

THREE UNHAPPY ESKIMOS.

FACE OF THE GREENLANDERS THAT MR. PEARY BROUGHT HERE.

Two Are Dead and Three Have Just Been Sent into the Country in a Last Expedition to Save Their Lives—Meesey, the Boy, Alonzo Well and Humpy—Their Burial Customs.

The temperate climate and civilization do not agree with Eskimos. The six who arrived here from Greenland with R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, on the steamer Hope on the last day of last September have proved this. Two of them, Keshush, who was the chief of his tribe, and Ahlunghahskash, the only woman in the party, have died. The others have had an exceedingly hard time of it, and the chances are that brought by Mr. Peary from the north; Alonzo, his 10-year-old daughter, and Westakupal, a 10-year-old boy, haven't long to live. They are suffering with lung trouble, and cough, cough, cough from morning until night; and from night until morning most of the time. Meesey, the 8-year-old boy, is comparatively good health, and he is as full of innocent frolic and fun as the most mischievous small boy to be found in any country and under any climate.

These Eskimos have been exceedingly fortunate in one way. They have fallen into the hands of the steamer Hope on the last day of last September. Mr. William Wallace, superintendent of the Museum of Natural History, who expected and hoped to learn much in the interest of science from and through them. They were comfortably established in the basement of the Museum, and Mr. Peary's old around man, who had been with him when he brought them to the north, was put in charge of them. Except for the heat, they were a very happy lot for a few weeks, and took the keenest interest in everything they saw, especially the high buildings and the bicycles and the American women. But pretty soon they began getting sick. Mr. Peary, who was in charge of them, had them taken to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from pneumonia. Keshush soon died, and the others were kept there for several months. As soon as they were able to leave Mr. Wallace had them transferred to his home on Macomb's Dam road, at Highbridge, and there a Dr. Cooper reported them on Wednesday afternoon.

Meesey, the little boy, was the first to be interviewed. He and Willie, Mr. Wallace's 10-year-old son, are chums. Meesey never comments to do anything or to go anywhere without first finding out whether Willie is going to do the same thing, and as Willie is the one established here, he usually has a veto on anything referring to a reception at the museum unless Meesey was invited too.

"For, mother dear," he explained, "I believe I love Meesey as much as if he were my very own brother," and every one else believes this who sees them together. The result is that Meesey and Willie are the only Eskimo children, strolled around hand in hand the whole evening, and were the most observed guests present.

Nooktah, Ahwah, and Westakupal are comfortably established in a picturesque, old-fashioned six-room cottage on Mr. Wallace's estate. Meesey is a member of the Wallace household.

"You want to see the Eskimos?" Mrs. Wallace said, when "The Star" reporter called. "Well, I'll call Meesey first, and after you talk to him we'll go down to the cottage and visit the others."

Meesey came running into the room in response to her call, and close at his heels was Willie. Meesey looked as if the touch of a fairy's wand had changed him from the dirty, unclean little fellow that he was when he landed here into a well-dressed, well-mannered, unaccountably bright little boy. He has learned to speak very good English, and can explain plain American, for the very first thing he did was to tell the visitor in a tone of disgust, emphasized by tragic gesticulation, that "a boy, a no-good boy, say Meesey damn fool."

"Do you want to go back home on the ship with Peary?" asked the reporter.

Wallace felt a little doubtful, but he refused to show the boy a body and a grave, and took Meesey down to the museum to see them. He was told that the Eskimos had buried one of his father, to take with him, and Mr. Wallace says it was most interesting to see them. When he was shown the body of the supposed grave of his father, he struck this knife in the ground so hard that it stuck into the earth, and he said that he thought his father's body, and said, "You see there, don't you? When I was a boy, my father was very fond of his father, and he died every time he caught sight of his father's grave."

"We have to fix up a grave for Nooktah tomorrow. He refuses to go to the country until he can go through the little Eskimo village, which is also as the museum; so we'll have to satisfy him in some way. Meesey, the little boy, is the Eskimos' favorite," asked the reporter.

"The little boy," Mrs. Wallace, the only display of a father ever made by any of them, was that made by Nooktah about keeping his father's grave, and that ceremony over his wife, allowing his wife to die in the house. When the nurse saw that death was very near, she called the little Eskimo, and told him to go to the grave for the purpose; but the poor creature gasped only three times after being allowed to go, and then he died. He was buried, however, if we failed to allow him to go through with this funeral ceremony, he would have died. He is a very good boy, and he is as full of innocent frolic and fun as the most mischievous small boy to be found in any country and under any climate.

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LONDON'S FAMOUS LITTLE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

His Many Years of Fame—Marie Wilton's Management—The Famous "Dust Hole" in the Theatre—The Theatre's History.

LONDON, April 14.—The history of the "cont and the once famous Prince of Wales's Theatre in Tottenham Court Road is to go to the way of all old and useless buildings and is to be demolished. A business block of some kind will take its place. Of what kind the interior may be does not matter; the only little theatre stood, the subject of more ups and downs than even theatres usually have. It was built early in this century and must have been built better than most American theatres. For in its ninety years of existence it has served for a number of purposes. It was a concert hall, where Signor Pasquelli held forth; then the Concerts of Ancient Music were given there, and for a time amateurs held forth there privately. On Easter Monday, April 23, 1810—just eighty-eight years ago yesterday—it was opened by a retired reformer, and was known as the Theatre of the Old and the New. It was the box office as under the sign of the Lombard bankers, and got out as best he could.

It was as the Regency in his days; then it became the West London Theatre, and in 1821 Thomas Brunton took charge of it. English theatrical history describes him as the "father of the theatre." He was a celebrated actor, and Mrs. Yates, however, retired from the stage in the early eighties of the preceding century, after thirty years before the foot, and died in 1787; so it is barely possible that English theatrical history is as far off the road as some English theatrical critics.

It was the original of Robert Macaire, who was the original of Francis Wilson's *Macaire* in "Erminie," played at the West London Theatre, and introduced to the British public others of his famous parts—including *Dun O'Connell* and *Ray Blas*. The West London was the French theatre in London of those days, and was the original of Robert Macaire, who was the original of Francis Wilson's *Macaire* in "Erminie," played at the West London Theatre, and introduced to the British public others of his famous parts—including *Dun O'Connell* and *Ray Blas*.

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QUEER THINGS THE PEOPLE SAID THEY SAW AND HEARD.

A Ball of Fire and an Old Lady of Property—The Hated Schoolhouse—A Pedagogue's Death—A Pedagogue's Death.

OTTAWA, April 10.—It is not generally known across the border that the province of Ontario has ghost ridden. Indeed, the inhabitants boast that there are very few countries in the civilized world which possess in any single district so limited in extent as Ontario the same number of highly reputable ghosts, from the coast of the St. Lawrence to the north, the famous "concrete" Premier, to that of the little pedagogue who spoke in the fifties terrorized a lumber camp on the upper Ottawa River. Apparitions of high and low degree stalk the land, and many persons may be found who are ready to swear that they have seen the apparitions or heard the voices, and that which in the case of some ghosts is pretty much the same thing.

One of the most uncanny visitations occurred about fifteen years ago in the vicinity of the village of Beaverton, a pretty little hamlet on the shores of Lake Simcoe, about seven-five miles north of Toronto. There lived about three miles from the village an aged woman, Mrs. Bethune, by name, a member of the Cameron clan of Scotland, whose family was among the early settlers in the district. She dwelt in a picturesque rough-cast cottage, built in the manner of an English lodge and surrounded by well-kept grounds, an altogether unlikely place for a ghost to be found. She was a housekeeper and a coachman, the old lady was entirely alone in the house. One night the villagers said an uncanny light, or spook, had been seen in the neighborhood of Mrs. Bethune's home. The rumor was at first discounted as the tale of some drunkard or silly woman, but as night after night the same light appeared, and as it was asserted that he had seen the light, it began to spread abroad that Mrs. Bethune was being warned to prepare herself for impending death. As the old lady kept hale and hearty, despite these repeated visitations, which she declared she had not seen, and as the "strange light" continued to be seen, now in the neighborhood of Mrs. Bethune's home, and now in some woods near by, a new theory sprang up to the effect that the housekeeper and the coachman were in league to get the old lady to sell them her property, which was considerable, and the light was deemed by many to be the spirit of her dead brother, old Col. Cameron, come to warn her to sell her property before it was too late.

The light was too big, for any will-o'-the-wisp, and, moreover, there was no swampy ground to give basis for its appearance from any natural cause. Its appearance was that of a large ball of fire, and its custom was to hover above the country road near Mrs. Bethune's home until, when it would dart across fields to disappear along the railroad track, flying ahead of a train. It was noted that the light was never seen after passing a certain point about a quarter of a mile from the house, and that it was never seen in the neighborhood of the railroad track. The rumor was at first discounted as the tale of some drunkard or silly woman, but as night after night the same light appeared, and as it was asserted that he had seen the light, it began to spread abroad that Mrs. Bethune was being warned to prepare herself for impending death. As the old lady kept hale and hearty, despite these repeated visitations, which she declared she had not seen, and as the "strange light" continued to be seen, now in the neighborhood of Mrs. Bethune's home, and now in some woods near by, a new theory sprang up to the effect that the housekeeper and the coachman were in league to get the old lady to sell them her property, which was considerable, and the light was deemed by many to be the spirit of her dead brother, old Col. Cameron, come to warn her to sell her property before it was too late.

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WRECKED TO MAKE A HOLIDAY.

The Spectacle Whose Big Breaker Michigan Was the Cause of.

"I was one of those who made up the first excursion to Niagara Falls just seventy years ago next September," said Martin Cramer of Niagara county. "There wasn't a mile of railroad in the State open and only twelve miles in the entire United States. The Erie Canal had been in operation three years. There was no money to travel except the canal and stage coaches. It cost a good deal of money to go to Buffalo had known what a great show we were going to have at Niagara they couldn't have got there without costing them a hundred or so apiece, and a couple of weeks' time. Now you can take a trip to Niagara Falls, leaving New York after breakfast and getting there for early supper, and it is likely to cost you only a few cents to have the attraction at the Falls for an excursion that would have cost seventy years ago, for all that."

The schooner Michigan was the largest vessel on Lake Erie at that time. She was too large, in fact, to enter the various harbors on the lake, and, being somewhat decayed in her upper works, she was ordered to be sold. The schooner Michigan was the largest vessel on Lake Erie at that time. She was too large, in fact, to enter the various harbors on the lake, and, being somewhat decayed in her upper works, she was ordered to be sold. The schooner Michigan was the largest vessel on Lake Erie at that time. She was too large, in fact, to enter the various harbors on the lake, and, being somewhat decayed in her upper works, she was ordered to be sold.

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DISMAL SWAMP SPECTRES.

STORY OF AN OLD HOUSE SURROUNDING THE STATE LINE.

North Carolina Constables Who Saw Down the Specter of a Dismal Swamp Spectre Between the States—The Specter of a Dismal Swamp Spectre Between the States—The Specter of a Dismal Swamp Spectre Between the States.

RICHMOND, Va., April 21.—The boundary between Virginia and North Carolina was drawn so straight in colonial days that the Commissioners fought their way through the wilderness of the Dismal Swamp in boats, cutting a tangle of evergreens felled from the swampy forest, and encountering the gnarled paths and gigantic snakes. The animal and reptile inhabitants of this region are nearly as numerous today as at that early period, and many a hunter shrinks from following his quarry 500 yards the rim and margin of the swamp. The swamp is traversed by two waterways, one called the Jericho Ditch, though the latter was one of the many engineering works of Gen. Washington and was designed to develop his lumber company, of which the stock rose from \$30 a share to about \$3,000. In the centre of this region is Lake Drummond, an extensive sheet of water, the water mostly from the rain, and the visitor, even in broad daylight, is so often by moonlight or under the glimmering stars that even outlaws who have sought refuge in the wilderness have dreaded to cross it when pursued by officers of the law. As for the officers, they have considered themselves abhorred for ever reaching the margin of this enchanted pool.

On the verge of the vast swamp and lagoon stands a solitary old house. Around it is a broken and rotten inclosure, and there are several dead trees near it which harmonize with its forbidding aspect. According to the local legend one of the pirates that infested the coast of the Dismal Swamp, and who was a member of the pirate band that made the house as a thoroughly haunted for practical purposes as any abode of departed spirits could be.

The place has been a Green's Green for many years, and the shade of a victim of parental cruelty is said to stalk at times in the night. The Dismal Swamp Spectre is a powerful enough to claim the corpse of the pirate, and the phantom that makes the house as a thoroughly haunted for practical purposes as any abode of departed spirits could be.

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BEING EVEN BROTHERS.

The Keynote of the Age is to be Found in Its Line and Labor-saving Devices.

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BEING EVEN BROTHERS.

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