

The Morning Star.

"GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

VOL. III.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 1883.

NO 11.

OUR CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

What Their Teachers say of Them.

During the past winter we had fifty two pupils in different schools of Pennsylvania. At the end of the school year, we asked each teacher for a report of capacity and progress. The following is a synopsis of the answers so far received:

"In a class of eleven he was the best reader."

"They were the best behaved students in school."

"She has been studious and has made fair progress."

"His mark for conduct is 1. His average for progress is 1 1/4."

"They both studied hard at school, seemed to improve their time."

"He was successful in his studies. His conduct was worthy of high praise."

"He made rapid progress in arithmetic. He studied well and was a good scholar."

"He progressed more rapidly in spelling and arithmetic than in his other studies."

"His conduct good and progress very good. I observed that he is a very fruitful boy."

"His conduct was very good. He was also a very studious boy. His progress good."

"He was very backward, fearing he might not do things right, so that progress was slow."

"I think he made better progress in reading spelling, and writing than in his arithmetic."

"He finished the first edition of Davies & Peck's arithmetic, and began in the second. In fractions he was very ready."

"Their conduct was unexceptionable. They were obedient and attentive, acquiring better pronunciation of English."

"He was a very good boy always pleasant and obedient. He made great progress in his studies; is as apt to learn as any of the pupils."

"His conduct was very good. It was that of a gentleman, his progress was not so fast, but he tried and was very attentive to his lessons."

"His conduct could not be surpassed, never giving me the least trouble. His attendance at school was very irregular, so his progress was not what it might have been; he studied diligently and always gave perfect recitations."

"I can highly commend him both in his progress and conduct. The progress he made in reading and mathematics—especially in the latter—was certainly very encouraging to all persons interested in his advancement."

"Both boys were generally favorites with all the pupils. I never knew them to be angry or say an unkind word to any one on the playground. J— did not progress as fast as F—, but it was not because he did not study so hard, but because the English language seems so difficult for him to understand."

"His conduct compared favorably with those of my pupils. He always showed kindness and politeness to both scholars and myself. His progress was as good as could be expected under the difficulties which he was laboring under: the school being large and ungraded, and his speech not agreeing with ours."

DONATIONS IN AID OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL, FROM JUNE 1st, 1882, TO DATE.

JUNE.

June 1, from J. W. Eby, \$5.00; Mrs. M. L. Bishing, \$5.00. June 6, from M. A. Longstreth, \$15.00. June 8, from M. C. Cope, Phila., \$50.00. June 13, from Mrs. A. Erdman, Treas., \$40.00; Collected through Mrs. Cope, \$6.00. June 14, from A. B. Sharp, Phil., \$10.00. June 15, from Miss Annie R. Brown, a children's contribution through Miss S. Longstreth, \$55.00. June 17, Penna Central R. R. being an over charge on acct. of deficit in cost of special train to Carlisle on examination day, June 1, 1882, \$16.00. June 21, from J. C. Strawbridge, \$20.00; J. & M. Whittall, \$20.00; E. P. Morris, \$10.00; M. C. Cope, \$5.00; J. Jones, \$5.00; F. Stokes, \$4.00; H. B. Evans, \$6.00.

JULY.

July 3, Sarah B. Gates, Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, \$5.00. July 6, H. B. Evans, from B. M. Rhoads, \$5.00; A. P. Turner through Mr. Wells, \$5.00. July 14, C. Cope by M. S. Cope, Germantown, \$5.00; Congregational S. S. Natie, Mass., per I. L. Wight, \$25.00; Isabella L. Wight, \$10.00. July 16, from T. D. Robertson, Rockford, Ill., \$25.00.

AUGUST.

Aug. 3, Young Ladies of Wheaton Female Sem., Boston, Mass., through C. L. Woolworth, \$35.00; Hon. G. F. Hoar on acct of transportation of Omaha children, \$300.00. Aug. 30, Susan Longstreth, \$50.00.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 1, a friend \$30.00; from friends through Paul Cook, \$30.00. Sept. 4, for purchase of Piano through M. R. Hyde: Daniel Williams, \$40; Smith Paper Co., \$50; Sarah Hyde, \$2.40; Miss Jeanes, \$50.00; Jas. Parker, \$100.00; Mrs. Mary Noble, \$5; Friends, \$6.30; Alice Byington, \$10.00; Mrs. Chas. Boss, \$5.00; Friend, \$5.00; Miss E. Gibbs, \$1.00; Miss Clara Williams, \$5.00.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 2, Dr. Lauderdale for expenses of Antoinette, \$107.22; S. S. in New Haven per C. B. Foote, \$20.00.

Oct. 26, from Anna T. Jeanes, Phila., \$200.00; M. Jeanes, \$100.00; Sarah M. Taylor, per M. A. Longstreth, \$50.00; P. C. Baird, Lee, Mass., \$25.00; J. L. Kilbon, Lee, Mass., \$10.00; A. T. Jeanes per Mrs. Shiverick, \$50.00.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 2, Susan Longstreth from the following Collections for the month from Friends first day school, \$25.00; Greenway Mission School, \$15.00; two friends of Meeting \$10.00; Miss Little, \$5.00; Mission School of Dr. Boardman's Church, \$2.25. Nov. 4, Wanamaker & Brown, \$25.00; Nov. 6, Abbotsford Baptist Mission School, per H. L. Wayland, \$4.00. Nov. 7, James Thorpe, N. Y., \$15.00. Nov. 13, Mrs. Wm. Lambert, \$25.00. Nov. 14, Wistar Morris, \$300.00; Rev. F. Clark, Phila. through Mrs. Tuttle, \$2.00. Nov. 16, Susan Longstreth \$30.50; Israel Morris, \$50.00. Nov. 18, Presb'y. School, New Alexandria, Pa. through Wm. Wallace, Supt. \$3.00; Israel H. Johnson per Susan Longstreth \$25.00. Nov. 23, Collected at Dr. Dana's, Ch. Phil. \$44.07. Nov. 27, Band of Willing Workers, Phila., by Sallie B. Phillips, \$50.00.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 4, S. L. Ropes, England, \$10.00; George Pierie, Phil., \$5.00. Dec. 7, Mrs. Bishop Nicholson, through Susan Longstreth, contribution of Ref'd Ep. Ch. S. S., \$60.62. Dec. 18, Unknown friend, \$1.00. Dec. 20, in box from Peekskill, N. Y., \$3.00. Dec. 26, Dr. Casper Morris by Israel W. Morris, \$20.00; by Miss Shields for purchasing lamps, \$8.00.

JANUARY, 1883.

Jan. 3, 1883, Mrs. J. W. Ryers, through Susan Longstreth, \$100.00. Jan. 15, through W. H. Hawks, Williamsburg, Mass., \$5.20. Jan. 17, Postmaster, Enterprise, Kansas, \$1.00; Bible Class, Dr. Ashurst at Bishop Nicholson's church, \$10.00. Jan. 19, D. E. Small, York, Pa., \$100.00. Jan. 22, Wm. C. Jones,

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., \$2.00; S. Sch. by Rev. W. Graff, Rector of St. Jude's, Phil., \$62.28. Jan. 18, Elizabeth Hazard Newport, R. I., legacy, \$1000. Jan. 2, Bible class by Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, \$125.00. Jan. 30, H. W. Jaques, Ont., Can., \$5.00. Jan. 31, Rev. Dr. Geo. L. Boardman, Phil., sale of sermon on "Friends and the Indian", \$60.00.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 2, Bushnell boys Band, Cleveland, through W. M. Smith, \$10; Feb. 6, Cong. S. S. Hartford, Conn., per H. W. Hubbard, Treas., \$11.15. Feb. 7, A. F. Huston, Coatesville, Pa., \$100.00. Feb. 10, Mrs. E. R. Tracy, Mansfield, Ohio, \$5.00. Feb. 13, Rev. W. H. Miller, Bryn Mawr, \$250.00. Feb. 16, Mr. and Mrs. Whittall, through M. R. Hyde, \$100.00. Feb. 20, Miss Abby M. Williams, Hendersonville, N. C., \$2.00. Feb. 26, Coll. R. D. Ch. S. S. through T. A. Brower, \$50; Chas. A. Vermilye, per T. A. Brower, \$25.00; P. F. Ball, Belle Air, Md., \$10.00; A. T. J. for H. C. R., \$100.00.

MARCH.

March, 1, Mrs. Mawlinney, through Hon. F. R. E. mot, \$10.00; Noyes Bros., & Co., St. Paul, \$10.00. March 3, J. W. Bacon, Supt. S. S. Harvard, Mass. \$20.00. Mar. 5, E. T. Grayburn, from 12 little girls, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.00. Mar. 8, John D. Wattles, \$36.00. Mar. 7, Mrs. M. P. Dodge, N. Y., 50.00; Robt. Morrison, Mt. Sterling, Ill., 10.00. Mar. 9, A. R. Faulkner, North Billerica, Mass., 100.00. Mar. 16, Glatfelter & Nace, 19.75. Mar. 20, through Mrs. S. S. Bryan, Pittsburg, Pa., 5.00; Mrs. H. P. Wolcott, Boston, Mass., 100.00; Frank H. Moffatt, N. Y., 30.00. Mar. 23, Mrs. E. H. Farnum, Phil., 100.00; Dr. S. F. Seoville, Pittsburg, Pa., 10.00. Mar. 29, A. T. Jeanes, 500.00. Mar. 30, S. S. of Walnut St., Pres. Ch., through John Welsh Dulles, 15.50.

APRIL.

Apr. 3, Sarah Lewis, \$50.00. Apr. 5, Dr. Ashurst's Class of the Bereans. 2nd. Ref'd Ep. Church, Phil., through Susan Longstreth \$10.50; Martha M. Brown, by Susan Longstreth, \$25.00; Mrs. A. S. Loeoeque, N. Y., \$30.00; Apr. 9, Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson for A. Mc. Kellop, \$15.00; Rev. W. H. Miller, Bryn Mawr, Pa. \$2.00. Apr. 11, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, N. Y. \$50.00; Mrs. C. A. Astor, N. Y., \$100.00; W. E. Dodge Jr. N. Y., \$500.00; H. O. Armour, N. Y., 100. Fredk. Sturges. N. Y. 50.00. Apr 19, M. K. Jessup, N. Y., 50.00. Apr. 20, A. E. Orr, N. Y., 40.00; Wm. Thaw, Pittsburg, Pa., 1000. Apr. 21, Miss A. E. Prall, N. Y., 25.00. Apr. 23, Class of S. S. boys from Newton Highlands Mass., through Mrs. J. F. C. Hyde, 5.00. Apr. 24, Class No. 13 North Ch. S. S., Woodbury, Conn., by H. W. Hubbard, 5.00. Apr. 25, S. S. of Cong. Church of West Stockbridge, Mass. through Mr. H. M. Hazeltine, Pastor, 15.65. Apr. 30, Wistar Morris 300.00; Jane Morris \$100.00; Hannah Morris 100.00; Mass. Ladies Ind. Ass. thro. F. L. Fiske, 100.00; Mrs. T. M. Sinclair, Cedar Rapids, 500.00; J. Sinclair, N. Y., 100.00; W. G. Fischer, Phil., 50.00.

MAY.

May. 3, Katie Kilpatrick, Grand Tower, Ill. 2.00. May 3, from friend at Union League, 10.00; Athol S. S., by C. A. Chapman, \$15; "A Country Parson" 2000.00. May 10, T. D. Robertson, Rockford, Ill., 25.00; Mrs H. T. Wolcott, Boston, Mass., 100.00; A. T. Jeanes, Phil., 500.00. May 18, H. M. Flagler, N. Y., 100.00; Mrs. Russell Sage, N. Y., 50.00; Mrs. Dan'l Allen, N. Y., 20.00; Mrs. L. C. Jones, N. Y., 10.00; Mrs. John P. Munn, N. Y., 10.00; Col. J. J. Slocum, N. Y., 10.00. May 19, Chas. Klinefelter, York, Pa., 5.00. May 23, Mary Bettie, 5.00; Dr. C. R. Agnew, N. Y., 25.00. May 26, Mrs. E. H. Farnum, 30.00; Ladies Home Miss. So. of 1st. Pres. Ch., Pittsburg, by Mrs. T. C. Pears, 42.00; Wm. F. Schill, 2.00; Mrs. H. B. Chapman, Boston, 4.50; Mrs. P. B. Kellogg's bequest, 100.00. May 31, Alice Byington, Stockbridge, Mass., 8.00.

JUNE.

June 4, Young friend through E. M. Findley, 5.00. June 5, Wm. Hyde, for chapel chairs \$30. Anna J. Stokes, N. J., \$50.00

THE MORNING STAR.

EADLE KEATAH TOH.

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CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL, JUNE, 1883.

W. H. McKINNEY, a Choctaw from the Indian Territory, graduated this year from Roanoke College, receiving the degree of B. A.

THIRTY Nez Perce women, widows of the men who fled from Idaho in 1876, have been permitted to leave the Indian Territory and return to their old homes.

THE Department at Washington has entered into an agreement with the managers of the Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, whereby that institution is to undertake the education of fifty Indian girls.

GEO. WASHINGTON, a somewhat noted Caddo Indian and for many years back one of the most staunch men in the western part of the Indian Territory, and a firm believer in education for Indians, died a few days ago at the advanced age of seventy-three, at his home on the Canadian.

SOME years ago, the pride of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools in the Indian Territory, was their school herd of several hundred cattle, which had been accumulated through a number of years effort, without material expense to the government. This furnished employment and prospective income for the school boys. At its most successful period, it was destroyed by an order from the Department at Washington, directing that the cattle be distributed among the Indians. After being without the herd for several years, the Department has now started a new one, by purchasing 600 cows and heifers and placing them again under the care of the Indian school boys.

GEN. CROOK, the Department Commander in Arizona, crossed the border into Mexico after the raiding Apaches, succeeded in capturing over 400 and returning with them to the United States. It is noteworthy that at this closing up of our wars with Indians, this bloodless and therefore most successful victory over them was brought about mostly by the use of Indians as soldiers, of the same Apache tribe, about four-fifths of the strength of the command being Apache scouts. There is no good reason why we should not have two or three regiments of Indian cavalry to help perform the necessary policing in the territories; properly officered and disciplined they would be superior to our own cavalry in campaigns against Indians. The dual administration of Indian affairs has made the question of what to do with the prisoners rather difficult to settle. It seems certain that the children will be taken and sent to school. This is the most hopeful feature of the situation.

A dozen little boys say, "Please, sir, can we have some cherries?" We say, "Yes, if you eat only the ripe ones and do not break the tree." Three minutes after, six of them are occupying the branches of the tree, some of them as high as safety will permit, plucking the luscious fruit, serving themselves and the other six who are waiting on the ground to receive. We say, "Ah! boys will climb if they only have a visible something to climb for."

OUR SHOPS.

For three years we have been giving practical, mechanical instruction to our students, at the same time that we gave them literary training. During the past winter, we have had between ninety and one hundred boys who worked half of the day in the shops, directing their efforts to acquiring a knowledge of one particular trade, while the other half day was spent in the school room. School and class organization were adjusted with reference to the divisions necessary for shop labor, so that half of the boys were in school in the forenoon and the other half out. Those who worked in the forenoon were in the school room in the afternoon; those in school in the forenoon were in the shops in the afternoon. This plan, has worked successfully. There has been a variety of talent and skill exhibited. Some have proved very apt and dexterous, while others have been stupid. A very few have been so inefficient as to make it necessary to place them at labor requiring less skill. On the whole we feel encouraged and assured that this system of diversified labor and training in connection with Indian school work can be made one of the most important factors in the problem.

The pupils acquire by these means, habits of application and obedience necessary for success in any station or calling of life. Boys with eighteen months or two years of training under this system, are far more acceptable to farmers and others who desire their services, than boys of three, four, or even five years of training in schools where literary instruction alone is given.

The pride of labor and the competitions of it take root rapidly, and it is most interesting to note the desire for excellence in the different departments.

The boy in the black-smith shop, who can weld an axle in one heat, has demonstrated, to himself at least, that he has manly capacity, and the satisfaction of it is apparent in his looks. The boy in the tin-shop, who has acquired the ability to turn out one dozen and a half neatly formed, seamed and soldered twelve or fourteen quart pails, and other articles in proportion, in a day, bears in his face and carriage the courage such capacity gives. The boy who can cut and make boots and shoes, comparable to the best qualities of the grade purchased in the stores, feels the importance of his skill quite as much as the others; and so we might go through the harness-shop, the tailor-shop, the carpenter-shop, the wood working department of the wagon-shop, the bakery and printing office. Capacity acquired gives dignity and manliness as well in labor lines as in art or literature. Trades Unions, aided by the push and changeable spirit of our America, has well nigh destroyed apprentice systems. "Where are we to get our mechanics?" is a question attracting the serious thought of the statesmen of the day. Said a prominent politician to us not many months ago, "You are solving, here at Carlisle, the question that has bothered us politicians for years." A boot, shoe and leather dealer of Philadelphia, looking into our shoe-shop, said, "You have more shoemaker apprentices here than we have in the whole city of Philadelphia." Both said the trades must be taught in the schools. Such testimonies added to our experience, encourage continuance.

We cannot expect in the limited lines of school needs to perfect mechanics. They must be rounded off in the college of practical, every day effort, and competitions of the mechanics of the country; but we know that we can, in the ordinary time allotted for such apprentices, give something approaching the skill of journey work

which will make them acceptable workmen of the less skilled class. In this connection it is appropriate to note that we have worked under many difficulties, the greatest of which has been the lack of facilities in comfort and healthfulness of suitable shop room. We have nearly 400 of the nations wards. For two years we asked those controlling the nation's finances for \$1,500, that we might improve the old cavalry stables, which we are using for shops, enlarge the rooms, give better light and greater protection from severity of winter weather. Both the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior endorsed and favored our request, but we failed to get the money. A country parson, visiting us, learned our needs, our applications and failures, and gave more than we asked. His generosity and how it was enabled, is best told in his own words, and we constrain nothing by making them a part of this and leaving them to make their own impression in connection with what we have here stated:

"With our national treasury over-flowing, and millions expended upon unnecessary and unworthy objects, it is humiliating that a work so vastly important, and so conspicuously successful as yours, should be left to suffer for want of the needful funds.

I should like to do something to help you. With my huge salary of \$1,200 a year, the ordinary measure of my possible charities is like drops in the bucket of your wants. But I can do a little more now, or shall be able to do so shortly.

I had a few thousands left me by Father, that were invested in bonds of the state of Tennessee. Fortunately my sisters' shares were of better stuff, and they are therefore not dependent upon me. You may have taken note of the long continued failure of Tennessee to pay the interest on their debt, and of the recent bill, which has passed the two Houses of the State Legislature and signed by the Governor, to compromise with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar, and issue bonds for the same bearing 5-7 interest. My little share in "the sacred word of honor" of that noble state, has been so long unproductive of anything but exasperation, that I have ceased to think of it as a property, and since I find that I can get along so comfortably without it, I am inclined to think that the best thing I can do with the money (into which the bonds will doubtless shortly be converted, for I don't want any more of Tennessee's "sacred faith and honor") is to invest it in benevolent work in some sphere where it may do substantial good.

Now there is no such work that holds more of my heart than yours, nor is there any, I believe, in which more substantial good is being wrought. You may, therefore, count me in for \$2,000, and if it is just the same to you, I should like to have it go for the enlargement of the shops. I am expecting the final adjustment of this Tennessee matter very soon, and will thereafter send you the funds without delay."

The \$2,000 have been placed in our hands, and for several weeks past our carpenter and his apprentices, aided occasionally by some of the apprentices from the other shops, have been busy making the improvements needed; and before our fall term begins, the old cavalry stables, where horses were kept upon which to train soldiers to go out and fight Indians, will be turned into excellent work shops, where young Indians will be taught industries, and so have the courage to fight the battles of civilized life.

In addition to donations appearing on our first page, the following have been received in response to the appeal of Miss Fletcher to cover expenses of her six Omahas:

Nov. 10, 1882, Mrs. M. C. Thaw, \$200; Chas. Marsh, \$221.30; W. L. Gaylord, \$112.50; Mr. Wesson, \$5.00. Nov. 11, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, \$30.00. Nov. 14, Rev. Mr. Merrian, \$75.50. Dec. 1, Rev J. H. Jones, \$41.00. Dec. 16, cash through Miss Fletcher, \$225.00. Feb. 19, A. R. Quaffie, collection of N. Y. Ave. Pres. Church, Washington, D.C., \$29.00. Mar. 1, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, \$5.00. Mar. 2, Western Pres. Ch., Washington, D.C., through Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, \$25.00. Mar. 19, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, \$27.00. Mar. 30, Mrs. Thaw, \$50.00. May 14, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, \$5.00. May 17, Rev. Jesse H. Jones, \$5.00.

Also, First Cong. Church, Amherst, Mass., through Mrs. Davis, \$15.00

LOCAL ITEMS.

School closed for the summer vacation, on Friday, the 29th.

At the date of this issue we have 104 boys and 41 girls placed out in country homes for the vacation.

An X marked on the outside wrapper or on the paper itself shows that the time of subscription has expired.

We have received two handsome, leather-upholstered, ash chairs for the chapel, the gift of William Hyde, of Ware, Mass.

On the application of Agent Woodin, who has charge of the Pawnees and Poncas, authority has been given to bring to our school thirty pupils from those Agencies.

Through the kindness of Rev. Wm. H. Miller, Luke Phillips, one of our Nez Perce boys, was present at the commencement exercises of Princeton College.

In the list of our charity fund trustees, printed in last number, we discovered, too late to remedy, that the name Mrs. M. C. Shaw had been printed Mrs. M. C. Shaw.

Miss C. M. Semple, the principal of our school-room department, left us on the 11th inst., for a brief vacation and visit to friends at Ft. Worth, Texas. Lizzie McNac, one of our Creek pupils in failing health, accompanied her as far as her home at Okmulgee, I. T.

Our good Bryn Mawr friend, Rev. W. H. Miller, stopped to see us on his way home from the west and brought us much news from the agencies he had visited in the Indian Territory, and from our returned pupils. He has promised a full letter on the subject for our next issue.

A party of five of our boys and girls—Emily Peatone, Virginia Oequa, Kahakuh, all Kiowas, and Fannie Morning, a Cheyenne, all under the care of Cheape Ross, Comanche—left us the 12th inst. for their homes in Indian Territory. Three of them are going home because their three years have expired, two on account of ill health.

Wishing to give our printer boys a chance at farming or other work, which decreases our working force in the office, we have concluded to unite the two papers during vacation, and devote the 4th page of the STAR to the SCHOOL NEWS. Every subscriber of each paper will get a copy of the consolidated paper, and those who subscribe for both will receive about the same reading matter as before.

PICNIC.

Annually, since the Indian school began, we have had a picnic to the beautiful grounds for that purpose, at Pine Grove, eighteen miles away in the mountains. The government gave us the first one; teachers and friends gave the second, and our third which occurred on the 20th of June, was at the expense of the boys and girls themselves.

The girls started it without knowing the cost. When finding that the train alone would amount to much more than they could raise, they admitted the boys to share the expense. Between the two, eighty-one dollars were raised, which more than paid for train and refreshments.

The day was superb—neither too hot nor too cold, and the freshness of all verdure, by reason of recent rain, gave beauty to every landscape.

At eight o'clock we were in the cars—283 of us, with a full supply of picnic capital in the way of ice-cream, strawberries, cakes, sandwiches, etc. At nine, the grove was reached.

We did not time the alighting from the cars, but we venture the assertion that the promptness of it was seldom ever equaled and never excelled, the running and shouting, and throwing up of hats in true civilized fashion was evidence enough of the relish of it. The boys and girls who were there last year, at once introduced the later arrivals into all the mysteries of the park. All must see the tree with water flowing from a limb; then the ten-pin alley, the swings, the cozy seats here and there, the boating and above all the flying horses, were patronized to the fullest extent, all day long.

At noon, with appetites sharpened by the pure mountain air and the exercises of the forenoon, all were gathered in the large pavilion provided for that purpose, seated at long tables and ate to their full of the excellent lunch.

During the afternoon three car loads of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Society came to visit us on the picnic grounds. At the call of the bugle, all quickly assembled and a general interchange of views and good wishes took place. Several speeches were made. The President of the Association, Mr. Jesse B. Doble, of Williamsport, made a few very stirring and pointed remarks in which he said that he was deeply impressed by what he had seen, and it seemed to him that as an organization the duty was upon them to give expression by resolutions, and these placed prominently in their record. While everybody condemned the course of the government in spending so many millions in trying to destroy these original owners of the soil, very few seemed to be acquainted with the fact that the government was doing such a laudable and humane work as this.

Mr. Geo. A. Kelly, of Pittsburg, said that he wanted to express on behalf of the association, the gratification all felt at meeting with the Indian children and seeing them have advantages of school. He was sure he echoed the sentiment of every one present. He found that the boys understood well what they are taught, and that they could converse intelligently. When he heard the children sing "Jewels," it touched his heart.

Mr. J. F. Hancock, a member of the school board of the city of Baltimore, said, the reason he had contemplated visiting the school was to see Capt. Pratt, in order to consult with him about the feasibility of introducing into the public schools of Baltimore the industrial system pursued at Carlisle. He was pleased to see the Indian children. They gave evidence that they were as susceptible to improvement and education as any other people. It was very encouraging to the people of the country to learn this fact. He trusted that the Indians might, through the influence of the enlightenment of the nineteenth century prove an ornament instead of a disgrace to the nation. There was no reason why the United States should not give to all Indian children the same opportunities that these are enjoying, and so in time make them a part of us, having the rights of citizenship.

Mr. P. W. Bedford, editor of the *Pharmaceutical Record*, N. Y., and ex-president of the National Pharm'l. Ass., said that he was glad to see the children again. He had met with them two years ago, and the songs of to-day brought back pleasant memories. He was pleased to see that they were receiving an education of the heart as well as of the mind and body, so that they might be fitted for not only the duties of this life but for the blessings of eternity.

Our visitors departed with many expressions of their interest and changed opinions, waving their handkerchiefs and hats from the car windows, as they moved off, with a cordial response from the school. We reached home in good time, without an accident to mar the pleasure of the day.

Since the above went into type, the following has been received:

Resolved, That the Penn. Pharmaceutical

Association commend the eminently worthy, educational and humanitarian work for the advancement of the best interests of the Indian children, now educated at Carlisle, Pa., and return thanks to Capt. Pratt and his corps of assistants for their courtesies.

NOW OR NEVER.

The following extract from an article in the *Topi Oage*, by the well known Ft. Berthold, Dak. missionary, Rev. C. L. Hall, gives a partial but suggestive picture of the emergency in our Indian work, now upon us as Americans. It is now and then acknowledged by the educators that not all of education is obtained in the schools and that surroundings influence in the training and fitting of the young for life's work. We have had some experience with the influences which contact our Indians, and we can confirm all that the earnest missionary says:

"With opening spring comes such a wonderful stir of human life to Dakota that we of the kingdom cannot rest till the spiritual forces are adequately at work. The Home Missionary problem is a pressing one, and our brethren need help to keep the new society from being swamped in a whirlpool of speculation and excitement, to get men to lay claim to heaven, and 'read their title clear,' to make that first which is now last. But our frontier people have all heard the gospel, and if there is one who does not often hear preaching and constantly study God's word, he is willfully shutting his eyes in the midst of great light; while on the other side the valley and beyond are more than four times ten thousand souls who are yet in the 'shadow of death.'"

Now comes this tide of immigration with all the might of a civilization of centuries behind it, and spreads over these Dakota prairies, cuts through the Indian country here and there, and floods the lands beyond. In the midst of this whirl are caught these unevangelized heathen.

How have we been preparing them to live? In this way: Just as the margin of the sea beach near a city is lined with scum and refuse when the tide comes in, so our civilization has thrown out at the edge its worst elements. It has brought disease to the body, and helped to destroy the soul of the savage. It has lowered his respect for the white man, and often hardened his heart against him. After years of such influences the churches sent to them a little handful of missionaries.

Now comes the tide rushing in. You remember the little children trying to get from one point to another on the coast at low water, who, too late, are caught and surrounded by the billows that lash and foam against, and will soon break over, their last retreat. Save them! Now or never!

So these Dakota and Montana tribes stand in their last retreat. The incomers are all around and upon them. It is called a Christian civilization, but it is hard, selfish, and thoughtless. There is not one tone of sympathy in the roar of its waves, but only a death knell to the Indian's ear. It repels him, and his heart will be shut up in sullen sadness. He is coming into a new contact with white men. At first he found him animal, sometimes brutal, reckless, coming down to the savage level and savage customs; now he sees him outwardly moral, industrious, and energetic, but haughty, disdainful, and selfish. He may learn some lessons from him, but he will be alienated from the supernatural power which he thinks has made the white man great and powerful to overcome and tread upon him; or he will lose faith in all other gods than the one the white man worships most—material success.

It is now or never! Neglect this duty now, and in years hereafter a few waifs may be rescued by hard work; but the time for the successful evangelization of the Dakota and Montana tribes, the time to redeem our American Christianity from permanent disgrace, is now or never. It is in the power of an energetic management of our missionary societies, and of a few devoted men and women, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, to counteract the influence of many hard and selfish, and indifferent and repellant ones, and show the power of God to save our brothers from superstition and sensuality. C. L. HALL, Sioux City, May 11, 1883."

The School News.

CHARLES KIHEGA, Iowa Indian, EDITOR.

THE MORNING STAR invited us to come and be a part of them and so visit our friends together this summer. As we were so very small, hardly able to take care of ourselves, we gladly accepted the kind invitation, and here we are on their last page.

We are sorry that last month's paper the SCHOOL NEWS was short in the count. We made a mistake in counting, so we sent some of our subscribers back numbers. We will try and never to do so again and we hope our friends will excuse us our mistake..

ONE OF OUR RETURNED PUPILS ANXIOUS TO COME BACK TO CARLISLE.

ANADARKO., I. T.

DEAR SCHOOL FATHER:—I want to tell you how I am getting along. I think I am little strong now and well and I think so much about Carlisle. I want to go back so badly and I want to see you all. Will you please send it for me when you want some more boys and girls. I want to go very badly. I sometime cry when I think about Carlisle and I always wish to be out there again. All the Carlisle children are well, lots of these children like to go to Carlisle, they think is must be nice place at Carlisle. Mr. Wicks is here with us. He was with us for three weeks now. We like to have him very much. He is going back to his home at Darlington about this week and we sorry for him to leave us. Last Sunday we had a communion service, we had Lord supper. These children here are trying to follow the good way and trying to learn all we can. I go to school here, but now I want to work and get a little money and buy me some things, here is another store builds now, three stores here at Anadarko now. The Indians here are not very good, some of them trying to follow the good ways, but some are not able to learned anything from the whites. They think the white men way is not good as the Indian way. I hope some these days, all the Indians shall have houses and fields and other things and live like whites.

The old Agent was here, the one use to be agent for Kiowas. He was agent at Sill for 5 years since the Indian war was cut off. He was talking to the Indians to sell their grass to the men who want and he was going to pay them for in 1 year at \$1,000 for selling their grass, but the Indians think the white people

MADE THEM A TRICK

and so they don't want to sell their grass to the white people. They think the white people will get their land and send them away to another country. This thing is not fixed off yet, the Indians going to be here next week, and they going to talk that thing over again.

Well the Indian is pretty wild. They don't like to do anything you tell them to do, they always afraid. Well I want to tell you myself, since I came here I get very poor, all my clothes is gone and I have nothing to wear. It is pretty hard for me to stay here. We wash all our own clothes and iron for ourself. They had laundry here, but they think we had lots of money, so they want us to pay them when they wash our clothes, but we had no money and so we wash our own clothes. Aitson and I wash our clothes.

Well, please don't forget me when you want me to come. I am going to work and try to get me some money to go to Carlisle. Won't this do for me to go and pay my own way? I am strong and well now and think so much about Carlisle. I told you before, if I surely go back I want to do as I use to do when I was there. I want to work at carpenter trade and learn my music. Will you please keep my work till I come again. Well this is all I am going to said. Give my love to your wife and children and all the teachers. Write whenever you can and tell me what you thinking about what I said. May God bless you all and keep you in the good way.

From your school son, ELLIS KAQUE.

NOTES FROM OUR SCHOLARS IN THE COUNTRY.

"I have get a bad sorry to-day."

"We have been very busy cleaning house and are not through yet."

"I baked last Saturday, four little loaves and long pan of light cakes."

"Every morning I got up about five o'clock and doing my morning work all done before breakfast."

"I have learned how to make mush and how to cook potatoes, after while I mean to learn how to make bread."

"We have clean the corn, about 40 bushels in the three hours and I have been work hard and make sweat of my face."

"We intended to go fishing to Delaware River, but they wanted us to help fix road so we help them all day."

"I am going to try to learn how to raise corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, and all everything whatsoever white men do."

"Monday I was shelled corn, and about 8 o'clock torn my hand very bad too, still I work one hand, but too much fun for me work one hand."

"I have sleep in where they keep any thing, wagons, plows, hoes. But so many mice in the room. Sometimes the mice ran over my head and I got scare."

"I will not say that I like this place nor will I say that I don't, but I think they will treat me good, but they are not members of God's church, they talk very bad."

"I have watch how make butter and I will try to do myself how build butter, when I go back in Indian Territory, and I saw every thing how planted, when I grow to be a man I will farm to myself."

"The other day our hen dead, we don't know what was the matter with her perhaps she was sick. Since she died I wonder what is the reason she died. She is nice looking hen I thought she is strong but she is not strong."

"I have baked bread two times, first time Mrs. Walton stood by and told me what to do, and second time I did it without being told so many times and next time I expect I can do it all right, without being told anything about it."

"I get up about half pass 5 o'clock and get breakfast. I do all the washing and ironing by myself. I use Frank Sidall's soap, so I don't have to rub the clothes so hard. I do the baking too. Sometimes they tell me I make good bread."

"I like this place very much and I am going try and do my best to learn about this great lesson which is before me, 'I mean farming.' I will to let Mr. S— use me well, but I must not forget to tell you that we arrived here safe and I am sure the neighborhood at this village will treat us well if we true and just in our duty."

A PLEASURE RIDE.—"Last first day we all went in a carriage to West Philadelphia to spend the day. It was a beautiful ride. In coming home we came by the Zoological Garden, and through Fairmount Park, then seven miles up to Wissahickon, then across Germantown, then home, so I think I had a grand time."

"We came to Philadelphia all right but very tired. We got here at my new home about 7 o'clock. We got our supper then went to sleepy land. Next morning Mrs. W— came and woke me up, and I got up dressed myself and went down stairs to see what I could find down there to do. Well I did find something to do and that was to set the table and help get breakfast ready. After breakfast I washed the dishes, swept the floor, porch and walks, then my work was done for the morning unless I had to do some sewing or darning. I have not been lonesome since I came and I hope I will keep it up."

"J. M. R. was killed a calf this afternoon because he wants to take to market to

elled it. I would like to tell you how much I done just to-day. In morning I went down the field to plow, so as soon as I get done plowing I come in the barn to put away horses, and then I come into the house to churn so after I done churn I went down to the rye field to cut rye for cows feed and then after I cut rye I come into the barn to do noon work and after I done noon work I came in house to eat my dinner then I went down the field with horses to roll and after I get done roll I get the horses to harrow that same field what I been working at. That is all I done for to-day. Do you think is that good bit done for to-day? I do anyhow.

"I have visit to see the other two Indian boy, she done plow and harrow. I take walk round with William and Carl, we go up hill and she talk to me, talk about farming, they told me how you like stay with Isaac Wright, and I said, I like pretty well, and she said, pretty hard worked this part country East. Oh! she talk great deal, I can't tell you all."

"I have been here five weeks. Last week I made butter almost myself but I did not get the pounds as nice shape as Mrs. W—, but she told me to try again I would soon learn better. Do those bake boys know how to make yeast yet? If they don't I can show them, I can make yeast. I like country life pretty well but it is awful still. I can't hear anything but the canary bird and clock."

"I put my singing book in my room or in the sitting room and I found that somebody tear it up, I was so sorry, If you please sent me another one please with that girl that is coming to Mrs. E. J. who lives in Byberry. I like to sing in the evening out in the yard with Mrs. T— and others on Sunday evening. I would not have ask you, for I think that is not right, but I do not know what to do, because I like to sing and I have not got any book. I was thinking that it will not cost anything if you sent it by that girl, I will be very glad to get a singing book."

A COMPARISON.

On the fourth page of Vol. 1. No. 1. of the SCHOOL NEWS, published just three years ago, may be seen the following letter, written by Frank Twist, Sioux, who had then been in school but a few months:

"Dear Teacher:—This morning I cannot glad William and Max and Oliver and Pollock and Sarah all go out I cannot glad this morning me I say Oliver Good-bye and me I say again William Good-bye. I say Good-bye Pollock, I say Good-bye Sarah. I cannot write much, you write to me. Good-afternoon."

The children, whose names he mentions, went home about that time.

The following uncorrected composition, written as a school exercise by the same pupil a few days ago, speaks for itself:

GO FORWARD.

We should resolve to try to be strong and stand alone in whatever we undertake to do and not wait for those who are behind and pull back those who are go ahead but we must make up our minds to do something and accomplish whatever we have undertaken, so that we may gradually go forward. No one can go forward unless he don't endeavor to do so himself. Let us not look back but look forward all the time, neither let us not wait. As our friend Miss Fletcher said, "the blossoms and leaves does not wait for each other but they gradually spread out each one by itself and the grass springs up by itself, they do not grow up at once but they are growing up little by little every day, so are we. We ought not to be discouraged, but we ought to be strong and stand firm. We must be strong to do in whatever we have to do. Though we can only look for help from God and our own endeavors in going forward, so let us therefore not give way to hopeless or discouragement, but let us rather accustom ourselves if we will really go forward, and then we shall expect that those who remain behind may finally arise in patience and make an effort to themselves do what we are trying to overcome and what God has seen fit to fix for us. We must not despair either, for we have health and strength and the blessings from our Heavenly Father we may hope to succeed in all that is necessary to aid us through our lives in this world. There are some difficulties which we cannot very well understand will come upon us but we must not then give way to hopeless.