was anthrax and that he feared death. Physicians operated and gave proper and careful attention. His body became badly swollen and he grew worse, unconscious and died.

The first company in the new Tenth regiment was formally made up at Greensburg last week. Many of the old members have joined the ranks. Capt. James Laird will have charge of the local company. Westmoreland, it is expected, will furnish four companies for the new Tenth-Greensburg, Irwin, Jeannette and Mt. Pleasant. Application will be made as soon as the other towns in Western Pennsylvania are heard from for admission to the national guard. Arrangements were made last week for Irwin to raise a company to enter the reorganized Tenth regiment. It will contain 63 members, three of them to be commissioned officers. Cashier T. P. Herron of the First National bank, is talked of for captain.

B. J. Bolding, Jr., 8 years old, son of Rev. B. J. Bolding, pastor of the Wesley A. M. E. church, of Chambersburg, died Saturday under peculiar circumstances. On Thursday Rev. Mr. Bolding came home from Philadelphia, bringing with him some medicine, including a bottle of whisky. The little fellow went into the room and drank a large dose of whisky. Shortly after his mother discovered him lying in bed in a stupor. An effort to arouse him failed. The father gave the child some milk, in swallowing which the little one strangled to death, due to his stupefied condition.

There came very near being a disaster on the Fort Wayne railroad, near Beaver Falls the other morning. No. 31, passenger train, west, was rounding the curve near Ingram's brick works, when Engineer George Hood saw flames coming from beneath the mail car. Engineer Hood started over the tender with a bucket of water and soon had the flames extinguished. His coolness is attested by the fact that he did not stop the train, and the passengers did not know of the occurrence until New Brighton was reached.

Emanuel Callier, a laborer, aged 55 years, was killed while tunnelling for a sewer under an old sandbank in Wick City, near Kittanning. He and Stephen Semmons had reached a depth of 18 feet when the sand began falling in upon them. Both got out safely and Callier started back, despite Semmons' warning. Scarcely had he resumed work when the entire sandbank fell in, completely burying him. Callier was found dead, standing upright, very badly bruised.

Suit will be entered against John Emerick, of Rochester, by Humans Agent Weldner to secure his two remaining children. Emerick was convicted a few days ago of cruel treatment to his little daughter, who has been taken away from him. The court at the present term will be asked to appoint a guardian for the three children.

John Clair, of Pittsburg, after drinking a glass of ice water at the breakfast table Friday morning, fell dead. A post-mortem revealed that the young man had been drinking hard, and that the lining of his stomach was badly coated and inflamed, the ice water producing convulsions which caused paralysis of the heart.

The Johnstown Passenger Railway Company has completed two surveys for an electric line to Windber, Somerset county. The directors of the company have passed resolutions favoring a proposal to increase the capital stock of the company from \$250,000 to \$600,000, and to increase the indebtedness from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

Charley, the 7-year-old son of William White of the Great tin mill of New Castle, was instantly killed by being run over by a street car Friday evening on the Mahoning line. The boy had been playing alongside the track and ran in front of the car. He was cut in two and one arm was completely severed.

Some time during Tuesday night the Bible and ancient Hebrew laws were stolen from the synagogue of Beth Jacob, at Greensburg, and as they are necessary in the conduct of the new year services the rabbi was placed in an awkward position. Lawyers were retained and search warrants were issued.

G. C. Winings, Democratic candidate for poor director, was probably fatally injured at his home in Leysalhan township, near Greensburg, the other morning. A barn door fell upon him, rendering him unconscious. He was injured internally.

Two heavy storms passed over Greene county, a few days ago and the destruction of the derrick machinery, several tanks and 800 barrels of oil at the Emma Woodwell at Highbee is reported.

The house of Martin Monks, a wealthy oil man in Middlesex township, Butler county, burned Sunday evening. A boy with an oil can accidentally started the fire. Loss, about \$2,000.