

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOSEPH'S

The sisters of St. Joseph will celebrate on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first sisters of the order in St. Paul and the founding of the present convent of St. Joseph. Fifty years ago last November four sisters of the Order of St. Joseph came from the mother convent in St. Louis to start in what was then the tiny village of St. Paul a school for girls. A year before St. Paul had been made the capital of a Catholic diocese and Bishop Cremin had been placed in charge. No school had been erected

and additional attraction to the beautiful chape. Besides being a boarding and day school for girls, the building now occupied by the St. Joseph sisters is also a home for young women who are preparing to enter the sisterhood. Recently the order has purchased property out near St. Thomas' seminary, and plans have already been drawn for a large and handsome building that will be used for school purposes only. The building now occupied as a convent will be used as a home for the sisters and for those who are preparing to enter the sisterhood.

Had Small Faculty. Two class teachers and a French teacher comprised the faculty. Nearly all the pupils were French or of French extraction, and on that account it was necessary that the French language should be taught. In 1853 St. Joseph's

land additional attraction to the beautiful chape. Besides being a boarding and day school for girls, the building now occupied by the St. Joseph sisters is also a home for young women who are preparing to enter the sisterhood. Recently the order has purchased property out near St. Thomas' seminary, and plans have already been drawn for a large and handsome building that will be used for school purposes only. The building now occupied as a convent will be used as a home for the sisters and for those who are preparing to enter the sisterhood.

Four Sisters Are Dead. Of the four sisters of St. Joseph who established the convent in St. Paul, not one is now living, the last of the four having died in New York a year ago. The reunion to be held this week will probably be attended by a large num-

New Ulim to Commemorate the Sioux Uprising

The fortieth anniversary of the terrible massacre of 1862 and the horrible massacre of the white settlers by the Sioux Indians will be observed at New Ulim by a big celebration on next Saturday and Sunday, August 23 and 24.

Forty years have elapsed since the massacre at New Ulim and vicinity and the selection of that city as the point at which to hold the important exercises as it was the town that suffered most severely from the depredations of the savage red men, and around it the bloodiest and most treacherous incidents of the conflict which was fought and won.

A number of speakers of note will be present, and heading the imposing list is the name of United States Senator Moses E. Clapp, orator of the day. Gov. S. R. Van Sant will be present, and there will also be Minnesota's beloved ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, and another brilliant man holding the same rank, John Lind, Judge Charles E. Flindrau, who commanded at the battle of New Ulim, is down for an address and the hero of Fort Ridgely, Col. T. J. Sheehan, will also speak. Numerous other well known men will be in attendance and deliver short addresses, and a number of features have been provided by the committee in charge with a view of making this a celebration that will long be remembered by those who attend. Among these will be an historical and military pageant, a sham battle and of special interest will be a relic room, where will be exhibited trophies and trinkets captured from the Indians, including a number of tomahawks and many other souvenirs of the early days.

Killed 1,000 People.

It is estimated that the Indians murdered in cold blood almost 1,000 people—men, women and children. The Indians would call at some settler's house and, being well known, would cause no alarm. They would be in squads of four or five and would be a good opportunity and shoot the man of the family, then butcher the women and children, and carry off everything that would be of value to them, they would burn the house and proceed to the next homestead and repeat the same performance. Occasionally some one would escape, and spread the news of the massacre and all who could would escape to some place of refuge. Mothers were often seen with their hands and children murdered in cold blood before their very eyes, as did also the children.

The two most important battles fought during the uprising were that at Fort Ridgely, where Col. T. J. Sheehan, then a lieutenant of company C, 27th Infantry, and his men, and the battle of New Ulim. Flindrau, who was in command of the troops at the time of the massacre, gives the following account of the battle with the Indians in the golden jubilee. She will be accompanied by a number of the sisters who have at different times taught in St. Joseph's convent. All the exercises during the week will be held at the convent. The programme follows:

Heard the Cannonading.

"We left New Ulim after the arrival of the various companies, on the 21st of August, and proceeded to the barbed wire and awaiting developments. I had placed a good glass on the top of one of the stone buildings within the barbed wire, and always kept a sentinel there to report any movement he should discover throughout the surrounding country. We heard cannonading from the east at the fort for the two past days, but knew nothing of the result of the fight at that point. I was perfectly familiar with the country between New Ulim and the fort on both sides of the river, knowing the house of every settler on the river."

Sallied Out Shouting.

"He saw at once the propriety of my proposition, and in a short time we had a squad ready, and sallied out. We had done credit to the wildest Comanches. We knew the Indians were congregated in force down the street, and expected to force down a sunken road, about three blocks from where we started, but they had worked their way up much nearer to us, and were in a few minutes in a half and a half from our barricades. There was a large number of them, estimated at about 75 to 100, some on ponies and some on foot. When the formation of the ground disclosed their whereabouts, we were within 100 feet of them. They opened a fire on us, which we returned by keeping up our rushing advance. When we were within fifty feet of them, they turned and fled down the street. We followed them for at least half a mile, firing as well as we could. This took us beyond the burning houses, and finding a collection of saw-logs, I called a halt and we took cover among them, lying flat on the ground. "The Indians stopped when we ceased to chase them, and took cover behind anything that offered protection, and kept up an incessant fire upon us whenever a head or hand showed itself above the logs. We held them, however, in our position and prevented their return toward the town by way of the street. "At once sent a party back with instructions to burn every building, fence, stack or other object that would afford cover to our barricades. This party was strictly carried out and by 6 o'clock the town was a structure outside of the barricades in that part of the town."

The Victory Won.

"We then abandoned our saw-logs and returned to the town, and the day was over an open country. I lost four men killed in this exploit, one of whom was especially to be regretted. I speak with regret of the ordinary warfare all men stand for the same value, as a general thing, but in an Indian fight a man of coolness, an exceptional rifle shot and armed with a reliable rifle is a loss doubly to be regretted. Houghton was famous as being the best shot in the West, and had with him his choice rifle. He had built a small steamboat with the proceeds of his work, and was a hunter in high repute as a fine type of frontiersman. His Body Found. "We had hardly got back to the town before a man brought me a rifle which he had found on the ground near a clump of brush, and handing it to me said: 'Some Indian lost a good gun in this run.' It happened that I was with me and saw the gun. He recognized it in an instant, and said, 'Newell Houghton is dead. He never left that gun out of his hands while he could hold it.' We looked where the gun was picked up, and found Houghton dead in the brush. He had been scalped by some Indian who had seen him fall, and had sneaked back and scalped him. "This night we dug a system of rifle pits all along the barricade on the outside, and manned them with three or four men each, but the firing was desultory throughout the night, and nothing much was accomplished by either side."

Used Minie Bullets.

"The next morning (Sunday) opened bright and beautiful, but scarcely an Indian was to be seen. They had given up the contest, and were rapidly retreating northward up the river. In this flight between ourselves and the enemy we burned 150 buildings, many of them substantial and valuable structures. The whites lost some four men killed and fifty or sixty wounded. The loss of the enemy is uncertain, but after the fight we found ten dead Indians in burned houses, and in Chaparral, where we had taken the notice of their friends. As to their wounded we knew nothing, but judging from the length and character of the engagement, and the number of their

minors that the Confederates from Missouri had stirred up the revolt and supplied the Indians with guns and ammunition. I confess I was astonished when I saw the bullets. I knew the Indians had no such arms, but I soon decided they were using against us the same kind of arms that they had taken from the dead soldiers of Capt. Marsh's company. I do not believe the Confederates had any hand in the revolt.

"We held several other outposts, being brick buildings outside of the barricades, which we loopholed and found very effective in holding the Indians aloof. The battle raged generally all around the town, every man doing his best in his own way. It was a very interesting fight on account of the stake we were contending for. We had in the place about twelve or fifteen hundred women and children, the lives of whom, and our own, depended upon the victory perching on our banner, for in a fight like this, no quarter is ever asked or given. The desperate nature of the conflict was conducted can be judged from the fact that I lost sixty men in the first hour and a half, ten killed and fifty wounded, out of less than 250, as my force had depleted by the number of about seventy-five by Lieut. Huey taking that number to guard the approach to the ferry. Crossing to the other side of the river he was cut off and forced to retreat towards St. Peter."

Mistake of Judgment.

"It was simply a mistake of judgment to put the river between himself and the main force, but in his retreat he met Capt. E. J. Hillyer, with reinforcements for New Ulim, joined them and returned the next day. He was brave and willing officer. "The company mentioned as having arrived from South Bend, having heard the Winnebagos had joined in the attack on Saturday, and clamored that their presence at home was necessary to protect their families, and on the evening of August 23rd, when the enemy was in sight, a wagon load of other left us and went down the river. I doubt if we could have mustered over 200 men at any time during the fight. "The enemy selected his position, firing the buildings in the lower part of the main street, and thus gradually making our barricades with the intention of burning up our lives. We worked as continuously as he could with the interruptions we made for him by occasionally driving him out; but his approach was continual, and about 2 o'clock a roaring conflagration was raging on both sides of the street, and the prospect looked discouraging. At this juncture, an old Indian, a frontiersman, connected with the Winnebagos, whom I had known for a long time and whose judgment and experience I valued and appreciated, came to me and said: 'Judge, if this goes on, the Indians will bag us in about two hours.' I said: 'It looks like that way; what have you to suggest?' His answer was: 'We must make for the cottonwood timber.' Two miles and a half away between us and the timber was a creek, and, of course, rendered his suggestion utterly impracticable with 2,000 non-combatants to move, and I said: 'White, they would slay me if I should suggest that we undertake such a movement. Our strongest hold is in this town, and if you will get together fifty volunteers, we can at least hold out of the lower town and the greatest danger will be passed.'"

Names Given in Nome District.

How Rivers and Creeks Came by Their Appellations—Ideas of the Pioneers. NOME, Alaska, Aug. 16.—When Jafet Lindberg, E. O. Lindbloom and John Bryntson, of the Pioneer Mining company, arrived at the mouth of the Snake river in the fall of 1888, and then followed the course of the river to Anvil creek, they named it the Snake. "When they located Discovery claim, almost under the brow of Anvil mountain, they called the creek Anvil, because of the anvil-shaped rock which rests on the summit of the mountain. "The rock is a very good likeness of an anvil, so essential in the blacksmith's forge. "They passed over the high ridge that separates Anvil creek from Snow gulch. The latter was so named because of the abundance of snow found in it. "Glacier creek was so named because a big glacier had already formed in the crevices. "This party also named the river which they found east of where the town of Nome now stands, Nome river, after the big promontory a few miles below. "Why Dry creek was so named is evident; and the man who named Extra Dry, Charles Hoxby, probably so named it because both himself and the creek were extra dry. "Cooper gulch was named by Lon Cooper, a well known miner who was in Nome in 1890. "Dexter creek was named after the old pioneer of Golovin bay, John Dexter. "Osborne creek was named for Capt. Frank Osborne, the original discoverer. Who named Buster, why it was given such an appellation, is not known. "Newton was named after a man of the same name, but was originally known as the east fork of Dry creek. "Saturday was named on the last day of the week, and the man who named Wonder creek is not known whether it contained gold. It has since been demonstrated that it does. "Otter creek, a tributary of Nome river, was so named because one day in the early spring of 1899 a land otter was killed at the mouth of the creek. "The creeks called Schley and Hobson, on Nome river, were named for naval heroes. "The man who named Lillian creek had a sweetheart of that name. "Hastings creek, near Cape Nome, was named for W. B. Hastings, formerly agent of the A. C. company at St. Michael. "Nobody knows who named Peluk creek. It was probably so named because all the other creeks in that section had been staked, or in other words all other creeks were Peluk, so far as a chance to stake is concerned. "The man who named Solomon river probably was thinking of King Solomon's mines. "Big Hurrah creek is said to have

been named by Henry Peel, a well known native of Southeastern Alaska because when a party of prospectors found it and a good prospect there was a 'big hurrah.' "Council City was so named away back in 1898, because at the point where it is a practical location a council was held by a party of prospectors as to whether they should remain in that section or come to Nome. They decided to remain there, and thus the town was started. "There are hundreds of other creeks in Seward peninsula, many of which have interesting historical, pathetic, ludicrous, tragic, and about which strange stories could be told. "Dines at Different Times. "Butler (recently engaged by a newly-fledged millionaire)—At what hour would you wish to dine, sir? "Millionaire—At what hour do the best people dine? "Butler (repressing a smile)—Oh, they dine at different times. "Millionaire—Good! Then I also will dine at different times!—Detroit News-Tribune.

dead found, their casualties must have equaled, if not exceeded, ours. Fully 1,500 Non-Combatants. "There were in the town at the time, on the 23d, as near as can be learned, from 1,200 to 1,500 non-combatants, consisting of women and children, refugees and unarmed citizens, all of whose lives depended upon our success. It is difficult to conceive a more exciting stake to play for, and the men seemed fully to appreciate it and made no mistakes. "On the 25th we found that provisions and ammunition were becoming

The English of the Future. How Our Spelling Must Be Reformed.

By Dr. Hubert M. Skinner.

The name of our insular possessions in the far East and the name by which their inhabitants are known are both somewhat puzzling to the average American. Only a few pronounce correctly the Philippines, the last syllable of which should be spoken as though it were plus, instead of minus, as for the word Filipino, by which the people of the islands are called, but few who read the word in the newspapers are able to account for its peculiar spelling. The Philippines were named in honor of King Philip, of Spain, centuries ago, before the Spanish people adopted phonetic spelling; and we have retained the old form of the word upon our maps. Since the reformation of the spelling in Spain, the Spanish have spelt the name of the inhabitants phonetically; and as we recently received from them the word Filipino, we have taken it in its modern, phonetic form.

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This word offers an object lesson on the benefits to be gained by the adoption of a phonetic system, as a means of labor saving. The Spanish language today is the most perfect spoken or written upon the globe, though it does not compare with the English on copiousness. The advocates of a phonetic system of English spelling are advocating a cause of vast importance. Our language is spoken now by about 130,000,000 of people. Its present rate of growth, the English-speaking world will number one thousand millions in a century more. To add one unnecessary letter to the writing or typesetting of so colossal an aggregate of human beings is a crime. The labor saved by the use of a reformed system would support a great standing army.

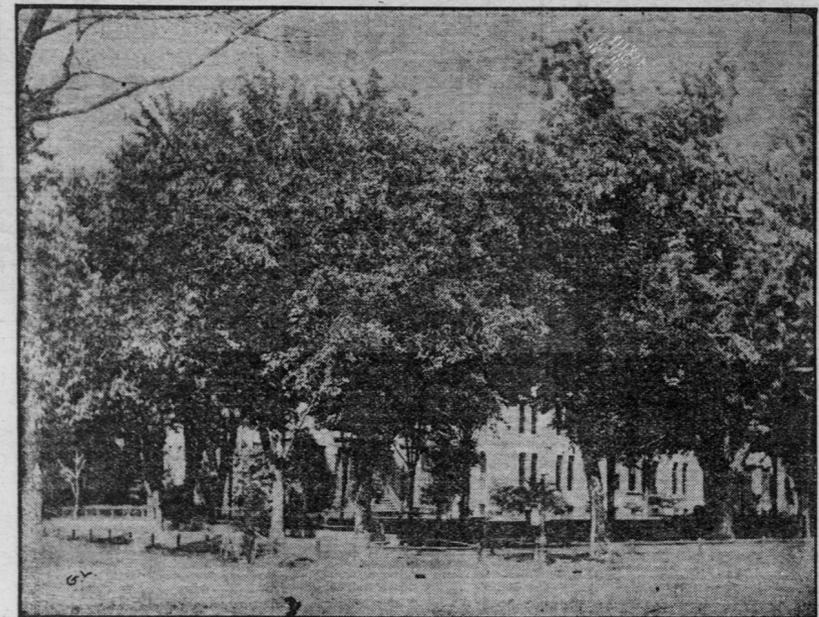
The great difficulty in the way lies not in a failure to apprehend the reforms which are needed, but in the enormous difficulty—the present impossibility—of securing their immediate adoption. Every one of the schemes started by reformers and individual enthusiasts only results in confusion. Long ago, in America, Noah Webster began the work by taking a few guarded steps in the right direction. He found that the final vowel of the words wax, tax, flux, etc. (former spellings of waxes, taxes, etc.) had been dropped. Why should it linger in ax? He clipped off the final vowel of this word, and thus saved 1-3 per cent of the labor of writing it. He saw that the vowel u had been dropped from the words cold, bold, etc. (former spellings of colds, bolts, etc.) Why should it linger in mould? He dropped the final vowel from this word, and thus saved 20 per cent. After three-quarters of a century his conservative reforms are still much opposed by many English writers. Australia and New Zealand are very progressive, and in these rising commonwealths there is hope for cordial co-operation in all reforms based on sound reasoning.

Will the English spelling ever be reformed? Certainly. It is absolutely

Imperative. It must be done. But how? Not by provincial and sporadic efforts, but by an authority which will recognize and with which all will co-operate. How was the Spanish orthography perfected? The answer is simple and easy. This was brought about by the Spanish academy. That society of the learned is the recognized authority in the Spanish world. It speaks authoritatively and only after due consideration of every subject which it takes up. Even when it speaks, its word is law to the literary world. Neither in America nor in Great Britain have we academies. In the sense in which the word is used on the continent of Europe, in America an academy is a school. In Great Britain it is an association of artists or of specialists in some form of investigation. In France and in Spain it is designed to be an association of the men most eminent for learning and for literary genius. It is charged with grave responsibilities. The Royal Florentine academy of Italy dates from 1582 and has done much to unify the language in a country so long divided into petty kingdoms. The French academy has been the laugh in stock of the world since its foundation in 1635. Richelieu, who first organized it, little realized how much he was adding to the gaiety of nations at one time. For fifty years it met three times a week to work upon a French dictionary. The fierce contentions of the sessions, the duels that were fought on account of them, the scandals growing out of the appointments to membership have been the subjects of club talk and of editorial gibes and jeers for centuries. What has this academy ever done to improve the orthography or the rhetoric of the French? It has done nothing. Not much in comparison with what it might have done, it is true; but it has been of some real value, nevertheless.

For an example of the greatest possibilities in the work of an academy the world turns with pride to the Royal Academy of Spain. It is the youngest of the three, since it dates only from 1714. It has elevated the standard of Spanish prose and poetry. It has perfected the Spanish spelling and punctuation. It has caused the Spanish language to grow in grace and in power. This is fortunate, for the French is one of those that are growing in use, for the Spanish-speaking world is enlarging in numbers.

The English-speaking world now absorbed chiefly in its great governmental and industrial enterprises, will have a practical reform, its adoption of a new language, in due time. We shall have an academy of English, with representatives from every branch of the profession. It will represent the best thought of writers, editors, publishers and educators. When such a body of men shall have formed a practical reform, its adoption will follow at once. Such, at least, would seem to be the true solution of the problem. But such an academy must not be founded on the narrow plan of the old French academy. It must be really representative, as the Spanish academy has been



THE TREE EMBOWERED, ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

for the sisters but the old log building, known as St. Paul's chapel, which had just been vacated by its Catholic congregation who had moved into the new two-story brick building near by, was placed at the disposal of the sisters. This chapel and the brick building as well, stood at the corner of Bench and Wabasha streets. The accommodations were most meager. In fitting up their school room the sisters found that neither pencils nor pens could be purchased in the village. These, with other necessary school furniture, had to be brought to St. Paul by boat. The first school opened with nine day scholars. Two of these first pupils are nuns of the Order of St. Joseph; two others, Mrs. William Hanneagan and Mrs. C. Forster, are now living in Duluth; at least two are dead and the remaining three no record has been kept. The first boarder received at the convent was Miss Mary Rice, daughter of Hon. H. M. Rice, one of the pioneers of St. Paul. The young school girl's home was on Summit avenue, but the distance from there to the school of the bank of the Mississippi river was considered too great for her to traverse in the winter time. In order to make suitable accommodations for her the sisters fitted up a shanty near the school itself. As the school spread these shanties increased, for instead of enlarging the original building when more room

hospital was built, and the ground on which stands the present academy was purchased. For three years this ground was used as a cemetery; then the property out near Como was purchased, and the bodies were removed there. St. Paul's pioneers were sturdy, healthy people, and there came a time when there was greater need of room for school purposes than for hospital purposes. So the sisters decided to use the hospital building for the school and to transfer the few patients that were in the hospital to the old school building. The convent continued there until 1871, when the first part of the present building now standing on Marshall avenue, between Western and Virginia avenues, was erected. By this time the school had largely increased, and not only St. Paul girls, but girls from the various parts of the state and from other states as well, attended. From time to time this building has been added to, and today it is a most imposing edifice. The day the school was first opened in St. Paul there was an attendance of nine pupils. Last year the pupils numbered 339, including the drawing and music pupils. The faculty fifty years ago consisted of three teachers. Today seventeen devote themselves to the education of the young women entrusted to their care. Two years ago the last addition, a chapel was built. This chapel is beautifully decorated by the sisters of the convent. The decorations consist of full-sized copies of the paintings that hang in the cathedral in Montreal. They are excellent works of art, and

ber of the alumni of the convent. Many of the graduates reside in St. Paul, but there are many others who are scattered in different parts of the world. Rev. Mother Agatha, the venerable mother of the order, who is now at the mother home in South St. Louis, will arrive in the city this week to attend the golden jubilee. She will be accompanied by a number of the sisters who have at different times taught in St. Joseph's convent. All the exercises during the week will be held at the convent. The programme follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 20, Community Day.

10 a. m.—Pontifical high mass, the Right Rev. J. B. Cotter, D. D.

Sermon—The Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland.

12:30 p. m.—Reception in academy parlors.

1:30 p. m.—Dinner.

4 p. m.—Solemn benediction, the Most Rev. Archbishop Ireland.

Sermon—The Right Rev. J. McGolrick, D. D.

Thursday, Aug. 21, Pupils' Day—

10 a. m.—Pontifical high mass, the Right Rev. J. B. Cotter, D. D.

Sermon—The Right Rev. J. B. Cotter, D. D.

12 m.—Reception to former pupils.

1 p. m.—Luncheon.

3 p. m.—Solemn benediction, the Right Rev. J. McGolrick, D. D.

Sermon—The Rev. J. T. Harrison.

Friday, Aug. 22—

9 a. m.—Solemn requiem mass for deceased sisters, the Very Rev. J. N. Starha, V. G.

Sermon—The Rev. J. J. Keane.

COUNTESS OF DUDLEY TO BE IRELAND'S VICEREINE.



By recent appointment of King Edward, Earl Dudley will succeed Earl Cadogan as lord lieutenant general of Ireland. This will, of course, make G. G. G. Countess of Dudley, the vicereine of the Emerald Isle. This is the latest photograph of the beautiful countess.

Not Musical Enthusiast. "Why did you have the piano put in your room at five marks a month extra, when you can't play a single note?" "To make sure that no one else plays."—Flegende Blatter.

Appreciate Him Fervently. "So you made a great hit in your presentation of Hamlet, Mr. Barnstormer?" "I suppose the audience called you to come out before the curtain." "Called me? They dared me!"—Baltimore News.

"Mighty Hard to Stop." "To look resembles coasting." "Where the hills steady drop it's easy to get started." "But it's mighty hard to stop."—Washington Star.

Advertisement for TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. featuring the slogan 'BEST BY TEST!' and 'BEST SERVICE'. It lists rates of \$2.50 per month for residences and \$4.00 per month for businesses. The company is located at 515 Phoenix Building.

Advertisement for American Tent & Awning Co. located at 16 W. Third St., St. Paul, Minn. The ad lists various services including awnings, tents, and horse covers, and provides contact information for D. W. Burke, Manager.