

DWARFS IN THE SNOW.

DWELLERS AMONG GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS.

An Almost Extinct Race of Esquimaux— Their Hard Struggle for Existence— Strange Social Customs— Miss Olof Krar, a Representative of This Queer Little People, Now Visiting This Country.



HE most interesting mite of humanity that has visited this country in many years is Miss Olof Krar, the Greenland, who has been lecturing on her native country and its people. Miss Krar, says the Chicago Herald, is thirty-two years old, forty inches in height, weighs 140 pounds, and was born on the east coast of Greenland. She calls herself an Esquimaux, but she is very unlike the Esquimaux Indians on the west coast of the island, and belongs really to a separate race of people, which numbers about 500 souls, and is rapidly becoming extinct.

The Danish historians say that this race is the descendant of a Danish colony founded at Angmagssalik, in 1886, by Eric the Red. Miss Krar says that the traditions of her country make its people the descendants of the Scandinavian seamen who were wrecked on the coast from time to time, and were never able to escape. But, however, the colony may have been planted, the complexion and language of the people demonstrate their Caucasian origin. When the dirt is scraped off their faces they are as fair as any Dane. Several Scandinavian discoverers have visited them in the interests of history and ethnology. Graah's expedition was

times happens that the occupants of one hut are inimical to the occupants of another hut, but that does not prevent them from appearing to be upon the best terms when they happen to meet in one of the houses, as hospitality is with them a necessary duty. Thefts are not rare, according to Captain Holm, among the people of Angmagssalik, and they steal as often to gratify revengeful feelings as to satisfy their own wants. Captain Holm had re-



A MARRIED COUPLE.

son to know this, as they stole from him not only bread, hardware and clothing, but also articles of which they did not make the slightest use, such as teapots and forks. Murders are quite frequent considering the small population. The only trial for such a crime is a public meeting, where the accuser and the accused tell their stories in a chant to an accompaniment from a drum. After the auditors have heard both sides they manifest their approval or disapproval and there the matter ends. Amid

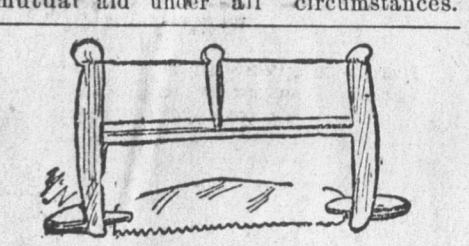


ESQUIMAUX WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

made in 1829, Holm's in 1883, and Nordenskiöld's in 1888. Captain Holm has only recently returned to Denmark, and has made an elaborate and almost heart-rending report concerning Miss Krar's countrymen. He lived among them two years, and took more than one census of them. They then numbered 548, of whom 413 inhabited the fjords around Angmagssalik. They are much smaller than Europeans, but larger than other Esquimaux. One remarkable fact concerning their physique is noted by Captain Holm. Their arms are of ordinary length and very muscular, while their legs are short, slender, and weak. The cause of this physical development is obvious. They spend their lives in diminutive boats, in which their legs are as motionless and constrained as the foot of a Chinese woman

these chants of accusation and denial the adversaries betray no hostile feeling, but frequently appear as if they did not have the slightest cause of difference.

Family ties among the dwellers at Angmagssalik, or at least ties of blood, are regarded as imposing the obligation of mutual aid under all circumstances.



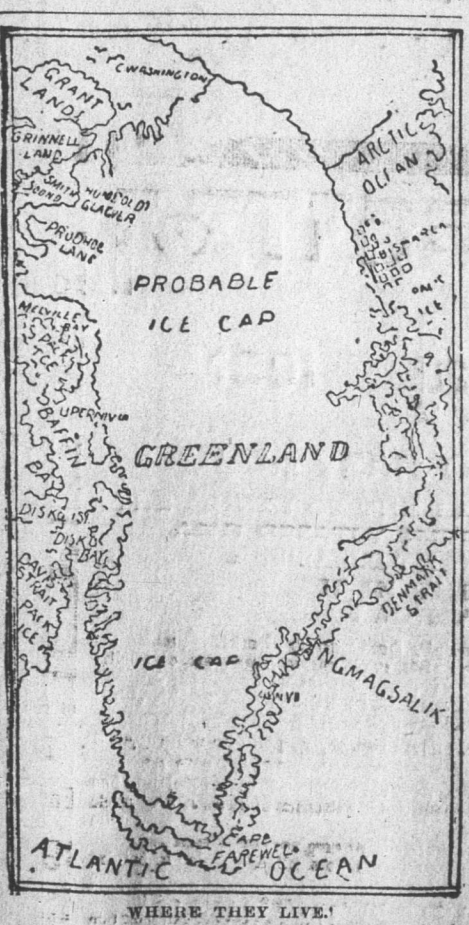
AN ESQUIMAUX SAW.

But, strange to say, marriage is not regarded as a family tie. The slightest tie of kindness is an enduring bond, but the wife is treated as a mistress or servant, from whom the man may separate whenever he pleases. When the wife becomes a mother, however, her position is more assured. The husband is always the head of the family, and after him come the sons, even if they are quite small, because they are regarded as the future of the family, who are to provide for their parents in old age. As long as the parents live, therefore, the sons dwell with them and contribute to their support. East Greenlanders often marry before they reach an adult age, if they are in condition to support a woman. No one is permitted to marry any relation that is as near as a cousin. Skillful hunters frequently have two wives. This is not often against the wish of the first wife, who, in many cases, when she is unable to prepare all the skins her husband takes, demands that he shall take another wife. Sometimes a man takes two wives in order that he may have two rowers to his boat. But Captain Holm saw no instance in which a man had more than two wives. The Esquimaux family lives entirely on meat, and they have no regular meals nor meal hours.



MISS OLOF KRAR.

incased in an iron box, while their arms are in constant exercise in the throwing of the harpoon. During the winter these Esquimaux live in long houses made of stone and turf. There is only one house in each settlement, and one house often contains as many as ten families. These houses are from twenty-four to fifty feet in length, according to the number of families to be accommodated, and from twelve to sixteen feet in width. They are generally built on land sloping toward the sea, and the front, where the entrance opens for light, are generally facing the ocean. The oldest man in the house is regarded as the chief of the household, provided he has been a good hunter, or has a son who is skillful in the chase. They consider it their first duty to care for those who live in the same house with them, and especially their kindred. So long as they live together in the same house, each inmate has his proper share of the food and clothing, so that a sort of communism exists. This communism is of great benefit to them, as otherwise they would be without help in case of accidents while hunting. These Esquimaux are subject to no determined law, but their social life is based upon rules to which they tacitly give a legal character, and the transgression of which at least exposes them to the reprobation of their comrades. In some respects their rules impose upon them as great restraints as are imposed by the laws of civilized society. The average population of each house is thirty-two persons. The building is partly underground, and the walls are very thick. The space within is divided into compartments, something like the stalls in a stable, one family occupying each stall. In the spring time the Esquimaux leave their turf and stone huts and live in tents. The community is then broken up, and only near relatives live together. It some-



WHERE THEY LIVE.

but every one eats when he is hungry. The inhabitants are by no means long-lived. When one of them dies his body is clad in his best winter garments. The pelisse which he wore in his kajak is

trapped around him. His head is covered with a cap and his legs are tied together with a fox skin. If one of his ancestors perished in his kajak, which is almost certain to have been the case, the body is thrown into the sea, or placed on the beach where the rising tide will carry it off. It is frequently the case that the body will be seen distinctly at the bottom of the sea, not far from the hut of the deceased person, a long time after his death. But the ancient way of disposing of the dead is to lay them on the ground and cover them with stones, and this is still done to a considerable extent. To economize stones, which are not very abundant, the body is doubled up so that a smaller number of them will cover it. Strange to say, it is a rule among people that the name of a dead person must never be pronounced. If a man happens to have the name of a dead man, he changes it at once, so that the dead man's name may never be pronounced. Even if the dead man bore the name of an animal, as soon as he dies the name of the animal's species must be changed by the whole tribe. The consequence is that the language is in a constant state of change.

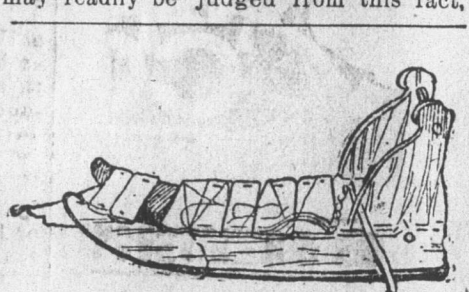
The natives of Angmagssalik are great astronomers in their way. They have definitely determined, to their own entire satisfaction, that the stars are of the size of a fox-skin. They have wit enough to observe that the moon governs the tides, and the fact comes in for frequent mention in their legends. They know just where the sun is at any hour of the day and at any time of the year. They have great talent for geography and a remarkable memory for places. They can describe accurately places they have not seen for twenty years, and even draw a pretty good map of them. They can also tell exactly how long it takes to go from one place to another.

The legends of this strange people afford a singular confirmation of the Old Testament history. They teach that the world was at first without sea or mountains, and that the Great Spirit, not liking the men who then inhabited it, destroyed it. He opened caves, into which men fell, and then water covered the face of the earth, filled the caves, and drowned them. When the earth appeared anew it was all covered with glaciers. These glaciers melted in large parts, and there fell from heaven two beings who reappeared the earth.

The people of Angmagssalik are sprightly and intelligent. They are persevering and intrepid hunters. They are polite, hospitable, and obliging one to another, and yet reserved, suspicious, and deceitful. Such sentiments as love, friendship, and devotion are rarely met among them.

Miss Krar says that in her country the days and the nights are of the same length. For four long months the people sit in darkness, with only the light of the moon and stars. Then for two months there is a period, which is the pleasantest of the year. Then for six months the sun is seen above the horizon. Sunrise to the poor Esquimaux is a jubilee something like Christmas in other countries. It is the only thing that he can measure time by. He takes no reckoning of any period shorter than a year. The east coast of Greenland, she says, is the coldest and most dismal spot in the Arctic regions. Her first recollections are of the snow-hut which was her home, and the bitter cold and frequent hunger from which she and every one about her suffered. Fuel, properly speaking, there was none, as there was no vegetation, and what feeble fires her race could afford were fed with the flesh of reindeer, and the bones of fish and of the walrus. These fires were kindled by a flint, but even flints were scarce.

An Esquimaux mother who tells her child that she will punish it always keeps her word, even if she is not in a hurry about it, and when she gets ready her penalty is as barbarous as it is unique. Her threat is that she will burn her little daughter with a bone, and sure enough she takes a great bone and heats it at the fire, and then presses it on some part of the little girl's body until there is an excruciating burn. The call is a long reminder to the little one of the danger of filial disobedience, but the mother must draw the line somewhere, so she never burns the child's face. As may readily be judged from this fact,



ESQUIMAUX DOG SLED.

there is very little true affection among the Esquimaux, and even a mother's love is an uncertain quantity. She never fondles nor pets them, and when they are ailing she neglects them just as a brute does. As soon as they are able to sit alone they are put upon the fur-covered floor to take care of themselves, and there they sit day after day, if the expression may be allowed concerning that latitude, muffled in their little seal-skin jackets, the fur side turned in, with their little arms hugging their bodies to keep warm. As they spend their lives in this constrained position their arms become bent and deformed. All the women have the upper arm short and crippled, but the boys, who live more out of doors, escape the deformity.

The Esquimaux women have a very indolent as well as a very chilly time of it. There is no sweeping, dusting, cooking or washing to do. The bill of fare consists entirely of whale blubber, bear meat and fish, and these articles are eaten raw and frozen. The furniture of an Esquimaux house is, as might be expected, very simple. The walls, floor and seats of the hut are all of snow. There is a rug of furs on the floor, cushions of fur on the seats and hangings of fur around the walls. The furs are sewed with fish bones for needles and reindeer sinews for thread. There are a few rude implements, all made of bone. All working tools and hunting implements are made of the same material. The sole article of food in Lapland, cannot be eaten in Greenland on account of its coarseness. There is no outdoor occupation for the women, except that once in a while a man will give his wife an airing, which she greatly needs, on his sled. The only bed in the house is a large bag made of fur into which the whole family creeps at bedtime and slumber until they get tired. They go to bed when they are sleepy, and eat when hungry.

EXPERIMENTS by an Italian physician indicate that tuberculosis of fowls is different from that of man, and is not transmitted to the latter.

OUR GROWTH SINCE 1880

OFFICIAL CENSUS STATISTICS FOR WESTERN STATES.

Population of All Cities in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa Having 5,000 or More People—Disputes May Now Be Settled.

[Washington special.]

Town pride and town rivalries may now be set at rest. The Census Office is nearly through with the official count of all towns having a population of 5,000 or more. Superintendent Porter has begun issuing bulletins of statistics of cities, giving the population in 1880 and 1890, and other interesting matter. The statistics for Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa are given below. They are official and final, and may therefore be relied on in settling points of dispute:

Towns.	1880.	1890.
Aurora	11,673	19,654
Belleville	10,835	15,360
Bloomington	17,190	20,000
Chicago	9,111	14,000
Champaign	3,108	5,589
Decatur	5,188	8,427
Elgin	5,015	8,093
Freeport	4,437	11,000
Galesburg	6,461	6,446
Hammond	11,327	15,212
Indianapolis	10,927	12,387
Joliet	11,637	27,407
Lincoln	5,639	6,125
Madison	9,226	11,518
Mattoon	5,737	6,829
Moline	7,801	11,993
Muncie	5,000	5,857
Peoria	7,334	11,500
Rockford	4,378	5,949
St. Louis	29,229	40,758
St. Paul	12,478	14,748
St. Petersburg	12,129	23,581
St. Paul	11,639	18,006
St. Paul	19,748	24,852
St. Paul	5,437	5,922
St. Paul	5,138	6,130

Towns.	1880.	1890.
Anderson	4,125	10,759
Bloomington	4,441	6,502
Columbus	4,813	6,705
Crawfordsville	5,251	6,086
Elkhart	5,353	11,000
Evansville	29,280	35,349
Fort Wayne	26,850	35,349
Goshen	4,123	6,927
Hammond	3,389	11,500
Indianapolis	75,096	107,445
Jeffersonville	9,537	11,274
Kokomo	3,119	5,242
Lafayette	14,860	14,707
La Porte	6,195	7,122
Logansport	11,198	12,758
Madison	8,945	12,824
Marion	1,135	8,724
Michigan City	7,366	10,764
Minneapolis	5,319	21,000
New Albany	36,423	21,000
Perrin	5,960	6,731
Richmond	2,576	4,904
Seymour	4,250	5,337
Shelbyville	3,745	5,449
South Bend	13,380	20,257
Terre Haute	26,012	30,257
Valparaiso	4,461	5,083
Vincennes	7,680	8,715
Wabash	3,870	5,083
Washington	4,223	6,052

Towns.	1880.	1890.
Boone	3,330	6,518
Burlington	19,450	22,528
Cedar Rapids	10,104	17,997
Clinton	9,022	18,629
Council Bluffs	13,019	18,629
Creston	5,081	9,120
Davenport	21,831	25,161
Des Moines	22,428	26,000
Dubuque	22,254	30,147
For Madison	4,679	7,903
Iowa City	11,117	14,528
Keokuk	4,117	7,122
Lyons	4,005	5,791
Marshalltown	6,240	9,388
Medford	4,005	5,791
Okmawia	5,004	13,996
Port Clinton	4,679	7,903
Waterloo	5,631	6,079

Towns.	1880.	1890.
Adrian	7,849	9,239
Alpena	6,133	11,203
Ann Arbor	8,061	9,509
Battle Creek	7,063	13,990
Bay City	20,942	27,857
Big Rapids	3,552	6,255
Chelbogan	2,369	6,244
Charlevoix	1,051	5,462
Detroit	113,349	305,000
Escanaba	3,026	8,000
Flint	8,409	9,845
Kalamazoo	32,016	64,857
Lansing	6,039	11,184
Jackson	18,105	20,779
Kalamazoo	11,357	17,887
Lansing	8,319	12,880
Lansing	4,130	7,499
Manistee	6,930	12,739
Marquette	4,589	10,000
Menominee	3,288	10,000
Monroe	4,589	5,246
Muskegon	11,202	15,000
Negaunee	3,931	6,001
Ontonagon	2,901	6,544
Port Huron	4,520	6,243
Port Huron	5,533	6,243
Rogers	29,541	42,215
West Bay City	6,307	12,910
Ypsilanti	4,984	6,138

Towns.	1880.	1890.
Appleton	8,005	11,825
Ashland	951	10,000
Baldwin	3,000	6,276
Chippewa Falls	3,000	6,276
Eau Claire	10,119	17,457
Fond du Lac	12,014	11,942
Green Bay	7,419	10,000
Janesville	9,018	10,631
Kenosha	5,086	6,529
Le Croy	4,530	6,529
Madison	10,324	12,392
Manitowish	6,307	7,525
Manitowish	5,412	11,513
Menominee	4,177	10,000
Millwaukee	115,887	204,120
Neenah	4,292	5,076
Oconto	1,513	4,292
Oshkosh	15,748	22,753
Portage	4,346	5,130
Racine	16,031	21,022
Sheboygan	4,410	7,838
Stevens Point	4,410	7,838
Stevens Point	7,838	8,870
Wausau	4,410	7,838
Wausau	4,410	7,838
Superior	4,410	7,838
Estimated.	13,000

Small Bits of News.

THE Hindus consider flesh blood as degrading a man, a vegetarian diet being the first essential of their religious life.

THE knot, or nautical mile, is 6,086.7 feet, while the statute mile, which is employed in measuring distances on land, is 5,280 feet.

BUFFALO has a firm named Irish & English. What is equally curious, Mr. English is an Irishman and Mr. Irish is an Englishman.

THE highest price ever paid for a book, it is said, was \$50,000. It was for a vellum missal which was presented to King Henry VII by Pope Leo X.

THREE German steamers, costing in all about \$125,000, are to be placed on the African lakes. Germany is determined to push her trade on the Dark Continent.

THE slave population of the country was 2,009,043 in 1830, 2,487,355 in 1840, 3,204,313 in 1850, and 3,953,760 in 1860. Missouri had 25,091 slaves in 1830, 58,240 in 1840, 87,422 in 1850, and 114,931 in 1860.

AN English tourist in this country created surprise, as well as amusement, when he asked, upon paying his fare: "Are any refreshments included in these tickets?"

SIMPLICITY in living strengthens not only the body, giving it great muscular power and endurance, but purifies the mind, enabling vital forces to be accumulated.

THE total length of the streets, avenues, boulevards, bridges, quays and thoroughfares of Paris is set down at 600 miles, of which nearly 300 are planted with trees.

WIT AND WISDOM.

RANK may be nothing but the guinea stamp, but "stamps" count for considerable nowadays.

SUNDAY School teacher—Now, Johnny, tell me who was Adam's wife? Scholar—Mrs. Adam, miss.

"COMMUTER tells me he has named all his hens Macduff." "How amusing! But why?" "In hopes that they'll lay 'em."

"I WONDER if George Washington liked to go fishing?" "Guess he never went?" "Why do you think so?" "He never told a lie, you know."

CONTRIBUTOR—I have an article here concerning the benefits of advertising, which I— Editor (eagerly)—Yes, sir, we'll examine it with pleasure.

EDITH (twelve years old)—Nellie, dear, how can a girl find out a young man's real worth? Nelly (engaged)—Oh, at any commercial agency.

CARRIE—Do you believe it is more blessed to give than to receive? Harry (quickly kissing her)—I don't know. I should like to try both before I make up my mind.

SWEET girl—If it's just the same, Mr. Mashur, you needn't trouble yourself to call any more. Mashur (earnestly)—Oh, thanks; it's no trouble at all—I like to call.

EXCITED citizen—Officer! officer! A man has just jumped off that pier. Policeman (who can't swim)—Well, there ain't no law agin bathin' with clothes on, is there?

OLD Million—My dear Miss Youngthing, if you'd only marry me I could die happy. Miss Youngthing—Why, Mr. Million, if you were dying I'd marry you in a minute.

BLOODGOOD—Well, how did your bet with Miss Southmayd come out? Travis—It resulted in a tie. Bloodgood—Why, how could that be? A silk tie for me, don'tcher know.

JUDGE—And you say the prisoner came up and assaulted you with malice aforethought? Witness—No, sah; he didn't use no sech implement as dat. He jes' hit me wid er club, sah.

LADY (to tramp)—Poor man; I suppose that in your hard life you meet with a great many stumbling blocks? Tramp—Yes, madam, but the chopping blocks are what I most dread.

At the seashore: Maddox—Look here, Simeral, don't you know it is dangerous to go into the water after a hearty meal? Simeral—I'm not going in after a meal. It's a bath I'm after.

THE difference between the "beehive" in the city and the beehive in the farmer's back orchard is that in the former they sell almost everything, while in the latter they cell nothing but honey.

DEACON SMITH—I trust that you believe in eternity? Bass (who is having some repairs done at his house)—Oh, certainly! There must be, else how could that plumber ever get his work finished?

YOUNG man—Do you buy delicate wedding presents? Dealer—Yes, sir, that's my business. Young man—Well, I've got a couple of sixty-day notes made by my wife's father that I'd like to dispose of.

"Do you realize, young man," said the parson to an unconvinced sinner, "when you retire to rest at night that you may be called before dawn?" "Why, of course I do," responded the sinner. "I'm the father of a three-weeks-old baby."

BLINKS (at the ferry)—Hello, Jinks, where you been? Jinks—Been spending a couple of weeks in the country. Got board on a farm for eight dollars a week. Blinks—You don't say so. How do you feel? Jinks—Hungry as a bear.

THE little rascal got spanked for hanging his cap up on the floor. "There," said the mother, "now do you know where to put your cap?" "I know where I wish I had put it," answered the hopeful, as he rubbed himself.

SHE—I could have married either Whipper or Snapper if I'd wanted to, and both of those men have since got rich, while you are still as poor as a church mouse. He—Of course I've been supporting you all these years. They haven't.

VISITOR—Didn't that motto read "Never Say Die" when you got it? Mrs. Barowski—Yes, but when Ivanovich joined the Anarchists he insisted upon my substituting the word "work" for "die." I never liked the word "die." It has a horrid sound.

"It's pretty damp for a person with the rheumatism to be prowling around, Uncle Josh." "Mebbe, boss, but it's der doctor's advice." "Do you mean to tell me the doctor advised you to be out nights?" "Not 'xactly dat way," but he said I must have chicken brof."

MRS. NEWBRIDE—My husband and I are going for a cruise in the Rokoyles' yacht. Mrs. Tangle—How nice! Mrs. Newbride—Yes. Henry is very fond of yachting, and he is getting into training already. He told me last night that he had been splicing the main brace.

TO YOUNG WRITERS.

Mr. Luis Jackson, of the American Israelite, Chicago, a journalist of experience as well as ability, gives some excellent advice to young writers for the press. He says, among other things:

Write for the press in a big, bold hand; remember that the compositor puts the copy at some distance from him. Do not try to write beautifully, but write plainly; a good, rounded letter, with every letter distinct.

Never crowd your paper with writing. Leave plenty of space between the lines so that the editor can make corrections and alterations.

Leave about three inches of space on top of the first sheet for the headlines of the article and for the editor to write his instructions to the printer in regard to the type and manner of setting. Write your own headline; if the editor does not like it he will change it. Leave only one inch on top of all the other pages, and one inch at the bottom.

Number your pages consecutively. Put the number in the right hand corner, and not in the middle of the page.

Never write on both sides of the paper if you do not wish your copy destroyed and yourself condemned as an ignoramus into the bargain.

THE meanest cannibal—the man who lives on his friends.

O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

RECEPTION TO THE NATIONALISTS AT NEW YORK.

Gov. Hill, of the Empire State, President Over a Great Meeting Which Is Addressed by the Distinguished Advocates of Home Rule for Ireland.

[New York dispatch.]

The Irish Parliamentary party arrived here this afternoon and were met at the Grand Central Depot by Mayor Grant, J. J. O'Donohue, Eugene Kelly and others. They were then driven to the Hoffman House, where, after dinner was served, a reception was held. Governor Hill arriving from Albany in time to participate. When