

The Red Man and Helper.

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QUONQUEEDLE.

(Bob-o'-Link.)

THEY braised him, they glazed him, they browned him with bread; "A fowl for Queen Mab, from the rice-fields," they said.

The voice of the summer-world rang in my head! "Quonqueedle, quonqueedle, quonqueedle!"

No name like the name that the red men first heard

From the wild, glossy throat of that bubble-voiced bird.

Till the tongue of the Pilgrims was charmed to the word—

"Quonqueedle, quonqueedle, quonqueedle."

You Quakers, you broad-hats (whose case I dismiss)
Come visit me now in my acre of bliss!
How dare you make game of a songster like this?
Quonqueedle! quonqueedle! quonqueedle!

AMHERST, MASS. DORA READ GOODALE.

THOROUGH, PRACTICAL GROUNDWORK IN INDIAN EDUCATION DEMANDED.

A Circular Letter from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1900.

AGENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

SIR:

The educational policy adopted by the Indian Office comprehends at all schools where it is possible that the pupils should be given industrial training. As a part of that policy the Indian School Rules require that one half of each school day shall be devoted to the literary department and the other half to industrial training of the character and degree commensurate with the appliances of the particular school. Higher education in the sense ordinarily used has no place in the curriculum of Indian schools. A thorough ground work in the English branches, carrying a pupil to about the sixth or eighth grade of the common schools of the United States, is the extent of literary instruction ordinarily to be given in Indian schools. Any extension of such a curriculum must be by special authority of this office, setting forth full reasons for any increase.

As intelligent theory should, as it always does, precede intelligent, practical application, so should the theory and practice of doing the practical necessities of life be an integral part of the Indian pupil's life at school. For boys, shoe and harnessmaking, tailoring, carpentering, wagonmaking, blacksmithing, masonry work, plastering, brickmaking and laying, farming, gardening, dairying, etc., should be taught at all those schools where facilities are provided, not with the elaborateness of special training as by great polytechnic institutions of the country, but on a scale commensurate with the appliances, the ability and future environment of the Indian. There is not an Indian boarding school in the country which cannot teach some one or more of the above industries. At reservation boarding schools contiguous to agencies where there are agency blacksmiths and other mechanics, there should be proper details of boys to these departments, and when on such detail the superintendent of the school should be required to particularly look after their moral welfare as well as the manner in which they are being taught.

The practical training of the girls for future usefulness and entrance into civilized life should receive as much care as that bestowed upon the boys. At every boarding school there should be classes of girls practically taught in the art of

preparing a decent wholesome meal, such as that which usually appears on the tables of persons of moderate means. It is not intended they should be taught the hotel or restaurant style of cooking with a consequent education to look forward to salaries similar to chefs in such institutions, but they should themselves be required to actually prepare under proper instructions the menu adapted to the means and necessities of an average family of persons. The dignity of work should be inculcated and these girls beled to understand that the Government does not owe them anything beyond a qualification for the actual duties of real life. Nursing, laundering, sewing, butter making and other kindred pursuits which go to make up the excellent American housewife, should be inculcated by practical teaching and example.

The instruction in Indian schools necessarily is different from that in the white public schools, in that there is added the element of home training. You are therefore directed to pay especial attention so far as the girls are concerned to neatness, cleanliness and order in their rooms and general conduct. The inculcation of these desirable elements is as essential as any other in your curriculum. Unless an Indian girl is properly taught she will be unable to make a home for herself or future husband.

The trend of all education given in the schools should be away from the idea of a continued leaning upon the arm of the general Government for support in after life. Pupils must understand that the schools are laying the groundwork upon which they themselves must build their future character, that the various States, by their splendid public school systems, are educating the vast masses of boys and girls not with the intention of hereafter supplying them with high salaried positions, but in order that they may be in a position to compete with their own fellows in the great race of life all must enter upon after leaving the walls of a school.

These are practical matters of great moment to the Indian school service, and will remove, if carried out sincerely, one of the severest criticisms so frequently heard from some Members of Congress and others that the educational system of the Indian Office is defective in that practical studies are not given that attention which is bestowed upon the higher branches of music, art, astronomy, etc.

At the close of the present fiscal year all superintendents will be required to embody in their annual report to this Office how they have carried out the instructions given in this circular. It will also be placed in the hands of all inspecting officials, both of the Department and of this Office, for investigation during the coming year.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

A Story for the Little Girls.

Our little girls who love so much to play with dolls, will appreciate this story of a little Boston girl.

She had played with dollies a great deal, and had noticed that when an arm got broken it would fall off, and saw dust would run out.

One day, this little girl broke her own arm.

"Oh! Mamma, mamma!" she cried.

"Will it drop off?"

"No, darling," the mother answered.

"I will hold it so that it will not hurt, till the doctor comes, and he will fix it all right."

"But, mamma," the little one said pressing her lips together and trying to be brave. "Hold on tight, so that the saw-dust can't run out."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE KICKAPOOS.

In the issue of the RED MAN & HELPER for September 14th, we printed a little clipping from the Stroud Messenger, which portrayed the Oklahoma Kickapoos as existing very wretchedly and refusing to accept or live upon their allotments, saying that only a few raise something to eat. The position taken by the writer is one so common in the west—that of unsympathetic indifference to Indian advancement.

We give below a communication from an Indian who stands in a position to know the true situation, and we are glad to secure the facts from such good authority.

The writer, an Ex-member of the Sac & Fox National Council, says:

Some one recently published in an Oklahoma paper his observation on the present condition of the Oklahoma Kickapoos. As one who has been in personal contact with these Indians for years, as interpreter for different Indian Agents and as one interested in their welfare I want to say that it is wholly unfair to give such a false report of a people who have struggled as have the Kickapoos.

Let us briefly review their history and note some of the changes that have been made in their condition.

The Kickapoos lived in the Indian Territory before the Civil war. During the war they went to Mexico where they were a roving band of savages, whose principal occupation was that of raiding and looting. This work was carried on into Texas and continued until 1872 when Gen. McKenzie followed the Indians across the line into Mexico, killing a large number and taking the remainder as prisoners of war.

These were brought to Ft. Gibson, I. T., where an investigation proved them to be Indians of the United States.

Mr. Atkinson of New Mexico, made a treaty with them, and by the terms of the treaty the tribe were brought here in the fall of 1874. They were placed under the care of J. H. Pickering, Indian agent for the Sac and Fox Agency, who located them where they now hold their allotments.

For years they opposed every effort to bring civilizing influences to bear on them. They were noted for their stubbornness.

They were stubborn, even to refusing gifts from the Government. Nor would they think of sending their children to school.

Their civilization then seemed hopeless and the good people who labored among them as missionaries and teachers during that period, merit the highest words of commendation.

Four or five years ago the Kickapoos were cut off from the authority of the Sac and Fox Agency and Mr. M. J. Bently was appointed their Agent.

Mr. Bently's work is little known, but is certainly worthy of special mention. He went among these Indians and taught them to utilize their land by their own work or by leasing. He succeeded in getting many of their children in school. They have been transformed from an idle, shiftless TRIBE of Indians and all that such a term implies, to a community of fair samples of industrious Indian citizens.

They are located near Shawnee, one of the most wide-awake, progressive cities in Oklahoma. One may see in Shawnee any day our Kickapoo brother with his

corn, hay, stove-wood, posts and even wheat, to sell.

They were quite as successful as their white neighbors this year with both their wheat and cotton crops.

These people get only a small annuity from the sale of their lands and yet they get on.

We are safe in the prediction that in ten years hence, these "Undesirable inhabitants" will be self-supporting.

They are now much nearer that mark than thousands of our rich Indians who draw large annuities and live in idleness and luxury.

From this it would seem that a long advance were made in civilizing the Indians if efforts were made to make them less dependent.

Let them earn WHAT THEY GET BY THEIR OWN LABOR.

Those Indians who depend upon the Agency trader to furnish them supplies on cash annuity credits will always be slaves to this worse than vicious practice, if it is allowed to continue.

HENRY CLAY JONES,
Ex-mem. Sac & Fox Nat'l. Council.

Care of The Feet—Danced Corns Away.

As the corn doctor is around and doing good work on some of the feet hereabout, a few words seen recently in an exchange are apropos:

In regard to the care of the feet, says Good Housekeeping, here is a bit of experience from a woman who has reached the half century mark in life, and who claims that her fresh complexion and sparkling eyes are due in a great measure to well kept feet.

She says, in the first place, she never allowed them to get cold, for that chills the entire body.

She has knitted slippers for night use over the floor, and she takes plenty of exercise every day, with deep breathing, and she wears warm under clothing.

Every night she rubs her feet with witchhazel or alcohol, after giving them a bath in cool water and sea salt.

She rubs her feet once a week with vaseline, and changes her stockings every other day, and in hot weather, every day.

Once she found corns coming and she danced them away, at least she insists that she did; she danced and the corns disappeared.

She believes that poor circulation will cause these painful excrescences upon the joints of the toes as surely as will too tight boots.

One physical culture teacher advocates walking on tip-toe whenever possible for the purpose of making good circulation in the feet, and following as often as one can with a salt and water massage.

Not Such a Bad Kind of Swearing.

An Exchange tells of two little Quaker girls who were playing together, and some disagreements arose.

One of the little girls grew quite angry and said:

"If thee don't take care I'll swear at thee!"

"Oh, oh!" exclaimed the other, too much shocked to say any more.

"I WILL. I will," cried the first little girl. "Thee little you, thee!"

This reminds the writer of a friend, who when a girl was begged by some of her schoolmates to talk Quaker, just as some of our country boys and girls are begged sometimes to talk Indian.

She did not want to "talk Quaker" as they called it, and said so very emphatically, when one of the leaders among the girls cried out in a tone of derision:

"Well, don't then, you old thee, thou, though, you."

THE REDMAN AND HELPER

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The Mechanical Work on this Paper is Done by Indian Apprentices.

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Address all Correspondence: Miss M. Burgess, Supt. of Printing, Carlisle, Pa.

Entered in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., as Second-class matter.

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

Our School will be TWENTY-ONE years old tomorrow, and some of the present faculty were here at the beginning. There may be such a thing as being too long in a place, but we notice that the successful business man holds his place, created by himself, with great tenacity, and this builds up and establishes confidence.

The oldest of the faculty here feel that they have only reached their majority in the work, and they are fresh for the labors at hand. They now have the experience that brings efficient service and intelligent action. Such experience in an institution of this kind is always gained at the expense of the students, and there is no reason why those long in the service, if they have been wide-awake and active, may not still render more effective work in the future as the result of said length of service. Our oldest teachers as well as the others go to summer schools, and keep up to the times in every way.

WHAT'S A COUNTY FAIR FOR?

Saturday evening's talk was turned into a sort of Fair meeting—County Fairs in general. For several years the school made a point of visiting the Cumberland County Fair in a body, then for three years we kept away. This year we went again, and Major Pratt gave the student body a chance on Saturday evening to tell what they thought of it. He asked them to say in a few words whether they were in favor or against county Fairs.

Some of those who spoke against Fairs thought they were not good things; that there was very little there to show progress; that there was not enough good to be seen and learned to pay for the trouble of going.

Those who spoke in favor thought that there were many useful things to be seen at a county Fair that could not be seen anywhere else; that the little experience in the way of temptation fitted them for life's battle; that it promoted trade and intercourse among the people; that if we resisted the temptations then we would be stronger to resist them in other places.

The best sentence in favor of it was by Annie Goatie who said, that the Fair showed us "what nature has produced and man can do."

Assistant Supt. A. J. Standing and Professor Bakeless defined the purposes of a Fair, from which Major Pratt led out into a forceful talk. His thought was that the original idea of the Fair was intended to include all the skill of the county in industries, art and all useful accomplishment as well as agricultural skill, and that premiums were offered to encourage all things that go to make up the welfare and comfort of the community.

Then he asked the student body what seemed to attract the most attention at the Fair, and they answered with one accord that it was horse racing.

Where did the horses come from? Was there a single horse the product of Cumberland County? Not one. And the men who had the horses were gambling. Most of the crowd was looking at the horses and but few were looking at the agricultural products or the other exhibits. There was not much else to look at—a slender exhibit of agricultural implements, a fine chicken show, a small

quantity of vegetables, fruit, grain, a few hogs, sheep, cattle and other farm products.

What ought we to do about it? 14,000 people had gathered there for what?

It is a day of sociability and a holiday for the farmer, but the farmer is not encouraged much to go there with his products. The greatest encouragement is given to the men who come from a distance with fast horses.

Major stood on the judge's stand and looking down on the crowd saw that men were betting on the horses. They were all trying to get something for nothing. If the horses had been raised in Cumberland County and such events were to the commercial interest of the county, it might be an important feature, but it is a question whether it is worth while spending so much time training horses to run.

If the whole county participated in showing up what could be produced, stimulating all kinds of production, the Fair might be a good thing. A proper amount of rest and recreation is useful, but the tossing at rings to get a cane, the throwing of balls at the head of a dorky, five cents a throw, and other equally foolish, catch-penny performances are questionable occupations.

The chance for the Indian youth to enter upon a life of usefulness and of doing good are as great today as the chances of any boys and girls in the world.

**MRS. SHAFFNER-ETNIER
HOMEWARD BOUND.**

"U. S. S. RAWLINS"
OFF THE COAST CASTLE ISLAND.
Sept. 25, 1900.

TO THE HELPER & RED MAN:

Six days ago we bade farewell to the beautiful Island of Porto Rico and are now homeward bound via Cuba and the east coast of the English Bahamas.

Eighteen months ago we crossed these same waters in the opposite course, with the hope of making Porto Rico our permanent home.

In a business way we have found it all we anticipated, but the exposure following the terrible cyclone of about a year ago impaired our health to the extent that rendered it unwise to carry out our original plan.

During our residence in Ponce we saw the beginning of great changes. The streets, instead of being the dumping places for refuse matter, have been mended and made thoroughly clean till they compare favorably with many of our home cities.

Sanitary conditions have been made safe, and as rapidly as possible unsightly shacks are being replaced by more worthy residences.

Three small Alms Houses have been provided for the street mendicants, and plans are completed for a large Orphan Asylum.

The fifty schools within the District of Ponce, which in times previous were conducted entirely at the discretion of the individual teachers, some of whom were persons of considerable education and conscientious in the discharge of duty, while others were both totally unfit and unfaithful, are now being brought to a condition where results are made to "measure true" with facilities at hand.

For six weeks during the summer vacation we held a teachers' Institute patterned closely after the early efforts of a similar nature at home.

As a result of this strange departure from old customs, there became apparent a fellow feeling of unity of purpose and a desire to ascertain if there exists a better way than now known to themselves and how to find it. In all respects the outcome far exceeded our expectations.

Several of our more advanced students who availed themselves of the privilege of daily attendance, because so filled with a desire to get beyond their limited home advantages, applied to enter the Carlisle School.

At first we discussed the idea. The girls in Porto Rico of the better families

are seldom trained to any domestic duty. Cheap hired service makes it unnecessary for them to even care for their own clothes.

I feared both they and their families might fail to see the vital condition between laundry work and education as they interpreted that term, and disappointment would follow.

But five of them, four young women and one young man, clung to their original plan, and here they are, my fellow passengers, their young hearts fired with hope and determination to conquer.

Let me introduce them to you. I want you to learn their names and natures, and I beg of you all to make them feel at home within your great family circle.

Matilda Garnier, Zoraida Valdezate, Felicitita Medina Americus, Adela Borelli and Paul Segui.

Doubtless they will find much to try their courage, and you will have need to be patient, remembering that their training and house customs have in many cases, been just the opposite to your own.

In breaking away from the narrower confines of home, and venturing into the broader life of a far off land, they are but carrying out the course Major Pratt has so long and urgently insisted upon for the Indians in particular and for all people in general.

God speed them and all of us, and bring us to the place where we may most ably serve His purposes.

So far our voyage has been entirely comfortable except for a small accident which landed us upon a reef just at the foot of Moro Castle in Santiago Bay. This caused us a two days' delay, but our fine new ship is none the worse for the trial according to the testimony of the wonderfully arrayed diver, who after we were dislodged spent two hours under water carefully examining its bottom.

Santiago City was an agreeable disappointment. The newspaper descriptions of fifteen months ago, are by no means applicable to the present. Instead of it being a pest center of filth and disease we found the Government just finishing an excellent job of municipal house-cleaning.

Streets have been leveled and asphalted, suitable garbage rendezvous provided, the city thoroughly lighted, dark corners and questionable haunts cleared out, one of the largest and finest Civil Hospitals we have ever seen, enlarged and fully equipped, with the result that yellow fever and small pox, whose summer victims formerly averaged about twenty deaths per day are now entirely wiped out.

The bay with its surrounding hills presents a scene of unsurpassed beauty.

Those who are familiar with both islands and unhesitatingly pronounce the Pueroricans superior to the Cubans mentally. Socially and morally they are about equal. Religiously, well—if there were any comparison of the adjective dead we might be able to draw a conclusion. Under the circumstances we must await future developments.

Today we are skirting along the east coast of San Salvador. In passing Castle Island where lives, quite isolated from the rest of the world, the light-house-keeper and his family, we flung to them a bundle of papers containing two copies of the RED MAN & HELPER. We can but wonder what people, living thus alone, do and think and evolve in the long months and years.

One thing is certain, they are serving life's noblest end in helping to make this a safer world for human life.

Within a week, D. V. we expect to be with our friends in Philadelphia. No. 41, North 40th street will be the place of our residence for the present. Our latch-string shall always be out to those of the Carlisle household.

Before leaving Ponce, Emanuel Powlas gave us a visit of five days. He has done well as carpenter for his company and is making an excellent record.

In San Juan, Russell Whitebear came to the vessel to bid us farewell. Both wished to send cordial greetings to Carlisle which they love and honor.

Should our present plans carry we trust to greet you personally about the Thanksgiving season.

Yours as ever,
RUTH SHAFFNER-ETNIER.

Football.

Susquehanna Game.

Last Saturday our team defeated Susquehanna University, 46 to 0, in 20 and 15 minute halves.

Susquehanna had a light team, and although they played in a clean and sportsman like manner, they were no match for the Carlisle boys, and the score could have been made larger had not so much time been taken trying drop kicks, which were unsuccessful on account of the wet ball.

Pierce kicked a goal by place kick after he had made a fair catch on the 30 yard line and this was about the only feature of the game. During the last half of the game rain fell.

The Carlisle team lined up as follows:

FIRST HALF	POSITIONS	SECOND HALF
Rogers (Capt)	left end	Shomin
Wheelock	left tackle	T. Walker
Redwater	left guard	Bowen
Smith	center	Williams
Dillon	right guard	Dillon
Wm. Baine	right tackle	Wm. Baine
Beaver	right end	Hare
Ruiz	quarter back	Ruiz
John Baine	left halfback	Decora
Yarlott	right halfback	Parker
Pierce	fullback	Pierce

Touchdowns, Pierce 1; Yarlott 1; Parker 1; John Baine 1; Decora 1; Wheelock 1; Rogers 1. Goal from placement, Pierce 1. Goal from touchdowns, Pierce, 6.

The Blacksmiths.

The hum of the modern forge blowers, the squeaking of the old-fashioned leather bellows, the fumes of sulphur at times, the promiscuous delivery of sparks from hot iron, the bared arms of the Indian blacksmiths who wield the forging hammers and sledges, the greasy hands and soiled faces of those who work the drill-presses go to make up the daily scene and sounds in the blacksmith shop.

Some of the boys think that the blacksmith shop is a good substitute for a gymnasium. Others think it is a good place to learn how to earn a living or to prepare themselves to make money.

Others put in the four hours' of daily work with as little effort as possible, always looking forward to the sound of the quitting bell. Such apprentices are of little use to themselves and of no use to those around them.

The "chief" of the blacksmith apprentices now is Sebastian Shomin, a Chipewa of two and a half years' apprenticeship. He has made great progress at the forge and is a fair horseshoer, being able to make and set shoes on horses and mules. He can iron a very respectable Concord wagon, also a Surry with canopy top and a fair specimen of Corning buggy with top. Sebastian is also fond of sports being on the football team, but has the qualifications, which from present indications will graduate him as a blacksmith, equipped to earn good wages at his trade.

Charles Coleman, a California boy has progressed well, and will make his mark as a reliable workman, being very much interested. From the beginning he has forged ahead, leading several of the apprentices of longer term of service.

Topia Antonio, a New Mexico boy, has been a little slow in conception in the past, but has developed of late, those faculties which appeared to be dormant, and we predict that in the near future he will be classed with those who rate above the average village blacksmith.

Frank Yarlott lacks energy. There is no good reason why he should not rank with the best workmen in the shop, but for his indifference and slow movements.

Johnson Owl, of North Carolina, will benefit himself and any community in which he may live. He is a very industrious, careful workman and has good natural ideas, which in the course of time will develop to good account.

Several efficient blacksmith apprentices have gone out into the world to care for themselves within the past school year, leaving a class of boys who have not been long enough at the business to judge of their ability or efficiency in mechanics.

Arthur Sheldon is making a strong effort to be of the efficient class.

All are new hands in the wood department except James King, Wingate Temple and Wilson Charles; but from present indications they will soon be classed among the efficient apprentices.

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

The Juniors are studying iron and other metals.

If business does not come, hunt it, find it, have it."

The winter wheat is all in the ground at the near farm.

The asparagus bed at the near farm is to be expanded.

Even schools that are called good teach vulgar fractions.

Mr. Bennett caught a snake in the farm spring the other day.

Miss Harne visited her sister in Chambersburg, over Sunday.

We now have three farms. The one three miles away did not sell on Saturday.

Joseph Delisle is working in the Edison General Electric Works, at Schenectady, N. Y.

A pleasant letter from Miss Weakley says they began school, in Porto Rico, October, 1 st.

Born to Mrs. Baker, of Carlisle, a son, last Wednesday evening. The mother is a daughter of Mr. Kensler.

Kindly inform this office if you get two copies of the RED MAN & HELPER, and have paid for but one.

The smoke-stack smokes heavier than it ever did, as we are burning bituminous coal in the new boilers.

Miss Julia Kensler, daughter of our keeper of stores, has gone to Philadelphia, to take a course in nursing.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Embick and Lanore Embick and Mrs. E. D. Humphreys, of Boiling Springs and El Reno Oklahoma, were visitors Fair day.

James Johnson, one of our most efficient mailing department clerks has entered Dickinson College Preparatory School, and works with us no more.

Miss Ely has gone to Kansas to visit her only sister and other relatives. She has had a hard year's work and deserves the month's annual leave.

Miss Harne has the darning class of girls, and she reports that they have darned since March, 7380 stockings. Her class consists mostly of the smaller girls.

The Monthly entertainment, quarterly reports, new supplies coming in, new pupils, and desk repair work, about fill the Academic budget. More would make the teachers sing "I want to be an angel."

The weekly talks before the school by the teachers this year will be on England History. The first talk on Prehistoric Britain was given by Prof. Bakeless, in which the white savage was shown up to the American aboriginal.

George Robinson thinks he has "struck a pretty good place for the winter." It being a dairy farm his hours are long and he has two miles to go to Sunday school, but he means to get out of it all that there is in such country experience.

Handsome wooden-wedding invitations written on birch bark from Mr. and Mrs. Lillibridge of Ft. Lewis, Colorado, were received by several at the school, who would rejoice if they could be transported for the evening by some powerful touch of magic.

Miss Margaret Pattison of Holmesburg, Philadelphia, has kindly offered to complete our file of Centuries in the Reference library. Miss Sara, the librarian, is walking on air, and hoping some one will do the same for the Atlantic and Harpers.

The school garden will be larger this year than ever. Both sides of the road leading to the farm are to be used for truck. This is good news, and we hope the rains will come in time next Spring, to bring abundance of garden sauce, so much enjoyed by all.

The time marks on our galleys are not all changed yet to the old Red Man basis. We hope to finish this work by next week, then each person whose time expires within a week will get an expiration notice of some kind, with an invitation to continue with us.

Miss Robins is quite ill and in the hospital.

Paul Sequi, one of the Porto Rican rivals has entered the Printing Office.

We believe that our vicinity can boast of the fastest conductor and the leanest corn doctor of any neighborhood around.

William Shoulder's regiment has gone to Cuba for a time. His address is 2nd Regiment, Mantanzas, Cuba. He likes to hear from his friends and wants the RED MAN & HELPER forwarded.

Rev. H. A. Benfer, pastor of the First United Evangelical Church, has been serving the school as chaplain for a month. Last Sunday afternoon, Rev. Miles O Noll, pastor of the Reformed church preached for us.

George Muscoe, 1900, is still in business at Parkersburg, West Virginia. We believe there are more of our graduates and ex-students, doing for themselves among the white business people off the reservations, this year than ever before. This is encouraging.

One of our girls after looking at the chicken display at the County Fair last week, and noting the gay plumage on the head of some, exclaimed: "It is a good thing those chickens do not live in New England, as they would get arrested for wearing feathers on their heads."

A club of four has been formed by special invitation to join the Book lover's Library Association. This will entitle the members to the latest books for any length of time they may chose to keep them. They hope by this plan to keep up with the books as issued, and thus wisely replenish our own library.

Mrs. Thompson's friends are glad to see that she has recovered from an attack of illness which sent her to our hospital. Mr. Thompson to keep her company got sick, too, but both are out and about as usual. Dr. Diven and Miss Barr have a way of mending the ills of life so that suffering patients do not remain with them long.

An interesting letter from Miss Ericson, San Juan, says she has engaged to stay there another year. Miss Ericson remembered her friends with unique little mementoes of the country, sending them by the Porto Rican children who have just arrived. Some of the girls were in her Sloyd class in Ponce, during the summer.

Lilly StCyr has returned from her home in Nebraska, where she went to spend the summer. She reports that her brother Levi StCyr, for so many years assistant printer with us, is surveying and doing creditable work, which fact she learned from the head surveyor. We are not afraid of Levi's work, if he does his best, for he is painstaking and careful in all that he does.

Mrs. Chester, of Goshen, has been visiting the school for a few days. She says she is in love with the Indian girls, and never knew of one who did not give satisfaction in her country home. Mrs. C. does not know ALL of the girls, be it remembered. She speaks highly of Stella Mishler, who was at Court House; and Maggie Hill who was with Mrs. Chester returns with her for a year, and will attend country school.

Edward Ukipata and William Schandore, Hampton students on their way south from their Massachusetts country home, visited their friends here this week. They went from Hampton to New York by steamer, hence have had quite a round of traveling. They have been near Great Barrington, and liked the man for whom they worked. They are friends of Archie Wheelock, who escorted them through the shops and other departments

Service in the Girls' Quarters.

Religious services are held in the various quarters, on the last Sunday evening of each month, instead of in Assembly Hall. The regular meeting at girls' quarters last Sunday night was of unusual interest. The time was closely filled, girls rising promptly one after the other and speaking in great earnestness.

The topic—"Foolish Excuses" was one

upon which many felt they could express an opinion. Lillian Ferris led the meeting, and in speaking of the unreasonableness of excuses for failure in the worship of God she referred to His thought of and for us and for all life before its creation in the preparation of food and in the ability and instinct to secure it, with which all creatures are endowed.

This led Inez King to speak of a walk that she and her grandfather took one Sunday evening at home, when Inez was a very young child.

It was sunset, and he called her attention to the beauty of the sky, and of the cataracts near which they stood, and to the forest on either side of the bank. As they stood looking he asked her who made them all.

She answered: "I don't know, but I suppose God did?"

The grandfather then told her that they had all been made for God's children; that home and parents and friends were better still than the sunset view. He also told her that they too were God's gifts, and she must think of them as from God, and that she must love Him.

She did not then fully understand, but has often thought since of that Sunday evening talk

Twenty-First Anniversary.

Saturday, the 6th of October being the Twenty-first Anniversary of the opening of this school, the day will be duly observed according to the following program, viz:

1. An extra good dinner for pupils.
2. A half holiday for all, and a chance to witness the football game with the Gettysburg College team.
3. A meeting in the Assembly Hall, from seven to eight-thirty, with program as follows, viz:

- Music, by Band.
- Opening Address, Elmer Simon, Class 1896.
- Singing, by Choir.
- Short Addresses by Graduates, viz:
 - Miss Robertson, Class 1890.
 - Miss Morton, Class 1898.
 - Miss Smith, Class 1897.
 - Mr. James Wheelock, Class 1896.
 - Mr. Sieni Nori, Class 1894.
 - Mr. Edward Rogers, Class 1897.
- Singing, School Song, "Out of Darkness" Healy Wolfe.
- Address, "Indian School Thirty Years Ago," Mr. Standing.
- Singing, by School.
- Addresses, Misses Cutter, Burgess, and others.
- Address, Major Pratt.
- Chairman of the evening, Prof. Bakeless.
- The graduates and other speakers will occupy seats on the platform.

The Societies.

The Societies are now all in active operation. To-night the Invincibles will be visited by Professor Bakeless and James Wheelock; The Standards by Mr. Walter and Mr. Thompson; the Susans by Miss Bowersox and Miss Hill. Teachers and employees, in details of two, will take turns in visiting the Societies this year as they did last, and will report to the Principal of the Academic Department, Professor Bakeless, criticisms of their observations. The management of the meetings will continue to be entirely in the hands of the pupils, the meetings to be carried on in accordance with parliamentary usages. The officers are expected to acquaint themselves with the best forms of conducting business, and will be subject to helpful criticism from the Principal and teachers.

Why not have a reporter in each of the societies? There are so many absentees at roll call, too little preparation in the boys work. The girls did excellent work last week. Reporter's notes were said to be exceptionally good. Declamations were selected with taste, well prepared and well rendered. The debate was not so good on account of lack of preparation.

Standards.

The following officers have been elected by the Standard Literary Society.

- President, John Baine.
- Vice President, Geo. Moore.
- Recording Secretary, Geo. C. Peake.
- Cor. Secretary, Geo. W. Ferris.
- Treasurer, Wingate Temple.
- Editor, Edwin A. Smith.
- Critic, Elmer B. Simon.
- Assistant Critic, Herman A. Niles.
- Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Z. Paul.
- Musical manager, Joseph Q. Ruiz.

He was Taken Back.

"You see 'em Injun?" asked one of our boys the other evening, of a man he met on the road.

It must have been one of the new boys who cannot talk good English.

"Yes," replied the man.

"Got 'em match?"

"Yes."

"Gi' me one?"

"What are you going to do? Smoke cigarettes?" asked the man.

"Yes."

"Where are they?"

"Here," said the boy as he reached to his hip pocket and pulled out a pack.

The man was Mr. Bennett, and the boy did not know he was talking to one of our employees.

A little free advice was administered to the boy, who knew enough to realize that he had made a mistake, and looked very much ashamed of himself.

It must be quite hard for the new boys who have smoked cigarettes for years before they enter Carlisle, to break off at once, but those who do, are glad of it later on, and they improve in health almost immediately.

From Manilla.

Samuel Barker, who is at Noveleta, Philippine Islands, as a soldier, says he likes his company, and has been treated well ever since he joined the Army. He has been detailed as a clerk in the Post Headquarters. William Colombe is to join them in a month. Ulysses Ferris is near Manilla. They have had rain for nearly two weeks. Hugh Leider and Samuel are in the same company. Hugh is in good health, and seems to enjoy Army life. Both are treated well by the officers.

The above information came in a letter to Mrs. Cook. Edwin Smith has received word from Samuel Barker saying in part:

"There is no fighting here any more. All we do now is to do garrison work in the native towns. We are about fifteen miles from Manilla on the south line. Our quarters are in a church. There are about 56 of us in the church and the rest of the boys are in the natives' shacks."

All Work Good if Well Done.

Some of the girls are taking their first experience in dining-room work this month.

On being informed where she was to work, one exclaimed:

"I, on the dining-room detail? That must be a mistake."

All work at this school is honorable, and the only dishonorable thing connected with any of it is slackness and carelessness.

That tells as much against a girl in the dining-room as carelessness work on the piano tells against her, while good work in the dining hall will tell as much in her favor as anything she could do elsewhere.

Buckstocker.

Buckstocker, the new horse at the farm, took a bath in the spring the other day, in company with Mr. Bennett. The fact is, Mr. B. was driving a load of stone and Buckstocker took a notion for a drink. Mr. B. thought he would humor the horse, who, when he started to drink concluded he would like more water, and plunged headlong into a deep hole. Mr. B. had to jump from the wagon for the relief of the horse, and by the use of the boat, after considerable wetting he succeeded in landing all but the load of stone safely on shore.

Hudson.

We hear an occasional good word from Mr. Frank Hudson '96, through his friends. He is at Pittsburg in a bank, and will play on the Duquesne football team this fall. Not on his own request but through the earnest solicitation of members of the club, many of whom are bankers and prominent business men. We suppose they want the use of the "cunning toe" of such high repute. That is all right. Mr. Hudson enjoys his work at the bank and the class of business men with whom he is brought in contact.

THE FOOT BALL SITUATION AT OUR SCHOOL CONCISELY AND CLEARLY EXPLAINED.

Mr. Glen S. Warner, our manager of athletics and coach for the football team, has written an article for the Phila. Press, dated Sept. 29th, which explains so clearly the situation here and the conditions under which we labor to develop a good team that we print it in full.

The Carlisle football team, says Mr. Warner, has now been in training three weeks and we are beginning to get a line on the new material and to find out something about how the prospects compare with the prospects in former years.

The season opened up very discouragingly as only five of last year's team were left, and only three substitutes.

Another discouraging feature was the fact that among those who were missing were all the backs—Hudson, Seneca, Metoxen and Miller.

Of course, it is well known that the players back of the line are the ones who need experience, and that players for these positions are the hardest to develop.

As Carlisle has no preparatory schools to draw from, the candidates for the team start in with no previous experience and have to be taught football, beginning with the first rudiments of the game.

Discouraging also was the fact that among the new students who had entered since the last football season their was only one fellow who weighed over 175 pounds.

With all these disadvantages to start with we induced all of the heaviest pupils to try for the team, thinking that if it was not possible to turn out a winning team this year perhaps we might develop some boys who would in future years make valuable players.

About forty candidates started in to practice, and at the end of the first week the squad was cut down to thirty, and these have been in training steadily since.

Some of the new men have shown marked improvement, and it now looks as though the vacant positions can be filled very creditably, although it seems impossible that these new players can equal, this year, veterans whose places they have to fill.

The old players who will play again this year are Captain Rogers, left end; ex-Captain Wheelock, tackle; Pierce, tackle; Smith, center, and Redwater, guard. These players ought to be a little better than last year if experience counts for anything, and this will help make up for the lack of experience of the rest of the team.

Roberts who was substitute for Hudson, will probably play quarter-back this year, and he should do nearly as well as Hudson, even at drop-kicking.

Johnson, who was substitute for Miller, played in several of the games last season, and is doing very good work this year.

He will probably fill the right half-back position; Pierce will probably be taken from tackle and placed as full-back, where he has been doing remarkable work, and this will leave the following positions to be filled by new men: right guard, right tackle right end and left half-back.

Of the new men Bowen, W. Baine, Dillon and White have been trying for guard, and they all have shown great improvement.

White and Bowen are rather light for guards, while Baine and Dillon are fairly good-sized fellows, and if they will put a little more activity into their play they will do very well, although they do not yet compare with Redwater, the other guard.

Lubo, Thomas Walker, Ben Walker and J. Baine are the new men trying for tackle, and all of them are very light, none of them weighing over 165 pounds. Thomas Walker so far has done the best work, while Lubo and Baine have improved considerably.

The new end candidates are: Beaver Hare, Shomin and Bender, and of these Hare and Beaver seem to be about equal in ability. Hare is a little better on stopping the opponents' plays, while Beaver

is faster in getting down the field on kicks and in running with the ball. Shomin is also showing up well, and it looks as though the team will be fairly strong at the ends.

Ruiz, a 130 pound lad, is giving Roberts a good battle for quarter. He handles the ball well and catches punts and runs them back better than Roberts, but Roberts has the advantage in weight.

Of the new men trying for backs, Palmer, Charles, Parker, Yarlott and Chesaw are the most promising, but they are all slow and awkward in handling the ball, and they fumble a great deal. From some of these players, however, one or two good men should be developed before the season is over.

In the two practice games which have been played against Lebanon Valley and Dickinson respectively the Indians have shown up very well defensively, but on the offense their plays seem to lack power, and this no doubt, is due to the new men who have been tried behind the line.

Lebanon Valley did not succeed in making first down once during the game, while Dickinson, whose team is very heavy this year, could seldom make any gains.

In the latter game Roberts drop-kicked a field goal, and Wheelock made a place kick from a fair catch; in fact, there are several good drop-kickers and place-kickers in the squad, and Wheelock, Palmer and W. Baine punt well. It looks as though Carlisle should be strong in their kicking department this year.

It is yet too early to figure out the prospective strength of the team, but it is safe to say that the eleven will be able to put up a pretty stiff argument in all their contests this season. It is fortunate for Carlisle that the game with Pennsylvania comes later in the season than last year, as it will give us time to develop and try out our new men.

An Odd Mix in Words.

No wonder that our boys and girls get mixed-up in English, when so many words are spelled the same way and mean the opposite.

A little incident clipped from the Middlemarch Advance, Manitoba, is a very good illustration.

A man said in leaving my hotel, I paid my bill, and said to the landlord;

"Do I owe you anything else?"

He answered:

"You are square."

"What am I?"

He said again:

"You are square."

"That's strange," said I: "I have lived so long, and never knew before I was square."

Then, as I was going away, he shook me by the hand, saying:

"I hope you will be round again soon."

"But I thought you said I was square! Now you hope I'll be round!"

He laughed and said: "When I say I hope you'll be round, I mean I hope you won't be long."

I did not know how many forms he wished me to assume. However, I was glad he did not call me flat.

About the way Some Would-be Husbands Work.

"What is your occupation?" asked the Census Man.

"Occupation?"

"Yes. What do you do for a living?"

"Me! I solicit washing for my wife," replied the loafer.

Making a House,

What is a pig doing when he is tying a knot in his tail?

Making a house.

Why a house?

Because it is a pig-sty.

Henry Nerva was out for the summer only, and saved over and above all his expenses the most money of any of the boys. He did not get the highest wages, but brought back to put in bank \$57 58.

When a person gets as sharp as a tack, it is inadvisable to sit down on him.

FEET.

"Doctor, what is the matter with my throat?" asked one of our teachers, once upon a time of a certain physician in charge.

He looked at her searchingly and said only one word:

"Feet!" which he repeated several times while shaking his head: "Feet! Feet!"

It was not difficult to guess his meaning. He thought she had been out in the wet grass at croquet or some pastime, and had not taken the precaution on returning to her room, to change her shoes.

He being a physician and knowing the science of cold-taking, understood how such action would lead to sore throat, fever, malaria, and to all sorts of difficult and disagreeable diseases.

The incident reminded us of one of the Indian boys who went to the doctor at this same school

The boy also had a sore throat, and the physician said he had probably been sitting around in damp shoes.

"Me no sick feet, me sick my neck," was his prompt reply.

It seems hard for some people to understand that to sit or lie on the damp ground brings coughs, colds, pneumonia, consumption and death.

"I don't care if I die," some will say when asked to get up.

That of course is a falsehood. Young people as a rule do not want to die. They think there is no danger of getting sick. Because they had wet feet a few times and did not catch cold, they think they can stand anything.

Why did they not take cold?

Simply because their physical condition at the time was able to throw off the bad effects. At another time they may be a little relaxed in general health and just right to absorb the bad effects. We cannot tell when we are just in the right condition to take a cold or when not. It is safe to keep out of the way of taking cold. All sickness can generally be traced to a cold.

To be happy, we must be healthy. To keep healthy we must watch a few necessary points—grass, draft, perspiration, our eating, etc., and we can do this without thinking too much about ourselves. We simply want to have **COMMON SENSE.**

The Spitting Habit.

Colds seem to be in fashion just now, and the spitting habit is again noticeable.

Why not spit upon the pavements?

Because it is dangerous to do so.

How dangerous?

The sputa dries, is dragged by feet and dress-skirts, or is blown in the air for others to breathe. Many a case of consumption has come from breathing the dried sputa of some consumptive spitter.

All spitters are not consumptive.

No, but the catarrh trouble that causes most spitting leads to the dread disease. Where shall we spit?

On the ground; the softer the ground the better.

Explain again.

Soft dry earth absorbs the poison and keeps it from being blown in the air.

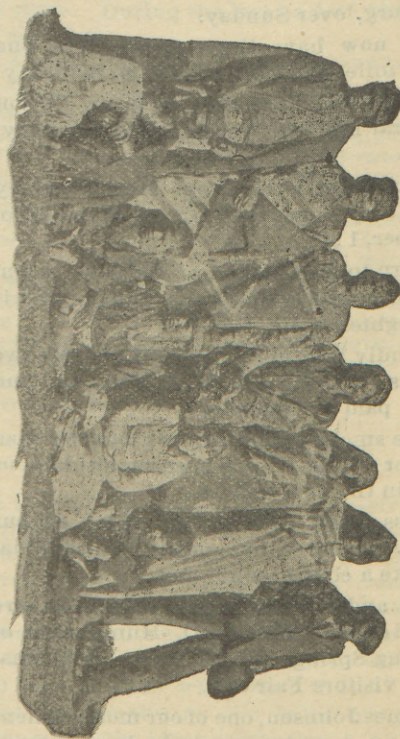
In some cities one has to pay a fine if

caught spitting upon the pavements or on floors of cars.

It would be a good thing if we here at the Carlisle Indian school had to pay a big fine for indulging in such a filthy and lazy habit.

Do you want to keep from getting consumption? Then join with the Man-on-the-band-stand and let us **DOWN** the spitters who are too careless and indifferent to walk a few steps to expectorate on the ground.

The Way Our Students Used to Come, but Seldom do Now.



If we could but conquer our inmost enemies, we would withstand thousands of outward ones.

Football Schedule.

- Sept. 22, Lebanon Valley College, here. Won; Score, 34 to 0.
- " 26, Dickinson College, here. Won; 21 to 0.
- " 29, Susquehanna College, here. Won 46 to 0.
- 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 15 letters.
 My 7, 8, 13, 12 is the way one feels when a joke is not appreciated.
 My 15, 9, 4 is an article that was much in use during the hot wave.
 My 14, 9, 11, 1 is the way to learn to work after learning to work well.
 My 6, 13, 10, 5, 11 if good, helps most people to work well.
 My 2, 3, 5, 8 some boys forget to blacken inspection morning.
 My whole is the **LONGEST** job Carpenter Gardner and his boys ever undertook.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA: Potpie-day.

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.