

Chemawa Indian School.

8. The Domestic Science department has a separate building especially adapted for the purpose and the facilities of Chemawa in this line are equaled by only one other school in the Service.

9. In the Literary Department, the instruction covers the branches taught in Grammar schools of the country.

The school was established by Major Wilkinson, February 25, 1880, being the second oldest Non-reservation school in the United States. From a small school of twenty-five children it has grown step by step from year to year. Last year was the most prosperous in its history. The total enrollment for the year being 775 pupils, having an average attendance of 615. The school year closed with 382 boys and 266 girls on the rolls. Under the new regulations it is now up to the parents and the guardians and the pupils to decide which school they desire to attend. Certainly the attendance the last year speaks volumes for the continued prosperity and good name of Chemawa.

Now a last word to the Indian parents and Indian young men and women desiring an industrial education at the Chemawa school. If you desire admission this term write at once to Supt. Chalcraft, and fill in the following blank cut it out and send it to Supt. Chalcraft, who will immediately send you application blanks.

Name

Age

Tribe

Father

Mother

P. O.

R. R.

NEW YORK WOMANHOOD

One type of New York femininity is the non-existent old lady. That sounds rather paradoxical, but among the well-to-do class of people there are no longer any old women. If your mother, or mine, lived in the metropolis now, she wouldn't be the dear old soul, with the prim black silk dress, the smoothly combed hair, snug little bonnet, the touch of illusion at her neck, and the soft gray hair we gently remember. She no longer exists. In her place is the smart-stepping woman who looks every day as young as her daughter, and possibly feels as young.—Kansas City Times.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FIRE-FLY.

Economists deplore the wastefulness of present means of artificial lighting and regard it as strange that, although so many have worked at the problem of obtaining cheap light, we are, at the beginning of the twentieth century, so far from the solution. The efficiency of the steam engine and of the dynamo has increased enormously; but in the production of artificial light we have made but small advance. Out of every hundred tons of coal delivered at our gas works something like 98 tons are said to be wasted so far as the production of light is concerned, and appear as useless heat. Yet nature has by some mysterious process, of which we have not learned the secret, solved the problem of economical light. In the fire-fly we find a means by which abundant illumination is procured without the expenditure of any radiant heat discoverable by the most delicate instruments. When the physiological chemist can find out the means by which this little creature affords so much illumination, we shall be much nearer the solution of a problem of vast importance to mankind.—Harpers Weekly.