

**LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.**

**THE INSIGNIA OF HIS OFFICE GIVE HIM DIGNITY, BUT COST CARE AND POUNDS STERLING.**

Last Friday, November 9, was Lord Mayor's Day in the City of London and the suburbs thereof. The suburbs of London, including Westminster, Kensington, Bloomsbury, all the quarters known as the places of residence of Society, with the capital S; the Borough of Southwark, and the quarters on the east and north known emphatically as not being the places of residence of the "Hupper Classes," make a large settlement with a population not far short of five millions. The City itself is a precinct about as large across as from Brooklyn Bridge to Fourteenth-st.; its population by day is beyond calculation, being in an incessant state of flux, and at night consists of little more than a company of the Guards at the Bank of England, another at the Tower, a few hundred night watchmen and some platoons of police. This is the realm of the Lord Mayor; within it he is chief magistrate and, by right, takes precedence of the Queen herself. But this power and dignity remain vested in the same individual for only one year, being assumed by the new Lord Mayor-elect on each November 9.

Like other potentates of the Old World, the Lord Mayor of London maintains his dignity before the masses by a display of great pomp and ceremony, all of it regulated by immemorial precedent. On all occasions of state, the greatest of which is when he proceeds from the Mansion House, in the City, to the Palace of Westminster, to take the oath of office before the Judges of the Royal Exchequer, the Lord Mayor is preceded by the Mace of the City and two swords. The Mace, an emblem of sovereignty which can be traced back in history to the ivory sceptre of Agamemnon, has developed from a mere wand to a massive pillar of silver and gold, five feet three inches in length and amply thick in proportion. That now in use was made by John White in 1735. Of the two swords, the longer is known as the Sword of State, which, like the axe and fasces of the Roman curule magistrates, symbolizes the power of life and death. Whenever the Queen visits the City of London she is met at the City limits—generally Temple Bar—by the Lord Mayor, who there presents to her the Sword of State, point downward, as well as the golden keys of the city. Except in the presence of the sovereign of England, the Sword of State is always carried before the Lord Mayor with the point up. The other sword, carried on these occasions, is known as the Pearl Sword, from the seed pearl embroidery on its scabbard; it appears to be a superfluous adjunct to the pomp and circumstance of Lord Mayoralty, and is retained probably for no other reason than that Queen Elizabeth gave it to the City more than three hundred years ago. In addition to these two swords, there is the Black Sword, used in public ceremonies on occasions of mourning, and the Sword of Justice, which is placed on a shelf over the Lord Mayor's head when he attends the opening of the Central Criminal Court sessions.

Besides being temporarily responsible for the care of these intrinsically and historically valuable articles, every Lord Mayor on assuming office has to wear round his neck a golden collar to which is attached a diamond mounted jewel estimated as being worth £120,000 (\$600,000), and for the safekeeping of which he is obliged to give substantial bond before being sworn in. The City plate which adorns the sideboard of the Mansion House at the great inaugural and many other occasional banquets must also be taken care of, and not only that, but each Lord Mayor is expected to add to the collection to the value of not less than £500. In this way, and by gifts from visiting monarchs and others, this remarkable display of the precious metals has increased in bulk and magnificence until, from being valued at about £12,000 in 1753, when the present Mansion House was opened, it has now reached a market value of probably twenty times that sum.

With all this splendor to live up to on a salary of £10,000, the Lord Mayor generally surrenders his office at the end of his term with a clear gain to his personal dignity, but poorer in a

pecuniary sense by an amount not far short of his official stipend.

**HEAT AT GREAT DEPTHS.**

From Nature.  
Determinations of the rate of increase of underground temperature, apart from their scientific interest, have an important practical application in fixing the limit of depth at which mining operations can be carried on successfully. In this connection a report has been lately issued by the Department of Mines of the Government of Victoria dealing with observations of underground temperature at Bendigo, the author being James Stirling, Government geologist. The rise of temperature of the rocks with the depth varies in different parts of the earth's surface, thus making it difficult in any mining district to determine what the rate of increase is without

**SOME RICH INDIANS.**

**THE MEMBERS OF THE FIVE TRIBES OF INDIAN TERRITORY WILL SOON BE THE WEALTHIEST ABORIGINES ON THIS CONTINENT.**

From The Kansas City Star.  
Chaotic conditions existing in Indian Territory at present are without a parallel in history. Nearly 90,000 Indians are without a country and 300,000 white citizens are not allowed to use their right of suffrage. But out of this state of matters the United States Government is busily engaged in framing a policy for the fut-

States toward their government and that the wily halfbreeds, who at that time had control of the affairs of the Indian government, were using every means to thwart the purposes of the Commissioners, all of which was true. Congress replied to this appeal by delving into the treaties with the Indians and there finding a clause whereby it could deprive the Indian courts of their jurisdiction whenever it saw fit. Certainly now was the opportune time, and the act was forthwith passed. The Indians squirmed and the fullbloods threatened to rise. Some of the old fullblood judges refused to quit their benches, but finally they learned it was of no use to kick; the act would be carried out. Other drastic measures were suggested by the Commission, and the Indians began to make overtures. Little by little they were persuaded to the steps which have led to the abolishment of the tribal rule. Though comprehending fully that the change would accrue greatly to their individual advantage the Indians held tenaciously to the traditions of the tribes and surrendered them only when they saw that the new movement was inevitable.

**WEALTH FOR THE INDIANS.**

When the division is made those who have fought so hard and so loudly against it will be probably the richest savages in the world. The country which will be parcelled out among them is larger than the State of South Carolina, and of great beauty and variety. Most of the soil is very fertile. The water supply is ample. A belt of splendid oak forest, thirty miles in width, runs through the territory, and many other valuable woods are found there. Rich pasture lands afford fat grazing for thousands of sheep and cattle. Two million dollars' worth of coal was taken out of Indian Territory last year. It is estimated that the products of the soil for the year 1899 amounted to \$6,000,000. Besides these things petroleum in large quantities is known to lie beneath the soil, and valuable veins of lead and zinc are indicated by rich outcroppings which have never been mined. A fine climate and beautiful scenery make this country one of the garden spots of the Nation.

All this goes to about 87,000 Indians, 19,998,636 acres being divided about equally among the different tribes. There are Indians and freedmen (negroes whose ancestors were or who are themselves freed slaves of Indians), who have had rights in the different nations as follows: Cherokee freedmen, 4,000; Cherokees, 30,000; Delawares having had rights in Cherokee nation, 1,000; Creeks, 10,000; Creek freedmen, 6,000; Choctaws, 16,000; Choctaw freedmen, 5,000; Chickasaws, 7,000; Chickasaw freedmen, 5,000; Seminoles, 3,000. The Cherokees have invested or loaned to the United States \$2,625,000. The Creeks have \$2,000,000, thus loaned, the Chickasaws \$1,308,000, the Choctaws \$546,000 and the Seminoles \$1,500,000. It is estimated by Tams Bixby, chairman of the Commission to the Five Tribes, that each Cherokee citizen will get 120 acres of land of average value as his allotment, the Creeks will get between 160 and 200 acres, the Seminoles about 190, the Chickasaws and Choctaws about 500 acres each. Besides this land they will get equal shares of the invested funds, which are to be paid to them just as soon as they have all selected their allotments.

**RESULT OF THIS ENRICHMENT.**

What will become of these Indians, thus suddenly enriched? In the opinion of those who know them best the outlook for them is not hopeful. Conditions at present are in a chaotic state, and it does not seem likely that living conditions will improve when the Indians own the territory. Towns with a population of five thousand or six thousand people have no sidewalks at all and no roads worthy of the name. After a heavy rain business is practically suspended. The buildings are of the flimsiest character. In the farming districts the Indians will not improve their farms because they have no positive assurance where they can take up their allotments. Few of the fullbloods send their children to school. At present the whites, of whom there are 300,000 in the Territory, have practically no rights. They cannot own land, and prior to a recent decision they have not even been allowed to own houses or stocks of merchandise, so that any white desiring to do business must do it under the name of an Indian or of an intermarried citizen having Indian rights. Many whites married squaws, thus obtaining tribal rights, and the halfbreed children of these unions are the most intelligent and progressive members of the Indian community. Others paid the monthly tax of 50 cents and hired out to the indolent Indian farm owners or storekeepers, accumulating money by industry and thrift.

It is from this class that the danger to the Indians portends. These whites know the value of the lands. They have or can get money. As soon as the Indian takes up his allotment it is his to do with as he pleases. There is little doubt that in most cases, as regards the fullbloods, who make up about one-third of the total Indian population, they will sell out to the whites. It is generally predicted that they will sell out almost in a body, and emigrate to Mexico to find a wilderness wherein they can rear another edifice of tribal mismanagement, while the halfbreeds will remain to become citizens of the new State that will eventually be made out of the Indian Territory. Willy fellows are these halfbreeds, who well understand the value of what is coming to them. Far and wide they have roamed prospecting for lead, zinc, coal and oil, and their discoveries they have kept secret, with a view to getting their allotments where these treasures lie. Then when local or Eastern capital comes with money in both hands the halfbreed will be in a position to get about what he asks.

Tourists from the East visit Indian Territory rather expecting that wild Indians clad in blankets and gorgeous paint will be found hanging around the towns and railroad stations and avidly eying the scalp of the paleface invader. Instead, one meets a race of dark skinned people, some highly educated and glad to meet you, others a little stubborn with the deeply imbedded hatred of their race against the whites, but all far above the blanket Indian of the reservation.

They come quietly and peacefully to the enrollment places, making of the enrollment days a sort of picnic. Most of them, even the fullbloods, wear the dress of civilization. One of the men who will become a citizen of the United States is "Zeke" Proctor, a Cherokee, and a bad Indian. Several years ago he killed seven men near Westville, and shot the deputy marshal who tried to arrest him. As a rule, the fullbloods are docile and even kindly, but they have not the ability or energy of the halfbreeds, and it is probable that they will soon become extinct. At present the Five Tribes are the plutocrats of the American Indian race. What they will be after they have come into their full heritage is a problem upon the solution of which may depend the Government's treatment of all its other wards. Should this scheme of naturalizing the Indians prove a success it may be repeated with other tribes.



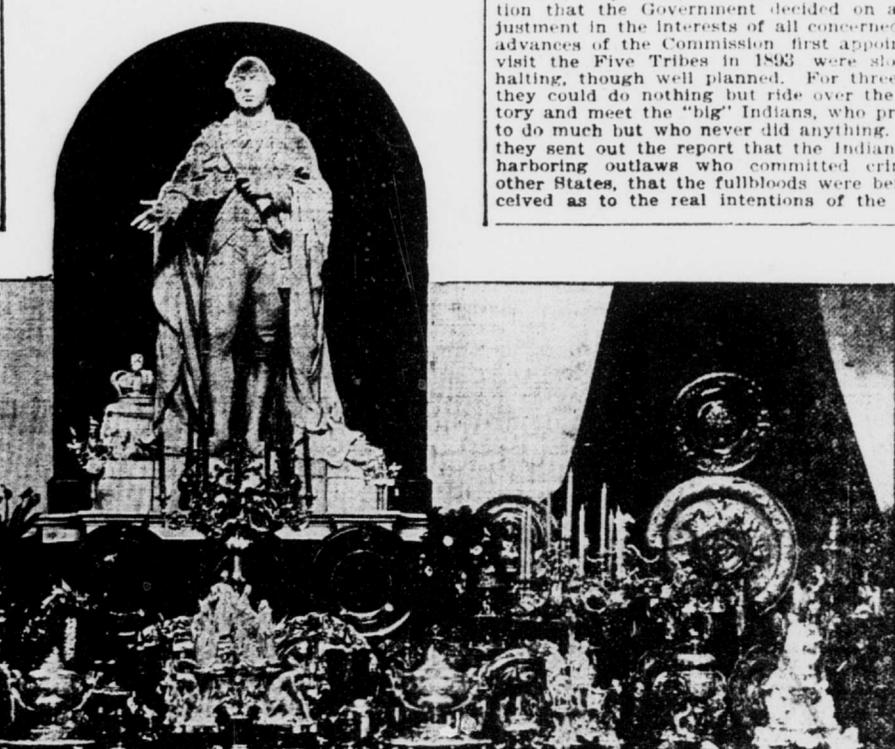
**ALDERMAN FRANK GREEN.**  
The new Lord Mayor of London.

actual experiment. Thus, if we accepted the hitherto recognized formula for the Bendigo field of 1 degree Fahrenheit for every 60 feet in depth, we should have a temperature of 125 degrees at the 3,500 feet level. The observations already made prove that this temperature is not reached. It has been asserted in some quarters that mining might extend to as great a depth as 10,000 feet if the difficulties of haulage could be overcome; but when we consider the effect of compressing the air at such a depth (i. e., the compression caused by its own weight) it will be seen that ventilation under ordinary conditions would be practically unattainable. At a depth of 10,000 feet the ventilating current entering the shaft at, say, a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, would attain a temperature of 90 degrees by its own weight, altogether apart from the additional heat acquired by contact of the air with the heated rock surfaces. It is possible, however, to imagine a limit of 5,000 feet as a workable depth, although the present observations as to the normal rate of increase of temperature of the rocks at Bendigo—1 degree Fahrenheit for every 135 feet—suggest 4,000 feet as a convenient practical limit to healthy working.

ure guidance of a country that bids fair to equal any part of the Union.

A commission made up of three members, with 300 assistants, is now engaged in taking the final roll of the Indians of the different tribes, appraising their land and placing them on their allotments. By January 1, 1901, this work will have been finished and the Indians will be ready to take out their naturalization papers as citizens of the United States. To bring this to a conclusion will have involved many years of labor and an expenditure of \$1,000,000.

"So long as grass grows and water runs," by the terms of this Nation's promise, made in 1832, the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws and Choctaws were to have for their own this tract of land known as Indian Territory. So the Five Tribes set up their government, each holding to its own tribal forms. There was not even an Indian Commissioner sent to keep his more or less paternal guardianship over them. But the whites came in, intermarried with the squaws, cheated the easy going and indolent fullbloods, and gradually gained control of the government. Then the United States Government stepped in to limit the power of the whites and preserve the rights of the Indians. Despite disabilities imposed upon them the whites kept pouring in and, as their number increased, they so vehemently demanded recognition that the Government decided on a readjustment in the interests of all concerned. The advances of the Commission first appointed to visit the Five Tribes in 1893 were slow and halting, though well planned. For three years they could do nothing but ride over the Territory and meet the "big" Indians, who promised to do much but who never did anything. Then they sent out the report that the Indians were harboring outlaws who committed crimes in other States, that the fullbloods were being deceived as to the real intentions of the United



**PART OF THE LORD MAYOR'S PLATE.**