

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2

OCTOBER, '09

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN



THE CARLISLE INDIAN PRESS

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

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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 Two

Published by U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

EDITED BY M. FRIEDMAN, SUPERINTENDENT - - - EDGAR K. MILLER, SUPT. OF PRINTING

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Entered as second-class matter February 13, 1909, at the post office at Carlisle, Penna., under the act of July 16, 1894

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.



With The Paiute Indians:

By Walter Runke



T WAS while stationed among the Navajo Indians in Arizona that I saw my first Paiute Indian. There we learned to distinguish by sight a Paiute from a Navajo, not by distinction in dress (for they both dressed alike as far as costume was concerned) but by their personal appearance. If you saw an Indian there who was especially dirty and ragged; face and hands unkept, you could unmistakably put him down as a Paiute. With the women the difference was plainly discernible. The Navajo would wear her hair smoothly combed, glossy and glistening in the sun, while the Paiute woman's head of hair was a dull, matted, entangled mess which probably never had worried its possessor except in the effort necessary to keep it out of her eyes, and from interfering with her vision. There on the Navajo reservation you could heap no term of greater opprobrium upon a Navajo than to call him a Paiute. It represented everything that was low, inferior and detestable. The unruly Navajo child was scared into good conduct by being told he was becoming a Paiute. It was, also, said at that time (1901) and, I believe with considerable truth in it, that many of the Paiutes on the Navajo reservation were not only held and kept in slavery by their intellectual and physical superiors the Navajoes, but also that they could easily be induced to commit offenses, no matter how grave, at the instigation of their masters.

However, in defense of the Paiute it is hardly right or proper to make him the subject of comparison with the Navajo. He is undoubtedly not so well endowed with the talents and gifts of nature and on this account allowances should be made in his behalf. Before going farther I must state here that I noted a few striking exceptions to the rule we had on the Navajo reservation for distin-

guishing by sight between a Paiute and a Navajo. At different times I noted one or two Indians there nicely dressed in citizens' clothes, hair cut, and who also spoke fairly good English. These I found were also Paiutes, men who had been much among whites, or had attended school and who came from distant points.

I well remember in 1902 one of these neat-looking Paiutes who called at the agency for dental work which he wished done for himself. This was rather surprising because at that time the Navajoes on the Western Navajo reservation had not as yet an over abundance of faith in the white man—at least not enough to trust himself or his sick to the care of what he called the white man's "medicine mixer." Outside of the school itself there was almost no demand for the doctor's services. This Paiute had a tooth, a large molar partly decayed, which was giving him some pain. I was in charge of the agency at the time. Both the agent and the doctor were absent and would not return for several days. I so informed this Paiute, and that when the doctor returned he would attend to his case and that he had better wait until then; but no, if I was in charge it must be my business to fix his tooth. I replied by telling him that probably the only thing that the doctor could do would be to pull the tooth and this I could not do, had never pulled a tooth before in my life and didn't know how. He insisted and continued to insist that I must know how and that I was in duty bound to do it. After considerable persuasion I finally consented to make a try. So much for the faith of a Paiute at that time in the white man's cures. We adjourned to the apothecary shop and for the next ten minutes with an Indian's tooth at the short end and a white man at the long end of a pair of forceps, I very much believe that particular Indian's faith in a particular white man was at an appreciable discount. I, however, persevered and all is well that ends well. It was an immense three-pronged molar, the largest human tooth I ever saw. The affair ended for the time being with the Indian's exclamation "heap stout" and gasps for breath. Just the same I was given a very friendly greeting when we met a few weeks later.

The Paiutes' home for years, even before the advent of the whites, has been in the south and central parts of Utah and in the adjoining territory in Arizona and Nevada. Here they roamed in considerable numbers when the Mormons first settled Utah. History, I believe, will also show that they have been a race of In-

dians, who before the advent of the whites, have always been in a state of subjection to their more aggressive and powerful neighbors—the Navajoes on the south and the Utes on the north. They have formed a tribe of Indians which though treacherous at times has been the least troublesome to the whites since the early settlement days; a fact which may be ascribed to the reason just stated.

They have seemingly dwindled in numbers very rapidly and what was once a large, compact tribe is now represented by small and widely scattered bands. At present we have under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Panguitch School the following bands of Paiutes, viz: Shivwits of Washington county, Utah; Kaibabs of Kane county, and Mohave county, Arizona; Pahrnagates of eastern Nevada; Kanosh of Millard county; Grass Valley of Paiute and Wayne counties; Cedars of Iron county; and the San Juans of San Juan county, and on the Navajo reservation, Arizona. These bands with a few scattering families and those on reservations in Nevada include probably all of the first two named (Shivwits and Kaibabs), which consist of only a few families each.

For the most part the Paiutes have been practically self-supporting. Before the advent of the whites they obtained their food from roots, various plants and grass seeds and by following the chase. Since the country has been settled their camps are found on the outskirts of the various small towns where, by the cultivation of a few acres of land and working at odd chores, cutting wood, helping in harvest, and washing for whites, enough is earned for their support.

From the general government they have received intermittent aid and assistance from the days of Brigham Young and his notorious sub-agent, John D. Lee, to the present time.

The Paiute has always been an Indian who was quick to grant that the white man's ways were much superior to his own, but hasn't had the stability of character and perseverance to apply them and to continue to apply them for his own good; and still true of them, but to a somewhat less extent, is what Major J. R. Powell said of them in 1892, after his trip of exploration through this country: "They are a curious instance of a people accepting the inevitable while yet resisting the innovation."

As a whole I can say, speaking from my experience, that the Paiute is a worker. He is not lazy. His earnings, however, are

soon spent. He buys, when he has the money, the best the local stores afford and when for instance such luxuries as bananas, oranges and knickknacks which a poor white family buys very sparingly of or does without, are on sale, the Indian camp is fully supplied. He is not only improvident to a marked degree, but has little desire to accumulate a competence which would necessitate the assumption of the trouble and worry which its care would demand.

The first effective aid from the government was given in 1891 to the Shivwits band. There were purchased at that time a number of improved farms. These farms were divided among the Indian families and with a little assistance they established their homes on them; each family on its particular piece of ground. The mere fact that these Indians assumed the care of this property was a long step in advance for their future. A number of years later wild land adjoining these farms to the extent of a little more than a township was set aside and reserved for their benefit and help given to make a start in stock raising. This reserve located in Washington county, now forms what is known as the Shivwits Indian Reservation. The resources of the reservation are hardly sufficient to furnish the entire support for this band of Indians, but by supplementing it with employment among the whites their support is more than assured.

The latest aid granted by Congress was an appropriation in 1907 of \$10,500.00 for the Kaibab band. By re-enactment this sum was made available in 1908 and again in 1909. This appropriation with the close of the fiscal year last named has been expended for the benefit of this band of Indians. The appropriation was a grant wholly gratuitous. However, in its expenditure and wherever possible, labor on the part of the Indians was required in value commensurate with the value of each expenditure or issue. In making expenditures under this appropriation to what extent the policy of "nothing for nothing" was carried out, figures further on will substantiate.

When in the expenditure of the \$10,500.00 the purchase of a home for these Indians was first considered, it was agreed that would be the wisest policy. The home region of these Indians was canvassed for available improved farms. It was found, however, that those parties who owned such lands and who wished to make sales to the government placed most exorbitant prices on their

properties. The consummation of a purchase under these conditions would practically have amounted to legalized robbery of government funds. It was more or less through the representations made to Congress by the self-same local parties representing that the Kaibab Indians were destitute that the appropriation was made. This was a very largely overdrawn assertion. The Kaibab may have been destitute at times, but it was not because his earnings were not sufficient for his support, but because he did not make proper use of his earnings. It will not be amiss here to say a few words concerning the advisability of a large gratuitous grant by the government for Indians. In our case the Kaibabs could not be said to have been destitute and there was no crying need for pecuniary help in their case. Many of the Indians even went so far as to consider that the appropriation was made for their benefit because it was money that the government had which had been unjustly withheld from them for a long time. They therefore demanded that it be paid over to them direct or be spent according to their directions. Among one of their demands was that a threshing-machine outfit be purchased for them (the Kaibabs never have raised over an acre or two of grain). Others would go so far as to abuse inspecting officials sent out to consider the expenditure of the appropriation, as well as the superintendent in charge, because these officials would not let them have their way about matters, or would make no promises. I would therefore say that in my opinion it is doubtful whether appropriations of this nature are advisable. At the same time that an appropriation was made for the Kaibab Paiutes one for the benefit of the San Juan Paiutes was also made, on representations that they were also destitute. These Indians, however, when informed how their appropriation was to be spent for them, refused to do anything whatever, saying that they wished to be left alone and did not want anything to do with the government whatsoever. In their case, therefore, no expenditures were made and nothing was done for them further than to reserve and protect them in their land rights by setting aside all that territory in San Juan county, Utah, south of the San Juan and Colorado rivers as a reservation for their benefit.

The Kaibabs, after a number of conferences, were made to understand that if they desired to have the benefit of the money appropriated for their support they must render active assistance with their own hands in carrying out the development of their pres-

ent home to a better one; and that not even would an already improved farm home be purchased for them. No promises were made to them unless they would carry out such an agreement and then only such promises were made as could be carried out as a result of their own work in preparation therefor. With some persuasion the Kaibabs finally entered into an agreement as desired. This agreement they have nobly carried out to the letter, and thus every expenditure made for their benefit was one which not only provided for the present but was made rather with an eye to the future good.

The Kaibabs for many years have farmed a small tract of land at Moccasin Springs, Mohave county, Arizona. This land, with water rights, the Indians held by right of possession or as squatters. It was found upon investigation that the Indians had in fact possessory right to more irrigation water than they had land or ground to use it on. All the immediate surrounding tracts were already claimed and fenced by the possessor of the two-thirds flow of the Moccasin Springs; the Indians owning the one-third flow thereof. It was, therefore, decided that by development of what the Indians already had an adequate place for a home could be provided.

A pipe line was constructed to carry the water to a fertile flat $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and reservoiring facilities provided, so now instead of having 5 to 10 acres under the ditch we have ten times that area under irrigation. At the same time an area 12 miles by 18 miles surrounding Moccasin Springs was reserved and set aside as an Indian reservation for the special benefit of the Kaibabs. A large part of the reservation is enclosed by high bluffs and deep canyons, thus affording a natural fence. By fencing up a few miles of gaps between bluffs and canyons an area 4 miles by 8 miles was readily inclosed stock tight. This inclosed area is excellent grazing ground and will support about one thousand head of cattle the year round. After this area was fenced by Indian labor, receiving only their rations while so employed, the pasture was stocked by the purchase of 80 good breeding range heifers and the requisite number of bulls. A well-bred stallion for the improvement of the Indian pony stock was also purchased. Besides this the Indians were provided with farm implements and tools, wagons, harnesses, some seeds, etc.; and as a beginning and more to set an example to the Indians, 6 neat 14 ft. by 24 ft. stone dwelling houses were constructed for their use.

I here give an itemized statement showing in detail how the \$10,500.00 appropriation for the Kaibabs was expended for this band of 81 people, men, women and children:

For construction of Pipe Lines as follows for carrying water for irrigation and for stock purposes.....	\$4712.30
To services of one engineer and helper.....	1634.58
To 8450 ft. steel riveted pipe, etc.....	1689.68
To Wire, cement, etc.....	26.50
To traveling expenses of engineer.....	52.38
To employment of freighters to haul pipe, etc., from R. R. Station to site.....	670.48
To 3203 ft. galvanized piping.....	149.12
To R. R. freight on galvanized piping.....	55.87
To 1020 days Indian labor, paid in subsistence supplies issued on basis of labor performed and number in family dependent.....	415.83
To various supplies and expenses.....	17.86
For purchase of possessory right to Point Spring, necessary for stock purposes....	\$300.00
For construction of pasture fences as follows.....	\$130.96
To repairing 1 Indian wagon.....	3.00
To purchase of 4 axes and handles.....	5.60
To 360 days Indian labor, paid as stated above.....	122.36
For construction of 6 Indian dwelling houses as follows.....	\$1468.63
To nails and hardware.....	33.54
To lumber.....	138.19
To shingles.....	90.00
To tin.....	.90
For services of mechanics.....	1206.00
For purchase of breeding stock as follows.....	\$2150.00
To 80 range heifers.....	\$1740.00
To 1 short-horn bull.....	60.00
To 2 registered short-horn bulls.....	150.00
To 1 well-bred stallion.....	200.00
For purchase of farm and garden seeds as follows.....	\$68.55
To 425 lbs. alfalfa seed.....	60.05
To various garden seeds.....	8.50
For purchases made through Warehouses at Chicago and St. Louis as follows	\$887.22
To 3 Plows, 8''.....	\$21.00
To 1 Mowing machine.....	37.60
To 12 Clevises.....	.95
To 6 Cook stoves.....	55.00
To repairs to cook stove.....	1.30
To 1 dozen Manure forks.....	5.80
To 8 sets Harness.....	222.40
To 6 axes.....	2.40
To 1 Grindstone and fixtures.....	1.28
To 1 Harrow.....	7.75
To 8 Wagons, 2- $\frac{3}{4}$ ''.....	397.68
To 4800 lbs. Barbed wire.....	126.24
To 4 Wire stretchers.....	2.68
To 200 lbs. Wire staples.....	5.14
For 1747 days Indian labor, clearing, fencing, ditching, etc., paid for in rations as stated before.....	\$458.31
For lumber to construct blacksmith and repair shop.....	\$93.00
For various articles purchased for Indian use as follows.....	\$23.68
To 2 tons Rock stock salt.....	\$9.00
To 1 pork barrel and 8 axe handles.....	5.20
To furnishings for 6 cook stoves.....	9.48
Total expended.....	\$10,292.65

This leaves a balance of \$207.35 unexpended of the \$10,500.00 appropriation, which is turned back into the Treasury.

In all the improvement work carried on we depended entirely on Indian labor except where the employment of mechanics skilled in their lines of work was necessary; and what is more, these Indians while at work received no other direct pay than their allowance of rations. The Kaibabs deserve a great deal of credit for the industry and interest shown at all times in the work being done. Although clothes in this warm climate is not a large item for an Indian, many of them would continue on the work in hand until a new suit of clothes was necessary when they would seek employment with the whites, earn enough to buy clothes and then cheerfully return to the work on the reservation. As a good day-in-and-day-out worker the Paiute holds high rank without question.

With the creation of the new reservation and the establishment of a home for the Kaibabs, a day school was also at the same time provided them. This school has been in operation for the latter six months of the fiscal year, 1909, and nearly every child of school age was enrolled.

In dealing with the Paiutes I have found them to have individual characteristics, fully as much so as is found among the white race. There are some who are in thorough sympathy with every effort made for their advancement, others who are sullen and sulky and want to be left alone, and some among them who have no conception of the general government except that through its officials it may be exploited to their pecuniary benefit. A letter which was received a year ago from an Indian representing the last class named will illustrate. I quote it verbatim as follows: "Mr. Runke, Indian Agent, Send me ten dollars. send it to Cedar City i will com and have a big talk with you." This letter was written by the captain of the Cedar band of the Paiutes; and a short time before I had visited him for the purpose of endeavoring to interest him and his band in the work going on for the Kaibabs, and to persuade him to join them and thus share in the benefits thereof. He at the time refused to even talk with me on the subject.

The Indian children in school are quick to catch on, make remarkable advancement in their studies, and on an average compare favorably with the school record of white children. They soon become fairly well versed in the English language and are always at-



THE SIMPLE LIFE—A PAIUTE INDIAN CAMP.



SUNDAY MORNING INSPECTION AT THE PANGUITCH SCHOOL.



TYPICAL KAIBAH INDIAN CAMP.



A GROUP OF PAIUTES AND WICKIUP.

tempting to add to their English vocabulary. Here is one attempt at "big" English on the part of one of our boys writing from one of the large non-reservation schools in the east, viz: (Quoted from a letter received.)

Mr. Prof. W. Runke,
Panguitch, Utah.

Dear sire:—It is my privilege preform you some kind proclamation that is about coming home this summer. I am rather disappointed in inquire to go out to country this summer.

It is insignificant for me to stay here all the summer and is entirely cut me from my opportunities to earn little money which will do me little benefit a while in school. Beside you know just well I do that I can not accomplish much in side of one year time.

I have had inquired about this matter three all ready, but yet unsuccessful with it.

The Superintendent told me he would sent me home if he or I write to you about it before he can sent me.

I have try very in school to study my lessons but it is most difficulty for me now, because I'm too old now.

I am investigating for the response from you before the June. I am more willing to pay my own way back home. I have in the school bank eighty-one dollars and eighty-four cents.

I know what is best for me because I am capable to earn my own living now, and I am old enough for it.

I have the ambition and estimation can judge for myself that what is best for me.

With very best regards I shall close.

From your respectfully,

Now, as to the future of these Indians: Both the Kaibabs and the Shivwits as far as their material prospects and support are concerned, of course, can easily manage to continue to be self-supporting as in the past, but with the help they have now received they should become much more than that. With a little care and assistance in the oversight of their property, which the government in connection with a day school can conveniently render, they should be on the road to become well-to-do citizens.

I wish I could say as much for their future in other respects; these are not so bright. Their home and family life is of a low moral order and the sanctity of the marriage law is little respected. By intimate association in the past with Japs and the disreputable element of whites which are found along the railroad and at mining camps, venereal diseases have been disseminated among them, and a sound healthy Indian among the Kaibabs and Shivwits is the exception rather than the rule. Vital statistics are also against them. Births are on the decrease. There is a large preponderance of males over females. Especially this is true of the Kaibabs where by the last census I found that out of a total population of 49 males and 32 females there are 13 men of marriageable age without wife or family and no marriageable women who are not married.

To summarize: The Paiute Indians are workers; they admit the superiority of the white man's ways over their own; they appreciate our luxuries, and their children are good students. Opposed to this we have their low morals and their "I don't care" way and improvidence.

Our faith must be with the rising generation. A day school in their midst with its direct influence on home life, stress on observation of moral and sanitary laws and instruction in the care of property and its income, put in the balance with the Paiute's better qualities, should turn the scale in his favor.

THE MAN FROM THE CROWD

MEN seem as alike as the leaves on the trees,
 As alike as the bees in a swarming of bees;
 And we look at the millions that make up the state,
 All equally little and equally great,
 And the pride of our courage is cowed.
 Then Fate calls for a man who is larger than men,—
 There's a surge in the crowd—there's a movement,—
 and then
 There arises the man who is larger than men,—
 And the man comes up from the crowd.

The chasers of trifles run hither and yon,
 And the little small days of small things still go on,
 And the world seems no better at sunset than dawn,
 And the race still increases its plentiful span,
 And the voice of our wailing is loud.
 Then the Great Deed calls out for the Great Man to
 come,
 And the crowd, unbelieving, sits sullen and dumb,—
 But the Great Deed is done, for the Great Man is come,
 Aye, the man comes up from the crowd.

There's a dead hum of voices, all say the same thing,
 And our forefathers' songs are the songs that we sing,
 And the deeds by our fathers and grandfathers done
 Are done by the son of the son of the son,
 And our heads in contrition are bowed.
 Lo, a call for a man who shall make all things new
 Goes down through the throng! See! he rises in view!
 Make room for the man who shall make all things new!
 For the man who comes up from the crowd.

And where is the man who comes up from the throng
 Who does the new deed and who sings the new song,
 And who makes the old world as a world that is new
 And who is the man? It is you! It is you!
 And our praise is exultant and proud.
 We are waiting for you there,—for you are the man!
 Come up from the jostle as soon as you can;
 Come up from the crowd there, for you are the man,—
 The man who comes up from the crowd.

—*Sam Walter Foss in Success.*

Instruction Versus Production:

By *M. Friedman*



ALTHOUGH the work of elementary public school education everywhere aims at the attainment of substantially the same results, there is yet a distinct line of demarcation between the methods and purposes which obtain in connection with the system of Indian schools maintained by the federal government and the general scheme of public instruction supported by the various States, counties and municipalities of our country.

The state has always disclaimed the need for state-supported vocational schools. Trade schools have been established in some of the large cities, notably those in Massachusetts, which are supported by taxation, but these are so few in number as to form a negligible quantity in a discussion of this kind. It is generally claimed by educators that all that can be expected of the grammar and high schools is to give physical instruction for the welfare of the health of the student, instruction in the elements of knowledge, and general instruction in connection with the building up of character. The manual training which has been introduced during the past thirty years, though an excellent forward step, in its way, is of an educational rather than a vocational nature. As recently declared by the National Educational Association at its meeting in Denver, the object of the public schools is very largely to impart instruction of a cultural character together with a scholastic training which would fit our youth more largely for the responsibilities of citizenship. No attempt whatever is made to give systematic instruction in vocational activities.

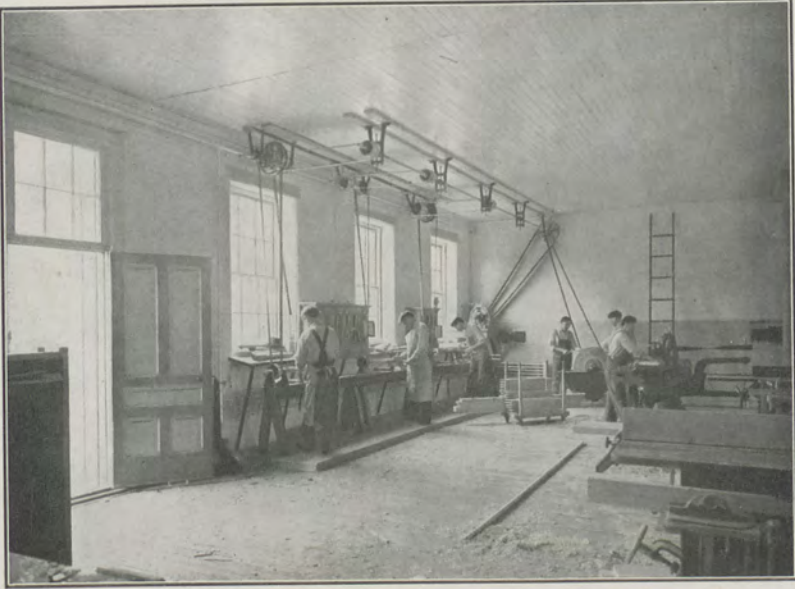
On the other hand, the system of Indian schools which were organized and are now supported by the government, aim to give that broader training which is not only cultural but also highly utilitarian. Our Indian schools, and especially the larger schools, not only devote time and attention to inculcating right habits of morality, and to the imparting of scholastic instruction, but they lay claim to devoting an equal amount of time and attention to the work of trades instruction.

It is very important that nonreservation schools take into consideration, in their work of education, the future residence of

the boys and girls after leaving school, as this would naturally indicate the line of training which they should follow while at school. If the students intend to remain on the reservation after their school days are over, they should be given a training in those activities which can be applied on the reservation. There can be no question in any one's mind who has investigated the matter, of the fact that large numbers of returned students and graduates from nonreservation schools do take up their residence within the precincts of the reservation. These will need mostly training in agriculture, and such of the building trades, together with the other activities, including sewing, cooking and housekeeping, for girls, for which there is a real demand, and which can be followed under the primitive conditions in these out-of-the-way places. A very large proportion of Carlisle's returned students prefer the bustling life of activity outside of the reservation where all are treated as individuals, and succeed or fail by virtue of their own efforts or indolence. For these students, a wider scheme of activities is possible, and should be available at school because of their wider field of usefulness in communities where there is diversified work for all. *This whole subject should be given deliberate and immediate attention because too often young men and young women spend one or more terms in our schools and specialize in some trade or activity for which they have absolutely no use whatever on their arrival at home.*

In consequence of the aims of Indian schools the course of training naturally assumes an industrial character. This is not because our students are Indians, but because any people in a similar state of life very largely, and almost entirely, depend for a livelihood on the trained hand acting in conjunction with the trained eye. The industrial training is as important as the academic instruction, and the same amount of thought and careful planning which characterizes the latter should be injected into the work of the former.

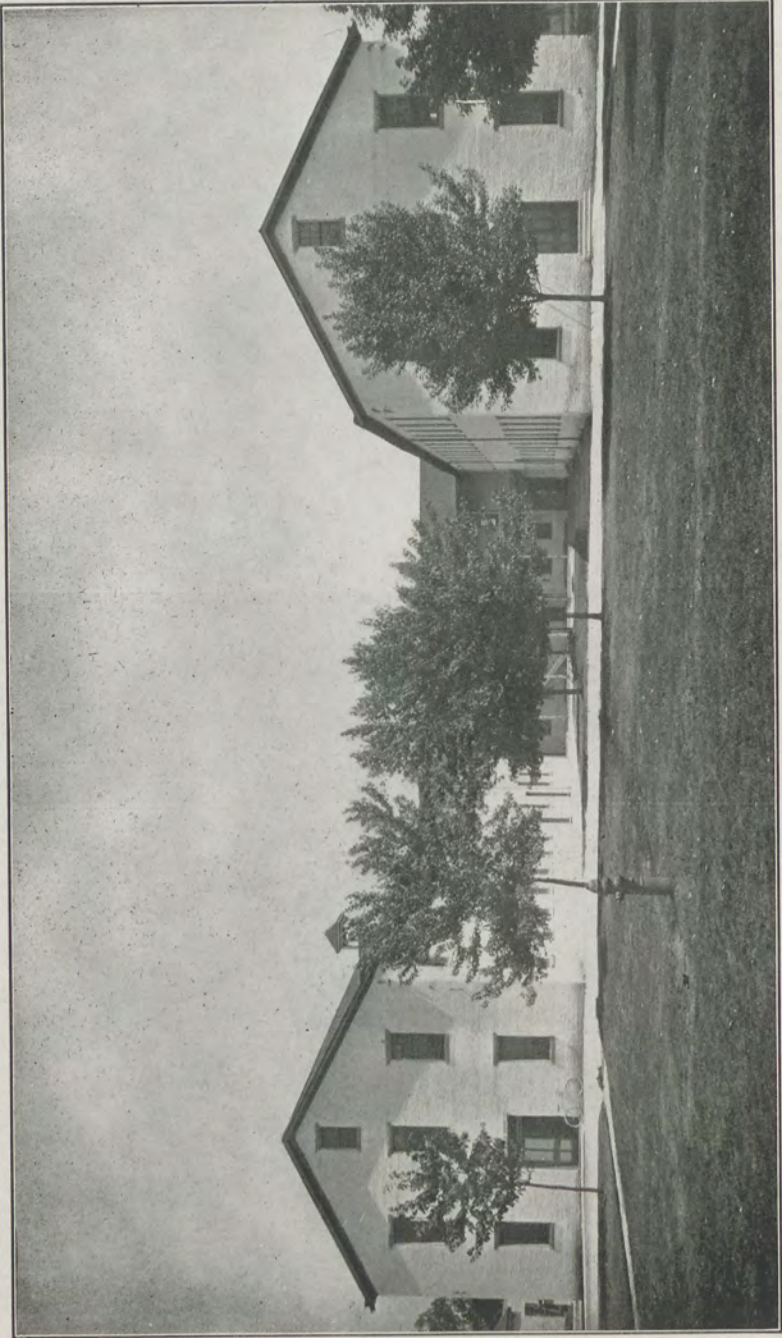
Examining our work introspectively, I believe it will generally be acknowledged, even by those who are directly engaged in Indian educational work, that the weak place in our scheme of training has been with the instruction in the industries. This has been due to a number of causes, among which can be named: lack of equipment, dearth of capable instructors, absence of system, together with definite and practical courses of instruction, and the pressure



ARTS AND CRAFTS—TURNING AND CABINET MAKING.



ARTS AND CRAFTS—SHOEMAKING AND REPAIRING.



THE SHOP BUILDING AT CARLISLE—BUILT TO GIVE PROPER LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

of purely institutional activities, such as the care and repair of buildings and property, and the feeding and support of the student body.

We are making a strong effort at Carlisle to impart the most practical kind of training, and this subject is being approached in what is considered a commonsense way. Thorough training is not only provided in the industrial departments here at the school, but through the excellent Outing System, which has recently been developed so as to give our students an outside training in other activities besides farming. Through the co-operation of manufacturing establishments, owners of small shops, and contractors, we have been able to place many of our students at trades work which they intend to follow up after leaving the school. By "rubbing elbows" with white mechanics on the outside they gain a good knowledge, not only of industrial conditions, but an insight as well into the life of our American workman.

To more thoroughly build up the work of instruction here at the school, the following order was recently issued to instructors in the industries. It is quoted here because of its possible suggestion to other institutions:

ORDER NO. 122.

September 1, 1909.

Beginning with Tuesday, September 7th, and continuing until the close of school in June, it will be expected that you give regular, systematic instruction to the apprentices in your department each Tuesday and Friday of every week. The morning division will receive such instruction from 7:30 to 9:30, and the afternoon division from 1:00 to 3:00, thus allowing four hours for definite instruction per week for each student.

Last year was very largely taken up in equipping and fitting up the various departments for industrial instruction and a complete course of instruction was mapped out for the building trades.

Realizing that tangible results could not be obtained without placing the various departments solidly upon their feet, nothing of a definite character has heretofore been required from you along this line. It will now be expected that this work will be taken up earnestly, and that the various lessons each day will be carefully planned to the end that apprentices will more thoroughly master their trades.

You are particularly cautioned against the idea that this order means that you are to get up before the students and conduct a recitation such as is conducted in the class room, or for the purpose of making a speech two times a week. My idea, during this period of instruction, is that each instructor in the industries should, for the time being, drop the so-called work of production, in the construction or erection of which students are mainly occupied on work of which they already have a knowledge.

A carefully prepared list of exercises can be arranged, all tending to a more complete knowledge of the trade, and the students should be put to work individually at

these exercises. You will pass among them, giving to each personal suggestions and individual instruction. Whenever a matter of general interest, such as the description of a tool, appliance, or line of material, comes up, this can be explained to your students in a body, at which time the students will be called around your desk, or to your bench.

This order does *not* signify that *all* production is to be dropped during the time of instruction. If certain articles can be made, or certain practical work accomplished, while the instruction is given, this may be done; but the main end of these four hours per week for each student is the student's individual benefit, and not the value of the product, which in the final summing up, is only a small matter in comparison with the ultimate training of our students.

Although I desire this work to commence on the date above mentioned, I would be pleased to talk over the matter of this instruction personally with each instructor and to give you more in detail my own views.

This is a matter of tremendous import to our students, and the work in the various departments, together with the efficiency and record of the various heads of departments, will be judged very largely by the character of the instruction given and the progress in learning their trades which the apprentices make. After all, the important thing we are here to accomplish is the definite training of the boys and girls who come here for instruction. No effort can be considered wasted which is made in their behalf and to this end.

M. FRIEDMAN,
Superintendent.

The work of instruction in the industries must be provided for by those in charge of Indian schools if anything is to be accomplished. Too often our instructors in the industries have the idea that they will be judged solely by the amount of productive work they accomplish. This fallacy should be corrected. While production is important, because the school plant must be kept up, the work of instruction is paramount. Improved instruction always results in increased production. Indian schools do not exist simply to be kept up. They are supported for the education and training of Indians. Unless they succeed in this work of education and training, they are failures. Upright, honest, efficient men and women must be their chief product.





The Indian Pipe of Peace.

ALONZO A. PATTON, *Alaskan.*



THE most important and valuable possession of the Indian was the Pipe of Peace. The Pipe of Peace is designated by the term calumet. The word calumet is not an Indian word. It was introduced into Canada by the Norman-French and it is still used by the French. Properly speaking, calumet means the tube of a pipe, but this name is generally applied to the pipe as a whole.

The calumet of peace was made of certain stones, red, black or white. The pipe or stock was about four or five feet long. The body was about eight inches long and the mouth where the tobacco was placed was about three inches in length.

The red calumet was the most esteemed of all the calumets.

The savages used the calumet for negotiations and especially when traveling through a country belonging to different tribes. With this in hand they were assured of safety.

To the Indian the calumet decorated with feathers meant the same as our flag does to us to-day.

Any violation of the pipe was considered a crime that would draw down mischief upon their nation.

The ornamentation of the Pipe of Peace differed among different nations. Every nation adorned their calumets as they saw fit, using feathers of birds and other materials found in their country.

The calumet was as sacred as the necklaces of wampum.

The Indians claim that the calumet came from heaven and was the gift of the Sun.

There were different classes of pipes for different purposes or ceremonies.

The pipe was also used for decorations of war and in making treaties of peace. All enterprises or conclusions of peace were sealed with the calumet.

On such occasions the pipe was filled with the best tobacco and then presented to those who had conducted some great affair. After them the other officials of the nation smoked the pipe.

The Pipe of Peace was a passport among all the allied nations.

Ambassadors of the various nations carried it as a symbol of peace, which was always accepted.

From the design and decoration of the pipe it was easily told from what nation it came.

Through all the period of LaSalle's expedition the Pipe of Peace preserved the party from harm.

The calumet had to be accepted by the party to whom it was presented. There is no instance recorded where this custom was violated. If in the midst of a battle the Pipe of Peace was accepted, conflict immediately ceased and the arms laid down. Negotiations were then made for the treaty of peace.

The Indian smoking a calumet in council, or when making a treaty, intended the sun for a witness. Therefore the custom was to blow the smoke in the direction of the sun.

To smoke the same pipe was a token of alliance, the same as drinking out of the same cup by different nations of the earth.

The custom of smoking the Pipe of Peace seems to be the same among all tribes of Indians.

When making a treaty, or on any occasion of this kind, after members of the council had been seated, some one who was appointed specially for this purpose, took the pipe and lighted it with a coal of fire. He then turned the stem of the pipe toward Heaven, then downward, and lastly held it horizontally and moved around until he made a complete circle. By the first action he presented the pipe to the Great Spirit; by the second he averted the evil spirit, and by the third he asked protection of the Spirits of the air, the earth and the water. After this ceremony he presented the calumet to the chief, who after taking three whiffs blew the smoke in the direction of the Sun. In like manner it was given to the Ambassadors or strangers that they too might observe the ceremony. It was then presented to the chief warriors and all the other chiefs and in turn to the others according to their rank. The pipe bearer held it lightly as though he feared to crush it, for it was considered very sacred. Only the pipe bearer held it while others smoked from the pipe.

In a council of peace the painted hatchet was buried in the ground to show that there was no enmity between the parties and that such feelings had ceased. The smoking of the pipe meant the signature of people who had no knowledge or means of writing.

For instance the passing of the stem of the pipe around and drawing smoke through it was the same as signing their names and pledging themselves to keep the agreement. The Indians regarded the tobacco as a gift of the Great Spirit, and it was considered a very sacred plant.

The Pipe of Peace is said to have originated in the southern part of Minnesota, called the Pipestone quarry.

According to tradition here was born the red pipe which has since blown its fumes of war and of peace all over the continent.

To this place the Great Spirit called the Indian nations together and standing on the red stone or rock, broke a piece off and by turning it in his hand formed a pipe. He then began to smoke, blowing the smoke over them toward the North, South, East and West. He said the red stone represented their flesh and they must use it for the Pipe of Peace and that it belonged to them all as nations. He also cautioned them not to raise a war club on its grounds.

At the last whiff his head turned into a cloud and the whole surface of the rock melted and glazed. Later on there were two great ovens opened beneath. Two women, guardian spirits of the place, entered the fire where they have remained, answering to the invocations of the medicine men who have consulted them.

This legend is the one which Longfellow relates to us in his poem of Hiawatha.



FOUR INITIAL LETTERS BY THE NATIVE INDIAN ART DEPARTMENT FOR THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN
MADE BY STUDENTS FROM THEIR OWN ORIGINAL DESIGNS

General Comment and News Notes

THE GOSPEL OF WORK IN SCHOOL LIFE.

TH**ERE** has been much agitation recently among prominent educators, including such representative men as President Wilson of Princeton, and President Lowell of Harvard, on the subject of "purpose" among the students of our colleges and schools. These gentlemen seem to be impressed with the lamentable lack of real purpose, persistence and effort on the part of many in the student body. They are of the opinion that too many young men and young women go to college for the social pleasures and other diversions which can be obtained, and are not sufficiently animated by a definite end in life which can best be obtained by hard work and study while at college.

President Wilson makes a plea for more work in his consideration of the relationship of students to the university.

This discussion is one from which an excellent lesson can be learned and applied by Indian schools.

Heretofore, with the weak system of recruiting and soliciting students, many of the Indian youth of our country entered the government schools largely to obtain enjoyment, or to get a good place in which to live. Too often the Indian boys and girls got the idea that they were coming to the school to please the white man and the government, rather than because it would be of any lasting benefit to themselves. In this wise, there was a lack of purpose and definite understanding on the part of the student. Even today it must be acknowledged that too many of the young men and young women who come to our schools think mostly of the pleasures and agreeable associations which they may obtain, and minimize the solid

purpose which actuated our government in establishing schools for the education of the Indian.

It is gratifying that in recent years, this attitude is changing and that the Indian youth act from higher motives in attending school. More and more it should be impressed upon them that the education which they are receiving should not be considered in the nature of a gratuity, nor as an opportunity for amusement, but rather as a great privilege and golden opportunity to acquire an education and training, which will help them in later life to help themselves.

It should not be permissible for these young people to go from school to school, simply because of a desire to obtain a change, and not from any definite aim for obtaining an education. The "school tramp" should be weeded out. An earnest purpose, characterized by tremendous activity, should be the guiding motive of our students. They must be made to feel that the only way to prepare for a life of success and industry after leaving school is to utilize every moment, take advantage of every opportunity and strive unswervingly in all of the solid things while at school.

A PROFITABLE VACATION.

AL**THOUGH** nominally closed during the summer, the Carlisle school was a very busy place last vacation. During the months of July and August, a large number of students were, of course, out under our Outing System, obtaining practical training and acquiring a saner knowledge of civilized conditions by contact with the whites. There were 570 students under the Outing; those who remained at the school, of whom

there were 262, found sufficient pleasure and work to keep them busy.

During the vacation months a large frame warehouse, 30x80 feet, was built. This is a very important addition to our large brick warehouse because it supplies a place where all the condemned material from the various departments of the school can be assembled, either for the usual condemnation proceedings, or for further use in some altered form.

The Large Boys' and the Small Boys' Quarters were entirely re-painted, both on the outside and in the interior; the walls and ceilings were tinted a light shade and much of the furniture was re-painted and re-finished. Most of the brick buildings on the grounds were blue-washed and the metal roofs re-painted. The large dining hall was re-painted and given a lighter shade of paint, thus making it a much more attractive building. A frame addition was built to the lumber shed, providing additional floor space for lumber and materials of construction. A number of pieces of furniture were built, such as rocking chairs, cases for the printing office, a large glass case for trophies and some banking fixtures for use in the business department. Additional furniture was also built for the hospital.

About 500 feet of granitoid walks were built in various places on the campus. The roads were all capped with a layer of crushed stone and clay which improved them considerably.

THE CAMPUS.

MANY of the older employees say that never before have the grounds comprising the campus of the Carlisle school looked more beautiful. The perfect roads add to the appearance of a symmetrically laid out campus. More than 20,000 separate plants comprising coleus, cannas, geraniums, asters, dahlias and scarlet sage are neatly arranged in differently

formed and attractive beds here and there on the green lawns; the trees furnish a perfect background and afford shade for many merry parties. Surely such a beautiful place must be an inspiration to the young men and the young women gathered here and be the incentive for greater activity for the care of their yards and homes when they return to their people, or reside in other places.

ATHLETICS.

THE Football Season, of this school, opened very auspiciously September 18th, when the Indians defeated the Steelton Athletic Club by a score of 35 to 0. Since then, the Indians have played the Labanon Valley team, Villanova College, Bucknell and Pennsylvania State College with the following results:

Carlisle vs. Lebanon Valley.....	36-0
Carlisle vs. Villanova.....	9-0
Carlisle vs. Bucknell.....	48-6
Carlisle vs. State College.....	8-8

One of the features of the games on our home grounds has been the magnificent school spirit, which was evidenced by fine cheering of the student body. The Football Team is rounding into shape, and it is hoped that a team will finally represent the school which compares favorably with the splendid teams of former years. The game with State College was played at Wilkes-Barre, and was witnessed by five thousand people.

Great interest is being aroused here among both boys and girls in bowling. The eight alleys for boys and the four for the use of the girls are in use each evening. Later on tournaments will be arranged.

On Saturday, October 2nd, Louis Tewanima, our Hopi runner, easily defeated a large number of contestants in the three-mile race at Pittsburg.

Roster of Indian Office Employees

THE following roster of employees connected with the Indian Office in Washington, will not only acquaint those in the field, and others who may be interested, with the personnel of the Indian Office, but with the recent reorganization, which has been made, of the administrative work of the Government in its dealings with the Indian people. The data is correct down to September 24, 1909.

Chief Clerk.—Charles F. Hauke.

LIBRARY.

General business; library; appointments in Indian office—M. S. Cook. Rosters, clerks and writing appointments, leaves of absence, care, issue and accounting for stationery and other supplies and making requisitions for same—S. P. Keech. Expositions, printing and blanks—M. S. Cook. Printing requisitions; monthly reports of disbursing officers; tabulation and correspondence; sending out reports and documents; file of orders, care of mail, typewriting, etc.—M. W. Collins.

Board of Review.—J. F. Allen, E. B. Heritt, C. R. Wanner.

Executive Committee.—E. P. Holcombe, Bascom Johnson, C. F. Hauke, J. H. Dortch, John Francis, Jr., Hamilton Dimick, F. W. Broughton, secretary. In the absence of any of these members their understudies sit on this committee in their stead.

Committee on Organization and Methods of Business.—John Francis, Jr., H. W. Shipe, Thos. J. King, Jr.

Committee on Legislation.—Bascom Johnson, Thos. J. King, Jr., J. H. Dortch, H. Dimick.

EDUCATION DIVISION.

J. H. Dortch, chief; S. E. Slater, W. B. Fry, assistants; T. Shaw, stenographer.

1. *Administration Section.*—W. B. Fry, acting chief; Miss Fannie I. Peters, assistant chief.

Employees: Changes (salaries, positions, etc.)—Fry. Congressional correspondence, about—Fries. Salary tables—McGregor. Complaints; charges—Fries.

Annual appropriation estimates—Fry. Regulations—Peter. Inspection reports—Peter, Fries, Smith, Powell and McGregor.

Schools: Pupils—enrollment, transfers, transportation, etc.—Smith. Discipline—

Peter. Disposition of—Peter. Rations—Smith. School bands—Fries. Outings—Smith. Repairs and improvements; equipment—Powell. Contracts; Day schools: establishment of; sites; noonday lunches—Smith.

Five Civilized Tribes—Fries. Canton Asylum admissions and discharges—Smith. Visiting delegations, Indian curios, etc., wild west shows, celebrations, dancing, monuments and memorials—Fries. Suppression of liquor traffic; cooperation with other departments; employment of Indians—Powell, McGregor. Sanitation, epidemics, tuberculosis and trachoma—B Reid and Smith. Checking statistics—Smith. Miscellaneous correspondence—Powell, McGregor.

2. *Appointments Section.*—E. P. Armstrong, chief; Miss Bessie Cummins, asst. chief.

Correspondence; special departmental, congressional, etc.—E. P. Armstrong.

School employees; authorities for school positions—Miss B. H. Cummins.

Agency, irrigation, and allotment employees; field matrons and bonded officials; Authorities for agency, etc.; positions—Miss H. V. Bridge.

Probational appointments from Civil Service certificates; Service records of all employees—B. S. Garber.

Monthly reports of changes; monthly reports to Civil Service Commission—C. E. Waller.

Current card records relating to all appointment matters; leaves of absence requiring office action—G. W. Barton.

Requests to Civil Service Commission for eligibles; action taken on certificates—Desk vacant.

Tentative offers of appointment from Civil Service certificates—Desk vacant.

Recording leaves of absences granted by officials in charge of employees—Desk vacant.

3. *Pedagogy Section.* P. Carter, chief. Acts on inspection reports; teachers' institutes; school books, etc.—P. Carter.

Tabulation of answers to Circular No. 338 (Education-Pedagogy); Courses of Study; Methods; Modes of Discipline; School-room hygiene; Recreation, etc.—Miss E. A. Cutter.

Keeping school reports of enrollment, attendance and classification according to grades; record of supplies of school books



Photograph by Carpenter, of the Field Museum.

BORDER BY LONE STAR, NEPHEW OF ONE STAR.



ARTS AND CRAFTS—A CLASS IN CARPENTRY.



ARTS AND CRAFTS—A LESSON IN BRICKLAYING.

on hand; making extracts from Inspectors' and Supervisors' reports on class-room work of teachers; mail records and keeping card case for section letters; tabulating answers to circular letters—Miss. H. L. Burke.

4. *Purchase Section.*—S. E. Slater, financial clerk in charge; C. H. Schooley, assistant.

Contracts: Preparation of annual lettings; abstracting bids received; care of checks accompanying them; writing and approving contracts and record work connected therewith—C. F. Calhoun.

Preliminary work including authorization and advertising, incident to contracts for the following places: All non-reservation schools, and Pueblo and day schools connected with them, except Hayward and Panguitch—C. H. Schooley.

Sioux, Ute, Crow, Shoshone, Tongue River, Minnesota agencies and schools, La Pointe, Lac du Flambeau, Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, Union and New York—H. R. Davison.

All other agencies and schools; also warehouses and miscellaneous—W. A. Posey.

Open market purchases: According to their districts, as shown above—C. H. Schooley, W. A. Posey, H. R. Davison.

Other expenditures: According to their districts, as shown above—C. H. Schooley, W. A. Posey, H. R. Davison.

Transportation: Routing of supplies, examination of claims, and general supervision of all freight and passenger business—C. F. Clark.

General: Disposal of public property. (a) Issue of rations—C. H. Schooley, W. A. Posey. (b) Other issues—H. R. Davison. According to their districts as shown above.

Various administrative matters relating to construction, purchase of goods and supplies and disposition of property, inspectors' reports,—C. H. Schooley, W. A. Posey, H. R. Davison. According to their districts as shown above. Cattle and agricultural subjects—M. B. Pincomb.

Traders' Licenses.—L. W. Aschemeier.

5. *Construction Section.*—Gustav Friebus, chief. Inspectors' reports; supervision and direction covering construction, technical matters generally, and drafting—G. Friebus.

Architecture: Preparation of estimates, drawings, specifications and computations involved in various building and construction projects; steam heating, ventilation, lighting,

water and sewer systems; official correspondence—A. E. Middleton.

Engineering: preparation of estimates; specifications and computations involved in various building and construction projects, steam heating, ventilation, lighting, water and sewer systems; miscellaneous drafting—Stephen Olop.

Maps and Plats—preparation of Indian reservation maps and plats—F. C. Hilder.

Neostyling specifications and office circular letters generally; typewriting and all clerical work pertaining to this section—R. C. Gulley.

LAND DIVISION.

John Francis, Jr., acting chief; W. R. Layne, assistant; B. C. Shimman, stenographer.

1. *Population Section.*—W. H. Goines, chief.

Annual census, annuity payments, per capita payment, distribution of tribal trust funds (Act March 2, 1907), Indian delegations; North Carolina Cherokees—W. H. Goines.

Suits to vacate patents (Five Civilized Tribes), clear title to lands, etc. (Five Civilized Tribes), investigation of frauds (Five Civilized Tribes), National attorneys,—George Reed.

Enrollments (Five Civilized Tribes),—J. E. Dawson.

Town lots, signature to patents (Five Civilized Tribes)—O. A. Phelps.

Enrollments of Indian Tribes, transfers of Indians (tribal), adoptions (tribal), tribal councils, tribal business committees—W. M. Wooster.

Claims for back annuities, minor's annuities and trust funds, claims for annuities, trust funds of deceased Indians, roll of honor,—Mrs. N. Rapley.

Historical research and miscellaneous—W. H. Goines, W. M. Wooster, Mrs. N. Rapley.

2. *Allotments Section.*—J. T. Reeves, chief. California Indians,—J. T. Reeves. Miscellaneous—W. A. Marschalk. Public Public Domain—O. M. McPherson. Osage Nation, Chippewa, (White Earth)—O. M. McPherson. Miscellaneous—C. F. Mayer, Mrs. Kate F. Butler.

3. *Uses Section.*—J. G. Dudley, Chief.

Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, Catawba Indians, Contracts with and disbarment of

attorneys, Depredation claims, Crimes by or against Indians, and punishment thereof. Mortgaging and taxation of Indian lands, Suits involving uses of Indian lands, Marriage and divorce, Adoptions by whites of Indian children, Removals from reservation—J. G. Dudley.

Citizenship of Indians, Sioux ceded lands, Sioux half-breed scrip, Moses agreement allotments, Suits in regard to Yakima lands, Puyallup land matters, Chinook Indians, Bridges and ferries, Mexican Kickapoos, Renegade Indians—J. H. Hinton.

Railroad rights of way and damages, Telegraph and telephone rights of way, Power transmission lines, Pipe lines, oil and gas, Public roads, Bank bonds to secure deposits of Indian moneys—R. J. Hall.

Irrigation, drainage and timber; Permits to go on reservations; Ruins, New York Indians—E. B. Henderson.

Leasing of tribal lands for grazing and mining purposes; Grazing permits—W. D. Weekley.

Leasing of allotted lands; Suits in regard to leasing of allotted lands—J. L. Dodge.

Examination of leases of allotted lands—Mrs. E. E. L. Lawrence.

Oil and gas leases and assignments (Five Civilized Tribes); Mission lands—Leo Crane.

Miscellaneous and leases—R. T. Boswell. (Examination of oil and gas mining)—J. W. Whitney. Leases (Five Civilized Tribes)—Miss A. L. Kenney.

4. *Sales Section*—E. S. Schermerhorn, chief.

Patents in fee, noncompetent deeds—E. S. Schermerhorn.

Inherited and allotted lands; Indian homesteads, Chippewas, Lake Superior—R. H. Higgins.

Individual Indian moneys—C. H. Ivins, E. K. Warner. Removal of restrictions—B. D. Shreve. Examination of deeds—J. F. Mahon. Miscellaneous—C. G. Porterfield. Miscellaneous—Mrs. M. B. McCord.

5. *Records Section*.—J. M. White, chief. Deeds—C. W. Hastings. Miscellaneous.—J. C. Clements, Nathan Scanland, Mrs., H. G. Waring, Mrs. M. A. McDonald, Mrs. M. M. Steele, H. F. Kendall.

FINANCE DIVISION.

Hamilton Dimick, chief; Frank Govern, W. B. Shaw, Jr., assistants. Inspectors' reports—H. Dimick, personally.

Sec. 1. *Bookkeeping*.—Frank Govern, chief. Ledger accounts with appropriations—H. B. Mattox. Requisition for funds—J. R. Venning. Liabilities against and availability of appropriations, Commissioner's account—J. A. Councilor. Cost keeping ledgers—F. H. Ellis.

Sec. 2. *Accounts*.—W. B. Shaw, Jr., chief. Accounting for individual Indian money—J. C. Hering. Removal of exceptions to accounts—M. L. Bundy. Receiving, assembling, giving out for examination, forwarding to auditor, and filing of accounts—A. W. Cummings.

Sec. 3. *Claims*.—T. Williams, chief. Unpaid annuities, segregation of tribal trust funds—G. M. Bettis. Claims record,—Miss H. T. Galpin. Stenographers and Typewriters—Miss M. R. Wilcox, Miss H. R. Hodgkins.

METHODS DIVISION.

Thos. J. King, Jr., chief.

1. *Organization Section*.—(a) Mails and Files Section—H. W. Shipe, chief; Homer Smith, assistant.

A. Receiving and Distributing: 1. Charging mail to Divisions—Homer Smith, L. G. Kendrick. 2. Indexing and briefing on four cards—L. E. Foster. Blue, pink and 2 white—J. R. Bennett. Marking action, and filing—R. H. Covington. Index cards—J. N. Ryland. 3. Stamping mail with date of receipt and serial number—J. E. Rohrer. 4. Taking off one white and the pink card and distributing with blue card and one white attached—Mrs. K. F. Whitehead.

B. Arranging returned blue cards and attaching them to correspondence returned for filing—Mrs. Jennie Brown.

C. Complete indexing and final filing—A. W. Brown, Miss E. S. Smith, Frank LaFlesche, J. M. Syphax, Talbot Lynch, George Miller, L. G. Yung, Mrs. A. C. Gilbert.

D. Arranging and filing index cards—Mrs. F. N. Head.

E. Status and vacancy files—Miss E. F. Burden.

F. Press-copying and mailing—William Musser, Melvin Pfeiffer, W. V. McIntosh.

G. In charge of old files—S. D. Caldwell, J. M. Bunton.

H. Placing carbon slips between cards and work on old indexes—Miss M. Desha.

(b) Stenographic section: Lee Morris, chief; H. J. Schermerhorn, assistant.

2. *Statistics Section.*—A. A. Wilhelm, chief. Securing and compiling statistics—Harry Senior.

LAW.

Bascom Johnson, acting law clerk and chairman legislative committee; assistant, C. R. Wanner; stenographer and record clerk, Miss G. O. Hanley.

The law clerk's work includes: Keeping a record of all suits in which the office is concerned. Keeping track of all proposed legislation. Passing on all legal questions in whatever division of the office they arise. Passing on attorneys' contracts. Keeping a brief digest of departmental decisions. This digest will include controversies of

practically every kind. To this end all important decisions of the Department, wherever handled, should be sent to the law clerk, in order that he may obtain memorandums of them.

INSPECTION.

E. P. Holcombe, chief supervisor; F. A. Baker, D. N. Dougherty.

Inspection issues order to all inspecting officers, assigning their duties and directing their movements. All reports are read and briefed by Inspection so as to call the attention of the proper administrative sections of the office to the important features, and through its call-up system sees that final definite action is taken by the office.

Ex-Students and Graduates

Fred Big Horse, of the class of '93, a Sioux Indian, is now an extensive ranch owner in South Dakota, having taken up this work after leaving the Government Service as additional farmer. In a letter recently received from him, he says: "I am interested in Christian Society work; I am now president of the Brotherhood Christian Unity. This organization is the largest among the Dakotas, and has over \$1,000 invested in its work. The organization has become a recognized power for good." He also gives some very interesting information concerning some of our former students and graduates. To quote his letter further:

"Mr. Reuben Quickbear, one of the boys who came to Carlisle in 1879, is at present leading a delegation to Washington, D. C., to confer with the Secretary of the Interior on certain treaties. He has been delegated to Washington several times before. Mr. Quickbear has been clerking for the Jordan Merchandise Company at this Agency since his return from Carlisle. He has a good home and excellent stock. He is secretary of the General Council of this reservation. It is through the influence of this Council that the old chiefs' influence

is dying out and the influence of progression is taking its place.

"Mr. Stephen K. Murray is another of the students who entered Carlisle in 1879. He learned the carpenter's trade at Carlisle and is now a good builder. Since returning to the reservation, he has made himself useful in many ways, and at various times, has helped to build churches in the Dakotas.

"Mr. Raymond B. Stewart, one of the 1879 students, is doing well. He has a good home and is a successful farmer. He is a painter by trade, and during the spring and summer months works at his trade.

"Mr. Morris Walker, one of the students in the early classes, who was one of the first students to go out under the Outing System, is a successful farmer, and has a good home.

"Mr. Ralph Eagle Feather, who went to Carlisle during the first year of its existence and learned the carpenter's trade, has, until recently, been carpenter at the Agency. He left this position to work for himself.

"Chauncey Yellow Robe, who graduated in 1895, has been doing well since he left the school, and is at present instructor in farming at the Rapid City school.

"Clarence W. Thunder, who went to Carlisle in 1883, is assistant district farmer here at the Agency.

"Clement Soldier, who was at Carlisle in 1883, and who married a young lady who

was a student at Carlisle, is considered one of the most progressive men on the reservation. He is at present doing clerical work in the Agent's office."

Mr. Frank Cayou recently paid the school an extended visit. After graduating from Carlisle in 1896 he attended Conway Hall for two years and went to Dickinson for one and a half years. He was enrolled as a student at the University of Illinois for three years, then became assistant athletic director and coach there. Since then, Mr. Cayou has been connected with some of the strongest football and other athletic teams in the west, his "Little Giants" football players at Wabash University several years ago making him especially well known as a coach. For the past year Mr. Cayou has been coach of the teams of Washington University, at St. Louis.

Joseph Ruiz, a Pueblo Indian of the class of '03, is doing well as a carpenter. He owns his home, which he built himself. For a while after leaving Carlisle he was assistant disciplinarian at Albuquerque. A letter received from the large mill company for which Mr. Ruiz is working in Las Cruces, shows that he has been very successful and that they hold him in high esteem. He started to work for these people four years ago at \$1.00 per day, and was gradually promoted until at present he is getting \$4.00 per day.

George Pradt, a Pueblo Indian of the class of '03, is at present doing good work as a deputy forest ranger on the Manzano National Forest; he is also Deputy Game and Fish Warden of Valencia County, N. M. His work is thoroughly appreciated by the Forestry authorities. It is his duty to look after about 200,000 acres of Uncle Sam's forests. His home is at Grants, New Mexico.

Luzena Choteau Roscamp, a Wyandot Indian of the class of '92, who after leaving Carlisle attended the Northern Indiana Normal School, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago, recently married Joseph Stanley Roscamp, and is living at Chafey, Nevada. Previous to her marriage she was, for a time, on the staff of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* and later a stenographer in the Treasury Department at Washington.

A letter from Edgar Richard, of the class of '01, a Tuscarora Indian, who is now residing in Lewiston, N. Y., tells of his success at his present occupation of farming. He owns his own home, is getting good results from his farm, has money in the bank, is a member of the Baptist Church, and is regularly teaching a class of young men in Sunday school.

Joseph Porter, one of the apprentices of our printing department, and a member of the Navajo tribe, has accepted a position with the Bulletin Publishing Company, at Dillsburg, Pa. He starts in at \$12.00 a week and we expect him to "make good". He has done excellent work at his trade during the past year.

William Paul, an Alaskan Indian of the class of 1902, is now clerk and assistant treasurer at Whitworth College, Tacoma, Washington. He has become closely identified with the affairs of this college, being literary editor of the college paper and treasurer of the Y. M. C. A.

Kathryne Dyackanoff, a graduate of Carlisle, paid the school a visit enroute to her home in Unalaska, Alaska. She has just completed a four years' course at West Chester State Normal. She has accepted an appointment from the government as teacher in the Alaskan service.



Photograph by Carpenter, of the Field Museum.

A GOOD TYPE OF THE SIOUX WOMAN.



THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

Eli M. Peazzoni, who graduated with the class of 1907, was married on May 26th to Miss Clara Scott, of Ivyland. The ceremony took place at West Hope Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. The wedding guests were the relatives and friends of the bride. After the ceremony the happy couple remained in Philadelphia, but later they removed to Ivyland, Pa., where they will reside until fall, when Mr. Peazzoni will resume his duties in the automobile business. They expect to make their permanent home in that city. The courtship began eight years ago when Eli was a student at Carlisle and it was on his first outing that he met his present bride, and soon afterwards became engaged to her.

Letters which are received from time to time from Stephen Glori, who completed a course of training at this school last year but did not graduate, indicate that he is doing remarkably well in New York City. Stephen is a Filipino and while here received training as a printer. He is working in one of the large establishments, and is now receiving \$21.00 per week, the Union scale of wages in that city. He is also earning additional money and making himself of greater usefulness by occasionally substituting in the evening in newspaper offices.

Louis Roy, who left this school in May to accept the place of assistant printer at the Chilocco school, is proving his worth as an Indian craftsman. The July issue of *The Indian School Journal* attests his ability as a cylinder pressman. This issue under his hands is not only an improvement over former numbers of that publication, but shows much skill in handling double-tone ink, one of the hardest propositions put up to a pressman. He has recently been offered a good position in one of the publishing houses of Arkansas City, Kansas.

We were pleased to receive last month a visit from Mr. Addison Johnston, class of 1908, and a former apprentice in the print shop. Mr. Johnston is a Cherokee, his home being in North Carolina. He left the school in 1906 to enter the State Printing Department at Harrisburg, which position he has filled most acceptably ever since. He is one of the many students of Carlisle who are "making good."

Supervisor Charles E. Dagenett made Carlisle a short visit the past month while on his way from Buffalo to Washington. Mr. Dagenett is always interested in the work of the institution; sufficiently so to make us a visit whenever in this part of the country, and we are always glad to have him come. He is one of the most prominent Alumni of Carlisle.

Genus Baird, an ex-student, who left here about a year ago to assume the mechanical management of *The New Era*, the Rosebud Reservation magazine, is making good. We are glad to note the changes and improvements in that publication.

Agnes White, after being graduated at Carlisle, enrolled in the Bloomsburg State Normal, where she has been for the past four years. Recently she was with us a few days before leaving for her home. It is her intention to teach.

Mrs. Lettie Scott, formerly Miss Lettie Scott, a member of class 1899, has now a nice, comfortable home of her own in Buffalo, New York. Her husband, Frank Scott, is also an ex-student. He is a motorman.

Lizzie Hayes, Nez Perce, an ex-student of Carlisle, is doing well among her people. She is the president of the Young Women's Christian Association at Kamiah, Idaho. It was organized there some years ago.

Official Changes of the Service.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1909.

APPOINTMENTS.

Kate M. Ward, Tomah, nurse, 500.
Jesse S. Studer, Chilocco, teacher, 720.
Anna P. Shea, Red Lake, matron, 540.
Eleanor Clay, Truxton, seamstress, 540.
Carrie Noel, Kickapoo, seamstress, 360.
Margaret Fox, Wahpeton, teacher, 540.
Harry S. Pinchney, Carlisle, fireman, 420.
George B. Selkirk, Sisseton, asst. clerk, 720.
David Navarro, Soboba, police private, 20 mo.
Charles E. Frye, Chemawa, wagonmaker, 720.
Helena Smith, Fort Totten, kindergartner, 600.
George W. Hilliard, Puyallup, nightwatch, 500.
Lee Goodnight, Tongue River, Ind., teacher, 600.
Margaret M. Bunton, Fort Peck, kindergartner, 600.
Caroline S. Taylor, Western Navajo, asst. matron, 540.

EXCEPTED POSITIONS—APPOINTMENTS.

Lucie Jobin, Shoshoni, baker, 480.
Mrs. Agnes Goss, Blackfeet, cook, 420.
Gabe DeMar, Hayward, carpenter, 600.
Alexander Sage, Bismarck, laborer, 420.
Susie Louie, Ft. Bidwell, laundress, 300.
Mary P. Wells, Chilocco, assistant, 180.
Lillie B. Allman, Ft. Lapwai, cook, 500.
Louis Roy, Chilocco, asst. engineer, 300.
Emma Forest, Ft. Bidwell, laundress, 300.
Paul Cardish, Keshena, policeman, 20 mo.
Henrietta Miller, Kickapoo, laundress, 360.
John J. Ingle, Western Navajo, farmer, 300.
Mary B. Bibb, Colony, financial clerk, 600.
William Spruce, Morris, disciplinarian, 720.
John Spier, Ft. Lewis, police private, 20 Mo.
Jerome Walker, Ft. Lapwai, interpreter, 200.
Nettie Simons, Pine Ridge, housekeeper, 300.
Jennie Wilson, Ft. Peck, housekeeper, 30 Mo.
Hillary Angelique, Colville, housekeeper, 300.
Mrs. Nellie Swayne, Calnilla, housekeeper, 300.
Sawatti Toribio, Albuquerque, field matron, 300.
Oscar Warden, White Earth, disciplinarian, 660.
Charles W. Finch, San Juan, disciplinarian, 720.
Charles E. Leithead, Ft. Bidwell, physician, 480.
E. Ethel Laughlin, Shoshoni, asst. seamstress, 300.
Virginia Peery, Phoenix, assistant seamstress, 300.
Fred Hatch, Mt. Pleasant, assistant carpenter, 300.
Isaac Grey Hair, Chamberlain, disciplinarian, 720.
Moses Wilkie, Fort Totten, assistant engineer, 300.
Rosina P. Hudson, Fort Totten, housekeeper, 30 mo.
Emma Cottier, Rapid City, assistant seamstress, 300.
Sockeytickem Pierre, Colville, police private, 20 Mo.
William W. Roblee, Sherman Institute, physician, 720.
William Wahwahnetah, Cherokee, nightwatchman, 300.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Neva Farrand, Red Moon, teacher, 540.
Theresa Byrnes, Umatilla, teacher, 540.
Mary E. Newell, Ft. Bidwell, matron, 500.
Patrick S. Escalanti, Ft. Yuma, baker, 240.
Milton Boylan, Umatilla, Ind. teacher, 660.

Ida A. Dalton, Tomah, assistant matron, 500.
Bertha L. Bunn, Ft. Lapwai, asst. matron, 580.
William H. Soedt, Colville, Add'l. farmer, 840.

TRANSFERS.

Irene Insko, Shawnee, cook, 450, from Red Moon.
John Roy, Pawhuska, asst. engineer, 600, from Agency.
Susie Thomas, San Juan, seamstress, 540, from Umatilla.
Ella Gilmore, Ft. Totten, teacher, 72 Mo., from Rosebud.
John F. Wasnund, Ft. Lewis, teacher, 720, from Rosebud.
William S. Kriegh, Rosebud, teacher, 720, from U. Cut Meat.
Hiram Jones, Mescalero, disciplinarian, 780, from Morris School.
Jesse W. Smith, Rosebud, teacher, 720, from Black Pipe School.
Francis A. Swayne, Colmillo, Supt., 900, from clerk Seger School.
U. L. Clardy, Round Valley, Clerk, 1000, from Omaha Agency.
Grace Wasmund, Ft. Lewis, housekeeper, 300, from Rosebud.
Margaret A. Bingham, Roosevelt, teacher, 80 Mo., from Tohatchi.
Olga L. Smith, Rosebud, housekeeper, 300, from Black Pipe School.
Charles D. Parkhurst, Hayward, disciplinarian, 600 from Chamberlain.
David B. Taylor, Sac & Fox, Okla., farmer, 660, from Wittenberg, Wis.
Russell Ratliff, Haskell Institute, asst. supt., 1500, from lease clerk 1200, Yakima Agency.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—APPOINTMENTS.

James Toulhey, Bismarck, laborer, 420.
Charles F. Franklin, Otoe, laborer, 600.
Jose Gamez, LaJolla, laborer, 1.50 day.
Carl B. Skogstad, Flandreau, laborer, 500.
E. W. Maxwell, Malki, laborer, 2.75 day.
Redhorn, Standing Rock Sch., janitor, 180.
Ceferino Mojado, LaJolla, Carpenter, 2.50.
William D. Murphy, Blackfeet, laborer, 360.
Peter W. Lightfoot, Vermillion Lake, laborer, 540.

PROMOTION OR REDUCTION.

Robert B. Hawk, Chamberlain, disciplinarian, 720.
San Brace, Chamberlain, teacher, 600, Boarding School.
Mary J. Brisbois, Flandreau, asst. 480 from laundress, 500.
Antoinette Duclos, Ft. Mojave, teacher, 720, from teacher, 600.
Anna B. O'Bryan, Jicarilla, matron, 600, from asst. matron 500.
Charles E. Gray, Rosebud, engineer, 1000, from asst. eng. 840.
Joseph C. Bartholomeau, Pawhuska, engineer, 900, from asst. eng. 600.
Oliver Humbargar, Shawnee, Industr. Teacher 900, from Industr. Teacher, 780.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

J. A. Baum, Carlisle, teacher, 720.
Ida Buffalo, Rosebud, teacher, 720.

Lydia C. Hutt, Haskell, nurse, 720.
 Nellie Oliver, Ft. Shaw, baker, 560.
 Alida Weeks, Rosebud, teacher, 720.
 Bert Rowland, Mescalero, clerk, 960.
 Gladys Chapman, Nevada, cook, 500.
 Martha H. Rastall, Pierre, clerk, 900.
 Frieda Schultz, Red Moon, cook, 400.
 Robert Martin, San Juan, farmer, 720.
 Sophia Holm, Wittenberg, cook, 500.
 Clyde Calloway, San Juan, cook, 540.
 M. T. Dewalt, Carlisle, fireman, 420.
 Grace Treat, Umatilla, laundress, 400.
 Hans Simons, Pine Ridge, teacher, 720.
 Dick Herman, Klamath, carpenter, 720.
 Eugene Sharp, Klamath, carpenter, 720.
 Annie Phillips, Otoe, asst. matron, 420.
 Grace Daly, Rosebud, housekeeper, 300.
 Carrie Tiffany, Warm Spring, cook, 500.
 H. S. Peck, Chemawa, Ind. teacher, 660.
 Florian Ford, Tongue River, farmer, 720.
 Mattie Green, Jicarilla, asst. matron, 500.
 Alva C. Cooper, Kiowa, Ind. teacher, 720.
 James M. Brooks, Havasupai, teacher, 720.
 Sadie A. Richey, Carlisle, asst. cook, 300.
 Pearl Conklin, White Earth, gardner, 600.
 Leandro Cordova, Jicarilla, carpenter, 600.
 Sarah James, Wahpeton, asst. matron, 400.
 Carl T. Armon, Wittenberg, farmer, 600.
 Goldia B. House, Rapid City, teacher, 600.
 Anna Modem, Bismarck, asst. matron, 300.
 Eunice M. Klablinger, Rosebud, cook, 500.
 Antoinette Vaisor, White Earth, baker, 400.
 Myron J. Sherman, Hayward, gardener, 600.
 Emma F. Mann, Chamberlain, teacher, 540.
 John R. Kernahan, Otoe, nightwatch, 35 mo.
 Floyd C. Meyer, Klamath, Ind. teacher, 660.
 Deborah W. Nevius, Red Moon, matron, 400.
 Ida C. Burnett, Shoshoni Sch., laundress, 480.
 John Redleaves, Tongue River, teacher, 600.
 John Lawson Brown, Cherokee, clerk, 50 mo.
 Harry A. Carter, Carlisle, disciplinarian, 800.
 Elvira Escalanti, Ft. Yuma, asst. matron, 520.
 Gertrude McLain, Rosebud, housekeeper, 300.
 Louis McLean, Flandreau, asst. engineer, 600.
 Olive Hosier, Tongue River Sch., matron, 500.
 Inez B. Sherry, Tongue River, seamstress, 480.
 Warren Applegate, Klamath, Ind. teacher, 660.
 Kate D. Carr, Tongue River, asst. matron, 300.
 J. W. Pinch, Lac du Flambeau, physician, 720.
 Minnie Manion, Ft. Peck, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Clara McPatridge, Umatilla, sten. & typ., 720.
 Susanna C. Bandy, Umatilla, asst. matron, 500.
 Maude E. Burton, Grand Junction, nurse, 50 mo.
 James M. Holman, Klamath, disciplinarian, 900.
 Theodore A. Calvert, Pawhuska, nightwatch, 480.
 Kate D. Carr, Tongue River Sch., seamstress, 480.
 George Gardner, Carlisle, asst. disciplinarian, 720.
 Edward Raboin, Ft. Lapwai, Add'l. farmer, 60 mo.
 Antoine Rondeau, Tongue River, Ind. teacher, 600.
 Alexina D. Laffin, Warm Spring, asst. matron, 400.

Leon A. Crockett, Shoshoni Sch., asst. engineer, 600.
 Myrtle Cole, Flathead School, Jocko, teacher, 75 mo.
 Margaret Daly, Blackfeet, Sch. Browning, teacher, 480.
 Mrs. C. T. Kirkpatrick, Western Navajo, seamstress, 540.
 Stephen Bowdish, Captain Grande, carpenter & painter,
 3.50 day.

SEPARATIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Maurice E. Peairs, clerk, 900.
 Lou E. Curtis, Genoa, cook, 500.
 Kate M. Ward, asst. matron, 500.
 Ida Buffalo, Rosebud, teacher, 720.
 W. H. Beall, Ft. Lewis, teacher, 720.
 Mary L. Newell, Morris, teacher, 600.
 Mary L. Ohl, Nevada, seamstress, 480.
 Nellie Crofoot, Ft. Lapwai, cook, 500.
 Laurette Howe, Otoe, asst. matron, 420.
 Grace Daly, Rosebud, housekeeper, 300.
 Jessie S. Rowen, Chilocco, teacher, 720.
 Frieda Schultz, Red Moon, matron, 400.
 August Seitz, Ft. Lapwai, engineer, 840.
 Emma Vesper, Tomah, asst. matron, 500.
 Mary L. Blackwell, Shawnee, cook, 450.
 H. S. Peck, Chemawa, Ind. teacher, 660.
 Josephine Male, Wahpeton, teacher, 540.
 Lena Archiquette, Wittenberg, cook, 500.
 William E. Oliver, San Juan, logger, 720.
 Lavinia John, Wittenberg, asst. cook, 360.
 Adelyne Shively, San Juan, laundress, 500.
 E. W. Maxwell, Malki, laborer, 82.50 mo.
 Helen M. Fumston, Leupp, asst. clerk, 600.
 Sallie M. Wells, Ft. Belknap, teacher, 600.
 Ella H. Gilmore, Ft. Belknap, teacher, 800.
 Lizze Bonga, Wahpeton, asst. matron, 400.
 Lee Goodnight, Tongue River, teacher, 600.
 Majorie Knox, Red Lake, asst. teacher, 540.
 Charles B. Sunday, Hayward, carpenter, 600.
 Annie R. Cranford, Ft. Mojave, teacher, 720.
 J. P. Warinner, Chemawa, Ind. teacher, 660.
 George Mudge, Chemawa, wagonmaker, 720.
 Mary K. Packard, Ft. Totten, teacher, 72 mo.
 Franklin N. Revard, Pawhuska, constable, 720.
 Elizabeth Calloway, San Juan, seamstress, 540.
 Charles Boone, Sac & Fox, Okla., farmer, 660.
 Harry Thompson, Standing Rock, engineer, 720.
 Maurice McClew, Nevada, Add'l. farmer, 60 mo.
 Reinholt Hoffman, Carlisle, teacher of agri., 800.
 Lillie B. Allman, Ft. Lapwai, asst. matron, 580.
 William T. Hughes, Pawhuska, nightwatch, 480.
 Cyril A. Rose, Ft. Lapwai, Add'l. farmer, 60 mo.
 Mary M. Jackson, Ft. Totten, kindergartner, 600.
 Mary Littlehorse, Standing Rock, seamstress, 480.
 Eleanore Clay, Truxton Canon, asst. matron, 540.
 John Redleaves, Tongue River, Ind. teacher, 600.
 Frankie Kelleher, Truxton Canon, seamstress, 540.
 James B. Church, Ft. Totten, Add'l. farmer, 65 mo.
 Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Western Navajo, asst. matron, 540.
 Charles R. Cranford, Ft. Mojave Sch., agency farmer, 720.
 Elizabeth Blackfox, Standing Rock, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Stephen Bowdish, Capitan Grande, carpenter & painter
 3.50 day.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hattie H. Knoop, Keshena, cook, 500.
 Mayne T. Neal, Colorado River, cook, 600.
 Edwin M. Winter, Standing Rock, engineer, 720.
 Frederick H. Monk, Cheyenne River, physician, 1000.
 William H. Roberts, Sisseton, farmer and carpenter, 720.
 John M. Lack, Tongue River Agency, Ind. teacher, 600.

EXCEPTED POSITIONS—APPOINTMENTS.

Jennie Beaulieu, Bena, cook, 420.
 Joel House, Oneida, nightwatch, 360.
 Rose Sosseur, White Earth, cook, 540.
 Roy Thomas, Phoenix, physician, 720.
 Charles Felix, Yankton, police, 20 mo.
 F. E. Farrel, Kickapoo, Fin. clerk, 900.
 Harriet Etnier, Malki, housekeeper, 300.
 Charley Ono, Ft. Yuma, policeman, 240.
 Lizzie Bonga, Flandreau, asst. cook, 300.
 Dave Escalanti, Ft. Yuma, policeman, 240.
 Mollie Osif, Phoenix, asst. seamstress, 300.
 Tom Ute, Ft. Lewis, police private, 20 mo.
 John Redcloud, Wittenburg, interpreter, 120.
 Lena Ludwick, Oneida, asst. seamstress, 240.
 Norbert Landry, Ft. Totten, nightwatch, 420.
 Katharine Luna, Phoenix, asst. laundress, 300.
 Emmet VanFleet, Ft. Mojave, gardener, 300.
 Albert Tsinnie, Western Navajo, laborer, 200.
 Etta Martinez, Chilocco, asst. seamstress, 300.
 Mack Lomaventewa, Otoe, nightwatch, 35 mo.
 Jesse B. Lambert, Cherokee, forestranger, 900.
 Louis McCloud, Nevada, police private, 20 mo.
 Myra Valenzuela, Phoenix, asst. laundress, 240.
 Albert Medicine, Cantonment, nightwatch, 360.
 Louis C. Hamlin, White Earth, nightwatch, 500.
 Henry Roberts, Haskell, asst. property clerk, 300.
 Samoson Cornelius, Flandreau, asst. engineer, 600.
 Peter Shields, Jr., Grand Junction, disciplinarian, 720.
 Jose Lazaro Sanchez, Albuquerque, police private, 20 mo.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Charles Mayr, Oneida, engineer, 900.
 Mena Spradling, Bismarck, matron, 500.
 Nora M. Holt, Jicarilla, seamstress, 500.
 Sarah Cornelius, Flandreau, laundress, 500.
 Kyle Gray, Crow Agency, Ind. teacher, 600.
 Laura F. Berchenbriter, Haskell, nurse, 720.
 Guy W. Jones, White Earth, Ind. teacher, 600.
 George W. Wimberly, Hayward, physician, 1000.
 Celia A. Bauman, Standing Rock, Seamstress, 480.
 Christopher H. Liehe, White Earth, carpenter, 600.

SEPARATIONS—RESIGNATIONS.

John Beck, Phoenix, tailor, 750.
 Jane Mahaney, Morris, cook, 500.
 Pearl Curry, Chilocco, nurse, 600.
 J. A. Baum, Carlisle, teacher, 720.
 Lydia C. Hutt, Haskell, nurse, 720.
 Kate Baker, Bismarck, matron, 500.
 Mary L. Engel, Keshena, cook, 500.
 Annie Morongo, Malki, teacher, 480.

Mary H. White, Morris, matron, 600.
 Frieda Schultz, Red Moon, cook, 400.
 Alex Herring, Umatilla, laborer, 480.
 Martha Martin, Washunga, cook, 400.
 Clyde Calloway, San Juan, cook, 540.
 Ellen R. Blue, Umatilla, teacher, 720.
 Joe Ghangraw, Umatilla, laborer, 480.
 Allie B. Busby, Santee, principal, 900.
 Carrie L. Davis, Flandreau, nurse, 600.
 Estelle Weidler, Carlisle, teacher, 660.
 Margaret Daly, Blackfeet, teacher, 480.
 Metta P. Lindsey, Santee, teacher, 660.
 Carrie Tiffany, Warm Springs, cook, 500.
 Mary C. Wright, Bena, seamstress, 420.
 Hattie Williams, Ft. Yuma, Cook, 600.
 James Foley, Mt. Pleasant, farmer, 720.
 Norman W. Frost, Haskell, teacher, 720.
 Leo Sampson, Umatilla, interpreter, 180.
 Mayme Neal, Colorado River, cook, 600.
 T. D. Hurley, Pawhuska, clerk, 3.50 day.
 John C. Knight, Wahpeton, teacher, 720.
 Jessie M. Fisher, Santee, seamstress, 420.
 Grace I. Bachman, Carlisle, teacher, 600.
 Deborah Nevius, Red Moon, matron, 400.
 Wilbert E. Meagley, Santee, Supt., 1500.
 Grace Treat, Umatilla, asst. matron, 500.
 Grace Weston, White Earth, teacher, 540.
 Harry Kohpay, Pawhuska, asst. clerk, 600.
 Clara Denninger, Rice Station, cook, 600.
 Andrew Larsen, Warm Springs, teacher, 600.
 Mary A. Cogan, Ft. Lapwai, teacher, 500.
 Myrtle B. Wheelock, Morris, teacher, 600.
 Zenna Jackson, Nett Lake, teacher, 50 mo.
 Clara H. Duclos, Ft. Mojave, teacher, 600.
 Alice Awachawa, Moqui, asst. matron, 480.
 Goldie B. House, Rapid City, teacher, 600.
 Elsie Walker, Carson School, teacher, 720.
 Lewis W. Page, Blackfeet, teacher, 60 Mo.
 Antoinette Vaisor, White Earth, baker, 400.
 James M. Brooks, Havashupai, teacher, 720.
 George H. Cook, Mt. Pleasant, farmer, 720.
 Nicholas N. Abernathy, Haskell, mason, 800.
 J. H. Locke, San Juan, Add'l. farmer, 75 mo.
 Gertrude Coleman, Moqui, asst. matron, 480.
 Kate E. Bennett, Rosebud, Ind. teacher, 600.
 Sara A. Rice, Carlisle, asst. storekeeper, 600.
 Hattie M. Miller, White Earth, teacher, 600.
 Marie Richard, Seger Sch. Colony, cook, 500.
 Elizabeth Calloway, San Juan, laundress, 500.
 Katie L. Owen, White Earth, seamstress, 480.
 Alpha Spence, Kickapoo, financial clerk, 900.
 Carrie Penney, La Jolla, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Margaret Carson, Wahpeton, seamstress, 480.
 John W. Williamson, Genoa, Dairyman, 600.
 Louis McLean, Flandreau, asst. engineer, 600.
 Percy M. Somers, Ft. Mojave, engineer, 1000.
 Robert M. Mosher, Blackfeet, asst. clerk, 900.
 John Lawson Brown, Cherokee, clerk, 50 mo.
 Blanch K. Culp, Ft. Totten, asst. matron, 540.
 Earl J. Denton, Sherman Institute, baker, 600.
 Ada M. James, Albuquerque, asst. matron, 540.
 G. W. Boynton, Yankima, timekeeper, 90 mo.
 Susanna C. Bandy, Umatilla, asst. matron, 500.

Myrthena E. Taylor, Warmspring, teacher, 660.
 Myrtle Davis, White Earth, kindergartner, 609.
 John Big Fire, Chamberlain, painter, 2.00 day.
 William F. Aven, Haskell, Prin. teacher, 1100.
 Julia Donoghue, Round Valley, asst. cook, 360.
 John T. B. Widney, Washunga, physician, 600.
 Albert Tsinnie, Western Navajo, laundress, 480.
 John A. McKay, Yankton, add'l. farmer, 60 mo.
 Mary A. Atchison, Flandreau, asst. matron, 540.
 Elvira S. Escalanti, Ft. Yuma, asst. matron, 520.
 Maude E. Burton, Grand Junction, nurse, 50 mo.
 Anna J. Ritter, Seger Sch. Colony, matron, 600.
 Mary B. Larsen, Warmspring, housekeeper, 300.
 Arthur D. Walter, Morris, engineer, 840. (Died.)
 Alida Weeks, Rosebud Agency Sch., teacher, 720.
 Lyde Taylor, Rosebud Agency Sch., teacher, 720.
 Esther A. Gunderson, Wittenberg, teacher, 40 mo.
 Louis C. Hamlin, White Earth, indus. teacher, 600.
 Alexina, D. Laffin, Warmspring, asst. matron, 400.
 Charles E. Orr, Phoenix, shoe & harnessmaker, 780.
 Harry J. Kelsch, Rosebud Agency Sch., teacher, 720.
 George W. Williams, Western Navajo, laborer, 720.
 Elizabeth S. Cooper, White Earth, actg. prin., 1000.
 Catharine J. Dixie, Warmspring, kindergartner, 600.
 Samuel F. Hudelson, Rice Station, Ind. teacher, 720.
 Florence G. Hunter, Ft. Lapwai, Irreg. clerk, 60 mo.
 W. S. Dysert, Carlisle, harnessmaker & cobbler, 660.
 Richard Lewis, Seger Sch., Colony, asst. teacher, 540.
 Henry C. Lovelace, Western Navajo, blacksmith, 800.
 Chester I. Paddock, Western Navajo, blacksmith, 800.
 Zada Kelsch, Rosebud Agency Sch., housekeeper, 300.
 Peter Shields, Jr., Grand Junction, Disciplinarian, 720.
 Richard Shunatona, Sac & Fox, Okla., asst. clerk, 720.
 Marion M. Camp'll, Cheyenne & Arapaho Agcy., nurse 600.
 Mattie A. Wyckoff, Rosebud Agcy. Sch., housekeeper, 300.
 Gertrude McLane, Rosebud Agcy. Sch., housekeeper, 300.
 Nicholas Dormer, Carlisle, asst. harnessmaker & cobbler, 660.
 Mrs. Charles T. Kirkpatrick, Western Navajo, seamstress, 540.

EXCEPTED POSITIONS—SEPARATIONS.

Smison, Yakima, police, 20 mo.
 Ude-a-pah, San Juan, assistant, 400.
 Charley Jamon, Zuni, police, 20 mo.
 John Spier, Ft. Lewis, police, 20 mo.
 G. P. Doyle, Bishop, physician, 600.
 William C. Sharp, Moapa, supt., 900.
 Henry Hostile, Yankton, judge, 7 Mo.
 H. L. Hulburd, Morris, physician, 400.
 Charley Dick, Yakima, police, 20 mo.
 David Gilbert, Phoenix, assistant, 240.
 Richard Smith, Colony, carpenter, 400.
 John Jaundron, Yankton, Judge, 7 Mo.
 Katie L. Brewer, Chemawa, cook, 600.
 John Buffalo, Ft. Lewis, police, 20 mo.
 J. Duncan, Ft. Lewis, nightwatch, 360.
 Jas. Lohnes, Ft. Totten, police, 20 mo.
 Charles Felix, Yankton, police, 20 mo.
 Jas. Harrison, Ft. Lewis, police, 25 mo.
 Julia Wheelock, Morris, laundress, 480.
 Delma Boutang, Morris, asst. cook, 300.
 Walter Packard, Keshena, fireman, 200.

Simon Antelope, Yankton, Judge, 7 Mo.
 Stirley C. Davis, Colony, physician, 600.
 John Kane, Ft. Lapwai, nightwatch, 480.
 Emmet VanFleet, Mojave, gardener, 300.
 Pablo Duran, Santa Fe, Nightwatch, 480.
 Harry Walker, Pawhuska, physician, 600.
 Josiah A. Powlas, Oneida, physician, 500.
 John Whipple, Rapid City, assistant, 300.
 Lewis James, Ft. Totten, Interpreter, 120
 Lucian Williams, Umatilla, police, 20 mo.
 Ida Lewis, Pechanga, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Jessie Bent, Chilocco, asst. seamstress, 300.
 Henry C. Beall, Ft. Lewis, physician, 500.
 Alex Baird, Haskell, asst. propt. clerk, 300.
 Charles Be-dug-i, San Juan, private, 20 mo.
 W. H. Holt, Pipestone, disciplinarian, 720.
 Cecelia Hoptowitz, Yakima, asst. cook, 300.
 Jennie LaCroix, Flandreau, asst. cook, 300.
 H. A. Conners, Nett Lake, interpreter, 120.
 Nellie David, Phoenix, asst. laundress, 300.
 Oscar Zane, Wyandotte, asst. engineer, 240.
 Olive Webster, Carlisle, hospital cook, 300.
 Charles Winemusca, Nevada, police, 20 mo.
 Nettie Hofer, Yakima, asst. seamstress, 300.
 William Spruce, Morris, disciplinarian, 720.
 Frank N. Revard, Pawhuska, constable, 720.
 Theresa Angus, Vermillion Lake, cook, 480.
 Mary E. Delbo, Martinez, field matron, 300.
 Carrie Penney, LaJolla, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Lena Ludwick, Oneida, asst. seamstress, 240.
 Bruce Burton, Colorado River, engineer, 300.
 James Staples, White Earth, nightwatch, 500.
 Jerome Walker, Ft. Lapwai, interpreter, 200.
 Henry Hartley, Ft. Yuma, policeman, 20 mo.
 Blanche M. Davis, Rincon, housekeeper, 300.
 Nettie Runke, Panguitch, financial clerk, 480.
 Katherine Luna, Phoenix, asst. laundress, 240.
 Frank Blackboy, Ft. Totten, interpreter, 120.
 Sam Columbus, Yakima, nightwatchman, 240.
 Benjamin Stead, Rapid City, asst. farmer, 300.
 Virginia Peery, Phoenix, asst. seamstress, 300.
 Carlino Ledger, Round Valley, stableman, 480.
 Santiago Troncosa, Albuquerque, police, 20 mo.
 Mark S. Revard, Pawhuska, asst. engineer, 480.
 Absalom Skenandore, Oneida, nightwatch, 360.
 Bertha Pradt, Albuquerque, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Minnie Beleendelsoy, San Juan, asst. cook, 300.
 John B. Throwbridge, Hayward, physician, 400.
 John A. McKay, Yankton, Add'l. farmer, 60 mo.
 Charley Escalanti, Ft. Yuma, policeman, 20 mo.
 Bessie L. Veix, Western Navajo, asst. clerk, 660.
 Mamie Robinson, Ft. Yuma, financial clerk, 1000.
 Bessie A. Demaree, Ft. Peck, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 Agnes Kennedy, Albuquerque, housekeeper, 30 mo.
 John Brown, Walker River Sch., Schurz, police, 25 mo.

TRANSFERS.

Jacob Smith, Cherokee, fireman, 300, to Genoa.
 William H. Hasbarger, Keshena, teacher, 60 mo.
 Mary E. Cox, Leupp, matron, 600, to Moapa, Nev.
 Mariette Wood, Carlisle, teacher, 900, to Santa Fe.
 Ida Mead, Wahpeton, cook, 500, from M. K. School.
 Omer D. Lewis, Sac & Fox, Okla., add'l. farmer, 720.

Sophia Rice, White Earth, cook, 540, to Tomah, Wis.
 Sarah J. Banks, Morris, nurse, 600, to Flanderau, S. D.
 Susan P. Moncrieff, Yankton, Seamstress, 500, to Ponca.
 Guy Cooley, Rice Station, asst. 600, from Indian Office.
 Ross C. Preston, Pawhuska, principal, 1400, to Carlisle.
 Henry Happe, Mt. Pleasant, farmer, 720, from Ft. Shaw.
 M. Ferguson, Vermillion Lake, cook, 480, from Morris.
 M. A. Bingham, Roosevelt, teacher, 800, from Tohatchi.
 Norman Egolf, Carlisle, dairyman, 600, to Genoa, Neb.
 Ida Luppy, Pawhuska, Fem. Ind. teacher, 720, to Osage.
 Jennie A. Cooper, Morris, teacher, 720, to Ft. Shaw, Mont.
 Lucretia T. Ross, Phoenix, nurse, 840, to Dr. Murphy's
 roll.
 James G. Evans, Keshena, teacher, 60 mo. to Rosebud,
 S. D.
 Maude E. Walter, Morris, seamstress, 500, to Wahpeton,
 N. D.

CHANGES—AGENCY EMPLOYEES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1909.

REINSTATEMENTS—APPOINTMENTS.

James E. Kirk, Red Lake, Clerk, 840.
 David W. Peel, Klamath, Carpenter, 720.
 Elizabeth C. Sloan, Ft. Belknap, Teacher, 600.

PROMOTION OR REDUCTION.

Hugh H. Phelps, Shoshoni, Wyo., Carpenter, 840.
 Nola Buchanan, Kiowa, Cook, 500, from Baker, 420.
 Elizabeth Schleppey, Kiowa, cook, 500 from Baker 420.
 Robert E. Johnson, Shoshoni, Wyo., Lease Clerk, 1080.
 Anna M. Coady, Jicarilla, Field Matron, 720, from matron.
 600.
 Nora E. Hostetter, Kiowa, Baker, 420, from Matron, 500.
 Hattie M. Powlas, Kiowa, Laundress, 480, from A. Seam.
 300,
 Walter W. Small, Winnebago, Neb., Fin. Clerk, 900,
 from Fin. Clerk 720.
 Horace C. Jennerson, Ponca, Okla., Fin. Clerk, 1200,
 from Lease Clerk, 900.

TRANSFERS.

Robert K. Bell, Navajo, N. Mex., Farmer, 720.
 Dennis B. Grant, Kiowa, Engineer, 840., from Ft. Lewis.
 Ernest W. Jermark, Pawhuska, Clerk, 1400, from Indian
 Office.
 Christopher Capps, Pawhuska, Constable 720, from Sac &
 Fox Agency.
 George W. Brewer, Nevada, Add'l Farmer, 60 Mo.,
 from Ponca.
 Henry H. Hay, Union, Clerk, 900, from P. O. Department.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—APPOINTMENTS.

Michel Fisher, Jocko, Teamster, 420.
 Jesse E. Hunter, Kiowa, Laborer, 480.
 Henry L. Bear, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 180.
 Leonard Frog, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 Victor S. Bear, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 James Blackdog, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 George Marrow Bone, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 240.
 Carl Sweezy, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Laborer, 300.
 Gilbert W. Whirlwind, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 180.

Alan L. Owens, Mescalero, clerk, 840, from teacher, Sis-
 seton.
 Hattie M. Miller, White Earth, teacher, 540, from Cooper's
 Position.
 Marion L. Devol, Santee, principal, 900, from Sac & Fox,
 Oklahoma.
 Luther Cox, Western Navajo, Add'l. farmer, 65 mo. to La
 Pointe, Wis.
 Marion L. Devol, Sac & Fox, Okla., fin. clerk, 1000, to
 Santee, Neb.
 Arthur E. McFarridge, Umatilla, S. & S. DA., 1500, to
 Grand Ronde.
 Elizabeth S. Cooper, White Earth, teacher, 600, from act-
 ing principal.
 W. H. H. Benefiel, Ft. Apache, farmer, 72 mo. to supt.
 at Camp McDowell School.
 Jennie Benefiel, Ft. Apache, housekeeper, 30 mo. to house
 keeper, Camp McDowell School.

Nellie Morrison, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Janitor, 300.
 Ernest Swallow, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Laborer, 300.
 Francis Ireland, Standing Rock, Agcy., Janitor, 180.
 Eveleen Rogers, Asy. Ins. Ind. Canton, Laborer, 360.
 Alex Gilbert, Western Shoshone, Nev., Laborer, 360.
 William Pryor, Pawhuska, Laborer, & Act. Inpr., 480.
 Marie Helga Hansen, Asy. Ins. Ind. Canton, Laborer, 360.
 William Hollenbeck Asy. Ins. Ind. Canton, Laborer, 480.

APPOINTMENTS—TEMPORARY.

John Johnson, San Juan, Logger, 660.
 Bessie Chloquin, Klamath, Cook, 300.
 J. E. Holder, Southern Ute, Farmer, 720.
 W. J. Miller, Puyallup, Fin. Clerk, 960.
 J. F. Mansfield, Winnebago, Clerk, 1000.
 Alfred A. Anderson, Red Lake, Clerk, 840.
 E. D. Weston, Tongue River, Sawyer, 90 Mo.
 Zac Rowland, Tongue River, Engineer, 60 Mo.
 Guy R. Maryott, Omaha, Agcy., Neb., Clerk, 1000.
 Guy Kelly, Rosebud Agency, Add'l Farmer, 60 Mo.
 Frank S. Robinson, Tongue River, Add'l Farmer, 720.
 Ernest W. Bailey, Pine Ridge, Add'l. Farmer, 65 Mo.
 Annie Bolinski, Crow Agency, Cook & Laundress, 500.
 Sam Harney, Western Shoshone, Nev., Blacksmith, 720.
 Harriet Y. Earrings, Standing Rock, Housekeeper, 30 Mo.
 E. D. Weston, Tongue River, Saw. & Wheelwright, 70 Mo.
 Alberta Wheaton, Ponca, Okla., Stenog. & Typwrtr. 720.
 Charles R. Rowley, LaPointe Agcy., Add'l Farmer, 75 M.
 John Blackhat, Western Shoshone, Nev., Blacksmith, 720.
 Mary E. Thorstad, Asylum for Ins. Ind., Canton, Attend
 420.
 Frank V. Dodd, New York, Indian Warehouse, Clerk,
 75 Mo.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—SEPARATIONS.

Alva C. Cooper, Kiowa, Laborer, 480.
 Wm. E. Keidle, Canton, laborer, 480.
 Eveleen Rogers, Canton, Laborer, 360.
 Blue Horse, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 Victor S. Bear, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 Jas. Black Dog, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 Ed. First Smoke, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.
 George Clincher, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 240.

John Kills Above, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 180.
 Txiste, Apache Agency, asst. sawyer, 30 Mo.
 Peter Long Horse, Ft. Belknap, Laborer, 400.

Claude Bravebull, Standing Rock, Janitor, 180.
 George Marrow Bone, Pine Ridge, Laborer, 180.
 Peter Pretty Bear, Cheyenne River, janitor, 360.

CHANGES—AGENCY EMPLOYEES
 FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909.

APPOINTMENTS.

Katherine Ellis, Kiowa, field matron, 720.
 George H. Myers, Ft. Berthold, engineer, 720.
 Charles H. Kendall, Rosebud, stockman, 60 mo.
 Eva M. Burnett, Shoshoni, Wyo., issue clerk, 480.
 Alfred H. Ackley, Tongue River, add'l. farmer, 720.
 David B. Henderson, Uintah, & Ouray, blacksmith, 720.

REINSTATEMENTS.

E. Belle Van Voris, Omaha, asst. clerk, 720.
 Walter L. Pearson, Ponca, add'l. farmer, 720.
 Frank Mead, Tongue River, stock detective, 1500.

TRANSFERS.

J. W. Reynolds, Winnebago, clerk, 1000, from Flathead.
 John F. De Jarnette, Ponca Agcy., teacher, 60 mo. to Ponca.
 George G. Commons, Omaha Agency, clerk, 1000, from Navy Dept.
 Omer D. Lewis, Jocko, add'l. farmer, 75 mo., from Sac & Fox Agency.
 John F. Young, Crow Creek, fin. clerk, 1200, from Osage Agency, Oklahoma.
 Edward L. Swartzlander, Klamath, Prin. & Clerk, 1200 to Supt. of Umatilla.
 A. A. Bear, Camp McDowell, Add'l. Farmer, 75 mo., to Fondulac, Minn. Supt., at 1200.
 Mary M. Sanderson, Camp McDowell, Matron, 60 mo., to Upper Lake Day School, Cal., 720.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—APPOINTMENTS.

Blue Horse, Ft. Belknap, laborer, 400.
 Bill Gotla, Ft. Apache, sawyer, 30 mo.
 George Newton, Ft. Peck, laborer, 180.
 Standing Rock, Joseph Twin, janitor, 300.
 Calvin Clincher, Pine Ridge, laborer, 180.
 Harry Crane, Cheyenne River, janitor, 360.
 James Black Dog, Ft. Belknap, laborer, 400.
 Charles Elmore, Colorado River, laborer, 200.
 Emile P. Herald, Standing Rock, janitor, 300.
 Nelson White, Pueblo Bonito, laborer, 40 mo.
 John Casey, Chicago Warehouse, laborer, 60 mo.
 Paul Buetow, Chicago Warehouse, 60 mo. laborer.
 Walker Carwright, Colorado River, Teamster, 180.
 Charles Thunderhawk, Standing Rock, janitor, 300.
 Charles Curotto, N. Y. Ind. Warehouse, laborer, 900.
 Harry Schneden, Chicago Warehouse, laborer, 60 mo.
 Anton Bracamonte, San Xavier, Reserv., Laborer, 360.
 Amelia Turtle Necklace, Cheyenne River, laborer, 140.
 Daniel McCullough, N. Y. Ind. Warehouse, laborer, 900.
 August G. Blettner, Chicago Warehouse, laborer, 60 mo.
 George Weigenhofer, Chicago Warehouse, laborer, 60 mo.

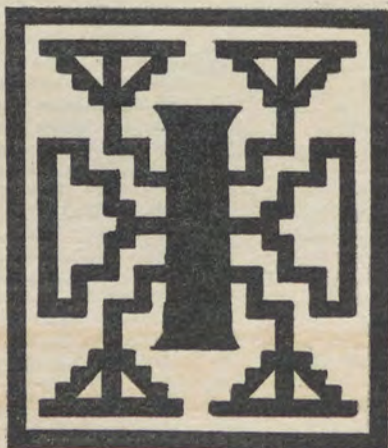
SEPARATIONS—RESIGNATIONS.

Ida L. Potter, Otoe, laundress, 400.
 Edna Miller, Klamath, teacher, 720.
 Alex Teio, Yakima, foreman, 105 mo.
 Bessie Chiloquin, Klamath, cook, 300.
 Hans Nylander, Klamath, teacher, 720.
 W. J. Miller, Puyallup, fin. clerk, 960.
 Dominick Gray, Rosebud, Butcher, 480.
 Ralph Saco, Crow Agency, Herder, 900.
 Frank Robinson, Rosebud, Farmer, 720.
 William Slusher, Kiowa, engineer, 720.
 Charley Riding Up, Kiowa, helper, 480.
 Annie Phillips, Otoe, Asst. matron, 420.
 Mattie Green, Jicarilla, asst. maton, 500.
 J. F. Mansfield, Winnebago, clerk, 1000.
 Jennie Smith, Red Lake, Seamstress, 480.
 Clinton Merriss, Union Agcy., clerk, 900.
 Robert R. Settle, Union Agcy., clerk, 960.
 Jennie Kleckner, Jicarilla, seamstress, 500.
 Charles H. Kendall, Rosebud, Farmer, 720.
 Ermaid Perry, Red Lake, asst. teacher, 540.
 Guy Kelley, Rosebud, add'l. farmer, 60 mo.
 James L. Howrey, Jicarilla, teacher, 72 mo.
 T. G. Milligan, Rosebud, Stockman, 60 mo.
 Herbert Jones, Yakima, carpenter, 4.00 day.
 Christie M. Updike, Ponca, Seamstress, 500.
 Parry W. Layport, Ft. Berthold, farmer, 780.
 Marjorie Knox, Red Lake, asst. Teacher, 540.
 John F. Mahon, Rosebud, Lease Clerk, 1200.
 Dollie Moore, Pine Ridge, Housekeeper, 300.
 Walter D. Silcott, Kiowa, Add'l. farmer, 720.
 Harry G. Young, Crow Agency, Ind. thr., 600.
 Paul Charbonneau, Rosebud, Blacksmith, 480.
 John E. Willard, Ft. Belknap, carpenter, 780.
 Dora B. Nylander, Klamath, housekeeper, 300.
 Zac Rowland, Tongue River, engineer, 60 mo.
 Charles W. Parsells, Jicarilla, physician, 1200.
 Hugh McLaughlin, Ft. Berthold, engineer, 720.
 Florian Ford, Tongue River Agcy., farmer, 720.
 Olive Hosier, Tongue River Agcy., matron, 500.
 William F. Schmidt, Rosebud, Issue Clerk, 840.
 William Bixby, Tongue River, line rider, 60 mo.
 Guy R. Maryott, Omaha Agcy., Neb., clerk, 1000.
 George H. Mills, Union Agcy., bookkeeper, 1200.
 Will D. Plack, Chicago Warehouse, Clerk, 75 mo.
 E. D. Weston, Tongue River Agcy., sawyer, 90 mo.
 Richard M. Moor, Pine Ridge Agency, teacher, 720.
 Inez B. Sherry, Tongue River Agcy., seamstress, 480.
 Kate D. Carr, Tongue River Agcy., Asst. matron, 300.
 Charles E. Windsor, Tongue River Agcy., farmer, 720.
 John M. Lack, Tongue River Agcy., Ind. teacher, 600.
 Mike Sullivan, Tongue River Agcy., line rider, 60 mo.
 Eva M. Burnett, Shoshoni Agency School, teacher, 660.
 William Bixby, Tongue River, Agcy., line rider, 60 mo.
 Benjamin White, Standing Rock, irreg. clerk, 2.25 day.
 Mary E. Thorestad, Asy. Ins. Ind., Canton, attendant, 420.

Frank S. Bolden, Asy. Ins. Ind. Canton, attendant, 480.
 Billy Smith, Western Shoshone Agcy., gen. mechanic, 600.
 Antoine Rondeau, Tongue River Agcy., Ind. teacher, 600.
 Marion F. Loosley, Klamath, engineer & sawyer, 1000.
 Jesse G. Watkins, Asy. Ins. Ind., Canton, Attendant, 480.
 Charles J. Dooley, Chicago Warehouse, Clerk, 75 mo.
 M. Cole, Flathead Agency Jocko, D. S. Teacher, 75 mo.
 Stella Dupuis, Flathead Agency Jocko, Housekeeper, 30.
 Mabel G. Brooks, Ft. Belknap, Agency Sch., teacher, 72.
 John Shoemaker, Hoopa Valley, shoe & harnessmaker, 500.
 Lizzie A. Williams, Jicarilla, Agency, Irreg. clerk, 50 mo.
 Eunice V. Woodhull, Omaha Agency, Neb., asst. clerk, 720.
 Frank S. Mott, Pine Ridge Agency, shoe & harnessmaker 600.
 Ida C. Burnett, Shoshoni Agency school, Wyo., Laundress, 480.
 Bridget McColligan, Standing Rock, Agency Sch. teacher, 720.
 Frank S. Robinson, Tongue River Agcy., add'l. farmer, 720.
 Thaddeus Redwater, Tongue River Agcy., add'l. farmer, 720.
 E. D. Weston, sawyer & wheelwright, Tongue River Agcy., 70 mo.
 David D. Storms, Standing Rock, Agency Sch. Indian teacher, 600.
 Leon A. Crockett, Shoshoni, Agency, school, Wyo., Asst. Engineer, 600.
 Marion I. Salzman, Flathead Agency Jocko, D. S. Teacher, 60 mo.

UNCLASSIED SERVICE—SEPARATIONS.

Henry L. Bear, Pine Ridge, 180.
 Andy Buford, Otoe, laborer, 280.
 H. Little Crow, Otoe, laborer, 280.
 Jesse E. Hunter, Kiowa, laborer, 480.
 Jesus Cruz, San Xavier, laborer, 360.
 James Bush, Pine Ride, laborer, 460.
 Taguntsohyn, San Carlos, laborer, 420.
 Carl J. Schmidt, Blackfeet, Laborer, 480.
 Joseph Scout, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 James Buckman, Pine Ridge, laborer, 360.
 Louis Endres, Standing Rock, laborer, 360.
 David B. Henderson, Tulalip, laborer, 720.
 Adelbert D. Perry, Red Lake, laborer, 600.
 George M. Bone, Pine Ridge, laborer, 240.
 Calvin Clinchers, Pine Ridge, laborer, 180.
 Alfred F. Spring, Ft. Belknap, laborer, 500.
 Francis Ireland, Standing Rock, janitor, 180.
 James Black Dog, Ft. Belknap, laborer, 400.
 Henry Ten Fingers, Pine Ridge, laborer, 180.
 William D. Murphy, Blackfeet, Laborer, 360.
 Emile P. Herald, Standing Rock, janitor, 300.
 Alex Gilbert, Western Shoshone, laborer, 360.
 James Gray Blanket, Pine Ridge, laborer, 240.
 Antoine Bordeaux, Rosebud, Asst. Farmer, 120.
 John Casey, Chicago Warehouse, laborer, 60 mo.
 George Demmarrias, Standing Rock, janitor, 300.
 Gilbert W. Whirlwind, Pine Ridge, laborer, 180.
 Charles Thunderhawk, Standing Rock, janitor, 300.
 George Shoots at Close, Standing Rock, janitor, 180.
 Maud Farrell, Crow Agency camp tender & cook, 60 mo.
 Helga Marie Hansen, Asy. Ins. Ind., Canton, laborer, 360.
 Ellen Eagle Feather, Cheyenne River Agcy., laborer, 140.



AN INITIAL LETTER OF NAVAJO DESIGN BY A CARLISLE STUDENT.

The Law of Strife

The law of a worthy life is fundamentally the law of strife . . . it is only through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things. ♣ ♣

—Theodore Roosevelt.

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 house-keeping, 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 (Sept. 14, 1909).....	859
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

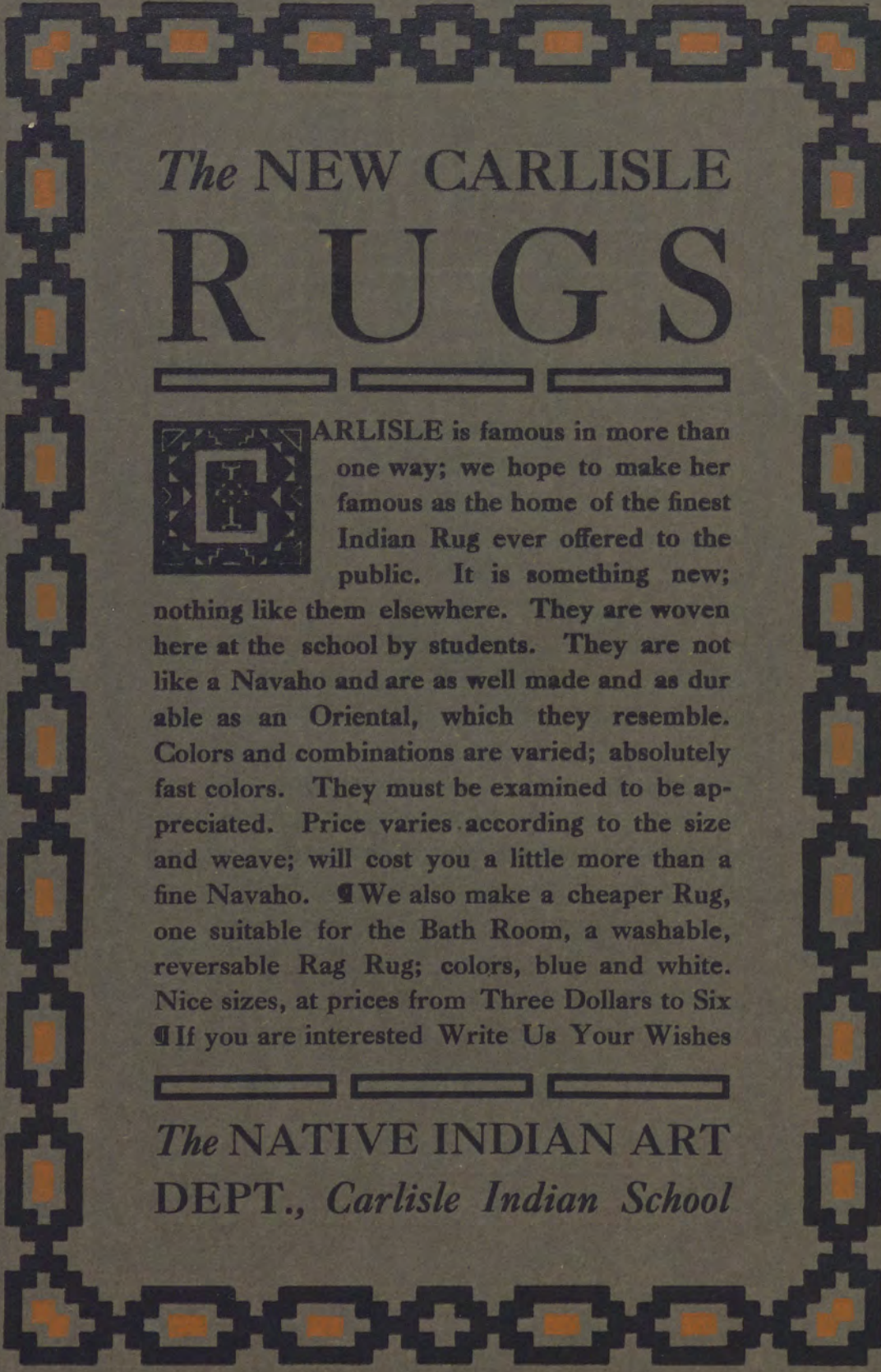


PEOPLE who are interested in the Indian usually have a liking for his Arts and Crafts—desire something which has been made by these people. ¶ There are a great many places to get what you may wish in this line, but the place to buy, if you wish Genuine Indian Handicraft, is where You Absolutely Know 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, reversible 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*