

"DEAR CHILD."

In the village by the river side She dwelt, long years ago. Where the sweet sun 'woke her every morn.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.



"HAT a life!" repeated the man to himself with almost a writh. "Making bricks without straw all the year round."

see for himself, and kept out of his way so that his mind should not be spoiled for work. And he—say that he thought it was something else, and spoke harshly and sneered, and at last got so that he lived in a world of his own, and wouldn't open his door when—when he knew that her heart was bursting outside, longing for one kind word again.

WAR WITH YAQUIS.

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.

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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.

Power of Frozen Water. No receptacle has ever been made with sufficient strength to resist the bursting power of frozen water. A lawsuit is the proper court dress for an attorney.

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.



SCENE OF THE PRESENT YAQUI INDIAN UPRISING.

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YAQUI INDIAN GIRL.

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portion 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.

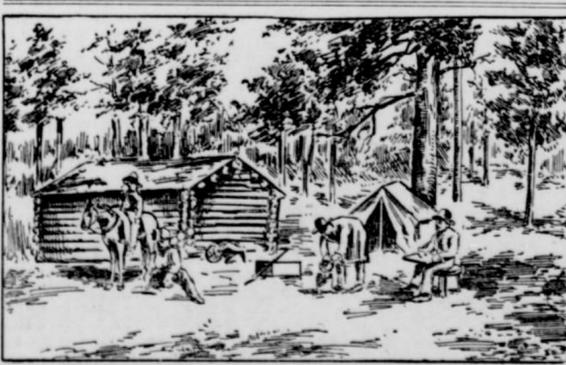
If the war is continued until the Yaquis are pacified or exterminated dire disaster is sure to befall that beautiful State. The extermination of the Yaqui Indians simply means the destruction of the manual labor in Sonora. The Yaquis are not only the best and most trusted workers in Sonora, but they constitute the largest number of able workmen in that State.

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."

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 cultivate this territory and for centuries the Yaquis remained peacefully at their work of cultivating the soil and as general laborers elsewhere.

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.



CAMP SCENE IN THE YAQUI COUNTRY.

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 bottom lands are covered by water or made moist by sub-irrigation, while in dry seasons the country is the cause, as the territory is large, each individ-

ual 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.

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YAQUI PEON AND EMPLOYER.

In 1897 peace was made with the Yaquis. The government promised them a certain sum of money and they in turn agreed to have their land surveyed and partitioned. During the last two years the Yaquis have quietly been working in the mines of Sonora and Arizona and have saved their earnings in order to procure arms to renew the war.

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Never resurrect an evil that has been fairly buried.

LABOR NOTES

The head of the Chicago Federation of Labor is James E. Daley, a popular labor leader of the Western metropol-



JAMES E. DALEY, has enough Irish in him to make him a jovial good fellow among the labor boys. He moved to Chicago in 1880. He learned the steam-fitter's trade, joined the union and has continued active in labor circles ever since.

The Calumet and Hecla copper mines in Montana are now employing over 4,700 men, who are producing and smelting an average of 5,500 tons of ore per day.

Thirty-two ship building firms have granted the eight-hour day to the boiler-makers and iron ship builders on new work, and the nine-hour day on repairs on old work.

Puddlers at the Pottstown (Pa.) Iron Company's works have been granted an increase from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per ton, the highest rate paid in that district in the past twelve years.

The Central Labor Union of Cincinnati succeeded in having the local Board of Education vote almost unanimously in favor of a special one-tenth of a mill tax levy for the purpose of supplying free text books in the schools.

Figures compiled from government, State and general trade reports show that at the present time practically all the necessities of life are controlled by 116 trusts. Working for these trusts are 3,547,000 wage-earners, representing over 17,000,000 individuals.

According to the St. Paul Pioneer Press the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Milwaukee, Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Omaha roads have had a difficult time to get help for their grading and construction work which they have been carrying on since early spring.

After a bitter fight lasting nearly seven years a settlement has been effected and an agreement signed between the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal, the Evening News and Typographical Union, No. 190, of that city. By the terms of the settlement both become union offices throughout.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on July 1, 1899, had a total membership in good standing of 30,778, being a net gain for the year of 3,719. According to Grand Master Frank P. Sargent the subordinate lodges are in better condition numerically, financially and influentially than ever before in the history of the order.

A prominent official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company says that after several years' consideration a conclusion has practically been reached as to the creation of a pension and superannuation fund for the benefit of employes of the company. It is understood that 70 years of age has been fixed upon as the age for compulsory retirement, and that employes who have been 30 years in the service, but have not attained that age, will be entitled to the benefits of the fund. The pension allowance will be based upon length of service and the average wages received by the employe during such service. It is estimated that it will require a payment by the company of about \$300,000 per annum to make the fund effective.

His Grandma'am. At a ball in Berlin this spring a colonel came up to a young lieutenant who was wearing a large badge richly set with diamonds, and said brusquely: "What thing is this you've got, young man?"

"It is an order, Colonel," answered the lieutenant. "An order?" ejaculated the colonel. "It's not German then, for I don't know it."

"No, it is an English order," said the younger officer. "English? And who on earth gave you an English order?" demanded the superior. "My grandmother!" "And who might your grandmother be?"

"Her Majesty Queen Victoria of England!" answered the young lieutenant, who happened to be Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The colonel suddenly took his departure.

Monks as Tradesmen. Most of the monks at King William's Town, Cape Colony, are tradesmen, and do their own carpentering, brick-laying, blacksmithing, etc., besides teaching school. All the buildings they occupy were erected by themselves.

The Shah's Smoke. The Shah of Persia smokes tobacco in a pipe that holds a pound of the weed. The pipe must be filled with fresh tobacco every time, even though he has had only a few whiffs.

French Railway Law. In view of recent railway accidents the French Minister of Public Works has decreed that all trains must carry requisites for prompt surgical aid to the injured.