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Montana has chosen the bitter root as the State flower.

The London banks have \$1,150,000 locked up at the present time.

Berlin is one of the most cosmopolitan of European cities. Though it is the capital of Germany only thirty-seven per cent. of its inhabitants are Germans by birth.

The army authorities are rapidly getting rid of all Indian enlisted men. At the present rate of discharging them it is estimated that by the end of 1895 there will be none in the service.

A Boston school committee has raised a great fuss by trying to prevent the boys' eating pie for lunch. The boys held a meeting and adopted resolutions that they would rally around pie to the death.

Judge Colt, of Boston, has decided that the late George H. Corliss, the inventor and builder of the famous Corliss engine was a public man and therefore declines to enjoin publishing his picture in biographical sketches.

The London Mail Lane Express says: "The only comparison to be found to the present low level of the price of cotton is by going back exactly forty-six years, when the price of middling uplands cotton was six and six-eighths cents. The cheapness was then due to financial and political disturbances—the present cause to overproduction."

In the midst of the military crisis the erection of new spinning plants is serenely in progress in China. Some of the mills are being provided with the electric light, and there is every probability of an attempt being made to run the spindles themselves by means of electro-motive power. In these respects the Chinese are content with nothing but the best and the latest.

How the mighty are fallen, muses the New York Observer. The car of Juggernaut goes no longer forth in triumphal but death-dealing procession. This year, for the first on record, the Jagannath car at Serampore, India, failed to find devotees enough to drag it over the usual route. On three successive days attempts were made which ended in failure. The persuasions and threats of the Brahmins were in vain.

"Mr. Peabody, who was an American," said Dean Hole the other day, "was one of the greatest benefactors of London. His houses built for and occupied by the workmen are models which every great city would do well to copy. At a flower and plant exhibition in London which I attended four or five years ago I was surprised and delighted to find that a large number of the prizes for the best plants went to people who were dwellers in Mr. Peabody's houses. That shows what a better atmosphere will do for the working classes. Public gardens and parks and workingmen's clubs, I think, are always conducive to temperance. But people will never be made temperate by constraint. To secure temperance is impossible by mere human obligations and vows. Force of common sense, conscience and spiritual influence are necessary."

Police Methods in St. Louis.

A policeman in St. Louis encountered a sleep-walker who was on the street at night in his night shirt, and after arousing him took him to his room and made him dress. This done, the citizen was marched to the police station, where he protested indignantly against his arrest, offering as an excuse for his appearance when taken into custody that he was a somnambulist. With much display of authority in his voice, the police official replied he didn't care what church the prisoner belonged to, it was against a city ordinance to walk the streets without any clothes on. The somnambulist was finally allowed to go without being fined.—Baltimore Sun.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

The Hired Girl of the Orient—Good Evidence—Getting Along Slowly—It's Treat, Etc., Etc.

Japan's the modern hired girl, A Nona or a Dinah; Whose pathway, through the work she does, is strewn with broken China.

Detroit Free Press.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

"Why do you think he is a crank?" "He says I am one."—Puck.

THE CREATURE AND THE CREATOR. Poet—"Why is it you love my poetry and do not love the poet?" She—"Because you are poor and the poetry is not."—Detroit Free Press.

GETTING ALONG SLOWLY.

Mrs. Dix—"Have you met the people yet who have moved in next door?" Mrs. Hicks—"N—No; I don't even know yet how much rent they pay."—Puck.

HOW HE GOT BLIND.

Tramp—"Please help the blind." Passerby—"How did you become blind?"

Tramp—"Looking for work, sir."—Dallas (Texas) Times-Herald.

SHORTENING THE AGONY.

"What in thunder have you invited Somers to speak at your dinner for? He can't talk at all."

"That's just why we put him down for a speech."—Chicago Record.

HIS THREAT.

Mama—"It is no use; she is determined to marry him."

Papa—"Very well; tell her that I will support them in the style to which he has been accustomed."—Puck.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ARTIST.

First Restaurateur—"How do you like your new chef?"

Second Restaurateur—"Oh, he's a daisy! He can serve up hash under seventeen different names."—Puck.

DEPENDS.

Herdoo—"They say every hearty laugh adds a day to one's life."

Saidso—"That depends; I had at least a week kicked out of me for laughing at a man who fell in the mud."—Puck.

A WISHED-FOR OPPORTUNITY.

"What do you think of my daughter's execution, professor?" asked the fond mamma, as her fair daughter bounded away at the piano-keys.

"Think, madam?" was the reply, "why, that I should like to be present at it."—Tit-Bits.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY.

Modest Youth—"I have only \$5000 a year, sir, but I think I can support your daughter on that."

Father (enthusiastically)—"Support her, my dear boy? Why you can support her entire family on it."—Detroit Free Press.

HE KEPT HIS WORD.

"I tell you what it is," said the silly little fish to his long-headed mother, "I have been following your advice, and letting those nice, plump, juicy worms alone, long enough. I am now going off on my own hook."

And he did.—Life.

THE REASON OF IT.

Fond Husband—"Somehow, I don't seem to be able to enjoy your pies as I did those my mother made for me when I was a boy."

Loving Wife—"Perhaps you would, if you hadn't ruined your stomach by eating so many of those same pies when you were a boy."—Puck.

HOW THE PLANS ARE MADE.

"What are you doing?" inquired Hammerfest, as he saw his friend tip a dry-goods box on end and proceed to make a sketch of it.

"Attending to business," replied his friend, the architect. "I'm engaged in making a design for a new modern office building."—Chicago Record.

A GILDED SORROW.

Sympathetic Friend—"I am so sorry you were disappointed in your marriage!"

The Countess—"My dear, don't marry a foreign noble. If I could only undo what I have done I would be willing to give up all I have in the world, except my title."—Puck.

COVERED BOTH CASES.

Theatrical Manager—"I regret, gentlemen, that I cannot put your production on the stage."

First Author—"Why not, pray?" Manager—"Your play, you see, is so awfully simple."

Second Author—"And mine?" Manager—"Is simply awful!"—Liege Blatter.

AN ABUSED GIRL.

"Yes, I gave him up," sighed the young woman.

"Did he prove unworthy of your affection?" inquired her sympathetic friend.

"He—he became a spelling reformer," rejoined the other, with a shudder, "and signed his name 'Jorj.' It took all the poetry and romance out of the name. So we parted."—London Globe.

INFORMATION.

"Speak and you are a dead man."

The pistol barrel gleamed under the nose of the patient looking party who was reclining on the combination sofa.

"Do your worst," he cried, leaping

to his feet. "I will speak. I demand to know how in thunder it is you walk all through this house without falling over the rugs."

But the burglar only laughed mockingly in his face and climbed out of the cellar window.—Detroit Tribune.

A CANDID CONFESSION.

Father of the Bridegroom—"Before this close relationship I think it but right to tell you that I once had a little unpleasantness which involved the loss of my liberty for a considerable period. Both my daughters are, I am sorry to say, rather flighty; my dear wife is suffering from kleptomania and my son was mixed up in a little forgery affair. Won't that make any difference?"

Father of the Bride—"Not the slightest! From the fact that I am quite in favor of our alliance you may judge how matters stand in my family."—Der Schalk.

STEAM AS A MEANS OF DEFENSE.

A simple and effective method of repelling train robbers by discharging jets of steam upon the attacking party has recently been patented by William H. Reeve, an old tugboatman, of New York. The inventor has enlarged upon the plan long followed by railroad companies of attaching a steam jet to locomotives to scare cows and other animals from the track. The patent provides for running steam pipes along the boiler, one on either side from the cab forward. The ends of the pipes are supplied with small nozzles so formed that jets of steam may be projected through them a distance of fifty or sixty feet. It is claimed that these would prevent any person from approaching nearer than this distance. Similar pipes could be run to the rear of the train and be supplied with nozzles, rendering it impossible for any one to reach the rear platform. Other pipes could be arranged at the car doors, while by the use of flexible pipes or hose the steam could be carried and discharged from the windows at will. These pipes need not be so large as to be unsightly or inconvenient in any way.

A further use of steam as a means of defense, the inventor claims, would be in protecting banks against thieves. Since banks are usually heated with steam, the attachment could readily be made. Small jets of steam might be so arranged at the windows of the tellers that they could be projected into the faces of the robbers. These jets might be operated by hidden levers or by electrical attachments.

A more ambitious plan, however, is to utilize steam in the defense of forts, armories or arsenals. Powerful jets of steam could be discharged at doors and windows of arsenals. Forts could be protected in a similar manner, and as long as the supply of steam held out, the inventor claims, they could not possibly be carried by assault.—Scientific American.

and was able to express himself in these tongues in a very short time. All the elements of education he found when he first came to this forlorn country among a tribe of Indians who knew nothing outside their provincial jargon of Chinook language to devote the remainder of his life toward lifting up a hopeless and down-trodden race and to establish between these brethren and their Maker a divine faith.

Pere Le Jeune at once began to study the Chinook and Salishan languages, between Yale and Lytton, a distance of fifty-two miles, trying to make acquaintance with as many Indians as would receive a white man into their habitations. His struggles and efforts were many, for it is well known that these Indians are both stubborn and superstitious, and to this day there exists between the reds and the whites that shuddering enmity which may at any moment break out in treachery and foul play. To reach their hearts was to become one of them—learn their tongues and advance civilization among them through the comprehension of their own tongue. This of course required untiring patience and energy, but Pere Le Jeune is at last rewarded for his sacrifices, for now hundreds of Indians look up to him as the means of bringing them into their narrow settlements news of the great outside world.

Since 1882 his mission has extended to the Nicola Indians, who also speak the Thompson language, and to the Douglass Lake Indians, who are a branch of the Okanagan family, where he copied and revised most of the prayers they have in use up to the present day.

Since June, 1891, he has had to deal with the Shuswap tribe, and as their language is similar to that used by other Indians, he very soon became familiar with it. In 1892, the Fraser Indians and sea-coast Indians came under his notice. He tried several years ago to teach the natives to read and write in the English language, but without avail. He soon found the race very impatient and impetuous, and it was an utter impossibility to teach them to speak, read or write, or even to write their own language in English characters.

Everything they did learn, they were required to memorize by repeating it over and over again, and as soon as their instructor was out of sight the Indians either neglected their lessons altogether, or, in sheer inability to learn forgot the first rudiments taught them. As Pere Le Jeune's district was so extensive and as he could only visit each tribe three or four times a year, one can see how difficult it was to impart any solid instruction. It took years after years to make them understand a few instructions, only to be forgotten as soon as he was gone.

When every means had been exhausted and the priest was disengaged almost to complete dejection, a happy thought struck him, and by that thought hundreds of Indians in British Columbia to-day have profited and taken their first step toward education.

Why not invent a system by which the most simple mind might be taught to read and write?

TO CIVILIZE INDIANS.

QUEEREST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN AMERICA.

Published in a System of Shorthand in British Columbia by a Missionary—Indians Readily Learn to Read the Characters—Its Circulation.

WORK OF A PRIEST.

One of the most wonderful achievements of any age is the invention or provision of some means or language by which a common education, and more especially the teachings of Christ, may be conveyed to an ignorant and semi-heathen race.

Ever since the Indians took up the system and were anxious to learn on all sides.

They have now become aware of the priceless benefits derived from an assiduous attendance to their school,

and are eager to receive an education as any white pupil.

When once a few Indians know the system in one camp, their ambition is to teach it to others.

During the summer the progress is slow, but when winter comes they spend whole nights at it.

One young Indian, especially bright, took interest in the writing as soon as he saw it. He spent the whole night in repeating the lesson over and over again with two or three companions, and in two or three days more completed his studies.

In less than a month he could read the Indian language as well as the Chinook, and soon was able to read and write English in shorthand.

Not only do little children learn to read and write readily, but even old people study with success.

The more advanced Indians understand the value of the letters and the spelling of the words, but the greatest number begin by reading the words, then the syllables by comparing the words together, and at last come to the letters. They learn by analysis much quicker than by synthesis.

After 600 or 800 Indians had learned

the system, it became necessary that

their interest should be kept up by

placing instructive matter before them.

As Pere Le Jeune was always on the go, visiting each camp at intervals only, it occurred to him to edit the Kamloops Wawa, the strangest little newspaper in America.

The Wawa is really a full-fledged newspaper, and it first saw the light of day in the month of May, 1891.

"Wawa" is an Indian word meaning "talk, speak or echo."

Hence the title signifies "Kamloops," the name of the town in which it was inaugurated, is a Shuswap word, meaning "the forking together of rivers, in this instance the north and south forks of the Thompson River.

The accompanying reproduction is the fac-simile of the original paper, which proves to be a curiosity in itself.

It contains four pages, and is about five by seven inches in size.

At present over 1,000 subscribers look forward to their paper.

The