

# AN INDIAN WAIF.

### FOUND AFTER SLAUGHTER AT WOUNDED KNEE.

Zintka Was Adopted by Gen. Colby and Taken to Washington—Civilized Surroundings Do Not Seem to Curb Her Wild Instincts.



HE recently threatened Indian uprising in the west has directed attention to a little Indian girl, now a resident of Washington. She is the adopted daughter of General Leonard W. Colby and wife, who reside at No. 1225 Tenth street, N. W. The child's name is Zintka Lanul. Her legal name by adoption is Zintka Colby. She is now nearly 7 years old, a typical Indian in facial appearance, physique and actions. Thus far it has been impossible to curb the wild blood that flows through her veins, and, although surrounded by all the advantages of a modern American home, goes to school, Sunday school, has been taught to pray and has as companions refined children of the neighborhood. Zintka is what her foster mother frequently calls a bad girl. She is wild and at times ungovernable, stubborn and possessed of the well known revengeful spirit of the Indian. She will resent the real or fancied offense of a playmate, no matter how long it takes, and is equally as eager to appreciate any kindness done her. Zintka is of a roaming disposition. She runs away from home every day, her favorite amusement being to ride on the belt line street cars around past the Capitol and circuiting the city.

All the conductors on the line know



ZINTKA.

her, and she rides free. Frequently she is out until long after dark, but always finds her way home. No amount of correction or admonition has yet had any effect on her uncontrollable spirit to roam. Zintka was found on the battlefield of Wounded Knee creek, on the afternoon of Jan. 1, 1891. She was then three months old. The massacre of Big Foot's band having occurred on the morning of Dec. 29, it was over three days that she lay on the battlefield in the arms of her dead mother. The latter had been shot and killed in the fusillade of the United States troops. The day after the battle there was an attack on the agency, which kept the relief party from going over the field, and the day following there was a fearful blizzard, in which they could not venture out. When the baby was found she was only slightly frozen on the head and feet, having been protected by warm clothing, by the body of her mother wrapped in a heavy Navajo blanket and by a covering of drifted snow. General Colby learned to love the infant, and, having no children of his own, consulted his wife, and they determined to adopt her.

### The Telescriptor.

Among recent interesting inventions for the transmission of intelligence at a distance is the "telescriptor," which might, perhaps, be described as a "writing telephone." It consists of a machine resembling a typewriter which, instead of printing its letters and words on the spot, sends them telegraphically to similar instruments in distant places connected with it by wire. The receiving instruments are arranged to work in perfect accord with the sender, and they print the dispatch on paper. In order to send a dispatch, it is first necessary to inform the receiver by signal, whereupon, the receiving instrument being thrown in connection, no further attention need be paid to it, as the dispatch will be received and printed automatically, and can afterward be read at leisure.

### A Home Made Suspension Bridge.

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and certainly one resident of Kansas has proven this beyond question. His house was on one side of the river and the school-house was on the other. When the water was high the youngsters were obliged to remain at home. The man attempted to remedy this evil, and succeeded in building a suspension bridge that answered every purpose. He anchored the ends of strong fence wire to piers made of good-sized oak logs. He then fastened strips of board three feet long to the wire and united the strands so that they could not work loose. Then a plank walk two feet wide was put down. There were sides consisting of a network of woven wire as a measure of safety. The bridge is sixty feet above the water and about two hundred feet long.

# NEW-ECONOMY.

### A Tennessee Community That Lives at One Big Family.

A Tennessee community, apparently founded on institutes drawn from the precepts of Ruskin, has just established a college, to which they gave the name of that rhapsodist, the New Economy, the town they have built up in the last three years. The community now numbers 213, and possesses property valued at \$50,000. When it started each head of a family put in \$500, and the increment represents what they have earned in the interval beyond their living expenses. The settlement lives as a single family; its standard of value is an hour's labor; in its home commerce it has no money and needs none—a certificate that labor has been performed takes its place. A pound of tea costs eleven hours' work; seventy hours' pay for a pair of shoes; two and a half for a pound of crackers, and so on. Everybody works and all—men and women alike—receive the same wages. They have heretofore worked ten hours a day, but expect soon to reduce it to eight. They have a kindergarten, an adequate education, machinery, music, languages and a limited technology being taught in addition to the regular branches. The majority of the communists are agnostics. There is no church, but those who like can go to church outside. Of the great number of similar communities first and last founded in this country few survive. The most do not last a decade, and it would not be safe to predict a longer term for this one, though its institution of a college shows that it has so far no misgivings on that score.—New York Tribune.

### Throwing Rice and Slippers.

In the Ladies' Home Journal Edward W. Bok notes the abuse of the pretty custom of casting a small parcel of rice or a dainty slipper after a departing bride and groom—an unspoken Godspeed. "The dainty slipper," he also says, "has been transformed into the old shoe of doubtful origin, and thrown with force and accuracy, causing no end of discomfort. And this is what two pretty customs have degenerated into. They have been vulgarized, and, therefore, the sooner they pass into disuse the better. The sentiment of the custom has been lost. Rice and shoes are no longer omens of good luck. The modern thrower of them has transformed them into missiles with which to annoy and mortify the bride and groom. The better class of people have already begun to substitute a shower of rose petals, and this new and far more beautiful idea is rapidly being followed. We might have preserved the old customs, but we have not. Henceforth, promiscuous rice-throwing and the casting of old shoes at weddings will be left to the bores of our modern society, into whose hands these acts have fallen, and who seem happiest when they can convert the graceful customs of olden times into practical jokes."

### His Fame with Both Utensils.

From the Washington Post: General Robertson tells a story of the late General Benjamin F. Butler which is new to me, and as the old hero himself told it to General Robertson it may be new to you as well. It happened one time when General Butler was in Portland. A great reception had been arranged in his honor, and the largest hall in town was engaged to hold it. The place was lavishly decorated, and one white muslin banner especially attracted the general's attention. On it was painted in large black letters: "General Benjamin F. Butler, the hero of Five Forks." And beneath the big letters somebody had written: "And goodness only knows how many spoons."

### Minister to Russia.

Mr. Hitchcock is a great grandson of the famous Col. Ethan Allen of revolutionary days.



MINISTER HITCHCOCK.

tionary days, born in Alabama, educated in Connecticut, and identified with the business interests of the west. He is well acquainted with Russian customs, having spent some time in that country and in China. He has been identified in politics only in a business way.

### In This We Are Tardy.

It is strange that while this country is so far advanced in electrical railways it should be behind Europe in the pneumatic tube system of transmitting messages and small packages. Some of the largest cities of Europe, such as London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Paris and Berlin, have been provided with pneumatic tubes for transmitting messages for forty years.—Philadelphia Record.

Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances. Strong men believe in cause and effect.—Hawthorne.

# JUDGE JOHN JACKSON.

### A JURIST FAMOUS FOR HIS INJUNCTIONS.

He is the Oldest of the District Judges of the United States—He was on the Union Side During the Late War—His Record as a Politician.

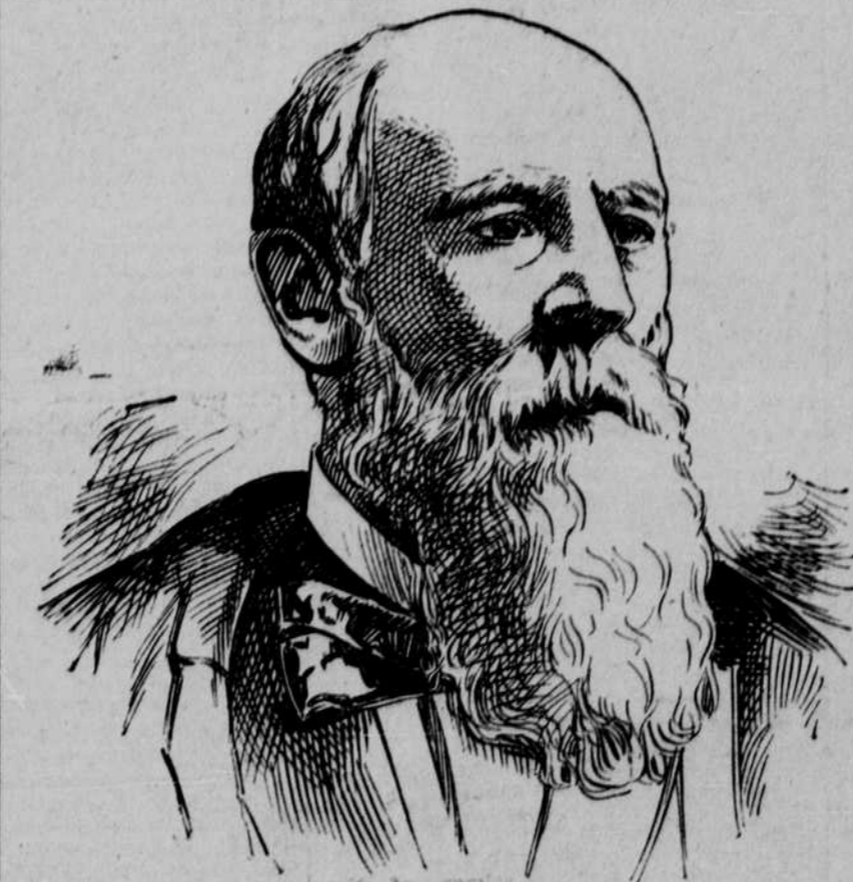


of the district judges of the United States.

John Jay Jackson, eldest son of General John J. Jackson, was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 4, 1824; was graduated from Princeton college in 1845; was a law student under his father and John J. Allen, president of the supreme court of Virginia; was admitted to the bar the following year and elected the first prosecuting attorney of Wirt county in 1848, and the same year was appointed to the same office in Ritchie county.

In 1852 and again in 1853 he was elected to the Virginia legislature from Wood county. During this time he acquired a reputation as a speaker and debater. In 1852, '56 and '60 he was an elector on the whig ticket. In the political campaigns in which he took part he was justly distinguished as a speaker, and by his efforts in the region of the state where he lived contributed largely to the success of the Bell and Everett ticket in carrying Virginia in 1860. In August, 1861, he was appointed United States district judge for the district of West Virginia, which office he now holds.

Taking sides with the union when the war broke out, he naturally drifted into the Republican party, and served it faithfully. When peace was declared he co-operated with the Democratic party and has been in sympathy with that political organization since that time.



JUDGE JACKSON.

### Tennis and Elephants.

When a crowd of young people in this country want to fix up a tennis court they rush around and get a steam roller—if they have the necessary money—and if they have not it is quite probable they get a smaller roller and push it themselves. Over in India they simply hitch an amiable elephant to



ROLLING A TENNIS COURT.

the roller and the work is done in a trice. These gentle giants are used for all kinds of work which would be almost impossible without their aid. Harnessed to huge teak logs the elephants drag them wherever they are required; or with their tusks they roll heavy logs and stones into position. The drivers anoint the huge animals' heads with cocoanut oil to keep them cool in the burning sun and decorate them with fanciful figures in white chalk.

### Wonderful Natural Records.

Prof. Stanislas Meunier, of the Paris Museum of Natural History, recently called attention to the surprising variety of the records which the rocks of the earth contain, relating to the simple daily occurrences of millions of years ago. Among such records are to be found, not only the tracks of extinct animals and the impressions of rain drops left in wet sand or clay, but also distinct traces of the effects of wind and of sunshine upon the sea beaches. Professor Meunier illustrated, by means of experiments, the manner in which these records had been preserved by nature.

# THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.

### Is She Who Follows the Well Beaten Paths of Life.

Edward W. Bok, writing on the theme "On Being Old-Fashioned" in the Ladies' Home Journal, contends that much of the so-called progress of to-day is not progressive; in fact, that "old-fashioned" women who follow well-beaten paths, adhere to old customs, and accept well-established teachings, are the really progressive ones, for the reason that their efforts meet with no interruptions, nor is there possibility of collapse in whatever engages their attention. "In domestic life the 'progressive' woman has had a very busy time," says Mr. Bok. "She began by upsetting the old sewing-basket. It was narrowing to a woman, she discovered one dark morning. Likewise was cooking and the care of children. A woman who stayed at home and looked after the comfort of her husband and children was 'wishy-washy'; she cramped her life, dwarfed her intellect, narrowed her horizon. Clubs by the score, societies by the hundred, schemes and plans by the thousand were started, organized and devised to rid 'poor woman' of her 'thralldom.' And these 'progressive' women were so busy for the elevation of their sex! But there were a few hundred thousand women who kept right on being busy elevating their children, helping their husbands, and believing that the sex in general was perfectly able to take care of itself. And these women are still busy sewing, cooking and caring for their children. And, gradually, they have seen sewing classes introduced in college and seminary course, domestic science branches attached to nearly every educational institution which girls attend, while the care of children has received the indorsement of state and the specific attention of the national government. And what of the 'progressive' woman? Truly, the places that knew her once know her no more!"

### Curious Facts About the Toad.

The toad lives from ten to forty years, says the Galveston News, and it can lay over 1,000 eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but can not live long under water. It never takes food or motionless food. It takes its food by means of its tongue

alone, and it operates this so rapidly that the eye can not follow its motions. It captures and devours bees, wasps, yellow-jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. The stomach that does not flinch at yellow jackets, wasp, blister beetles and click beetles or pinch bugs, would seem to be prepared for anything in the insect line, and it doubtless is. In twenty-four hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. A single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done one cent damage, the toad has saved \$10. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend of the farmer, gardener, and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in the greenhouse, garden and berry patch.

### Longest in Public Office.

Reuben C. Beavers of Campbell county, Georgia, is the champion long distance office holder of the United States. He has been holding office since he was 21 years old, and as he is now 95, has a record almost three-quarters of a century as a public officer. "Uncle Reuben," as he is called by all residents of the county, secured the position of clerk of the first court held in that part of Georgia. After two years the legislature established an inferior court in Campbell county, and Mr. Beavers decided that he would like to be clerk of that court. His ambition was gratified, and when, a few years later, the court of ordinary was established, he was elected the clerk of that court. He has held that office almost continuously ever since.

### A Quiet Evening.

N. Peck—I think I shall stay home this evening and enjoy a good, quiet, home like evening—something I have not done for some time. Watis—A homelike evening? I thought your wife was out of town. "She is."—Indianapolis Journal.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### FOURTH QUAR. LESSON 1, OCT. 3 ACTS 2:14-15.

Golden Text—I am Ready Not to Be Found Only, but Also to Die at Jerusalem for the Name of the Lord Jesus.—Acts. 21: 13.

Time.—In the spring of A. D. 38. Places.—1. Coos, a small island in the Aegean Sea, now called Stanclio. 2. Rhodes, an island of the Aegean, thirteen miles from Asia Minor. 3. Patara, a seaport on the southwest coast of Lycia, in Asia Minor. 4. Cyprus, an island in the northeast corner of the Mediterranean, on this voyage not visited by Paul. 5. Tyre, an ancient commercial city of Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean, northwest of Palestine. 6. Ptolemais, a city on the Mediterranean Sea, in Palestine, north of Mount Carmel, now called Acre. 7. Caesarea, the Roman capital of Palestine, south of Mount Carmel, on the Mediterranean.

Events in Judea.—At this time Felix was procurator. He had been a slave, but liberated and made a ruler by the Emperor Claudius. His rule was cruel and unjust, but was made more so by the constant tendencies of the Jews to revolt. Ananias, son of Nebedaeus, was high priest. He had been deposed by the Romans on account of crime, but as no successor was yet appointed he still held the power and title of the office. Gamaliel, the teacher of Paul, had died four years before. Josephus, the historian, was now about twenty years old, and already rising to eminence among his people. Agrippa II (King Agrippa, Acts 25: 13), the son of Agrippa I (Herod the King, Acts 12: 1), was "king," or ruler, over the region of Bashan, east of the Sea of Galilee. He was a young man, and perhaps the least wicked of the Herodian family of princes. Both the provinces of Palestine were under the rule of Quadratus, prefect of Syria.

Paul journeying "in a spirit of ever-increasing sadness. The lying in wait of the Jews (Acts 20: 3) had interrupted the very commencement of his journey; at Miletus premonitions of a disastrous result weighed upon his own spirit (Acts 20: 22, 23); at Tyre a presaging warning from others forbade him to proceed (verse 9); and at Caesarea an explicit prophecy foretold his surrender to the Romans, and the tears of all his friends implored him to proceed no farther. But he is "bound in spirit" to be in Jerusalem at the feast of Pentecost."—Whedon.

### Lesson Hymn.—

Jesus, I die to thee,  
Whenever death shall come;  
To die in thee is life to me,  
In my eternal home.  
Whether to live or die,  
I know not which is best;  
To live in thee is bliss to me,  
To die is endless rest.  
Living or dying, Lord,  
I ask but to be thine;  
My life in thee, thy life in me,  
Makes heaven forever mine.  
—Henry Harbaugh.

Wearied in the..... materials for a picture of the apostolic Church. Almost thirty years a generation—have passed away since the ascension of Christ; what was the condition of the Church at this epoch?

I. It was already widely extended, and established in many places. Beginning from Jerusalem, the Gospel had already gone as far west as Rome. In this lesson we find churches in Ephesus, Tyre, Ptolemais, Caesarea, and Jerusalem. The whole Roman empire had been honey-combed with the Gospel of Christ in less than thirty years.

II. It was a Church of strong fellowship. There was a close relation among its several branches. Paul and his companions visited the Church in various places on this journey; the members gathered for farewell meetings; a member comes down from Jerusalem to meet Paul. The bonds were strong that bound these early Christians. They loved one another, as the picture in this lesson shows.

III. It was a Church of family religion. There is a touching suggestion of this in the "wives and children" praying with the apostolic company on the shore and in the home of Philip, who was not a monk nor a celibate priest, but had a family, all enriched with the gifts of the Spirit. The Church in the home is apostolic in its character.

IV. It was a Church of abundant spiritual power. At Tyre the disciples spoke by the Spirit; at Caesarea there were women who prophesied; from Jerusalem came the aged Agabus with his predictions. The early Church lived in a divine atmosphere, was quick to receive suggestions from the Spirit, and rich in its endowments. It possessed an abounding spiritual life.

V. It was a persecuted Church. It stood in a hostile world. As yet Jewish intolerance was its fiercest foe; but in a few years it was destined to see the indifference of the heathen religions blaze out in the terrible persecutions of Nero.

VI. It was a Church devoted to Christ as its supreme Lord. Paul was ready to die for the Lord Jesus, and Christ's will was the higher law by which every member was ruled. Here is the test of a true Christianity in all ages; for the disciple is one who submits himself absolutely to Jesus Christ.

### A Strange Race.

Baron de Blaye, who has just returned from an ethnological tour in Eastern Russia and Siberia, under the auspices of the czar, seems in his address to the French Geographical Society to cast some doubts on the decision of the courts which a few months ago acquitted certain Votjaks of Moul-tana on a charge of offering human sacrifices. From his personal observation Baron de Blaye establishes that the Votjaks are pure pagans, worshiping deifications of natural powers and objects, but acknowledging one superior god, Kiremet, who personifies the sky. In the yard enclosing each family dwelling is a hut set apart for sacrifice. A huge pot hangs from the roof; the fire is kindled by rubbing sticks together, and the carcasses of geese, ducks, sheep and bull calves are cooked with certain rites and then eaten. Offerings are also made to the dead, and at Easter the devil is driven out of each house by the aid of a big cudgel. Bride-snatching also prevails among the Votjaks, whose condition approaches closely to that of prehistoric man.

### THIS AND THAT.

A Mexican railway advertisement promises strawberries every day in the year.

There are two business men in an English town named I. Came and H. E. Went.

Fifty years ago Austria had seven cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants; today there are thirty-two.

A German statistician estimates that 1,000,000 human beings lost their lives from earthquakes between the years 1137 and 1358.

# BROWN, AN ALABAMA HERO.

### Negro Who Wears a Gold Watch Given by a Sunday School.

From the Atchison Globe: There have been many shocking stories in the papers of late descriptive of atrocities perpetrated upon negroes accused of crime in the South. It is, therefore, especially pleasant to recall a recent incident that has the effect of vivid contrast. Scott Brown was a big, awkward negro, who lived in Montgomery, Ala. He was one of the happy kind who are properly objects of envy to the dyspeptic white man. Scott was always a cheerful creature to look at, but nobody thought of him as at all an uncommon specimen of his race. Perhaps he isn't. He was walking along Commerce street, in Montgomery, one afternoon, when suddenly there was an uproar, and Scott saw the cause of it rushing toward him. A runaway team was coming at a breakneck speed, and right in the track of the maddened horses were two pretty little children crossing the street. Scott is said to have reached the middle of the street in one jump. There wasn't time to make two. The leaping horses seemed to be absolutely upon the children who stood perfectly still, dazed. Scott gave one of them a push that sent her out of reach of danger, but there was not time to repeat the act. So, swiftly clutching the other child to his broad breast, he fell forward, bending over her, shielding her with his body. In a fraction of a second the horses were upon him, over him, with a crash and a pounding of hoofs. The spectators saw him half rise and then fall weakly back, the child still clasped in his arms. She was entirely unhurt, but Scott was pretty nearly killed. However, he recovered in a few weeks and was substantially rewarded by Mr. J. W. Branscomb, the father of the two children. Then the little folks in the First Methodist Sunday school, to which the Branscomb children belonged, got up a fund, and when Scott was well enough they gave him a reception and also a gold watch bearing the inscription, "Court Street Sunday School to Scott Brown for His Heroism June 12, 1897."

### WHERE DIAMONDS COME FROM

### Brazil and South Africa Furnish the Bulk of the Product.

For centuries the only source of diamonds was India, the chief of which was the region of Golconda. The phrase "diamonds of Golconda" refers not to the mines but to the town where they were taken for sale. It is now little more than an abandoned fort, the Indian mines being largely worked out. In 1734 diamonds were found in Brazil and for 120 years diamonds were brought from that source. After various attempts to work these diamond mines by individuals, about a century ago the firm of Hope & Co. of Amsterdam undertook the work and for the privilege assumed the government debt of Brazil. Amsterdam thus continued to hold her position as the center of the diamond cutting industry, employing, directly or indirectly, from 30,000 to 40,000 people. Of late Antwerp, Paris and London have been overtaking Amsterdam in this industry, Antwerp cutting one-quarter of the world's yield today. Within the last thirty years the product of the Brazil mines has declined to the extent of \$150,000 annually. The introduction of new machinery must again render these mines important, but they are now underdred by the African diamond field. The African discoveries began in 1866 and have had several distinct stages of development. Probably had it not been for the diamonds the African gold mines would not have risen to their present importance. The first diamonds were found on the Gong Gong river in the neighborhood of the Orange river, and the method followed there is the same as that in Brazil, two or three men forming a company and working on their account. These mines, known as the "river diggings," are now of limited importance.

### Fabrics and Trimmings for Winter Gowns

The popular fabrics for winter costumes will be satin cloth, serges, chevots, Scotch homespuns and tweeds. Fancy designs or plaids are not as popular as they were. Velvet and velveteen will be more worn than ever before, while for visiting and dinner dresses black satin maintains its vogue, though satin brocades, either in one color or in soft shades that harmonize, are also counted good form. The colors favored are dark navy blue, gray, a very deep golden-brown, a darker green than emerald, a pretty dark red and royal purple.

Buttons are profusely used, but they are chiefly the large fancy shapes in horn, gutta percha or mother-of-pearl. The various braids and the narrow satin ribbons, especially in black, are used to produce original effects on skirts and bodices, a decoration fancied being a contrast obtained by means of an outlining with white braid. For street wear the suit—that is, the costume in one color—continues to obtain. The jaquette blouse is the new bodice of the season.—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

### By Virtue of His Office.

Spectator (at the picnic)—"Nothing goes to suit that chairman of the committee of arrangements. He's kicking about something or other all the time. The Other Spectator—Well, he's one of the big guns. He has a right to kick."—Chicago Tribune.

### Must Have Been Another.

He—Do you are the girl of his choice, are you? She—Not at all. He is the man of my choice. He—Then who was the girl of his choice?—Up-to-date.