

CHIEF JOSEPH OF THE NEZ PERCE

(Continued from page 1)

before they were to start for their new homes the Nez Perce arose and attacked the white settlement on White Bird Creek, Idaho, and killed twenty-one people. War had started.

General Howard ordered out his soldiers. On June 17, at Hangman's Creek, a fight occurred with the loss of twenty-four soldiers. On July 14, another fight occurred with a loss of thirteen more, and on July 12th the soldiers under Howard himself met the Indians, the result being the death of eleven soldiers, and twenty-six wounded.

Here started the most dramatic feature of the campaign with the most remarkable exhibition of generalship on the part of Chief Joseph in the history of Indian warfare. This retreat is "worthy to be remembered with that of the storied ten thousand."

Chief Joseph with about 100 warriors, and burdened by more than 350 helpless women and children, with General Miles in front of him, General Howard behind him, Colonel Sturges and the Crow scouts upon his flank, Chief Joseph led his band up the Clearwater and across the mountains into Montana, stopped at Big Hole Pass and beat his pursuers with a loss of sixty men, then led his people by mountain trails southeast into the Yellowstone Park region, where he turned on General Howard and turned him back with additional losses of men and horses. He now led his band out of Wyoming into Montana, again hoping to find safety in Canada. Colonel Sturges intercepted Joseph near the Yellowstone with fresh soldiers and his Crow scouts, they had two engagements with heavy losses to Chief Joseph. With many wounded and helpless families, Chief Joseph crossed the Missouri and entered the Bearpaw Mountains. When within fifty miles of the Canadian line General Miles cut off their retreat and dealt them a decisive blow. He captured more than half their horses, killed a number of their band, including Chief Joseph's brother and Chief Looking Glass and wounded forty others.

Chief Joseph would either have to surrender or leave his wounded, and the women and children. So after a masterly retreat of over a thousand miles he surrendered on Oct. 5, 1877.

The band was sent to Oklahoma, where they remained for seven years, after which they returned to the Colville Reservation in Washington, where Chief Joseph died in 1904. He was buried in Nespelem, Washington. His Indian name was Tuhulhulkikt meaning—"Thunder rolling in the mountains."

In his last years he made and held many friends of both the white and red races. General Howard called Chief Joseph his good friend.

The Washington Historical Society erected a monument at Chief Joseph's grave and notables were at its formal dedication.

Chief Joseph's speech on surrendering is filled with pathetic eloquence:

"I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. The other men are all dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills and have no blankets—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them all among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs, I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I shall fight no more—forever."

IN REGARD TO WEEVIL

We are in receipt of a letter sent to all Indian Service Superintendents by Commissioner Chas. H. Burke in regard to the matter of weevil, and it appears to us that it may be of great importance to our readers in every part of the country, so we are publishing the Commissioner's letter in full, as follows:

This office has had several complaints lately that weevils are present in flour or cereals in commissaries at certain schools, with requests for information as to control of the matter.

Most of the literature which has been secured refers to eradication of pests in mills or warehouses of much greater capacity than those of the Indian Service, and the methods advocated do not appear practicable for our schools.

The following quotation from the Entomologist of the Kansas State Agricultural College indicates the necessity for preventative measures:

"Since many of the rooms or warehouses in which flour is stored are too open to permit of fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, you will be obliged to depend upon preventive methods. For instance, all accumulations of flour or milled products should be thoroughly swept from the floors and corners and disposed of before a new shipment of flour is stored in the room. The few bags of flour which may be in the room when the new shipment arrives should be removed or placed to the front where they will be used before the insects infesting them have an opportunity to get into the new shipment."

It appears that good results may be anticipated from use of a spraying machine with which any good insecticide can be used. The insecticide should not be sprayed directly upon the flour or grain, but upon walls and floors and in crevices where the insects might hide.

The office has received literature from the Clements Manufacturing Company, 601-613 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois, who manufacture an electric sprayer. Superintendents who have been troubled with insects in the warehouses should correspond with this company, or with some other concern manufacturing a similar device.

For the information of the Office, please acknowledge the receipt of this circular letter, saying whether you have trouble with weevils or other insect pests in your commissary. If so, advise what the trouble is and to what extent losses have been sustained, and what steps have been found efficacious in remedying or reducing the trouble.