

THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN

SEPT., 1909



THE CARLISLE INDIAN PRESS
U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA

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Indian Crafts Dept.

Carlisle Indian School



A magazine not only *about*
Indians, but mainly
by Indians

The Indian Craftsman

Volume Two, Number One

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THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN is a production of the CARLISLE INDIAN PRESS, a department of the United States Indian Industrial School, located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The mechanical work is executed by apprentice-students under the direction of the Instructor in Printing. The borders, initial letters, sketches, headings, cover pages, etc., herein shown are the work of our Native Indian Art Department under the supervision of Angel Decora-Deitz.

This publication aims to place before its readers authentic reports from experienced men and women in the field, or investigators not connected with the government service, which may aid the reader to a fuller understanding and broader knowledge of the Indian, his Customs, Education, Progress, and relation to the government: consequently, the institution does not hold itself responsible for, and need not necessarily agree with, the opinions expressed in its columns.

All communications regarding subscriptions and other subjects relating to this publication should be addressed directly to THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN, United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Subscriptions will be received with the understanding that one volume will cost One Dollar. Ten numbers will probably constitute a volume. *Usually no back numbers on hand.*

No advertisements will be published in this magazine which are foreign to the immediate interests of the school.



The Man at Headquarters:

By E. P. Holcombe



THE early education and training of Robert G. Valentine were peculiarly adapted to fit him for the practical constructive work of the Indian Service. Born at West Newton, Massachusetts, November 29, 1872, he received his education in the schools of that State, graduating from Harvard in 1896, and thereafter serving, successively, as assistant instructor and instructor of English in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

When he entered the Indian Service in 1905, as private secretary to the Commissioner, he brought with him the experience of twenty years of farm life, followed by a year's study in active settlement work in New York City, supplemented by four years training in railroad accounting and banking.

While acting as private secretary to Mr. Leupp (1905-1908), he found time to study not only the office methods and limitations, but also field conditions. In 1908 he was appointed supervisor, and the same year was made Assistant Commissioner. June 15, 1909, President Taft appointed him Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

There was nothing connected with the appointment of Mr. Valentine that was more genuinely appreciated by him than that his commission from the President should bear evidence of his previous efficient service. It reads "By Promotion." This promotion means, to the Indian Service, recognition of individual endeavor, merit and endurance; to Mr. Valentine, it was but an advance to larger responsibilities for he had practically performed the duties of the office for some months.

Mr. Valentine is young, self-reliant, persistently aggressive, and abruptly decisive. He has no more regard for conformity and es-

tablished usages than he has for last year's calendar. He is consistent only as to the matter in hand, and his conclusion in one case presages no precedent for his action in another. His continual effort is to work a pitch beyond his last height and to set a mark for the next to reach. His address to "The Man on the Ground," issued almost immediately following his promotion, is significant of the man. No time is wasted in discussing past policies, or in advancing theories. The situation is presented and the conditions are to be met by active measures. The futility of criticism is to be supplanted by muscular activity. The pawns of the chessboard are to be rearranged, or sacrificed, if useless.

Those in the Service who have not read this address ought to lose no time in getting it. They should find it food for thought. If they don't they will probably see nothing to occasion uneasiness.



A Chickasaw Tradition.

OLGA C. REINKEN, *Alaskan.*

ACCORDING to the tradition of the Chickasaw they came from the west. When they started out on their journey they were provided with a dog and a pole. The dog served as a guard for them and notified them when an enemy was approaching; thus they had time enough to prepare for their protection. The pole served as a guide for them. Every night the pole was planted in the ground. In the morning they would look at it and continue their journey in which ever direction it leaned. They kept on journeying in this way until they crossed the Mississippi River and reached the Alabama River, where the pole was unsettled for many days. Finally it pointed toward the southwest and they travelled in that direction until they reached Chickasaw Old Field. Here the pole stood erect. Then they knew this was their promised land and remained here for many years. They left here in 1837 for the country west of Arkansas.

Helping The Indian to Help Himself:



HARLES E. DAGENETT, Supervisor of Indian Employment, with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been at the Indian Office on official business. Mr. Dagenett's duties consist of finding employment for Indians in various occupations throughout the country. He is a quarter blood Peoria, and his wife is a full-blood Miami. He received his education at the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., and at Hampton Institute, and as soon as he completed his course of study, was employed under the Carlisle School in connection with the outing system, which has been in force there for twenty-nine years.

This is a system of placing among farmers young Indian boys and girls where they will be received in the homes and treated as members of the families and learn the life of the ordinary American farmer. As the system has been conducted at the Carlisle School, the boys have been placed in southeastern Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, where the authorities of the school may keep in touch with them and see that they are well treated.

The idea under which this system grew is that the only practical way of weaning the Indian away from his aboriginal ideas and customs is to show him how a conventional, self-supporting, self-respecting white man lives.

Mr. Dagenett had been employed in connection with this system under the Carlisle School for a number of years, but it proved to be so great a success that former Commissioner Leupp concluded that the idea should be expanded, and Mr. Dagenett was given a larger field and his duties increased to cover the obtaining of employment for Indians of all ages and conditions and in all classes of industries. The idea has been thoroughly exploited by Commissioner Valentine and has been justified by the results that have been accomplished. Employment has been found for Indians on the railroads in the Southwest, on Government Reclamation projects, on other independent irrigation construction, and in the sugar beet fields of Colorado and Wyoming.

Mr. Dagenett now has five assistants who are located in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Colorado. The Indians have demonstrated that they have considerable mechanical ingenuity.

They were first employed by the railroads through New Mexico and Arizona solely on track work, but in an experimental way a few were employed in the divison shops in minor capacities. They soon developed skill sufficient to justify their being given higher grades of employment, as blacksmith helpers, and finally as blacksmiths, the result being that at the present time there are eighty full-blood Indians employed in the shops of the Santa Fe system in New Mexico and Arizona who receive \$3.90 per day as skilled laborers, and a large number in addition who are employed in the lower grades.

As a result of the gratifying experience with this class of labor, the Santa Fe system is discriminating in favor of the Indians in preference to Mexicans. One Navajo Indian who was employed on an irrigation project for the Indian Office became very skillful in the work and acted as a foreman with gratifying success. A large number of the Indian boys are each year employed in the sugar-beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colorado. They are taken into the families of the white farmers and treated with the greatest of consideration. Last year boys who were first employed at \$4.00 per month and board and washing, at the end of their contract period were re-employed at from \$12.00 to \$16.00 per month. Here also the white farmers prefer Indian to Mexican labor, and will pay them more money.

A large number of the Indians are being employed on irrigation projects in Montana and in Utah. One of the interesting developments in connection with the Utes who deserted their reservation in Utah and went to South Dakota, where their presence became quite a problem for the Government, is that they were finally induced to accept employment on the railroads in the Black Hills, and Mr. Dagenett, who had charge of their employment, reports that they proved to be docile, industrious, and in the highest degree satisfactory laborers.

He is an enthusiast on the subject of his particular line, and believes that with persistence a large percentage of the Indians who now live from week to week in dependence on rations, may be induced to take up either agricultural or some other line of occupation which will make them independent and self-supporting.

A large saw and planing mill that has been built on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin is almost entirely operated

with Indian labor, even the assistant engineer in charge of the power plant being an Indian. The Menominees are displaying high qualities as mechanics and compare very favorably with white labor of the same class.

Mr. Dagenett feels that his line of work is not surpassed in importance by any of the other activities of the Indian Office, and in view of the results that have been accomplished, is undoubtedly correct in that opinion.



CHEERFULTOWN.

WILLIAM GILLEN RODGERS.

I met a man the other day
Who was going to Cheerfultown to stay.
He said, as he hummed a merry song,
"That's the place where all my folks belong,
So I won't be lonesome there, you see;
If you want to be happy, jump in with me.
The best of husbands and wives are there,
The children are kind and witty and fair,
And even the grandparents, old and gray,
Are cheerful and happy the livelong day,
While mothers are seldom known to frown,
Just over the line in Cheerfultown.
They have their trials, you may be sure,
But a laugh is the quickest sort of cure
For grim old care, with his long, sad face;
He can't stay long in a cheerful place,
But waddles away, with a scowl and frown,
To the dismal shadows of Grumbletown.
Now, if you are a bachelor, kind and true,
I know just the very best girl for you.
She is wise and good and trim and neat
From the crown of her head to her dainty feet.
The children all love her, the mothers, ah, well!
All think there is no one like dear cousin Nell.
Her smile is contagious, she never could frown,
For she always has lived in her own Cheerfultown."

—Reprinted from *The Farm Journal*.

The U. S. Indian School at Carlisle

Its History and Accomplishments: *By*

M. Friedman, Superintendent



AFTER nearly a century of marches and countermarches, of reckless and perilous following of difficult trails in the west, of border warfare between the white settlers and the troops on one side and struggling bands of Indians on the other—during which hundreds of millions of dollars were expended from the United States Treasury, and the Indian, during a large portion of the time, was confined within the precincts and bounds of desert reservations—after all of this expenditure, extravagance, and (at times) cruelty, it was finally decided, about thirty years ago, to solve the so-called “Indian Question” by educating the Indian.

Although a famous general often declared that “the best Indian is a dead Indian”, the American people and their appointed legislators became convinced that the process of civilizing the Indians by these means was an expensive and unsatisfactory one, and that some other means must be tried. So in 1879 the now famous Carlisle Indian School was founded.

The members of the student-body consisted of a number of prisoners-of-war who had been held in Florida and who were members of the Comanche, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes. It was decided to bring these prisoners to Carlisle for the purpose of educating them in the midst of the refinements of civilization, where they would be in close contact with industry, economy, and decency. Later on, during the same year, in October, a large party of Sioux were brought from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies in South Dakota.

It was indeed a fortunate thing that Carlisle was selected for the housing of the first Indian School to be supported by the United States Government. Previous to this time, efforts had been made under private auspices, and in a rather intermittent way, to educate some of the Indian tribes. Such efforts were made during the early years of our country's history by the Jesuits, and by various denominations of the Protestant Church. But until the year 1879 the Federal Government at Washington had not seriously taken up the problem of civilizing the Indian by educating him.

Carlisle is splendidly located for the initial work in this great movement. In the fertile valley of "Old Mother Cumberland", with its temperate climate and none of the drawbacks of extreme heat and cold or excessive humidity, and with a sympathetic community, it offered an ideal place for such a school.

On the edge of the town, a frontier military post had been built many years before, and, having been abandoned by the military authorities, it was utilized for giving instruction to these Indians. One of the buildings which still stands is an old guardhouse that was built by Hessian prisoners immediately after the battle of Trenton.

During the first few years of its history the Indian school had a hard time. Congress was not inclined to appropriate liberal sums for its maintenance, and the good people of Pennsylvania were appealed to, and they responded liberally to aid in its support.

The school is now liberally appropriated for, and the magnificent work which it is accomplishing for the Indian race is increasing in effectiveness as the years go by. It has 1,000 students and a faculty numbering seventy-five. The present plant consists of forty-nine buildings. The school campus, together with two school farms comprises 311 acres. The buildings are of simple exterior architectural treatment but well arranged, and the equipment is modern and complete.

Students are obtained from nearly every portion of the United States. During the past year there were enrolled members of eighty-seven tribes. All of these tribes, with their distinct languages, are here brought together and taught in the English language.

The organization of the school is along military lines. This is to insure promptness, and to teach those cardinal virtues of obedience and respect for authority. Our cadets make a splendid appearance when, in company formation, the entire battalion passes in review with guns shining and the sabres and epaulets of the officers glistening in the sun. A marked contrast was shown when four years ago at the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States, a half-dozen Chiefs in their regalia of war, led by the noted Apache Chief, Geronimo, rode ahead of the well-drilled, magnificent-looking cadets from the Carlisle School.

It is the aim at this school to equip purposeful young men and young women of good character and with Indian blood for self-support

and for the duties of honest, patriotic, American citizenship. With this in view, there are maintained departments of instruction in both literary and industrial branches. The academic training is along common-sense lines, and students are prepared not only with a knowledge of the "three R's", but are given thorough instruction in the other branches—such as, history, nature study, bookkeeping, geography, etc. There is also maintained a Business Department which gives thorough instruction to those who desire to fit themselves as stenographers or bookkeepers. An excellent Normal Department is conducted. The aim throughout the academic work is to teach not only the lore of books, but to give the students a finer knowledge of the things spoken of in the textbooks.

The school has one of the finest equipments in the country for the purpose of giving industrial training. A fine farm, with its dairy and piggery, offers splendid opportunities for instruction in farming and farm management. Instruction is given to the boys in carpentry, cabinet-making, brick-laying, plastering, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, tailoring, painting, upholstering, shoemaking, harnessmaking, plumbing, steamfitting, and printing. For the girls, regular instruction is given in dressmaking, cooking, laundering, and housekeeping. This instruction is of a practical nature, and is provided to equip our students with a sufficient knowledge of the particular industry which they choose such as will fit them to earn their own living either on the reservation or in competition with the whites.

There is regularly published at the school by the students a weekly paper, called "*The Arrow*", and a very fine monthly magazine, called "*The Indian Craftsman*".

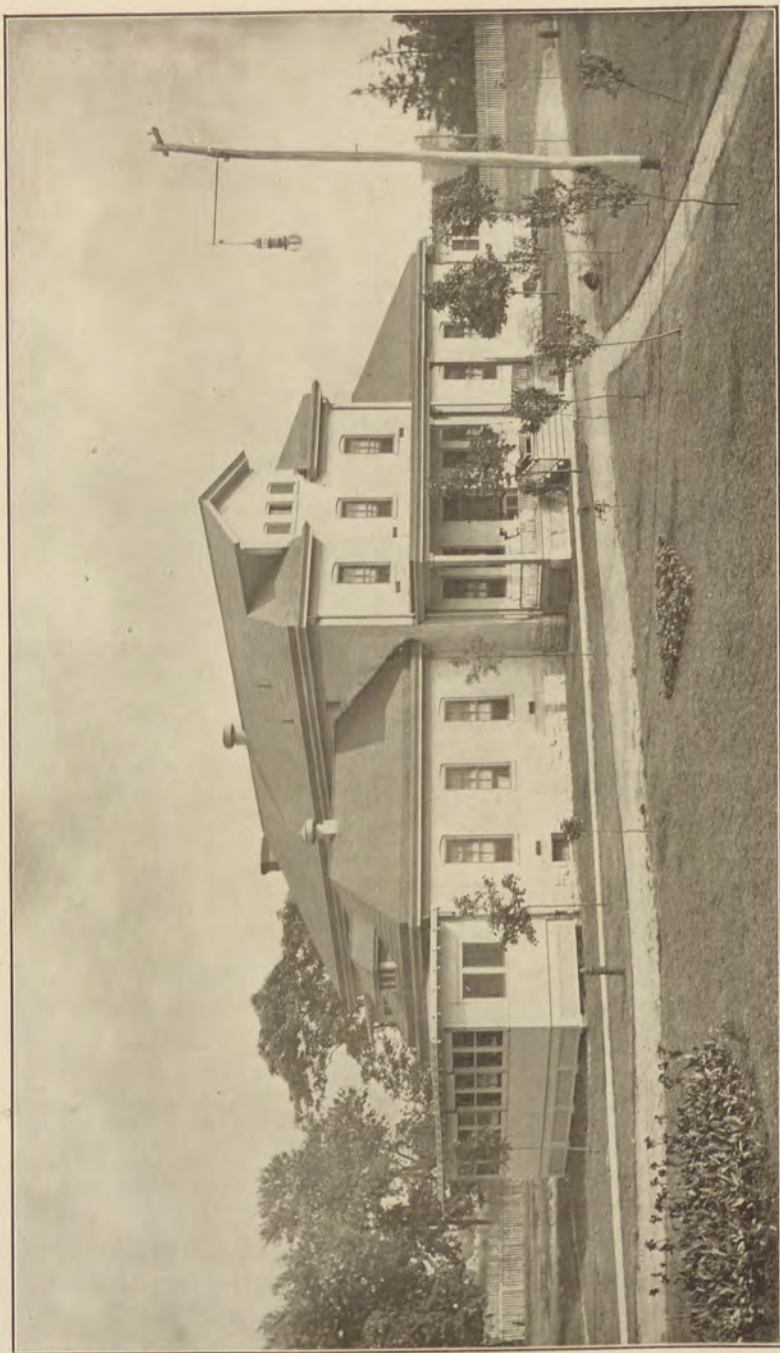
Excellent physical instruction is given to all students, both boys and girls, at regular periods. This physical culture is largely responsible for the excellent bearing of our young men and young women. The boys have gained a reputation which is nation-wide because of their prowess in athletics.

The Band and other musical organizations of the school have continued to delight the students and the general public.

The religious welfare of the students is looked after carefully. Regular undenominational exercises are held each Sunday by the ministers of Carlisle. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association at the school are in a flourishing condition. The various pastors of town, both Protes-



*Robert G. Valentine,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*



A Front View of the Hospital, Carlisle Indian School.

tant and Catholic, look after the members of their own congregations. Regular instruction is given to the students during the week and on Sunday.

The Outing System at Carlisle, which is now so well organized, has been a power for good because of the beneficent results which have been derived from it since its inception. It continues to afford to large numbers of our students an extended residence with carefully selected families in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and Maryland. In this wise, our young people get in touch with the highest type of civilization, learn economy and industry, acquire good habits, and earn current wages, which are placed to their credit in the bank at interest.

The Outing System has recently been extended so as to prove a valuable outlet for the young men working at the trades. They are placed in factories, workshops, and with contractors, so that by rubbing elbows and working shoulder to shoulder with white mechanics, they gain a knowledge of manufacturing conditions on the outside and become familiar with the living conditions surrounding the American workman.

From July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909, there were 758 students under the Outing System, and, aside from the training they received, they earned the remarkable sum of \$26,605.06.

Never before in its history has Carlisle been in such a prosperous condition. After many years of opposition, it is now largely admitted in all circles by those who know and are in authority that, because of its excellent work, its present facilities for doing good work, the low cost under which it is maintained, and the favorable attitude which is manifested toward it by Indians everywhere, it should be one of the very last—if not the last—Government School to be discontinued. It has abundantly justified its existence by the results which it has obtained. During its history it has sent out 538 graduates, and 3,960 students who took partial courses of from three years up. These students are leaders and teachers among their people. More than 230 occupy positions with the Government as teachers, etc., in Government Schools; among the remainder are successful farmers, stockmen, teachers, preachers, mechanics, businessmen, professional men; and our girls have everywhere the reputation for being upright, industrious, and influential women.

Tuberculosis, the Scourge of the Red Man: *By F. Shoemaker, M. D.*

Drawings by The Craftsman Artist, Lone Star.

SYMPTONS.



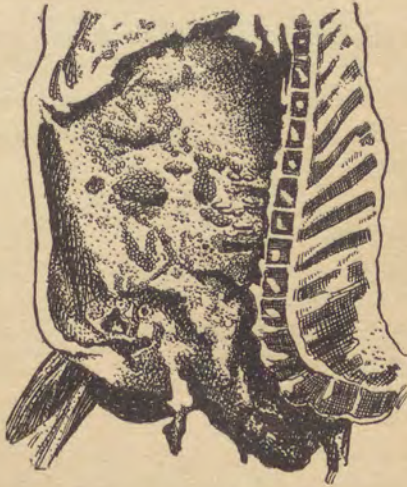
IN A previous paper, we dwelt somewhat briefly on the early history of tuberculosis and then discussed the different ways in which it could be contracted and spread. We will now consider the general symptoms of the disease and explain the different precautions necessary to keep from taking it and, finally, say something about the methods in vogue at the present day in treating the disease.

A very striking peculiarity of consumption is a lack of uniformity, especially in the early stages, of the signs and symptoms by which the disease is to be recognized. Although there are a great many symptoms that may be present at some time in the course of a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, there is no single symptom that may not be absent altogether. The early symptoms are particularly uncertain and it is frequently necessary, in order to be sure of the nature of the trouble, to wait for other conditions to arise as the case progresses. Certain changes will sooner or later take place in the lungs which can be recognized by a careful examination of the chest. It may often, also, be necessary to make use of the microscope for the purpose of finding the germ in the sputum, before one can be positive of the true nature of the case.

There are a great many forms of tuberculosis, but for our purpose it will be necessary to recognize but two, i. e., the acute and chronic. The acute form, or quick consumption, may begin very suddenly and resemble typhoid fever or pneumonia and last but a few weeks, but the chronic form, which is commonly known as consumption, is the one that we will consider.

Among the earliest symptoms, and the ones which are so often overlooked, are a loss of appetite and a complaint by the patient that he gets tired more easily than usual. He finds that he does not have the ambition to do much work and even loses interest in his usual pleasures. He will also appear to be paler and more bloodless than when in health. Very soon he will begin to cough and his expectoration, or sputum, will be considerably increased in quantity. Although the cough, even though slight, is often one of the earliest

and most constant symptoms, yet there are cases where it is absent throughout the entire course of the disease. About this time the pulse is found to beat faster than normal, and a slight fever will develop. This fever may be very slight and occur only in the afternoon. A gradual loss of weight will also be noticed, and perhaps some pain in the chest and difficulty in breathing will be troublesome features. Hemorrhage, or bleeding from the lungs, may occur at almost any



BOVINE, OR BEEF TUBERCULOSIS.

time, and is, indeed, often the first symptom that attracts attention to the lungs as the seat of trouble. As the disease progresses, these symptoms all grow worse. The fever gradually gets higher, the pulse beats faster, the patient grows thinner and weaker, he sweats at night, and the hemorrhages become more profuse and frequent. On the other hand, in favorable cases, the symptoms all improve and the disease becomes arrested and the patient is said to have recovered.

PREVENTION.

We now come to the most important and practical part of our subject—the prevention and treatment of consumption.

We have already learned that consumption is conveyed from the sick to the well principally by means of the sputum of a person suffering with the disease. There are other ways of taking this disease, as the eating of under cooked tubercular meat and the

drinking of tubercular milk, but by far the most important way of contracting it is by means of the sputum of the consumptive patient. The most important thing to be done then in all cases is to properly dispose of the germ-laden sputum so that it will not be a danger to others.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE CONSUMPTIVE.

The consumptive patient should never, under any circumstances, expectorate on the floor, on the sidewalks, in cars or other public conveyances, and never except into something that has been especially provided for the purpose. His room should be provided with properly constructed spittoons in which there is always kept either water or some disinfectant solution such as carbolic acid. It is extremely important that the sputum be kept moist and not allowed to become dry, as it is then that it is apt to become mingled with the dust of the room and is dangerous. The spittoon should be emptied and thoroughly cleaned daily. When not in his room the consumptive should carry with him a supply of old cloths that he can spit into when necessary. Each piece should be used but once, and after using should be kept in a bag in the pocket and burned at the first opportunity. There are a number of styles of pocket flasks and paper spit cups that are made for this purpose and can also be used. These flasks and sputum cups should be provided with covers and be kept closed so as to exclude flies, as these insects carry the filth on their legs and bodies and distribute it wherever they may happen to alight. The consumptive should be very careful not to allow his sputum to soil his mouth, beard, hands, clothing, bedding, furniture, floor, or anything about him. He should be careful to wash his hands well before eating. Whenever he coughs, he should hold a cloth or handkerchief in front of his mouth to prevent the small droplets of saliva from dropping on the floor or on his clothing. If a handkerchief is used, it should be boiled or disinfected before sending it to the wash.

All dishes and table utensils used by the consumptive patient should invariably be thoroughly scalded or boiled before being used by others.

The room occupied by a consumptive patient (and he should always room alone, if possible) should be large, airy, well ventilated and sunny. It should be furnished as simply as possible, and



Operating Room, Hospital.



Interior Boys' Ward, Hospital.



Open-Air Sleeping Balcony, Hospital.



Office and Examination Room, Hospital.

should contain neither curtains nor carpets, nor anything that is likely to retain dust. The room should never be swept dry, but always cleaned with a mop or moist cloth in order to prevent the raising of dust. When the room is vacated by the patient, it should be cleaned and disinfected the same as after any other contagious disease.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE WELL.

As we have already learned from a previous paper, disease germs are like the seed that the farmer plants. They need a suitable soil and conditions favorable for their growth before they can multiply, and in this way produce disease. This is true of the consumption germ.

As it is impossible in our every day life to always avoid breathing in these germs we should do everything possible to keep our bodies healthy and well, so that they will not furnish the soil that is necessary for the growth and development of the germs.

Fresh air, sunlight and cleanliness are the greatest enemies of the consumption germ. As much time as possible, therefore, should be spent in the open air. As many people have occupations that require them to spend a good many hours each day indoors, it is necessary that they should see that their offices and workshops are well supplied with light and air. In addition to this, they should, if possible, take a walk each day in the open air.

Our sleeping rooms require especial attention. As about one-third of our lives is spent in these rooms, great care should be taken that they are properly ventilated, especially at night. We should always sleep with our windows open, summer and winter. If the weather is cold, we should keep our bodies warm with extra covering rather than exclude the pure air from without.

Our houses should be kept clean. Dry sweeping should be given up, and in its place the floor should be wiped with mops or moist cloths. This is done to prevent the raising of dust. House dust is so frequently contaminated with consumption germs that consumption is often called a house disease. Provision should be made for an abundance of sunlight in our homes, and they should not be allowed to become overheated.

In addition to keeping our houses clean it should be remembered that cleanliness of our bodies, clothing, food and everything

that is about us is necessary to protect us against infectious diseases of all kinds. The consumption germ thrives best in dirt and darkness, while it is quickly killed by cleanliness and sunlight. As we never know what kinds of germs and dirt are on the many things that we handle every day, we should always be careful to wash our hands well before handling food, or going to our meals. Fruit should be pared before it is eaten. We should never wet our fingers after turning the pages of books, or after handling old



POPULAR WINDOW TENT—OUTSIDE VIEW.

money or other articles, as it is quite possible to contaminate our hands with disease germs and in this way carry them to our mouths.

Exercise of all kinds is important, but should always, if possible, be taken in the open air. After exercising we naturally breathe harder than at other times, so it is always best to breathe into our lungs the purest air possible.

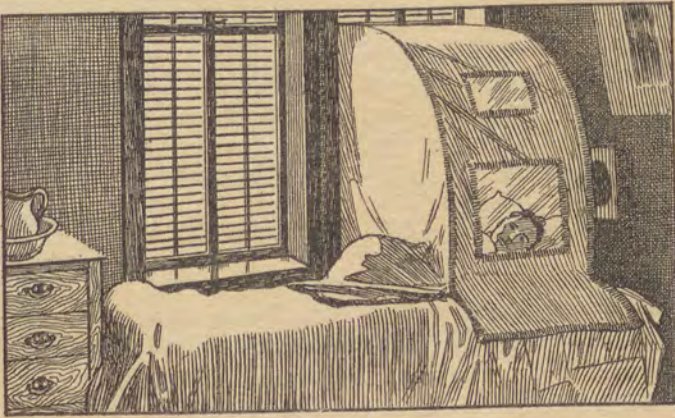
A healthy nutrition is one of the most important things necessary to keep up our resisting power to disease. It is, therefore, necessary to eat plenty of wholesome nourishing food, well prepared.

A sufficient amount of sleep is necessary for good health. The bed room should be well lighted by sunlight during the day and well ventilated at night.

A correct position of the body is also important. We should not sit or walk in a stooping position as this causes our chests to become narrow and contracted, and prevents our lungs from ex-

panding properly. Instead of this we should hold our bodies straight and shoulders well back. It is a good plan to expand one's lungs by taking a number of deep inhalations every day in the open air. Breathe through the nostrils always.

We should never drink out of any glass, cup or vessel of any kind which has been used by another unless it has been carefully washed. It is particularly dangerous to drink out of public drinking cups in parks, railroad trains, depots, hotels, and other



POPULAR WINDOW TENT—INSIDE VIEW.

public places. It is much safer and better to have our own pocket drinking cups.

Never spit on the sidewalk, floor, or anywhere where the sputum is liable to dry and become mingled with the dust.

Never drink alcoholic liquors as this lowers our vitality and makes us more liable to contract consumption.

We are all liable at times to contract coughs and colds. As these minor ailments all tend to make us more liable to the development of other more serious troubles, they should not be neglected or be allowed to run too long.

CONSUMPTION AND SCHOOLS.

The question of consumption in relation to schools is such an important one that we will quote a few important rules and regulations concerning it from a circular on tuberculosis issued by the Illinois State Board of Health.

The confinement of large numbers of children in schools unquestionably makes a schoolroom a source of danger from contagious or infectious diseases. A susceptible child, exposed to consumption, is exceedingly liable to contract the disease.

No teacher known to be afflicted with consumption should teach in a school.

No pupil known to be afflicted with consumption should attend a school.

No employee known to be afflicted with consumption should be allowed to work in a school.

The schoolroom should be well ventilated. The best uses should be made of the poorest facilities for ventilation.

The schoolroom should be flushed with fresh air during intermission by opening windows and doors.

Children should not be permitted to use any pencil, or other article, belonging to another, which is liable to be put into the mouth.

Children should not be permitted to use slates.

Children should not be permitted to spit on the floor.

NO SPIT—NO CONSUMPTION.

Children should be instructed to rinse the school drinking cup before using.

In cities having running water supplies the use of any drinking cup, except that belonging to the individual child, should not be permitted. School authorities should install drinking faucets with a constant upward flow from which the children can drink directly. These prevent contagion.

The use of the individual drinking cup is recommended where the upward flow faucet is not available.

Children should be instructed to carefully wash before using all whistles or other instruments or toys purchased in shops or of hawkers on the streets which may have been put in the mouths of wouldbe purchasers or of venders displaying their wares.

Unclean, dusty floors harbor disease germs and are very common carriers for contagion.

The floors of schoolrooms should be scrubbed frequently.

The desks and seats and window ledges should be washed frequently.

The entire school room should be disinfected at stated intervals.

Children should breathe through their nostrils.

Stoopd and cramped posture of the child compresses the chest and prevents natural deep breathing, predisposing to weak and diseased lungs. This may be largely overcome by properly constructed seats and desks suitable to the size of the child.

Not only the children, but the teachers also, should go outdoors during recess, unless the weather be stormy. This "outdooring" is necessary for the child; it is always desirable for the teacher, and in many cases, absolutely necessary.



[DANGER OF THE PUBLIC DRINKING CUP.]

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DISEASE.

The responsibility of controlling the spread of consumption lies largely with the law-making powers of the State. To this end certain questions relating to the problem have been considered while numerous laws have been passed. The question of the advisability of reporting all cases of tuberculosis to the proper health authorities has caused a good deal of discussion. It would seem that this is the first step in the systematic control of the disease.

Other important matters relating to this question that rightfully come under the control of the State are, first, the checking of careless spitting in public places. Laws to cover this have already been passed in nearly every large city in the country. Second, the regulation of schools and school life. This includes the proper location of school buildings, the correct construction of school buildings as relating to ventilation, heating and lighting, and the proper care of school buildings. Third, the inspection of food supplies. Under

this head would come the supervision of dairies and slaughter-houses, the detection of tuberculosis in cattle, etc. Fourth, the control of patent medicines. Many of these secret nostrums not only have no value, but they contain large amounts of alcohol and other poisonous substances, and do a vast amount of harm. Fifth, the proper construction and sanitary supervision of tenement houses, hotels, workshops, factories, prisons, jails, etc. This includes especially cleanliness, proper ventilation, and rules against careless spitting.

The Pullman sleeping cars which daily carry invalids, and for many days at a time, are necessarily contaminated more or less with disease germs. As this exposes persons who are obliged to travel to the danger of contracting disease, laws should be passed in every State providing for the proper disinfection and sanitary care of all sleeping cars.

METHODS AT CARLISLE.

Here, at Carlisle, we are trying to put in force many of the rules mentioned above for the prevention and care of tuberculosis. Printed rules relating to spitting, etc., have been issued by the Department at Washington and distributed throughout the Service. Spit cups are in use by our patients. Much attention is given to the ventilation of the dormitories and every care is taken to keep the buildings clean and free from dust. Balconies have recently been built in connection with the school hospital for the care of all cases requiring the modern open air treatment which is spoken of more fully under the head of treatment.

TREATMENT.

There have been a great many different drugs and methods tried from time to time in the treatment of consumption, but the method that has given the most success in this disease, and which is universally adopted at the present time, is what is known as the hygienic treatment. By this is meant the use of an abundance of fresh air, sunlight, plenty of good nourishing food and rest, with their various details and modifications. Drugs and medicines are used for the relief of special symptoms, but there are no drugs that will cure the disease, and the part they play in its management is purely secondary.

The most important thing in connection with the treatment of consumption, and upon which success largely depends, is its early recognition.

As stated above, the best treatment of consumption consists in giving the patient plenty of fresh air day and night, good food, and rest. This can be carried out either at home or in institutions built especially for the treatment of tuberculosis, called sanatoria. Massachusetts was the first state in this country to have a state sanatorium. In these institutions patients are taught how to live out of

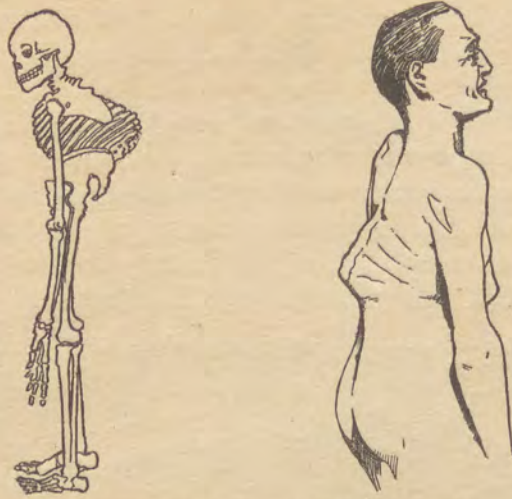


OUT-DOOR TREATMENT AT TWENTY BELOW ZERO.

doors, how to sleep out of doors at night, or in open air wards, in winter and summer. Also the amount and kind of food, the amount of exercise and rest to be taken, and the proper care and disposal of the sputum that it may not be a danger to others.

As a great many people who are sufferers from consumption cannot, for various reasons, take advantage of sanatorium treatment, they must do the next best thing and be treated in their own homes. This is known as the "home treatment" of consumption. There are a great many ways of applying the open air treatment in the home by the use of porches, balconies, sheds, tents, etc. As much time as possible should be spent in the open air both day and night. If it is not possible to sleep out of doors, the bedroom windows should be kept open summer and winter. If the weather is cold, the body can be kept warm by extra covering.

Rest is a very important part of the treatment. If there is any fever present, the patient should either lie in bed or recline in an



TUBERCULOSIS OF THE SPINE (POTT'S DISEASE.)

easy chair during all the hours of the day and night. Absolute rest is the best thing to control the fever of tuberculosis. After the fever has stopped, it is proper to take light exercise, such as walking, or croquet playing, but never enough to cause fatigue.

Good nourishing food, well-prepared, is the next important essential in the treatment of consumption. Meat, eggs, milk and cream, are the principal articles of diet, though a mixed diet is usually allowed. One to two quarts of milk should be drunk daily. All sweets and pastries and indigestible articles should be avoided.

It is now known that there is no particular climate that has a special curative effect in consumption. While at one time it was considered absolutely necessary for patients to move to certain climates in order to get well, this is now known to be unnecessary. Tuberculosis sanatoria are now located all through the eastern section of the country, and many cases are being treated successfully every day in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Minnesota, and other northern and eastern states. It is a great advantage for a patient to be treated and cured of consumption in his home climate where he will have to live and work after his health is restored, as these cures are known to be more lasting than those effected in a distant climate. It is pure air and sunshine, and not a particular climate, that is necessary in the treatment of consumption.



The Origin of The Iroquois Nation.

MICHAEL BALENTI, *Cheyenne.*



THE Iroquois nation has curious ideas of how the league of Five Tribes was formed. Tradition alleges that a remarkable person grew up among them. He possessed great wisdom and taught the members of the league in all things. Supernatural power was his. His canoe had no paddles, but was propelled by his will.

The marvelous power given Hiawatha in guiding and propelling his canoe is written about by Longfellow in the Ojibwa lines:

"Paddles none had Hiawatha.
Paddles none he had or needed,
For his thoughts as paddles served him
And his wishes served to guide him."

He taught the people how to plant and raise corn and beans, removed obstructions from the waterways and made clear their fishing grounds, helped to gain mastery over the great monsters that infested the country, and thus prepared their hunting grounds.

All people listened to him with admiration and followed his advice. The best hunters, the bravest warriors, and the most eloquent orators had to acknowledge him as their master. Having given his people instructions in regard to their attitude toward the Great Spirit, he set them an example as to how they should live. He erected a lodge for his dwelling place, planted corn, always kept his wonderful canoe. He chose to become a member of the Onondagas who resided in the fruitful valley in the central part of their government and kept the name Hiawatha.

There was a sudden invasion of warriors from the regions north of the Great Lakes. As they advanced men, women and children were killed.

Hiawatha advised his people to hold a council and have as many tribes as possible attend. The meeting place was to be on the banks of the Onondaga Lake. All chiefs, warriors, men, women and children met at this place in expectation of deliverance.

Hiawatha was late and messengers were sent for him. They found him in a pensive mood. In answer to their queries he told them that evil might come if he were to attend.

Finally he placed his canoe in the water, put his only daughter in it and ascended the Seneca river. As he walked up the ascent from the lake to the council ground, a loud sound was heard in the air above, like that of rushing wind. After a while an object was seen descending rapidly. Every second it grew larger as it came nearer. Hiawatha gave attention and stood still, bidding his daughter to do likewise. He considered it cowardly to run away and impossible to escape the wrath of the Great Spirit.

The approaching object proved to be a huge, snow-white bird. It came to earth with terrible velocity and crushed the daughter to the ground. Not a muscle moved in Hiawatha's face. His daughter lay dead before him. But the shock had killed the beautiful bird. The plumes, which were magnificent, were plucked and one given to each warrior. They adorned their heads with these plumes. This decoration became a symbol of warfare.

Great wonder followed on removing the carcass of the bird—the daughter had vanished. At this Hiawatha became disconsolate. But at length he aroused himself and proceeded to the council.

Seated among chiefs, warriors and councilors, on the second day he arose and addressed them. He gave them advice regarding the future and how to provide for themselves. "My friends and brothers," said he, "you are many tribes. We have met to decide how we are to cope with these foes. What shall we do? To oppose them in single tribes is foolish. By uniting all tribes in one common brotherhood we might succeed. Listen to me by tribes," and he proceeded to assign positions to each of the five tribes.

The Mohawks he placed on the Mohawk river, next to the Hudson, because they were warlike and mighty. The Oneidas, being always grave and wise councilors, were placed next to the Mohawks. The Onondagas were placed at the foot of the hill on account of their gift in eloquence. The Senecas, always dwelling in the dark forest and being superior in hunting, had no fixed habitation. To the Cayugas whose knowledge was in raising crops and who had also skill in making houses, was given the open country.

On the next day Hiawatha's advice was at an end and the Five Tribes became members of the league.

Hiawatha left the tribes, went down to the stream, seated himself in his magic canoe, and at that instant sweet music was heard overhead.

"Gently from the water rose the canoe
Higher and higher it rose,
Farther and farther into celestial space
Went Hiawatha and his wonderful canoe;
Until it disappeared and entered the promisedland."

This story of Hiawatha corresponds to that of the early Spartan law giver, Lycurgus, who, after preparing just and proper laws, and giving advice as to the future, mysteriously disappeared.

We may place Hiawatha in the same position among the Indians that Moses held among the Israelites. After Moses finished his work among the Israelites he was not allowed to remain among them.



An Indian Legend of The Sun.

WILLIAM DALE, *Caddo*.



LONG time ago the sun used to travel faster than it does now. The Indian medicine men were considering how they could make it go slower, when a fox came along. He paid close attention to what they were saying, sitting quite still and thinking it all over. Then he said to himself, "I will go with the sun tomorrow and see if I can make him go slower."

The next morning he asked the sun if he might travel with him, but the sun said, "No; I know your sly tricks, Mr. Fox,—you cannot travel with me." But the fox followed him, and after a while the sun said he might travel with him.

When they reached the half-way line, the fox said he was tired and wanted to rest a moment. The sun said, "All right!"—and the fox lay in the shade with his tail stretched out between two trees, where the sun could see it.

He told the sun to call him when he was ready to go on.

The sun stood quite still for a little while; then he called to the fox to come on. There was no answer. He called again. Still there was no answer. So he looked to see what was the matter. He suspected the fox had played him a trick. He thought he still

saw the tail between the trees, but upon looking closer, found it was only a goose's feather, which the fox had placed there to deceive him. The fox was gone—so he went the rest of the way alone.

The next day, when the medicine men looked at the sun, they noticed that he stopped when he got to the middle of the sky, just as the fox had tricked him into doing the day before.

Ever since then the sun stops at that time of the day, and travels slower, looking for the fox.

All the medicine men of my tribe give great credit to the fox for making the sun move slower.



Beginning of The Osage Tribe.

JOHN WHITE, *Mohawk*.

THE Osages believe that the first man of their nation came out of a shell and that the man when walking on earth met the Great Spirit who asked him where he resided and what he ate. The Osage answered that he had no place of residence and that he ate nothing. The Great Spirit gave him a bow and arrows and told him to go hunting. As soon as the Great Spirit left him he killed a deer. The Great Spirit gave him fire and told him to cook his meat and eat. He also told him to take the skin to make himself clothing and also the skins from other animals.

One day as the Osage was hunting, he came to a small river to drink. He saw in the river a beaver hut on which was sitting the chief of the family. He asked the Osage what he was looking for so near his lodge. The Osage answered, that being thirsty he was forced to come and get a drink. The beaver then asked him who he was and whence he came. The Osage answered that he had been out hunting and that he had no place of residence. "Well," then said the beaver, "You appear to be a reasonable man. I wish you to come and live with me. I have a large family consisting of many daughters and if any of them should be agreeable to you, you may marry her." The Osage accepted the offer and sometime afterwards married one of the beaver's daughters. This marriage of the Osage with the beaver was the beginning of the Osage tribe. The Osages do not kill the beaver, thinking that when killing a beaver they are killing one of their own tribe.

General Comment and News Notes

THE DECLARATION OF THE N. E. A. AT DENVER.

ALTHOUGH the attendance at the meeting of the National Educational Association of the United States at Denver was not as large as the former meetings at Cleveland and Los Angeles, the quality of the papers and discussions was not exceeded by any previous meeting. The volume of the proceedings will undoubtedly make a record well worth saving and consulting. Especially interesting is the Declaration of the Association.

The Association puts itself on record for state-supported schools, including elementary schools, secondary schools, schools for the training of teachers, and state universities. It declares that the purpose of the schools is chiefly to give culture training for the individual and to transmit to posterity the results of investigations of the past. It calls attention to the need of democracy in the purposes and administration of public schools; for better trained teachers, and better paid teachers; the exclusion of fraternities and secret societies in school life, and training for citizenship.

The American School Peace League is endorsed and attention is called to the need of systematic physical instruction and the diffusion of scientific information on the subject. The consolidation of rural district schools is recommended, and the use of school buildings for community interests is advised.

It is regretted that in the Declaration of the Association a definite stand was not taken, as in the former Declaration at Cleveland, upon the necessity for and value to the country at large of industrial education. There can be no question of the persistent

growth of the practical and useful in educational matters.

While culture is an end which is highly desirable, the ability to earn a livelihood should not be lost sight of. It does not seem that these two should conflict; both need attention in our public schools and the line of training which each presupposes should continue to exist in greater harmony one with the other. In our desire to impart an abstract and purely literary education to the youth of our country, we should not forget that less than one-tenth will enter the high school, and of these only a small proportion will enter the university to take up one of the professions. More than nine-tenths of our youth will engage in some vocational activity where the use of the trained eye and the trained hand are just as necessary as the trained mind.

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SERVICE.

IN an Act passed by the last Congress to provide for the 13th and subsequent decennial censuses a provision was included which definitely affects the Indian Service, and except for an opinion handed down by the Attorney General, might have had a far-reaching influence on its personnel. The section reads:

"That hereafter all examinations of applicants for positions in the government service, from any State or Territory, shall be had in the State or Territory in which such applicant resides, and no person shall be eligible for such examination or appointment unless he or she shall have been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to such examination: Provided, however, That in no instance shall more than one person be appointed from the same family."

The Attorney General has decided in the opinion handed down August 18, 1909, that the latter proviso read-

ing "Provided, however, that in no instance shall more than one person be appointed from the same family" does not apply to the Indian Service. This is very fortunate, as, if it applied to all departments of the government service, it would have barred the appointment of a man and his wife to day schools, or a superintendent's wife as matron or financial clerk.

The first portion of the provision applies, according to the Attorney General's opinion, to all those persons who are applicants for examination to the classified Civil Service of the United States, who, by law or regulation, pursuant to law, are required to pass an examination as a condition to appointment.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK CONFERENCE.

DURING the past summer seven Conferences have been held in different parts of the United States under the management of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. The object of these conferences is to bring together in Christian fellowship, young women from Universities, Colleges, Normal and Secondary Schools, in order that their own Christian lives may be strengthened and developed and that they may go back to their own separate institutions in the fall with a far better idea of the work of the Association as a great national and world force, and with many new ideas that they can apply to their own local associations; but above all, having a new vision of the higher life themselves, with a determination to raise the standard of living in their own institutions and to bring other girls to a knowledge of the Christ and the principles He laid down.

This is a high ideal, but it is the aim of these conferences, and the one held at Mt. Lake Park among the Allegheny

mountains in the western part of Maryland, from June 25th to July 5th, was no exception in the inspiration given to those who were able to attend it. The Y. W. C. A. of the Indian School, Carlisle, sent a delegation of six to this Conference; there being over three hundred girls, mostly from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and the Virginias, enrolled.

The program included Bible and Mission Study, daily, separate group conferences on the different kinds of committee work, etc., so that those who are expecting to serve in certain capacities during the coming year, may be educated in their particular line of work; special difficulties may be brought up and discussed, new ideas and suggestions exchanged. The work done in other departments of the National Association is also presented, such as the city and mill work and the Association in foreign countries, so that the students may get the broader world need and outlook that is so often lacking in the self-sufficient college life. Life work meetings are also held, such as the Student Volunteer meetings, and those for interesting girls to take up the Student or City Association secretarial positions. Besides these smaller group meetings, there are those when all the delegates gather together to listen to a platform address from some prominent speaker. Among those who spoke at the Mt. Lake Park were Rev. Floyd W. Thompkins of Philadelphia, Dr. Kelly of Washington, Mr. Griffith of Brooklyn and William T. Ellis, recently sent around the world by one of our big newspapers to study the condition of missions throughout the world.

It would be impossible for any one attending the Conference to include all these varied interests; but the aim is to meet the needs of each girl and she in turn must choose those things which will be the most helpful to her. Nor are rest and recreation left out in

the careful arrangements; the afternoons are left entirely free for walks, drives, tennis, receptions and "College Day" stunts when each delegation "dresses up" and does some stunt to amuse the others—and last but most important of all, if those attending the Conference are to benefit by it, there is time to rest and to think, in order to assimilate that which is being received; time for quiet talks with other girls and the leaders of the Conference; time to decide things about ourselves and our life work.

Such an experience cannot help but make a deep impression, and if the girl has taken it in the right spirit to help and strengthen her greatly in her own spiritual life, and if she is sincere, that will mean to her the call to serve Christ not only in the Association from which she has been sent as a representative, but wherever she may find herself placed during the coming years.

PROGRESS IN TREATING TRACHOMA.

EXCELLENT progress is being made at Phoenix, Arizona, under the personal supervision of Dr. D. W. White, the physician at the Indian school of that place, in controlling and toward the end of wiping out the scourge of trachoma, which has for many years threatened the eyesight of some of our Southwestern tribes of Indians.

The authorities at Phoenix deserve much credit for the efforts which are being made toward eradicating trachoma. The disease is an insidious one and is transmitted very largely because of carelessness and filth. It is hoped that continued progress will be made, and no doubt much good will be done because of the earnest way in which the Indian Office and Congress have taken hold of this question. The Phoenix school, aside from its excellent educational work, is

thus of added value to the Indian and to agency officials by assisting those in charge of nearby reservations to improve the health of the Indian people.

By localizing the medical treatment for trachoma there will not only be economy but increased efficiency and more permanent results.

GOOD MEETING OF DEPT. OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

ASTENOGRAPHIC report has been received of the proceedings of the Department of Indian Education at the recent meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver. The papers which were presented show a comprehensive discussion of important matters vital to the welfare of the Indian and the system of education which is now being supported by the federal government.

The meeting was a successful one, the attendance being large, and much enthusiasm was evidenced in the papers and discussions. Some very excellent demonstration lessons were given by pupils from the Grand Junction school, and from Haskell Institute, which added a practical feature to the meeting, being suggestive to the teachers and officials present, and interesting and instructive to the general public as well.

The gathering together of the various employees of the Indian Service at regular intervals is highly desirable and not only serves to bring the various individuals into touch with one another, but also to bring the personnel of the Field Service into touch with the desires and plans of the Indian Office at Washington.

It is hoped that the various papers and discussions, together with an account of the model recitations, etc., will be published. It will all prove

interesting and valuable reading for everyone who has anything to do with the work of Indian education.

DR. SUSAN LA FLESHE PICOTTE IS AN INDIAN.

UNDER a photograph of Dr. Picotte the *Union Advertiser* (Rochester, N. Y.) makes the following statement of her career:

The original of the above picture is the first Indian girl to study medicine. Dr. Picotte was graduated both from the Hampton (Va.) and from the Woman's Medical College, in Philadelphia, with the highest honors. She lives in a beautiful, modern house, replete with all the present day comforts, in Walthill, Neb. Dr. Picotte is the grand-daughter of the great chief, Joseph of the Omahas, whose advice the tribe still follows, and when her eldest sister was graduated from the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., and returned to teach the government school at the Omaha reservation, the little Indian maiden could not speak a word of English. When she left the tepee where she was born and went to live in the little log house, it was a wonderful day for her, and no sooner had she learned the English language than she saw what was needed. Young though she was, she resolved to give herself for the uplifting of her race, and the best way for her, she was convinced, when the time came to make the choice, was to become a country doctor, for by this means she would be ready for an emergency. Having married a Sioux Indian from Yankton, S. D., after her baby was born, she tried to hand her visiting practice over to other physicians who had now settled on the reservation. But her people would not listen to such a thing. "Bring the baby with you" they said, if she would not come without him.

THE MAN ON THE GROUND.

A FEW days after his appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Valentine, issued a short statement in pamphlet form addressed to "The Man On the Ground." Although this cannot be characterized as in the nature of a statement of policy, it will be read with interest not only by every officer and employee of the Indian Service, but by the general public as well. The document is straightforward in its tone, and its meaning and purpose are easily comprehended. Accomplishment, Efficiency, Work, and, above all, Results are to be the keynotes of this administration of Indian Affairs. Although only a few months have elapsed under the new regime, those in the field are impressed with the fact that the machinery has already been set in motion for the accomplishment of these ends. The indications point to no revolution in Indian Affairs but rather to a steady improvement of the condition of the American Indian in his race for citizenship.

A PROMINENT EXAMPLE OF INDIAN ABILITY.

WHEN THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN was first issued many, who have had experience in Indian education, believed that too high a standard was being set in the first issue and that the record could not be kept up. That there should be a consequent improvement, both in reading matter and typography in each succeeding issue, came as a pleasant surprise to our readers. It is the aim of the publishers to continue this development to the end that the magazine may prove of greater usefulness in its efforts directed in behalf of the uplift of the Indian people. The press in all



Photograph by Schwemmerger.

*Indian Types—Woman and Babe of Cochiti Pueblo,
New Mexico.*



A View of the Printing Department—The Carlisle Indian Press.



Carlisle Indians Building a School Warehouse.

parts of the country has given attention to this publication. A few of these editorial notices, selected at random, are herewith published.—*The Editor.*

ONE of the handsomest and most suggestive magazines devoted to arts and crafts is THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN, published by the United States Indian school, Carlisle, Pa. It is edited by M. Friedman, superintendent; Edgar K. Miller is superintendent of printing, and both editorially and typographically the magazine is of the highest standard and eloquent of the splendid work and valuable Indian material turned out at Carlisle. This magazine is "not only about Indians, but mainly by Indians," from its characteristic cover design of an Indian pueblo, through its illustrated articles on such topics as "Indian Dances," by Indian Commissioner Leupp; "Tuberculosis, the Scourge of the Redman;" "Iroquois Legend of the Three Sisters;" "Indian Names in Pennsylvania;" "Improvement of Non-Reservation Schools," and "Legends, Stories and Customs," a department by Carlisle Indian students, to the advertisements of the Indian Crafts Department, of rugs and Navaho blankets, pottery and baskets, on the inside of the covers. It would be difficult to find a more artistic magazine in every decorative detail than this INDIAN CRAFTSMAN; and the symbolic designs found on Indian baskets and pottery of the Pueblos have been utilized by these Indian craftsmen for borders, head and tail pieces, and initials, both in the magazine and in the supplementary products of the Carlisle Indian Press—Stevenson's "Task" and "Morning Prayer," Leupp on the Indian, Murdock's "Walking in the Way," Phillips Brooks on "Duty" printed beautifully with colored-letter initials and decorations in tints on heavy paper, suitable for framing and gift use.—*The Argus*, Albany, N. Y.

PRINTED by Indians" is the significant trademark on a batch of printed matter which comes from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and which includes a copy of THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN, a magazine published at that institution. The typographical work of this fine publication is entirely the work of the apprentice-students of the school; much of the literary work is theirs and many of the artistic designs employed come from the same hands, the hands of young people who are hardly a generation removed from barbarism. The results achieved are marvelous, for, without regard to the source, the workmanship shown in THE CRAFTSMAN must be recognized as coming up to a very high standard. A note of genuine artistic taste runs through it all, with no sign of crudeness, no suggestion of the hand of the tyro. Beautiful type, faultlessly set; tasteful headings; high-grade photogravures clearly printed; an attractive, original cover design, and literary matter interesting in subject and treatment, combine to make a journal the preparation of which by Indian youths is well nigh incredible.

If the printing office at the Carlisle school is a criterion by which to judge the efficiency of the other industrial departments of the establishment, then it is evident that our paleface trade schools must be looking to their laurels. Certain it is that Carlisle is rearing a tribe of young journalists, artists and typographers, in the presence of whom speculation as to the future of the "poor Indian" with his "untutored mind" becomes an absurdity.—*Chronicle Telegraph*, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN is an excellently printed and very readable magazine published and written by Indian students in the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa. All the mechanical work is done by apprentice-students under the direction of the instructor in printing. The

borders, initial letters, sketches, headings, cover designs, etc., are the work of the Native Indian Art Department under the supervision of Angel Decora-Deitz. With the magazine come a number of creditable specimens of decorative printing which compare favorably with the work of the Pale-faces. This admirable text, setting forth the principles of "noblesse oblige," forms the motive of one of the prettiest cards: "Be polite to those who are not so to you, for remember, my son, you are courteous to others, not because they are gentlemen, but because you are one".—*Transcript*, Boston, Mass.

AS futher evidence of the readiness with which the Indian accepts civilization when it is put within his reach there is being issued from the Carlisle Indian School a magazine that would be a creditable example of typography for any first-class printing office to get out. This magazine is called "THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN," and besides doing the printing work, the students subscribe much of the reading matter. The notion, once so widely held, that the man whose skin is red neither could nor would be developed mentally along the same lines as the man whose skin is white, is being gradually dissipated under the searchlight of modern educational methods.—*Bulletin*, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUN PARLORS AND SLEEPING PORCHES.

THERE have been completed during the summer three covered and protected porches for the Hospital. These additions not only enlarge the present building by affording additional ward room for at least twenty beds, but provide excellent accommodations for giving any of our students who may need it the benefits of the "sun treatment" Those students who have a tendency toward tubercu-

lar trouble live in these wards—two of which have been provided for boys and one for girls—all the year round and receive in its best form the "open air treatment".

These wards are excellently built, with metal roofs and wide, over-hanging eaves, and are protected from mosquitoes, flies, and other insects, by screens which cover all sides. Heavy canvas curtains, which can be raised and lowered by means of pulleys, shut out the rain during inclement weather, or the wind when it is considered too cold.

Although it has been demonstrated by investigation made by the Indian Office that the health conditions at Carlisle are most superior, and that probably less tubercular trouble exists here in proportion to the number of students than at most other schools in the Service, it has been deemed advisable to add these additions for the further safeguarding of the health of those who attend this institution from the West. Their use will not be limited to students who are ill, but many young men and young women who need building up can thus obtain the best kind of treatment; namely, living under the beneficent influences of Nature's great "out-of-doors".

FIRST AMERICAN OPERA BY REAL AMERICANS.

IN THE current number of the Entertaining Magazine, published by the Entertaining company, of New York City, there appeared this interesting article on the Carlisle Indian School:

"On March 30 and 31, 1909, for the first time in the history of this country, an American opera was sung by real Americans; the students at the Carlisle Indian School producing at that time an original comic opera entitled "The Captain of Plymouth", with

book by Seymour S. Tibbals and music by Harry C. Eldridge.

"This seems rather a page from some imaginative romance than a positive reality, for be it remembered that just 289 years ago the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, and, perhaps, some of the ancestors of these aborigines who sang parts in the opera were there when the Puritans landed, and from that time until the present Crazy Snake uprising, some of these two races have been at war.

"It does not take a deal of evolution to create an opera singer from the descendants of a savage people who had no idea whatever of music as expressed by our symbols and signs and sounds, and yet this is the marvelous thing that has been done by Claude Maxwell Stauffer, director of music at the School, and instructor and leader of Carlisle's famous Indian band.

"In every respect the opera was as creditable as any that have been given by white amateurs, with the odds, perhaps, in favor of the Indians, as by their earnestness and sincerity of interest they displayed, their work was more finished and they lacked the painful self-consciousness usually apparent in performances by their white brethren and sisters."

INDIAN ART ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION.

THE WINONA PRINTER, a publication of the Winona Technical Institute, Winona, Indiana, recently issued an "Indian" edition in which were used a great many Indian initial letters, borders, illustrations, tail pieces, etc., loaned them by the Carlisle Indian Press. The edition was a work of art and a great compliment to Carlisle.

The art work, as produced by the Native Indian Art Department, under Mrs. Angel DeCora-Deitz and "Lone

Star", and given circulation by our printing department, has caused wide comment and attracted so much attention that we are constantly replying to communications from all parts of the country asking our co-operation in helping other shops to get hold of some of this art work to be used in executing the higher and better grades of printing.

Owing to the particular style of its work, The Carlisle Indian Press is receiving daily requests for samples of work from the noted printing establishments of the country. In this particular it might be added that in recent issues of *The American Printer*, *The Inland Printer*, and *The Printing Art*, the three leading exponents of typographical art in this country, favorable comment has been made, not only of the excellency of the work produced by the Carlisle Indian apprentices, but of the beautiful results gotten by the combination of their talent as craftsmen in both branches of the work.

THE OLD TRAIL AND THE NEW.

A SMALL volume containing the story of "The Old Trail and The New" has recently been received. In the form of an epic poem, Mr. A. M. Gher has given us a history of the change in policy of our dealings with the Red Man which was marked by the opening of the United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., in 1879. The subject is well presented; the author has been careful of his facts, and the whole narrative has been very entertainingly and interestingly woven together. At times the author grows eloquent in speaking of the high tide which marked the passing of the old era in Indian affairs, and the ushering in of the new. Valuable notes are appended to enlighten

the reader. The volume is well printed, and excellently illustrated with photographs of Indians and views of the Carlisle School.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

DURING the summer, the school was honored by the presence of the Honorable Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, a warm friend of the Indian and of the Carlisle school, who brought his daughter and some friends with him.

During the latter part of July, Hon. Robert G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, paid the school a short visit. He carefully looked into the work of the various departments of the school, and spent sometime in going over matters of general importance connected with the education of the Indian. This was the Commissioner's first visit to this institution.

OLD HOME WEEK AT CARLISLE.

THE "Old Home Week" celebrations in the city of Carlisle during August were very much enjoyed by the students of the school. Following we print a few comments from exchanges which show the extent our student body participated:

In the second division there was an exhibition of what is probably Carlisle's most notable product—useful, educated, refined Indians. A company of the boys from the school marched with their usual military precision, while two floats represented the work of the girls—and mighty attractive girls some of them were, too.—*The North American*, Philadelphia.

The Indian School outdid itself, and Superintendent Friedman and his coworkers should receive the thanks not only of the committee, but of the town for the splendid showing. First came 50 cadets of the large boys' quarters, marching like U. S. regulars. Then came a large four-horse wagon float carrying girls who laundred, sewed, and did other things just as they do at the school. Next was the boys' float.

These redskin youths were making carriages, and doing carpenter work, and other things done in the school shops. All of them received the plaudits of the throngs of spectators, and deservedly so.—*Carlisle Evening Sentinel*.

The Fire Department of the Indian School, with its military training was one of the finest features of the firemen's parade, and one of the most popular.—*The North American*, Philadelphia.

CARLISLE'S FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

THE following football schedule has been arranged for this season.

It will be noticed that while there are a goodly number of hard games, the schedule is not so hard as has been played for some years and more games will be played at home.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Sept. 18, East End A. C. Steelton | at Carlisle |
| Sept. 22, Lebanon Valley | at Carlisle |
| Sept. 25, Villanova | at Carlisle |
| Oct. 2, Bucknell | at Carlisle |
| Oct. 9, State Col. at Wilkes-Barre or Altoona | |
| Oct. 16, Syracuse | at New York City |
| Oct. 23, Univ. of Pittsburg | at Pittsburg |
| Oct. 30, Pennsylvania | at Philadelphia |
| Nov. 6, Geo. Wash. Univ. | at Washington |
| Nov. 13, Gettysburg | at Carlisle |
| Nov. 20, Brown | at New York City |
| Nov. 25, St. Louis University | at St. Louis |

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE.

THIS school was represented by one of its students at the general Y. M. C. A. Convention which is held each year at Northfield, Massachusetts. The Association selected James Mumblehead for this honor. When the local organization again meets in September, this young man will tell of the benefits which he has derived and of the lessons learned at this Conference, which is held in the town where the noted evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, held many of his meetings, and later established what has now become a national school for the study of the Bible.



Work in the "Gym" Under the Physical Director.



A Practical Lesson in Cement Walk Laying.



A View of One End of the Tin Shop.



Teaching a Class of Indians the Tailoring Trade.

Official Changes of the Service.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN SCHOOL AND AGENCY EMPLOYEES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1909.

APPOINTMENTS.

Helen T. Sutton, Tomah, Laundress, 480.
 Julia L. Manus, Bismarck, Seamstress, 500.
 Robert E. Lay, White Earth, Gardener, 600.
 Birdie Roberson, Genoa, Housekeeper, 500.
 Charles Haldiman, Phoenix, Dairyman, 750.
 Simon Bonga, Leech Lake, Teacher, 60 mo.
 Emma L. Seymour, Shawnee, Stenographer, 900.
 Victor Murat Kelley, Union Agency, Clerk, 900.
 Millard F. Earley, Union Agency, C. Clerk, 1500.
 Herman D. Morris, Crow Agency, Asst. Clerk, 900.
 Brete H. Dooley, Rosebud Agency, Asst. Clerk, 720.
 Laura Secondyne, Union Agency, Stenographer, 900.
 Ida McNamara, Red Lake Agency, Asst. Matron, 420.
 Fannie F. Gates, Pine Ridge Agency, Laundress, 500.
 H. M. Sargus, Rosebud Agency, Stock Detective, 1000.
 Wm. D. Smith, Puyallup Cons'l. Agency, C. Clerk, 600.

APPOINTMENTS—PROMOTION OR REDUCTION.

Bad Man, Rosebud, Teamster, 360, from Laborer, 240.
 Wm. L. Cahill, Mescalero, Clerk, 1200, from Sch. C. 960.
 Richard Sanderville, Blackfoot, Overser, 800, from Herder.
 Morris Clinton, Union Agency, Clerk, 900, from C. 780.
 Elizabeth Lane, Tomah, Cook, 600, from Asst. Matron 600.
 Charles T. Flake, Shawnee, Clerk, 900, from Stenog. 900.
 Lillian A. Howard, Oneida, Seamstress, 540, from Asst. matron.
 Walter F. Dickens, Shawnee, Clerk, 1000, from Agency Clerk, 900.
 James M. Flinchum, Union Agency, Clerk, 780, from Clerk, 720.
 John M. Brown, Union Agency, Stenog. 960, from Stenographer, 900.
 Ada M. James, Albuquerque, Asst. Matron, 540, from Asst. Matron, 500.
 Laurie Bronson, Union Agency, Clerk, 1080, from Stenographer, 1020.
 Thomas J. Tanner, Union Agency, Stenog., 1000, from Stenog., 960.
 Ayche Sarracino, Albuquerque, Asst. Matron, 600 from field Matron.
 Elizabeth G. Bender, Blackfoot Teacher, 600, from Teacher, 480.
 Samuel F. Stacher, Pueblo Bonito, Supt. 1200, from Teacher, 720.
 Bitha H. Goddard, Red Lake, Teacher, 600, from Asst. Teacher, 540.
 Georgia A. Morrison, Standing Rock, Asst. Clerk, 840, from Teacher.
 Laura Secondyne, Union Agency, Stenog. 1020 from Stenographer, 900.
 Edward J. Burke, Union Agency, Clerk, 1080, from Stenographer, 1020.
 John T. Wilkinson, Union Agency, Stenographer, 1200, from clerk, 1080.
 Sidney D. Purviance, Cheyenne River, Issue Clerk, 840, from School, 800.

Henry H. Hubbard, Union Agency, Asst. Clerk, 1200, from Clerk, 1080.
 Samuel Newman, Ft. Berthold, Captain of Police, 25 mo. from private, 20 mo.
 Joseph A. Patterson, Union Agency, Field Clerk, 1020, from Stenographer, 960.
 M. Grace Osborne, Albuquerque, Field Matron, 540, from Asst. Matron, Bdg. Sch.

EXCEPTED POSITIONS—APPOINTMENTS.

June Frazier, Santee, Asst., 300.
 Nannie Long, Leupp, Cook, 500.
 Enos Huampo, Kiowa, police, 20.
 David Gilbert, Phoenix, Asst. 240.
 William T. Adkins, Red Moon, 480.
 Joseph Young, Santee, police, 20 Mo.
 Pes ah tet tah, Kiowa, police, 20 Mo.
 Ezra Ricker, Ft. Peck, Engineer, 400.
 Nat Short, Colorado River, Herder, 180.
 David C. Buckles, Ft. Peck, Cook, 240.
 Jose O. Albanos, La Jolla, Judge, 7 Mo.
 James Stone, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 Moses M. Goden, Ft. Totten, tailor, 600.
 Major Campbell, Kiowa, police, 20 Mo.
 Bernardo Cuevas, La Jolla, Judge, 7 Mo.
 Jack Wilson, Colville, police, pvt. 20 Mo.
 Louis Pierre, Coeur d'Alene, Police, 240.
 Norris Shield, Rosebud, Blacksmith, 180.
 Olive Riding Up, Kiowa, Laundress, 480.
 Albert Stateler, Red Lake, police, 20 Mo.
 Jack Davis, Tulalip Agency, Judge, 7 Mo.
 Edith Stover, Pine Ridge, Asst. Cook, 240.
 Emma LaRoque, Ft. Peck, Asst. Cook, 240.
 Powder Face, Ft. Belknap, Teamster, 480.
 Ed. Blackbird, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 Chas L. Hoop, Pine Ridge, private, 20 mo.
 Max B. Eagle, Pine Ridge, private, 20 mo.
 Manyhorses, Standing Rock, police, 20 Mo.
 Lydia Webster, Oneida School, Baker, 300.
 Katherine Ellis, Kiowa, Field Matron, 300.
 Joseph Young, Pima, police private, 20 mo.
 Lucy McKnight, Ft. Shaw, Asst. Cook, 300.
 Joe Ross, Ft. Mojave, Nightwatchman, 240.
 William, Spruce, Morris, Band Master, 300.
 George Otter, Nett Lake, police, pvt. 20 M.
 Wm. H. Seymour, Shawnee, Fin., Clk. 800.
 John Claymore, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 Jennie LaCroix, Flandreau, Asst. Cook, 300.
 Robert M. Hood Ft. Mojave, Gardener, 300.
 Baptiste Vallee, Coeur d'Alene, Police, 240.
 Nathan J. Head, Leech Lake, Overser., 1200.
 Wilson Lee, San Juan, Asst. Blacksmith, 400.
 Osage, Seger Sch., Colony, police, Pr. 20 Mo.
 Charles Jones, Ft. Peck, Asst. Mechanic, 240.
 John Rock, Pine Ridge, Asst. Mechanic, 300.
 George Close, Pine Ridge, Wheelwright, 300.
 Margaret Ferguson, Morris, Asst. Matron, 300.
 Peshlakia, Navajo Agency, Judge. I. C. 7 Mo.
 John Buffalo, Ft. Lewis, police private, 20 mo.
 John Eagle Wolf, Rosebud, Indian police, 240.
 George White Face, Pine Ridge, Judge, 7 mo.
 James Brokenleg, Rosebud, Indian police, 240.

Clayton Lester, Ft. Peck, Asst. Mechanic, 240.
 Fred C. Anderson, Shawnee, police, Pr. 20. Mo.
 Joseph Price, Southern Ute, police priv. 20 Mo.
 Paul Horse Capture, Ft. Belknap, Butcher, 400.
 Yoelt Aki, Navajo Agency, police, priv. 20 Mo.
 Joseph Brownwolf, Standing Rock, Judge 7 Mo.
 Gambler, Blackfoot School, Line Rider, 40 Mo.
 Hattie M. Powlas, Kiowa, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
 William Lyon, Leech Lake, police, pvt. 20 Mo.
 George Bonga, Leech Lake, police, pvt. 20 Mo.
 Samuel Kills Two, Rosebud, Indian police, 240.
 Alice Salvois, Pine Ridge, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
 Frank Good Iron, Standing Rock, police, 20 Mo.
 Frank B. Racine, Blackfoot School, Herder, 500.
 Bear Claw, Crow Agency, Police private, 20 mo.
 Young Bird, Ft. Berthold, Police private, 20 mo.
 Bull Horse, Crow Agency, Police private, 20 mo.
 Hobart B. House, Oneida School, A. Land., 360.
 Marion Powlass, Oneida School, Asst. Cook, 240.
 Abner Wooden Gun, Pine Ridge, private, 20 mo.
 Matthew Good Elk, Rosebud, Indian police, 240.
 Alfred Graham, Pine Ridge, Asst. Mechanic, 300.
 William Weeks, Wahpeton, Disciplinarian, 600.
 Joseph One Feather, Rosebud, Indian police, 240.
 Guy King, San Carlos, Additional Farmer, 35 Mo.
 John Poly Elk Face, Standing Rock, Sawyer, 240.
 Peter Rogers, Tullip Agency, police, priv., 20 Mo.
 Harry Schlidt, Blackfoot School, Asst. Farmer, 500.
 Alma A. Hewey, Leech Lake, Housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 Bessie A. Demaree, Ft. Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 James Harrison, Ft. Lewis, Police, Capt. 25 Mo.
 Minnie Beteen Del Soy, San Juan, Asst. Cook, 300.
 Rachel Redpath, Union Agency, Stenographer, 900.
 Blanket Bull, Crow Agency, Police private, 20 mo.
 Oscar Zane, Seneca Sch. Wyatdote, Asst. Eng. 240.
 Mary W. Howard, Ft. Berthold, Field Matron, 300.
 Fred Cameron, La Point Agency, policeman, 20 Mo.
 John Strangit, Round Valley, Night Watchman, 240.
 Josephine Bonga, Leech Lake, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Medicine Stone, Ft. Berthold, Police private, 20 mo.
 Stella Gregory, White Earth Agency, Laundress, 400.
 John Iron Boulder, Standing Rock, Asst. Farmer, 300.
 Julian Augustine, Martinez School, Engineer, 15 Mo.
 Swift Hawk, Lower Brule, Agency, Judge I. C. 7 Mo.
 Sadie M. Foster, Panguitch School, Field Matron, 300.
 George Sevenbrothers, Sisseton, policeman, priv. 20 Mo.
 Samuel Shelton, Tullip Agency, Add'l Farmer, 40 Mo.
 Carl A. Grant, Ft. Belknap, Additional Farmer, 60 Mo.
 George C. Jones, Tullip Agency, Nightwatchman, 500.
 Charlie Smith, Mescalero Agency, police, pvt., 20 Mo.
 Chas. W. Simon, Blackfoot School, Line Rider, 40 Mo.
 Wilsey McLean, Round Valley, Night Watchman, 240.
 Charles Thunderhawk, Standing Rock, Harnessmaker 180.
 Seldon B. Jackson, San Carlos. Additional Farmer, 35 Mo.
 Hattie McDaniel, Sac & Fox School, Okla., Asst. cook, 300.
 Paul Roubideau, Lowe Brule Agency, Asst. Mechanic, 240.
 Maymie E. Bunker, White Earth Agency, Housekeeper, 300.
 John Webster, White Earth Agency, Labr. & A. Inter. 400.
 Robert J. Henry, White Earth Agency, Nightwatchman, 300.
 Absalom Skenendore, Oneida School, Nightwatchman, 360.

Cosney Inez, Jicarilla, Herder 200.
 Kau ti ke ah, Kiowa, Police, 20 M.
 Walter Packard, Keshena, Fireman, 200.
 Elvira Escalanti, Fort Yuma, Baker, 240.
 Samuel A. Miller, Keshena, Policeman, 20.
 Jessie Bent, Chillico, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
 Mason Vicenti, Jicarilla, Policeman, 20 M.
 Nibbs, Cantonement, Nightwatchman, 360.
 Martina Claymore, Bismark, Laundress, 480.
 Standing Deer, Cherokce, Police, Pvt. 20 M.
 Frank M. Taloya, Jicarilla, Policeman, 20 M.
 Bladwin Twin, Cantonement, Police, Pvt. 20 M.
 Lizzie Beaver, Hoopa Valley, Asst. Matron, 240.
 Ah-so-see, Willetto, Pueblo Bonito, Police, 20 Mo.
 Isaac Butcher, Cheyenne River, Police, Pvt. 20 M.
 Stuart I. Hazlett, Browning, Mont. Overseer, 75 M.
 Crescencio Trujillo, Albuquerque, Watchman, 480.
 Maurice Medicine, Cantonment, Asst. Farmer, 300.
 In The Woods, Cheyenne River, Police, Pvt. 20 M.
 Lawrence Quaderer, Hayward, Nightwatchman, 450.
 John Ludington, Hoopa Valley, Indian Police, 20 mo.
 John White Wing, Cheyenne River, Blacksmith, 360.
 Jennie Roberts, Cheyenne River, Hosp. Ass. Nurse, 240.
 Joe J. Matulys, Salt Lake City, Special Officer, 100 Mo.
 Maud Farrell, Crow Agency, Cook & Camptender, 60 Mo.
 Frank A. Hudson, Kaw Training School, Physician, 600.
 Ysabel Rodrigue, Captain Grande, Cook, for Los Conegos children, 10 M.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Judd, San Carlos, Private, 20 M.
 Mary H. White, Morris, Matron, 600.
 John Green, Pine Ridge, Carpenter, 600.
 Mary Crook, Hoopa Valley, Matron, 500.
 Willena S. Ezelle, Blackfoot, Matron, 540.
 Charles T. Kronk, Ft. Shaw, Blacksmith, 720.
 Leona Grayeyes, Kickapoo, Asst. Matron, 300.
 Roscoe H. Goodrich, Chamberlain, Physician, 400.
 Allie B. Blackhawk, Pine Ridge, Asst. Matron, 480.

TRANSFERS.

Blaine Page, Jicarilla, engineer, 1000, from Keshena.
 Sacaraba, Camp McDowell, Judge 7 M. from Phoenix.
 Sam Kill, Camp McDowell, Judge, 7 M. from Phoenix.
 Jim Starr, Camp McDowell, Judge, 7 M. from Phoenix.
 Maud E. Murphy, Red Lake, Cook, 420, from Plandreau.
 Alice A. Holt, Rapid City, Cook, 500, from Seger, Okla.
 Marcus F. McManus, Santee, Clerk, 1000, from Umatilla.
 Ella Petoskey, Standing Rock, Teacher, 540, from Carlisle.
 Carl Williams, Camp McDowell, Asst. Clerk, 20 M.
 Roy V. Howard, Keshena, Engineer, 800, from Puyallup.
 Joseph C. York, Kaw, Asst. Clerk, 900, from Ft. Lewis.
 L. F. Wicking, Puyallup, engineert, 1000, from Jicarilla.
 John C. Knight, Wahpeton, Teacher, 720, from Ft. Berthold.
 Matthew R. Derig, Rosebud, Teacher, 720, from Butte Creek.
 Eliza B. Derig, Rosebud, Housekeeper, 300, from Butte Creek.
 Homer J. Seger, Kiowa, disciplinarian, 480, from Helper Agency.
 Fred B. Freeland, Colville, Lease Clerk, 1000, from Ft. Lapwai.

Wm. H. H. Benefiel, Camp McDowell, Supt. 1000, from Cibecue.
 Arthur D. Vantassel, Chemawa, Engineer, 1000, from Rosebud.
 Alfred Hardy, Pueblo Bonito, additional farmer, 720, from San Juan.
 Flora M. Newman, Round Valley, Seamstress, 560, from Southern Ute.
 John Washburn, Chilocco, Asst. Carpenter, 660, from Pierre, S.D.
 Nelson Hequitter, Camp McDowell, Police, Pvt. 20 M. from Phoenix.
 Archie McIntosh, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Teacher, 600, from Chamberlain.
 A. A. Bear, Camp McDowell, Additional Farmer, 75 M. from Phoenix.
 Harriet Humphreys, Grand Junction, Asst. Matron, 540 from Ft. Lewis.
 Mary R. Sanderson, Camp McDowell, Field matron, 720, from Phoenix.
 Emma G. Denta, Leech Lake, Teacher, 60 mo. from Red Moon School, Okla.
 Jennie H. Benefiel, Camp McDowell, Housekeeper, 30 M. From Cibecue.
 Thomas H. Watkins, Cheyenne River, Supt. Live stock, 900, from Lower Brule.
 Cyrus H. Mills, Hoopa Valley, Blacksmith, 720, from position of additional farmer.
 Henry C. Smith, Union Agency, Stenog. 1000, from Osage Alloting Com. Pawhuska.
 Grank M. Conser, Sherman Institute, Supt. 2500, from Indian Office, Washington, D. C.
 George L. Roark, Western Navajo, School, Additional Farmer, 65 M. from Sac & Fox, Okla.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—APPOINTMENTS.

Stormy, Fort Peck, Laborer, 180.
 Ellis Campbell, Sante, Laborer, 600.
 Charles Martine, Otoo, Laborer, 480.
 Solomon Barker, Sante, Laborer, 420.
 Albert Goss, Blackfoot, Laborer, 480.
 Daniel Frazier, Sante, Teamster, 480.
 Jonas Johnson, Colville, Laborer, 660.
 James Sky Bull, Rosebud, Laborer, 240.
 Fred T. Bourne, Phoenix, Laborer, 540.
 Herbert Vance, Flandreau, Laborer, 500.
 John Martinez, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 240.
 Harry S. Eagle, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 300.
 George Clincher, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 240.
 Louis Endress, Standing Rock, Laborer, 360.
 John Kills Above, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 180.
 Thomas Gardner, Crow Agency, janitor, 480.
 Joseph J. Hagle, Standing Rock, Laborer, 360.
 Francis Ireland, Standing Rock, janitor, 18 M.
 Jacob W. C. Killer, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 460.
 Spencer Arapahoe, Crow Agency, Laborer, 480.
 Charlie Baldwin, Navajo Agency, laborer, 300.
 Samuel Paquette, Navajo Agency, Laborer, 600.
 Frank Thompson, Southern Ute, Teamster, 360.
 George Marrow Bone, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 180.
 Elmer Hendricks, Asylum, Canton, Laborer, 480.
 Gabriel Silvas, La Jolla, Laborer, (Irreg.) 3.00 D.
 Charles L. Munn, Sax & Fox, Iowa, Laborer, 600.

Albert B. Wells, Sax & Fox, Iowa, Laborer, 600.
 George L. Demarrias, Standing Rock, janitor, 300.
 Henry Cilcuane, San Carlos Agency, Laborer, 420.
 George Shootsat Close, Standing Rock, janitor, 18 M.
 Wallace Peshlakai, Moqui Agency, Laborer and acting Inter. 200.

APPOINTMENTS—TEMPORARY.

Mary Kaplan, Tomah, cook, 600.
 Pearl Curry, Chilocco, Nurse, 600.
 Marie Richert, Colony, cook, 500.
 John Garriss, Umatilla, farmer, 720.
 Nola Buchanan, Kiowa, Baker, 420.
 Mary L. Engel, Keshena, Cook, 500.
 Rosa LaRonze, Jicarilla, Cook, 500.
 Maye Justus, Rapid City, Cook, 500.
 Lyde Taylor, Rosebud, Teacher, 720.
 Bertha C. Haupt, Morris, matron, 600.
 W. H. Beall, Ft. Louis, Teacher, 720.
 Dirk Schippes, Pierre, Carpenter, 720.
 O. C. King, Santa Fe, teacher, 72 Mo.
 Carrie L. Davis, Flandreau, Nurse, 600.
 Joseph Barkshire, Kiowa, Engineer, 840.
 Lizzie Kuckup, Wam Spring, cook, 500.
 Emma Vesper, Tomah, asst., matron, 500.
 Mary L. Blackwell, Shawnee, Cook, 450.
 Lena Archiquette, Wittenberg, Cook, 500.
 Robert Schmock, Red Lake, Farmer, 720.
 W. C. Bradford, Shawnee, Physician, 400.
 Thomas W. Alford, Shawnee, Clerk, 1000.
 Susanna C. Bandy, Umatilla, matron, 540.
 Jennie Kleckner, Jicarilla, Seamstress, 500.
 Lavinia John, Wittenberg, Asst. Cook, 360.
 Carrie Webster, Oneida, asst., matron, 500.
 T. G. Milligan, Rosebud, Stockman, 60 mo.
 Clara M. Duclos, Ft. Mojave, Teacher, 600.
 Minnie Gum, Ft. Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Tellia Brown, Klamath, Agency, Cook, 300.
 James M. Holman, Klamath, Carpenter, 720.
 Dollie George, Klamath Agency, Cook, 300.
 Lizzie Bonga, Wahpeton, asst., matron, 400.
 Majorie Knox, Red Lake, Asst. Teacher, 540.
 Josie Hartie, Crow Creek Agency, Nurse, 600.
 William Beckner, Chemawa, Engineer, 1000.
 Chasty Jensen, Grand Junction, Nurse, 50 mo.
 Susan Muma, Asylum Canton, Seamstress, 500.
 Annie R. Cranford, Ft. Mojave, Teacher, 720.
 J. P. Warinner, Chemawa, Ind. Teacher, 660.
 Clyde Patton, Ft. Peck, Add'l. Farmer, 60 mo.
 Jennie Wilson, Ft. Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 William P. Ellis, Otoo, industrial teacher, 720.
 Jessie Graybear, Standing Rock, engineer, 720.
 Louise H. Seddicum, Kickapoo, Seamstress, 300.
 Sarah A. Myers, Ft. Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Elsie A. Hammitt, Standing Rock, teacher, 600.
 John T. Welsh, Chemawa, Asst. Engineer, 720.
 Tim Ferguson, Lower Brule, Add'l. Farmer, 720.
 Mattie A. Wyckoff, Rosebud, Housekeeper, 300.
 J. P. Warinner, Chemawa, Nightwatchman, 500.
 L. E. Westley, Chemawa, Nightwatchman, 500.
 Edith D. Longfellow, Blackfoot, Teacher, 60 mo.
 William Becker, Chemawa, Asst. Engineer, 720.
 Myrthena E. Taylor, Warm Spring, teacher, 660.

Mildred M. King, Santa Fe, housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 Grace Weston, White Earth Agency, teacher, 540.
 Anna K. Wheeler, Crow Agency, asst., clerk, 900.
 Bridget Mc Colligan, Sanding Rock, teacher, 720.
 Grace Mortsoff, Hoopa Valley, Prin. Teacher, 660.
 Harry O. Thompson, Standing Rock, engineer, 720.
 Hattie N. Miller, White Earth Agency, teacher, 600.
 Albert Schulze, Ft. Belknap, Add'l. Farmer, 60 mo.
 Winston Hokenstad, Asylum Canton, Attendant, 480.
 Christie M. Updike, Ponca Agency, Seamstress, 500.
 Dollie Moore, Pine Ridge Agency, Housekeeper, 300.
 Joseph Packineau, Ft. Berthold, Add'l. Farmer, 50 mo.
 Richard M. Moore, Pine Ridge Agency, Teacher, 720.
 Charles Boone, Sac & Fox School, Okla., Farmer, 660.
 Joseph J. Huse, Standing Rock, industrial teacher, 600.
 Clara F. E. Cole, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 Frank Hemsted, Hoopa Valley, Additional Farmer, 720.
 Albert Tsinnie, Western Navajo School, laundress, 480.
 Charley Denet Dele, Navajo Agency, ind. teacher, 720.
 Lizzie Pickham, Pine Ridge Agency, Housekeeper, 300.
 Eucher Bellefeuille, White Earth Agency, engineer, 800.
 Louise Standingsoldier, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 Elizabeth Blackfox, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 Billie Smith, Western Shoshone Agency, Gen. Mech., 660.
 Otto W. Dummert, White Earth Agency, issue clerk, 900.
 Elizabeth S. Cooper, White Earth Agency, principal, 1000.
 Frank S. Mott, Pine Ridge Agency, S. and H. maker, 600.
 John W. Murry, Sac & Fox Agency, Iowa, Add'l. Farmer
 720.

EXCEPTED POSITIONS—SEPARATIONS.

Sandeval, San Juan, Officer, 25.
 Modles, San Carlos, Private, 20 mo.
 Jennie LaCrix, Santee, Asst., 300.
 Victor Lango, Jicarilla, Herder, 200.
 Julia Martin, Red Lake, Cook, 420.
 Peter Rodgers, Tulalip, Judge, 7 mo.
 Carrie Webster, Oneida, Baker, 300.
 Robert Friday, Shoshoni, Baker, 480.
 Henry Hoover, Klamath, Judge, 7 mo.
 Lucy Hart, Red Lake, Laundress, 420.
 Yellow Eagle, Colony, Police, 20 mo.
 James Jackson, Puyallup, Judge, 7 mo.
 Rush Roberts, Phoenix, Assistant, 240.
 Ha-des-cha-tle, San Juan, Judge, 7 mo.
 Robert Premo, Keshena, Fireman, 200.
 Antoine Ladoux, Rosebud, Police, 240.
 Fred Little Day, Rosebud, Police, 240.
 Frederick Pope, Puyallup, Judge, 7 mo.
 Fred Juan, Pima, Police private, 20 mo.
 Gambler, Blackfeet, Line Rider, 40 mo.
 Elvira Escaland, Ft. Yuma, Baker, 240.
 Charles Martine, Otoe, Carpenter, 240.
 Sam Shelton, Tulalip, Nightwatch, 500.
 Louis McLean, Flandreau, Fireman, 200.
 Charley Dick, Red Lake, Police, 20 mo.
 Lydia Webster, Oneida, Asst. Cook, 240.
 Laura D. Pedrick, Kiowa, Laundress, 480.
 Suan Keah, Jasper, Kiowa, Police, 20 mo.
 Martin Strait, Ft. Totten, Interpreter, 120.
 Jennie Wilson, Ft. Peck, Asst. Cook, 240.
 Nez Hostine, Leupp, Judge, 7 mo. (Died.)
 Dan Vincent, Tomah, Asst. Engineer, 300.

Jerome Lawe, Keshena, Policeman, 20 mo.
 Fitz Lee, San Juan, Asst. Blacksmith, 400.
 Mary Sandeval, San Juan, Asst. Cook, 300.
 William Grayhound, Rosebud, Police, 240.
 William Spruce, Morris, Bandmaster, 300.
 Joseph Capeman, Puyallup, Police, 20 mo.
 James Badhand, Rosebud, Blacksmith, 180.
 Roy Zane, Wyandotte, Asst. Engineer, 240.
 Gus Hunsberger, Blackfeet, Stableman, 500.
 Victor Vicenti, Jicarilla, Policeman, 20 mo.
 William Adams, Puyallup, Fin. Clerk, 960.
 Charles Beaulieu, Red Lake, Police, 20 mo.
 Dan Devine, Chilocco, Asst. Engineer, 300.
 Alfonso Alexis, Coeur d'Alene, police, 240.
 Charles Lewis, Coeur d'Alene, police, 240.
 Sarah Courchene, Ft. Shaw, Asst. Cook, 300.
 Holé, Crow Agency, police private, 20 mo.
 Kills, Crow Agency, police private, 20 mo.
 Tom Ute, Ft. Lewis, Police Private, 20 mo.
 Paul H. Putnam, Rosebud, Stockman, 60 mo.
 Felix Buckman, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 Carpio Welton, Jicarilla, Policeman, 20 mo.
 C. W. Thunder, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 Little Owl, Ft. Berthold, Police prt., 20 mo.
 Samuel P. Johns, Ft. Bidwell, Physician, 480.
 David C. Buckles, Ft. Peck, Asst. Cook, 240.
 Alfred O. Shield, Pine Ridge, Private, 20 mo.
 Jerry C. Horne, Hoopa Valley, Police, 20 mo.
 Adam Wakanna, Sisseton, Policeman, 20 mo.
 Joseph M. Campbell, Santee, Engineer, 600.
 Louisa Adams, Oneida, Asst. Seamstress, 240.
 Wilson Lee, San Juan, Asst. Blacksmith, 400.
 George Black Bear, Rosebud, Policeman, 240.
 Allia Bearing, Shoshoni, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
 Albert Windy, Standing Rock, Police, 20 mo.
 Millard F. Early, Union Agency, Clerk, 1500.
 James Alto, Jule River, Police Private, 20 mo.
 Herbert Fallis, Osage Agency, Engineer, 900.
 William Weeds Father, Rosebud, Police, 240.
 Arthur Tupper, Klamath, Police Private, 20 mo.
 James Walking Soldier, Rosebud, Police, 240.
 Silas Standingelk, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 Frank Guardipee, Blackfeet, Asst. Herder, 480.
 Charles Red Fox, Standing Rock, Sawyer, 240.
 Emma L. Seymour, Shawnee, Fin. Clerk, 800.
 James I. M. Soft, Standing Rock, Sawyer, 300.
 Harry R. E. Horse, Pine Ridge, Private, 20 mo.
 Ella M. Dickisson, Bismarck, Laundress, 480.
 Pete Guardipee, Blackfeet, Line Rider, 40 mo.
 Sarah A. Myers, Ft. Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Minnie Manion, Ft. Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 John D. Flynn, Ft. Peck, Add'l. Farmer, 60 mo.
 Joseph Glanne, Ft. Totten, Asst. Engineer, 300.
 Rosa Wolf, Sac & Fox, Okla., Asst. Cook, 300.
 West Toineeta, Chilocco, Asst. Carpenter, 660.
 Joseph George, Tulalip, Police Private, 20 mo.
 George Wyakes, Tulalip, Add'l. Farmer, 50 mo.
 Katie R. Sargent, Panguitch, Field Matron, 300.
 Left Hand Bear, Standing Rock, Police, 20 mo.
 Young Man Chief, Blackfeet, Line Rider, 40 mo.
 Antoine Claymore, Standing Rock, Judge, 7 mo.
 Flossie M. Stacher, Ft. Lewis, Housekeeper, 300.
 Howyce Seonia, Albuquerque, Field Matron, 300.

Samuel Lawrence, Albuquerque, Watchman, 480.
 Ernie Black, Cantonment, police private, 20 mo.
 Neil Powderface, Cantonment, Asst. Farmer, 300.
 Milton Whiteman, Cantonment, Nightwatch, 360.
 William F. Shewey, Union Agency, Clerk, 1500.
 Knows Gun, Crow Agency, police private, 20 mo.
 Nellie Santeo, Phoenix, Assistant Seamstress, 300.
 Joseph R. Shive, Shawnee, Physician, 400. (Died.)
 Dora W. Labelle, Flandreau, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
 John M. Lack, Crow Agency, Nightwatch, 35 mo.
 Edward Porter, Nett Lake, Police private, 20 mo.
 Little Young Man, Blackfeet, Police pvt., 20 mo.
 Peter Jameson, Ft. Shaw, Assistant Engineer, 300.
 George H. Richards, Chamberlain, physician, 400.
 Tsi Najinni, Western Navajo School, Farmer, 300.
 William G. Isham, Hayward, Nightwatchman, 450.
 Samuel Cadotte, Standing Rock, Asst. Farmer, 300.
 Frank Goodiron, Standing Rock, Asst. Farmer, 300.
 Antoine Two Shields, Standing Rock, Sawyer, 300.
 Titus White Crow, Crow Creek, Wheelwright, 240.
 Rachael Abbott, Union Agency, Stenographer, 900.
 Ona Dodson, Western Navajo School, Laundress, 480.
 Martha Littlechief, Crow Agency, Cook & Ldrs. 500.
 William Shomin, Mt. Pleasant, Asst. Carpenter, 300.
 Manuel Leggett, Round Valley, Nightwatchman, 240.
 Joseph H. McIntyre, Ponca Agency, Fin. Clerk, 1200.
 Garrett C. Brewer, Ponca Agency, Add'l Farmer, 720.
 Wilsey McLain, Round Valley, Nightwatchman, 240.
 George Catron, Navajo Agency, Police private, 20 mo.
 Charlotte Smith, White Earth Agency, Laundress, 400.
 Charley Red bird, Pima Agency, Police Private, 20 mo.
 Lillian Standingbear, Rapid City, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
 Thomas J. Tanner, Union Agency, Stenographer, 1000.
 Hillery Angelique, Colville Agency, Housekeeper, 300.
 Jesse Graybear, Standing Rock, Asst. Blacksmith, 300.
 Alfred Brown Otter, Standing Rock, Harnessmaker, 300.
 George Lowly, Colville Agency, police private, 20 mo.
 James Hunts Along, Ft. Berthold, Police Captain, 25 mo.
 Ethel A. Eisher, White Earth Agency, Housekeeper, 300.
 Charles Daydodge, White Earth Agency, Nightwatch, 300.
 Francis Andrews, Cheyenne River Agency, Carpenter, 600.
 John Hubbard, Mescalero Agency, Police private, 20 mo.
 George Prentess, Western Shoshoni School, Police private, 20 mo.
 Sam Harney, Western Shoshone School, Police Private, 20 mo.
 Henry LeBeau, Cheyenne River Agency, police private, 20 mo.
 Charles Roach, Cheyenne River Agency, police private, 20 mo.
 Grosvenor A. Porter, Salt Lake City, Special Officer, 100 mo.
 James A. Hutchinson, Cheyenne & Arap. Agency, Farmer, 300.
 John Garreau, Cheyenne River Agency, Harnessmake, 500.
 Ansel Thunder Hawk, Cheyenne River Agency, Blacksmith, 600. (Died.)

PROMOTIONS OR REDUCTIONS.

John Doctor, San Juan, private, 20 mo.
 Thomas Bogy, Blackfeet, Laborer, 360.
 San Brace, Chamberlain, Teacher, 540.

Walter F. Dickens, Shawnee, clerk, 900.
 Clinton Merriss, Union Agency, clerk, 780.
 Nola Buchanan, Kiowa, Baker to cook at 500.
 James M. Flinchun, Union Agency, clerk, 720.
 Elizabeth G. Bender, Blackfeet, Teacher, 480.
 Albert Tsinnie, Western Navajo, Laborer, 200.
 William L. Cahill, Mescalero, from clerk, 960.
 Henry H. Hubbard, Union Agency, clerk, 1020.
 Charles T. Plake, Shawnee, Stenographer, 900.
 John T. Wilkinson, Union Agency, clerk, 1080.
 Biitha H. Goddard, Red Lake, Asst. Teacher, 540.
 Ayche Sarracino, Albuquerque, Field Matron, 540.
 Edward J. Burk, Union Agency, Field clerk, 1020.
 Horace Jennerson, Ponca Agency, Lease clerk, 900.
 John M. Brown, Union Agency, Stenographer, 900.
 Ada M. James, Albuquerque, Assistant Matron, 600.
 Laurie Bronson, Union Agency, Stenographer, 1020.
 Laura Secondyne, Union Agency, Stenographer, 900.
 James J. Tanner, Union Agency, Stenographer, 960.
 Ellis Campbell, Santee, Laborer from police, 20 mo.
 Elizabeth Schleptry, Kiowa, cook, 500, to baker, 420.
 Samuel Newman, Ft. Berthold, police private, 20 mo.
 Joseph A. Paterson, Union Agency, Stenographer, 960.
 M. Grace Osborne, Albuquerque, Assistant Matron, 540.
 Sidney D. Purviance, Cheyenne River, Sch. clerk, 800.
 Charles E. Gray, Rosebud, from Assistant Engineer, 840.
 Lillian A. Howard, Oneida, from Assistant Matron, 500.
 Georgia A. Morrison, Standing Rock, Teacher, 720 to Asst. clerk.
 Elizabeth Lane, Tomah, Asst. Matron 500, to cook's position.
 Hattie M. Powlas, Kiowa, Assistant Seamstress, 300, to Laundress, 480.

SEPARATIONS—RESIGNATIONS.

Mary Kaplan, Tomah, Cook, 600.
 A. W. Hurley, Osage, Clerk, 1400.
 John Wall, Chicago, Clerk, 75 mo.
 Iry L. Quinn, Shawnee, Cook, 450.
 Lurt Platt, Klamath, carpenter, 720.
 Dollie George, Klamath, cook, 300.
 Anna M. Page, Keshena, cook, 500.
 Rose LaRonze, Jicarilla, cook, 500.
 Mary I. Darrel, Rosebud, Cook, 500.
 Nancy Seneca, Chilocco, Nurse, 600.
 Maye Justus, Rapid City, Cook, 500.
 Isabelle Feathers, Ponca, Seamstress.
 Mary E. Norris, San Juan, Cook, 540.
 Josie Harty, Crow Creek, Nurse, 600.
 Joe Brouillet, Red Lake, Farmer, 720.
 Opal Wheat, Blackfeet, Teacher, 600.
 Fred A. Foote, Oneida, Engineer, 900.
 Nellie M. Marshall, Crow Creek, 600.
 Minnie Cookman, Klamath, cook, 300.
 Ida M. Snyder, Kiowa, Laundress, 480.
 Emma Vesper, Tomah, Laundress, 480.
 Bertha C. Haupt, Morris, Matron, 600.
 Thea Hanson, Canton, Attendant, 420.
 Nina E. Laughton, Nevada, Cook, 500.
 Carrie Noel, Kickapoo, Laundress, 360.
 Victor H. Ellis, Osage, Constable, 720.
 Maye H. Peck, Rapid City, Cook, 500.
 Jennie M. Devlin, Tomah, Baker, 500.

Zoe Stevens, Union, Stenographer, 720.
 Jolie A. Palin, Oneida, Seamstress, 540.
 Alma Palmer, San Juan, Logger, 55 mo.
 Clara Everywind, Red Lake, Cook, 420.
 John T. Gough, Chicago, Clerk, 75 mo.
 Lillie Kuckup, Warm Spring, cook, 500.
 Ezra R. Lee, Southern Ute, Farmer, 720.
 Clyde Weston, Otoe, Ind. Teacher, 720.
 George P. Love, Rosebud, Teacher, 720.
 Ross Roberts, Navajo, Ind. Teacher, 720.
 Marjorie Knox, Red Lake, Teacher, 600.
 Carrie Tiffany, Warm Spring, cook, 500.
 Clara Gordon, Genoa, Housekeeper, 500.
 Harvey Liephart, Fort Shaw, Baker, 560.
 William Perry, Phoenix, Dairyman, 750.
 Lavinia Cornelius, Flandreau, Nurse, 600.
 Clarence Jefferis, Mescalero, Clerk, 1200.
 William H. Jones, Kiowa, Engineer, 840.
 Hattie Miller, White Earth, Teacher, 540.
 Anna C. Turner, Canton, Seamstress, 500.
 Fred T. Bourne, Phoenix, Dairyman, 750.
 Susanna C. Bandy, Umatilla, Matron, 540.
 Gunhild Nelson, Bismark, Seamstress, 500.
 Robert Liebert, Kiowa, Ind. Teacher, 720.
 Viola Cook, White Earth, Principal, 1000.
 Morris Hancock, Winnebago, Clerk, 1200.
 Thomas W. Alford, Shawnee, Clerk, 1000.
 Mahlon Moran, Chemawa, Engineer, 1000.
 Jesse J. Hart, Klamath, Disciplinarian, 900.
 Benjamin F. Norris, San Juan, Farmer, 720.
 Kate C. Perry, Pima Agency, Teacher, 720.
 James M. Holman, Klamath, carpenter, 720.
 James H. Stanton, Rosebud, Carpenter, 600.
 Guy Kelley, Rosebud, Assistant Clerk, 720.
 Charles B. Jared, Union, Stenographer, 900.
 Harry A. Smith, Kiowa, Disciplinarian, 480.
 Jennie T. Love, Rosebud, Housekeeper, 300.
 William Becker, Chemawa, Engineer, 1000.
 J. P. Warinner, Chemawa, Nightwatch, 500.
 Julia Montileau, Pine Ridge, Laundress, 500.
 Millie LaBrecht, Blackfeet, Teacher, 60 mo.
 Z. D. Labrache, Fort Shaw, Blacksmith, 720.
 Clarence Slater, Standing Rock, engineer, 720.
 Minnie Gum, Fort Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Claude M. Jump, Blackfeet, Blacksmith, 720.
 Jesse Graybear, Standing Rock, engineer, 720.
 Jennie Baxter, Pine Ridge, Housekeeper, 300.
 Herbert Slater, Standing Rock, Ind. teacher 600.
 Robert Martin, San Juan, Disciplinarian, 720.
 Charles E. Bonga, White Earth, Gardner, 600.
 Chasty Jensen, Grand Junction, Nurse, 50 mo.
 Henry C. Lowdermilk, Genoa, Engineer, 1000.
 Louise H. Seddicum, Kickapoo, Seamstress, 360.
 C. H. Bennett, Rosebud, Add'l. Farmer, 60 mo.
 Otto W. Dummert, White Earth, Engineer, 800.
 Jessis W. Brabant, Ponca, Assistant Clerk, 720.
 Edith M. WhiteCrow, Crow Creek, Nurse, 600.
 Ermald Perry, Red Lake, Assistant Matron, 420.
 Mamie Matthews, Colony, Kindergartener, 600.
 Hannah Roubidoux, Nett Lake, Teacher, 50 mo.
 Hattie M. Bennett, Cantonement, Teacher, 540.
 Harry F. Stone, Wahpeton, Disciplinarian, 600.
 William B. Brenninger, Pipestone, Farmer, 800.

Maude E. Burton, Grand Junction, Nurse, 50 mo.
 Elizabeth S. Cooper, White Earth, Teacher, 600.
 Emory M. Garber, Klamath, Indian, Teacher, 660.
 Mary P. Johnson, Round Valley, Seamstress, 540.
 Howard C. Bowen, Chemawa, Ind. Teacher, 660.
 Lorena M. Sanders, Standing Rock, teacher, 60 mo.
 James Thomas, Chillico, Assistant Engineer, 640.
 Henry E. McCoy, Hoopa Valley, Blacksmith, 720.
 Bridget McColligan, Standing Rock, Teacher, 540.
 John F. Irwin, Western Shoshone, Blacksmith, 720.
 Winifred Waldon, Sac & Fox, Iowa, Teacher, 600.
 Frankie Kelleher, Truxton Canon, Seamstress, 540.
 Blake A. Beck, Chemawa, Assistant Engineer, 720.
 John T. Welch, Chemawa, Assistant Engineer, 720.
 Elizabeth James, Wahpeton, Assistant Matron, 400.
 Deborah W. Nevins, Hammon, Okla., Teacher, 540.
 Phillippena Knapp, Fort Peck, Housekeeper, 30 mo.
 John J. Kregness, Fort Totten, Tailor, 600. (Died.)
 Eleanor Clay, Truxton Canon, Assistant Matron, 540.
 Gertrude McNeill, Rosebud, Fem. Ind. Teacher, 600.
 T. J. Connelly, Crow Agency, Add'l. Farmer, 60 mo.
 Louise H. Seddicum, Kickapoo, Assistant Matron, 300.
 Mabel Blueearth, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Anna K. Wheeler, Crow Agency, Assistant clerk, 900.
 L. Standingsoldier, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Henry Thomas, Western Shoshone, Gen. Mechan., 660.
 E. Samuel Masengil, Hammon, Okla., Blacksmith, 480.
 Edelche Denver, Grand Junction, Assistant Matron, 540.
 Frank A. Tiffany, Warm Spring, Assistant Farmer, 300.
 Imogene Marshall, Hoopa Valley, Assistant Matron, 500.
 Pearl F. Harper, Western Navajo, Assistant Matron, 540.
 Chester I. Paddock, Western Nav., Add'l. Farmer, 65 mo.
 Arnold A. Ledebor, White Earth, Issue Clerk, 900. (Died.)
 Ernest J. Bridham, La Point Agency, Add'l. Farmer, 75 m.
 Elsie A. Hammit, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 mo.

TRANSFERS.

Sarah C. Coy, Umatilla, Teacher, 540.
 Lucie Jobin, Shoshone, Laundress, 480, to Baker.
 Alice A. Holt, Colony, Cook, 500, to Rapid City.
 Blaine Page, Keshena, Engineer, 800, to Jicarilla.
 Cyrus H. Mills, Hoopa Valley, Add'l. Farmer, 720.
 John Washburn, Pierre, Carpenter, 720 to Chillico.
 Roy V. Howard, Puyallup, Engineer, 720, to Keshena.
 Mark A. Garrison, Fort Mojave, Teacher, 720, to Zuni.
 L. F. Wiecking, Jicarilla, Engineer, 1000, to Puyallup.
 Hiram Jones, Morris, Disciplinarian, 720, to Mescalero.
 Estelle Armstrong, Ft. Yuma, Asst. Matron, 520, to Leupp.
 Charles M. Buchanan, Haskell, Asst. Supt., 1500, to Tulalip.
 Maud E. Murphy, Flandreau, Asst. Cook, 300, to Red Lake.
 Sam J. Smith, Shoshone, Asst. Engineer, 600, to Rosebud.
 Joseph C. York, Fort Lewis, Clerk, 840, to Kaw Agency.
 LeRoy Carr, Pine Ridge, Carpenter, 600, to Carson City.
 Arxelia G. Garrison, Fort Mojave, Teacher, 600, to Zuni.
 Arthur O. White, Phoenix, Asst. Engineer, 900, to Genoa.
 Matthew R. Derig, Rosebud, Teacher, 720, to Oak Creek.
 Alice K. Carr, Pine Ridge, Asst. Matron, 480, to Carson City.
 Elizabeth B. Derig, Rosebud, Housekeeper 300, to Oak Creek.
 Arthur D. Van Tassel, Rosebud, Engineer, 1000, to Chemawa.
 Francis A. Swayne, Colony, Clerk, 1000, to Cahulla School.

George L. Roark, Sac & Fox, Okla., Farmer, 660, to Navajo.
Robert K. Vell, Hayward, Disciplinarian, 600, to Navajo Agency.
Willeto Ahsosee, San Juan, Private, 20 mo., to Pueblo Buenoito.
Alfred Hardy, San Juan, Add'l. Farmer, 60 mo., to Pueblo Buenoito.
William L. Gardner, Umatilla, Ind. Teacher, 660 to Otoe, Oklahoma.
Flora A. Gardner, Umatilla, Asst. Matron, 500, to Otoe, Oklahoma.
Flora M. Newman, Southern Ute, Seamstress, 480, to Round Valley.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—SEPARATIONS.

Bad Man, Rosebud, Laborer, 240.
Geikan, San Carlos, Laborer, 420.
Sharp Kills, Rosebud, Janitor, 180.
G. W. Strong, Pierre, Laborer, 500.
Samuel Baskin, Santee, Laborer, 420.
Daniel Frazier, Santee, Laborer, 600.
William P. Ellis, Otoe, Laborer, 480.
Frank Marquez, Navajo, Laborer, 600.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN AGENCY EMPLOYEES—MAY, 1909.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gifford L. Shead, Jocko, Blacksmith, 720.
Jessie W. Brabant, Ponca, Lease Clerk, 900.
Ida Prophet, Union Agency, Stenographer, 600.
Henry G. Small, Crow Agency, Asst. Miller, 480.
B. F. Bennett, Tongue River, Add'l. Farmer, 720.
Mayne R. White, Union Agency, Stenographer, 720.
Lauretta E. Howe, Insane Asylum, Canton, Seamstress, 500.
Martin Freeland, Blackfeet Agency, Browning, Blacksmith, 720.

EXCEPTED POSITIONS—APPOINTMENTS.

Karty, Kiowa, Police, 20 Mo.
Fred Pope, Puyallup, Police, 20 Mo.
Clab Yaze, San Juan, Private, 20 mo.
Doctor John, San Juan, Officer, 25 mo.
George Beaver, Kiowa, Police, 20 Mo.
W. J. Garfield, Puyallup, Judge, 7 Mo.
Hoh Williams, Puyallup, Judge, 7 Mo.
Bego Ettem Bega, Leupp, Judge, 7 mo.
With Horn, Crow Creek, Policeman, 240.
Ysedro Nejo, Mesa Grande, Judge, 5 mo.
Charley Riding Up, Kiowa, Helper, 480.
Gilbert Lussier, Red Lake, Police, 20 Mo.
The Fork, Ft. Belkap, Policeman, 20 Mo.
Sam Robe, Browning, Line Rider, 40 mo.
Kee Bia, San Juan, Asst. Blacksmith, 400.
Rosinda Curo, Mesa Grande, Judge, 5 mo.
Jimmy Segmiller, Moapa, Policeman, 240.
Ben Harrison, Ft. Peck, Asst. Farmer, 180.
Thomas Bogy, Browning, Stableman, 500.
Moses Lane, Siletz, Police Private, 20 mo.

Solomon Barker, Santee, Laborer, 420.
O. A. Gibbs, Flandreau, Laborer, 500.
Gabriel Silvas, Lajolla, Laborer, 3 day.
Joseph J. Huse, Standing Rock, Laborer.
Herbert Vance, Flandreau, Laborer, 500.
Mary L. Maguire, Canton, Laborer, 360.
Fred T. Bourne, Phoenix, Laborer, 540.
Hugh Leider, Crow Agency, Janitor, 480.
Otto Coleman, Rosebud, Apprentice, 180.
Louis Winter, Standing Rock, Janitor, 300.
David C. Buckles, Fort Peck, Laborer, 180.
Joseph Pickett, Crow Agency, Laborer, 480.
James Broken Legs, Rosebud, Teamster, 360.
Roy Running Bear, Rosebud, Apprentice, 180.
Sophia McArthur, White Earth, Assistant, 300.
Willie Pete, Western Shoshone, Laborer, 360.
Olaf Peterson, Standing Rock, Laborer, 40 mo.
Myron J. Sherman, Chamberlain, Laborer, 500.
Francis Ireland, Standing Rock, Janitor, 18 mo.
Fitz L. Smith, Western Shoshone, Laborer, 360.
Albert B. Wells, Sac & Fox, Iowa, Laborer, 600.
Amos P. Bulman, Vermillion Lake, Laborer, 360.
Leo Bellecourt, White Earth, Lbr. & Act. Int., 300.
Joseph Whitelighting, Standing Rock, Janitor, 18 mo.
William Little Elk, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Laborer, 300.

Otto Hill, Cantonement, Asst. Farmer, 300.
John Lee, Jicarilla, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Ramon Charlie, Mesa Grande, Judge, 5 mo.
Helen Heminger, Sisseton, Interpreter, 120.
Woodpiler, Crow Creek, Asst. Butcher, 120.
Jack Kane, Klamath, Police Private, 20 Mo.
George Eagle Deer, Rosebud, Police, 20 Mo.
Louis Lumpry, Jocko, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Sapiel Stevens, Jocko, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Breathitt Gray, Ft. Belknap, Fin. Clerk, 800.
Frank Sleeping Bear, Rosebud, Police, 20 Mo.
John Old Chief, Browning, Police prt, 20 mo.
James Alto, Tule River, Police private, 20 mo.
Myrtle Paudlety, Kiowa, Asst. Seamstress, 300.
Frank Pine, Tongue River, Police Private, 240.
Francis McFarland, Pawhuska, Messenger, 300.
Peter Guardipee, Browning, Line Rider, 40 mo.
Richard Jones, Ft. Belknap, Policeman, 20 Mo.
Herman Dustybull, Browning, Asst. Herder, 480.
Mark S. Revard, Pawhuska, Asst. Engineer, 480.
Ida M. Schofield, Tule River, Field Matron, 300.
Thomas Heminger, Sisseton, Police Private, 240.
James Maloney, Ft. Belknap, Asst. Butcher, 300.
William Weeds Father, Rosebud, Police, 20 Mo.
James Skinner, Standing Rock, Asst. Farmer, 300.
Rosebud Farwell, Crow Agency, Blacksmith, 720.
James L. Brown, Shoshoni, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Peter Barza, Couer d'Alene, Asst. Blacksmith, 600.
Charles Pitt, Warm Spring, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Antonio Romero, Jicarilla, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Simon Lequire, Leach Lake, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Dominic Rattlesnake, Jocko, Police Private, 20 Mo.
George Clinchers, Pine Ridge, Asst. Mechanic, 300.
Frank Colombe, Leach Lake, Police Private, 20 Mo.
Charles Face, Cheyenne River, Asst. Carpenter, 250.
William Redcherries, Tongue River, Interpreter, 120,

Thomas L. Wolf, Pine Ridge, Police Private, 20 Mo.
 John Saul, Crow Creek Agency, Asst. Carpenter, 360.
 George Fisherman, Cheyenne River, Blacksmith, 600.
 Ford Woundedeye, Tongue River, Police Private, 240.
 John Kills Above, Pine Ridge, Private Police, 20 Mo.
 John Tallwhiteman, Tongue River, Police Private, 240.
 John M. Long, Cheyenne River, Police Private, 20 Mo.
 Zoa Munger, Shoshoni, Wyo., Asst. Field Matron, 300.
 Red Bird, Cheyenne & Arapaho Agency, Police, 20 mo.
 Fitz L. Smith, Western Shoshone, Police Private, 20 Mo.
 Henry Charles, Western Shoshone, Police Private, 20 Mo.
 Alexander Yellowman, Cheyenne & Arapaho Agency,
 Farmer, 300.

SEPARATIONS—RESIGNATIONS.

Nibs, Cantonement, 360.
 Dick Herman, Carpenter, 720.
 Pe-nah, Kiowa, police, 20 Mo.
 Nola Buchanan, Kiowa, Cook, 500.
 Joe Smith, Moapa, policeman, 240.
 Tellia Brown, Klamath, Cook, 300.
 Gold, Cantonement, private, 20 Mo.
 T. W. Everidge, Union, police, 240.
 Elvira Pike, Kiowa, asst. matron, 300.
 Basil Bigwolf, Jocko, private, 20 Mo.
 Louie Lumprey, Jocko, private, 20 Mo.
 Grace Treat, Umatilla, Laundress, 480.
 Burt Rowland, Mescalero, Clerk, 960.
 Charley Redbird, Pima, private, 20 Mo.
 Antoin Detoir, White Earth, baker, 400.
 Eugene Sharp, Klamath, Carpenter, 720.
 Major Campbell, Kiowa, police, 20 Mo.
 Joseph Barkshire, Kiowa, Engineer, 840.
 Runner, Ft. Belknap, policemen, 20 Mo.
 George Campbell, Sisseton, private, 240.
 Michael Stevens, Jocko, Blacksmith, 660.
 William J. Parker, Red Lake, clerk, 840.
 David Overberg, Sisseton, Carpenter, 720.
 Carrie Tiffany, Warm Spring, Cook, 500.
 The Eagle, Crow Agency, private, 20 Mo.
 Henry Crow, Pine Ridge, private, 20 Mo.
 Myrtle Cole, Jocko, D. S. teacher, 75 mo.
 Albert G. Velard, Jicarilla, carpenter, 600.
 Horace Wilson, Union, Okla., Clerk, 900.
 Little Soldier, Pine Ridge, private, 20 Mo.
 William Bell, Jocko, police lieutenant, 25 Mo.
 Louisa Crowley, Umatilla, Laundress, 480.
 William Ducharme, Jocko, private, 20 Mo.
 Fred Gone, Ft. Belknap, asst. Butcher, 300.
 Eneas Finley, Jocko, police private, 20 Mo.
 Frank M. Tafoya, Jicarilla, private, 20 Mo.
 Samuel Kills Two, Rosebud, police, 20 Mo.
 Maude F. Todd, LaPointe, housekeeper 300.
 Ben Holliday, Warm Spring, police, 20 Mo.
 Robert E. Lay, White Earth, Gardener, 600.
 Lusy R. Redmood, Pala, Field Matron, 720.
 George C. Jones, Puyallup, nightwatch, 500.
 John Plotz, Crow Agency, Ind. teacher, 600.
 Brown Arden, Siletz, private, 20 Mo. (died)
 Luke Moccasin Face, Rosebud, police, 20 Mo.
 Ernest W. Bailey, Pine Ridge, Teacher, 720.
 Mary E. Campbell, Sisseton, interpreter, 120.
 Oliver McDaniel, Puyallup, Nightwatch, 500.

Charles E. Beaver, Pine Ridge, Teacher, 720.
 Bert Rowland, Mescalero, Disciplinarian, 720.
 Edward Quick Bear, Rosebud, police, 20 Mo.
 E. D. Weston, Tongue River, sawyer, 90 mo.
 Kate D. Carr, Tongue River, Seamstress, 480.
 Breathitt Gray, Fort Belknap, fin. clerk, 900.
 Clayton Lester, Ft. Peck, asst. mechanic, 240.
 Jennie Wilson, Ft. Peck, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Fidelia Sowash, Pine Ridge, housekeeper, 300.
 Laell Largo Monarca, Jicarilla, private, 20 Mo.
 Oscar M. Waddell, Tongue River, farmer, 720.
 Florian Ford, Tongue River, addl. farmer, 720.
 Minnie Manion, Ft. Peck, housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 Alice M. Bailey, Pine Ridge, housekeeper, 300.
 Warren Applegate, Klamath, Ind. Teacher, 660.
 Isaac Arpan, Cheyenne River, line rider, 60 Mo.
 Alfred Graham, Pine Ridge, asst. Mechanic, 300.
 Eucher Bellefeuille, White Earth, Engineer, 800.
 Louis J. Rising, Crow Agency, Ind. teacher, 600.
 Henry G. Small, Crow Agency, asst. miller, 480.
 William E. Sweeney, Jocko, addl. farmer, 75 mo.
 James McAdam, Shoshoni, Wyo., private, 20 Mo.
 Edgar A. Way, Cheyenne River, physician, 1000.
 Stanislaw Sarappa, Coeur d'Alene, Interpreter, 120.
 Naomi Kalama, Warm Spring, Asst. Matron, 400.
 Mike Campbell, Ft. Belknap, Policeman, 20 Mo.
 Morris D. Herman, Crow Agency, asst. clerk, 900.
 Grace A. Warren, White Earth, Asst. Matron, 540.
 Frank D. Patterson, Walker River, Physician, 600.
 Ramsay Watkins, Pine Ridge, add'l farmer, 65 Mo.
 Maurice Medicine, Cantonement, asst. Farmer, 300.
 Way-me-tig-osh-eence, Leech Lake, private, 20 Mo.
 Laura Secondyne, Union, Okla., Stenographer, 1020.
 Benjamin Mossman, Union, Okla., Fin. Clerk, 2400.
 Isabelle Boughman, Cantonement, asst. matron, 420.
 Susan Muma, Asy. Ins. Ind., Canton, Seamstress, 500.
 Claudine Simmons, Union, Okla., Stenographer, 600.
 Amos Charging First, Cheyenne River, private, 20 Mo.
 Robert B. McArthur, White Earth, Disciplinarian, 660.
 Sam Harney, Western Shoshone, Nev., Blacksmith, 720.
 Josephine Poitra, Cheyenne River, asst. seamstress, 300.
 Eunice Woodhull, Omaha Agcy, Neb. Stenographer, 720.
 Elmo Suna, Moqui, Keams Canon, Ariz., Hammaker, 500.
 Margaret N. Clapp, Ft. Peck, Agcy., kindergartner, 600.
 Toler R. White, Moqui, Keams Canon, Ariz., Phy. 1100.
 George W. Brewer, Ponca Agcy, Okla., Add'l Fa'er., 720.
 George Fisherman, Cheyenne River, asst. Carpenter, 250.
 Russell Spotted Bear, Cheyenne River, Wheelwright, 360.
 Roger B. Mason, Tongue River, sawyer & wheelwright,
 70 mo.
 William Shackelford, St. Louis, Warehouse, Shipping,
 Clerk, 720.

TRANSFERS.

W. H. Benfel, Ft. Apache, farmer, 72 Mo. to Phoenix.
 Wm. H. Brown, Mescalero, Engineer, 840 to Ft. Lapwai.
 Jennie H. Benefiel, Ft. Apache, housekeeper, 30 Mo. to
 Phoenix.
 Thomas Brownbridge, Crow Agency, blacksmith, 720, to
 War Dept.
 Jesse E. Flanders, Salt Lake City, Sup. of Liquor Traffic
 among Indians, Special Officer 1200, from Supervisor,
 Tulalip.

A Morning Prayer

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that must be done, wheth-
er you like it or not *///*
Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance self-control, diligence strength of will, content and a hundred virtues that the idle will never know

CHARLES KINGSLEY

Carlisle Indian Industrial School

M. Friedman, Superintendent

LOCATION. The Indian School is located in Carlisle, Pa., in beautiful Cumberland County with its magnificent scenery, unexcelled climate and refined and cultured inhabitants.

HISTORY. The School was founded in 1879, and first specifically provided for by an Act of the United States Congress July 31, 1883. The War Department donated for the school's work the Carlisle Barracks, composed of 27 acres of land, stables, officers' quarters and commodious barracks buildings. The Guardhouse, one of the school's Historic Buildings, was built by Hessian Prisoners during the Revolutionary War.

PRESENT PLANT. The present plant consists of 49 buildings. The school campus, together with two school farms, comprises 311 acres. The buildings are of simple exterior architectural treatment but well arranged, and the equipment is modern and complete.

ACADEMIC. The academic courses consist of a carefully graded school including courses in Agriculture, Teaching, Stenography, Business Practice, and Industrial Art.

TRADES. Instruction of a practical character is given in farming, dairying, horticulture, dressmaking, cooking, laundering, housekeeping and twenty trades.

OUTING SYSTEM. The Outing System affords the students an opportunity for extended residence with the best white families of the East, enabling them to get instruction in public schools, learn practical housekeeping, practice their trade, imbibe the best of civilization and earn wages, which are placed to their credit in the bank at interest.

PURPOSE. The aim of the Carlisle School is to train Indians as teachers, homemakers, mechanics, and industrial leaders who find abundant opportunity for service as teachers and employees in the Indian Service leaders among their people, or as industrial competitors in the white communities in various parts of the country.

| | |
|--|------|
| Faculty | 75 |
| Number of Students now in attendance..... | 1023 |
| Total Number of Returned Students..... | 4498 |
| Total Number of Graduates | 538 |
| Total Number of Students who did not graduate..... | 3960 |

RESULTS. These students are leaders and teachers among their people; 148 occupy positions with the Government as teachers, etc., in Government schools; among the remainder are successful farmers, stockmen, teachers, preachers, mechanics, business men, professional men, and our girls are upright, industrious and influential women.



HANDICRAFT OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN



PEOPLE who are interested in the Indian usually have a liking for his Arts and Crafts—desire something which has been made by these people. ¶ There are a great many places to get what you may wish in this line, but the place to buy, if you wish Genuine Indian Handicraft, is where You Absolutely Know you are going to get what you bargain for. ¶ We have a fine line of Pueblo Pottery, Baskets, Bead Work, Navaho Art Squares, Looms, and other things made by Indian Men and Women, which we handle more to help the Old Indians than for any other reason. ¶ Our prices are within the bounds of reason, and we are always willing to guarantee anything we sell. ¶ Communicate with us if we may serve you in any further way

INDIAN CRAFTS DEPT
of the CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL, PA

The NEW CARLISLE RUGS



CARLISLE is famous in more than one way; we hope to make her famous as the home of the finest Indian Rug ever offered to the public. It is something new; nothing like them elsewhere. They are woven here at the school by students. They are not like a Navaho and are as well made and as durable as an Oriental, which they resemble. Colors and combinations are varied; absolutely fast colors. They must be examined to be appreciated. Price varies according to the size and weave; will cost you a little more than a fine Navaho. ¶ We also make a cheaper Rug, one suitable for the Bath Room, a washable, reversable Rag Rug; colors, blue and white. Nice sizes, at prices from Three Dollars to Six ¶ If you are interested Write Us Your Wishes

The NATIVE INDIAN ART
DEPT., *Carlisle Indian School*