

American money of all kinds passes at par in Canada nowadays.

A rich vein of pure iron ore has been discovered in the northern part of Hayti, and already an American company has obtained a concession to mine it.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota has decided that the law passed by the last Legislature requiring all canvassers for business houses out of the State to take out a license is unconstitutional because of its interference with interstate commerce.

A rule has been adopted by the members of the School Management Committee of the Board of Education, of Chicago, whereby it is provided that neither teachers nor principals in day schools shall be employed as teachers in night schools except in cases where suitable talent cannot otherwise be found.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Porto Rico, it having been the policy of Spain to discountenance the establishment of factories in order to afford a market for the manufacturers of the home provinces. The field is, therefore, almost virgin in that direction, being limited by natural conditions only, such as want of coal, freights on raw material, and the training of skilled labor, at present entirely lacking.

Austria-Hungary is making an interesting experiment to open up new channels for its trade. A steamer, the Poseidon, fitted up as a floating exhibition of the products of the monarchy, will soon leave Trieste for the chief ports of the Levant, the Red Sea, Hindostan, the East Indies, China and Japan. Its arrival will be extensively advertised beforehand at each port, and commercial travelers on board will try to secure orders for the exhibitors and to find capable agents at the points touched. The Government has granted a subsidy of \$25,000 to assist the enterprise.

In connection with the opening of the public schools in the city of Santiago, it is interesting to note how meager school system had hitherto prevailed there. In the whole province of Santiago, the latest figures show that out of a population of 270,000, there were but 6000 public and 1800 private school pupils, while the total public school expenditure for a year was only \$16,000. In the whole of Cuba there were but 13,000 children in the public schools. This is about three and one-half per cent. of the population. Fifty-three out of every one hundred persons in Havana can neither read nor write. A great work is before the schools in the island of Cuba, observes the School Journal.

There is a considerable consumption of coal in Venezuela, and the supply comes almost wholly from Wales. It is pressed into bricks seven inches thick and eleven inches long, and, on this account, is preferred by the railways, whose engines have no tenders. Their coal is carried on a small platform, and off these ordinary coal would roll. It sells in Venezuela for \$12 a ton and enters duty free. The Consul at La Guayra says that there is an excellent opening in Venezuela for United States coal, which can be laid down there much more cheaply than the British coal. It would be necessary, however, for our manufacturers to meet the demands of that market. Bricks are indispensable, and for this purpose a grade of soft coal could be used that is not always marketable in the United States.

We are rapidly becoming the foremost nation in our love of out-of-door sports, remarks the New York Herald. The new generation wants plenty of air, is fast acquiring an impregnable digestion, and is striking a strong pace in the direction of longevity. We took to the wheel with insatiable appetite. All the world and his wife were on the bike. The diseases to which flesh is heir began to hide their diminished heads, and the doctors groaned behind closed doors. It wanted but one thing more to bring on the millennium. And that one thing, which arose from small beginnings to national prominence, was golf. It came with stealthy steps at first, but it soon recognized its own importance, and now holds gentle sovereignty over the civilized earth. It is a game of grace as well as skill. It touches every muscle with its wand, trains the eye, gives steadiness to the hand, and makes the man more of a man and the woman more of a woman. Perhaps, on the whole, it is the most fascinating sport in existence, for it sweetly allures even the tired player to continued exercise, and then leaves him with the benediction of a stalwart appetite.

THE CHIPPEWA OUTBREAK.

Causes Which Led the Minnesota Indians to Go on the Warpath.



NEARLY every account agrees that the outbreak of the Chippewa Indians near Bear Island, on the east side of Leech Lake, in northern Minnesota, is the result of an accumulation of grievances. The immediate cause of the trouble was the arrest of old Chief Dog-a-Meg-Eshig, or Bush Ear, head of the Pillagers, made by a deputy United States marshal on a warrant—a proceeding always resented, either openly or secretly, by Indians, for they can never be made to understand why white men should interfere to the extent of depriving any one of them of his personal liberty. To the Indian, even under the conditions of to-day, confinement in prison for even a short term is equivalent to a sentence of death, and the records will bear out the assertion that few Indian prisoners survive a term of imprisonment of more than three years. They are peculiarly susceptible to home-sickness, which, among Indians, is a real disease and commonly has a fatal termination. It is on this account that an arrest, with the subsequent imprisonment, is obnoxious to an Indian that he will often fight to the death rather than submit.

It appears that in the present case the friends of the man arrested overpowered the marshal and rescued his prisoner. Troops were then sent out to assist the marshal in arresting the rescuers, and a collision between them and the Indians followed, with a loss to the troops of six killed, including Major Wilkinson of the Third Infantry, who but recently returned from Santiago. The loss of the In-



OLD DOG-A-MEG-ESHIG.

dians was small, as they fought from cover. The trouble is all the more remarkable because the Chippewas were one of the few tribes in the United States not affected by the ghost dance excitement of 1890. The Chippewas are members of the great Algonquin family, which ranged from the Mississippi to east of the great lakes, through the northern part of the United States, and are still one of the most numerous of the Indian tribes. The territory of the tribe to the eastward was bounded by the country of the Iroquois, with whom constant war prevailed, and on the west and southwest by that of the Sioux, also inveterate enemies of the Chippewas and their foes in hundreds



A GROUP OF CHIPPEWA SQUAWS AND PAPOOSES.

of battles, extending over five centuries. The Chippewas are first-rate fighters, and have been generally victorious in their battles with other tribes. They are remarkable among Indian tribes, in that they have never been removed from their old ranges; but occupy to-day a section of the country where they were found by the whites. Their own name for themselves is the Ojibwas, which was applied to the whole tribe formerly, but the tribal name is now Chippewas. The band known as the Leech Lake

Pillagers, which is making the present trouble, numbered 1153 in 1897, out of the 7651 Indians on the reservation. In 1890 there were 1123 of them at Leech Lake, of whom 560 were males, and of these 324 were above eighteen years of age. There were in addition 389 Pillagers on the Cass Lake and Winnebagoish reservations, and 682 Otter Tail Pillagers. In 1890 the Pillagers owned 414,440 acres of land in the reservation, of which five were cultivated by the Government and 350 by the Indians.

Secretary Bliss says the Pillagers have no cause to complain regarding their timber. He says timber stealing on their reservation was stopped eighteen months ago and that their interests are now thoroughly protected. Under the law alluded to by Mr. Bottineau, the timber of the Pillagers has been appraised by competent and honest agents, and much of it has been sold at auction at a minimum price of \$3 a thousand, but the receipts from the sale of what they call "dead and down timber,"

They raised 600 bushels of corn, 1220 bushels of vegetables and 350 tons of hay, besides cutting more than 400 cords of wood. From the sale of part of their products and from hauling freight they realized in cash \$1050. Of the 6100 Indians on the reservation in 1890, 4000 wore American clothing, 1000 could read and 1200 were church members. John R. Bottineau, a Chippewa Indian who is at present in Washington, says: "The ugly spirit and disposition of the Pillagers to hold themselves aloof from both white men and other bands of their tribe have caused them to be charged with many violations of law which perhaps should have been laid at some other door. That naturally exasperates them, and, with a good deal of whisky, has occasioned the present outbreak."

"I believe this trouble was caused by members of the tribe getting hold of whisky. The officers of the law heard of it, found the culprits and detained them. In the meantime deputies were sent out to secure witnesses, and the more witnesses the officials summon the greater the amount of fees to the Sheriff's office. Many deputies are half-breeds who

last year reached \$270,000. The money thus received has been chiefly expended in buying farms, cattle, horses, implements, seeds and other supplies and in promoting the cultivation of the ground. There are altogether about 8000 Chippewas and other Indians in Minnesota, including men, women and children. Of these more than one-fourth are "Christianized" and are enumerated as communicants among the several religious denominations. Of the 6000 remaining 3500 are practically civilized.

Leaving 2500 men, women and children in the "half-civilized" category, these include the Pillagers, who number about 250 men and 750 women and children. They do farming in a small way. Nearly every family has a little garden between the stumps of the land that has been cleared, and most of them have permanent homes built of logs, with cows, horses, pigs and chickens. During the summer they fish a good deal and putter about their gardens. In the winter they work in the logging camps and hunt for food and furs. Seventy per cent. of the labor in the logging camps and sawmills on the Pillager reservation is performed by the Indians, and they make good wages, but spend most of their money for whisky.

The Pillagers have always had a bad reputation for thievery. It is said that the name they bear was derived from that characteristic. They have never been famous for fighting, but for plundering they could hold their own against all competition. They have not made the same progress in civilization as the other bands of Chippewas, and by their exclusiveness and conservatism have earned a bad name in their tribe. Their unpopularity among other branches of their nation will, it is thought, prevent any sympathy or assistance from reaching them. The missionaries have made little progress among them, and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, said that they had refused schools and religious privileges that had been offered, and Archdeacon Gillfillan has been compelled to abandon missionary work among them. They have ugly dispositions and prefer to live in their own way and resent all interference.

care for nothing but money-making. Every witness that is grabbed up is taken to the Sheriff's office and detained for an indefinite time. This causes suffering in the Indian's family, because, not being a thrifty tribe, they do not lay anything by for the future. I think had Sheriff O'Connor acted with more diplomacy the present trouble would have been averted. I imagine he went at the business impatiently, and to a certain extent rode rough shod over the Pillagers. "Another grievance is the failure to get payment for their lands. Accord-

ing to the act of Congress of January 14, 1889, the consolidated Chippewas of Minnesota ceded all their reservation to the United States, less their allotments, and the Government was to open up the land by selling it at \$1.25 an acre for the agricultural portion, and the timber land at the rate of \$3 a thousand feet. They don't believe in the allotments and prefer to have their reservation intact, over which all of the tribe can swarm at will."

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SEVEN OF THE CHIPPEWA CHIEFS.

Each man in this picture has numerous atrocities to his credit. Ma-cho-pi-ness, holding the "coule" stick of eagle feathers, is the most murderous Indian in the Northwest. IRON BEAN. LITTLE BOY. YELLOW BIRD. STANDING ELK. RAIN-FACE. CUTS-HEART. HUNTS-THUNDER. WOP-SOOM-CHIE-NA-PAH—Half Breed Interpreter.



THE HOME OF A LEECH LAKE CHIPPEWA FAMILY.

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THE REALM OF FASHION.

For Cold Mornings.
For cold winter mornings nothing can exceed in comfort a pretty morning jacket of soft wool eiderdown. As here represented, pale blue was the



WOMAN'S HOUSE JACKET.

color chosen, the edges being neatly finished with a bias binding of satin in the same shade, which is machine stitched on its inside and upper edges. The gracefully pointed collar is a picturesque feature of the garment, and is included in the neck seam with

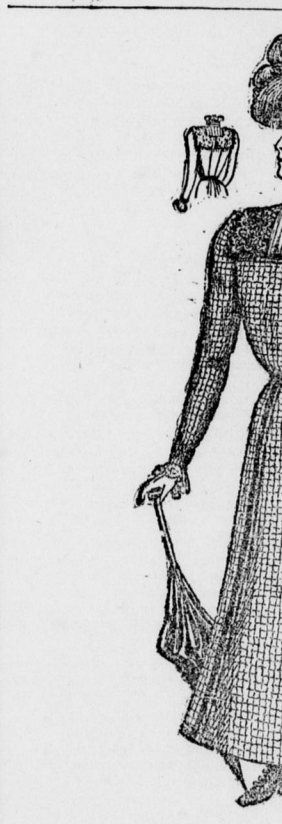
under-arm gores and centre-back seam gives a trim effect.

The sleeves are two seamed in latest cut, gathered at the top and completed at the wrists by bands of velvet.

The skirt comprises five gores; the trimming of narrow and wide ribbon velvet outlines the front gore to the lower edge extending all around the foot. The top is fitted closely and below the hips it flares fashionably to the lower edge.

The mode is characterized by a stylish air which will hold when fashioned in any of the season's new fabrics in plain or mixed weaves. Velvet, silk or mousseline can be used for the yoke and collar, or lace may be applied over some contrasting bright color. The revers may be of the dress goods decorated with braid, gimp, velvet, passementerie, insertion or applique trimming and various combinations may be charmingly developed in this style.

Ladies' Sleeves.
A sleeve that is exceedingly pretty for thin fabrics and one that can be made up in the heaviest material is here given. The sleeve cap may be used over either sleeve or dispensed with altogether, as preference dictates. No. 1 has a full upper and under portion, gathered in spaced shirring, and arranged over smooth linings, the



FOR A MISS OF FOURTEEN.

a comfortable rolling collar, that completes the neck. The shaping is very simply accomplished by side seams, that end just below the waist line, underarm gores and shoulder seams, the fronts being closed invisibly in centre, under small decorative bows of satin ribbon.

The sleeves are two-seamed, in regular coat shape, the becoming fullness gathered at the top, and the wrists bound with satin. Although especially designed for eiderdown, any woolen fabric may be chosen to develop this neat and trim house jacket, flannel, camel's hair, ladies' cloth or cashmere being pretty when trimmed with ribbon, lace or insertion.

To make this jacket for a woman of medium size will require three and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

A Fetching Suit.
Checked novelty wool suiting in brown and chamois shades showing a silk thread of pale blue woven in with the line of darker brown that forms the check is the material chosen for the fetching suit shown in the large engraving.

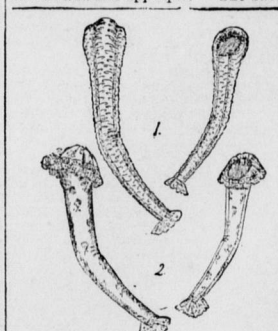
Brown ribbon velvet is used for trimming, the revers of piece velvet to match being overlaid with creamy point de Venice lace. Three handsome steel buttons decorate the front, a steel buckle being used to clasp the belt of velvet at the waist line.

Hat of brown felt faced with shirred chamois, colored satin and crushed cream roses under the brim at the left side. Handsome brown shaded tips, roll and loop of satin ribbon.

The yoke and collar are of finely tucked cream colored taffeta that comes already tucked for this purpose. The yoke may be at both front and back or in front only, and the revers may extend in Bertha fashion on the back or be cut off at the shoulders. The closing may be in front or at centre-back, and the box plait can be omitted as shown in outline sketch. A body lining fitted by single bust dart,

row of shirring being covered by bands of insertion or gimp. The wrists are finished by frills of lace or chiffon. If a transparent effect is desired it is best for the amateur to make the sleeve over a cheap lining and cut it away from underneath after the sleeve is finished. This gives firmness to the seams and retains the proper shape and set of the sleeve.

No. 2 has only slight fullness at the top and the lining is shaped exactly like sleeve. It is illustrated in gray brocade, trimmed with embroidered chiffon and silk applique. The back



HEAVY MATERIAL SLEEVES.

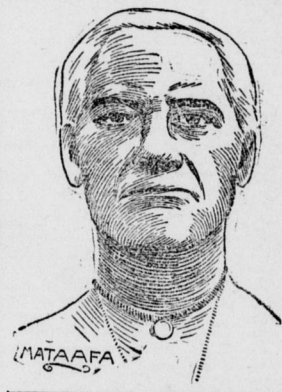
seam is opened for two inches at the wrist to allow the frill of chiffon to fall gracefully through. The pretty shaped sleeve cap is bordered to match gathers grouped at the shoulder, causing the becoming fullness. To make No. 1 will require one and one-eighth yards of thirty-six-inch material. To make No. 2 will require one and one-fourth yards of same width goods.

Lace Insertion For Decoration.
Lace insertion and tiny silver buttons used to decorate linen gowns are most effective.

KING MATAAFA.

The Royal Exile Who May Again Rule in Samoa.

Our State Department's assent to the return to Samoa of Mataafa probably means that Samoa's former ruler is again to be King, after nearly ten years of exile on the lonely sand island of Falaui, under the equator. The Mataafa



family had ruled Samoa for hundreds of years previous to 1889, when Great Britain, Germany, and the United States decreed Mataafa should step down and Malietoa, who died recently, rule the islands. Malietoa did not want to be King and asked that Mataafa be allowed to keep his seat. The powers would not have it, however, and Malietoa became King, with Mataafa as vice-regent. Then a rebellion broke out, foreigners having encouraged discord between King and former ruler. Mataafa was defeated and sent into exile. For years there has been an agitation for Mataafa's release from exile, and the United States Government is said to be well-disposed towards him because of the service he rendered Uncle Sam's seamen after the Apia disaster in 1889.

A Misleading Metaphor.
In the Pall Mall Gazette William Archer discusses the real rather than the sentimental relationship existing between America and England. In part he writes: "A misleading metaphor may do a great deal to beget and perpetrate confusion of thought, and such a metaphor, I suggest, is that which describes England as the 'mother country' of America. Tennyson has given it literary sanction in the line 'Gigantic Daughter of the West,' and Mr. William Watson, in his sonnet beginning 'O towering daughter, Titan of the West,' repeats the phrase without misgiving. Both poets ignore the flight of time and mistake a historical for an actual relation. The America of to-day is not the daughter of the England of to-day."

A Queer Ferry Bridge.
Bizerte, the chief French naval port and stronghold in Northern Africa, has a new bridge which is, in some respects, unique. It crosses a canal which leads to the impregnable



CROSSING A CANAL ON A SUSPENDED CAR.

inner harbor of Bizerte, and which must never be closed to the passage of war ships, even by a drawbridge. Accordingly two skeleton towers were erected to carry a light superstructure so far above the water that it cannot interfere with navigation! From this hangs a car at the level of the approach. Passengers enter the car at the ordinary level and it is drawn across the river, its carrier high above, running easily upon grooved wheels. This bridge, says the New York World, requires much less power to work than the famous Tower Bridge of London, which is raised bodily from the water level to the top of its towers when vessels are to pass under.

Women Street Cleaners of Bavaria.
The new woman of Munich, Bavaria, can give her progressive Western sister a lesson in "advance movements." She has been appointed to clean the streets.



CLEANING THE STREETS IN MUNICH.

The authorities say that woman is in her own province when she has a broom in her hand, and that the streets are in a much better condition since the new order of things has existed.

There has been an important wholesale secession from the ranks of the vegetarians. The entire Dominican Order in England has received permission from Rome to eat flesh four days a week instead of perpetually abstaining as heretofore.