

THE TRIBUNE

VOL. V., NO. 13.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1894.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFUL BREAKFAST ROOM on Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION and REFRIGERATION throughout. LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popularity, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HOLIDAY CARTRAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, and amply sufficient to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Ocean Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

RESERVATIONS MADE AT THE HOTEL OR BY MAIL.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,
Directly opp. Dr. Coulthart's Office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiator,
Office: Lower East of County Court House.
Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELPLEY BUILDING,
Opp. Post Office,
Fredericton, N. B.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOHNSON a specialty.
Workmanship first-class.
Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c.
LINE THE SHORT LINE
TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect December 4th, 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.50 A. M. - Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Glenora.

6.15 A. M. - Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Hinton, Woodstock, and points North, via Glenora, and points North, via Glenora, and points North, via Glenora.

10.50 A. M. - Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.30 P. M. - Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points West, via Glenora, and points West, via Glenora.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.10 p. m.
Woodstock and North, via Glenora branch, 5.30 p. m.
St. John, via Madam Junction, etc., 7.10 p. m.

EP All above trains run Week Days only.

D. MCNICOLL, C. E. McPHERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agents, 421 1/2 St. John St.,
MONTREAL.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

Winter Overcoating,
Suitsings,
and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP
in the
LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE
STYLES
AT MODERATE PRICES.

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WILMOT'S AVE.

DR. R. MCLEARN.

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1892.

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HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incident to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are precious.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Bore and Ulcers. It is a certain cure of Glands and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 53, OXFORD STREET), LONDON
and are sold in the U.S.A., 24, 46, 64, 114, 224, and 324, each Box or Pot may be had of all
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and the Household.

It was the opinion of such authority as Dr. Gosmann that plenty of suitable nourishment enables vegetables to outgrow and resist diseases caused by fungi and insects.

Another advantage of abundant feeding is to be found in the quality and tenderness of the vegetable. Especially is this to be noticed in the salad plants, such as lettuce and celery. Turnips and beets also, to be tender and palatable, should be quickly grown on rich land.

Stable manure is valuable in value and richness, according to the food the animals receive and other causes. A good average sample of stable manure contains only about twenty-three to twenty-five pounds of plant food in a ton of 2,000 pounds. The rest is water and woody fibre of the straw, valuable for retaining moisture in time of drought, but not plant food, properly so called. Manure is composed of nearly the right form of plant food for producing good results, and yet some of the most progressive agriculturists declare that a chemical fertilizer containing plenty of potash; tobacco in particular cannot be grown so fine a quality of leafy wrappers of cigars by manure alone, as can be done by the judicious use of fertilizers, and the tobacco growers are very particular not to use manure of potash, which, however, is a good application for cabbages. Asparagus growers think they can get better crops with fewer weeds to contend with by using chemical manures. Potato growers in the rich soils of Aroostook county, Maine, say the potatoes are better and more abundant for an application of a ton per acre or more of a special fertilizer.

Another advantage of chemical manures is in the ease with which they may be applied for a wide dressing of growing crops or grass, while manure, to produce the best effects, should be plowed or harrowed into the land.

Mr. Bowker suggested that experiments should be made in improving vegetables by the use of manure. Tobacco and corn are well known to be improved in quality by judicious feeding.

BREADMAKING.

Breadmaking is the most essential element of comfortable and healthful cooking, or it had always seemed so until acquaintance with southern ways disclosed the fact that hot breads were the dependence, and that bread made in the north was said: "Something to fall back upon in case of an emergency." It is largely the result of colored help not knowing how to make it, having always used corn meal. It is more wholesome if good, and easy to digest, and therefore more generally used. For those who have a clear idea of the best method of making it, these suggestions are not meant, but for those not satisfied or in trouble about the matter. Different climates require different methods. There are three distinct steps equally important: Yeast, bread, and flour. The yeast should be carefully prepared, and the flour should be of the best quality. The yeast should be kept in a cool place, and the flour should be sifted. The bread should be baked in a hot oven, and the flour should be mixed with water and yeast. The bread should be kept in a cool place, and the flour should be sifted.

TAKE

HOLLOWAY'S
LIVER PILLS
IF
YOUR
HEAD ACHES

THEY CURE
SICK-HEADACHE,
SORE STOMACH,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION,
JAUNDICE,
RHEUMATISM,
AND ALL
THE SMALL
EASY TO TAKE,
SUGAR-COATED,
PURELY VEGETABLE,
DO NOT GRIEVE,
DO NOT SICKEN.

For Sale by all Druggists & Dealers
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Manufactured by
THE HAWKIN MEDICINE CO., LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW

GROceries

G. T. WHELPLEY'S.

New Table Raisins,
Cooking Raisins,
and Currants.

Orange, Lemon
Citron Peel.

Indian and

CHINA TEAS

in 3, 5, 10, 20 and 60 lb. Boxes
-OF-
ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

Choice

Family Flour,

Of Very Best Quality, at
Prices that will surprise.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Oats, Middlings,
Feed Flour
and Bran.

G. T. WHELPLEY,

310 Queen St., Fton.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new
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CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,
COMPRISING
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THE BRITISH DEFEATED.

Three Officers and Ten Men Killed and Forty Wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The rumors in circulation yesterday, based on despatches from Bathurst, West Africa, that a number of British officers and sailors had been killed in a battle with slave dealers on the west coast, were confirmed by official despatches received to-day. The first intimation of the disaster was given by the public through the receipt of a telegram to the paymaster on board H. M. S. Wilgison, saying that the British sailors had been put to flight in an encounter with natives. This morning, more explicit despatches were received. They state that the cruiser Raleigh, the flagship of the British squadron on the west African coast, commanded by rear-admiral Frederick C. D. Bedford, and the screw gunboat Wilgison, commanded by lieutenant-commander William J. Scullard, arrived yesterday at Bathurst, capital of the British West African colony of Gambia. Through the admiralty officials refused this morning to make public their despatches, it was learned that the sailors of the two vessels

HAD BEEN DEFEATED ON SHORE.

Further details leaked out to-day, which show that landing parties from the Wilgison and Raleigh had been sent ashore to punish Chief Fodilah, a notorious slave trader, who had been carrying away and selling into slavery, numbers of natives of the villages in that section of the coast over which he rules. The sailors landed in force, marched some distance inland and in a fight with Fodilah's followers were repulsed with the loss of three officers and ten men killed and forty-seven wounded. The humiliating feature of the defeat of the British sailors is the fact that Fodilah's men were comparatively few and armed with primitive bows and arrows. Fodilah has the reputation of being a desperate fighter, but no doubt was entertained of the ability of the landing force to put him and his followers to flight.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Further details of the disaster were received this afternoon.

The force which landed near Bathurst was composed of men from both the Raleigh and the Wilgison. They were well equipped for a march inland and for remaining ashore for some time. Several machine guns were taken ashore, with provisions for four days and an ample supply of ammunition. A reserve force was left at the landing place, which was deserted by the British sailors and the gunboat. The beginning of the march disclosed no signs of armed natives, but when the sailors had advanced several miles inland the native carriers bearing the ammunition, water, provisions, etc., deserted by the British sailors and the gunboat. The force continued to march despite the desertions, and was finally led into an ambush. The party had penetrated a country thickly wooded, with high ground on either side when

SUDDENLY FIRE WAS OPENED

upon them from every direction. An attempt was made to use the machine guns, but the British were unable to do so and were quickly routed.

Later this afternoon the admiralty admitted that they had received a despatch from Admiral Bedford, on board the flagship Raleigh, stating that the British sailors had been defeated by Chief Fodilah's men, and that the British were unable to do so and were quickly routed.

The admiralty said the landing force was under command of Captain Gamble, and that the carriers by their desertion caused the loss of all the spare ammunition taken ashore. The British landing party and also the supply of water. The British on reaching signs of a native habitation, rushed forward and captured two villages which were defended by stockades. They occupied these villages throughout the day, and during the night the British sailors were suddenly attacked on all sides. The fire was so severe and the slavers were so concealed in the bush that the blue jackets fell on all sides and began to retreat feebly, carrying their wounded and dead along with them as far as possible.

THE KILLED.

Lieut. William H. Arnold, of the navy, and Lieut. Francis W. Hervey, of the marines, were the first two officers killed, and sub-Lieut. Francis W. Meister and ten men shared their fate. Lieut. The Hon. Robert F. Boyle was dangerously wounded, and Lieut. Herbert J. Saville was badly wounded. Capt. Gamble, Surgeon W. R. White, Midshipman Arthur Chambers and forty sailors were slightly wounded during the retreat. The latest despatches say that in addition to those of the party killed and wounded, already accounted for, a number of the marines and part of the West Indian infantry regiment are missing, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. The officials at the admiralty office are informed by rear-admiral Bedford that another and much more formidable expedition is making preparation to march inland to search for the missing men, and avenge the death of their comrades who were slain in ambush by Fodilah's followers.

LOST CANNON AND AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Despatches from Bathurst, West Africa, say that the parties from the warships Wilgison and Raleigh lost a field piece and 6000 rounds of ammunition in their encounter with Chief Fodilah and his warriors. The Alcteo, a small special service vessel, left after a land party of marines at Gonor, but was driven off by the natives.

PRENDERGAST MUST HANG.

The Condemned Man Talks About His Trial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Judge Brentano, this morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Eugene Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged March 23rd.

After Judge Brentano's decision, Prendergast was ordered to stand up. He staggered on his feet and read from a paper containing notes as follows: "I suppose you imagine you have done your duty in denying this motion. The plea of insanity was set up without my consent." Then, after a pause, he went on to say that it was evident that Murray, one of the jurors whose bona fides was attacked by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion, and that the same was true of another

TRIAL BY ORDEAL.

Remarkable Story From India About Catching a Postal Thief.

The narrator of the following story some years ago had charge of a postal division on the western coast, parts of which had seldom been visited by a European officer. The people were for the most part simple country folk and very superstitious. One morning the narrator received information that a considerable sum of money, forming part of the contents of the mail from a head to a sub-office had been stolen on the road. The whole affair was wrapped in mystery.

The only clue the police had been able to obtain was that one runner, whom we shall call Rama, had since the theft, paid off certain debts in the village which had long pressed upon him, but there were no other suspicious circumstances, and the man had ten years' good service. As a last resource it was determined to resort to trial by ordeal, and for this purpose an aged Brahmin, who was supposed to possess occult powers and to be in daily communion with the gods, was consulted and readily undertook to discover the thief. All the runners—a goodly array of sturdy Mahatras persons—were summoned to the office, and under the guidance of a chela, or disciple, of the old Brahman, we all proceeded to a small deserted temple on a hillside, situated at some distance from the village.

It was a desolate spot and bore an evil reputation. The temple, owing to some act of desecration in the past, had been abandoned and was almost buried among weeds and tangled brushwood.

The hour selected was about 6 p. m., and the long twilight shadows gave the place a weird look. The old Brahmin was awaiting us, and as we approached appeared to be busy muttering incantations. The runners all seemed to be more or less under the spell of the hour, but the look of real light in Rama's face was quite distinct. The Brahman, having finished his incantations, rose and addressing the men, said:

"You are about to face the gods. To the innocent the trial will be nothing, but to the guilty much. In the temple a magic wand has been placed on the altar. Each of you must go in by turns, take up the wand and turn round three times, repeating the name of Mahadeo. The wand will stick to the hand of the guilty one." By this time it was nearly dark. I glanced in through the door of the temple. A solitary oil butte threw a faint light on the altar, on which an ordinary bamboo stick about two feet long reposed among grains of uncooked rice and nut limes, the whole sprinkled with red powder.

A certain number were drawn across the door, and the men entered one at a time. As each one appeared at the Brahman seized his hands and raised them to his forehead, and then allowed them to pass on and join his fellows. Coming to Rama, he went through the same pantomime, but instead of allowing him to pass on, he made him stand aside. When the last man had gone through the ordeal the Brahman turned to Rama and said quietly:

"Tell the sahib how you stole the money."

"To my utter amazement," continues the writer, "Rama fell on his knees, confessed that he was the thief, and offered to show where he had hidden the balance of the money. He had succeeded in opening the seal, but without seriously disturbing the seal. The postmaster had not really examined them, so their having been manipulated had escaped notice. Needless to say, the Brahman was rewarded and poor Rama sent to repent at leisure in the district jail."

Now the natural question is: "How was it done?" Very simply. The temple, the lonely glen, the uncanny hour, the incantations, all were merely accessories to appeal to the superstitions of the ignorant peasants. The "magic wand" was thickly smeared with red powder, and Rama's guilty conscience prevented him from touching it, as he firmly believed the wand would stick to his hands, and his oil of curse was the only hand that did not smel of oil.—Times of India.

LESLEY'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR MARCH.

The leading article in FRANK LESLEY'S POPULAR MONTHLY for March, is a picturesque account of the formation of the European Parliament, those of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, by that experienced observer and graphic writer, Frederick S. Daniel. The illustrations accompanying this paper are as timely and up-to-date as the text, including views of Gladstone in the house of commons, the scene in the French chamber of deputies on the occasion of the explosion of the bomb, the stormy session at Monte Citorio at the time of the recent Italian cabinet crisis, and the projected new palace of Reichstag at Berlin. J. William Poedick illustrates, with a series of elaborate drawings, his own entertaining description of "An Artist's Winter at Fontainebleau." Other notable illustrations are "Tasmania," by E. Trowbridge; "Fort Hamilton," by Dan O. Sells; "Harrow of Capital Punishment," by W. H. Garrison; "How to Get Married Though in France," by Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn; "A True Eskimo Romance," by Dr. J. M. Mills, Surgeon of the Perry expedition, and an appreciative review of his life and work of the late Professor Tyndall, by Henry Tyrrell. A new serial story, entitled "The Silver Shaft," by Francis Swan Williams, begins in this number. There is also, amongst the complete short stories, a peculiarly striking one by Mable Bainbridge Crist, called "The Woman's Story of Tolstoy's 'Kreutzer Sonata'."

TO POLISH A STOVE.

"Women generally work twice as hard as necessary over blacking a stove," said a lady whom we found one day engaged in that unromantic occupation. She had on a pair of stout leathern gloves and was applying the blacking with the round part of the shoe-brush, which, she said, was lighter and therefore much more easily wielded than the stove brush. The other side of the brush she used in polishing with light, even strokes like an expert bootblack.

"I always keep soft paper lags tucked in this box nailed up near the stove, and every day I slip two or three over my gloved hand and give it a rub; the consequence is that I need only apply polish once a week."

Another little thing worth remembering in regard to stove cleaning is to wipe the dust from the stove thoroughly before you apply any polish. There is always a right and wrong way to do a thing, and the wrong way doubles the task.—Farm and Fireside.

A BOARDING-HOUSE SAINT.

Landlady—Poor Mr. Lightweight died last week, and if anybody ever deserved to go to heaven he did.

Mr. Heavygun (who is slightly in arrears)—Why?

Landlady (weeping)—He always paid if his boarder in advance, never complained if his bed wasn't made up, and oh, how goodly a right and wrong way to do a thing, and the wrong way doubles the task.—Farm and Fireside.

DESERTED BY CHASKA.

A Yankton, S. D., despatch says: Mrs. Chaska, nee Cora Belle Fellows, who was married at Cheyenne river agency, three years ago, to a Santos Sioux, named Chaska, or Santos Campbell, is now living apart from him in a small town in Southern Nebraska. Several months ago Chaska and his family went to reside on the Santos reservation, a short distance up the river from Yankton, that they might enjoy the fruits of Chaska's Indian blood. Chaska is a Santé Indian, and in company with his children receives a government subsidy every three months. After two months of life on the reservation, Chaska suddenly disappeared, and it was discovered that he had eloped with a young and buxom squaw. Mrs. Chaska, after waiting for his return for weeks, left the reservation with her children, vowing she would never live with Chaska again. Two weeks after she left, Chaska returned to the agency and is now living with the woman who accompanied him in the elopement.