# INDIANS WHO WORK

Only About One-Quarter Receive Government Rations.

Large Sums Which Some of Them Earn Daily.

The United States army is no longer an "Indian police," as it has been called so often. It is more likely to be summoned to quell a riot than to put down an uprising. The secret of this change in "Lo" is that he has been taught the white man's ways and has been convinced that it is better to labor in the fields than to indulge in ghost dances and to go on the warpath. His occupation as a disturber of domestic tranquility is gone. Hereafter he is a factor in agricultural commerce.

Major Powell, the chief of the bureau of ethnology, writing about the Indians some time ago, said: "More than two-thirds of all the Indians now wrest from the soil and from industrial occupations the means of subsistence without aid from the general government, baving abandoned hunting, flahing and the gathering of native vegetables, except as a pastime and for occasional supplies. Twothirds of them are actually engaged in civilized industries and are fighting their industrial battles with success. One-third have not accomplished this much and subsist in part on civilized industries and in part on the charity of the government. All have learned to work to some extent and all have learned the utter hopelessness of contending against the forces of civilization and have abandoned the expectation and generally the desire to return to their primeval condition."

So small is the number now living on government charity that less than twenty-five per cent receive government rations today. Only the aged and the blind among the Indians west of the Rockies and Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perces, which have a special treaty now draw rations from the government. Every Indian agent is opposed to the ration system. "The Mohaves, with half a chance will come out all right in the end." says George A. Allen, the agent at the Colorado river agency, " but allow me to suggest here that as long as rations are issued to Indians they wont do anything for themselves," George H. Monk, agent at the Fort Hall agency in Idaho, says, that a large proportion of the Indians do absolutely nothing but run horses, gamble, eat, sleep and drink. It is a difficult matter to make any impression on this class of long as subsistence is issued to them," he says.

There are about 175,000 Indians outside the five civilized tribes, and they earn about \$1,000,000 a year from the United States government alone. Of this they receive about \$250,000 for products of Indian industry. But Uncle Sam is not their best customer. They make nearly \$1,000,000 a yea from the sale of their products to others. And they earn a great deal besides by the transportation of freight and by day labor of various kinds, The government pays them also \$150,-000 a year for cutting and banking logs. There is an Indian police which draws more than \$100,000 a year from the public treasury. Indian employes at agencies draw \$10,000 a year, and employes at Indian schools almost as much Farmers and interpreters and judges of Indian courts are the other Indians on the government pay roll,

Who would believe an unauthoritative statement that a band of Indians containing less than 1,000 men and women made \$250,000 in a single year cutting and banking logs? Yet that is what the Menomonee Indians of Wisconsin made in the year 1893; and they could have made more if the government would have permitted them to cut more timber. Their surplus energies sought an outlet in the cutting of the waste timber into shingle bolts; but this occupation was denied them, because it was found that some of them cut green timber for the purpose, contrary to the department regulations.

The Navajos, who got their first stock of sheep from the Spaniards in Mexico by appropriation, are now the owners of 1,250,000 sheep and 100,000 horses and mules. The Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians at the Pine Ridge agency, the scene of the last Indian Outbreak, are the owners of 17,961 cattle and 10,775 horses and mules. Even the Apaches at the Mescalero agency in New Mexico-the much feared Apaches, the terrors of the trail, as "Id Cap Collier" would probably call them if he was writing this story-own 100 cattle and make 75 pounds of butter during the course of the year. The entire aggregation | Dublin mint,

of Indians under government supervision and control makes about 100,000 pounds of butter in a year, own 205,000 cattle and hauls 25,000,000 pounds of freight in a year, with 200,000 horses

At the Umatilla agency in Oregon are the great Indian farmers. They market 600,000 bushels of wheat alone every year, with a total male population of 508 and a female population of 606. The female element must be taken into serious consideration in an estimate of labor, for the redskin has not abandoned the idea that labor was designed for woman. "The older Indians," says Dr. Dorchester, "and also many of the younger, are impregnated with the ideas of the olden times among this aboriginal people—that the mans glory is war and the chase achievements by the bow and hatchet, and that the heavier tasks are the exclusive work of the women. Even the Indian women are thoroughly saturated with this ides. It comes to them as a heritage."- Washington Star.

#### The World's Giants.

America can boast of having some of the most remarkable giants on record. The tallest man who served in the late war measured six feet eleven inches. Porter, the Kentucky giant, who lived to considerable old age, dying some years ago at Louisville, was seven feet and a half inches. Another freak of nature, known as the Nova Scotia giant, who was exhibhibited at one time throughout the country, was seven feet four inches. A Missourian on exhibition at Chicago during the World's Fair was some inches over eight feet. In the famous file of the German Potsdam Guards, the first man, a Scotchman, stood eight feet six inches, and next to him was a Swede who was eight feet four inches, each having been measured in his stocking feet. Charles O'Brian, whose skeleton appears in the College of Surgeons at London, measured eight feet four inches also. When his skeleton was put together it was found, to be only eight feet long, the flesh on his foot and the thicknes of the flesh having increased his height in life to this extent. Amatis, a Greek, measured seven feet seven inches without his shoes, while the span of his outstretched arms, from middle finger to middle finger, was ten feet, Franz Flickermanns, the Austrian giant, was seven feet six inches. But these are all exceptional cases, which cannot be attributed to any definite cause, either nutrition, exercise or heredity. Their parents as far is known, were all of uatural stature. Their height, in most cases, did not appear to be abnormal until they arrived at the ages of twelve or thirteen years, when they continued to grow, sometimes until they were far up in the twenties,

But as far as giant races are concerned, there are none in history. The Patagonians were at one time said to be the tallest race of men. Travelers reported their heights to be at an average of six feet seven inches, but investigation for scientific purposes has recently been made, according to Dr. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania, and the average was found to be about five feet eleven inches. The Polynesians, Comanches, Norsemen, Swedes, Galway county Irish and the Scotch all equal this average. - Washington Star.

## Colored Brick.

A Chicago brickmaker says that the days of the old red brick are passed. A good while ago now the brickmaking industry reached the highest perfection in Philadelphia, and the deep red brick of that city were shipped at great expense all over the country, wherever best architectural effects were wanted. But there have been great developments in the art since then, and the pink, cream-colored, and bricks of various hues have supplanted the old red brick in popular favor. This manufacturer says that he can make brick of almost any desired color. He attains this end by mixing with the clay certain metallic substances very finely powderd. He says he can produce a brick as mottled as a gull's egg. - New Orleans Picayune.

## A Gold Ring in a Ham.

Out at Center Chapel church, near Selms, Ala., Ed. Willis was carving a ham raised by S. T. Shepard, of Perry County, cooked by his wife and brought to the church. When near the bone, R. D. Shuptrine discovered a gold ring securely embedded in the ham. It caused quite a sensation .-New Orleans Picayune.

The word humbug is of Irish origin, and means soft copper, or worthless money. It was originally applied to the money issued by James II. at the

#### QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Laurel grows wild in Portugal. Amber is mentioned in the 'Odyssev."

Titles are older than written hisory. King is the oldest.

There are thirteen hundred distinct varieties of postage stamps.

Stamps for marking goods were in ise at Rome before the Christian era. Chess was of military origin and known in India before the Christian

A dentist at Lancaster, Ky., claims to have pulled 140 teeth in a single

There is a web-footed family in London, their malformation being heredi-

Charlemagne had an ulcer in his leg that gave him much annoyance for

The busiest railway s ation in the world is Clapham Junction, London, England, with about 1,400 trains duily.

Runford Samuel, a Philadelphia librarian, can remember instantly the title and location on the shelves of every one of 110,000 volumes.

A New York man owns two large watch-dogs who have a strong antipathy to brass buttons and who will jump at any person wearing them.

Ninety tiny reptiles crawled out of the body of one garter snake cut in two by a train at Washington, Mo. Several affidavits support the singular

A vegetable freak was recently found in a Newman, Georgia, garden. It was a pepper pod which, when opened, was found to contain another per-

Under water and soil wood lasts forever and a day. In the museum at Mayence are shown a large number of iron-tipped piles used by the Romans in building a bridge there two thousand years or so ago.

A policeman in Jersey City, N. J., finding a thief was getting away from him, jumped aboard a trolley car, impressing it into the city's service, gave chase with it, and presently overhauled and captured his man.

Jennie Finch, who was stolen from her home in Grand Rapids eighteen years ago by gypsies, and who long afterward secured her liberty by accident, has just returned to her brother and sister in the Michigan town.

Among the attractions in the window of a New York dealer in stamps, coins and that line of curiosities are several sets of "eight varieties of broken bank bills," for which the moderate sum of twenty-five cents per set is asked.

The New York Fire Department has about one thousand trained horses, which cost \$300 each, before being taught their duties. One of them, Old Joe, of the fire station No. 5, on East Fourteenth street has been in active service in the department for twenty-two years.

Thomas H. Hood, known as the "Hoosier Blue Man," died the other day at Jefferson, Ind. His skin was as blue as an indigo bag. The false complexion was brought on many years ago by taking large doses of nitrate of silver as a cure for epilepsy. He was cured of the malady, but the remedy turned his skin blue.

## Peanut Oil.

At seventeen vegetable oil factories in Marseilles, France, and its vicinity, the production of peanut oil is a rapidly increasing industry. An American consular report states that the manufacturers employ surprisingly antiquated machinery, which is much inferior for the purpose to that used in the great cottonseed oil factories of the United States. The finest oil is obtained by pressing the coarsely crushed peanuts. The yield, however, is greater from the fine ground meal, varying with different peanuts up to fifty per cent of the weight of the shelled Mozambique nuts from the first pressing and twelve or thirteen per cent of that weight from the second pressing. The oil is prized for soap, and is largely used as an adulterant of and substitute for olive oil for the table and in the composition of margarine. The crushed meal remaining after the second pressing is rich in fertilizing principles, and is also excellent food for stock .- Trenton (N. J.) American.

## A Specious Phrase.

Mrs. Norris-What does this paper mean when it says, "The reasons which induced the company to take this step are obvious?"

Mr. Norris-It means that the reporter couldn't find out .- Puck.

FASHION'S LATEST DECREES FOR COOL WEATHER.

Tailor-Made Gowns and Coats-Hats and Sleeves Black is Fash-Ionable-Capes Are Popular for Wraps.

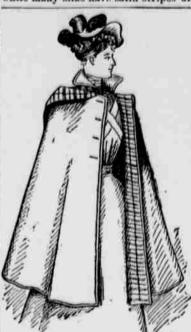
TAILOR-MADE gowns are de cidedly chie and trim look-ing, being single-breasted ing, with much smaller revers than last winter, and buttons are small and quite close together. These coat bodices are either quite long or short, as the wearer prefers. The skirts are round and full, very similar in cut to those of last spring. A stylish costume seen last week tweed mixed in color, but in effect a rather peculiar shade of steel blue, round skirt, short bodice, singlebreasted, small revers, strap seams, which almost ornamented the skirt, white chemisette, standing collar with turn down collars and four-in-hand

The first sketch is a new shade of golden brown cloth, long coat singlebreasted, with collar and cuffs of black velvet, the revers of cloth, small black rimmed buttons. As the season ad vances, and it grows too cold for thin chemisettes, one of black velvet full, also collar, would make this costume more rich-looking and more dressy.

The hat is of brown felt, with ponpon, and band of black. These long coats may be a sort of warning of the approach of redingotes, and there is a whisper that embroidered polonaises will be next in order. Chemisettes of full soft materials, such as silk, surah, crepon, and mousseline de soie, are in high favor; the latter is also used to make dog-collars, arranged in folds and kept in place by bars of jet pearl or steel. They are considered very elegant.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR son to have provided for one and all, and those who wish to look tall and slender, can find an endless variety of

stripes, some so small as to seem only a thread, others pin-head stripes, while many silks have satin stripes of



about half an inch, with shot effects in colors between.

Indications point to capes of all kinds as the popular wrap, velvet, jet and lace for dressy occasions, clothtrimmed with fur, and the English military cape, now called by various names, Scotch, tourist and golf.

The second sketch is of dark blue cloth, with lining of cape and hood of plaid silk in dark blue black and tan, crossed with red. Many are made of reversible cloth, having one side in dark colors, and the other in gay plaids, some of rough cloths, others legant.

Lace bodices, with silk sleeves and reversible, and are procurable in



PALL AND WINTER PASHIONS FOR THE CHILDREN.

bodices made in the same style. and made of very rich materials, for

afternoon and evening wear. Mons-seline de soie in white, trimmed with crossed in red, and cigar brown, with guipure lace, is the most dainty for Black is to be fashionable. Black

embroidered net make handsome evening dresses, and certainly the crepons are very handsome, a narrow border ing of fur to edge the skirt, and full front of black chiffon trims the bodice with straps of jet to brighten and relieve the dull effects of the crepon. The fashion of sleeves of a different

material from the gown has been revived, and many rich silks will be also Turkish and Persian materials. Bayadere stripes are promised us, but checks seem to be striving for the first notice, judging from the appearance of woolen materials, which in mixtures of two and three colors, so blended as to be indescriba-Some of the new fancy silks are in checks the size of dice, in three and sometimes four colors, dark blue, white, light golden brown and black, or olive, light blue black and white, and many other shades well blended together. They will not look well on short stout people, but Dame Fashion seems good-natured enough this sea-

skirts, are very pretty; also chiffon | many different colors, one of the most successful having one side in oak Blouses of all kinds still continue in | brown, and the other in a smart red They are mostly tightfitting, and blue check. Very pretty also are de of very rich materials, for the combinations of fawn black and

a tan check crossed with pale blue. Plaids of all descriptions, in fact, are used for one side of these reversible cloths. These new wraps are comfortably long, and smartly cut with stylish hood, and most ingeniously arranged with straps from the shoulder, which cross over the chest and then pass around the waist, so that the cape can be thrown open to any width without folding from the shoulders.

There is very little news in reference to coats. The sleeves of gowns are still very full, and as long as they continue to be in vogue let us hope to wear something that will not ruin our dispositions and sleeves at the same time, and certainly coats accomplish both. If the very full sleeves stay with us, neither will we have many looped-up skirts or draperies, notwithstanding the signs of their appearance in earnest before winter, broad shoulder effects demand plain flaring skirts, with little fullness at the waist.

## VELVETEEN IN PAYOR.

Velveteen, which formerly was such a despised material, and which has figured as such so largely in novels and tales, is now woven with a glossiness and coloring which makes it desirable for handsome gowns. richest weaves have ribs, stripes and various patterns with figures of dots, stars, Vandyke and electric lines, and these of bright contrasting colors with the plain or moire grounds. The latest thing in this material is a cotton plush, which washes well and is principally used for morning dress blouses and dresses for children. The useful and the beautiful are now being combined by the mechanical genius of the age to an extent that our grandmothers never dreamed of. Certainly they never imagined a day when plush waists and dresses would be thrust unceremoniously into the family wash. Another improvement in this line is a style of ribbons in various fashionable colors and in black, which wash perfectly and are intended for the ornamentation of undergarments, so that the decorations of these articles of clothing need not be laboriously withdrawn every time a garment is laundered.

Over 8,000,000 people in the United States own their own homes.

# SELECTIONS FOR SOLDIERS

PENSION FRAUDS EXPOSED.

Documents Captured in a Tin Box Reveal a Smooth System

Special Examiner E. F. Waite, of the Pennion Burean, in obedience to the order of Judge Shiras, in the Federal Court, has filed the documents captured in the famous tin the documents captured in the famous tin box in Pension Agent George N. Van Luca's private office at Lima Springs, Ia. These documents are mostly in the form of corres-dence between Van Luca and certain boards of medical examiners. Nearly all the numer-ous indictments found against the pension attorney are based on these letters. In all about 700 papers are filed. There are letters between the agent and the surgeon in which terms are agreed on for raising ratings and fixing up the papers in the case. It appears that Van Luca gave the claimants to under-stand that this payment of manys to medical

terms are agreed on for raising ratings and fixing up the papers in the case. It appears that Yan Luen gave the claimants to understand that this payment of money to medical examiners was the usual thing.

Some of the decuments show that affl-davits were bought from physicians at an average rate of about 50 cents a line. One letter makes an offer to a physician at Lincoln, Neb., to pay \$5 for an affidavit covering disease of the stomach, deafness and heart disease. The doctor sent the affidavit, but demanded \$10 for it. The physician, whose name is not revealed, has since testified that he has made a large number of affidavits and that his price ranged from \$5 to \$10. The fling of the papers is a surprise to the defence, which did not want them made public, its intention being to get access to them.

THE TOUNGEST AND THE OLDEST RECRUITS. There has been much discussion going on for some time among the veterans of the late war as to whom the bonor belongs as to the youngest and oldest recruits in the service of the Union Army during that bloody struggle, and as to who fixed the first gun and the last shot, but it is generally conceded that William P., generally conceded that William P., familiarly known as "Pat" Bane, was the youngest man in the service, who measures seven feet in height standing in his stocking feet.

youngest man in the service, who mensures seven feet in height standing in his stocking feet.

He served in company A. Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and is now engaged in farming in Greene County, in that State, and is known as the Greene County, in that State, and is known as the Greene County giant, His birth place is Amity, Washington county, Pa., and the is fifty-one years of age. He served through the war, an i was mustered out with his company. He marched in the grand parade at the Pittsburg National Encampment last September, wearing a silk tile that added very much to his beight. He is of a genial nature and seemed to take delight in entertaining his comrades as he towered above them. One old comrade was on a step-ladder, while many others held up their hats on canes to show the difference in height by comparison. As to the oldest solder, possibly "Uncle Tom Allen," as I e is familiarly called, of Taylor county, West Virginia, comes in for a share of the honors as to ages being over one hundred and four years old. At the Republican convection held at Elkins, West Virginia, he attended the reception given to ev-President Benjamin Harrison at the residence of ex-Secretary Elkins. Gen. Harrison met the old veteran at the door and conducted him into the house. The ex-President asked him if he rode or drove up, to which the old veteran replied that he did neither, but walked up with the "hoys." His military record dates back to the battle of Waterloo, al-o to the war of 1812, and the Indian wars, hesides his service in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. record that will compare with that.

LINCOLN'S ANXIETY.

When the fighting began in the Wildernesss in May,1864, the bloodiest month of the whole war. Dana was summoned to the War Department late one night, when he was at a party. He hurried over to the Department in his evening dress. The President was there, talking very soberly with Stanton.

"Dana," said Lincoln, "you know we have been in the dark for two days since Grant moved. We are very much troubled, and have concluded to send you down there. How soon can you start?"

"In half an hour" replied Dana.

In about that time he had an engine fired up at Alexandria, a cavairy escort awaiting him there, and with his own horse was aboard the train at Maryland avenue that was to take him to Alexandria. His only baggage was a toothbrush. He was just starting when an orderly galloped with word that the President wished to see him. Dana rode back to the Department in hot haste. Mr. Lincoln was sitting in the same place.

"Well, Dana," said he, looking up, "since you went away I've been thinking about it. I don't like to send you down there."

"Why not, Mr. President?" asked Dana, a littie surprised.

"You can't tell," continued the President,

"Why not, Mr. President?" asked Dana, a little surprised.
"You can't tell," continued the President, "just where Lee is, and what he is doing: and Jeb Stuart is rampaging around pretty lively in between the Eappabannock and the Rapidan. It's a considerable risk, and I don't like be expose you to it."

dan. It's a considerable risk, and I don't like to expose you to it."

"Mr. President," said Dana, "I have a cavairy guard ready and a good horse myself. If it comes to the worst, we are equipped to run. It's getting late, and I want to get down to the Rappahannock by daylight. I think I'll start."

"Well, now, Dana," said the President with a little twinkle in his eyes, "if you is sit that way, I rather wish you would. Good night, and God bless you.—McClura' Magazine

## It Was Only a Cork Leg.

People are sometimes made cowards People are sometimes made cowards for life from the fact that they fear to investigate the cause of their fright. Some years ago I put up at a small boarding house in Philadelphia, says a traveler. Before retiring I picked up a book which proved to be Schiller's "Robbers," and became deeply interested in it. I continued to read for several hours, when all at once I realized that hours, when all at once I realized that my candle was about burned out. I had gotten so nervous over the book that I could not go to bed without first looking under it and also in the closet, to be sure no robber was concealed in the room. On opening the closet door i nearly fainted from sheer fright at beholding a nicely-dres ed foot peep-ing out from under a long cloak, such as were worn in those days. I knew as were worn in those days. I knew it was no use to run, and my candle was just on the point of going out, so summoning all the courage I could muster. I made a frantic dive at what I supposed to be a veritable burglar who had concealed him elf there with evil intent. What do you suppose it turned out to be. Nothing more or less than a man's cork leg. It was the room of a boarder who was away at the less than a man's cork leg. It was the room of a boarder who was away at the time and who was the possessor of a week-day cork leg and a Sunday cork leg, and the long black cloak hung by shance over it in such a way as to look exactly like a human figure.

TEACHER - "They builded better than they knew." Do you understand that? Bright boy—Yes'm. They always do. "Who always do?" "The architects, you know." "Pop's new \$5,-000 house cost most \$10,000."-

THE WIFE—"Yes, I married you to spite Fred Grigson." The Husband (ruefully)—"I wish, my love, you had married Fred Grigson to spite me.".