

BASKETRY IN THE SCHOOLS



BASKETS AND OTHER WORK OF THE WEBSTER SCHOOL PUPILS. —Photo by A. S. Williams.

Basketry, one of the surviving departments of the work done in the industrial school, before the school's abandonment three years ago, furnishes interesting "busy work" for many pupils in the primary grades in the Minneapolis schools. Instruction in this artistic handicraft is now given in five of the schools, the Webster, the Sheridan, the Jefferson, the Lowell and the Schiller. The instructors who have the work in charge believe that for training in the applied arts, basketry has many advantages over those lines of work in which the finished product of the raw material is used.

In none of the schools has more satisfactory progress been made than in the Webster, where the work has been under the immediate direction of Miss S. E. Sirwell, the principal. Miss Sirwell was superintendent of the industrial school before it was abandoned, and has had a great deal to do with work in lines of artistic handicraft. The work of the pupils of the third grade of the Webster school will be on exhibition in the Minnesota educational exhibit at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo this summer. Two pictures presented in The Journal to-day show the pupils in this grade at work and some of the results of their labors. The originals of these pictures will also form a part of the exhibit mentioned.

The baskets made by the pupils have a real value, and have found brisk sale in Minneapolis. They are made of raffia, a fiber of the palm imported from South Africa, and rattan. Several of the baskets exhibited by the Society of the Arts and Crafts awakened interest in the work and a large number of orders have been placed with the schools. The baskets are unique in their design, the workmanship is very good, and purchasers get something in this way that cannot be procured in the ordinary market.

The children in the Webster school spend only one hour each week at basketry. This is the last hour of the Friday afternoon session. When a pupil becomes skilled he or she may work at the basket at any time when the regular school work is finished. Thus is furnished a very interesting and instructive "busy work," filling in the spare moments of the pupil.



WEAVING BASKETS AT THE WEBSTER SCHOOL. —Photo by A. S. Williams.

THE SPEAKERS' TABLE AT THE REUNION OF THE TERRITORIAL PIONEERS AT STATE FAIR GROUNDS



Beginning at the left the party is seated as follows: No. 1, not identified; 2, ex-Governor W. H. Yale, Winona; 3, Mrs. Estelle Stewart (standing); 4, Thomas Simpson, Winona; 5, H. Van Sant; 6, Mrs. Tubbs, Stillwater (standing); 7, Governor Van Sant; 8, Mrs. S. B. Lovejoy, Minneapolis; 9, former Governor John S. Pillsbury; 10, Governor Van Sant; 11, Mrs. D. E. Morgan Woodward, Minneapolis; 12, Mrs. William Pitt Murray, St. Paul; 13, Mrs. H. E. Reeves, Minneapolis (standing); 14, William Pitt Murray, St. Paul. —Photo by A. S. Williams.

TWO HISTORIC MISSIONS

The Pond Homestead Near Minneapolis, and the Good Will Mission in South Dakota.

An old landmark is located in Bloomington township, Hennepin county, twelve miles south of Minneapolis, near the extension of Lyndale avenue. Here in 1843, Gideon Hollister Pond established his headquarters as a missionary to the Sioux Indians. He erected several log buildings in one of which he resided, taught school and preached. Here, in 1848, the Dakota Presbyterian ministry convened and ordained to the

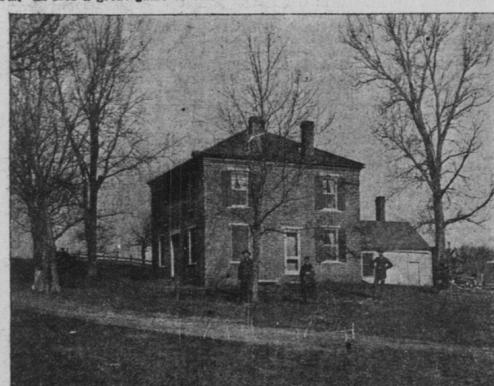
dom of the veteran missionary's choice. During the past thirty years, thousands of Indian children and youth have received instruction in its school-rooms. The majority of these have been led into a better life. A great multitude of them have been converted. The present enrollment is 94. The superintendent, Rev. David E. Evans is assisted by a corps of twelve able teachers.



THE POND HOMESTEAD.

Presbyterian ministry Robert Hopkins and Gideon H. Pond. Mr. Hopkins was drowned while bathing in the Minnesota river at Traverse de Sioux (now St. Peter), July 4, 1851. Oak Grove mission was the center of moral and spiritual light for a wide region. Here the Indians came for spiritual counsel and temporal assistance and none was turned away empty. It was, also, the favorite gathering place of the Indians for their sports. In 1852 a great game of ball was

There are seven Presbyterian churches within the limits of the old reserve. These churches have a membership of 525, and hundreds of Sunday school scholars. The mission property consists of eleven houses, which with their furnishings and 190 acres of land and all the Indian churches are valued at \$27,500. Good Will mission and its schools and churches form a cluster of precious gems in the missionary crown of the great Presbyterian church.



SISSETON MISSION HOUSE, GOOD WILL, S. D.

played here. Good Road and Gray Iron, two younger chiefs, joined their hands with the band of the old chieftain, Skyman, of Lake Calhoun, in opposition to Shakpe or Little Six and his band from Shakopay. Two hundred and fifty Indian men and boys participated in the

Rev. David E. Evans, the superintendent of Good Will mission, is a man of superior character. He is an 1877 alumnus of Ripon, Wis., college and of Lane seminary, Cincinnati, in 1882. He was a pastor in Ohio, Wisconsin and Minnesota from 1882 till 1889; resided in Minneapolis for ten years as a general missionary and as pastor of the House of Faith church. He was appointed to his present responsible position in 1899.



REV. D. E. EVANS, Good Will Mission, South Dakota.

game, while 250 others were deeply interested spectators. The game lasted for three days and was won by Skyman and his allies (the Minneapolis aggregation). Forty-six hundred dollars in ponies, blankets and other Indian plunder changed hands on the result.

In 1857, the present commodious brick residence known as Riverside Farm, was erected out of brick manufactured on the premises. It was the home of Rev. Gideon H. Pond for twenty-one years until his death in 1878. He sleeps now in the beautiful cemetery near his old home and in the midst of the people he loved so well and served so faithfully.

It is still the residence of Mrs. Agnes Carson Pond and her younger children. She and Mr. Pond had both been once married. Their numerous descendants gather annually on the banks of the beautiful Minnesota for a family reunion, and the dear old grandmother is the guest of honor on these joyous occasions.

A South Dakota Mission. Good Will Mission was organized in 1870 by Rev. Stephen Return Riggs, D.D. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and the Presbyterian Women's Board. It is located 200 miles west of Minneapolis on those Dakota table lands, called by the French Les Coteaux des prairies. The James, the Minnesota and the Red River of the North are all fed by the many streams, flowing down through the wooded ravines, which mark its sloping sides. It is near the center of the old Sisseton-Wabapaton Reserve, of one million acres and 1,600 Indians; and is a grand location for such a mission. The results have proved the wis-

They're Glad It's Burned

The destruction by fire of the new government pier in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, related in dispatches a few days ago, is an incident illustrative of the dislike for American innovations of the natives, who cling tenaciously to their old Spanish customs. If the fire was not of incendiary origin, you can depend upon it that its destruction is generally approved by the populace, outside of a few merchants and shippers, perhaps. I was there when it was being constructed a year ago. San Juan harbor is as completely landlocked as a harbor could be. The entrance is very narrow, and can be entered safely only by day. The harbor needs dredging, but this has never been undertaken. The Spanish habit of anchoring of the shore and unloading by means of lighters and small boats has always been followed, although at one point even the largest transports could pull up to the shore. The quartermaster's department was located there and the United States government decided to have a pier built for the accommodation of general traffic. In this country such a stroke of enterprise would have been hailed with approval, but not so there. There were some hundreds of owners of little sail and rowboats who made their living by carrying the passengers and their baggage to and from the ships. The unloading of cargoes to lighters and from the lighters to the wharf doubled the work and gave the native laborers more employment. A re-ignition for the proposed pier was manifested at once. Just before the work was to begin, the people gathered in the plaza, and, headed by some members of the Chamber of Commerce, marched to the palace, where a formal protest was made to the military government against the building of the pier. It was set forth

that it would rob an industrious and worthy class of citizens of a livelihood, and the arguments that it would save a great deal of money to the steamship companies and the local shippers, besides vastly expediting the work of loading and unloading, and greatly accommodating travelers, did not avail.

When the construction of the pier began, a force of American carpenters was brought from New York, but as many native carpenters as applied were given work. The Americans were paid \$3 a day and the natives one-half that amount, which hardly represented their relative worth, as the contractor said that an American carpenter was worth four Spagnotes, as the Porto Ricans are nicknamed. The native carpenters struck and were discharged. When others were hired, there was trouble. Every noon the rabble of the town gathered on the marina to hoot the workmen. Soon they began to throw stones, and follow the workmen to the places where they ate their breakfasts. The police refused to interfere, either to preserve peace or to protect the workmen. Finally a company of American infantry was ordered out. The soldiers took the butt ends of their guns and pushed the crowd back from the marina into the narrow streets, and into the doorways of buildings and that was all there was to it. It was not the question of wages that caused all this disturbance, but the popular antipathy towards the pier project. Now that it is burned, there will be rejoicing in San Juan, for the silver of American travelers will once more jingle in the pockets of the native boatmen, and the dock laborers will be paid for handling cargoes twice instead of once.

—Smith B. Hall.

WHAT MAKES WEATHER

Professor Newcomb in Leslie's Weekly. The extraordinary changes of weather which we experience are produced almost entirely by the accidental meeting of currents of hot, cold, or moist air. High above the earth the air is in constant motion—currents or streams moving with great swiftness around the earth, in some latitudes or seasons in a westerly and in others in an easterly direction. Through the heat of the sun water is constantly evaporated from the ocean and, to a less extent, from the land. The vapor rising up mixes in with the air currents and condenses into clouds which are carried along with the winds. The currents vary from time to time, and when a cold and a wet current come together we have rain. The sun shining on the earth heats it up, and the warm earth heats the air in contact with it and thus expands it; the expanded hot air tends to rise and, as it does so, the air from around flows down and in and takes its place. By this change electric light is developed and thus we may have a thunderstorm. If the winds are blowing in opposite directions near the place where the volume of air rises, we may have a whirlwind or a cyclone.

Thus it is that the weather is continually changing over the greater part of the earth through the varying currents of air, without the direct action of any astronomical cause. It is true that the whole movement is kept up by the heat of the sun; but there are, so far as we know, no changes in this heat to produce changes of weather.

WILL GROW PISTACHE NUTS IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Chronicle. San Jose—C. M. Wooster of this city has received five pistache nut trees from Greece, sent through the agency of the department of agriculture at Washington, to test their adaptability to the climate of this state. Agricultural Explorer Walter T. Swingle of the department thinks this valuable nut will prosper in the climate and soil of this valley, and has interested Wooster to make the experiment for the department. Two will be planted by George Roop in the center of the valley and two by T. S. Montgomery on the raised lands of the San Martin ranch, where the frost has not affected

the apricots and other tender trees. One will be planted by Paul Masson on the elevation back of Saratoga. Next season the scions for grafting will be sent out by the department, and it is hoped the trees will find a congenial home here. The nut of the pistache tree contains a greenish kernel of an almond-like taste, which is extensively used by the Turks and Greeks as a dessert nut and in confections, and is also exported. It yields a wholesome food oil.

THE QUEEN A PREBENDARY

London Chronicle. Queen Victoria was the senior prebendary of the church, for she had been more than sixty-three years a prebendary of St. David's Cathedral. This position is not really so anomalous as it appears, for the sovereign is consecrated as the "Lord's Anointed," and virtually becomes an ecclesiastic. At the time her majesty inherited her church preferment the revenues of the cathedrals had not been annexed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and the "stall" was not "without provender."



W. W. Gentry.

General manager of Gentry Brothers' famous trained animal exhibition, No. 1, which comes to Minneapolis for a week, starting Monday.

Have you rented your flat? A Journal want ad will do it.

IDENTITY OF THE MAN WHO TRIED TO "THROW" HILL

The Man Who Broke His Obligations, and Tried to Profit From Disaster, Was a Heavy Loser Himself.

Chicago, May 18.—Holland's New York letter to the Inter-Ocean says: In one of the chats James J. Hill had with newspaper representatives last week, he was quoted as having intimated that had faith, a dishonorable breaking of obligations, a betrayal of himself and his associates, by certain men in whom every confidence had been placed, was one of the saddest features of the struggle for the possession of the Northern Pacific corporation. The intimation was clear

the same one who had been a trusted member of the Hill-Morgan group had taken advantage of the opportunity that the Harriman group was offering, to sell a large block of Northern Pacific stock. Of course the wonder was what man, prominent enough to be associated with Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan, had yielded to temptation and been willing to betray his associates. Next to the excitement occasioned by the corner itself, and to the interest as to the victors in the strug-

gle, was the curiosity as to the identity of that one who had associated with Hill and deserted his companions in their hour of peril. But there is no longer any doubt as to the identity of that person. His name is upon the lip of every financier and everyone interested in the unprecedented struggle for the control of a railway system.

Overreached Himself.

According to the commonly accepted report this man not only sold a very large block of Northern Pacific stock to the group that was trying to wrest supremacy from Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill, but having gone as far as that, he was tempted into further speculations and sold 5,000 shares short. Had his foresight been justified or had the corner not been developed in just the way that it was this man stood to gain a very large amount by reason of that speculation. But he did not look for a corner. It seems not to have occurred to him that the struggle would become so desperate that it would not only be impossible to secure any stock for delivery, but also that the price instead of breaking would go to unprecedented figures. The common report to-day is that this financier is not only enriched in character, but that in all probability he has suffered severe, perhaps ruinous financial losses. He is not one of those to whom friendly aid or accommodation will be extended by those who bought stock, for he is not recognized as having sold in good faith as did the arbitrage houses. He is believed not only to have heavily impaired his bank account, but possibly to have ended his usefulness in that circle at least with which he has hitherto been identified.

JUST CALLED.

New York World. "I called to see your father this afternoon," remarked Charlie, as he took a seat in the parlor. Dora fluttered visibly. Recovering herself with an apparent effort, she said, simply, "Did you?" "Yes," replied Charlie. "He has been owing our firm a little account for a long time."

COLOR EFFECTS ON SILKWORMS. M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known astronomer, has been studying the effect of colored light on silkworms. White light yields the maximum and blue light the minimum production of silk. Next to white light the purple of the red end of the spectrum gives the best results. Blue rays increase the number of males and "warm" rays the number of eggs laid by the females.

"A Man and a Collar Button."



—From the Island Printer.

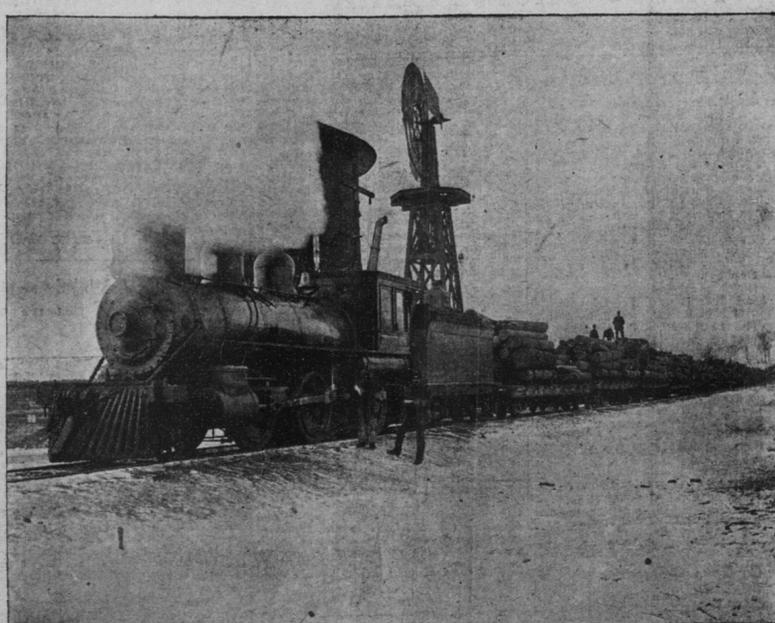
SHIRT WAISTS FOR LETTER CARRIERS



—Photo by Opsahl.

This photograph represents Carrier Allen of the Minneapolis postoffice, chairman of the committee to select a summer uniform for the local carriers. Mr. Allen is the first carrier to procure the full uniform agreed upon in accordance with the governmental specifications. As soon as warmer weather comes, carriers in shirtwaists will be a familiar sight on the streets.

HAULING LOGS ON THE GREAT NORTHERN



This photograph, taken at Melrose, shows the new departure in Minnesota logging. The Great Northern is hauling such a train of twenty cars every day from Cass Lake to Sauk Rapids. Each car holds 6,000 feet and there was about 16,000,000 feet of logs moved when hauling began. The run of 150 miles is made in twelve hours. As the logs are in the water very little if at all, they make superior lumber and can be placed on the market sooner after sawing than by the old methods of handling.