

# The Red Man and Helper.

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## THREE GATES OF GOLD.

**I**F YOU are tempted to reveal  
A tale some one to you has told  
About another, make it pass,  
Before you speak, three gates of Gold.

These narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"  
Then "Is it needful?" in your mind  
Give thankful answer, and the next  
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last  
It passes through these gateways three,  
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear  
What the result of speech may be.

## HE KILLED 99 INDIANS.

The Indians are classed as revengeful. Are they? Yes, they are human, but we have never heard of worse stories in which revenge was depicted than some told of white men.

In the writer's memory a story went the rounds on the frontier of a party of white hunters who made a solemn vow that they would skin alive the first Indian they met west of the Missouri. It is said that they carried out their oath literally to avenge a crime committed some time before by an Indian.

We have never heard of Indians drinking blood from the skulls of their enemies. It is recorded in history that the ancestors of the whites did this. So the Indians ARE revengeful and cruel, but do not quite come up to their white brethren in these particulars.

## A Monument to be Raised.

A special to the Ledger from Doylestown, Pa., dated September 23, tells of an interesting event.

In commemoration of the 163d anniversary of the great purchase walk made by Edward Marshall for the Penns in Sept., 1737, a fine brown stone shaft has been erected at Red Hill.

The shaft is ten feet high and weighs 1800 pounds.

It was erected by James W. Emery, of Red Hill, who owns the property on which Marshall and his two companions stopped for refreshments the day of the great walk.

A portion of the old hotel still stands within twenty-five feet of the monument, which has been erected on a part of the foundation of the original building.

It was at Red Hill that Marshall, James Yeates and Solomon Jennings, employed by the Penns to make the walking purchase from the Delaware Indians, made their first stop for refreshments after they had started on their return trip.

The starting point has been marked by a monument by the Bucks County Historical Society.

The outcome of the dissatisfaction of the Indians was the Indian and French War of 1775 and the massacre of Marshall's wife by the Indians.

Marshall became an Indian hunter, and killed ninety-nine red men in revenge.

He lived until 93 years of age, on Tinicum Island, in the Delaware river, the island having been given him in payment for the walk.

## Great Success.

Friend—You took your son into your establishment some months ago to teach him the business, I understand. How did it turn out?

Business Man (wearily)—Great success. He's teaching me now.

## INDIANS STILL HAVE THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The following account is taken from a recent issue of the Phoenix, Arizona, Republican. The Indians referred to camped on the Phoenix School, grounds during their stay. The account says in part:

A delegation of Mojave and Apache Indians headed by "Mojave" Charlie, rode into town yesterday, seeking an audience with the governor of Arizona.

The Indians had been driven off the reservation at Fort McDowell by the white settlers, although, as they claim, they had done nothing to offend the whites.

In defense of their action the settlers assert that the Apaches recently murdered a white man near Fort McDowell, beside slaughtering cattle and committing other depredations.

In the absence of the governor, Sims Ely, his private secretary, listened to the story of the troubled aborigines.

When the Commissioner of Indian affairs issued an order eight months ago compelling all Mojave and Apache Indians to leave the San Carlos reservation, many of the Indians went to Camp Verde, but the tribe was scattered. "Mojave" Charlie, with seven braves, six squaws and eight children, was directed by Captain Nicholson, agent at San Carlos, to commence farming on the Fort McDowell military reservation.

When the small band arrived at the reservation they found that all the choice farming land on the reservation, which the Government intends shall be at the disposal of its wards, was in the possession of settlers.

The Indians began working for a rancher named Miller, but have had more or less trouble ever since with the settlers, who do not like the presence of the Apaches.

Mr. Ely placed in the hands of the Apache chief a letter "To whom it may concern," warning the settlers against unlawful acts against the Indians and establishing the right of the Indians to occupy the reservation.

The trouble between the whites and reds will be fully investigated and reported to the Indian Commissioner at Washington. Mojave Charlie and his small band will remain in town a day or two before returning with the order.

The delegation was accompanied by an Indian girl called Mary, said to be the most beautiful maiden of the Apache tribe. Her well-defined and even pretty features are marred only by a series of tattoo marks on the chin, an indication of political distinction.

Miss Mary, who has acquired a very good knowledge of English language, related the sorrows of her people in a simple manner and was grateful when the order was placed in the hands of her chief.

## Mason and Dixon's Line.—Indians Interfered.

We live so close to this famous boundary line, between Maryland and Pennsylvania, that the following from the Baltimore American telling of how the monuments marking the division are soon to be restored, will be of special interest to our students and others.

The two States have entered into an agreement with the United States to restore the monuments to their original condition.

A number of the old monuments have been destroyed or taken away, and there are several cases in which it will require an actual survey in order to determine

where the new monuments will be placed.

When the original line was surveyed by Mason and Dixon the monuments were brought from England and placed in position for about 200 miles of the distance, when the work was interfered with by unfriendly Indians.

The monuments were taken to some point in Maryland, and are scattered around or in use as doorsteps at mills or private residences. It is expected that these monuments will be recovered and placed in their proper positions where the line crosses the mountains.

For a some distance there is nothing to indicate the separation of the two States, and numerous property complications have arisen and lawsuits have been instituted.

Farmers of both States owning land that was formerly bounded by the line have now no means of determining where their property ends.

An estimate of the cost of the survey and the replacing of the monuments is placed at \$10,000. The Legislatures of the two States have appropriated \$5000 each to meet the expense.

The Mason and Dixon line runs from the Delaware boundary of this State to the corner where Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania join.

It is about 200 miles in length, and was run between the years of 1762 and 1768 by the two English engineers, Mason and Dixon.

When the line was originally laid, stone monuments were placed at intervals of five miles as far as the Blue Ridge Mountains. Beyond this the line was marked simply by heaps of stones.

Some years ago the State of West Virginia and Pennsylvania re-ran and re-marked the old line, so that the Maryland portion is the only part remaining only partially marked.

Many of the monuments have become dilapidated during the century and a quarter they have stood, and large parts of them have been carried away by relic hunters and others.

Pennsylvania's share of the expense in running the line originally was about \$171,000.

## An Indian Camp Meeting—110 Tents.

A picturesque, impressive and inspiring summer gathering, says The Outlook for September 22, was that of the Indian camp-meeting held at Christian Island, Georgian Bay, September 5-10.

Just across on the mainland are the scenes of the Jesuit tragedies where Iroquois and Hurons fought.

Both the victors and the remnants of the vanquished tribes have left these regions, but there are many Indians in scattered reservations, the descendants of those who have drifted down south and eastward from the Rainy River district.

From a radius of over a hundred miles these Indians gathered to the great camp meeting.

They came in hundreds from some reservations, and over a thousand Indians were said to be in camp.

There were a number of white campers, besides a few ministers and missionaries.

Among the latter were the Rev. Eger-ton R. Young, the noted missionary to the Cree Indians of the North-west; the Chancellor of Victoria University, Dr. Burwash, and the Rev. Allen Salt, the oldest native Indian missionary, perhaps, in America.

The last named is a convert of the "Father of Indian Missions in Canada," Elder Case. Mr. Salt is eighty-two years

old, but is still in the active work, which he entered in 1853.

The meetings were conducted somewhat like old-fashioned revival camp-meetings. There were prayer-meetings from sunrise to midnight and after. There were Bible classes and preaching services.

One of the features was the singing by the Indians led by the native choir under a trained Indian organist.

## Arbor Day, October 19.

In fixing October 19 as the autumn Arbor Day the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. N. C. Schafer, says:

"The beneficial effect of the observance of Arbor Days is everywhere known and acknowledged. Since there can be a tree planted in the fall as well as the spring of the year and so many schools are not in session when the spring Arbor Days are observed, it has become customary to fix an autumn Arbor Day in order that all the children of the Commonwealth may learn to take an interest in planting and care of trees and in the preservation and restoration of our forests, especially upon areas not suited for agriculture. In accordance with this custom, October 19, 1900, is hereby designed as autumn Arbor Day, with the recommendation that teachers, pupils, and all others interested in the schools celebrate the day by the planting of trees and by other appropriate ways.

## Seventy-Five Thousand Pupils—Grandfather of Athletics.

Our Athletic students will be interested to read this from the New York Times:

William Wood, sometimes called "The Grandfather of Athletics in the United States," died on Thursday night at his home, 293 Lenox Avenue. He was eighty-six years old.

Born in this city in 1815, Mr. Wood received his early education in the public schools, and later went to Yale College, where he was graduated.

From then until his death he was connected with athletics in one way or another, being a trainer of college oarsmen, a physical instructor for the Young Men's Christian Association, a professional oarsman, and finally a dealer in sporting goods.

Mr. Wood founded the first gymnasium ever built in New York.

It was on Crosby Street, and was called Wood & Attingtons "Gym."

When a gymnasium was built in the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association Mr. Wood was employed to superintend its organization, and later to become head instructor in it.

He held that position for thirty years, having, during that time, 75,000 pupils.

## Miss Longfellow is an Adopted Chipewa.

Descendants of the poet Longfellow comprising Miss Longfellow, sister and party, witnessed the performance by Ojibway Indians of the dramatic oration of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," at Desbarats Island, Ont., on August 25.

On Sunday the party attended a religious service conducted entirely in the Ojibway language at Longfellow's Island.

Afterwards Miss Longfellow made a speech to the Indians, which was translated into Ojibway by the Indian missionary, Mr. Frost.

On Wednesday, August 29, the Indian tribe performed the ceremony at Longfellow's Island of adopting Miss Longfellow into the tribe.—[Presbyterian Banner.

THE REDMAN AND HELPER

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Do not hesitate to take this paper from the Post Office, for if you have not paid for it some one else has.

"The Common Schools are the stomachs of the country in which all people that come to us are assimilated within a generation. When a lion eats an ox, the lion does not become an ox but the ox becomes lion. So the emigrants of all races and nations become Americans, and it is a disgrace to our institutions and a shame to our policy to abuse them or drive them away." HENRY WARD BECHER.

Every human being born upon our continent or who comes here from any quarter of the world, whether savage or civilized, can go to our courts for protection—except those who belong to the tribes who once owned this country. The cannibal from the islands of the Pacific, the worst criminals from Europe, Asia, or Africa, can appeal to the laws and courts for their rights of person and property—all, save our native Indians, who, above all, should be protected from wrong. GOVERNOR HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Eighty Seven Years Ago.

It has been the lot of the unfortunate aborigines of this country, to be doubly wronged by the white man, first, driven from their native soil by the sword of the invaders, and then darkly slandered by the pen of the historian. The former has treated them like beasts of the forest; the latter has written volumes to justify him in his outrages.

The former found it easier to EXTERMINATE than to CIVILIZE; the latter to ABUSE than to DISCRIMINATE.

The hideous appellations of "savage" and "pagan," were sufficient to sanction the deadly hostilities of both; and the poor wanderers of the forest were persecuted and dishonored, not because they were guilty, but because they were ignorant.—[Analectic Magazine, February, 1813.

Major Pratt's Sentiments Fifteen Years Ago.

In the Eadle Keatah Toh, published at our school fifteen years ago, we find the following editorial sentiment.

Major Pratt said then and says still:

The sentiment that the "only good Indian is a dead one" has about served its day, and we are now greeted with the newer propositions of land, law and citizenship.

These later schemes, while they are a tremendous advance on the former sentiment, are still weak and of a most insidious and shirking character.

Land to be used in a civilized way is practically useless without a knowledge of that way. Civilized law for a man utterly ignorant of its uses, and citizenship, the protection of which he knows nothing, still leaves him a prey to the designing and covetous.

We are willing to admit that if land, law and citizenship are placed upon the Indian it will have a strong—a very great tendency in hastening us to do the other real and foremost service for him, that is, give him the knowledge, training and experience that will make land, law and citizenship valuable to him, because his utter helplessness in their uses will then become glaringly apparent to us.

There are multitudes and multitudes who are willing to labor with the dignitaries and influence of the country for a

law or laws of Congress giving such instantaneous elevation as a law or declaration of Congress can give, but there are not so many who will take hold of this degraded, soiled brother and wash and work upon him to the end that he may become master of himself and stand in his place and for his own rights among men. If we want to do real and lasting good for the Indian we must clean him up and teach him to keep himself so: educate him and experience him out of his helpless, ward condition.

We have never given the Indians enough knowledge and experience of our America and her institutions and advantages to arouse their interest. Barring the Chinese, we give the man of every other nation all that we have, fixing no limit to his status or locality. We do every thing we can to destroy the ambition and effort of the Indian to become of us, and we do everything we can to spur on the ambition and effort of every other man to become of us. The one being down is held there, or, if purchase he partly rises is speedily knocked down again. The other being down gets up, or being up goes higher.

The Saviour of men said to the dying thief upon the cross:

"This day thou shalt be with me in paradise!"

We say to Indian men everywhere:

"Generations or centuries hence, you may possibly be of us, but not now!"

From Chauncey Yellowrobe.

An interesting letter from Chauncey Yellowrobe, class '95, now disciplinarian at Ft. Shaw Industrial School, has been received. Mr. Yellowrobe has been spending a part of his vacation in the Yellowstone National Park, and the trout fishing was excellent. While camping out they were molested by some highway robbers who took away a big ham and all the butter they had, and the worst of it was, the campers could do nothing in revenge but submit, for said highway robbers are under the United States protection. The black bear is a privileged character in that domain.

Mr. Yellowrobe saw three buffaloes in the Park, but they were fenced in and fed on a small island of the Yellowstone Lake.

"There is no possibility for them to escape, and they were poor, shabby, down-hearted looking things. The keeper told me there had been many, but that some had died and others were killed in fighting among themselves. As I looked at those poor creatures I said to myself:

"This is what the Indians are doing on reservations."

But a few years ago, the Sioux, my people were continually at war with the tribes in Montana. To-day they are helpless people, within the narrow confines of a reservation. I do not feel as my father used to feel toward these people, but I have sympathy for them, rather than a desire for their scalps."

The Perris School Work.

Ignacio Costo, ex-student of Carlisle, sends an interesting article published in the Riverside Enterprise, regarding the work of the pupils of the Perris Indian School, California. In connection with a description of a recent public exhibit of their work the editor says:

Perhaps one of the greatest obstacles, apart from the inherited prejudice against Indians in general, arises from the Indian's diffidence, lack of confidence in himself, and his too great self-consciousness in the presence of the white race. This is a personal, or rather, a racial defect which can only become eradicated by living among Americans.

Regarding some carving on exhibit the writer says:

The carving, some of which is very ingenious, is mostly done and taught by Ignacio Costo. He also designs fancy work patterns for rugs at times.

Miss Florence Clendenning of the King's Daughters' settlement, New York, through Miss Hill thanks our office for books, papers and pictures sent for distribution.

Football.

The First Game This Season.

Last Saturday the Carlisle football defeated Lebanon Valley College on the Indian field by the creditable score of 34 to 0 in two twenty-minute halves, scoring 10 points in the first half and 24 points in the second half.

This was the first game of the season and both sides started in fast and with much spirit, and play had not continued long before both sides were somewhat winded. This of course was due to the fact that neither team has been in training very long and are not yet in good playing condition.

Lebanon Valley put up a strong defensive game for nearly all of the first half, and the Indians had to work hard to gain their two touchdowns, which were both made by Hawley Pierce by his almost irresistible line plunges.

All through the game Pierce put up a fierce game and when on the defense he did excellent work in preventing plays through the line.

In the second half, all but two of Carlisle's team were replaced by other players, and they all did very good work. Lubo, Dillon, Thomas Walker, Bowen and White are the new men who showed up very well in the line where nearly all of the opponents' plays were directed. Walker, Lubo and Dillon ran well with the ball and they will make good ground gainers.

The half backs were our weakest points as the men playing those positions are yet very inexperienced at the game and their wind was not very good. They nearly all, however, showed that they will in time be fairly good players.

Several long runs were made by the Indians, especially by Ruiz, who made two touchdowns by long runs after receiving the ball on punts by the other side.

The Indians' punting was very poor and there was plenty of fumbling, which will have to be remedied very soon. Fumbling was our greatest fault last year.

The Indian line-up was as follows:

FIRST HALF POSITIONS	SECOND HALF	
Capt Rogers	left end	Capt Rogers
Dillon	left tackle	Thos. Walker
Redwater	left guard	Bower
Smith	center	Williams
W. Bain	right guard	White
Lubo	right tackle	J. Baine
N. Hare	right end	Beaver
Johnson	quarter	Ruiz
Chesaw	left half back	Decora
Parker	right half back	Yarlot
Pierce	full back	Pierce

Touchdowns, Pierce 2; Ruiz 2; Yarlot 1; Decora 1 Goals from touchdowns Pierce 4 Umpire, Mr. Hedges; Referee, Mr. Warner; Linesman, Prof. Woodward of Dickinson and Prof. Miller of Lebanon Valley.

The Dickinson-Indian Game on Wednesday.

The Carlisle School team defeated Dickinson College on the Indian field last Wednesday by a score of 21 to 0 in two twenty-minute halves

The day was entirely too warm for fast football, so the teams were unable to play a speedy game, and that kept the score down.

Hawley Pierce, who counts for much in the Indian play, was sick and unable to take part, and it is safe to say that the score would have been larger had he been in the game. As it was, the Carlisle boys played a plucky game against their heavier opponents, and clearly demonstrated their superiority.

Dickinson this year has some excellent material, but does not yet play clean football.

Johnson played the best game for Carlisle, making several long runs, always gaining whenever he ran with the ball.

Palmer did fairly well considering the fact that he has been unable to practice for two or three weeks on account of lame elbow. He made good gains, but fumbled too much, which was the fault of all the backs.

Roberts, although somewhat crippled, put up a good game, but was rather slow

in giving signals. He kicked a very pretty goal from the field and may make another Hudson.

In the line the playing of the men was good with one or two exceptions. The ends were fast in getting down the field on punts, and played well in other ways.

Wheelock played well as tackle and his punts were very long and hard to catch. He also kicked a pretty goal from the field by a place kick after Capt. Rogers made a fair catch. Rogers played a steady, hard game, while Redwater more than handled his man. Baine and Smith also did excellent work.

Thomas Walker and Bowen both played well while they were in the game.

For Dickinson, Capt. Pedlow, Decker and McGuffie did the best work, the latter making several gains, while Decker once made a thirty-yard run.

Dickinson did not get within 35 yards of the Indian's goal at any time.

(We have not space for the line up.)

Touchdowns, Palmer 1; Johnson 1, Goals from the field, Roberts, 1; Wheelock, 1. Goal from touch down, Wheelock, 1. Referee, Dr. Smith, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire, Professor Foster, of Amherst College. Linesmen, Prof. Woodward, Dickinson and Mr. Thompson, Carlisle.

The Eastman's have arrived as far as Sisseton on their way to Crow Creek, South Dakota, where the Doctor will serve the Indians as Government physician. They are visiting Dr. Eastman's sister. Mrs Eastman writes that they had very cold and rainy weather, necessitating fires and winter clothing. It was so wet and disagreeable that she did not venture to attend the Annual "Mission Conference" which was in session near there on their arrival. The proceedings of said conference are usually full of interest, and doubtless were so this time, but the Indians who were camping out and travelling in the mud and rain suffered considerable discomfort. She spoke specially of the generous lunch put up by Miss Noble, which lasted nearly all the way, and was much enjoyed.

Ex-printer Thomas Flynn, who went home several years ago, says he is now married and settled down, but still thinks of his school days at old Carlisle. "I have a comfortable home and a good wife," he says, all of which his many friends will rejoice to hear. Tommy will ever be remembered at Carlisle as a generous, good-hearted boy.

Alice McCarthy, 1900, who is at Fairbault, Minn., often gets "lonely for a Saturday night at Carlisle, for I always took great delight in listening to Major's talks and advices, and on recollection can fit them to my life after my departure from the dear school. I have been reading and studying this summer."

Mr. Roy Applegate, of Klamath, Oregon, has sent in a nice list of subscribers. We appreciate these western lists, and hope to have many of them. The Man-on-the-band-stand would like a larger reservation patronage for his paper than he now has, although he sends many hundreds out west.

Among the changes in the Indian service, last page, appear the names of Frank Shively, Chester Cornelius, Kias Redwolf, Mark Evarts, Festus Pelone, Issac Cutter, Madoc Wind, ex-students and graduates. To go over the entire list many interesting names are found therein.

It is said that the girls at some of the schools in the west are learning to march nearly as well as the boys. Why, here they march better, especially out of the Assembly Hall.

It is reported that an exhibit of fancy work made by Sioux women has attracted attention at the State fair recently held at the city of Yankton, South Dakota.

Louisa Giesdorf, '96, is on the right track. She is teaching white children in a school at Red Lodge, Mont.

**Man-on-the-band-stand's Corner.**

Fair week!  
 Rain is badly needed  
 The sparrows are legion, just now.  
 Where does that malaria come from?  
 Mrs. Shaffner-Etnier is expected soon.  
 Days and nights are now of about equal length.  
 William Baine has returned to the school.  
 An annex to the coal shed is being erected.  
 Adam Johnson has entered the printing office.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Standing have returned from Atlantic City.  
 "Sociable last Saturday night; and the evening was full—of students.  
 Footballers had to fairly bite the dust, so dry was the field on Saturday.  
 Ah, Ha! Those handsome kites are made in the sloyd room, are they?  
 Mr Haldy has almost a holiday all the time; just pronounce his name and see!  
 John Baine has the honor of applying the match to the first fire in the new boilers.  
 We have a new press, and the boys call it a "daisy." The press certainly is a little beauty.  
 Nothing realizes the power of the press more than the apple that is worked up into cider.  
 The class in No 6 is deeply interested in moths, these days, but they have no use for "rust".  
 Mr. James Wheelock, Assistant-printer, has gone to his home in Oneida, Wisconsin, on his annual leave.  
 What is the difference between the editor and his wife? She sets things to rights and he writes things to set.  
 During the week Mrs. Cook, Misses Newcomer and Robbins gave their summer experience before the school.  
 One has inquired whether or not the smokestack got sick, as last week it took its first smoke. No, only a little dizzy.  
 Daniel Miller has Miss Annie Kowuni's place as clerk in Mr. Standing's office and has moved out from town to board with us.  
 Eighth grade have taken up advance work in English Grammar with the hope that they will gain in their Junior English.  
 A number of bright new books on Geography and Travel came in this week. They should meet a need in our geography classes.  
 Mrs. Mercer, of Steelton, and Miss Mercer, of Chester, Pa., with Mrs. Mason Pratt, of Steelton, were guests at the game on Wednesday.  
 Assistant-clerk, Siceni Nori, is perhaps the fastest bicycle rider here, and his evening exercise on the track attracts a number of on-lookers.  
 Why is it that the fashionable girl who turns up her nose at the sight of a broom is always glad enough to sweep down the aisle when she is married?  
 Professor Bakeless says there is not the rudeness of former years among our students. This is a gratifying comment to the Man-on-the-band-stand.  
 About thirty of the band boys led by Mr. Walters made a noble effort to produce music at last Saturday's and Wednesday's games; but WHEN shall we have a BAND again?  
 Mr. O'Dell, of California, arrived Sunday evening, to be one of our teachers. Mrs. O'Dell, his wife, will be a substitute teacher for the present. They occupy a part of the north end of the new cottage on Katherine avenue.  
 Mrs. Cook visited the home of Mrs. Greist, Sunnyside, on invitation of Margaret Scholder, last Sunday. She claims to have had a delightful time, and attended Friends' Meeting while there. It was a long, silent meeting. Margaret likes her home, and Mrs. Cook thinks her student friend has a lovely country mother.

All hands and the cook went to the fair, yesterday.  
 Sketching is the order now of the early evenings for art teacher, Miss Forster.  
 We sighed for the closed trolley car last week, but the present warm wave makes all glad they were not put on.  
 Miss James of the laundry force is detained at home by the serious illness of her mother.  
 Miss Minnie L. Ferree, of Cincinnati, has arrived to take the Domestic Science department.  
 A number of distinguished visitors, including State officials of Harrisburg, visited the school yesterday.  
 The football tables on Sunday presented a very attractive appearance. Mrs. Vander Mey certainly knows how.  
 As we go to press on Thursday afternoon, a committee of town gentlemen and Maj. Pratt are entertaining the Governor of Pennsylvania.  
 Miss Nana Pratt is in Brooklyn taking a course at Pratt Institute. She is studying higher Kindergarten, which required examinations in collegiate studies to enter, and she passed without conditions.  
 Now is the time when the small boy gathers up the rag, coffee sack, stocking, pant leg, pillow case, corn-meal bag, or what-not, and maketh unto himself a football; and what's more, he gets as much fun out of it as if it were a real Rugby ball.  
 We are happy to learn that Myron Moses is improving in health at the Hilton's. He lays it to the orchard on the hill, and to the extra good care his kind friends are giving him, which he seems to fully appreciate.  
 It is well to keep one's eye on the task before us. One of the dining room girls who gave her finger a nip while in the act of cutting bread as she was looking at something else, has learned this lesson to her sorrow.  
 One of the orderly boys could not do neat folding of circulars, because he kept looking around and behind him.  
 "Why, what is the matter with you, my boy?" asked Miss Ely. "Your head seems to be put on wrong. You are always looking backward when your work is down in front of you? You are a queer looking boy with a head on backwards."  
 The child was wise enough to take the hint, and at once began working in a business-like way and folded many papers putting them neatly in the envelopes.  
 The Susan Longstreth Literary held its first annual meeting for the election of officers last Friday evening, with the following result:  
 President, Sarah Smith.  
 Vice-President, Luzenia Tibbetts.  
 Recording-Secretary, Grace Warren.  
 Corresponding-Secretary, Louise Rogers  
 Treasurer, Augusta Nash.  
 Marshall, Minerva Mitten.  
 Reporter, Minnie Reed.  
 Critic, Pearl LaChapelle.  
 Assistant-Critic, Eva Rogers.  
 There have been many comments on the improved appearance of the girls who came in from country homes this fall.  
 Miss Paull was heard to say that the pupils in her room have never shown such determination to work hard and advance. To one boy who has difficulty in mastering English she gave a language book of her own as he went to the country to attend public school this winter, and as he thanked her he said enthusiastically: "I am going to skip a grade when I come back."  
 If our students on farms will send their new addresses to the printing office in care of Miss Burgess they will have the changes made almost immediately, but when we wait for the list to come in from the office it requires time. Write your own letters! Transact your own business in a business-like manner and stand for yourselves in this subscription matter, then you will not miss your papers.  
 When large numbers of students go to the country or return from the country in one week it is almost impossible for us to make all the changes of addresses in the same week; but if we are informed that you missed a paper we will gladly supply the missing number.

**The Laundry and the Workers in that Interesting and Useful Department.**

We have one of the best equipped laundries in this section of the country. The room is spacious and airy and has a fine granolithic floor.  
 There are three large and up-to-date brass washers, an immense mangle, a gasoline shirt-ironer, a collar-ironer, two centrifugal wringers that make thousands of revolutions in a minute flinging the water from the wet clothing.  
 There is a row of stationary tubs and a large drier heated by steam. The machinery is run by electricity, and the place to one entering, presents a busy appearance.  
 In addition to the machine work there is much that must be done by hand, hence a good force of girls and boys are detailed daily to work there. The detail is changed often enough to prevent tire on the part of the workers.  
 Last week, the electric motor burned out, and the field had to be sent to Pittsburg for repairs. This was a great inconvenience as the machinery had to stop.  
 There was no power from Monday until Friday after-noon, which gave opportunity for showing what our girls are equal to in case of emergency. Of the sixteen girls detailed, half went to the tubs and washed by hand with a WILL for two hours, when they were relieved by the other eight, and the ones who had been washing took their places at the ironing boards.  
 Never was a more willing set of workers found, and when it came to ironing shirt bosoms by hand, each vied with the others to make hers the best.  
 The boys did all the rinsing of clothes in trucks, carrying water and wringing by hand, and no one expressed anything but a desire to be helpful.  
 Abbie Doxtator, Margaret Fremont and others have added their names to the list of girls who have conquered the shirt-ironer. We hope to add many more during the winter.  
 Isabella Young proved an adept at shirt-ironing by hand.  
 Nancy Thompson is becoming a very neat ironer, and we are glad to see her name on the detail.  
 Evaline Hammer has not forgotten how to handle the machines, for when called upon one morning to take charge for half an hour, she seemed perfectly at home, although she has been in the country for over a year.  
 But the Man-on-the-band-stand wonders why it is that some of the girls always try to slip out of doing their share of work? It is not because they are Indians, is it? No, for we have heard of white girls at their own homes who do the same slippery work on wash days. They excuse themselves and let mother do all the work for them, or allow an older sister to tire herself too much on account of their indifference.  
 Some of our girls when on the detail will manufacture all sorts of excuses to avoid going to the laundry, and have to be hunted up when the time comes to report. This leads to trouble for them.  
 Each girl has her share of the work to do, and how much easier and pleasanter it is all around when all go cheerfully and work with a will, as most of them do, when detailed.  
 Maud Murphy learned to run the shirt and collar machine in half-an hour, and if she is only a little more careful and neat in her work will prove an able assistant. If an able assistant, then ready for recommendation to higher work and more responsibility.  
 The able workers and the willing workers in the laundry as well as in other departments are those who will be first selected when there come opportunities to recommend for pay positions.  
 One of our ex-students who was kindly advised to absent himself from Carlisle, has entered Haskell, and writes that he is there to take the commercial "course." It was his coarseness that required his absence here.

**The King's Daughters.**

There was a grand rallying of forces of King's Daughters in the girls' society room after study hour Tuesday evening, last week.  
 Including new members, about 75 were present, and a happier company cannot well be imagined.  
 The meeting was entirely of a social nature, Miss Paull acting as master of ceremonies.  
 All the leaders were out to welcome the girls, and Major Pratt and Miss Nana came in just in time for the general hand-shaking.  
 The evening was a complete success in its games, refreshments, music and in the general atmosphere of fellowship and real joy manifest throughout.  
 America was sung with enthusiasm, followed by the Doxology.  
 Miss Bowersox asked God's blessing and benediction to rest upon this earnest band of workers for him.  
 Goodnights were said, and it is safe to say that each one present felt better for having been there.

**Slump Senior and Longhead.**

"Ten minutes until the shop bell rings. I am going to hang on the railing of the porch and wait," said Slump Senior.  
 "I," said Long Head the Wise, "shall put in the time on my paragraph for the Rhetoric class, Miss Cutter is so anxious that we do well."  
 AT RECITATION: Teacher—"Longhead, that paragraph was very well written, and the thought is good. You are improving. Mr. Slump, what have you?"  
 Slump: "Nawthin'! No time."  
 A groan from the class. They have heard that excuse before, and Slump is still resting.  
 Slump is always tired.  
 Breathing is painful to HIM.

**The Sunday Evening Service.**

If Good we plant not, vice will fill the mind.  
 As weeds take up the space for flowers designed.  
 This is a little couplet repeated by the Major, last Sunday evening, and he said the words had helped him all through life. The weeds that come from reading bad books will grow and crowd out the good in us; but if we read only good books and go with good associates we can get rid of the bad. Some spring from sources that are evil, but when such people come in touch with those that are good, they can crowd out the evil in their own natures. It is within the reach of all to get the good. Some great and good men were once very bad men, and some of the worst men become the best by the process of weeding out the bad in themselves and taking unto themselves only the good.  
 Mr. Elmer Simon led the meeting and gave a very impressive talk on the subject of the evening—"Tares in your field."  
 At the Phoenix school, Arizona, mechanical drawing is prescribed for all shop apprentices, about fifty in number. The object is to develop cleanliness, neatness and precision, and to give the pupils a knowledge of working drawings, perspective and projection. The boys are required to make working drawings of such articles as may be constructed in the shops in which they work. All boys must learn to draw plans, elevations and sections and do tracing and blue printing. In the last Native American there is a picture of the class at work.

The Emerald, published at the New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y., is a welcome visitor to our table and reading room again, the publication having suspended during the vacation months. The Emerald is full of helpful reading matter for students, and is a bright, clean, readable paper, with nothing bitter against those differing in religious belief.  
 Oscar Warden, of Pine Ridge, having directed that his address be changed, leads us to conclude that he has gone to the Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, school.

**APPOINTMENTS IN THE CLASSIFIED INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE FOR AUGUST, 1900.**

Clarence C. Lickiss, Baker, Seneca, I. T.; Robert Filewood Engineer, Vermillion Lake, Minn.; Emma E. Olson, Cook, Phoenix, A. T.; Ortus A. Henry, Industrial Teacher, Sisseton, S. D.;

Laura M. Keller, Seamstress, Kaw, Okla.; Idola R. Exline, Assistant Matron, Chilocco, Okla. Herbert A. Gordon, Engineer, Rice Station, A. T.; Adell Norman, Nurse, Albuquerque, N. M.;

Maurice E. Peairs, Industrial Teacher, Grande Ronde, Ore; Amy A. Ervin, Cook, Fort Peck, Montana; Leota Hoch, Cook, Umatilla, Ore; William H. Ledebauer, Assistant Engineer, Flandreau, S. D.; Samuel English, Farmer, Red Lake, Minn.; Mack Johnson, Industrial Teacher, Kaw, Okla.; James B. Welch, Industrial Teacher, Great Nemaha, Kans.; Paul Haynes, Industrial Teacher, Fort Peck, Mont.; Lizzie Lookaround, Seamstress, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

**Transfers and Promotions.**

Dick Tyler from Laborer to Stockman, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Oklahoma; Moses Iron Moccasin from Messenger to Asst. Carpenter, Cheyenne River, South Dakota; John Morrell from Laborer to Additional Farmer, Colville, Washington; Dan McLeod from Police Private to Blacksmith, Flathead, Montana, vice Henry Burland; Charles McBride from Police Private to Interpreter, Crow Creek, South Dakota; Frank S. Shively from Asst. Clerk, Nez Perce, Idaho, to Leasing Clerk, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Oklahoma, vice Chester P. Cornelius, Alex Flett from Interpreter to Laborer, Colville, Washington.

**Changes.**

Among the changes in employees made by the Department at the various Indian Agencies during August, appear the following:

At Blackfeet Agency, Mont., Alex Guardippee, Asst. Mechanic, vice Thomas Vielle.

At Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla., Joseph Calling Thunder, Asst. Butcher, vice Big Belly; Kias Red Wolf, Blacksmith; William M. Blake, Asst. Clerk; Fall Leaf Cornelius, Blacksmith; Frank Hamilton, Asst. Farmer, vice Clarence Watson.

At Cheyenne River Agency, S. D., Agnes E. Jones, Hospital Asst. Nurse, Felix Benoist, Supt. of Work, and Allen C. Fielder, Stableman, vice Louis Promise, Richard Larrabee, and Truby Iron Moccasin; Amos Blackbird, Messenger.

At Devil's Lake Agency, N. D., Kake-nawash, Judge, vice Mish ko-ma-kwa.

At Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., Raymond Feather, Laborer; Edward Blackbird, Asst. Mechanic, vice Philip Shortman; Mike Campbell, Apprentice, vice Stanislaus Needle; John McConnell, Interpreter, vice Louis Bent.

At Fort Berthold Agency, N. D., Isaac Fox, Apprentice, vice James Wolf.

At Fort Peck Agency, Mont., Jacob Davis, Asst. Farmer, vice Scout.

At Green Bay Agency, Wis., Mose Shawanopeness, Blacksmith's Apprentice, vice Louis Keshena.

At Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., William Kentuck, Jr., Additional Farmer, vice Bert McNeal; Edward Armstrong, Additional Farmer, vice Ralph Caesar.

At Standing Rock Agency, N. D., Edward Afraid of Hawk, Interpreter, vice Albert Mulligan; Louis Winter, Asst. Carpenter, vice Joseph Firecloud; James Difficult and Luke Bear Paw, Asst., Blacksmith, vice Samuel Archambault and John Rattlinghail; Anthony Vaulter, Asst., Blacksmith, and Marcelus Redtomahawk, Asst., Farmer, vice Peter Bear-boy and Joseph Matonupa.

At Tulalip Agency, Wash., Richard Squi-qui, Judge, vice Thomas Jefferson; Sam Carrier, Judge, vice John Davis.

At Uinta Agency, Utah., John Murray, Asst. Mechanic, vice George Atwine.

At Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., Joe Sims, Laborer, vice Hiram Price;

Henry Charles, Mail Carrier, vice Captain George; Robert Hawk, Blacksmith's Apprentice, vice Henry Charles, promoted.

At Yankton Agency, S. D., Joseph T. Cook, Carpenter, vice Charles Ironheart.

At Klamath Agency, Ore; Shakespeare Hicks, Asst. Sawyer.

At Leech Lake Agency, Minn; Robert A. Blakely, Interpreter.

At Otoe Agency, Okla; Charles White Horn, Carpenter, and Richard Roubedeau, Judge, vice Charles Deroin and Charles Watson.

At Pawnee Agency, Okla; Mark Evarts, Blacksmith, vice Henry Box.

At Pima Agency, Ariz; Melissa Jones, Interpreter, vice Harry Azul.

At Pine Ridge Agency, S. D; Richard Afraid of Hawk, Paul Crier, and John Shell Necklace, Laborers, vice Charles C. Clifford, Philip F. Wells, and James Wild; Wilson White Star, Herder, vice Robert Makes Enemy.

At Quapaw Agency, I. T; Louis Imbeau, Blacksmith, vice Alex. Z. Spicer.

At Rosebud Agency, S. D; Mitchell Roubideau, Laborer, and Peter Bordeaux and Henry High Pipe, Apprentices, vice George White Eagle, David Lane Dog and Fred Charging Eagle; Henry C. Shield and Peter Lane Dog, Laborers, vice Oliver Turning Bear and Henry Eastman; Henry Flying Horse, Apprentice, vice Henry High Pipe; Edward L. B. Eagle, Janitor, vice Robert Runs Over.

At Round Valley Agency, Cal; Thomas Henthorn, Stableman, vice Henry Smith.

At San Carlos Agency, Ariz; Robert Roy, Asst. Blacksmith, vice Henry Chichuana; Festus Pelone, Harnessmaker, vice Isaac Cutter; Haskayonatees, Laborer; Edward L. Gillson, Asst. Miller, vice Modoc Wind; Frank, Laborer, vice Takkatoga.

At Santee Agency, Nebr; William Bear, Blacksmith, vice Edward Howe.

At Southern Ute Agency, Colo; George Washington and Ben Vigil, Asst. Farmers.

**The Coal Miners' Strike.**

Our students all know that there is a great strike on hand among the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania.

Do we know what it is all about?

Do we CARE to know what it is all about?

Here it is in a nut-shell—

The principal demands of the miners are these:

They want company stores and company hospitals abolished.

They want a reduction in the price of powder from \$2.75 a keg—the price in 1874—to \$1.50.

They want to receive their pay twice a month and they want the cash, instead of orders on the store.

They want a ton of coal to weigh not more than 2,240 pounds.

They have been mining from 2,700 to 4000 pounds for a ton.

They want an advance in wages ranging from 10 per cent for men receiving \$1.75 a day to 20 per cent for those receiving less than \$1.50. The mine owners and operators do not want to give these things.

There are over an hundred thousand men thrown out of work by the strike, and there is fear that there will be great suffering among the women and children of the miners this winter.

They cannot, as the Indians do, appeal to the United States Government for food and clothing when in a destitute condition, hence are to be pitted.

**The Reason why HABIT is Hard to Overcome.**

If you take off the first letter it does not change "a bit."

If you take off an other, you still have a "bit" left.

If you take off still another, the whole of "it" remains.

You take off still another and 'it' is used up.

All of which goes to show that if you wish to get rid of habit, you must throw it off altogether and at once; it cannot be done a part at a time.—[The Pathfinder.

**Even Skimmed Milk is Good.**

Henry E. Alvord, the expert, says: "Even skimmed milk contains more nutrients for the same money than almost any other food product, and furnishes to the poor of cities, where its sale is not blindly prohibited a cheap and valuable food."

Most Indians that come to us have to learn to like milk.

The Man-on the band-stand thinks that if they would drink more milk, eat more fruit, and less meat they would feel better, generally; although there are not many regiments of eaters who look in better health than the Carlisle regiment.

The fact is we do consume quantities of milk, daily.

**Seventy is not old.**

Ex-President Dwight of Yale, at a recent annual dinner of the Yale Alumni association said.

"I lay down my office not because I am old—seventy is not old—but it is the end of the summer term, and vacation time has come.

My theory of life has been this: I believe life was made just as much for one period as another; childhood, prime, and later life, and every man should prepare himself for the late afternoon hour, so that life may grow happier till the golden time, late in the afternoon.

I look forward to coming years of greater happiness than I have ever known."

**We Surely Thought It Was a Hot Summer, And Now We Know It.**

According to the Weather Bureau, says The Pathfinder, the past summer was the hottest ever recorded in the history of the Bureau, covering about thirty years.

The summer of 1872, 1881, and 1887 were also record breakers.

The peculiarity of the summer of 1900 was the unprecedented duration of the hot spell; higher temperatures have been recorded in other years.

The mean temperature at Washington for July was over 89, August nearly 90 and September, up to the 12th, when the season broke, over 91 degrees.

**Even Congressmen Joke.**

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, is said to be one of the wittiest as well as one of the most learned men in public life.

One day last winter Senator Hoar met an ex-Senator in the corridor of the Capitol

They were going into the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Hoar motioned to his companion to pass in the door ahead of him.

"After you," said the ex-Senator drawing back.

"No, indeed," replied Senator Hoar. "The X's always go before the wise."

**Why not Raise Them.**

Said a farmer's wife to her husband one day as he was starting to market:

"Now don't forget, while ye're in the city to git some them 'lectric light plants we heern so much about. We kin jis as well raise 'em ourselves, and save kerosene."

**FIFTY DOLLAR PRIZE!**

To the person sending us the most subscriptions before Christmas 1900 the RED MAN & HELPER will give FIFTY DOLLARS.

Send in your subscriptions as fast as you receive them and keep five cents on every name. This will pay you for your work in case you do not get the prize.

The Band picture will be sent FREE, we paying postage to any address in the United States or Canada for one subscription, full price, 25 cents

We have a good supply of Band pictures left to be GIVEN AWAY to subscribers. Workers for the prize will find it to their advantage to have these pictures on hand when soliciting.

We will furnish them by tens or more as long as they last if the postage is sent to us in advance. We can send ten pictures in one package for eleven cents postage. Single pictures require three cents postage.

In case the pictures are not used they should be returned.

We cannot send pictures to your new subscribers unless you send us the full subscription price, 25 cents.

Remember! The Band picture is a fine lithograph, 11x13, in colors, and the likenesses of the boys are good. The picture of the leader, Dennison Wheelock is especially fine.

There are rules governing the contest which send for at once, if you are going to be a contestant.

**Authors.**

Ye frequenters of the library, and hunters for good books, answer some of these: Who is the most cheerful author? Samuel Smiles.

The noisest author? Howells.

The most flowery? Hawthorne.

The tallest? Longfellow.

The most amusing? Thomas Tickell.

The happiest? Gay.

The most fiery? Burns.

The most talkative? Chatterton.

The most distressed? Aikenside

**One Way Only to Reach the Haven.**

If the current is going our way, it will be easier to reach our destination; if it is flowing in the other direction, it will be very much harder; but in either case we shall reach the haven where we should be if we are ready to pay the price of work, courage, and persistency.

It is wise to spend as little time as possible in dwelling upon adverse conditions, and as much as possible in clarifying one's own aims and developing one's own force. —[Exchange.

**So The Superstition Runs.****(OLD RHYME)**

Married in white, you have chosen all right.  
Married in gray, you will go far away.  
Married in black, you will wish yourself back.  
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead.  
Married in blue, you will always be true.  
Married in green, ashamed to be seen.  
Married in pink, your spirit will sink.  
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl.  
Married in yellow, ashamed of the fellow.  
Married in brown, you will live out of town.

**Extinct First.**

"I want ten dollars to buy Indian curios" asked a wife of her husband. "The Indians you know will soon be extinct."

"Well, if you keep on calling for money, I'll be extinct long before the Indians."

**Not only HOW but WHAT.**

Charles Dudley Warner has said "to teach a child how to read and not what to read is to put a dangerous weapon into his hand."

It is said that apples supply the highest nerve and muscular force.

**Football Schedule.**

Sept. 22. Lebanon Valley College, here Won; score, 34 to 0.  
" 26. Dickinson College, here.  
" 29. Susquehanna College, here.  
Oct. 6. Gettysburg College, here.  
" 13. University of Virginia, at Washington.  
" 15. University of Maryland, at Baltimore.  
" 27. Harvard, at Cambridge.  
Nov. 10. Yale, at New Haven.  
" 17. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.  
Nov. 24. Washington and Jefferson, at Pittsburg.  
Nov. 29. Columbia University, at New York City.

**Enigma.**

I am made of 9 letters.  
My 4, 5, 3, is a deep hole in the ground.  
My 3, 5, 4, is to lean.  
My 1, 8, 9 is what most folks work for.  
My 7, 2, 6 is the female of a deer.  
My whole is a day of each week that most of our students look forward to with pleasure.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA: Responsibility.