

WAR WITH YAQUIS.

SERIOUS REVOLT OF INDIANS IN MEXICO.

Yaquis Have Been Fighting for Independence Since 1735—Mexico Is to Blame for Insurrection—Something of the Picturesque Yaqui Country.

The insurrection of the Yaqui Indians promises to give the Mexican government another prolonged war. It has been but two years since the last uprising of the Yaquis was put down, after nearly fourteen years of fighting, and the rebellion now on has all indications of preparedness. Contrary to statements made that the Yaquis would not molest the American residents in Sonora—the Yaqui country—there have already been slain a number of American gold prospectors. Indeed, it has developed that one of the causes of the uprising was the fact that the government permitted Americans to come into Sonora and dig gold. The Yaquis claim to hold the Sonora country by right of occupation for centuries back

standing little of law and moved by a sense of injustice, have resisted the seizure, and troops have been called out to enforce the law—that is, put the new claimant in possession of the Yaqui land taken under the law. The Yaquis have stood together and made good fights after their fashion, and when compelled to do so retired, only to return when the troops were withdrawn to take forcible possession of their own again. In former insurrections they had but few firearms, but when the Sonora railroad to Guaymas was built they furnished a large proportion of the laborers, and with the money earned Winchester rifles were purchased, with which they have been much more formidable antagonists than before and are more conscious of their own strength.

If the war is continued until the Yaquis are pacified or exterminated dire disaster is sure to befall that beautiful State. The extermination of the Yaqui Indians simply means the destruction of the manual labor in Sonora. The Yaquis are not only the best and most trusted workers in Sonora, but they constitute the largest number of able workmen in that State. The Yaquis can in no way be compared

tom lands are covered by water or made moist by sub-irrigation, while in dry seasons the contrary is the cause. As the territory is large, each individual Yaqui can always find a place suitable for cultivation for that particular season. Next season he may have to find moisture and other conditions necessary. Now it is evident that if the land were not held in common and if every Yaqui had his own allotted piece some would possess suitable land for cultivation, while others would have dry lands, which would be worthless unless properly irrigated. Much of the present trouble with the Yaquis arises from this fact. The Mexican government wants the Yaquis to divide their land so that every individual may possess his own plot.

They Take to the Mountains.

Colonel Martinez of the Mexican army, in an interview on the Yaqui insurrection, says: "The Indians have been restless for some months past. They object to American prospectors invading the mountains of their country in quest of gold. We were expecting an outbreak and were not unprepared. If we can cut off the Indians before they reach their strongholds, our work will be easy enough, but once in the mountains, conquest of the insurgents will be a difficult problem. That was the trouble during the ten years' war which ended two years ago, and cost Mexico much blood and treasure. The Indians retreated to the mountains, where they could not be pursued, and at every favorable opportunity swooped down upon the troops or assailed neighboring villages, murdering and plundering. If the Indians do not surrender a war of extermination will ensue. It is a pity, too, for General Diaz had hopes the Indians would remain friendly, and become civilized. Not long ago he sent thirty school teachers into their country to instruct them and to establish schools and colleges. These may have been murdered for all that is known, for some of them went into the outlying districts. So far as I can learn, the Indians are well armed. They have, in fact, been buying weapons ever since their leaders signed the treaty of peace, and I do not believe they ever had any idea of keeping the truce. The murder of their own chiefs who had accepted office under the Mexican government indicates that they have grown desperate and that the contest will be fierce." The tactics of the Yaquis are to attack suddenly and to ambush and immediately after the assault to run back into the mountains, where no one can follow them. After a Yaqui has fought for some time he suddenly becomes a peaceful Indian and leaves the territory in which the war rages. This happens when his ammunition is all spent; he must then provide himself with more. This he does by working in Arizona and New Mexico, as in these places he can procure arms with his savings and return when he has enough. When he has accumulated enough he returns by passing from Arizona through the Sierra Madre wilderness, where he is free from soldiers' bullets and from observing eyes, and when least expected he turns up fully equipped with munitions to carry on the war. The Yaqui is not the blood-thirsty beast that some reports have made him out to be. He is

almost everything might be grown profitably. Such crops as wheat, sugarcane, beans, corn, oranges, dates,



YAQUI PEON AND EMPLOYER.

peaches, apricots and many other fruits are hardly surpassed anywhere.

First Daily Was Written.

It has been discovered that what may be called the first daily newspaper was a manuscript letter written by salaried correspondents and forwarded by them every twenty-four hours from London to the provinces. That was in the days of the early Stuarts.

During the commonwealth these London letters were printed in type and circulated in large numbers. Even so long ago as 1680 the law of libel was such as to be characterized by Judge Seroggs as making any newspaper publication illegal and tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was one of the early journalists, his paper being called the Review. Then there was Tutchin, whose weekly publication, the Observer, cost, according to evidence he gave in a court of justice, half a guinea to print, though the typesetter eventually raised his price to 20 shillings. The Observer had a certified circulation of 200 copies.

Afterward there came the Grants, Steele, Addison and Johnson, who might have lived in the vicinity of Grubb street, but were court favorites for all that.

The Times employed the first foreign correspondent in the person of Henry Crabb Robinson, and succeeded in "scooping" the government itself in the news of the battle of Waterloo.—Chicago Chronicle.

Printing Without Ink.

An English company has been formed to print, without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate into contact with chemically dampened paper, linen, silk, wool, or other fabric, and obtaining a good, clear impression of any desired density. The operation is as quick and more simple than letter-press printing, and the work resembles in clearness and delicacy a copper-plate or lithographic. Ordinary printer's type, blocks, form, stereotypes and electro-types may be used as a printing surface, and drawings, etc., requiring several blocks of electro, lithographic

COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

Rock Island Road Adopts a Smokeless Engine for Their Engines.

The Rock Island Railroad has established a precedent in the West by equipping their engines with smokeless burners, which entirely do away with the heavy volume of black smoke which is so disagreeable to passengers. This experiment has been thoroughly tested during the past few months on their Colorado Flyer, and has proved to be such a success that the Rock Island has adopted it over its entire system, and, as soon as possible, all their engines will be equipped with this new device and immediately put back into service.

This smokeless firing, as it is properly called, will be valuable to both patron and the road. To the patron it goes away with the black, sooty smoke and cinders, thus adding much to the pleasure of traveling; and, to the road, it is a saving in fuel as well as making the appearance and equipment of the train up to date. The good results from this new equipment are unlimited and everything is favorable and in the best interests of all. To make the smokeless firing a success, two things are necessary; the equipment of the engine with the proper apparatus necessary to consume the hydrocarbon thrown off from the coal, and the thorough training of engineer and fireman in the manner of firing and the best methods of proceeding at all times in order to obtain the desired results.

The manner of equipment is brief as follows: In the fire box of the engine is built a hollow brick arch. Below this and about a foot above the grates are bored four holes in the side of the fire box. In each of these holes is inserted a Sharp's patent deflecting air tube, connecting with the hollow arch. Through these tubes the outside air is drawn in and, after being heated, is allowed to mix with the consumed gases or hydrocarbons. In this mixing the gases are transferred into a perfect state of combustion as in this state they are consumed, and thoroughly disposed of, thus preventing them from being forced out into the air as is the case today on nearly every railroad in the United States.

Assistant-General Manager W. B. Allen, and Superintendent of Motive Power G. T. Wilson, of the Rock Island, express themselves as more than pleased with the results of the new move on the part of the road.

Author of "David Harum" and Children.

Children, with his own, and all others, he regarded with a tenderness and termixed with the awe that came from an utter failure to comprehend. He felt keenly the responsibility of fatherhood, but also felt his hands stayed from timorousness because of the injustice of having caused this being. The death of his wife left him in a condition of helplessness until his sister assumed the place of mother to three growing children. Of the youngest, Philip, he once said, "The dear child is as pertinacious as a fly in his inquiries. I had no idea that a child could ask so many questions, and find it easier to settle municipal affairs than to give an answer to such queries as, 'Papa, must I wear my rubbers?' or, 'Papa, how many apples may I eat a day?'"

In speaking again of Philip at the age of 9 or 10, he says in a letter, "On Sunday morning I get the small boy dressed and set him on the straight and narrow path—nay, push him before me down its dreary way to church service."—Ainslee's for September.



SCENE OF THE PRESENT YAQUI INDIAN UPRISING.

and by confirmation of title by the King of Spain long before the Mexican government was thought of.

When Mexico revolted and established her independence the Yaquis refused to recognize the new government and proclaimed their own independence and autonomy. Since then the effort to obtain from them recognition of the authority and law of Mexico has led to frequent collisions between them and the government troops; pitched battles have been fought and though generally beaten by superior forces and forced to retreat for the time, they have never yet been subdued. Already

with the Indians of the western part of United States, except, perhaps, the Cherokees and a few other tribes known for their peacefulness and for their love of application to agriculture. Since the very first settlement of Sonora by the Spaniards the Yaquis have inhabited a small triangular territory situated in the delta of the Yaqui River and extending from the Gulf to a place inland called Buena Vista. A few Yaquis are settled as far up as Comurifa, but the principal Yaqui country is as just stated further down the coast. In this territory the Yaquis were found by the Spaniards, and their tradition is that here they have resided from immemorial times. For centuries the Mexican government acknowledged the right of the Yaquis to live in and to cultivate this territory and for centuries the Yaquis remained peacefully at their work of cultivating the soil and as general laborers elsewhere. Within their territory the Yaquis have even now retained an independent government, with chiefs to decide according to their laws and to mete out punishment to the guilty, and so perfect has been their method of self-government that the Mexican government has had no occasion to interfere. The Yaqui is by nature moral and industrious and no complaint can be made against him on that account. All over Sonora there are found Yaquis in time of peace working in the fields and in the mines and even as laborers on the railroads. In the latter capacity they are more valued and more trusted than any Mexicans, and we know of instances where railroad agents have preferred Yaqui section bosses to those of other nationalities.

Don't Want Land Divided.

As a laborer the Yaqui is hard-working and faithful and can always be relied on. He does not shirk his work when his foreman turns his back and he does not shorten his day's work by continued cigarette smoking. No wonder, therefore, that he is highly valued for the work he can and does perform. As do many other laborers, he gets drunk when pay comes on Saturday evening but he confines his carousing to the rancheria in which he lives and keeps his family and when Monday morning comes around every man is at his work. The Yaqui country from Buena Vista to the gulf has always been held as common property by the Yaquis as a tribe and has never been portioned out to individuals as in other communities. The reason for this is found in the nature of the territory itself. The fertility of the Yaqui delta depends entirely upon the overflow of the Yaqui River. In times of heavy rains the delta and adjacent river bot-

tom lands are covered by water or made moist by sub-irrigation, while in dry seasons the contrary is the cause. As the territory is large, each individual Yaqui can always find a place suitable for cultivation for that particular season. Next season he may have to find moisture and other conditions necessary. Now it is evident that if the land were not held in common and if every Yaqui had his own allotted piece some would possess suitable land for cultivation, while others would have dry lands, which would be worthless unless properly irrigated. Much of the present trouble with the Yaquis arises from this fact. The Mexican government wants the Yaquis to divide their land so that every individual may possess his own plot.

work, or copperplate engraving can be done at a great saving. Original sketches, scrolls, or fancy lettering can be made upon the transparency, or traced through from drawn or printed sketches, the words being typed in their respective places, and, if printed on opaque paper, photographic replicas of any size can be made, while engravings can be reproduced direct from the artist's work. Any class of paper may be used, the sensitizing solution is much cheaper than printing ink, and the speed of the process is greatly in its favor.—Philadelphia Record.

A Wes: rn Solon.

Prosecuting attorney (Frozen Dog)—Your honor, the sheriff's bull pup has gone and chewed up the court Bible. Judge—Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then! We can't adjourn court for a week just to hunt up a new Bible!—Puck.

The Smallest Dwarf.

The smallest man who ever lived was the dwarf Bebe, born in France in 1740. He was just 20 inches high, and 8 pounds in weight when full grown.



YAQUI INDIAN GIRL.

in the insurrection now on the Yaquis have routed forces of Mexican soldiers sent against them, and the government is mobilizing a large army to pit against the wily warriors. The Yaquis' method of fighting is one taught them by nature and experience. When beaten they retreat into the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the Sierra Madres, whither the government troops dare not follow them, and there await the departure of the troops, when they again descend and clear out the people who have established themselves on their lands. Though the population of the Yaqui country does not exceed 15,000, the male portion combine to make a formidable foe, and the Mexican government anticipates a war of six months or more.

Story of the Yaquis.

The Indians inhabit the valley of Sonora. They are good agriculturists when allowed to till their farms in peace, and their valley being rich and fertile has tempted covetous men with little regard for right to take advantage of the peculiar features of the Mexican laws in regard to taking up land and filing claims on the Yaqui holdings. These, of course, under-



CAMP SCENE IN THE YAQUI COUNTRY.

Pale as Death

Miss Cordella Moore, of Malone, N. Y., until recently, has been a life-long invalid from palpitation of the heart and weakness of the blood. Physicians were puzzled over her case, their most skillful efforts were baffled. Various remedies were tried without avail. The proverbial "change of climate" was advised, but the constant change wore upon her until, to quote her mother's words, "she became a living ghost." Miss Moore said: "Upon advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and before the first box was used I noticed a great change. I began to regain my appetite and felt better generally. After finishing the first box I took six more. The effect was wonderful. I grew strong and gained in weight. I do now feel better in my life than I do now. I weigh more than ever before and I consider myself cured."

From the Gazette, Malone, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all drug stores, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.