## GORDON COLLEGE.

## Special Correspondence of the Descret News by Frank G. Corbenter, y.

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Converginit, 1997, by France G. Carpenter Ministry and rate from the Mediterraneen that it makes four days by steam and ratron to reach it. within al-ment a state soing maked, and neur the the of what not long since was much of

AFTER GOVERNMENT JOBS. the slove induces of Allicas ine tanglish have built up a school which is turn-ing out native teachers and judges, gov-criment clerks, and bookkeepers, me-banics of all sorts, and within certain limits civil singulaters. It has already



## STATUE OF GENERAL GORDON. Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

erected several acres of college buildings and it has large dormitories, well equipped class rooms, a library, a museum, and also one of the most remark able research inborntories of the world IN HONDE OF GEN GORDON.

I refer to Gordon college, which was founded just after the battle of Omdur-man and named in honor of the great general who was killed in sight of where it now stands. The suggestion was that of Lord Kitchener, and the meney was volunturily contributed by the people of Earland. The amount people of England. The amount ed was \$700,000, and to this has been

added the munificent gift of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, an American, who has es-tablished the famous Wellcome labora-tory as a part of this institution. It was through a note of introduction from Sir Francis Regionald Wingate, the governor general of the Sudan, is Dr. James Currie, the president of the col-lege, that I was taken through it and given an insight into its workings and possibilities. The institution stands of the banks of the Blue Nie at the south-ern end of Khartum, between the Brit-ish barracks and the palace of the sir-dar. It is a handsome structure of dark red brick of Moorish architecture. dar. It is a handsome structure o dark red brick of Moorish architecture running around three sides of a square

Situated in the Heart of Africa. it is Turning the Sons of Natives into Teachers and Judges. Training Them for Official and Business Life, and Making Mechanics and Engineers for the Plantations-The Schools of Omdurman and How They Are Managed-The Wellcome Laboratory, Founded by an American-The Sirdar Tells a Story of Chinese Gordon and His Remarkable Bravery.

with the front facing the river. At the

with the front facing the river. At the back are beautiful gardens and at the rear of them a sort of experimental plantation where Dr. Currie is testing whether tes and serial other chrobs can be successfully grows. The college building is of ave stories with a tower over the center. About the inside run wide corridurs or gal-leries which are separated from the gardens by great columns formlus closines up and down which the long gowned turbaned students wilk be-tween their hours of recitation and atody. In the wing at the left of the contrance are the laboratories, museur and libraries and in the front and to the wing at the right are the many closen such the root and by the wing at the right are the many closen such were filled with stu-dents during my stay. dents during my stay

A COLLEGE OF AFRICANS.

A COLLEGE OF AFRICANS. After chailing for a time with Dr. Curris about the college we took a walk through it, visiting the various rooms, ranging in age from 10 to 18 or over. The students come from all parts of the Students come from all parts of the Student and they are of all colors, from faces as white as our own to the deepest and shinlest of store black. Many of them have their faces scurred with gashes and scurs, denoting the deepest and whittest of stove black. Many of them have their faces scarred with gashes and scars, denoting the tribe to which they belong, and could we road the marks we should find that their homes are located in all parts of the regions tapped by the Blue and White Niles. I saw some who came from the province of the Bahr el Gha-zai, away up on the edge of the Congo Free State. Others were from villages in Fashoda, mear the river Sobat, and others from the horders of Abyssinia and from the regions along the Red ssa. There were quite a number who are the sons of the richer chiefs of Kordofan and Dar-Fur, and not a few from Dou-gola and Berber. Some of the boys were dressed in the fix caps and gowns of Egypt and others wore the white turbans and long robes of the people of pentral Africa. Among them were Cop-tic and Mohammedan Egyptians, some few Bedoulns and here and there a ne-gro.

Many of the students have features Many of the students have features like ours. Their noses are straight, their lips thin and their halr not kinky, although they are black. Such boys are not negroes. They are the descendants of people from Arabia, and their ancestors had reached a high degree of civilization during the mid-dle ages when the Arabic schoolf and universities were noted over the world. world

FOR THE SONS OF SHEIKS.

The college here is divided into three departments. The first is for the sons of sheiks and is devoted to the training of teachers for the Mohammedan schools and of judges and other officials for the Mohammedan courts. ficials for the Mohammedan courts. The British are governing the Sudan its far as possible through the na-gions and the native language, and tives. They respect the native rell-therefore the instruction in this part of the college is altogether in Arabic. The students are taught the Koran and the Koranic law; they write all English and Arabale are taught. Many of the boys are young. In one classroom found a score of brown and classroom found a score of brown and

stood up as I entered in company with the president of the college, and then rose to their feet again, as we left in this college surveying is taught. was shown some excellent mechanical drawings, and some plans worked up from field notes. These were, of course, in the higher classes. The education is therough, and a boy can get a training that will fit him for almost any branch of life or for any profes-sion which can be carried on in the Sudam

I was especially interested in the margine training school, which is well equipped with blacksmith and carpen-ter shops. I found a score or so of

ter shops. I found a score or so of young Arubs making various things of wrought iron. They were turning out tences and ornamental iron gates. In the carpenter shops the boys were making library cases and other fur-niture and learning about house build-irg and finishing. There are also ma-chine shops where the students work at lathes: and altogether the institu-tion has a well-equipped outfit for manual training. Every workshop is under the charge of an English profes-sor who is a practical mechanic, and the boys are given such instruction that they can as soon as they are grad-united find places on the plantations of the Sudan. Indeed, the demand for such work is far in excess of the sup-ply.

THEY NEED SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THEY NEED SCHOOL TEACHERS. As it is now the natives of the Sudan are differente. The wabd- and the whalifa discouraged learning of all kinds, because they knew that the edu-cated people would discredit the doc-trines they taught and upon which their government was founded. The khalifa ordered that all oppks should be de-stroyed. He had no schools worthy of the name, and as it is now not one sudanese in a hundred can read and write. The officials say it is useless to post up government proclamations unless they station a man beside each one to read it out to the passers-by. At the same time the natives respect learning. They think that anything writemen must be true, and swindlers sometimes go about and extort money by showing documents which they government.

SCHOOLS BEING FOUNDED.

government.

SCHOOLS BEING FOUNDED. The British are doing all they can by change these conditions. They are try-ing to educate the people, and are grad-ually establishing higher primary schools. There are four schools of this kind—one in Khartum, one in Suakin, one in Haifa and one in Omdurman. In all these schools the language taught is Arabic, and the children are träffed along Mohammedan lines. I went through the schools at Omdur-man the other day. In addition to the higher primary schools there are 70 or so others and they have altogether about 2,000 pupils. The most of the schools are connected with the mosques, and they taxe little more than reading affor-writing. The other schools 'give the rudiments of an education along west-ern lines, and the higher primary schools teach English, mathematics, drawing and other branches as well. I went through a higher primary school with the Egyptian governor of theoden with the Barbones as well. classroom found a score of brown and black-faced pupils learning to write Eaglish and none of them was over 12 years of age. The most of the boys were fez caps and black gowns. They

room. The boys study at desks just like those used by our schoolboys at bome, and they have the modern ap-plances. The students are of all ages, from boys of 6 learning to read to young men of 18 or 20 ready to gradu-ate. I heard some of the latter recite a English, and they seemed to me oute as bright as our boys at home. In one room I heard the recitation of Gessler makes the Swiss here shout black boys took part in the dialogue. They declaimed in English, and al-though they had an Arabic accent they would apple from his boy's head. Four black boys took part in the dialogue. They declaimed in English, and al-though they had an Arabic accent they a full appreciation of the sentiment in-volved in the story. In another build-she and photographed them out in the open. The pupils of all the schools for above that of the African natives who live farther south. FOUNDED BY AN AMERICAN.

FOUNDED BY AN AMERICAN.

FOUNDED BY AN AMERICAN. Returning to Gordon College, one of the most Interesting Institutions con-nected with it is the Weilcome labora-tory. This was founded and is sup-ported by Mr. Henry Weilcome, a wealthy Philadelphian, who is one of the well known firm of Burroughs & Weilcome, manufacturing chemists and droggists of London. This firm has made a special study of tropical diseases and tropical medicines, and a part of its business is to supply mis-sionaries and exploring parties. It has furnished Henry M. Stanley and oth-ers, with medical outlits for travel through the study of such matters that Mr. Weilcome became interested in the Sudan and in its development along health and other lines, and was there by induced to furnish, equip and sus-tain this great laboratory. The object of the institution is to promote the study of tropical disorders and especial-ity diseases of man and beast peculiar y diseases of man and beast peculiar o the Sudan, and also to render assist-ace to the health officers and the civil and military hospitals. The faboratorare carrying on experimental inves-igntions as to the poleons used by the natives, as to the chemical and bacteriological conditions of the waters hasteriological conditions of the waters and also as to every thing regarding foodstuffs and sanitary improvements. They are testing and assaying the var-lous minerals and are looking up all matters relating to the industrial de-velopment of the country. The main offices of the laboratory are in the college, but its explorers are sent out in every direction and they are

The main offices of the laboratory are in the college, but its explorers are sent out in every direction and they are making all sorts of investigations. They are looking into the mosquitoes of the country, are investigating the tastse fly and other pasts, and among other things are studying the sleeping sick-mass, a horrible disease which is com-municated by a fly and which has killed thousands throughout Central Africa. They have to do with the boll weevil and other insects which ruin the crops, and they are aiding the can-cer research fund and the Carnegie in-stitution in its investigations. I have met a number of the scientists con-nected with this institution and I find them able men. They tell me that the Sudan has almost every noxious in-sect and pest insect known to man and beast. It has worms and weevils which affect the cotton crop, and it has mos-quitoes which carry malaria and which would carry yellow fever If they were once inequalited by feeding upon the yellow fever patient. Indged, the ste-

HOW THE BRITISH ARE EDUCATING THE WILD NATIVES OF THE SUDAN.

gomyia or yellow fever mosquito swarms here, and if one of them should be inoculated with yellow fever germa it might start an endless chain of disease which could hardly be brok-

## MONEY IN GUM ARABIC.

One of the most interesting men I have met in Khartum is a young Am-erican chemist who has charge of the industrial investigations of the Well-come laboratory. This is Dr. William Beam, formerly of Pennsylvania. He is now making a study of the various grains of the Sudan, as well us of its measures and predoms storms from the grains of the Sudan, as well as of its minerals and precious stones, from the standpoint of the development of its resources. He tells me, that the Su-dan will some day export grain to Arabia and the other countries about, and that it will in the future be known as a land of corn, wheat and cotton. He tells me that one of the princi-pal money crops of this part of the world is guin arabic. We know this gum chiefly in connection with muell-age, but it is also widely used in the arts. It is employed for making water colors and certain kinds of links and

age, but it is also widely used in the arts. It is employed for making water colors and certain kinds of inks and also in dyseing and finishing silks and other fabrics. Some of the better grades are used in confectionery and the pearly teeth of many an American belle has risen and fallen in the chew-ing of this exudation of the tree of the Sudan. The gum comes from the ara-cia tree and is said to be due to a microbe which feeds upon the sap and causes the gum to exude on the bark in the form of tears. When the gum ofsets out or partially stripped the gum ofsets out. It is collected by the native women and packed up and ship-ped to Omdurman for sale and ex-port. During my visit to the markets of thair city I saw great piles of gum which had been brought in there to be sent down the Nils or over the rall-road to the Red sca. There were hun-dreds of tons of it lying out in the open, and I was told that within a few weeks It would all be on its way to Europe or the United States. THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON.

THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON. Just back of the palace in Khartum, and not far from the college named alt-or him, is a bronze statue of Gen. Charles George Gordon. In it the great Charles George Gordon. In it the great hero is represented sitting upon a camel, which stands on a high pedes-tai of stone. The general has merely a stick in his right hand, and he is looking holdly and fearlessly out in the direction of the desert. I have been told that he seldom carried more than a stick and that although his whole life was full of durger, he never showed was full of danger, he never showed

was full of danger, he never showed for. In talking about this the other night with the sirdar or commander-in-other of the Egyptian army, he told me an incident illustrative of Gordon's brav-ery. We were standing on the portico which extends out from the second story of the palace forming the porte cochere, when his excellency said: "It was just about here that Gen. Gordon had his residence. It was a rough building, with windows looking out over the Nile and with the front windows in plain view of the fittle us-land of Tul, which we are now looking at over there. During the war with the anabil the enemy had a camp of that island, and they frequently shot across the river at the palace. Gen. Gordon kept a diary, and it was his custom of an evening to sit in his room back of where we now stand and write. The dervishes saw his light and shot at it again and again. When the natives at Kharium heard of this they became much slarmed. They fear-ed that Gordon would be killed, and as ed that Gordon would be killed, and as he was their only hope they sent in a remonstrance begging him to either do his writing at the back of the house or to hide his light by a screen. In reply Gen. Gordon invited the delegation to come to thi front of his

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galace for his answer. When the peared firey found every front blaning, and saw Gen. Gordon i window to window and made

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