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OFFICE OF
Indian Affairs.
Rec'd MAR 17

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Thos. W. Potter,
Salem School,

Mar. 11, 1897,

Ack. receipt circular
letter rel. to the relations
existing between Capt. Pratt
and the Indian Office.

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Department of the Interior,
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

Indian Training School,

Chemawa, Oregon. March 11th, 1897.

Hon. D.M. Browning,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of circular letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated February 27, 97, concerning the relations existing between Capt. Pratt and the Indian Office, and am very glad to know and have it known, that the Indian Office is sole manager of Indian Affairs, and not Capt. Pratt, or any other Subordinate. The Service and the Indian will be greatly benefitted by muzzling his publications, which seem to be published for two objects only, viz;

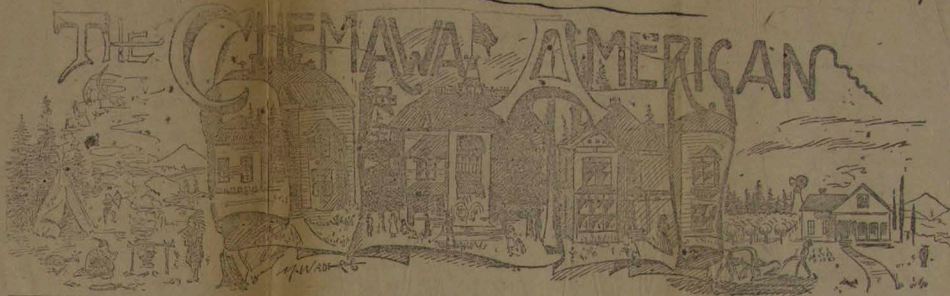
1st.- To praise his own work and ability,- 2nd.- To belittle,

undermine and criticise the work performed by others whether greater or smaller than himself.

It was certainly high time to call a halt to such audacity and insubordination, and let the whole Indian Service know that in the eyes of the Department, all employes must be loyal, subordinate and obedient to the rules, regulations and orders of your Office, and to their superior officers.

I am most respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

Shaw. R. R.



VOL. 1

THE CHEMAWA AMERICAN, OCTOBER, 1, 1896

NO. 6

Temptation.

With visored brow Temptation came,
I did not know him by his name,
But cried aloud, "Begone, O Shame!"

He turned away, and going cried,
"Many thy peers have opened wide
Their arms and begged me to abide.
"Riches was I to them, and health,
Honor and pride that wait on wealth,
And all fair things that come by stealth."

"Many thy peers have smiled on me,
Fair dames and lords of high degree;
They named me 'Opportunity.'
"Soft name," I cried, "for such as thou:
Take the grim mask from thy dark brow,
And let thy face declare thee now!"
"Not so—for thee I have no name;
I was Temptation ere I came—
But thou hast killed me, calling 'Shame!'"

Ella Whipple Benham.

Good Advice to Boys.

To their shame be it said, a vast number of American boys don't want to learn a trade. The bare idea of such a thing seems to be utterly repugnant to them. They are anxious to be office boys or counter jumpers, or sales-boys or clerks, or something of that kind. Too many of them dream of being great merchants, great financiers, good doctors, great lawyers, great statesmen, or at least some kind of a great I-am that will not entail anything savoring of physical labor. They want to wear fine clothes and spotless linen every day in the week. While it is of course, a laudable ambition on the part of any young man to want to become famous in business life or in some one of the professions, and create a big stir in the world, yet it must be patent to the most casual observer that these avenues of endeavor are already greatly over-crowded. With thousands of briefless lawyers asking out a from hand-to-mouth existence; with thousands of young doctors who scarcely know what a real patient looks like; with thousands of men in mercantile pursuit who cannot hope, in the face of the relentless competition of the big moneyed concerns, to ever merge from the nose-grinding rut of one horse shop-keepers; with thousands of "statesmen" out of a job, is it not a matter of wonderment that so many of the American boys refuse to turn their attention to the more inviting field of mechanics?

We copy the following interesting extract in relation to the above article, from the *New York Sun*:

"It is" says the *Sun*, to be regretted that so few of our American boys learn any trade, or are willing to serve as apprentices for the term

of four or five years. Almost any good and smart boy can procure employment in some of the hundred skilled industries that are carried on in this city, and the boy who serves his apprenticeship faithfully gets a training that will be advantageous to him all through life, and that will very surely enable him to earn a living as long as he lives. We should suppose that any reasonable boy would think of becoming a skilled workman in a good trade; would like to look forward to the time when he could stand up as an independent journeyman, for example, in the carpenter's trade, or the brassworker's, or the tailor's, or the stonemason's, or the watch-maker's, or the book-binder's, or the fresco painter's, or the weaver's or the printer's, or the merchandiser's, or the locksmith's, or the gilder's, or some other trade worthy of his manhood. It is a splendid thing for a young fellow to start out in the world with a good trade. He can be as stiff as he pleases, he doesn't need to knuckle down to anybody, neither to the boss nor the foreman, if he minds his own business and steers clear of gallivanting. He can nearly always get a job at fair pay, and can often have a chance of travelling to some other part of the country to look for a better job at higher pay. What long-headed American boy would not like to have such a show in life? We say that boys who need to earn a living do well to learn a trade, and then strike out in life, free as the American flag.—*The Record.*

Good Mechanics Needed.

Don't go crying around that this world is overrun with mechanics and there is no room for any more. Such stuff is equivalent to "I want to do nothing." It is the argument of the lazy, and they have actually wrought themselves up to such a degree that they verily believe the stuff they talk is the truth. There may be over-production of mechanics in this world who have just about mastered the first principles of the trade which they follow, and pose themselves as first class mechanics, but there is and always will be an urgent demand for the first-class mechanic who has mastered his trade and who has common sense enough to make his employer's interest his interest.

The trouble with most young people is just as soon as they can set "straight matter" in a printing-office, use a saw and hammer at the carpenter's bench, or cut out a garment in a tailor shop by a pattern, they believe themselves to be first-class workmen in their lines, and quit their employer if they are not paid

regular journeymen's wages. They never take into consideration that there are other things to learn, they never realize that it required study and calculations to bring the different trades up to the present standard, and if all were like them the present high standard of perfection would never have been reached. The top is not reached by one bound, neither is any trade or profession learned in one day. It takes time and study to accomplish all things. There is always more room at the top for a leader.—*Boys' Lantern.*

Chased by Indians.

There was recently awarded to Sergeant George Watts, of the second United States Cavalry, a certificate of merit for special acts of bravery. The story of the fight in which this acknowledgement was won is told by the *Army and Navy Journal*. In 1876, after the Custer massacre, General Crook sent out a scouting party in the Big Horn Mountains to ascertain the position of the Indians. The Sioux were known to be in large numbers, while this scouting party, which was commanded by Lieutenant Sibley, numbered about one hundred and fifty.

The danger that the party was under was increased by the fact that it had with it the celebrated scout, Frank Guard—a native of the Sanwich Islands, who, coming to this country and being captured in childhood by the Sioux, had been reared as one of themselves, and had been one of the trusted camp-followers of Sitting Bull. At the beginning of this war Guard had felt that the power of Sitting Bull was at an end, and had deserted to the whites.

Furious at this, Sitting Bull sent word to Guard that if he caught him he would have a week in which to die—which meant that his death would be lingering, and would stretch over seven days. Moreover, the Sioux kept themselves pretty well informed of Guard's whereabouts. They were able to trace him by the quality of the scouting done by the soldiers, for Guard was the best scout attached to General Crook's force.

Sibley and his command were trotting along the Tongue River when a body of moving Indians was discovered. It was evidently an overwhelming force, and Guard advised a dash for the mountains as a measure of safety. But the soldiers had gone but a little way in this direction before the Indians discovered them and separated, one-half hastening to cut off their retreat and the other following in the

Concluded on Fourth Page.

The Chemawa American.

Published Semi-monthly by the Pupils of the
Chemawa Indian School.

Entered at the Postoffice at Chemawa, Oregon
as second-class mail-matter.

Subscription Price, 25 Cents Per Year.

It is estimated that the number of Indians in America exceeded ten millions, when Columbus first cast his eyes on the new world. To-day there are but few over one quarter of a million, as the result of war and disease.

Our civilization is strong medicine for the red man, and our whisky is considerable stronger.

Thomas B. Reed said in a recent speech that a few pounds of work accomplished more than tons of talk. That is practical business advice and is decidedly applicable to the Indian service. Thorough practical work in business methods is what counts in transforming the Indian into a self-supporting citizen. Fine speeches and able essays are very good, but they never civilized an Indian yet.

Remember it as a mispent day when you have not learned something new. If you only learn but one new thing in a day, in a year they will amount to three hundred and sixty-five, and in ten years three thousand six hundred and fifty. Why, that is an encyclopedia of facts of immense value to you, if you have been careful to store up useful ideas. Therefore learn at least one new and useful idea each and every day.

Next Year's Class of Graduates.

The Chemawa school will next year turn out 12 to 15 graduates that will prove a credit to their school and the whole Indian Service. Several of these could have graduated last year but they preferred to become thoroughly efficient in their trades as well as literary course, and have wisely decided to put in one year's more solid work before graduating.

In the class, will be several expert tailors, harness-makers, shoe-makers, seamstresses, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, farmers, and teachers, who will be able to stand up side-by-side with the best of white mechanics. Several will be appointed to positions in other schools as the Department is anxious to employ Indian graduates, who are thoroughly competent, to teach and instruct the pupils of other institutions.

GOOD BEGINNING.

The AMERICAN welcomes the news of the large numbers of Indian pupils flocking to this year into the various schools throughout the country.

Carlisle, the big chief, starts in with over 800. Chilocco with over 300, Flandreau with nearly 200, Haskell with nearly 600, and so on.

We are glad to see that the Indians are awakening to a sense of duty as well as privilege, and are realizing that their future success and happiness depend on their education and enlightenment.

Let the Indians first send their children to the day and boarding schools of the reservation which have teachers just as well qualified and fully competent to teach, as those of the larger schools. Then when having completed the course prescribed by the Department in the home schools, place them in the larger schools where the government expends greater amounts of money, thus affording them greater privileges and facilities for learning trades, etc., etc.

READ THE PAPERS.

The Boys' and Girls' Reading Rooms receive papers of all creeds and political colors, as well as illustrated magazines, and the pupils are interested in the political agitation now existing prior to the election of the new President.

To grow up to be good, staunch, self-supporting Americans, and to be able to act as intelligent citizens, nothing is better than a careful study of the leading questions of the day which are presented according to the views of the different parties, in the various papers.

The Indian boys and girls, in the near future, will enjoy the privilege of casting a vote as good American citizens, and we are glad to see them wearing McKinley buttons and Bryan buttons, and choosing for themselves the party and principles they prefer.

No politics or sectarianism is preached to the pupils or employed at Chemawa.

This is a United States Indian Training school, and all are at liberty to believe and act as they please in matters of religion and politics.

HOLD ON THERE!

The last issue of the *Indian Helper* devotes two full pages to a letter written by a former Indian pupil, denouncing every Indian reservation school in existence, and praising Carlisle as the only school that is doing any work worth mentioning for the benefit of the Indian.

The same letter seems to meet with full approval for it is headed in large letters "Indians beginning to get their eyes open." We are glad to see Carlisle justly praised because it is our greatest and largest school and forms a part of our great Indian school system.

But we condemn that small, selfish spirit of belittling other schools that are also doing a grand work with their limited facilities, as is so plainly visible in the said letter, and by the said heading.

We would not feel at all envious if Carlisle could accommodate and instruct 5,000 pupils. We would be glad of it for the sake of the Indians believing that Buck's County which is Carlisle's main spring, would be good for their health and improvement. But there are 25,000 Indian pupils in the United States and one school cannot possibly do the work. Therefore the Department has wisely established 200 or more schools on and off the reservations, and Carlisle is the largest of them all.

The Department at Washington regulates and prescribes the grades of study, books to be used, etc., etc., and every one who knows any-

thing at all about the Indian work, is well aware that one school is accomplishing about the same amount of good work as another, as the teachers in all schools are similarly qualified and have to stand the same examination.

The reservation day schools, and boarding schools are just as important as the mission and training schools off the reservations and they each have a great work to do in fitting the pupils for the higher and larger institutions.

Because one or more schools on reservations are failures, should not cause us to condemn all. We do the service no good by criticising and denouncing the reservation schools as worse than useless, and we do not help ourselves. All should pull together as one great chain of workers, in full unity and harmony, thinking of only one thing, the final education and civilization of the American Indian.

The smaller school should not feel envious of Carlisle or the other larger schools, and Carlisle and the other large schools must not get the *Dig Head*, and ignore the good work being accomplished in the smaller schools.

A WRONG IDEA CORRECTED.

The Indian Department has recently formulated a practical system of promotion of Indian pupils from one class of Indian schools to another so that the whole Indian educational system may be conducted upon a practical business arrangement. In the said classification, promotions are to be made regularly from day schools to reservation boarding schools, and to non-reservation schools, such as Carlisle, Haskell, Shillico, Chemawa and others.

The Indian who wrote the "Telling Letter" in the last *Indian Helper* of Sept. 18, 1898, states or insinuates very strongly that this new arrangement of promotion was gotten up entirely to "shut off" Carlisle and help out other schools.

It is to be wondered that the *Helper* would publish such a letter from a former pupil, criticising and grossly misrepresenting the Department, without pointing out the error of such assertions.

The Carlisle school is the only one that has the whole field from Florida to Washington and Maine to California in which to gather its pupils, and it is perfectly correct and right that it is so, being twice as large as any of the other training schools.

The other large non-reservation schools are limited to certain corners of the United States in the two or three states near their location.

Therefore the young Indian graduate was far from being correct, in thinking the said new order of things was aimed at the school of his choice, or any other school, and he certainly lacked good judgment in stating that the action and ruling of the Department, was a scheme, to injure one and build up others.

The United States has probably spent hundreds of dollars in the education of that young Indian, and in return he simply criticises and misrepresents the real motives and orders of the Department.

He had better attend some Indian Day school and learn to be thankful, and to tell the truth. They can teach that much on the reservations, if they cannot issue diplomas of graduation.

1897
INDIAN OFFICE
Incl. No. 10154

PERSONAL.

Mrs. LaChapelle made a visit to the school last week.

Mr. Pugh of Salem paid Chemawa a business visit Monday last.

Misses Daisy Wasson and Mary Summers have returned to Chemawa to finish their vacation.

Mr. Lynn Woodin of Salem visited his brother, Leon Woodin assistant clerk, last week.

Alfred P. Bagnell and Richard Pugh, of Southern Oregon, visited our school for a few days last week.

Mrs. Brewer, a former graduate of Chemawa, is efficiently assisting Miss Robinson in the Boys' Department.

Miss Etta M. French, of Santa Fe, New Mex., has been transferred as teacher to Chemawa and reported for duty last week.

Prof. George is practicing the band daily, and will be in good shape to furnish some choice music at the State Fair in Salem next week.

Joseph Adams, a student of Carlisle, subscribes for the AMERICAN, and writes a very interesting letter concerning Carlisle's numerous attractions.

Mr. Goodrich, blacksmith, is hunting health and buffalo in the mountains of Southern Oregon with a twenty day leave of absence in his pocket. Hope he will find both.

Messrs. Pattee, Brewer and Freeman, and Misses Scott and Charnley took the Cannon Ball express for Portland last Friday to attend the Exposition. They returned Sunday well pleased with their trip.

Francis J. McCormack of New York, who has most efficiently filled the position of clerk at this institution during the past year, has resigned owing to ill health. Mr. Phillips of Empire, Oregon is filling the position temporarily.

Prof. Heritage of the Williamette University, will this year instruct the pupils in vocal music, while Miss Dorso will teach the instrumental. Chemawa is certainly favored and our music Department will be first class in every respect.

Mr. Brewer and his detail of boys have accomplished some excellent work in draining the lake south of the school grounds, and clearing the land of stumps, logs and under brush, so that the plows can soon enter and claim it for our next year's garden patch.

Miss Hainline, a former teacher of Chemawa, has sent a beautiful bible to the children in the hospital, as a present from Mrs. Burton a former student of this school. The pupils in the hospital are very thankful to Miss Burton for so kindly remembering them with such a beautiful and appropriate present.

Mr. Richard Sorter of Kalama, Wash., an enterprising Indian and brother to Julia Sorter, one of Chemawa's most faithful pupils, sends the AMERICAN a club of thirteen subscribers. The most of them selected one of our fifty cent photos. Why cannot many other of our Indian friends copy after the excellent example set by Mr. Sorter and send in many hundred subscribers to the CHEMAWA AMERICAN, the Indians' real and true friend.

Rev. Scott of the Friends' Church, Salem, preached to the school Sunday the 27th, inst. in the afternoon and evening. Preaching will be conducted each night this week by Mr. Scott and Mr. Grannis, and other ministers, to the great spiritual benefit and moral improvement of the school. All are invited to attend the services which will only continue this week. Messrs. Lynn and Field of the Y. M. C. A. of Salem, are also ably assisting the ministers of Salem in the good work being performed at Chemawa.

Too Bad to go to School.

We publish a letter recently received by the Superintendent from an Indian boy at Fort Smoee, in which he states his present deplorable condition, brought upon himself by his own foolish and sinful conduct.

A young man who has no self-respect, or is not sorry because he is bad is no good to himself or the world, and he cannot expect others to assist or sympathize with him. He will sooner or later fill a cell in some prison and will then have time to think of his lost chances. He had better stop short and think now before it is too late.

This is his letter, which we are sorry to think that any Indian boy would write. Chemawa has no use for such boys.

Fort Smoee, Wash., Sept. 7th 1896.

Dear friend:—Well my friend I promised you to go to that school. But I am getting in to bad mischief now. I plays cards gambles and bats every thing. I might to some thing wrong there. But I am not going to school. I am a fraud doing mischiefs there. Don't feel sorry of me. That is all I can tell you

Yours

A Rustler.

One of our outing pupils writes the following letter, which plainly proves that our Indian boys, can rustle work and can perform good work just as well as their white brothers.

Albert Duke, the writer, struck out during vacation to hunt work. We had no place arranged for him, and he had no railroad ticket transporting him to an outing home. He must launch out and rely on his own resources. He did so. He went to the Columbia River, and worked in the fisheries. Then he secured employment on a raft bound for San Francisco. Then he found work at Oakland, from where he now writes. That is the kind of valuable experience that makes boys men.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 9, 1896.

Mr. Potter:—My dear friend, I am going to take the great pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am well and happy and hope this letter will find you the same. I am taking in Oakland. I have been here two weeks. I am working down here I will get through here about 3 weeks from now then I will come back to school I will try and get back to School first of next month. Let me know when the school will start again and I would be very glad to here from you and to know how every thing is getting along up there it has been along time

since I received any letter from School well I think I will close so good Bye Hoping to here from you soon

From your friend
ALBERT L. DUKE.

SNAP SHOTS.

By the Man in the Window.

Lovely weather.

Autumn is here.

So is Indian summer.

Work in the school room begins today.

Did you hear the song of the merry hop picking?

Auction sale of Chemawa stock, on Oct. 13th at 2 P. M. Come.

Chemawa is preparing an exhibit for the Fair. Go and see it.

The farmer boys are cutting the corn and gathering the potatoes.

The farmers say the Indian boys and girls cannot be beat as workers.

Many new pupils are arriving each week. Coming in of their own accord.

Are you going to the State Fair at Salem, Oct. 7th to 14th? Of course we are.

Several hundred dollars were earned by the pupils of Chemawa last month picking hops.

Girls, who wasn't that only picked 28 pounds of hops in one day? Don't talk once.

No danger of the Chemawa pupils being hungry with 3,000 bushels of potatoes in the store house.

What's the matter with our large, new commissary, just completed? Nothing but we forgot to open it with a good sociable.

Wasn't it jolly fun to breathe the pure air of the hop fields and earn some money also. We wonder which of the boys and girls won the first prize as professional hop pickers.

Old pupils are returning and bringing new recruits with them. That is a healthy sign and causes the Man-in-the-Window to stroke his long white Santa Claus beard with pleasure.

The old commissaries have been moved to better and more suitable locations. One will be greatly enlarged and changed into a fine gymnasium. The other will be transformed into an employes quarters.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Send Fifty Cents

For one years' subscription to the AMERICAN, and any of the following 8x10 pictures.

1. Indian Tepee, and five wild Indians, as exhibited in 4th of July parade.
2. Forty-five Indian girls and Indian Goddess of Liberty, on Liberty wagon.
3. Trades wagon, representing the various trades taught at Chemawa, by Indian boys and girls, on the parade wagon.
4. Indian girls on school campus.
5. Indian boys on school campus.
6. Chemawa Indian band.

The above pictures alone sell for fifty cents; therefore this is a special offer.

FOR SALE—Fine, hand-made hammocks, at \$2 each. JAMES McMANN, Chemawa, Or.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1896.

MARKED PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR BY INDIANS ON THE RESERVATIONS.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS IN THE INDIAN SCHOOLS—23,532 PUPILS ENROLLED.

Liquor Placing Morale With Indians Who Have Taken Their Aliments.

Washington, Sept. 29.—D. M. Browning, controller of Indian affairs, has made his annual report to the secretary of the interior. He says that with no outbreak or disturbance during the year, and the progress of the Indians in general education and civilization has been unimpaired and substantial. The main effort now, as for many years, must be to put the Indian upon his allotment, teach him to support himself, protect him from encroachment and injustice, and educate his children in book and in industry.

At the first step, so far as treaty obligations do not interfere by requiring the payment of money and the issuance of rations or annuities, the Indians are given to understand that the government will not feed and clothe them while they remain in idleness.

Funds available for the purpose are devoted to the starting of the Indians in homes. If the Indian will go upon his allotment and work to improve it, the government will assist him in building a house, putting his farm in operation and making himself a practical farmer.

The commissioner says the government goes further, and pays the Indian for his work.

To regular Indian employees the government paid last year \$500,000. A great diversity of crafts and industries are the growth of the advanced civilization. The reports from Indian agents, he says, show that the Indians are commencing to earn their living. They have supplies from the government, raise crops, raise livestock, work in the woods and on irrigation ditches, and in many other ways contribute to their own subsistence. The entire Indian service, with few exceptions, is now under civil-service regulations. Exceptions are made as to Indians who are employed under non-competitive examinations.

Progress in educating the Indians is reported very satisfactory, in spite of many difficulties encountered. The enrollment during the year was 23,532, an increase of 315 over the previous year. The average attendance increased 852.

There is a reduction in the number of contracts which have been made according to the provisions of the last Indian appropriation bill for 1897. There will be an expenditure of \$157,828 on this account against \$433,535 this year.

There has been much complaint from the Indians on the Colville reservation, in Washington, that mining claims have been located upon farms where there are no mines, and instructions have been given to have the land officers prevent such trespassers from interfering with the Indians.

The fishing rights of the Indians in Washington have been a subject of controversy, and the governor of that state has been requested to take such steps as will secure the Indians from molestation by the whites. The com-

missioner urges the passage of the bill pending in congress, to prohibit the sale of liquor to Indians who have become citizens. He says the correspondence in his office shows that the Indians in the West who have received allotment have become demoralized by the liquor traffic. The commissioner reviews at length the disturbances at Jackson Hole, Wyo., and says that steps have been taken to prevent any conflict between the Indians and local authorities.

Alaska Students.

One of the faithful missionaries of Alaska who has been instrumental in sending several good Indian boys and girls to Chemawa very wisely suggests that the same be protected by prohibiting others of bad characters from admission to the school.

As we are very anxious to prevent those who are bad from coming to Chemawa, let it be understood by any Indians who may hereafter desire to enter Chemawa, that they must first obtain certificates of good character from one of the missionaries or public officials before admittance will be granted. Pupils, whose example and influence are bad, are promptly expelled from the school, when it is found impossible to make them good; therefore this is no place for young men who have bad reputations at their homes and who have been discharged for bad conduct from other schools.

The Mule and the Cat.

A dozen ranch hands were swapping yarns at a Western Texas ranch one sunny afternoon when, if otherwise spent, might have hung heavily upon their hands.

"Talkin' of mules," said Banger Pete, "that one that Joe Brown owned was the orneryest mule that ever flicked an ear at a blue fly. He was as ornery as he was ugly and as ugly as they ever make 'em. Well, what should happen one Friday but Joe's bob-tailed, blue-eyed, flea-bitten mule took a notion to visit us?"

He wandered in smiling in an innocent way he had and afore we knowed it he worried three calves to death, kicked over a barrel of rain water and et the tops off of six sacks of seed grain and he smiled innocently all the time he was spreadin' death and devastation.

"Landy was foreman then and he didn't say nothin' barrin' the cuss words except 'Boys, get your ropes.' The mule smiled and let us tie him to a post, but he looked a little suspicious and his left hind foot quivered with repressed steam when we brung out a lazy Tom cat that belonged on the ranch. Tom was blind-folded and tied on the mule's back and then a bigger circus than Barnum ever dreamed of was begun. A buckin' broncho in the corral hid his head in shame when he saw that mule's tactics. He was so ashamed that he never tried buckin' again. That mule was a past-master in the art. Every time the mule jumped the cat dug his claws an inch or so deeper than before. The performance lasted 10 minutes to the music of a cat and mule vocal duo. Then Mr. Mule made a break for Joe Brown's ranch. 'The cat came back' in an hour none the worse for wear, but it was the mule's first and last call at our ranch.—*Ex*

Chased by Indians.

(Continued from first page.)

The Indians were in such a position that escape to the mountains was now quite hopeless. So the men ran into a hollow or ravine, and their horses in a clump of trees, and delivered a volley at the Indians when they came charging up. They fell back, but it was evident that with the arrival of the whole Indian force the whites would be surrounded and massacred; for there were more than a thousand Indians on the ground.

In this emergency the soldiers left their horses where the Indians could plainly see them, with all the stores the command had brought, and taking only their rifles and ammunition, slipped down the ravine and up the hills, sneaking along and keeping out of the Indians' sight through Grum's skillful direction.

About an hour and a half after they had left the ravine they heard a volley of rifles, shots, mingle with the war-cries of the Indians.

The Sioux had rushed down into the ravine in great numbers and attacked the horses.

When they found that they had been deceived they started on the trail of Sibby's party, but the soldiers had already made such progress that they were able, by a long detour, to get safely back to General Crook's camp.

It was by his courage and skill on this dangerous journey that Sergeant Watts, in a private, won the award which has now somewhat tardily come to him.—*Fourth Campaign.*

More Pockets.

Do not be afraid because your pockets are empty. Only a handful of the millions on this earth are forlorned more than a meal.

Work and good management is a sure cure for emptiness of the pockets.

Let us learn to praise the work done by others and forget ourselves.

Y. M. C. A.

The Chemawa Y. M. C. A. is this year in a most flourishing condition, and sends ten delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Pacific North West, which is now in session at Oregon City, Ore.



F. S. Dearborn, Bookseller & Stationer

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