

INDIANS IN TROUBLE

YUMAS OCCUPYING LANDS ON THE MEXICAN SIDE OF THE BORDER.

A FORMAL PROTEST MADE.

UNCLE SAM ASKED TO CAPTURE HIS WARD AND KEEP THEM SAFE.

THE RED MEN DECLINE TO MOVE.

If They Come Back into the United States It Will Be by Pressure of Force.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The dispute over the alleged illegal occupancy of lands in Lower California within the Mexican border, by the Yuma Indians has brought trouble, and Minister Romero has made formal complaint and a request for their formal transfer across to this side, Agent Estudillo, of the Mission Agency in California, was communicated with, and he made a personal investigation. He found the Indians opposed to any change, claiming that they had lived upon the lands for many years without knowing or recognizing any particular government, either Mexican or United States. They displayed commissions for the land signed by Gov. San Quentin a long time ago, and, after asserting that they had a right to the lands belonging to them, refused to leave. The Indians have lived about the Colorado on both sides of the Mexican line, and the agent reported that there was no legitimate way for making them leave. The department will decide the best way of accomplishing the removal. The case of the Yumas is not embraced in our extradition treaty with Mexico, unless the individual members of the band are charged with some offense. Acting Secretary Ryan reports that if the Mexican government insists on removal, the Indians should be taken to the line, and there met by the reservation police and every effort made to make them remain on their haunts on this side. This will prove difficult, as only too evident. As they are occupying public lands of Mexico, they can be ejected as trespassers, but this phase, the department reports, is something with which the Mexican government has solely to do.

BLAKELEY LOOKING INTO IT. Thinks River Improvement Should Develop Power for St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Capt. Russell Blakeley was one of the first callers at the office of the department this morning. He was accompanied by Representative Stevens, and they were in consultation some time with Col. McKendall, chief of engineers. Capt. Blakeley says his object was to ascertain the exact status of the Mississippi river improvement between the Twin Cities. He said: "Senator Nelson is in a position to do us a great deal of good. He is chairman of the committee on Mississippi river improvements, and in that capacity will be able to get at the bottom facts in connection with the creation of water power, such as is now being vigorously advocated by our people in St. Paul. We are much interested in this matter and take the position that, where there is some money to be expended there should be water power developed that will be of great benefit to the cities. Minneapolis desires only to slack water navigation to that city. I cannot see that the proposition, now under consideration, and which requires a large expenditure of money, is practical. It contemplates the expenditure of \$2,000,000, and when completed, it is our contention that Minneapolis will be the beneficiary. I know there is a great difference of opinion as to what is best, but I am here to ascertain just what is being done."

Change in Time Tomorrow. Train No. 9 on the Willmar division of the Great Northern, which leaves St. Paul at 8:30 p. m., will begin leaving at 7:50 p. m., ten minutes earlier, Monday.

Next Monday the Great Northern increases its service to Lake Minnetonka by adding two trains. One leaving St. Paul 8:30 a. m., except Saturdays, and one leaving St. Paul 5:50 p. m., daily, and one leaving St. Paul 5:50 p. m., daily, and one leaving St. Paul 5:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday, and 4:30 p. m., daily.

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Epworth league, which is to be held in Toronto in July.

Authority has been granted lines of the Central Passenger committee to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual convention of the Photographers' Association of America, which is to be held at Lake Chautauque, N. Y. The same rates will be made for the next year. The British young people at Chattanooga, May 20 has been fixed as the day when the Western roads will commence selling tickets to the Nashville exposition on the basis of 80 per cent of the double local rates, for the round trip. The present intention is that the rate is to remain in effect until after the close of the exposition, now set for the last of October. It is announced by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that it has decided to shorten the running of its trains from Pittsford to Cincinnati, by one hour. The change in the schedule will become effective at once.

NEW SCHEME FOR RULES. Great Western Is at Work on a New Code.

C. P. Stemble, assistant to General Manager S. C. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western, has arranged a very neat system of the publication of the company's code of rules. The Great Western has disapproved of the printing of a book containing all the rules of the company. After much discussion the week after a book is printed, innumerable errors are discovered and changes made. This soon leaves the edition obsolete. On the other hand, new sets of rules governing the various branches of the service, before being printed in pamphlet form, are corrected by the company's experts, and when corrected and perfected are printed. The type is left standing in the printing office so that changes and corrections can be made any time. When all the amendments are made, and all departments covered, it is Mr. Stemble's intention to bind the pamphlets in book form.

HAS MOHLER RESIGNED? Said the Albert Lea's Manager Goes to Oregon.

There are several rumors floating around about the future of the Minneapolis road which are of no little interest. Not the least of these is the statement that the manager of the Illinois Central, and will be made a part of the system of that road. The Illinois Central now has a line running through Iowa, known as the Chicago & North Western division. This division could be connected with the Minneapolis & St. Louis at Waterloo or Cedar Falls.

Met to Fix Reorganization. The Northern committee, one of the minor organizations in connection with the Western Freight association, and the nucleus of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Local Freight Association, met at the office of General Agent Hopkins, of the St. Louis, in Minneapolis, to determine upon a form of reorganization of the association.

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RELIEF FOR CUBA

McKINLEY'S SPECIAL MESSAGE WILL BE SENT TO CONGRESS MONDAY.

NO AFFRONT TO SPANIARDS.

GENERAL POLICY TOWARD THE REBELLION WILL NOT BE TOUCHED UPON.

MAY BRING THE AMERICANS HOME.

One Plan Under Consideration Is to Return Citizens of the United States to This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The definite announcement was made today that message on the Cuban situation will be sent to congress by the president next Monday. It will deal specifically with the question of the deportations in Cuba, and it is understood that it will recommend an appropriation for their relief.

There is considerable talk about what may be done with the message when it reaches the house of representatives. Ordinarily such a message would be referred to the committee on foreign affairs, but now there is no such committee. The message and any resolution concerning it, however, would be known before any definite determination was arrived at relative to its consideration. Today the managers of the house had not come to any conclusion about the matter, saying that the message had not yet arrived, and that its contents should be known before any definite determination was arrived at relative to its consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—In considering ways and means of affording substantial relief to such American citizens in Cuba as are in real distress, owing to the war, the administration has hit upon a plan which may be adopted. It is mentioned by the United States consul in Havana, who is on the ground, and is supposed to be best qualified to judge of the efficiency of the proposed relief measures. This plan is to give notice, through the American consuls, to all American citizens in Cuba, that the government will undertake to remove them from the island to the United States if they so desire. To do this will require action by congress, not necessarily a specific authorization of the removal, but merely the limitation of the appropriation to the general terms of one for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. A course similar to this was adopted with more or less benefit in China during the rioting incident to the Chinese-Japanese war, and during the Armenian troubles. Mr. Terrell, United States minister, was authorized to undertake the conveyance of American citizens to the coast cities, where they might have suitable protection. The proposition as to Cuba goes a little further than the relief afforded in the case of China or Turkey, in that it contemplates the removal of the Americans from the island. Probably the reason for this is the belief, founded on reports from United States Consul General Lee, and other United States consular officers, that the war has so thoroughly depopulated the island that it will be a long time before it will be again in condition to maintain its population and dependent upon the soil for their livelihood, will suffer.

The consequent suffering can be relieved by the government's furnishing the necessary supplies and medicines, but Gen. Lee takes the view that this relief must be continued probably for a long time. The proposed American relief, however, must be purely voluntary, and it is not even proposed to present the alternative of denying supplies if destitute means are refused. The relief is simply proposed to give them an opportunity to leave the island if they believe they can better their condition in the United States. The belief of Gen. Lee is that many persons will avail themselves of such an opportunity, and it is possible that his view will be adopted by the president. Figures are not available as to the number of American citizens in Cuba who are in actual distress, and in need of food or clothing, as the result of the war. The state department is now in correspondence with its consuls, by telegraph, seeking to get this information. The consuls are to be asked to report the number of Americans in this condition is between 150 and 200.

In explanation of this small number, it is said that many of the natives, living in Cuba, are employed in the higher branches of industries or professions and are not actual workers. The agencies are used to relieve those people are the United States consuls in Cuba, and it can be stated that the Spanish government through its minister here is opposing the exercise of such charitable offices by the consuls has professed its readiness to assist in every proper way in the distribution of relief, which is taken to mean that it will guarantee safe conduct for the transportation parties over the island.

All the intricacies of which the state department is receiving from official and unofficial sources confirms the published reports of the destitution existing in Cuba. More especially is like Sarah of old, she had begun to doubt whether such happiness was in store for her. No miracle was wrought, in this case, except the miracle of a remarkable cure.

Mrs. E. E. Thomas, Alpha, Mo., writes in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman as follows: "I have used your Pe-runa for several years but kept getting worse. One day a neighbor woman brought me a bottle of Pe-runa. I had tried so much medicine. My neighbors thought I was nearly dead with consumption. Finally I concluded that I would make a last trial. So my husband got me a bottle of Pe-runa and Man-a-lin. I commenced taking them according to directions. That was two years ago. A year ago last November I gave birth to a ten-pound baby boy who is well and hearty; and I am doing my own housework. I can never give Pe-runa too great praise. I think it the best medicine I ever heard of. Mothers, address Pe-runa Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book."

How proud every mother is of her large, strong boy. Especially if, like Sarah of old, she had begun to doubt whether such happiness was in store for her. No miracle was wrought, in this case, except the miracle of a remarkable cure.

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INDIANS IN ARIZONA

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

HOLBROOK, Okla., May 12.—You wouldn't be inclined to stop over at this station at all if you came upon it casually without any intimation of what great attractions lay concealed in the desert region to the north of it. But having been "posted" as to the possibilities here I recklessly dropped off the regular Santa Fe train as it halted a moment and intrusted myself to fate and the natives.

Fate was kind, the natives were trustworthy, and the upshot was that I accomplished the object of my stop here, which was to see the rare and wonderful Moquis in their native haunts. These Indians live just about 100 miles north of here, on their reservation, which, as it is pretty much all desert and cactus, has not been taken away from them by their white brothers. To reach the Moqui pueblo, or village, you must hire a guide and visit by tourist route, because they are northwardly, generally two days of severe traveling through a region which has been neglected by God and man.

On the way we encounter the rude huts, or "hogans," of the semi-civilized Navajos, who, despite their nomadic and barbaric state of existence, are weavers of the most beautiful blankets made in this country. They are also silversmiths of some skill, and from the regulation silver dollar will evoke ornaments of worth and beauty.

Toward evening of the second day, if you are fortunate, you will reach Kean's canyon, where lives the only white man on the trail and where generally a square meal and a wash up can be obtained. Be sure to indulge in both these luxuries, because they are the last you will get until you reach this point again on the way out. Ten miles farther and we arrive at the base of an almost perpendicular mesa, 600 feet high, on the summit of which are the three Moqui villages of Tegu, or Tegu, Silehomvivi and Hualpi. The last is the most picturesque and consists of a collection of typical Indian huts of stone and adobe from two to five stories in height, each story on a receding terrace, with a platform in front of it. The entire mesa is a vast sandstone rock, perhaps three miles long, and from 20 to 200 feet in breadth, as bare of vegetation as the palm of one's hand, and with three small villages cropping out of it like ceremonial mounds. The adobe and the same general color as the rock upon which they are perched.

Here reside those strange people the Moquis, who were discovered 350 years ago, but who haven't changed an iota of their customs or mode of life since their first revelation to white men. All this, I presume, is well known to the average reader, for they have been visited by tourists, scientists, and their dwellings as well as the mesa upon which they stand have been reproduced in miniature and may be seen in our museum at Washington.

But the real attraction here, the function which induces one to visit this Indian mountain city, is the weird and weirdly beautiful dances which take place every other year in the month of August. It was my misfortune to arrive ahead of the time set for this important ceremonial, but the next performance is scheduled for this year, and as I cannot return to witness and describe it, I will avail myself of the vivid and accurate photographs of my intelligent friend, who was at the last snake dance, and whose photographs, as well as his word paintings, are herewith for your first time given to the public. Like myself, he was hospitably received by the Moquis, who assigned him quarters in one of the mud houses and permitted him to photograph the proceedings. It is quite difficult to secure good photographs of the dance itself owing to its taking place at or near sunset and on the steep side of the rock near the edge of the perpendicular cliffs.

Here stands a big rock of eroded sandstone about fifteen feet high and shaped like an hourglass, very near to which are the etafuas, or underground council chambers, hewed like cisterns out of the bedrock of the mesa. This sandstone pillar is called the Sacred Rock, and around it the snake dance is performed. It was 6 o'clock before the first signs of the ceremony were made manifest by the appearance of some half a dozen women with baskets of the "sacred meal," who came out of one of the houses. The participants in the dance were, however, not a single one of the seventeen members of the "antelope" and thirty-three of the "snake" fraternity. For three days previously they have fasted and abstained from all intercourse with others, which time they spent in searching for snakes on the plain below the mesa. The most of them vigorous and deadly rattlers, which they deposited in an estufa, ready for the ceremonial. They have a tradition that their branch of the Moquis is descended from the rattlesnake, who is consequently their "elder brother," and this is the motive for their dance—to propitiate the snakes and cause abundant rain for their crops. They are not snake worshippers in the generally accepted sense, but they are veneration of his snakes and cause abundant rain for their crops. They are not snake worshippers in the generally accepted sense, but they are veneration of his snakes and cause abundant rain for their crops. They are not snake worshippers in the generally accepted sense, but they are veneration of his snakes and cause abundant rain for their crops.

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INDIANS OF ARIZONA

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

HOLBROOK, Okla., May 12.—You wouldn't be inclined to stop over at this station at all if you came upon it casually without any intimation of what great attractions lay concealed in the desert region to the north of it. But having been "posted" as to the possibilities here I recklessly dropped off the regular Santa Fe train as it halted a moment and intrusted myself to fate and the natives.

Fate was kind, the natives were trustworthy, and the upshot was that I accomplished the object of my stop here, which was to see the rare and wonderful Moquis in their native haunts. These Indians live just about 100 miles north of here, on their reservation, which, as it is pretty much all desert and cactus, has not been taken away from them by their white brothers. To reach the Moqui pueblo, or village, you must hire a guide and visit by tourist route, because they are northwardly, generally two days of severe traveling through a region which has been neglected by God and man.

On the way we encounter the rude huts, or "hogans," of the semi-civilized Navajos, who, despite their nomadic and barbaric state of existence, are weavers of the most beautiful blankets made in this country. They are also silversmiths of some skill, and from the regulation silver dollar will evoke ornaments of worth and beauty