

# FROM THE FARTHER WEST

## STUDYING CLIFF DWELLERS

Photographing the Inscriptions Found on the Colorado River.

## HIEROGLYPHICS SOON TO BE READ

Messages from Habitations Given Up to the Bats Many Thousands Years Ago—Legends of the Navajos on the Subject.

Colonel Ben R. Hite, one of the remarkable characters of the west, is a guest of the St. James hotel, says the Rocky Mountain News of Denver. Colonel Hite is a pioneer settler of the Colorado river, Utah, and is perhaps better informed concerning the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the vagaries and moods of the wonderful river than any other man living. For ten years he has made his headquarters at Dandy Crossing, the only gap in the canyon for a distance of 350 miles. There he pitched his tent, in the midst of nature's wildest scenes. From the front door of his cabin he looks over one of the grandest and most picturesque panoramas of the globe. It is a spot teeming with the romance of a long long since extinct. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of the home of Colonel Hite was an important center for the cliff dwellers. Their ruined habitations are to be seen in numerous places in the main canyon and are in many spots covered with hieroglyphics of the lost race. There is an endless source of wonder and speculation to the few travelers and adventurers who penetrate to that distant corner of the continent.

"Persons who have not visited the canyon," said Colonel Hite in speaking of his strange experiences, "can form no adequate idea of the conditions which exist there and the striking scenery of the country. I imagine that one who has lived long on the borders of the canyon would find all other scenery tame. The other day, in passing through the Royal Gorge I was told that the highest point in the gorge extends to an altitude of 2,500 feet. Tourists stand in little wonder at the majestic needles which point forever toward the clouds. What would be their emotions could they stand at the bottom of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and look upon a precipice that stretches to a height of one and a half miles? The mind is overwhelmed and the little affairs of men sink into insignificance when one looks up from the bottom of the Grand Canyon."

"For several months a scientific man from one of the societies of the east has been at my camp. The object of his journey was to make a study of the cliff dwellers' remains and to photograph the houses and the inscriptions on the walls of the canyons. I have studied those inscriptions by the hour and never tire of wondering what they mean and what was the history of the people who left those strange writings behind them. The man of science has taken more than 1,000 photographs, and if he were to work steadily for years he could not take all the pictures of inscriptions in the region. He now waits for a Campbell to interpret the writing of the cliff dwellers, but I am almost persuaded that the time is at hand when the inscriptions will be read as an old book."

## ANTIQUITY OF CLIFF DWELLERS.

"In order to convey an idea of the length of time which has elapsed since the cliff dwellers departed from the canyon of the Colorado, I will give you an incident. My friends and I spent several weeks digging in the houses of the ancient race. They spent a day and a half reaching a house which evidently had been abandoned. They spent their original inhabitants withdrew. The place was wholly inaccessible by ordinary methods, but being started in the undertaking my friends persevered and at last were rewarded by reaching the stone house. Inside of the building they found the floor covered by eighteen inches of mud, more than any floor ever ground out of a mill. As the country is practically dustless and dust storms such as are known in Colorado are wholly unknown on the banks of the canyon, the time required for the accumulation of the impalpable dust must have been centuries. Upon removing the dust the men came to a formation wholly new to them, but on close examination it proved to be the genuine bats. With pick and shovel they removed the deposit, finding that it had contained a depth of five feet. Then the natural light of the dwelling appeared. On this floor a miscellaneous collection of implements and jars of the cliff dwellers was found. The collection was one of the finest ever discovered in the canyon, and it was evident that the household paraphernalia had been left behind, undisturbed, when the former inhabitants of the rude stone dwelling departed.

"My opinion is that those cliff dwellers left their home and it was given up to bats, not less than 100,000 years ago. It is for the scientists to determine the period when the canyon of the Colorado was formerly inhabited, but the longer one lives in the region and the more he investigates, the more thousands of dwellings have disappeared under the corroding hand of time, and whole villages have been buried in masses of rock falling from the sides of the canyon. Mountains of rock have tumbled down and been ground to powder below since the walls were the home of the extinct race. What we behold today is only a feeble remnant of the works left by the cliff dwellers."

## LEGEND OF THE NAVAJOES.

"My brother Cass," said Colonel Hite, "lived for three and a half years among the Navajos. He became a favorite of the chief and of several of the big medicine men, and they talked more freely with him than with any other white man. When he pointed to the deserted dwellings in the cliffs and inquired who lived there, the medicine man said: 'These people lived here before the moon was placed in the sky. One night the Great Spirit threw the moon into the heavens. The light frightened the inhabitants of the cliffs and they rushed to the edge of the precipice and threw themselves into the river.' Since that time the Indian never eats the fish which he catches in the river, for every fish contains the soul of a cliff dweller."

Colonel Hite has discussed the question of the age of the grand canyon with scientific men who visit the region. He says they have counted 3,300 different geological formations in the canyon. There are cuts in the way through the Buckskin mountains. They estimate that it required 12,000,000 years for the river to cut its way through the different strata. It is also a theory that at one time a large part of Utah was an inland salt sea. Gradually the bed of the sea rose and the water found its way to the ocean through the Colorado river. The Great Salt Lake is what now remains of the ancient sea.

Colonel Hite has made a collection of cliff dwellers' relics and has a number of the hard flint instruments with which the artists of the nation carved hieroglyphics in the walls of the canyon. One of the side canyons is known as Sheep canyon. It derived its name from a picture of a mountain sheep which occupied an inaccessible place in the middle of a vast cliff.

At the bottom of the canyon are miles of ideal flats where the settlers grow almost every variety of vegetables and grains. Dandy Crossing is the nearest station on the nearest railroad and fifty-three miles from the nearest settlement. Mail is delivered twice a week to Hite postoffice. The postmaster is J. W. Wilson, a '59er of Denver.

## MINERAL OUTPUT FOR MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Eugene B. Broten, assayer in charge of the

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United States assay office in Helena, places Montana's mineral production for 1897 at \$22,750,000. There was an increase in every branch of mining during the year over 1896, even silver showing an increase. The increased production of the Butte copper mines, which also carry silver. There are now only few exclusively silver mines operating in the state. The increase in gold production is mainly due to river dredging, the production of placer mines operated by hydraulic methods being less than in 1896, owing to a shorter season. There was a slight advance in gold quartz mining during the year, most notably in Madison county.

The most notable increase is in the copper output. The big copper mines of Butte are employing more men than they ever have before. Enormous bodies of ore have been struck out in Montana. It is certain that they can increase their production at the will of the owners. Lead lead was produced in 1897 than in 1896, but its value was greater, owing to higher prices. The following table shows Montana's production for 1897 and for 1896:

	1897.	1896.
Gold	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 4,200,000
Silver	20,500,000	20,318,857
Copper	37,000,000	25,326,519
Lead	2,000,000	610,000
Totals	\$ 42,700,000	\$ 30,732,000

## SOUTH DAKOTA IS LOOKING UP.

Much Inquiry for Land Coming from Other States.

HOWARD, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The new year is opening up in Howard with a fair trade by the merchants, although the mild, open weather affects the demand for heavy winter goods. There are several letters of inquiry for land that for several years past, indicating a heavier immigration next spring. The train jumpers were present the first of the year in large numbers in every important market district, and availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining property without money and without price. On the Colville reservation it is reported that 1,500 claims were thus secured.

Mine Inspector Norton's annual report, now being prepared, will show that the 1897 production of coal in the state was 2,000,000 tons of coal last year, and employed the largest number of miners ever engaged in that calling inside the confines of the state. There were fewer mine accidents than ever before, and the precautions for the safety of the workers were more generally recognized than ever before. The production of last year was 289,000 tons larger than ever before known.

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## SLAMMING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

How Baroness de Hirsch Studied the Condition of the Poor in Turkey. It may be of interest to many who have read of the charitable works carried on by the philanthropist, Baroness de Hirsch to know how she received her first impetus in this direction.

It was while she was visiting in Constantinople some years ago. She had just lost her only son, and seeking distraction from her grief, her thoughts turned to others and their trials. She spent days and nights also investigating the misery of the poorer classes, "slamming" as she uses a popular expression. It was all a revelation to her, and she at once went to work with that energy which is one of her marked characteristics to organize committees to investigate and relieve distress.

The first de Hirsch home for girls who need a temporary refuge was founded in Constantinople. Since then other homes have been established by the baroness in Belgium, Austria, her native country, Paris, where she resides, and within the last few months she has founded a home for Hebrew emigrant girls in New York. She is spending about \$250,000 in building and equipping this home, and will then provide an annual income ample for its maintenance in the most generous manner.

"The Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls" is to be its official title. Baroness

## State Fair Board Election.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The State Board of Agriculture elected John Armstrong of De Smet, president; James Dean of Yankton, secretary, at a salary of \$300 per year, and S. E. Platt of Clark, treasurer, at \$100 per year salary. September 25 to 29 inclusive was fixed as the time for holding the fair on Yankton. George Harris of Pierre was appointed chief marshal, and Edward G. Edgerton of Yankton will be superintendent of grounds. John Fitzgerald of Madison will be superintendent of the fair. The board of horses is Charles Burnside of Sioux Falls, and of sheep, Charles N. Harris. John Armstrong of De Smet is superintendent of the dairy department, and Edward Bailey of Clark superintendent of poultry. H. C. Woods of Forestburg will look after the agricultural department. Management of the woman's department was left with the local board at Yankton.

## Honors for a Yankton Boy.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Prof. E. Dana Durand, who has just become a member of the faculty of Stanford university in California, an assistant professor of administration and finance in the department of economics and social science, is a native of South Dakota and was born in Yankton twenty-seven years ago. He graduated from Oberlin in 1891, spent some time at Cornell university and became connected with the New York state library at Albany. He is also the author of several pamphlets on economics.

## Hills Want More Space.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Governor Lee telegraphed to this city today from Omaha, stating that he has engaged 1,600 feet at the exposition for a state exhibit, only 600 feet being for the Black Hills. People in the hills demand six times as much space as the governor offers. "Let Governor Lee come up with his mumpkin show. The Black Hills will paddle his own canoe."

## Will Vote on Bonds.

ELK POINT, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The county commissioners have called a special election in Minon county to vote on the question of levying a mill tax for the purpose of building a new court house and jail to cost \$25,000. The election will take place February 8.

## Going After Gas.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—The first flow of water in the new well at this city was reached yesterday at a depth of 875 feet. About 300 feet more will reach the main flow, which will be shut off and the well sent deeper in a search for gas.

## South Dakota News Notes.

Yankton has a starch factory project on the spring. New buildings and improvements in Brookings last year cost \$50,000. W. A. Williams will move his Hutchinson Herald from Olivet to Menno.

Sioux Falls business men are organizing for a fair in that city next fall. The question of levying a mill tax for the purpose of building a new court house and jail to cost \$25,000. The election will take place February 8.

Ole Olson of Vermillion has the honor of being the first white person born in the state of South Dakota.

The Yankton Federation of Labor is in a flourishing condition and new members are being added at every meeting.

Remonstrances against the proposed abandonment of Fort Meade are being generally signed by residents of the Black Hills.

Mrs. Orpha Tarbox, one of the pioneer women of South Dakota, celebrated her 84th birthday anniversary at Yankton a few days ago.

The state irrigation convention will be held in Aberdeen January 18. Dr. Hester, president of the Agricultural college, will be present.

State Land Commissioner Lockhart reports that a large number of farmers who have purchased school lands on time are now coming in and paying up their future notes a year or two before they are due, even sub-

mitting to the terms which requires payment of interest to maturity.

A telephone line from Garretton to Dell Rapids is projected, with telephones at each home of a number of enterprising farmers along the way.

Auditor Mayhew threatens to sue the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader for damages on account of articles printed in relation to the charges against him.

Al Sarter, who left the Black Hills several months ago for a prospecting tour in Mexico, has returned and says that there is no opportunity for miners in that country.

## Washington News Notes.

Registration of voters for Tacoma city election is in progress this week.

Seattle now has one policeman to every 1,250 persons and the chief of police wants the number increased.

There are 1,250 pupils enrolled in Tekoa's public schools, and it is expected that the number will soon be increased to 200.

There are between 4,000 and 5,000 bales of unsold hops in Washington, and the owners expect to get from 15 to 20 cents a pound for them.

The real estate transfers in Tacoma in 1897, according to the Ledger, amounted to \$5,650,372, as against \$3,829,600 in 1896, \$4,231,506 in 1895, and \$7,829,148 in 1894.

The Ellensburg city council has bought for the electric light plant a dynamo which will cost \$200, and from New York City the dynamo is expected to arrive from New York in three weeks.

Seattle voters will be asked to decide on a proposition to raise the income tax. The city council shall have the power to fix the part of all city officers for a period of not more than two years.

The Klondike excitement having caused many to neglect their annual assessment work on their Washington claims, the claim jumpers were present the first of the year in large numbers in every important market district, and availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining property without money and without price. On the Colville reservation it is reported that 1,500 claims were thus secured.

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Clara de Hirsch de Geroush is her full name. Geroush being the name of the family name in Austria. Baron de Hirsch's name before he was knighted.

The baroness was Clara Hirschoff before her marriage; she was the daughter of a prosperous banker, who was also a scholar and a statesman. She was her father's private secretary for a number of years and speaks and writes several languages.

When about 20 years of age she married Baron de Hirsch. Since his death she has personally managed her vast fortune.

She would be very glad to follow the noble injunction as to the left hand's knowledge of the right hand's work for two reasons: Here one is a modest woman and unostentatious; for the other, whenever her charities are described at length her small doles for weeks after. With its usual thirty or forty letters daily—many of them begging letters—the year found she feels that she has quite enough to do to keep several secretaries busy, to say nothing of herself.

The baroness has a superb home in Paris, and although philanthropic schemes monopolize so much of her time, she is fond of social life, and her Sunday evening receptions are features of life in the gay French capital.

## NECESSITIES ARE COSTLY.

Water the Most Precious and Exclusive Drink in Paris.

"Water is the most precious and exclusive drink you can order in Paris," writes Lillian Bell in a letter from the French capital to the Ladies Home Journal. "Imagine that you who let the water run to cool it in Paris they actually pay for water in their houses by the quart. Artichokes, and truffles, and mushrooms, and silk stockings, and kid gloves are so cheap here that it makes you blink your eyes. But eggs, and cream and milk are luxuries. Silks and velvets are bewilderingly expensive. The cotton stuffs are from America, and are extravagances. They make them up into gaiters and trim them with velvet ribbons. Never by any chance could you be supposed to send cotton frocks to be washed every week. The luxury of fresh, starched muslin dresses and plenty of shirt waists is unknown."

"I never shall overcome the ecstasies of laughter which assail me when I see varieties of coal exhibited in tiny shop windows, set forth in high glass dishes, as we exhibit chocolates at home. But well they may respect it, for it is really very much cheaper to freeze to death than to buy coal in Paris. The reason of all this is the

## GOSSIP ABOUT WOMEN.

Helen Keller has completed a most remarkable year of study and progress at the Cambridge School for Girls, Cambridge, Mass. Arthur Gilman, M. A., director of the Cambridge School for Girls, who examined Miss Keller and taught her in several branches,

"No man or woman has ever, in my experience, got ready for those examinations in so brief a time. How has it been accomplished? Helen Keller has a great determination and affection, with the foundation of an uncommon brain."

This is Miss Keller's second year in preparation for the Harvard degree. A Boston paper tells of a charming boudoir furnished for a bride in her new home. It is hung with flowered chintz. The design is big tulips in a cream ground. The work is dark, the polished floor has a rug of deep gold and green. In a bow window are window boxes filled with plants, and a brass jardiniere, holding a tall, graceful palm. A well-appointed desk, hanging book shelves, and a little red velvet sofa of comfort and ease. A clever arrangement which gives a luxurious touch to the room and adds much to its beauty.

It is directly opposite to the bow window. A long mirror is placed lengthwise against the wall, above it is a shelf for china, beneath it a long, low seat covered with chintz, and heaped with green yellow and red cushions. The mirror reflects the ferns and window boxes and gives a charming air of brightness and spaciousness to the apartment.

Writing in Scribner's Magazine on "Women and Reform," Helen Watson Moody says: "When the Furzevood of the moral world may have to say about the necessity for elevating moral deportment on the part of 'woman, bewitching woman,' I have never been able to see any indubitable interest in nature here toward binding them over to any higher moral standards than she does men. Both men and women seem to me to be surrounded of the same average morality, though with certain unlike manifestations, largely the result of circumstances and opportunities. I see no special cause for envying that the average morality of men in nature here toward binding them over to any higher moral standards than she does men. Both men and women seem to me to be surrounded of the same average morality, though with certain unlike manifestations, largely the result of circumstances and opportunities. 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