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PRICE FIVE CENTS

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Prof. Council Compares the Schooling of Colored Children With That of the Whites.

(From an address by W. H. Council)

The Southern States have raised out of their poverty for the children since 1870 the sum of \$515,900,000. More than \$100,000,000 of this amount has gone to the Negro children of the South whose forefathers came up out of slavery. Every state constitution and all of their statutory laws make some provision for the children. They may not be very wise, nor magnificent, but they are the best that the wisdom and wealth of the times justified. The state have 70,000 school houses for the children; 20,000 of them are for Negro children. Whether these school houses be stately mansions or log cabins, the Negro in them, in thirty-five years, has had 35,000 teachers, \$100,000,000 and the good will of the South, has wiped out 47 per cent of his illiteracy and increased his wealth by one billion dollars.

Every church in the South has favored the cause of the children. Every minister has stood for some kind of education for the children. I cannot now say what has been given by all the churches of the South for the white children, but Southern charity has given, at the lowest estimate, \$50,000,000 for Negro children. The Northern white churches have given:

Presbyterian	\$ 2,000,000
M. E. Church	4,265,000
United Presbyterian	500,000
Congregational	12,000,000
Baptists	3,500,000
Hand fund	1,000,000
Slater fund	1,000,000
Other sources	1,500,000
Negro churches	13,065,000
Total	\$38,830,000

Christian men and women of the North do you not admire the work which has been done for the children of the South?

The children of Alabama, my own state, stand third from the bottom of the list of illiteracy, and the children of Iowa stand third from the top. What a gulf between us! Have the children of Iowa ever struggled and prayed for light as the children of Alabama have done? The children of Iowa never saw their state wasted by war never had in their midst hundreds of thousands of savages to share a part of their civilization. The children of Alabama can have only seventy days in the year, pay their 7,000 teachers less than \$30 a month for only three months in the year, and have only about 7,500 school houses for 320,000 children. The children of Iowa have school 160 days each year, pay their 28,000 teachers \$38,000 per month and have 14,000 school houses for 550,000 children. Thus it stands with all the states North and South. The figures are food for thought. The figures are food for Christian thought. Do they not speak with a voice of a holy angel, saying that the children in Iowa must, in proportion to their superior advantages, do superior work for the world? Do not the figures say that in intelligence, in Christian work, in toleration and liberality of spirit, in brotherly love in depth, height and breadth of humanity the children of the North must far outstrip the children of the South? Do they do it? The figures tell the story of sacrifice, toil and struggle of the teachers of the children of the South. They tell the story of ease, comfort and wealth of the teachers of the children of the North. May these teachers of children of the North, out of their superior facilities, rise to sublimer heights and see more clearly their duty to the children of the South.

The donations to benevolent purposes since 1893 amount to over \$200,000,000. The children of the South have received not quite \$3,000,000 of these benefactions. Why charity has thus passed by the children of the South I do not know. Their cries and appeals are piteous and should pierce every soul. They cry for more normal and trade schools, colleges and universities, to send them more and better teachers. They are in the dark. They thirst. They famish. Eighty per cent of the Negro part live far away in the backwoods. They have few towns only half a dozen cities—a wide and thinly-spread population. Some day, I trust their cries and struggles will bring to them more sympathy, more help. They do not envy the children of the North, but ask them to remember the children of the South.

There are about 6,000,000 white children and 3,000,000 Negro children in the South. About 4,000,000 white children 5 to 18 years of age, and about 1,500,000 Negro children 5 to 18 years of age, go to school. The white children enroll 69 per cent of the enrollment attend daily. The Negro children enroll 53 per cent of their school population and 65.30 per cent of the enrollment attend daily. The Negro children enroll 53 per cent of their school population, and about 60 per cent attend school daily. The children of Alabama enroll about 19 per cent of their population, while the children of Iowa enroll 26 per cent of their population. The Negro children of the South have in higher institution 1,800 professors, 45,000 pupils, 2,000 of them at college; 1,500 in classical branches, 1,500 in scientific studies, 1,500 in other professional and business courses, thousands in trade schools and 300,000 volumes in libraries. Could a better result be obtained from such meager facilities anywhere else in thirty years.

The Negro melodies are the real inspiration of the American composers. The character and sources of American music have long been a favorite topic of discussion among foreign composers and musicians. After profound study of the subject and deep research into the mass of wild and somewhat monotonous Indian songs, or rather chants, I have come to the conclusion that the cradle of American music lay below Ma son and Dixon's line, and that it is the Negro to whom we owe the series of melodies comprising our national music.

And while the Negro melody, simple and inornate, has the merits of originality, the so-called "high" music indulged in by our composers presents nothing but the same melody treated in a more or less—and more often less—musically way.

A popular melody, however humble, always illustrates the national spirit of its people, whether it be gay or melancholy. The Rumanian peasant in the vast plains of Jassy sings a melody which is entirely distinct from the war song of the Cossack on the Dnieper. And the war song of the Cossack is different from the plaintive and melancholy chant of the Volga moujik.

Thus not only each nation, but even each great section, has its melody, the character of which depends upon geographical divisions, conditions of life, environment and political well being.

The Negro melody has undergone many metamorphoses; and from the sad "Pickaninny" song of the old slavery days it has developed into the gay, careless, devil-may-care sort of a jig. As the slave became freeman, his heart, which heretofore had found its utterance in melancholy and plaintive song, turned to the gayer side of life, and the simple four-fourths measure gradually acquired the syncopated meter which breathes joy and love of life.

It is the Negro who is the innovator in this country in "syncopated" meter. You can take any classical composition—for instance, the wedding march of Mendelssohn—and adapt it to the "syncopated" measure, and the innovation will have a beautiful effect.

I cannot say that our composers in their treatment of these melodies have in any way improved them. In their primitive state they had, as I said before, the merit of originality a merit which they lost on account of unskilled treatment.

If I asked today whether these "rag-time" songs actually represented American music, I would answer: "No; they are but the mutilated forms of it; for the genuine popular music you must go back to the old Negro melodies. We have abandoned our sources merely to go back to them again."—From Giacomo Minkowsky.

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Thousands of persons pass our door every day, because it is near

the business center of the city. We have space for a nice office, with steam heat. Come and see us about terms. 714 Third Avenue, The Seattle Republican.

This being the only paper in the Northwest strictly owned and edited by an Afro-American, and the only paper in the state that devotes its space to Negro news, it seems that you, irrespective of where you live, would lend it a helping hand and get it at least one subscriber. This means you.

Almo Sharfenberg, a 4-year-old boy, was drowned near the Grant street bridge last Wednesday.

SOUTHERN BLACKS
To Teach Savage Negroes—May Solve Race Problem—Work of Tuskegee Industrial School.

(New York World, Oct. 27.)

Booker T. Washington, called the "Black Moses," is here to fit out an expedition of Negro students for South Africa. These Negroes will be sent in compliance with the request of the German government, which hopes, by the importation of American colored men, to civilize the subjects of Emperor William on the west coast of Africa and aid them in industrial development.

The political complexion of the seventh legislature of this state will be as follows:

State Senate.

First district—(Lincoln, Okanogan, Chelan)—Gottlieb Garber, Dem.
Second district—(Stevens, Ferry, Spokane)—C. A. Mantz, Dem. (Holdover.)
Third district—(Spokane)—Warren W. Tolman, Dem.
Fourth district—(Spokane)—H. D. Crow, Rep.
Fifth district—(Spokane)—Stanley Hall, Dem.
Sixth district—(Whitman)—L. C. Crow, Dem.
Seventh district—(Whitman)—O. Hall, Rep. (Holdover.)
Eighth district—(Asotin, Columbia, Garfield)—E. Baumeister, Rep.
Ninth district—(Adams, Franklin, Walla Walla)—Oliver T. Cornwall, Rep.
Tenth district—(Walla Walla)—W. P. Reser, Dem.
Eleventh district—(Kittitas, Douglas)—J. P. Sharp, Rep.
Twelfth district—(Klickitat and Yakima)—George H. Baker, Rep. (Holdover.)
Thirteenth district—(Clarke and Skamania)—E. M. Rands, Rep.
Fourteenth district—(Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Pacific)—J. G. Megler, Rep. (Holdover.)
Fifteenth district—(Lewis)—John R. Welby, Rep.
Sixteenth district—(Chehalis)—George D. Schofield, Rep. (Holdover.)
Seventeenth district—(Mason, Kittitas and Island)—Grant C. Angle, Rep.
Eighteenth district—(Thurston)—A. S. Ruth, Rep.
Nineteenth district—(Pierce)—Carey L. Stewart, Rep.
Twentieth district—(Pierce)—Ed S. Hamilton, Rep. (Holdover.)
Twenty-first district—(Pierce)—Stanton Warburton, Rep.
Twenty-second district—(Pierce)—Lincoln Davis, Rep.
Twenty-third district—(Pierce)—S. M. Le Cron, Rep. (Holdover.)
Twenty-fourth district—(King)—J. J. Smith, Rep.
Twenty-fifth district—(King)—Andrew Henrich, Rep. (Holdover.)
Twenty-sixth district—(King)—Harold Preston, Rep. (Holdover.)
Twenty-seventh district—(King)—W. W. Wilshire, Rep. (Holdover.)
Twenty-eighth district—(King)—L. B. Andrews, Rep. (Holdover.)
Twenty-ninth district—(King)—Paul Land, Pop. (Holdover.)
Thirtieth district—(Jefferson and Clallam)—C. F. Clapp, Rep. (Holdover.)
Thirty-first district—(Snohomish)—T. B. Sumner, Rep.
Thirty-second district—(Skagit and San Juan)—E. Hammer, Rep. (Holdover.)
Thirty-third district—(Whatcom)—William R. Moultray, Rep.
Thirty-fourth district—(Whatcom)—D. E. Biggs, Dem. (Holdover.)

Representatives of Emperor William were passing through the United States building. They were struck with the display from Tuskegee school. They were amazed when informed that this had been done by American Negroes, just a few years ago slaves. They communicated with Emperor William. It was suggested that these Negroes be imported and sent to the possessions of Germany on the South African coast. This met the approval of the emperor.

"Send for them at once," he is reported as saying. "They can teach my subjects to do things well and to become civilized."

Booker T. Washington received a letter informing him that the German government would bear the expense of an expedition fitted out. Young Negroes who knew how to conduct farms were wanted. It was stipulated that these Negroes should be intelligent enough to go among the natives and teach them how to work. Especially was it desired that these natives should be taught how to raise cotton.

As a result of the correspondence it was decided to send ten young Negroes to Germany. There was a wild scramble among the students to go. The ten who had the highest standing were selected. They will reach New York the latter part of the week.

Booker T. Washington spent yesterday purchasing supplies for the expedition. It will be elaborately fitted out with American agricultural implements.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island railway, is a director in the Alabama Institute. He is a great student of the race question, and a philanthropist in the "Black Belt" of Alabama. Most of the Northern funds for the Tuskegee college are collected by him. He will assist in fitting out the expedition. Mr. Baldwin said last night: "This movement to South Africa may be general. It may be that thousands of the colored people will move to Germany's possessions. It has often been suggested that the solution of the race question was for the colored man to return to his native land."

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Washington's Seventh Legislature



W. H. LEWIS
Candidate for Speaker of the House

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Fourth district—(Spokane)—H. D. Crow, Rep.
Fifth district—(Spokane)—Stanley Hall, Dem.
Sixth district—(Whitman)—L. C. Crow, Dem.
Seventh district—(Whitman)—O. Hall, Rep. (Holdover.)
Eighth district—(Asotin, Columbia, Garfield)—E. Baumeister, Rep.
Ninth district—(Adams, Franklin, Walla Walla)—Oliver T. Cornwall, Rep.
Tenth district—(Walla Walla)—W. P. Reser, Dem.
Eleventh district—(Kittitas, Douglas)—J. P. Sharp, Rep.
Twelfth district—(Klickitat and Yakima)—George H. Baker, Rep. (Holdover.)
Thirteenth district—(Clarke and Skamania)—E. M. Rands, Rep.
Fourteenth district—(Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Pacific)—J. G. Megler, Rep. (Holdover.)
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Twenty-fifth district—(King)—Andrew Henrich, Rep. (Holdover.)
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Thirty-third district—(Whatcom)—William R. Moultray, Rep.
Thirty-fourth district—(Whatcom)—D. E. Biggs, Dem. (Holdover.)

House.

First district—(Stevens)—A. A. Anderson, Dem.
Second district—(Spokane)—Samuel Miller, Dem.
Third district—(Spokane)—H. D. Merritt, Dem. F. S. Merrill, Dem.
Fourth district—(Spokane)—Harry Rosenhaupt, Rep. Storey Buck, Rep. W. M. Shaw, Rep.
Fifth district—(Spokane)—C. W. Browne, Dem. James Pickett, Dem.
Sixth district—(Whitman)—Democrats.
Seventh district—(Whitman)—J. M. Durham, Rep. W. Barkhoff, Dem.
Eighth district—(Asotin)—John F. Chrisman, Rep.
Ninth district—(Garfield)—E. V. Kuykendall, Rep.

Tenth district—(Columbia)—C. S. Jerard, Rep.
Eleventh district—(Walla Walla)—Grant Copeland, Rep.
Twelfth district—(Walla Walla)—John Gever, Rep.
Thirteenth district—(Franklin)—C. S. O'Brien, Dem.
Fourteenth district—(Adams)—J. S. Milan, Dem.
Fifteenth district—(Lincoln)—A. L. Smalley, Rep. J. J. Cameron, Dem.
Sixteenth district—(Okanogan)—H. J. Baron, Dem.
Seventeenth district—(Douglas)—J. F. Badger, Dem.
Eighteenth district—(Kittitas)—R. B. Wilson, Rep. T. B. Goodwin, Dem.
Nineteenth district—(Yakima)—Nelson Rich, Rep.
Twentieth district—(Klickitat)—Joseph Nesbitt, Rep.
Twenty-first district—(Skamania)—C. J. Moore, Dem.
Twenty-second district—(Clarke)—J. M. P. Calmers, Rep. H. C. Bestwick, Rep.
Twenty-third district—(Cowlitz)—L. M. Sims, Rep.
Twenty-fourth district—(Wahkiakum)—W. B. Starr, Rep.
Twenty-fifth district—(Pacific)—W. R. Williams, Rep.
Twenty-sixth district—(Lewis)—H. M. Ingraham, Rep. George McCov, Rep.
Twenty-seventh district—(Thurston)—A. J. Falkner, Rep. F. W. Stocking, Rep.
Twenty-eighth district—(Chehalis)—N. W. Bush, Rep. Ralph S. Philbrick, Rep.
Twenty-ninth district—(Mason)—G. B. Gunderson, Rep.
Thirtieth district—(Kitsap)—W. L. Thompson, Rep.
Thirty-first district—(Jefferson)—William Bishop, Jr., Rep. L. B. Hastings, Rep.
Thirty-second district—(Clallam)—Charles D. Ulmer, Rep.
Thirty-third district—(Pierce)—J. H. Corliss, Rep. C. P. Kimball, Rep.
Thirty-fourth district—(Pierce)—F. R. Yorks, Rep. Mark White, Rep.
Thirty-fifth district—(Pierce)—J. H. Festerly, Rep. Frank La Wall, Dem.
Thirty-sixth district—(Pierce)—N. B. McNeil, Rep. M. H. Corey, Rep.
Thirty-seventh district—(Pierce)—G. C. Britton, Rep. Lorenzo Dow, Rep.
Thirty-eighth district—(King)—John Rines, Rep. John Barclay, Rep.
Thirty-ninth district—(King)—Joseph Conway, Dem. William H. Smith, Dem.
Fortieth district—(King)—Reuben W. Jones, Rep. Joseph Dawes, Rep.
Forty-first district—(King)—Z. B. Rawson, Rep. W. H. Lewis, Rep.
Forty-second district—(King)—R. B. Albertson, Rep. F. R. Bureh, Rep.
Forty-third district—(King)—O. A. Tucker, Rep. Edgar C. Raine, Rep. Watson Allen, Rep.
Forty-fourth district—(Snohomish)—C. W. Gorham, Rep. Joseph Ferguson, Rep.
Forty-fifth district—(Island)—F. B. Morgan, Rep.
Forty-sixth district—(Skagit)—J. M. Harrison, Rep. F. O. Erlich, Rep.
Forty-seventh district—(Sar Juan)—R. E. Davis, Rep.
Forty-eighth district—(Whatcom)—Fenton Merrill, Rep. Ed Brown, Rep.
Forty-ninth district—(Whatcom)—H. A. Fairchild, Rep. John Earle, Dem.
Fiftieth district—(Ferry)—Johnson, Dem.
Fifty-first district—(Chelan)—A. L. Andrews, Rep.
Republicans, 58. Fusionists, 20.

LOCAL.

A letter from Mr. J. W. Riggs, of Dawson City, has been received at this office, in which he says much about the colored colony in the frozen north. Mrs. Jennie Clark has opened a first-class restaurant and dining hall and is doing a most excellent business. She went down to Nome last spring, but returned by the next boat and is now doing a lucrative business in Dawson City.

Mrs. Minnie Jones is visiting Dawson City from the creeks at Braxton. She and her brother, Joe Braxton, have done exceedingly well with their claim and have taken out \$7,800 this season. They have another claim that they will go to work on very soon and from which they expect even greater results. Mrs. Jones has bought her a milk cow and a horse and peddles milk and butter to those living on the creek near by.

Messrs. E. J. Terrell, Thomas Pierce and George Smith are still running the Kentucky kitchen and are making a barrel of money.

Mr. Frederick Lawrence is seriously ill at his home.

THE CLOVER LEAF BALL.

The hall to be given by the Clover Leaf Club Thanksgiving evening promises to be a very grand affair. The committee has issued a number of invitations, and each person is expected to present the same at the door before he or she will be admitted. No pains will be spared by the committee to make everything exceedingly agreeable and entertaining.

Supper will be served at 12 o'clock and an elaborate menu will be spread. It will be a full dress hall in every particular. Wagner's orchestra has been employed to furnish music for the occasion, and a "caller" has likewise been employed. Visitors to the city will be given a most cordial welcome, and everything possible will be done to give them a most enjoyable evening. It is to be at Ranke's hall, corner Fifth and Pike, in one of the most commodious dancing halls in the city.

There is no doubt but that if you would say a good word for this paper where you trade regularly it will be the means of it getting an advertisement from such place or concern. The success of one Negro but opens the way for others, and all friends of the Negro should help deserving ones along in their business ventures.

Should Meredith, Wapenstein & Kennedy be appointed chief of the police, former grafting method would pale into complete insignificance to what it would be under them. If Reed has made a fortune out of it, either of these men would make a fortune and grant four times over of the office.

PUBLIC POINTERS

Things That You Do Not Know, but Should—Wayside Notes.

In a sailor's church in San Francisco, after services on Sundays tea is provided for sailors who attend.

Of the 46,988 deaths which occurred in Paris in 1899 as many as 12,314 are attributed to tuberculosis, or more than one-fourth.

Because Louis Dickering, a Pittsburg, Pa., saddler, failed to invent a perpetual motion rocking chair and a new kind of boat, he committed suicide.

Prof. Emil Young, of Geneva Switzerland, says he has counted the ants in five nests and their numbers were 53,018, 67,470, 12,933, 93,694, 47,828.

Extensive excavations are being made about the famous city of Pompeii by the Italian government. None of the relics taken from it are permitted to be sold, not even to museums, though fabulous prices have been offered for them.

Of the once powerful Seminole Indian tribe which roamed over the forests of Florida there now remain but three bands of them. They have no tribal relations, and they number but 600 in all. They have no chief and live in a go-as-you-please manner.

The South American condor is the largest bird of flight in the world. When full grown it measures 17 feet from tip to tip of wing and weighs forty pounds. It often soars to the height of 23,000 feet in mid-air, where it is able to suspend itself as though it was hanging on a wire.

According to a late financier's reports, England owes a public debt of \$3,300,000,000; France \$6,250,000,000; Germany, \$2,400,000,000; Russia, \$1,760,000,000, while Austria-Hungary and Italy each owe eight times as much as the present national debt of China.

According to Frank G. Carpenter, the imperial customs of China are 22,000,000; land tax, 20,000,000; salt tax, 10,000,000; liquor, 15,000,000; native customs, 3,000,000; grain tribute, 3,000,000; miscellaneous sources, 4,000,000, making a grand total of 77,000,000 teals annually.

On account of the Indian service, our government from March 14th, 1789, to July 30th, 1900, has expended \$568,358,217. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending last July amounted to \$10,175,107, of which amount \$3,330,000 was devoted to Indian education.

The Indian population of the United States at present is 267,900, of which 45,270 receive daily rations. Nearly two-fifths of the number receiving rations belong to the great Sioux nation.

Indian Agent Schoenfeld, located in what is known as Indian Territory, makes the following report of the five tribes of that community: The total population estimated at \$4,750, comprises 20,250 Choctaw and freedmen, 10,500 Chickasaw and freedmen, 16,000 Creeks and freedmen, 35,000 Cherokee and freedmen and 3,000 Seminoles. Their lands comprise a total of 19,776,286 acres.

Ten centuries hence, says President S. H. Pritchard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the population of the United States will be 40,000,000,000 human beings, averaging 11,000 to each square mile.

Over in Pennsylvania on Halloween night a man's life was saved by a Sunday school paper. While a number of boys were tantalizing a certain home, a woman came out with a revolver and fired, with a view of scaring the boys away, but her revolver was elevated too high, and a man passing by was struck on the hip by the bullet. Previously he had folded a Sunday school paper very closely together and put it in his hip pocket, and the ball striking it, spent its force over it and reached a vital spot. He was not even wounded.

The proposition to buy the Danish West Indies by the United States does not wholly meet with public approval among the citizens of that island. There is a prejudice among many of the citizens against being annexed to the United States. Recently the colonial council passed a resolution against the sale of the island to the United States or any other country. The resolution was passed by a majority of 7 in the council; though it is claimed that it was the work of skulduggery, and not a fair test vote on the question.

Army reports declare that in each cavalry charge the list of casualties among horses is greater by far than among men. At Talavera 290 horses were killed, while only 240 men were killed. At the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava 360 horses were killed and only 240 men.

London, the largest city in the world, is reported by florists to spend \$25,000 daily for cut flowers. A Glasgow man has planted five trees in his garden so that one of them will shade a portion of the house at every hour of the sunlight, which he terms his "tree club." For example, at 9 o'clock in the morning the 9 o'clock tree shades the dining room, while as the sunlight changes the 10 o'clock tree shades the room adjoining, and so on throughout the entire day.

During the late election in England thousands of circulars were spread among the voters, showing that under the Salisbury administration there had been 33,836 more marriages than during the previous four years under the Liberal party. This circular is reported to have saved the Salisbury administration from defeat.

In Buenos Ayres vegetables are usually sold in piles, so that you have to measure the quantity as well as the quality by the eye, and butchers sell their meat by the chunk rather than by the weight.

San Diego, Cal., never witnessed but one snowstorm, which was in January, 1882.

The school board of El Paso, Tex., has compelled its female teachers in the schools of the city to wear short dresses for sanitary reasons.

Since the assassination of King Humbert of Italy 22,000 anarchists have been arrested in that country, and scores of people have been arrested and fined for speaking apologetically of Bresci. During October one tribunal tried 132 persons who had made treasonable utterances, and imposed sentences aggregating 144 years of imprisonment, as well as fines to the total of 163,000 francs.

So superstitious are the sailors on board a ship that when a dead body is to be sent across the waters on a ship, it is recorded on the invoice as "staturary," or a "natural history specimen," to evade the superstitions fears of the crew, who declare that any ship that will knowingly carry a dead body will go to the bottom before it reaches its destination.

The royal Prussian family own forest tracts in Germany amounting to not less than 186,200 acres. The Prince of Hohenzollern owns a tract of 113,600 acres. The Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode owns forests covering 119,000 acres. The timber lands of the Prince of Bismarck comprise 104,000.

Smallpox among the Indians of the several reservations of the United States, and especially in the West, promises to be of a very serious nature during the coming winter. Many cases are already reported from the various Western reservations, and especially by Agent Anderson, of the Colville reservation. Strict quarantines are being maintained by the agencies, that the disease may not get out.

Mr. A. T. Lucas lectured at the A. M. E. Church last Tuesday evening. His audience was rather limited; nevertheless he lectured.

Mr. E. H. Holmes, of Spokane, was doing the Queen City this week.

Mr. Henry High, who at one time ran into Seattle on the G. N., passed through the city this week en route to California.

Wanted—You to place your want ads. for all kinds of colored help in The Seattle Republican, 714 Third Avenue.

According to a late financier's reports, England owes a public debt of \$3,300,000,000; France \$6,250,000,000; Germany, \$2,400,000,000; Russia, \$1,760,000,000, while Austria-Hungary and Italy each owe eight times as much as the present national debt of China.

According to Frank G. Carpenter, the imperial customs of China are 22,000,000; land tax, 20,000,000; salt tax, 10,000,000; liquor, 15,000,000; native customs, 3,000,000; grain tribute, 3,000,000; miscellaneous sources, 4,000,000, making a grand total of 77,000,000 teals annually.

On account of the Indian service, our government from March 14th, 1789, to July 30th, 1900, has expended \$568,358,217. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending last July amounted to \$10,175,107, of which amount \$3,330,000 was devoted to Indian education.

The Indian population of the United States at present is 267,900, of which 45,270 receive daily rations. Nearly two-fifths of the number receiving rations belong to the great Sioux nation.

Indian Agent Schoenfeld, located in what is known as Indian Territory, makes the following report of the five tribes of that community: The total population estimated at \$4,750, comprises 20,250 Choctaw and freedmen, 10,500 Chickasaw and freedmen, 16,000 Creeks and freedmen, 35,000 Cherokee and freedmen and 3,000 Seminoles. Their lands comprise a total of 19,776,286 acres.

Ten centuries hence, says President S. H. Pritchard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the population of the United States will be 40,000,000,000 human beings, averaging 11,000 to each square mile.

Over in Pennsylvania on Halloween night a man's life was saved by a Sunday school paper. While a number of boys were tantalizing a certain home, a woman came out with a revolver and fired, with a view of scaring the boys away, but her revolver was elevated too high, and a man passing by was struck on the hip by the bullet. Previously he had folded a Sunday school paper very closely together and put it in his hip pocket, and the ball striking it, spent its force over it and reached a vital spot. He was not even wounded.

The proposition to buy the Danish West Indies by the United States does not wholly meet with public approval among the citizens of that island. There is a prejudice among many of the citizens against being annexed to the United States. Recently the colonial council passed a resolution against the sale of the island to the United States or any other country. The resolution was passed by a majority of 7 in the council; though it is claimed that it was the work of skulduggery, and not a fair test vote on the question.

Army reports declare that in each cavalry charge the list of casualties among horses is greater by far than among men. At Talavera 290 horses were killed, while only 240 men were killed. At the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava 360 horses were killed and only 240 men.