

HE FOUND LOST SYRIANS.

Strange Discoveries of Canon J. D. Good in British Columbia.

ARE A MARVELOUS PEOPLE.

They Have the Syrian Language, the Same Burial Customs, Seer and Dual Chiefs.

Among the arrivals at the Occidental is the widely known pioneer missionary and geographer, Canon J. D. Good, of British Columbia.

Canon Good says his long residence among the Indians there warrants him in saying that the latter are of Syrian origin, and are in fact Syrians now, having the customs and language. He is a very able philologist as well as a daring explorer and missionary.

He has had many thrilling experiences among the Shuswap and Lillooet Indians, on the Fraser and Thompson rivers. For

worse now than it ever was. Yet it is a rich find for the philologist.

"My opinion is that the Syrians came over to this country when the land and water were differently arranged. It was no odd storm-driven cause that landed by chance a few people here, who thus increased to tribes. I gave up that view, which was for a long time held by eminent men. When I became a close student of the Indians there and their language, I simply laughed at the preposterousness of it.

"I had occasion to thus express myself to some noted German philologists who were recently sent out to the Indians to make investigations concerning them. They told me that I was evidently right; that at least the lone canoe theory could not account for the characteristic Indian population of that region. They informed me that the ideas of European scientists were undergoing a good deal of a change.

"There are ten different tongues spoken by the Indians of British Columbia as a whole. The Blackfoot Indians, who practically include the coast Indians, are quite different from the Thompson River Indians, of whom I speak.

"The interesting folklore of these Indians, I am afraid, will soon be lost. It is a wonderful folklore, finer, I think, than any other with which I am acquainted. We are now influencing the rising generation of Indians that in a few years it will be gone.

"For this reason I lately wrote the

CRUSH AT THE CENTURY.

The Features Were Music, Salad, Talk and Egg-nog.

SUCCESS OF THE FUNCTION.

Five Hundred Invitations Were Given by the Ladies of the Institution.

The ladies of the exclusive and intellectual Century Club did put on a few extra touches to enhance the grace and beauty of their presence on the occasion of the "open house" yesterday afternoon. This is true of some of the members of the board of directors as well as many who do not hold official position in the club. This signifies that devotees of art and literature, the exponents of the higher civilization of refinement, the disciples of culture among women, will select a color, adjust a ribbon or brush the hair in a style to please and captivate. If they do this on New Year's day they will probably do the same thing all the year round.

Five hundred invitations were issued for the reception yesterday, and the result was a crush. Mrs. John F. Swift, the president of the Century, stood bravely at her post, where she received her guests with grace and dignity. In a similar position Mr. Coe, president of the Press Club, could not have achieved greater distinction for presence of mind and tact, and as for Horace Platt, president of the Bohemian Club, he is simply not in Mrs. Swift's class.

While the attendance at the Century was large the promotion of women to men was five to one. Since the club is a women's institution and the new year is a leap year, it follows as a natural sequence that the chief interest of the function pertains to the gentlemen who "graced the occasion by their presence."

J. C. Stubbs, the stately demi-blondine from the big railroad office, was surrounded by a bevy of admiring Century stars.

Colonel Frank Sumner, ex-paymaster-general on the staff of ex-Governor Markham, received a great deal of attention from the ladies. He was first to enter and last to leave the rooms.

Louis Sloss Sr., from his position near the egg-nog bowl downstairs, received many greetings. He wore a smile of approval.

Superior Judge Daniel J. Murphy had a great deal of attention until Judge Coffey arrived.

Horace Wilson had a beautiful lady on his arm, and wore the smile of satisfaction.

Dr. Behr, whose system of moral philosophy teaches moderation in the practice of temperance, was shown to the great under the crush. The genial doctor was dismayed by the crush, and failed to reach the egg-nog stand.

Dr. Middleton of the United States army discovered by reconnaissance early in the afternoon that a hallway led directly to the egg-nog alcove, and he accordingly proceeded from the outer door without passing through the main crush. He imparted the intelligence to A. S. Hallidie, and the smile of the century lighted the countenance of the artist.

When P. P. Flint arrived the crush was greatest. His holiday smile, which was nicely dusted when he came in, gave way to an expression of alarm. When confidence was restored he saluted the president, winked at the pianist and sampled the refreshments.

B. Rathbone, from the classic precincts of Berkeley, received a great deal of attention from the ladies, who were all inquiring, "Where is Professor Moses?"

Horace Hill of the Pacific-Union Club was a dream of beauty, and no mistake. He wore the most radiant smiles and has not been happier since his resignation from the Board of Supervisors was accepted.

Artist Peixotto wore his hair without ornament. The pose of the young man that served the egg-nog arrested the artistic attention of Mr. Peixotto.

When Colonel W. R. Parnell entered he hesitated whether to advance or retreat, but seeing that a crowd of George H. Thomas Post had an eye on him, he advanced with a firm step. The crush diverted him from the egg-nog to the salad. Returning from up stairs, he seemed as happy as a veteran with an increased pension.

Dr. George H. Powers, who sings "Life for Evermore" in the chorus of "Nazareth" with a vigor that animates, seemed to be in great favor at the Century. He was signing for salad at 5 p. m.

Uncle George T. Bromley was escorted by Albert Gerberding. It was the duty of the custodian to keep the crowd of ladies in check when Mr. Bromley arrived. It is the custom of Uncle George to terminate a function at 6 a. m.; therefore when the ladies proposed to dismiss the musicians and close the refreshment-rooms at 6 p. m. his smile of gratification relaxed into a look of surprise.

Thomas Magee of real estate renown was one of the callers yesterday. Dr. George W. Merritt, Alex. Morrison, John Bonner and quite a number of other gentlemen were present at the function. Some of the youngsters were with mamma, and all behaved with exceeding propriety.

The reception was indeed a great success. The display of posters, the artistic sketches, the decorations and the music delighted the visitors.

The directors of the Century are: Mrs. P. B. Cornwall, Mrs. Frances Edgerdon, Mrs. Ramon Wilson, Mrs. James Conroy, Mrs. Ed C. Wright, Mrs. Bunnell, Miss Agnes Manning, Mrs. Whitell, Mrs. Elisha Ransome, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Mrs. Austin Sperry, Mrs. Sidney Cushing and Mrs. Robert McKenzie.

The reception committee, which deserves so much credit for the success of the New Year function, consisted of: Mrs. Henry Gibbons, Miss Ella Adams, Miss Virginia Fitch, Mrs. Ramon Wilson, Misses Bevier, Miss Agnes Lowmy, Miss Isabel Loria, Mrs. George Marks, Mrs. Isidore Burns, Mrs. Ed C. Wright, Mrs. A. Gerberding, Miss Eleanor Briggs, Miss Partridge and Mrs. Barton.

UNLOCKED CORISO'S GOLD

Mrs. Bowman's Story of a Treaty Just Completed With Navajo Chiefs.

WHITE MEN MAY NOW MINE.

Remarkable Triumph Over the Superstitions of Centuries - The Indian Schools.

Mrs. S. C. Bowman, for many years past matron at the schools of the Navajo Indian nation in Arizona, thirty miles from Gallup, whose husband was long agent of the Navajos, arrived here yesterday and is at the lick.

The lady, who is now well along in years, has had many remarkable experiences on that part of the frontier and has had many narrow escapes for her life when the Indians threatened to go on the warpath. Her health is not very good and she has come to San Francisco for a change of surroundings.

She has brought with her many interesting souvenirs of the strange peoples throughout the country generally known as the Great Southwest. Among these are one or two magnificent

Navajo blankets, worth several hundred dollars each; silver and iron rings in the rough made by aborigines and set with beautiful pieces of turquoise gathered in the mountains, and other things with which she has had to come in contact.

Mrs. Bowman says a very important treaty has just been consummated with the Navajo nation, whereby the rich mines of the Coriso Mountains may be worked. For many years daring white men have endeavored to work the gold ledges of these mountains. The ledges were known to be extremely rich. The yellow metal brought out from the mines at different times by the Navajos showed this.

The Indians, however, have always refused the white men access to the mines. They were killed by the way or in the mines, if they happened by chance to get that far. Many and many a murder has been committed because of these mines.

"There have been so many losses of life because of the insistence of daring white men to get into the Coriso Mountains," said Mrs. Bowman, "that just how many were killed no one knows, but certainly a vast number. The ledges were so rich that the white prospectors would risk almost anything to get in. Few of them ever survived. They were met at the mountain

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"A massive granite pile at the foot of Market street would be something far grander than the people who have not seen such stately edifices can imagine. If it should cost \$100,000 more it would be, in my opinion, money well spent. So long as the appropriation has been made let us have a first-class piece of work."

"I think that California granite—which, as everybody knows, is the best in the world—could be substituted for Oregon graystone and the price still be lower than any bid except ours. As the contract is let at present granite would cost more, but nothing to speak of in comparison with the improvement in the building. I do not even know if it would be possible now to make the change, but the contract being let, I presume that the parties to any contract can legally make any changes mutually agreeable."

"There is nothing in the world that can be made to last longer than California granite, and no matter what stone can be used, it cannot produce the same effect. This is not my opinion alone, but is that of everybody with whom I converse."

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COLLEGES IN A CLUSTER.

Requirements for the Fine New Buildings Soon to Be Constructed.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, LAW, PHARMACY, DENTISTRY AND VETERINARY SURGERY IN PROSPECT.

Much interest is rife in scholastic circles regarding the proposed new buildings for the affiliated colleges of the State University soon to be erected on the Suto site.

The Board of Regents has sent out a circular containing a list of requirements for the projected edifices, from which architects desiring to submit plans will be able to learn, in a general way, what is wanted.

The College of Medicine is to be extensive and provided with all requisites of such institutions. This building is expected to contain, among other apartments, two lecture-rooms, each capable of accommodating 350 students; from four to six recitation halls, each to contain 100 pupils, and seven laboratories of the same capacity. There is also to be a dissecting-room with forty tables, beside a spacious museum, six clinic-rooms, from six to nine apartments for the professors, administration headquarters, students' meeting and recreation hall, and storage-rooms, janitors' quarters, etc.

Another fine building will be the College of Dentistry, to consist of an operating-room with space for eight chairs, a library and reading-room, a lecture hall capable of seating 300 students, the seats in which are to be graduated, two classrooms, each for a hundred students, besides seven or eight laboratories, working-rooms for plaster and plate work, and other departments proper for an institution of the kind.

The College of Pharmacy will cover an area of 25,000 square feet, distributed over four floors. On the first will be the offices, two laboratories, cloak and hat rooms, meeting and recreation halls for male and female students and the administration headquarters. Above will be a library and reading-room, a lecture hall capable of seating 300 students, the seats in which are to be graduated, two classrooms, each for a hundred students, besides seven or eight laboratories, working-rooms for plaster and plate work, and other departments proper for an institution of the kind.

The College of Veterinary Surgery will be a hospital with a large central space for operations and examination tables, and a room for treatment, to be surrounded by stalls, offices, pharmacies and a small room for the faculty. The second floor is to comprise a lecture-room, a room for operations and examination tables, while on the third floor the dissecting-room, chemical laboratory and library and reading-room will be placed.

No information has been given as yet regarding the Hastings College, but it is anticipated that no effort will be spared to make it in every sense the peer of the other colleges.

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NEW TO-DAY.

During all the years that I have lived among the Navajos, and back to the earliest times, the tribes have held possession of these ledges and guarded them with the greatest strictness from all intruders.

"Repeated efforts have been made from time to time to gain access to them, but till now every effort has failed. Major Constant Williams, the agent of the Navajos, has, however, finally gained their consent for the white miners to go in. It is a signal triumph, and could not have been accomplished but for Agent Williams' long experience with the Indians and the confidence they place in him.

"Just before I left for San Francisco twelve or fifteen of the head men of the nation, including Chiefs Black Horse, Chee and Manuelito, met United States Agent Williams at Fort Defiance and made an agreement with him in writing permitting the whites to go in.

"They stipulated that the agreement should be good for one year, and that the miners should work a rich portion of the Coriso one mile square. As soon as the snow is off, therefore, there will be a rush there.

"The gold is found in ledges. There is believed to be an enormous amount of it, judging by the lumps and bars brought out from time to time by the Navajos and exchanged for tobacco, ammunition, sugar and other things.

"The Coriso ledges are 170 miles northwest of Fort Defiance. The agreement, being solemnly made, as it was, is a matter of great consequence, as for the first time, strange as it may appear, after all the murders, men may now safely go to these fabulous mines, which through so many generations have been so carefully guarded from the world. It is the most important concession, probably, that has ever occurred in the Southwest.

"As for the Navajo Indians, they are progressing steadily. There are about 27,000 Indians composing the Navajo nation. Of these between 6000 and 7000 are of school age, ranking between 4 and 18 years.

"The children learn rapidly and study everything taught in the ordinary common schools. We have kindergartens, and teach the very small children in the same way as children are taught in the cities.

"The older children learn to sew and cook, play the organ and do everything that white children do anywhere. They are very bright and are making rapid progress.

"There are many rich men among the Navajos. They own vast bands of cattle, sheep and horses. Their women spin and weave and altogether the nation is very prosperous. They farm a good deal by aid of irrigation, and are as a whole the most industrious and independent of any Indians on the continent.

"Their concession in allowing white men to penetrate the Coriso Mountains, despite the injunctions of their fathers, is a matter of wonder. Nobody has ever been able in all the past years to persuade them to permit this."

Mrs. Bowman will probably remain here a couple of weeks before returning to the Navajo nation. The lady showed the strange souvenirs of the Southwest to many visitors last night, who had called to pay their respects.

They heard her story of the Navajos and the opening of the Coriso mines with the greatest interest.

OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

The Society of American Socialists to Discuss the Subject.

The Society of American Socialists will devote the present month to the consideration of the much-discussed subject of public ownership of railroads. Lectures will be delivered in Mozart Hall, 1360 Market street, on the evenings of the 3d, 10th, 17th and 24th. On the first evening Alfred Cridge and Emil Liess will discuss "The immediate nationalization of the Central and Union Pacific railroads" and all matters pertaining to the history of these roads and the results if the Government should own and operate them.

On the second evening Edward B. Payne, Charles Sumner and Anna F. Smith will discuss "The general problem of public ownership of railroads." The third lecture will be delivered by James H. Barry and Morrison I. Swift, who will devote their entire attention to the Southern Pacific. "The coming great railway trust" will be discussed by Taylor Rogers, A. A. Denison and Joseph E. Scott on January 24.

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Will find things coming his way. He'll save doctor and druggist bills, for he will have no colds, grippe nor rheumatism, because the shoes are

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THE REV. CANON S. J. GOOD, THE VETERAN MISSIONARY AND PHILOLOGIST, WHO SAYS THE FRASER RIVER INDIANS ARE SYRIANS.

twenty years he was in the saddle every day, and traveled over a vast expanse of very wild country, teaching the Indians and rendering aid to pioneer whites.

It is conceded that the reverend gentleman has done more to subdue the Indians than all other agencies combined.

Canon Good has been thirty-five years in general mission and church work in British Columbia, he having come from England, via San Francisco, in 1861. Though for some years past rector of St. Paul's Church at Nanaimo, he has always maintained a deep interest in the Indians thereabout, who were his original proteges.

The intrepid missionary some years ago published a dictionary and grammar of the Indian language. The book gave him a high standing, which he has ever since maintained, and has been sought for far and near. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., has been specially interested in his researches and conclusions, and at his suggestion has sent men to British Columbia to collect the folklore of the Indians.

"I first went to Nanaimo," said the distinguished missionary, "and remained there till 1864, after that I was twenty years on the main land in charge of a large area. I founded the mission at Lytton, at the junction of the Thompson River with the Fraser. It is a large mission now. The Thompson River Indians are all civilized and Christianized. They mine, farm, raise cattle and do everything that white men do, being useful factors in civilization. There are industrial schools all through the country, and there is quite a staff of clergymen and teachers now where I once had so much to do alone.

"There are 2500 of the Thompson River Indians, and besides these there are several hundred Shuswap and Lillooets. The latter tribes speak cognate tongues. The Dominion Government now gives large amounts annually in support of the Indians. It is turned over to whatever denomination is working among them. This plan has been found to work exceedingly well."

The missionary is an able Greek, Hebrew and Latin scholar. He says his study of the language of the Indians of that section has convinced him that they are of Assyrian origin, and are to all intents and purposes Assyrians as they now are. Many of their words now in use are Assyrian.

"I was astonished at the richness of this language," he said, "and its wonderful capacity for accurate expression. The language was metaphysical in the highest degree. The more I studied it the more I was charmed with it. The language was developing all the time new beauties."

"I found many pure Syrian words in it, as, for instance, Eneas and Solomon-Chute, among proper names. The words of the language are historical and traditional, and observe the same laws as those of