

HILSPER.

Her eyes are like the evening air,
Her voice is like a rose,
Her lips are like a lovely song,
That ripples as it flows,
And she herself is sweeter than
The sweetest thing she knows.

A slender, haunting, twilight form
Of wonder and surprise,
She seemed a fairy or a child,
Till, deep within her eyes,
I saw the home-wearied star
Of womanhood arise.
—Henry van Dyke, in The Atlantic.

One-Eyed Miguel.

An Account of His Visits
to Washington and
the "Great Amer-
ican Chief."

By Major-General O. O. Howard.

You remember the great peace
meeting near Camp Santos, where
the Indian children were given back,
and how old Santos put the white stone
down and said that as long as it
lasted there would be no war. After
this the Indians were very friendly to
the white men, and so it seemed a
good time for some of the Indian
chiefs to go East and visit the Great
White Chief in Washington.

Just about one month after the
great peace meeting the young Pima
chief, Antonio, his friend Louis, who
spoke some English, and Mr. Cook,
the good Indian teacher, joined old
Santos, of the Aravaipa Apaches, who
came with his interpreter, Concep-
cion, to meet them near the crossing
of the Aravaipa River. Then they all
rode on horseback to a field just
south of Camp Grant, and here I met
them. Captain Wilkinson, my aide,
was with me, and we had a mounted
escort of a sergeant and six soldiers.
We were to go 100 miles over a very
rough, steep mountain trail to Camp
Apache, near the eastern border of
Arizona, but we could take no wagons,
so all our luggage was on four
strong pack-mules, while I rode a
large gray horse.

We found a regular frontier army
post, large enough for six companies
of soldiers and their officers. This
was Camp Apache. You may be sure
that we were warmly welcomed, and
every one tried to make us comfort-
able. When we were rested Major
Dallas, the commanding officer, told
me about the Indian tribes here.
There were three bands, all Apaches.
The nearest band, about 1000 strong,
was only a few miles to the east. Pe-
dro was their chief. Eskeltesela was
the chief of another band. He was
old and easy-going, but a good soul.
His people quarreled some with their
neighbors, Major Dallas said, but on
the whole gave little trouble. About
twenty miles away to the south was
still another band, 800 strong. This
was under a chief whom the white
men called "One-Eyed Miguel," be-
cause he had only one eye. These
chiefs, the major said, were formal
and ceremonious, and had plenty of
complaints to make, so I might ex-
pect to have a visit from them as soon
as they knew I was at Camp Apache.
And it was not long before they came.
Pedro looked like a spare-boned, hard-
working Yankee farmer, and tried to
dress like a white man, for he had
one white man in his band. Eskeltes-
ela was handsome, with fine features
and large, clear eyes. He dressed
like a Mexican. After he had paid
the usual compliments he told me
that his children had tried always to
do good, but they were often hungry
and wanted bread and some meat.

Last came One-Eyed Miguel. He
was the biggest chief of all, and in-
deed was worth seeing. He was very
tall, his hair hanging loose, long and
unbraided. He seemed to be watch-
ing all the time with his one eye, and
he was always smiling. Evidently,
come what might, he intended to be
agreeable. Conception interpreted
and told me that Miguel was glad to
see "Washington Big Chief." I did
know that the Sierra Apaches came
to the good major now for food, but
they had been hungry so long that if
you touched them their sharp bones
hurt you? They had good corn on
their farms, too, only it was not ripe
yet. I listened to what Miguel had
to say, and then I asked him if he
would go East with me. He thought
about it for some time and then said
that he would go.

At Santa Fe we left our escort
horses and wagons to the Indian
agent and garrison, and now, dressed
in good civilian clothes, took the
four-horse stage for Pueblo and then
by train to New York. On the way I
happened to speak of the earth as
round, and when the Indians heard
they begged that I would not say
so, for people would think I was trou-
bled with bad spirits; no one with
sense could think the earth was
round. They hardly knew what to
say when I told them I knew a white
man once who sailed in a ship all the
way around it. How surprised they
were over all the new things they
saw. I watched when they first saw
a railway, a train of cars, a telegraph
line, a tunnel or a bridge; sometimes
they were breathless and full of fear,
at other times they showed great joy.

Once Eskeltesela said to me: "You
think Indians all bad; look in my
eyes and see if you see any bad."
And indeed I did not, as I looked into
his frank, open face and bright, clear
eyes.

Miguel carefully counted all the
mountain peaks as we traveled, that
he might surely be able to find his
way back, but as the train rushed on
he became more and more discour-
aged, and at last he told me he had
given it up. He had trusted me to
come, and would trust me altogether
now. In New York I bought Miguel
a glass eye. It was so much like the
other eye that it was hard to tell
which was which. The doctor told
him to take it out and wash it now
and then, but Miguel said: "No, no.
Who ever heard of a man taking out
his eye?"

He was very proud of this new eye,
and had Louis write and tell his peo-
ple that when he came home he
would have two eyes instead of one.

In Washington we went to see the
home where children who are deaf
and dumb are taught to read and
write and to speak. Here the Indians
were very happy. Miguel began by

making rabbits with his hands and
was delighted when the children un-
derstood what he meant. One after
another the chiefs began to tell sto-
ries in the sign language, and al-
though they could not make the white
man understand in English, they
could, strange to say, tell wonderful
stories of animals and forests, streams
and prairies, to the deaf and dumb
children.

Here in Washington these "Ameri-
can chiefs" saw the "Great American
Chief," our President, and then we
started back once more for the West.
At Camp Apache all the Indians gath-
ered to greet Pedro, Eskeltesela, and
One-Eyed Miguel, and to rejoice over
their safe return. I never saw more
signs of real joy as they flocked
around them, but One-Eyed Miguel
was One-Eyed Miguel no longer, and
all were curious to catch a glimpse of
this ever-smiling Indian chief who
had but one eye when he went away,
but had come back from the white
man's country with two.—From St.
Nicholas.

**23,000 MINERS
KILLED SINCE 1889.**

Government Investigator Points
Out Enormous Loss of Life
Among Underground Workers.

Recent coal mine disasters in the
United States have so aroused gov-
ernment authority that steps are be-
ing taken by officials of the Geologi-
cal Survey to investigate causes and
suggest not only preventives to mine
owners, but to cause State and na-
tional legislation that in the future
will tend to decrease loss of life. Dr.
J. A. Holmes, chief of the technologi-
cal division of the Geological Sur-
vey, came from Washington to con-
sult with prominent mining engineers
in New York and then left for Pitts-
burgh, where he will see mine owners
and lay his plans before them.

Three scientists from Dr. Holmes'
department already are in the field
looking into conditions under which
miners work and seeking to learn
what causes most contribute to casu-
alties in American coal mines. Con-
siderable progress has been made,
enough, in fact, for Dr. Holmes to
base recommendations which he will
lay before the Secretary of the In-
terior in a report to be submitted
January 1.

"Loss of life in American coal
mines are three times as great," Dr.
Holmes said yesterday, "as in the
coal mines of Europe. The only rea-
son for this is that we do not super-
vise conditions under which miners
work as carefully as the foreign gov-
ernments do. Twenty-three thousand
persons have been killed in American
mines since 1889, while in the same
period 50,000 men have been so seri-
ously injured as to become a matter
of record. The chief cause of the
disasters here are that practical min-
ers do not understand the conditions
under which they are working. They
can be made to appreciate these con-
ditions only by having them pointed
out to them by scientists, who will
go into the matter thoroughly. We
cannot have the proper legislation
until conditions are known. As min-
ers go deeper into the earth each year
the chances of accidents become
greater and in most of our mines in
the principal coal districts a depth
has been reached where conditions
are beyond the reach of practical
miners to grasp or to remedy.

"Practically all mine disasters are
the result of explosions of coal dust
or coal gas, or combinations of both.
Explosion is the result of use of the
open lamp worn in miners' caps, or
fring shots or of sparks from elec-
tric wiring. All these causes are
subjects that should be regulated by
legislation as in foreign countries.
In Europe they use safety lamps.
There also careful government tests
are made of all explosives used, so
that danger from the flame element
is reduced to a minimum. In Ameri-
ca there is no supervision of explo-
sives. Neither have we in America
investigated the quality of the gases
that form in mines. In certain gases
there are qualities more explosive
than in others.

"There should be some system by
which employers could prevent habit-
ually careless persons from working
where they might endanger the lives
of others. Just what legislation is
necessary is a matter that public
opinion must decide."—New York
Herald.

Bargain Sales in Japan.

Even in placid Japan they have
bargain sales, but they conduct them
on very different principles from the
scrimmages we have over here, says
the English Ladies' Pictorial. An
amusing American woman has em-
bodied her experiences of traveling
alone in Japan in a most entertaining
volume just published, whence may
be gathered a description of a sale at
the greatest trading house in Japan.

The goods are not flung about.
They are shown to advantage in
locked cases, and the heads of depart-
ments keep the keys. Remnants,
however, are laid out on mats, and
though there is keen anxiety to secure
bargains, perfect order and quiet prev-
ail. Babies toddle about quite com-
fortably; other sleep on their mothers'
backs. However orderly and quiet
though the Japanese bargain sale
may be, it is not free from the shop-
lifter, and it is interesting to hear
that the detective is as necessary in
the Flowery Land as in England. The
kimono sleeve is a useful receptacle
for unconscionable trifles.

The Martian Sky.

The clearness of the Martian sky
comes in to abet the greater trans-
mission of its air. From dawn till dusk,
day after day in the summer season,
and largely in winter, the sun shines
out of a heaven innocent of cloud.
No shield of the sort, and only a little
screen of air, tempers its beams to
the soil held up to it. Such an ex-
posure far exceeds anything we have
on earth, for with us, even in the
tropics, clouds gather as soon as the
heating grows excessive, and cool the
air by pumps of rain.—From Per-
cival Lowell's "The Sun Dominant," in
the Century.

**NEW IDEAS IN
TOILETTES**

New York City.—Every variation
of the blouse that is cut in one with
the sleeves is to be noted just now,
and here is one of the prettiest and
most graceful that yet have appeared.
It can be made either with elbow or
long sleeves, and is adapted to all the
pretty thin materials, which are very
nearly legion. In this instance, how-
ever, it is made of banana colored
repe de Chine, with trimming of vel-
vet ribbon and bands of stitched taf-
feta. The long narrow chemisette is
a feature, and the high girde gives

The New Skirts.
The new skirts are long. They fit
the hips smoothly. They sweep into
generous curves at the foot.

Newest Colors.
The newest colors are strong in
tone, and are either very becoming or
quite the opposite. Lines of black
serve to tone down the vividness of
many of the new materials.

Rich Dinner Gowns.
Marvelous moires, showing magnif-
icent floral designs in velvet woven
in at intervals, are used for dinner
gowns. The flowers are large and of
richest coloring. The gores are
carefully cut to centre each design;
and to enhance the effect the seams
are left open from the knee down-
ward, showing an underdress of pleat-
ed chiffon, or of messaline veiled
with beautiful lace.

The Pinkish Brown.
The pinkish cast of brown, known to
the French as "marron," is the
leading color in some quarters for
midwinter walking suits. The color
lends itself to fur trimmings and
goes well with the rich accessory
tones suited to the season. A hand-
some evening gown was recently
seen in this color. It was of chiffon
cloth, rich with gold embroidery and
gold net garnishments.

Empire Skirt.
The skirt that is made with the
round Empire line is one of the latest
developments of fashion and prom-
ises to gain still further favor as the
season advances. This one is emi-
nently graceful and attractive and can
be made with the circular portions
laid over onto the front gore, forming
the inverted pleats as illustrated, or
with the front gore laid over onto
the circular portions, forming one
wide box pleat, as liked. In the illus-
tration chiffon broadcloth is simply
stitched with beading silk and
trimmed with little buttons, but the
heavier silks, pongee and henrietta



the short waist line that is so popular
just now. In this instance tucked
mousseline makes the chemisette, but
all-over lace and lingerie materials
are having equal vogue.

The waist is made with the fitted
lining that serves as a foundation.
This lining is faced to form the back
of the chemisette and the front por-
tion is arranged over it. The blouse
and sleeves are cut in one and are
tucked and arranged over the lining,
while the girde finishes the lower



edge. Cuffs complete the lower por-
tions of the sleeves.

The quantity of material required
for the medium size is three and
three-quarter yards twenty-one, three
yards twenty-seven or two yards
forty-four inches wide, with three-
quarter yard eighteen inches wide chem-
isette and cuffs for short sleeves, one
yard when long sleeves are used, one-
half yard twenty-one inches wide for
the belt, four yards of velvet ribbon
and one-half yard of taffeta for the
stitched bands.

Modish Skirt.

The pleated skirt, either box pleats
or side pleats, with medium length
cutaway coats, fitted to perfection and
bound with braid, is the popular
skirt model for this season. The
skirts are extremely full below the
knees, so that the pleats give the ef-
fect of a lot of material being used.
Rarely are there tucks or folds on
the skirt, but occasionally two or
three rows of braid are used. Silk
moiré braid, with some effective de-
sign worked in it, is often chosen.

Elaborate Braiding.

Elaborate braiding is seen on many
of the newest models, both in cloth
and velvet, the narrow soutache being
the most popular. Braiding, com-
bined with heavy embroidery, is par-
ticularly effective on broadcloth or
velvet.

cloth and all materials that are of
sufficient weight to take satisfactory
folds are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in three pieces, the
front gore and the circular portions.
The fulness at the back is laid in in-
verted pleats, and it is perforated
both for walking length and for the
natural waist line, so that the Empire
line is not obligatory.

King Not to Cruise.

Blairitz.—The plans for King Ed-
ward to cruise in the Mediterranean
after his visit here have been aban-
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Blairitz five days ago, will return to
London in April.

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Paris.—It was officially announced
that President Fallieres will visit Lon-
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**When Acquitted Man Walked
Out Jailer Discovered Mistake.**

Chicago.—Impersonating another
prisoner, Anthony Sweeney, a burglar,
awaiting trial in the county jail, has
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Louis Larson, acquitted of larceny,
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sent back to await his formal dis-
charge. In an hour a guard shouted
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he was taken before the jail clerk and
interrogated about his trial and ac-
cusation. He readily answered all the
questions and was told to go.

NEWS BY WIRE

SHOT WIFE FOR BURGLAR.

Washington, D. C.—Hugh Hollis, a Treasury Department clerk,
who came here from Louisville, Ky., and who served for a time as
a private secretary to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shot
and killed his wife at their home on Newton street, in the north-
western section of the city. Hollis procured a revolver a day or two
ago and took leave from his office during the day to practice with
his weapon. About 3 o'clock a. m. his wife arose to attend their
child, and as she returned to the bedside Hollis awakened, pulled
the revolver from beneath his pillow and fired, instantly killing the
woman. Immediately he went to sleep again and knew nothing
of the shooting until he was afterward awakened. He has always
borne an excellent reputation, and he declares he was dreaming of
burglars. Mr. Hollis is thirty years old. His wife was twenty-four.

Westinghouse Co. Opposes Saloons.

Pittsburg.—The Westinghouse in-
terests, employing 20,000 persons, in
court asked that no more liquor li-
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East Pittsburg, where the works are.
The influence of saloons on their
workers led the Westinghouse people
to act.

U. S. Officer Held as Kidnaped.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—The Grand
Jury returned a true bill against United
States Custom Officer Foulks, on a
charge of kidnaping farmers. His
trial will soon commence.

Mint Resumes Money-Making.

Philadelphia.—Employees of the
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of 550 persons is employed. Orders
came from Washington for immediate
coinage of \$10,000,000 more in twenty-
dollar gold coins.

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Washington, D. C.—The purchase
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coal carrying capacity of 7000 tons,
at a cost each of \$525,000, was agreed
to by the House Committee on Naval
Affairs.

Makes Birthplace a City.

Albany.—Governor Hughes signed
the bill making Glens Falls a third-
class city. It was the birthplace of
the Governor.

Hoke Smith Asks Longer Term.

Atlanta.—Governor Hoke Smith
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negro disfranchisement and strongly
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Texas Crop Outlook Best in 35 Years.

Dallas, Texas.—Reports to railroad
officials at Dallas are to the effect
that Texas crop prospects are the best
known in thirty-five years. The late
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serious extent. Rainfall during the
winter has put the ground in perfect
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Fire Wipes Out Town.

Butte, Mon.—Big Timber, the
county seat near here, having 2500
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Rubber Plant to Close.

New Haven.—Because of dullness
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company will take this opportunity to
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Japan, however, has modified her demands. M. Hayashi, the Japa-
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Affairs adhered to his demand for the payment of demurrage, but
was willing to forego payment for the confiscated arms if the steamer
was released and her flag saluted in the presence of the Japa-
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punishment of the offending commander to China's discretion.
The Board of Foreign Affairs agreed to restore the steamer and to
apologize for hauling down her flag, but the other terms have not
been settled. China has sent a circular statement of her case to
the various legations here.

Astor to Give Oxford \$100,000.

London.—W. W. Astor has prom-
ised to give \$50,000 to the Oxford
University Endowment Fund started
by Lord Curzon on his election as
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New Racetrack in Havana.

Havana.—The new Almendares
racetrack opened. A large crowd was
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The future of racing in Havana seems
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First Auto in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem.—Charles J. Glidden, of
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It was the first motor car ever seen
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Suffrage Riot in Budapest.

Budapest.—A Socialist demonstra-
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