

A PLEA FOR REFORM.

Government Schools Kill Scores of Indian Children.

Seventy Per Cent. of Fatalities Due to Consumption Which Is the Direct Result of Overcrowding and Dormitories.

Rev. D. A. Sanford, pastor of the Episcopal church at Bridgeport, Okla., is conducting his investigations regarding the cause of the great and increased death among the Indians of this country. In his work as a minister he has been connected with Indian missionary service and is well informed regarding Indian conditions generally. He makes the statement that an investigation of the Indian school system would show more sensational developments than the alleged Indian frauds in Indian Territory. Rev. Sanford returned during the week from a trip to Wisconsin, where he visited among the Winnebago Indians and gives out the following statement for publication:

Like many other tribes the Winnebagos are divided; part in Nebraska, part in Wisconsin. In Wisconsin they now number about 1,340, a marked decrease from the tribe. On a visit to Tomah, Wis., in September, when an annual payment of about \$20 per capita was being made to the tribe, I learned some interesting things. Mr. George Kingsley, an educated Winnebago, employed as a government interpreter, told me that the death rate is large—that 70 per cent. of the deaths are from one source alone, consumption. From various sources I learned that the use of whisky is very common. One well-informed man said that one-half of the Winnebagos drink whisky when they can get it. He told me how whisky is openly sold in the saloons in one town (Black River Falls) to the Indians.

I visited the government boarding school for Indians at Tomah. The children are Winnebagos, Menomonees and Chippewas. In many respects the equip-

TRIUMPH OF CHEMISTRY.

New York Invention May Revolutionize Process for the Manufacture of the Hardest Stone.

A New York scientist has discovered recently a method for manufacturing stone which he announces considerably improves upon nature. The new stone is called "polladite." It is harder than most natural stone, and may be manufactured quickly and at comparative slight expense. "Polladite" is the invention of Mr. W. Pallard Foote, of Yonkers, New York, who has given the discovery his name. The chemically prepared stone may be used for a variety of



W. PALLARD FOOTE, Discoverer of a Process for the Manufacture of Stone.

purposes. As a thin veneer placed on iron, wood, stone or brick, it offers protection against fire, water, acids or rust, resisting the effect of extremes of high and low temperatures. It is composed chiefly of waste paper pulped and moulded into form, and presents the appearance of stone in color and consistency. The New York Herald says that if a quantity of this be taken and made into a box or troughlike form to a given size, say five or six feet long, by four inches square, then veneered with "polladite," it will make an effectual stone covered conduit for underground or overhead electric or telephone wires of nonconductivity and durability. Patents have been granted and others are pending for the protection of this invention.

In July, 1894, Mr. Foote introduced in Brooklyn and New York, in a series of public tests, a "bullet proof shield" for government use which was commented on freely by the press. A test was given also at the United States government proving grounds at Indian Head, in 1895, at the request of the late Admiral Sampson.

Later on members of the German legation at Washington examined and praised the invention. This invention embraced the first important elements of "polladite." After nine years of continuous work, Mr. Foote has succeeded in perfecting this valuable process—the solidification of mineral and other matter.

BUST OF WASHINGTON.

To Be Presented to American People by Descendants of French Revolutionary Officers.

The bust of Washington which was offered to this country by the descendants of the French officers who fought in the American revolution is finished, according to Le Monde Illustré, and will soon be shipped. Comte de Rochambeau, Marquis de la Fayette, Marquis de Grasse and Henry Jouin made the offer and collected money by general subscription to defray the expenses. The bust is heroic in size, and is by David d'Angers. It is of bronze, and is mounted on a pedestal of white marble from the quarries of Berrington-Nicoll at Carrara.



BUST OF WASHINGTON. (Gift of the Descendants of French Revolutionary Officers.)

It has a tablet of bronze, after the style of Louis XVI., designed by Charles Dupont. The bust and its pedestal will be shipped to Ambassador Jusserand at Washington. It is intended that the erection shall take place soon after the convening of congress in special session. The French families whose ancestors took part in the war of independence will be represented. A little book containing the names of all contributors to the fund is being printed, and a copy will be sent here with the bust.

Poser for the Missionary.

A strict law prevents the immigration of Chinamen to Australia. A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christian, me go to Heaven?" remarked Ah Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All right," retorted the heathen, "but what for you no let Chinamen into Australia when you let him into Heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary, with fervor, "there's no labor party in Heaven!"

A WHITE MAN'S LAND.

Only Spot in Central Africa Where Caucasians Thrive.

Fertile Plateau Under the Equator, Discovered by Thomson—European Children Do as Well There as at Home.

Between Mount Kenia, the great snow mountain of equatorial Africa, and Victoria Nyansa, a plateau or series of plateaus, as large as New York state. Every white man who has ever been there, from Joseph Thomson, who discovered it, to the latest traveler, declares that it is perfectly fitted to be colonized by many thousands of the white race.

The New York Sun says that it is directly under the equator; and because it is the only region in equatorial Africa that offers a field for settlement by north Europeans, it is worth while to show its exact position on this little map. The area in black on the map is the plateau.

It was judicious to be skeptical about the stream of any part of equatorial Africa for white colonists; but the unanimity of testimony concerning this plateau seems to have settled the question in its favor.

The latest testimony comes from C. Elliot, British commissioner in the East African protectorate, who has lived long in that region. He says the surface of the plateau resembles the downs of England.

Here and there large forests of fine timber are scattered among the wide expanses of grazing and tillable fields. All kinds of European vegetables flourish, water is abundant and the soil is very fertile.

"Ten years' experience," he says, "shows that the climate is healthy and invigorating and that European children born in the country can live and thrive there. The mean average temperature is 67 degrees Fahrenheit at nine a. m., and 78 degrees Fahrenheit at noon, while the nights are much



OUTLINE MAP OF AFRICA. (Area in Black is the Plateau Braised by Explorers.)

colder and the thermometer often goes down to 45 degrees in the early morning.

On the Settina range, about half a degree south of the equator, I have experienced one degree of frost at six a. m. At Nairobi the heat increases at times to 80 degrees at midday and remains stationary till about 2:30 p. m., when it cools down, but the average is somewhat lower.

Mr. Elliot says this is a white man's country. He did not believe it at first, "but increased facilities for traveling have perhaps enabled me to acquire a larger personal experience of different parts of the protectorate than is possessed by any one at present; and I have no hesitation in stating my conviction that Europeans can live and thrive not merely in patches of territory here and there, but practically anywhere in the highlands; that is to say, anywhere in the large area comprising the Lumbwa and Nandi territory, the Mau, the southern part of the Rift valley, Settina and Lakipia, the whole Kenya province, Kikuyu and probably the whole of Ukamba, as far east as Makindu."

The reason this great plateau is fitted to become the home of white men is that its surface is twice as high above the sea as the top of the highest mountain in the Catskills. In other words, it is over 8,000 feet above sea level. This great altitude gives it a temperate climate in tropical Africa.

A railroad now crosses the plateau, but a generation may pass before many colonists may go there. Some of the native tribes are not yet well disposed toward white men. There must be markets and ample facilities for transportation before many whites will be tempted to immigrate. But this is one of the reserves of Africa, which will some day become a center of white industry and civilization.

Why Frogs Are Always Cold.

Many boys have probably wondered why frogs are cold to the touch, and some of them look upon these little creatures with a sort of horror, believing that they have no blood. But such is not the case, for they not only have blood, but they possess nerves and can feel. Perhaps if this were more generally known there would not be so many heartless boys, who seem to take special delight in torturing frogs and toads. According to scientists, frogs are cold-blooded because they consume very little air. It is the same with fishes. Without a plentiful supply of air there is not much animal heat, because combustion is slow.

Lobster Caught in Bottle.

A young woman, while bathing in Vineyard Haven harbor, saw a bottle on the bottom and dived for it. When it was brought to the surface it was found to contain a live lobster far too large to have crawled through the neck of the bottle. It is supposed that it got into the trap when it was a little fellow and was unable to find its way out.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Union Labor Leaders Accuse Him of Being Guilty of Gross Abuse of Power.

No labor war of the new century has interested the political world more than the strike of the miners in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. Labor and capital were arrayed in a life and death conflict, and the leaders of the miners' unions have charged the governor of Colorado, James H. Peabody, with gross abuse of power. They claim that he called out the military forces of the state when there was no reason for such a radical step and that he employed the troops to undermine



JAMES H. PEABODY, Governor of Colorado Who is at Odds with Labor Unions.

the unions. Gov. Peabody is a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1852. He got his education in the public schools and in a business college, and as a young man had the record of being the fastest runner in the state. For a time he was clerk in a Boston dry goods store, but went west to Denver, where for a time he worked as a fireman, and then went to Canyon City, where, favored by fortune, he became a banker. He has always been active in politics and is a thirty-third degree Mason. He is married and has an interesting family. He has won high esteem for his executive ability, and, of course, denied that he showed any partiality in the Cripple Creek dispute. He claims to have stood for nothing but the maintenance of order and enforcement of law.

ENERGY AND ABILITY.

To These Two Qualities Howard Elliott Owes His Rapid Rise in Railway World.

Howard Elliott, who has been second vice president of the Burlington system since May 1, 1902, recently was elected president of the Northern Pacific railway, in place of C. S. Mellen, who will become president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Before the practical merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railway official and personal animosities developed between James J. Hill and Mr. Mellen, and the only wonder in railway circles is that Mellen has remained president of the Northern Pacific so long after Hill became the dominant power. Just 23 years ago Howard Elliott entered the railway service as a chairman in an engineering corps of the Burlington road.



HOWARD ELLIOTT, (Recently Elected President of the Northern Pacific Railway.)

Energy and ability won promotion for him until, in 1896, he became general manager of all the Burlington lines west of the Missouri river. After J. J. Hill secured control of the Burlington, Mr. Elliott was made its second vice president. He was born in New York city on December 6, 1860.

Claims to Solder Aluminum.

It is announced on the best of authority that a young Paris savant, whose name is withheld, has discovered a method of soldering and brazing aluminum after four years of study. The soldering is said to be four times stronger than the metal and inexpensive. The same inventor says he has discovered a method of hardening aluminum and at the same time retaining its lightness, the hardened aluminum being to the ordinary metal what steel is to iron.

Soldiers and a Girl.

A little French girl has become the pet of her father's regiment. Her father was called up for service as a reservist in the third engineers at Arras and, being a widower, he arrived carrying his little daughter, who, he said, had no one but himself to care for her. The colonel gave orders that the little one should be provided for and the soldiers have christened her "the daughter of the regiment."

Borax Whitens the Skin.

Borax has a whitening effect upon the hands and face. Some ladies who desire to retain a fair skin, take twice a week, a warm bath in which half a pound of borax has been dissolved.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

In response to the requests of citizens of North Dakota, the United States geological survey has been conducting preliminary investigation of certain sections of the state, with a view of ascertaining the advisability of constructing irrigation works. An especially important piece of reconnaissance work has been completed on both sides of the Yellowstone river from Glendive, Mont., to its confluence in North Dakota with the Missouri.

The preliminary survey is almost completed, and when finished, the practicability of the project will be determined. The rapid increase of settlers in the western, or arid, portion of North Dakota in the last three years has not been unnoticed by the survey, whose efforts are being directed to secure for them an ample supply of water against the occurrence of insufficient rainfall. Owing to the unusual problems presented, the work must necessarily be slow, as it will require very careful consideration of methods and costs.

Railway Business.

Fargo's railway business for the past fiscal year almost reached the million mark.

The fact was brought out by President Hill's recent speech at the irrigation convention at Bismark, when he gave out a lot of figures showing the big business done by his road in North Dakota.

The comparison between Fargo and Grand Forks is interesting. Grand Forks has the main line of the Great Northern and the Winnipeg branch of the Northern Pacific.

The Great Northern did \$395,000 and the Northern Pacific \$186,000, making a total of \$581,000.

Fargo has the same main line of the Great Northern as Grand Forks, and also has the main coast line of the Northern Pacific.

The Northern Pacific did a business of \$526,000, the Great Northern \$271,000 and the Milwaukee \$144,000, making a total for Fargo of \$941,000 as compared with \$781,000 for Grand Forks.

Badly Hurt.

Emil Henker, who has lived at Bottineau for some time and had decided to move to the state of Washington, was seriously hurt in the Great Northern yards at Rugby. Henker had his effects loaded in a car and was making the trip in the car. At Rugby, while the train was standing in the yards, he decided to water his stock. In order to reach the water supply he had to get on the other side of the train and proceeded to crawl underneath the train. It was started suddenly, and Henker was caught by the car and dragged a considerable distance before being taken from his perilous position.

Asks Damages.

Suit has been brought in district court at Jamestown by James Vandeventer against Herman Harold for \$1,000 damages for false arrest. Vandeventer is a Missouri man and a few weeks ago he shipped a carload of apples to Jamestown and placed the same on sale from his car on a Northern Pacific railway sidetrack. His arrest was secured by Mr. Harold, who alleged in the complaint that Mr. Vandeventer was violating the state peddlers' law. At a hearing held in Justice Pearson's court Mr. Vandeventer was discharged. The case will be heard at the January term of court.

Fargo Must Pay.

Fargo must pay N. G. Gagnier \$424. Four years ago while riding a bicycle on the sidewalk, Gagnier hit an obstruction, was thrown and badly injured. He sued for damages and the court gave him \$324. An appeal was taken and a new trial ordered, at which a verdict for \$424 was secured. An appeal resulted in an affirmation of the judgement and later a rehearing was secured. For the third time the supreme court has decided the case and the city is ordered to pay the judgment.

Held Up.

A thresher named Pelke was held up at the outskirts of Grand Forks, and was relieved of \$245. He immediately came to the city and notified the police authorities, and they have been working on the case ever since.

Pelke states that he was held up by two men who had bicycles, and that the men made haste to get away on their wheels.

News Notes.

Many fires were caused by threshing during the high wind of last week. One man at Sawyer burned up his separator and twelve stacks of wheat.

Children playing with matches set fire to the straw stack of E. M. Humble of McLean county. The stack and barn were burned, and the house was only saved with great difficulty.

The railroad has arrived at Glendive, Ward county, and will reach Lansford in a few days. Track is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

The fifth annual session of the Tri-State Grain Growers will be held in Fargo in January.

It is told that in one of the towns the northern part of the state a blind pigger started up business one morning at 9 o'clock, and at 10 he suspended, having consumed his entire stock. This case is believed to break the record.

The concern at Devils Lake that is making artificial brick and stone is well pleased with the work of the season, and will branch out a good deal next season.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending November 7.

About 150 houses were destroyed by fire at Jermie, Hayti.

Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks, widow of the late vice president, died at Indianapolis.

The Victor (Col.) First national bank, with \$300,000 deposits, closed its doors.

War is said to be certain both between Japan and Russia and Turkey and Bulgaria.

The explosion of a car of dynamite on a track at Crestline, O., caused a financial loss of \$400,000.

Nine men were arrested at Belleville, Ill., for alleged implication in a negro lynching on June 6.

Fire which started on the Citizens' steamboat line pier at Troy, N. Y., caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

Reports from Peking say Russia now threatens to assume sole charge of the government of Manchuria.

Terrible earthquakes have occurred at Turahis, Persia, and 350 persons were killed and numbers injured.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, sailed for England on the steamship Cedric for a rest.

A savings bank for negroes, with a colored woman for its president, has begun business in Richmond, Va.

Samuel Adams, a negro, was lynched by a mob at Pass Christian, Miss., for assaulting the wife of one of the most prominent residents of the place.

Grover Goss, Harry Eitzarath and Ray Ward were burned to death in a lively barn fire at Montpelier, Ind.

The annual report of Surgeon General Rixey to the secretary of the navy calls for more hospitals and hospital ships.

The total circulation of national bank notes October 31 was \$419,510,682, an increase for the year of \$39,134,348.

The steamer Manhattan, with a cargo of 75,000 bushels of wheat, was burned on Lake Superior. The crew was saved.

Hollister Brothers' lumber yard near Thorpe, Wis., containing about 700,000 feet of lumber, was destroyed by forest fires.

Twenty-four Chicago state banks and trust companies report for October 15 an increase of deposits of \$5,595,000 over August 11.

The president has appointed Daniel Thew Wright, of Cincinnati, to be justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Lieut. General Young has decided that the garrison in the Philippines shall consist of four regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry.

J. W. Warr, secretary of the Moline (Ill.) Building, Savings and Loan association, is said to be short \$27,000 in his accounts.

The balance in the Cuban treasury on November 1 was \$3,843,000, and the surplus accumulated during the last seven months was \$1,205,000.

Election day in Kentucky was marked by scenes of violence, several men being murdered and others fatally wounded in clashes at the polls.

Forty persons were killed by railway in Chicago during the month of October. Steam roads killed 26, electric cars ten, cable lines four.

Lieut. Albert M. Beecher, ordnance officer on the battleship Maine, fell from the forward turret, a distance of 40 feet, at Newport, R. I., and was killed.

By a majority of 175,000 the voters of New York state declare in favor of deepening the Erie canal to admit 1,000-ton barges, at a cost of \$101,000,000.

A new counterfeit five dollar silver certificate, series of 1899, check letter A, plate No. 161; Lyons, registrar; Roberts, treasurer, has been discovered.

The Cuban congress met in regular session and President Palma in his message expressed hope for speedy action on the reciprocity treaty by the United States.

Leonora Smith, aged 18 years, was shot and killed by her jilted lover, Hosi Bowers, aged 30, at her home near Topeka, Kan., after which Bowers killed himself.

Two earthquake shocks were felt at St. Louis and buildings rocked and the telephone service was disarranged. Shocks were also felt at Memphis, Louisville and in Illinois.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$3 75 @ 5 25
Hogs, State, Penn.	6 00 @ 6 10
Sheep	5 00 @ 6 40
FLOUR—Min. Patens	4 80 @ 4 75
WHEAT—December	85 1/2 @ 85 1/2
RYE—State and Jersey	57 1/2 @ 51 1/2
CORN—December	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
OATS—Track White	15 @ 27 1/2
BUTTER	19 @ 22
CHEESE	19 @ 22
EGGS	19 @ 22
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Beves	\$5 20 @ 5 25
Texas Steers	4 40 @ 4 50
Medium Beef Steers	3 90 @ 4 25
Plain Beef Steers	3 80 @ 3 85
Common to Rough	3 50 @ 3 75
HOGS—Assorted Light	6 00 @ 5 25
Heavy Shipping	4 85 @ 5 10
Heavy Mixed	4 25 @ 4 60
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 14 1/2
Dairy	14 @ 14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	20 @ 22
POTATOES (per bu.)	2 25 @ 2 50
MESS PORK—Cash	11 50 @ 11 62 1/2
LARD—Cash	6 25 @ 6 35
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2
Corn, May	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oats, May	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Barley, Fancy	57 1/2 @ 58 1/2
Eye, May	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	67 1/2 @ 68
Corn, December	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	24 1/2 @ 25
Eye, No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$3 20 @ 5 15
Texas Steers	2 25 @ 3 50
HOGS—Packers	4 40 @ 5 20
Butchers' Row Heavy	4 25 @ 5 15
BEEF—Natives	3 00 @ 3 80
OMAHA.	
GRAIN—Steers	\$2 20 @ 5 40
HOGS	2 25 @ 2 75
CORN	1 80 @ 2 75
OATS	1 50 @ 2 75
EGGS	1 15 @ 2 40