THE OWNER PARTY REED BUREAU, PRINCIPARY SALTED

STOUT-HEARTED MESSENGER

General O. O. Howard Tells of a Ride Into the Camp of Hestile Indians.

DARH G EXPLOIT OF A FHONTICRSMAN

Theilling Story Incident to the Campaign of 1878 Against the Hestile Pintes and Bannocks in Oregon and Idaho Territories.

(Copyrighted, 1995, by S. S. McClure.) During the spring and summer of 1873 we had upon us in Oragon and Idaho a serious combination of Indians, mainly the Piutes and Bannocks, in active warfare. But by various methods I had, until October, kept some 500 more from the north of the Columbia from going on the warpath.

I had hardly returned from the field after the last Indian battle when word was brought me that an outbreak was feared upon the north side of the great river by the white people had been killed-particularly a Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, who were met on a road by some of the yet uncaptured warriors who had crossed the river above Umatilia, and into the Columbia." they were robbed, slain, and their bodies hidden in the brush. I had reports from "Father" Wilbur, the Indians' great friend on the Simcoe reserve, near Yakima, and from alarmed settlers in the Ellensburg and cil were going down the Columbia toward Priest's Rapids. He then, to make himself Yakima country. The Yakima settlers said that war was coming; that a certain Indian entered Johnston's canyon. In the canyon, a called by white man Moses, then in the dangerous defile, he suddenly had to face two prime of life, who had ted in an early war, a man of great physical vigor, handsome and strong, an acknowledged chief, was at the head of the movement. They declared that he sympathized with the Bannocks and Pithat he had received the murderers of the Perkins' family with open arms, and that the still kept them under his protection.

The reports, though they did not at all

agree with one another, caused me to take a strong military escent and go to Priest's Rapids in October. Moses met me in council, denied the charges made against him, and piedged me his word that he would do all in his power to restrain the Indians, though they did not all yield obedience to him as chief. I confirmed to him as far as I could all the old promises made by my predecessors about his land beyond Priest's Rapids, and promised to do what I could for all the tribes with the Washington authorities. Two months after my return to my headquarters at Vancouver on the Columbia matters in that region on both sides of the river above Priest's Rapids grew every day werse and worse. While men made forts and barricades and formed volunteer companies and armed themselves, the Indians were gathering in council and putting on their war paint. The names of the murderers had been ascertained, and Moses and been indicted, as well as they, as an accessory after the fact. The sheriff at Yakima, with an armed posse, was t dertake the finding and arrest of the par

SPECIAL MESSENGER TO CHIEF MOSES . Such appeared to be the situation, and most people on the upper Columbia, including the friendly Yakimas, believed there would be war, and that Moses would be forced into it whether he would or not. I endeavored to get messengers to him through ing. In looking around for a fit messenger or scout to send to Moses and remind him of his covenant with me I found a well known frontiersman, whom, in fact, I had met in our religious meetings, and who was of French birth. He could speak the Chi-nook (a common tongue among the tribes).

vations, yet healthy, though in middle life, and capable of prolonged endurance. He was now a Christian man, quick of apprehension, furless and full of expedients.
As I looked into his bright, coal-black

eyes, after I had given him his necessary instructions, and received hi promise to undertake a journey with all speed to the Indian strongholds, I felt confident that he would, with God's blessing, ac complish the grand object of his visit. My own heart went with him. The first dittle town that he struck beyond

the Dalles of the Columbia was Goldendale. The people were much excited, holding meetings, "forting up," and arming for the approaching war. What exciting news constantly coming! Every new arrival added to the tales. Painted Indians had been seen and the settlers far and near were moving t the nearest settlements.

Chambreau, speaking pleasantly to all inquirers, quickly changed horses and went on across the Simcoe mountains. By 10 o'clock that same right, having made forty-five miles, he was on a northern slope of the mountains when he ran upon a band of Indians. seemed at first alarmed as he rode in among them, but as soon as they saw it was old Pa-sa-uks (Frenchman) they were better con-

These Indians were divided about Moses were all against the whites. So he saw both whites and Indians were expecting a conflict. He told them that he was a govern-ment messenger; that it would go hard with them if they joined the hostiles. FAMILIES IN FLIGHT FROM INDIANS.

Early next morning the tireless man mounted a fresh horse and pushed on toward Yakima City, clearing probably thirty-five miles from his night bivouse, when he met two white men who told him that they had dispatches for General Howard showing that war had actually begun. At Yakima City he met numbers of people who had deserted their farms in the existing panic and come to the town, bringing in their families. A man was tramping the main street ringing a bell and calling the citizens to a meeting. Here and there were grouped to a meeting. Here and there were grouped men with their horses, trying to unite in companies to go to the front. All the talk turned on Chief Moses, the object of especial hatred. Every man was armed either with a pistol or repeating rifle.

pistol or repeating rifle.

Chambreau, seeing the excited and unfavorable temper of the people, concluded not to speak of the object of his mission, but getting another good horse he rode off in the direction of a little place called Nachess. Five miles out he met a white man on horse-back riding very fast, who, as soon as he was near enough to speak, cried, "Stop! stop! Don't you know the Indians are on the warpath? I have gone from sattlement to settlement warning the inhabitants." warning the inhabitants."

"Where are the Indians?" our scout asked. "Well, sir, you may meet them anywhere;



most of them are near Priest's Rapids. Turn back or you'll be killed."

The scout kept on.
At the Naches river an old man by the name of Nelson said that his sons had gone to the war and that he himself would start for Yakima City, and he begged Chambreau venture no further, as he was a strauger.

Little beyond the Nacuess a wagon with a man and his wife and children was driving at great speed. Our messenger caused a half. at great speed. Our messenger caused a haif.
The woman and children were crying, partly
from fright and partly, no doubt, from the
you will never get any land. You have awai-

wagon. "There is no immediate danger," said he.

"Drive slowly or you'll kill your family."
HOUSES DESERTED.
As he passed on through the Wenass val-As he passed on through the Wennes val-ley he found all the farm houses already de-serted. Between Wennes and Ellenburg our swift rider upon "the divide" encountered the white man's blood and the Indian's blood swift rider upon "the divide" encountered two Indians. They rods to intercept him. He, instead of trying to avoid them, galloped straight to them. He showed them that he was a Frenchman from Kit-Seth-Qua Moses. Mothers look for places to hide the Wasses, which we have look for places to hide the Wasses, which was a Frenchman from Kit-Seth-Qua Moses. Mothers look for places to hide the Wasses, which was a Frenchman from Kit-Seth-Qua Moses. When and old women cry to Moses. Vancouver) and from Que-ta-quin; i.e., "arm cut off" (General Howard) sent to have a talk with them and all Priest's Rapids. After a little they let him pass without

On reaching Ellensburg, cold, hungry and aching from fatigue, Chambreau longed for rest and sleep. He had ridden that day opwards of sixty miles. But he first looked around. There were the first looked houses and one store. near the store some thirty men, with the sheriff, Mr. S -, who was organizing a company for the war. There was great exitement and loud talking. In the morning he, to his astonishment, ran upon some Indians not far from the town. They were gambling. An old one, he noticed, kept vatching him as well as the game after he came near them. After a few words it was plain that the old man knew the French Together they stepped aside inhabitants far and near, and that some offer of reward brought this from the In-

There will be trouble; Indians have a bad heart. Councils now going on by the mouth of the Wenatchee, where it empties

Quickly the scout mounted and galloped toward the Wenatchee valley. The country houses enroute were everywhere vacated. Ten miles out he met some more Indians. sure, turned more eastward and after awhile of Moses' Indian scouts. They tried to stop him and said that he must not got at way, Bu; he, showing who he was, pleasantly persisted. One of them turned back and became his companion. Shortly ten warriors met the two tiders. These he could not bluff. They asked him to dismount. But he said:

"No; we can talk on our horses."

hurts they received by the severe joits of the lowed bad medicine. General Howard and wagon.
"There is no immediate danger," said he. white men all around us have taken bad heart because of the Indians. The little ones. Young Indians have lost their wits; they have become as wolves; they want to tear with their teeth the white man's talk strong to my people, that they may take the right road."

THE SCOUT REPLIES. Here is our messenger's prompt reply: "Yes, Moses, you have many troubles and thing and gain nothing." He showed them then in some detail the results of every Indian war against the government since war will become of them? The settlers, some of whom will be slain, will kilt many of your young men, and the rest will at last, like A measure of great interest to oseph and his people, be carried into a far-off country. You ask the government for a reservation. By beginning a war you make General Howard your enemy, and he must fight you. Now, I say before all these In-dians, that if you do not follow my advice, you will not have land enough to stand

Moses rejoined: "The Bostons (the volunteers) are coming very soon to attack me What shall I do?" Chambreau quickly replied: "If the settlers come here lay down your arms. Do not fire a gun, even if they make you a prisoner

and take you away."

Moses demurred: "I don't believe my peo-ple will consent to that." The scout cried: "They must! They must! shall stay till they do." He then pleaded with his savage auditors for hours; sometimes out of doors and some-times inside. Some agreed; some were vexed and sulky, but the "wa-wa" went on all the night

About midday following Moses called my messenger and said: "Peace is made."
There would have been a horrible slaughter, He gave them his name and business and like that of preceding troubles of this kind, showed them that he must see Moses and the but for the brave and timely visit, for there



declareA that he would go, even if he had to fight for it; but "mind me, if I am killed, it will go hard with every Indian in this part of the country." At this, after a short parley, they sent him on with two braves for escort. More Indians still were met, but the braves satisfied their objections, and they kept along the valleys till they came to the Columbia.

THE MESSENGER REACHES CAMP. The little party went over in a canoe not far above Priest's Rapids. At the landing east of the river, for its course there is south, some hundred Indians met them. The two braves had become friendly and consented o guard him further still into the main Indian camp. They did not have far to go when the site of the camp came into full view and at first startled our brave scout. He saw a company of perhaps 100 Indians, in some order mounted on their horses, all painted as for war. An Indian harder ing if possible than the rest was riding around among them, and with gestioniation making a flery speech. No women were at that place. All the men were in paint, some bared to the waist, with their bodies tinted. Not far off from the mounted group was another crowd, who were unceasingly beating drums and singing. There seemed to be 400 or 500 all together. It was a wild spectacle. With all the firmness our good scout could muster he told the two braves to take him at once to Mozes' lodge. It was not done too soon, for a curious crowd of roughs al ready began to gather annoyingly around him. Here dismounting, he essayed to enter. It was a council lodge and sixty feet or more in length, rough enough, but spacious. There were fifty or more principal Indians gathered in a circle about Moses. They

came from his own and numerous tribes that belonged near the Columbia river.

Ejaculations from all sides manifesting aston'shment to see a white man step in among them were heard. Chambreau, o course, from experience unwilling to inter-rupt an Indian council, crept around as quietly as he could behind the Indians to the head of the group and sat down beside Moses. He was hardly seated when Moses

turned toward him in anger and said:
"Frenchman, what do you want here?" He told him that when he, Moses, had finished his speech he would tell him he came. Moses then proceeded with his It was a little trying to sit there and look on. In the heart of our scout, Christian though he was, danger seemed too im-minent to leave him unaffected. Great anxiety and fear and apprehension of outrage and perhaps death made his heart beat fast, for he well knew what Indians had done and could do again. With abundant beads around the necks of some, with arms in their hands, or near by, with faces and necks brilliant from fresh paint, and with feathers or wings of birds for ornaments, as on dress occasions, some with knives, some with tomahawks, some with repeating rifles, muzzies toward the ceiling; with bright colored blankets everywhere on shoulders or around their waists or used as cushions; the group-ing was picturesque indeed, enough to im-

press even the preccupied stranger.
At last the grim Moses said: "Now,
Frenchman, speak." He answered promptly: "You know me to be your friend. I have before been with you in times of trouble and of peace. I have come to see what is wrong with you and your people. My chief, Que-ta-quin, has sent me. He loves God and loves you."

CHIEF MOSES MAKES A SPEECH.

Mount replied: "The New Percess and all."

Moses replied: "The Nez Perces had al-ways been the friends of the whites. At the ways been the triends of the whites. At the time of the Whitman massacre one white man ran to them for protection and got it.

"They gloried in never having killed a white man. General Howard fought the Nea Perces. I did not take a bad heart then; I did not go to war again when the Bannocks and Piutes fought him, but kept out of it all.

out of it all.
"A long time ago General Palmer told me and my people that we could always dwell about White Bluffs, Moses Lake, Moses Coulee, Grand Coulee and Wenatchee. We were then strong and there were few Bostons (white settlers); they were poor and afraid of us. Now the Bostons are strong and don't want the Indians to live. What shall we do? We look upon this land as upon the sun. It is our father and mother. I take a bad heart because they want cur land, and my people say: "To part with my land is like parting with my flesh." It is two months since General Howard and I spoke together. Has he talked straight or has he talked crooked

What follows was awfully humiliating to the Indians. Moses, a prisoner, was taken to Yakima City and confined in fail till "Father Wilbur" interposed and was allowed by the sheriff or judge to keep him a close prisoner at the Simcoe agency, till I came, examined the whole matter, and caused him to be reis now, that Moses never broke his word

Chambreau at once, after shaking hands with the Indians, began another phenomenal ride. By the route he took on his return he made to The Dalles over 220 miles in fortyeight hours. As soon as he arrived at that city he telegraphed me, then at Vancouver, the success of his mission, and I hastened to confirm the promises that he had made I love to record such heroism displayed in the interest of peace and good will to men.

IMPIETIES.

Here is an extract from a letter of E. Fitzgerald, to Fanny Kemble, describing in a country church, and published in Temple Bar

Good old parson, not at all meaning rhyme: "The light has grown so very dim, I scarce can see to read the hymn!" Congregation, taking it up to the first half of the Old Hundredth

The light has grown so very dim, I scarce can see to read the hymn, (Pause, as usual; parson, mildly impaent: "I did not mean to read a hymn; I Congregation, to second part of Old Hundredth:

I did not mean to read a hymn; I only meant my eyes were dim Parson, out of patience, etc.: I didn't mean a hymn at all-I think the devil's in you all.

In one of Boston's suburbs a few Sundays nounced that a collection would be taken as machine sewing is needed there. milar contribution was levied the following As before, every one gave but Tim, who looked mighty sly, and the priest won-dered therest. Meeting Tim after the service he took him to task for his conduct. "Now, Tim, why didn't you give something, if only a penny?" "Faith, father, I'm onto yez." "Tim!" "Yes, father." "What do you a-thryin' to pull the wool over mi eyes. A-thryin to make us believe yez wants the she should not money to buy coal to heat the church, an' making them.' yer riverence knows it's heated by steam.

Rev. M. H. Houghton of Bradford, Pa., having been lambasted by a traveling evan-gelist, thus responded: "If, as Mr. Shiverea remarked in this house, there is no quicker way to go to hell than behind the tail of a fast horse, then I am on the road and mean to stay there. If a man who goes to a race course is not fit to preach I want to find it out and quit. I went to the race course before Mr. Shiverea came here and I mean to go after he is gone. God made the fast horse, and it is no more a sin to ride beenthusiastic over a fast horse and get out and hitch up a good one and take a drive."

A kind of influenza had struck the com nunity all of a heap, relates the Chicago Tribune, but Rev. Dr. Goodman's congrega-tion turned out as usual and was composing tiself, though with much coughing and sneezing, to listen to the regular Sunday morning sermon. "If the-a'm brethrenmorning sermon. "If the-n'm brethren-h'm-will be as quiet as possible," said the faithful pastor, making another heroic effort to clear his throat. "I will-k-choo! h'moffer a few coughs this morning suggested by the twenty-seventh verse of the sixteenth

chapter," etc. Cieveland Plain Dealor: "You say the clonel is a great military man.""
"A perfect here?"
"What's his record?"
"Seventeen oaths a minute."

TRAINING THE YOUNG IDEA

Various Reforms Proposed in the Public School System.

DIVORCING POLITICS FROM EDUCATION

Chicago School Teachers Seek to Establish a Pension System-The Military Drill -Women in the School Boards-Notes.

Innumerable measures are pending in state legislatures and in congress designed to imyour grievances are great. But you must legislatures and in congress designed to imreform is widespread, not alone in removing the schools from the demoralizing influence "You love your wife and children, and you of partisan politics, but also in simplifying cars for your old men and women. What in the system so as to make it a more effective

> A measure of great interest to teachers in general, and of Illinois in particular, proposes Chicago. Its provisions are as follows: "That the Board of Education in cities hav

ing a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants shall have power and it shall be the duty of said board to create a public school teachers' and public school employes' pen-sion and retirement fund, and for that purpose set apart the following moneys, to-wit:
"1. All moneys, pay, conpensation or salary, or any part thereof forfeited, deducted or withheld from any teacher or school emplaye for absence from duty or for any cause whatsoever, in accordance with the provi-

sions of the rules of said Board of Education. "2. An amount not exceeding 1 per cent per annum of the respective salaries paid to teachers and school employes in the em-ployment of said Board of Education, which mount shall be deducted in equal installments at the regular times for the payment of said salaries.

"3. All moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests or otherwise, on ac-count of such fund.

"4. All moneys which may be derived from such method of increment as may be duly land legally advised for the increase of sald fund. "The Board of Education, together with the

superintendent of schools and two representatives to be elected by the teachers and em-ployes of the public schools under control of ployes of the public schools until trustees, a said board, shall form a board of trustees, a shall determine the majority of whom shall determine the amount to be deducted from the salaries paid to teachers and employes as aforesaid, and shall have charge of and administer said fund, and shall have power to invest the same as shall be deemed most beneficial to said fund, and shall have power to make payments from said fund of annuities granted in pursuance of this act, and shall from time time make and establish such rules and regulations for the administration of said recognizes the existence of two entirely fund as they shall deem best.

such teacher or school employe shall have the right after said term of service to retire and become a beneficiary under this act, provided however, that three-fifths of said term of service shall have been rendered by said beneficiary within the limits of the municipality where said Board of Education has

wer to use both the principal and income of said fund for the payment of annuities hereand to manage, invest nbefore mentioned, and accumulate and otherwise control said made to drive politics out of the management fund as it may provide by its rules and regulations, and shall have power to reduce from says the Baltimore Sun, "that is dominated ime to time any or all annuities as pro- by political influences and which reets to leased. My conviction was then strong, and vided, only that such reduction shall be at considerable extent upon political foundations, the same rate in all cases.

of Education shall certify monthly to the affected in their work by the unfavorable city treasurer all amounts deducted from conditions surrounding them was absolutely the salaries of special teachers and employes of the Board of Education, in accordance with the whole, to give a fairly good account of the provisions of this act, which amounts, as themselves has been due to the energy an well as all other moneys contributed to said vigilance of true friends of public educatio fund, shall be set apart and held by said in and out of the schools, who have struggled treasurer as a special fund, for the purpose hereinbefore provided, subject to the order they should be. It is believed that the ma of said Board of Education, superintendent of jority of our teachers are zealous and conschools and two representatives, as afore- scientious in their work, as well as compesigned by the pres'dent and secretary of said ground for bel'eving that the charge is true

NEEDLEWORK IN THE SCHOOL. The question of sewing in the public chools in England is a topic of considerable interest among women interested in educational matters. Sewing is obligatory can be obtained, and that the work of their among the girls to the extent of three hours weekly, and, further than this, the school indicated. What is absolutely escential to the inspectors are instructed to take a lower highest development of public education and standard of arithmetic from girls on ac-count of time spent in sewing. It is claimed tion from politics and politicians. Any re by those seeking a discontinuance of the form which ignores this requirement will be teaching of sewing that the training in the simply a sham and a delusion. The proexact science would be of much more benefit to the girls than skill with the needle. A not be permitted to make the public schools speaker on the subject recently pointed out stepping stones to political or pecuniary adthat American educationalists distinctly recognize that sewing is not educational and be divorced and the management of the do not usually teach it. In the case of schools should be placed in the hands of repthose who will work for a living, and it is resentative men and women of education and from this class that English board schools ability, who will take pride and interest in are largely recruited, it is shown that they are obliged to unlearn what they have learned at school when they go into shops,

well, never mind his other name—who gave a sly wink as the plate was presented to him, but nothing else. The priest relief It is to be presumed that women are going Tim's dereliction, but surmised that he might have left his money at home. Not quite enough money having been realized, a fully occupied with work that cannot be similar contribution. for them, as their sewing can. It is Mrs. Sangster, the most feminine of who sees no more reason why a girl should learn to sew than a boy. A boy should know how to sew on buttons quite as much as a girl, she thinks, and any dexterity in the use of the hands that is to be gained "Tim!" "Yes, father." "What do you mean?" "Oh, nothing, father. Just that I'n onto yez; that's all." "Tim, your words are disrespectful and require an explanation. What do you mean?" "Oh, faith, father, as many do, I see no reason why, when as many do. I see no reason why, when garments are to be purchased so reasonably, she should not buy them, and not worry over

TOO MUCH HASTE. OMAHA, Feb. 21 .- To the Editor of The Bee: On the assumption that the public school system of the state of Nebraska is as efficient as it can be made, if any fault may be found and pointed out in regard to the city schools of Omaha the defect is not atcity schools of Omana the detect is not at-tributable to the system, but to the work in the school room. And that there exists occa-sion for criticism is no more than might be expected where so many are employed and

the number of patrons so large.

But is it not true that the schools and the discipline in all of them are under the manhind a horse at a fast gait than behind a steam engine. I think it would advance all our churches if more ministers would get any other parties? If this latter point shall be admitted, then any fault that may be be admitted, then any fault that may be found attaches to the above named officers. As a matter of course, the Board of Education is in a sense held responsible for any want of efficiency in the schools, but the course of study and the methods of instrucion are left in the hands and brains of those who work in the school room by the advice and consent of the superintendent

There is no intention of objecting to the course of study pursued, but the purpose is only to mention that the methods of instruc-tion fail of accomplishing some things that patrons wish were otherwise. And time will as they receive from the instructor's lips, which are likely to be soon forgotten. Par-

over without mastering, the pupil all his life will be suspected of a defective education. Hence, the result of such mistake falls heavily on the student, and is a continual em-

arrassment. In the next place, the apparent haste making to advance pupils towards the higher and even the highest grades, that they may the earlier be admitted to the high schools, is inexcusable, for the reason that a high school student is made sensible of his failure to acquit himself as he might if his earlier studies had been gone over more thoroughly. English speaking young people should be prepared as well as can be to spell, read, write and correct false syntax in their vernacular, and any failure to acquire such accomplishments rests in a measure with their instructors! J. H. Instructors!

DRILL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Senator Hawley of Connecticut has intro-duced in the national senate a bill provid-ing for the detail of army and navy officers to instruct pupils of the public schools in the manual of arms. It is in line with a similar measure introduced in the house of repre-sentatives. The bill makes 300 the minimum number of pupils to be taught, in order to permit the detail of an officer, and it also limits to fifty the number of officers that can be so detailed under the previsions of this act. It allows the issue of ordnance and general, and of Illinois in particular, as system of pensions for school teachers. The bill was introduced in the Illinois legislature missioned, as well as commissioned, officers to be detailed. These safeguards seem to be detailed. These safeguards seem to be of its officers, and of using these officers for schools in which the number of lads old enough for instruction is insufficient to justify the detail. Another good feature is the pro-vision for taking officers from posts in the neighborhood of the schools that are to be

The main object in the measure is to educate the youth for possible service to the country in case of the outbreak of war. In this respect the system supplements that of the state militia forces, so that it becomes of less consequence whether the schools are direct feeders of the militia.

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS. The reform mayor of New York has de ided to introduce an innovation in the chool board of that city by appointing three r four women commissioners. The Board of Education consists of twenty-one commissioners who serve without pay. Several years ago women were appointed commissioners, but their work on the board did not meet the approval of practical politicians, and the practice was abandoned. Commenting on the purpose of Mayor Strong, the Sun says: "The argument for their appointment to the Board of Education is that the women school teschers and girl pupils ought to have women to supervise them and guard their special interests. But the majority of this community generally are women, and hence there is abundant reason why women should have share in the legislation and government of the state."

NEW YORK REFORMS. A bill for the reorganization of the schools of New York, drafted by the Committee of Seventy, has been introduced in the legisla-ture. Its provisions are not revolutionary, but they are thorough and businesslike. It arate branches of school management-that "The Board of Education shall have power, by a majority vote of all its members, to re-buildings and supplies. It puts each of these tire any female teacher or other female school under the charge of responsible officers, and it employe who shall have taught in public schools or rendered service therein for a period aggregating twenty years, and any male teacher or male school employe who eral legislative and administrative powers shall have taught or rendered service for a makes of the beard a board of direction. In period aggregating twenty-five years, and this way both of the general branches of the school work-teaching and business-may be in the hands of expert and competent persons, who can be held to a strict account, since they have the power to prevent or remedy abuses. The local trustees are retained, with nowers of visitation and inspection, but with

no share in or responsibility for the actual conduct of the schools. "Each teacher and school employe so re-tired shall thereafter be entitled to receive York bill makes provision for a superintend-

SHUT OUT THE POLITICIANS. The spirit of school reform is taking hold of Baltimore, and an earnest effort is

must necessarily fail to produce the best re The president and secretary of such Board sults. That our schools should have been bravely and earnestly to make them what and shall be paid out upon warrants tent. But it is charged, and there is good that present methods of administration afforopportunities for favoritism and the employ ment of injurious personal and political influ-ences. The people have a right to demand that they shall have the very best service that fessional politician and the ward boss should their duties, and who will discharge them without fear, favor or affection, with an eye

> EDUCATIONAL NOTES. Plans have been completed for the Haskel Oriental museum and lecture hall, a gift to the city of Chicago by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell as a memorial to her husband. Besides the \$100,000 given to defray the cost of the building, Mrs. Haskell has contributed \$10,000 for a lectureship in comparative religion

single to the best interests of the whole com

at the Chicago university, and the same amount for a course to be given in Bombay or Calcutta. In Germany women have access neither to lectures nor to examinations. During the years 1871-80 a few women were certainly admitted to lectures at the Leipsic university but the permission was afterwards with-drawn, the same being the case at about the

same time in Bavaria. The trustees of Barnard college have announced that they need about \$150,000 to purchase the lots selected for the new site of the college and to qualify them to accept the conditional anonymous gift of \$100,000, first important donation in the history of the

Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, appears to possess some of the characteristics of a prodigy. He entered Muskingum college, in Ohio, at the tender age of 10, and graduated at 14. he went to Yale, and was only 19 when he received his Ph. D. from the college—an age at which most students are sophomores. Dr Harper is now 39. The university of which 000, and has \$600,000 to spend this year.

The treasurer of Roanoke college, Salem Va., has received a check for \$5,000 in pay ment of the bequest of Mrs. George K. Crockett of Springfield, Mass., and also, as a contribution to the endowment fund, \$2,000, already well invested in first-class mortgage bonds, the gift of Morris K. Jesup of New York, who has been a generous friend of the college for a number of years.

The directors of the Yale Alumni university fund have called attention to the necessity of the alumni contributing to this fund. They make the following announcement in a notice just issued: "The receipts to date They make the following announcement in a notice just issued: "The receipts to date amount to \$38,110.29. This amount has been contributed by less than 900 members, while the living alumni number nearly \$,000. The fund is applicable to any uses of the university. Every one who has been a student in any department is asked to contribute. Any amount, large or small, will be gladly received at any time. The board of directors applied as prome in 1892 \$5,000 in 1893 around and it deals with every form of the month is on smaller and it deals with every form of the month is on smaller and it deals with every form of the month is on smaller and it deals with every form of the month is on smaller and it deals with every form of the month is on smaller and it deals with every form of the month is on smaller and it deals with every form of the month is on the contributes a paper on "The Coming triential Meeting of the Council of Women triential Meeting of the United States at Washington." J. Bellinges considers "Sexual Purity and the Double Standard" C. S. Thomas writes on Billion triential Meeting of the Council of the United States at Washington." J. Bel be taken to designate a very few only of fund is applicable to any uses of the univer-such defects. In the first place, too much sity. Every one who has been a student in dependence is placed in oral instruction, leaving the pupils without guides, except such amount, large or small, will be gladly reas they receive from the instructor's lips, celved at any time. The board of directors

The University of the State of New York has instituted a system of traveling libraries by which any existing collection of books or any community desiring it and willing to conform to certain specified and easy conditions may obtain a loan for six months of the many obtains a loan for six months of the legislative and executive departion of the legislative and executive departicular of the many obtains a loan for six months of the legislative and executive departicular of the many obtains a loan for six months of government. The editor, in the ction of the university, or from books spesally bought or given for the purpose. to October, 1894, 125 of these Ebraries had been sent out from Albany, aggregating 11,000 volumes, of which 7,500 had been re-turned without loss or injury, 4,400 were still out and only one single volume was missing, for which, with exemplary probity, the sum of 70 cents had been covered into the university treasury.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The Philadelphia Times Annual for 1895 is ram full of valuable data, useful information and interesting statistics, those pertaining to sporting and to local events being most con-

merican Laws for Its Prevention" is the pany, 12 Astor Place, New York, title of a paper read before the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences and Arts and Letters nd now presented to the public in pamphlet

A handsome seed catalogue for 1895 bears the title "Northern Grown Tested Seeds' and halls from the firm of Northrup-Braslan

Goodwin company, Minneapolis, Minn. A description of the brilliant New Year's reception at the white house is one of the features in the February number of the Jenness Miller Monthly. Its various departments, such as "Law, Order and Art in Dress," "Household Science Department," and "Afternoon Tea" possess a distinctive merit, each after its kind. The number contain: dso an excellent kindergarten department an most practical one known as "Occupation a most practical one known as "Occupations for Women." Bits of choice fiction and poetry adorn the pages. The editorial is novel and entertaining, but the most characteristic feature of it all, perhaps, is that fashion paper, which is designated "Some February Philosophy About Clothes." In this the writer gives expression to many interesting ideas all of which are deduced eresting ideas, all of which are deduced rom the principles taught by the Jenness filler system, the keynotes to which are beauty, individuality, hygiene and general well-being. Jenness Miller Monthly, 114 Fifth

venue, New York, The New York Tribune almanae for 1895 The New York Tribune almanae for 1895 comes revised, rearranged, freshened up to date, and enriched by the addition of new features. The book centains an almost unlimited array of statistics on every conceivable subject which concerns the whole people, with much which interests only the political parties or large bodies of men or women. The results of the phenomenal elections of 1894 are fully reported. There is no partisanship in the contents of The Tribune almanae, and every one can accept with confidence its statistics of coinage, circulation, foreign trade, elections, population, pensions, oreign trade, elections, population, pensions, evenues, banking, divorce, marriage, sporta, egal holidays, and the hundreds of other hings treated of. The facts about prominent ocieties in the United States are given more space than usual, and the constitutional amendments in New York state are given. It s indexed thoroughly and well, Price, 25 ents a copy. The Tribune, New York. "My Blue-Eyed Bonnie Bell" is the title a new song, and "Private Johnnie Atkins"

that of a march just published by the White mith Music Publishing company, Chicago. 'Should the Government Retire from Bank ng?" is the title under which Banker W. C. crawell in the February Forum discusie currency question, urging an affirmative ply. His position, however, is not very vell taken, as the elasticity given by bank control is liable to extremes in the wrong direction as well as in the right. "The Program of German Socialism," by Wilhelm Liebknecht, leader of the social democrats in the Garman Reichstag is a striking paper that will be read with much interest. Henry Holt in discussing "The Social Discontent" argues off the line in introducing the em-ployer as the real party in conflict with the mook (a common toague among the tribes), and had, like most French settlers in the mortiwest, been always reputed as the Indians' friend. His name is Edward Chambreau, familiarly called among the settlers when the settlers of such retirement, provided, however, that breat first came with continuous forms a gainst thirty or when the was a good swimmer, with or without his horse. His make-up was such as to give him a wiry frame, used to privations, yet healthy, though in middle life.

They forbade his going to camp; but he settlers in the most French settlers in the mortiwest, been always reputed as the Indians and I must be gain to receive as an annuity one-half the usual salary paid to said teacher or school employe at the date of buildings, who is to be subordinate to be an annuity one-half the usual salary paid to said teacher or school employe at the date of buildings, who is to be subordinate to be delicted with the said teacher or school employer at the dist of buildings, who is to be subordinate to be subordinate to be subordinate to be an an annuity one-half the usual salary paid to be and an annuity one-half the usual salary paid to said teacher or school employe at the date of Education, The Brooklyn bid to said teacher or school employer at the date of Education. The Brooklyn bid the most first came with such annuity shall not exceed the sum of forty armed volunteers that first came with such annuity shall not exceed the sum of forty armed volunteers that first came with such annuity shall not exceed the sum of forty armed volunteers that first came with such annuity shall not exceed the sum of forty armed volunteers that first came with such annuity shall not exceed the sum of following the well known Cleveland plan, did the endored the said teacher or school employer that is the most following the well known Cleveland plan, and the most following the came in the following the well known Cleveland plan, the said teacher or school employer that is the following the well known Cleveland plan, and the s the real antagonist. Colonel Carroll D. Wright contributes a timely paper on "Steps "Has the Law Exported: Exported, "The Outlook for Decorative Art in America;" "The Religious Study in a Baptist Town;" "Colorado's Experiment with "The Great Realists and the Empty Story Tellers;" "Student-Honor and College Examinations;" "True American Ideals," and "The Barnacles of Fire Insur-

The Forum Publishing company New York. The concentrated essence of recent events ogether with thousands of facts of general importance, grouped and indexed so as to be readily accessible, will be found in the Brook-lyn Eagle Almanac, now ready. The tariff bill, the income tax and the result of the late elections are among the subjects mi-nutely treated in this miniature library of up-to-date knowledge. Maps, street guides and much local information relating to th to the ity of Brooklyn are also incorporated in the volume, and all for the small sum of 25 cents. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn,

Among the favorite contributors to th February number of Short Stories are Rud-yard Kipling, Florence Warden and George Boughton, in addition to which appears a most noteworthy contribution in the shape of a careful and interesting study of the Russian Jew in New York, by Abraham which shows in an amusing way the transformation of the dirty, unkempt im m grant into a would-be lady-killer. Curre Literature Publishing company, New York. General Lord Welseley makes a most in ortant contributions to the literature of e China-Japan war. In an article for February Cosmopolitan he discusses the situation and does not mince matters in saying what China must do in this emer Two other noted foreign authors con tribute interesting articles to this number Rosita Mauri, the famous Paristan danseuse gives the history of the ballet, and Emile Ollivier tells the story of the fall of Louis Phillippe. From every part of the world drawings and photographs have been obtained of the instruments used to torture ences, and has been pronounced by all a clever article, by Julian Hawthorne, itled, "Salvation via the Rack." Mrs. entitled. teginald De Koven, Anatole France, W. Clark Russell, Albien W. Tourgee and William Dean Howells are among the story tellers for this number. The Cosmopolitan

New York. Young People's Magazine for February is very handsome and attractive, and will sure to please the little ones in whose behalf it is designed. Its illustrations, and other features, besides being first class in style and workmanship, are exceedingly interesting. Eaton-Duniap company, Boston The January number of The Omaha Index is an attractive sheet. Besides a number of apt and pertinent editorials it con tains a valuable paper on "The Ideal City by Rev. J. P. D. Llwyd. The Index Pub- the many complaints of women that lishing company, Omaha.

Part twenty-three of the Book of the Fair

is mainly devoted to foreign exhibits, the ac-counts of which are full of innumerable detalls, most highly entertaining and instructive. Magnificent samples of architectural design are displayed in full page reproductions and building, Chicago.

Among the interesting topics discussed in Among the interesting topics discussed in
the February Arena may be noted "Penalogy
in Europe and America," by Rev. Samuel J.
Burrows, D. D.; "The Dynamics of Mind,"
by Henry Wood, and "The Populist Campaign
in Chicago," by Willis J. Abbot; Congressman William J. Bryan punctures "President Cleveland's Currency Plan," advocating
instead as might be apposed. The adoption of instead, as might be expected, the adoption free coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan's fear gold monometallism completely annihilates his own position as a free trader. George W. Pepperill severely scores Senator John Sherman in an open letter to the ex-score-tary of the treasury; the Countess of Aberwhich are likely to be seen forgotten. Par-ticularly is this true concerning the rudi-mentary branches of study, which, if passed moneys the necessary expenses of the uni-The Books of the Day wind up a very in-

versity would have exceeded its available in- teresting number. The Arena Publishing Commenting on the recent sudden change same department, discusses recent events in Hawaii and Japan, the condition of Armenia, the troubles in Newfoundland, and many other topics of world wide interest. In the field of English politics, such subjects as the revenue returns, the London municipal eleconue returns, the London municipal elecare treated, while continental affairs of the day receive due consideration. On the Amer-ican side, the editor presents a timely summary of the present condition of the national treasury, and demands that some means to ecura revenue be devised by congress before a plan of currency reform is permanently adopted; the changes in the composition of the senate are noted, and state and municipal matters receive attention; numerous pororting and to local events being most con-dictions, replication of the progress of the World' is made up. The Review of Reviews com-

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS APPROVE France, Brazil and the Argentine Republies Unite in Endorsing Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

Approval of Dr. Humphrey's Preparations has been bestowed by the medical authorities of dirferent American Republics. Their introduction into France has been allowed by the French Government. They have been analyzed and approved by the National Boards of Health of the United States of Brazil and of the Argentine Regulation.

FROZEN MARROW.

WHEN GRIPPE IS RIFE-EVERY MAL ADY IS GRIPPE.

At present every malady is complicated with rippe. The destin of many prominent persons is attributed to Pneumania, Heart Fallure, etc. it the primary sickness is grippe. If there is a east spot in the body, an imitrality or disease, rippe will find it out. Humphrey's Specific "77" is a preventive

Token early, cuts it short, promptly.

Taken during its prevalence, prevents its in-Taken while suffering, a relief is speedily realized.
"IT" cures Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever, and will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hangs on."

RHEUMATIC TWINGES. If there is a drop of urle acid in the blood, drippe will surely find it, and as every body thows rheumatism is caused by urle acid in the alood, and while exposure to cold and intemperate living may aggravate the symptoms, the apperfect action of the kidneys is the real cause. The use of Dr. Humphrey's Specific No. 2 agens the clarged ducts permitting the secause. The use of Dr. Himparcy's Special No. 15 opens the closued ducts, permitting the secretions to pass off, relief and comfort following as a natural result.

No. 15 cures Rheumatism, scute and chronic; Lumbago, Sciatic., and every form of rheumatio pains.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics fits the pocket; 25c cach, or five for \$1. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, HUMPHIEYS' MED ICINE CO., corner William and John Street, New York.

Health and Beauty, Youth and Love. It



(TRADE MARK.)

A Scientific Discovery by a Woman to Cure Woman.

Women of All Ages, Attention!

MME. M. YALE, Queen of Beauty, who has lectured in all of the prominent cities of the world before vast audinewspapers to be the most perfect woman in form and feature now living, speaks to the women of the world and confesses to them that the secret of her beauty lies in perfect health-and the secret of her health lies in the use of sketches her own remedies. Among them -Fruitcura-her great and wonderful tonic for curing all female ailments and building up the system. Fruitcura restores all weak organs to perfect health. It cures only women know of. It restores the vitality, makes the eyes bright, the step clastic and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve the high rank of the preceding number is in every respect fully maintained. Every number of this series is an art gallery on paper, a most valuable study and an admirable medium through which to learn to know the world. The Bancroft company, Auditorium building, Chicago. and nervous troubles of any nature and revives the vitality which is lacking in all such cases for women of all ages. A discovery by a woman to cure a woman. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. At druggists or by mail.

Mme. M. Yale, health and beauty specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State St., Chicago.

THE ELLIS & GOLTERMAN

"RAPID FLOW" **FountainSyringe**

The NAME indicates its advantages. FOR SALE BY KUHN & CO. Douglas and 15th Sts. ALOE & PENFOLD CO., 1408 Farnam St. J. A. FULLER & CO., 1402 Douglas St.