

# The Red Man and Helper.

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Consolidated Red Man and Helper  
Vol. I. Number 17.

## FOR EVERY DAY.

**G**OD, make my life a little light,  
Within the world to glow,  
A little flame that burneth bright,  
Wherever I may go.

God make my life a little flower  
That giveth joy to all;  
Content to bloom in native bower,  
Although the place be small.

God, make my life a little staff  
Whereon the week may rest,  
That so what health and strength I have  
May serve my neighbor best.

—MRS. B. M. EDWARDS,  
in Christian Register.

## THE MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The following synopsis of proceedings, taken from the American Friend, is pronounced good by those from our school who attended the Eighteenth Annual Conference of "Friends of the Indian," held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October.

About one hundred and fifty were in attendance, many of whom have had experience in the practical solution of the Indian problem, and a number have been among the prominent leaders in the work.

Merrill E. Gates was again the chairman, and in his opening address showed very clearly that there is still much to be done before the Indian problem can be considered to be solved. Many supposed that when it was decided to break up the tribal ownership of land and divide it into individual allotments, the step was taken that would soon result in the removal of the most serious evils of the situation and speedily secure justice to the Indian and his early civilization. But as each successive step has been taken new complications have arisen and new difficulties found. Now it is seen more clearly than before that the tribal funds, so sacredly held by the Government for the Indians' benefit, amounting to more than \$33,000,000, the annual interest upon which, amounting to about \$1,600,000, is regularly paid to the members of the several tribes, is a serious hindrance to Indian advancement, and amounts to a positive injury. As the Indians become the individual owners of land, the establishment of the family as a unit and the rights of inheritance become more and more important.

### Many Fathers.

The difficulties of family registration were clearly brought out, subsequently, by Alice Fletcher, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. With primitive races the tribal relation is based upon the clan of the mother's side, and the gens of the father's and these are never merged. This prevents the family becoming a unit, and bars the way to establishing the rights, privileges and responsibilities which civilization recognizes. The registry of families is made difficult by the "new name" given men when they advance to a higher position of fame or accomplishment, and thus identity is lost. The classification of relationships also adds to the difficulty, for the father and all his brothers are alike called "father," and the mother and her sisters are equally called "mother."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington read a very instructive paper on the present situation. While he did not commit himself to an advocacy of the disposal of the Indian funds, his statements made it clear that it will soon be advisable, after setting apart certain sums for educational purposes, to divide the

funds among the individuals of the tribes to be wisely used by them or recklessly squandered, but to bring to an end the demoralizing influence of the annual payments which cause designing men to prey upon the recipients and lead them into deeper depths of misery. It was very gratifying to see a Government official manifesting such a sincere and earnest Christian interest in his work.

A paper by ex-Senator Dawes, upon the progress of the commission which bears his name in dividing the lands of the five so-called civilized tribes of the Indian Territory among their individual owners, showed how complicated is this work and how carefully and wisely must the proceedings be carried on.

### One Fact Clearly Brought Out.

No one fact was more clearly brought out by the information laid before the conference than that of the necessity of ignoring once and for all the tribal relations in the Government's dealings with the Indians, and in going directly to individual men and women, to lead them to civilization and into citizenship, where they will have the benefits of law and justice, and be brought under their responsibilities. The favorite idea of Major Pratt, of the army, who has so successfully conducted the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., has been this recognition of the individual, which leads to speedily merging him into general society, where he ceases to be a ward and works out his destiny as do other men.

All through the conference the importance of Christian teaching was fully recognized, and that service was declared the most effective which was given under the constraining love of Christ.

A new interest was added to this conference by the introduction of the subject of the "dependent races," which, as a nation, we have recently had brought under our care. One speaker said:

"I will not call them inferior races; I will call them races with inferior advantages."

Races, like men, have their periods of development—those of childhood, adolescence and maturity—and in dealing with those less developed than our own, we must first determine what is their stage of racial development, and then we must ascertain the rate of speed at which God has yet enabled them to move.

We Americans lack patience and expect other peoples to move more rapidly than is possible for them. From this comes many of our failures.

### The Platform.

This eighteenth annual session of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference affirms its hearty and unanimous approval of the statement of the Indian Commissioner that it would be better for the Indian if they had been treated from the beginning as individuals subject to the laws of the land. To overcome the difficulties which the natural error of the past has created, and to bring the Indian into individual relations with the Government as a citizen of the United States with the least intermediate injustice and hardship is the Indian problem. The discontinuance of treaties with the Indian tribes as separate nationalities, the allotment of land in severalty, the gradual decrease of rations, the increase of appropriations for providing all Indian children of school age with the essentials of an English education, the consequent discontinuance of the contract school system with the un-American union of the church and state which that system involved, are all parts of this one coherent and consistent general policy. That policy should be continued to its natural consummation by officials who should be neither appointed nor dismissed for merely political or personal reasons. Further measures in general pursuance of this policy urgently needed are the following:

Rations should be issued only when succor is indispensable to prevent what would otherwise be unpreventable distress.

Where allotments are made in arid districts an ample supply of water for purposes of irrigation and domestic requirements should be provided under such arrangements, as within their natural possibilities, will secure its permanence and will make its subsequent diversion impossible.

Since agricultural training is no less necessary than land and tools for self-support, only carefully selected and well-trained farmers and field matrons should be appointed to furnish industrial education and guidance to the Indians on allotted land.

The family is the basis of civilization, and marriage is the basis of the family; therefore, marriage should be regulated and protected by law, and a system of registration of births, marriages and deaths should be provided such as will secure the legal recognition of the family and thus protect the right of the Indian to transmit by inheritance his lands to his legal heirs. The present evils are such as to demand immediate action by the Bureau for this purpose without waiting for legislative action.

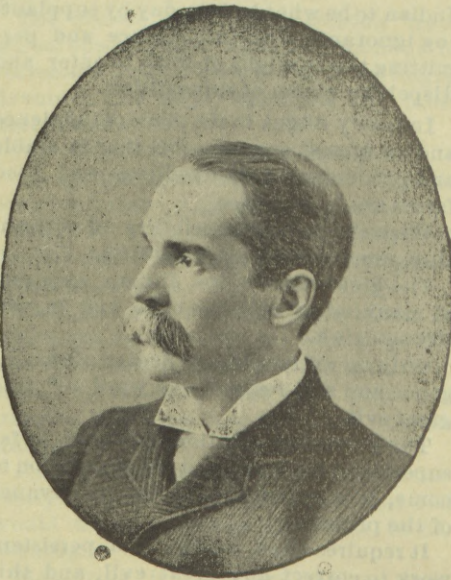
The habit of leasing allotments converts the lessee from an industrious worker into an idle and improvident landlord. It should, therefore, be permitted only to allottees who suffer from some infirmity or disability which incapacitates them from obtaining in any other way the benefit of their allotment; and the power of the agent to authorize such leases should be strictly limited by law to such carefully defined exceptions.

When the allotment has been completed and the Indians have become independent and self-supporting citizens, the expensive machinery of the agency should not be continued; with rare exceptions the Indians should then be relegated to that protection of the laws and that stimulating effect of competition in freedom to which we owe alike our safety and our industrial inspiration. We heartily endorse the statement of the Commissioner that there are a number of these agencies which should be at once discontinued.

This Conference congratulates the country on the substantial progress made toward an intelligent understanding and an effective prosecution of this policy, as far from sentimentalism on the one hand as from oppression and cruelty on the other; it notes with especial satisfaction the fact that the assumption of secular education by Government has done nothing to lessen the Christian work of the churches, and the increasing attention which Indian education continues to receive from the Government as shown in more and better school buildings and better equipment, a gain of nearly one thousand a year in Indian pupils, a continuation of the merit system in appointments, and a noticeable growth in esprit du corps among the Indian and school officials.

This Conference believes that Indian legislation should continue to be so shaped and the Indian Bureau should continue to be so conducted as to render the need of Government supervision constantly less and to secure its total abolition at the earliest practicable moment, and it looks forward with hope to the complete solution of the Indian problem and its disappearance from American life early in the century on which we are now about to enter.

But new days bring new duties. The extension of the authority of the United States over new territory peopled by those foreign to our language, laws and civilization, imposes new and important duties upon our Government and upon the philanthropy of our people. It is our first duty to see that the mistakes which have so delayed the wise solution of the Indian question be avoided in the treatment of this new problem, that wise and honest men be selected to administer our laws, to supervise the education of the young to lead the people to a practical knowledge of our civilization, and to prepare them, by laws justly administered and education generously provided, for self-support and self-government.



DR. MERRILL E. GATES, SECRETARY  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
PRESIDENT OF THE MOHONK  
INDIAN CONFERENCE.

### Dr. Gates' Opening Address.

We have not the space for Dr. Gates' full address. He spoke upon "These Conferences as a Pre-eminently American Institution," "We do not Consider Merely 'The Same old Questions,'" "New Measures Demand our Thought," "The Next Century is not to be a Century of Dishonor," "The New Method Recognizes the Individual," "We Must Reach Through the Bulk of Things as they are, to Touch and Stimulate the Individual," "Savagery is Terribly Conservative, and Prevents the Development of Personality," "Destroy the Tribal Organization and Reach the Individual by Other Measures," "Two Masses of Tribal Evil Re-

main Almost Untouched," "Let us Attack these at once by Wise Laws," "The great mass of Undivided Tribal Funds will tend to Perpetuate for Years and Generations the Indian Problem," "More Good Agricultural Lands in Indian Reservations than many have Supposed," etc.

He said in part:

### The Old and The New.

There is an essential difference between the old method of dealing with the Indians and the new method. The old methods dealt with them in the mass; the new methods propose to deal with them as individuals. In our conferences here at Mohonk for the last 18 years, we have confronted certain great evils which grow out of the savagery and paganism of the Indian races; out of the tribal organization, and the dominating tribal life, and the evils which have been developed by and have attended upon the reservation system. But we do not face those evils hopelessly; nor are we confused and dazed by them as we seemed to be 15 or 20 years ago. Certain instrumentalities used by the Government have been found productive of great evil. They are condemned, in the judgment of all thoughtful men and women. They should be absolutely and finally rejected. Certain other methods and instrumentalities, by their results, approve themselves to thoughtful Christian people everywhere. These methods should be fostered, improved and used, wisely and persistently, until the desired results are accomplished.

### The Individual is The Man.

If civilization, education and Christianity are to do their work, they must get at the individual. They must lay hold of men, women and children, one by one. The deadening sway of tribal custom must be interfered with. The sad uniformity of savage tribe life must be broken up! Individuality must be cultivated. Personality is strengthened only by the direction of one's own life through voluntary obedience to recognized moral law. At last, as a nation, we are coming to recognize the great truth that if we would do justice to the Indians, we must get at them, one by one, with American ideals, American schools, American laws, the privileges and the pressure of American rights and duties. With as much of kindness and patience as can find scope in general laws, we must break up the tribal mass, destroy the binding force of savage tribal custom, and bring families and individuals into the freer, fuller life where they shall be directly governed by our laws, and shall be in touch with all that is good in our life as a people.

### Have Heretofore Dealt With The Mass.

For two hundred years and more, in all our national dealings with Indians, we systematically recognized and strengthened tribal bonds. Until within these last 20 years, our Government has been content to deal with the Indians in the mass. Treaties and agreements were made with the tribe. Annuities have been paid to the tribe. The protection of civilized law, and the training which comes to all who are subject to its sway, was denied to the individual Indian upon the assumption that "tribal law" would protect him inside the tribe against his fellow Indians, and if a white man cheated or otherwise wronged him it was not worth while to feel much concerned for the rights of an Indian. Under this fiction of intrusting the administration of justice to the tribe, the Government of the United States was

(Continued on the fourth page.)



**THE REDMAN AND HELPER**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE RISING INDIAN.

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

TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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.

It is estimated that over 10,000 Indians will vote this Fall.

To whom are you going to send the RED MAN & HELPER for a Christmas present?

If you do not get the paper regularly, inform us, and we will look into the matter.

Read Dr. Gates' opening address before the Mohonk Conference if you wish an INTELLIGENT idea of the Indian situation!

Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Oneida, who recently visited us, wished he could afford to place his own children in such a good school as Carlisle.

If you are one who thinks that the years pass slowly just subscribe for the RED MAN & HELPER and see how SOON the time comes around to pay again.

All this talk about the Indian Territory not being prepared for self-government is nonsense. A tax of one-half of one per cent on personal property would support a State government handsomely. The Indians have abundance of school funds for themselves and the white people are anxious to pay school taxes to provide schools for their own children. Then what stands in the way of statehood or territory organization for this country? Nothing in the world but a handful of office holders who cry out against it because it means the loss of their jobs.—[Indian Journal.

**Encouraging**

Owing to their vast wealth the Osages have been one of the most backward tribes to take on our civilization. Hence the following from the Osage Journal, showing conditions in the section of Oklahoma occupied by this large tribe, said to be the richest in proportion to its numbers of any nation in the world, has an upward look:

There are more Osages being educated in the public schools along the border of the reservation this year than ever before.

Compulsory education is bound to have its influence sooner or later. Mixed schools bring the Indian pupil in competition with the white student and incites him to better work.

The records show that the ever present increase of the mixed-blood over the full-blood among the Osages is still in progress. Not only that, but the educated full-blood is gaining over the blanket wearers. It will be but a few years until the blanket is as obsolete as the tomahawk and scalping knife.

**Some of them Get in Some how.**

"Well," said the uncertain citizen, "I failed in that 'ere examination to get in the Government service—turned me down on 'rithmetic an' spellin' an' g'ography; an' now I dunno whether to go to teachin' school, or practicin' law, or editin' of a newspaper; I can't just decide which one of the three to tackle."

**THANKSGIVING DAY APPROACHING.**

These are some of the things for us, as a great and prosperous nation, to be thankful for. President McKinley in his Thanksgiving Proclamation cites these blessings we have enjoyed, and sets apart Thursday, November 29, as a special Thanksgiving Day:

**Our Blessings.**

It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year.

The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest.

Our country, through all its extent, has been blessed with abundant harvests.

Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent.

Our commerce has spread over the world.

Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands.

The lives of our officials and representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved.

We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

**No Longer Dependent.**

The Indians of the Pacific coast, with the exception of perhaps one tribe, are now about ready to take upon themselves the full responsibility of citizenship.

They are no longer dependent upon the Indian Department for subsistence and are intelligent and industrious.

They have departed from the customs of the past and are living in accordance with those of the present.

This progressive movement is encouraging. It shows the power of education over ignorance and is plain evidence that the Indian is capable of being educated and civilized, and taking on the responsibilities of citizenship.

Many things have transpired to bring about this great change, and among the foremost have been the Indian schools.

These institutions have taught the young Indian to be what he is to-day by supplanting ignorance with intelligence and permitting the sunlight of truth to enter and dispel the gloom of superstition.

Industry reigns in the place of indolence and on almost every reserve that is arable and productive, neat dwellings and good farms are in evidence.

With the full responsibility of citizenship comes added responsibility.

The great curse of the Indian race and of mankind as well has been, and is yet, strong drink.

Only an extraordinary degree of intelligence and self-respect can ward off this great evil.

The present generation, however, is far superior to the past, and the generation to come, it is hoped will be far in advance of the present.

It requires time, energy and persistent work to correct any great evil, and this evil will not right itself, but will be we hope permanently eradicated by the efforts of good, Christian people.—[Chewa American.

**The Uprising Apaches.**

They are uprising as they should and General Merriam advises withdrawal of troops from the San Carlos Agency.

There were no Indian troubles in the Department of the Colorado last year, according to General Merriam, and the only difficulties between the white men and Indians were individual, arising from cards and whiskey. The white men says the General, were the aggressors. In the course of his annual report, General Merriam says:

"It will be observed that nearly all of the posts are placed on or in the immediate vicinity of large reservations. The exceptions—Forts Douglas, D. A. Russell and Logan, are at important railroad cen-

tres, rendering their garrisons quickly available for emergencies in any direction."

The General speaks with commendation of the excellent progress being made toward civilization by the Apaches, under general management of Captain Nicholson, of the 7th Cavalry. He says:

"I found them largely and successfully engaged in agriculture, and saw large numbers of men, as well as women, at work in the field—most unusual for Indians. I was also told by railroad officials that they could not employ better men for railroad labor than these Apache Indians. In view of these facts and of the assurance by Captain Nicholson of the absolute loyalty and efficiency of his Indian police, I recommended the withdrawal of all the troops from San Carlos agency, instead of repairing that post."

**The Standard Visitors Favorably Impressed.**

Last week's Standard visitors were most favorably impressed with the order observed throughout the evening. The young gentlemen stopped talking before they entered the room, and there seemed to be absolute silence, except for the carrying out of the program and the due course of business.

The president was apparently surprised when complimented on the excellent order maintained. It is evidently a matter of course that the association is treated with respect by each of its members.

The three societies met in adjacent rooms of the gymnasium. One could hear at the same time voices of the Invincibles in debate or declamation, the music of mandolin and organ from the Susans and the exercises in progress in the Standard Hall.

As one of the Standards was speaking of the necessity for faithful and intelligent patriotism in order to be a true citizen, the sweet voices of the girls were singing as if for accompaniment:

"My country 'tis of Thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing."

That the boys noticed the co-incident was shown by their subdued applause during the oration, and the enthusiastic outburst at its close.

An impromptu speaker was asked to give a prophecy as to the outcome of the football game between Harvard and Carlisle, to be played the following day. He said the Harvard men were large and in fine trim, but were so slow, that if our boys did not lose their heads at sight of the immense crowds; if they would keep cool and give attention to the play and the signals the Indians would be victors, but he feared they would be "rattled," and just one signal overlooked might mean defeat, "Eternal vigilance is the secret of success."

The Junior and Senior members were absent, being in attendance at the debate between those classes in the Susan society.

The only points of adverse criticism were the first declamation and the fact that the impromptu speaker declined discussion of the political outlook on the ground that he was "not up in politics" as he "had not read the newspapers;" and the failure of the society to respond to requests for volunteers in debate, the appointed speakers being absent.

**The Doings Hallowe'en Night.**

They were great!

The girls after study-hour had the merriest time in their quarters. All sorts of ghosts and hobgoblins were seen floating from hall to hall and room to room, with crowds of girls following and shouting in laughter. There were no restrictions for half-an-hour, and Major and Miss Jackson enjoyed the fun as much as any.

Blanche McLaughlin had special Hallowe'en performances in her room.

The choir and Miss Senseney were another happy group in the rooms of the latter.

The faculty and others occupied the spacious laundry—the finest room for the purpose, the Man-on-the-band-stand ever saw—in a taffy pull, chestnut-roasting and games. The hours from 8 to 10 on Wednesday evening will long be remembered.

**Football.**

**Harvard-Indian Game.**

Our team was defeated for the first time this season by Harvard at Cambridge last Saturday, 17 to 5.

This was the first of our important games, and it shows that Carlisle is stronger this year than last season. Harvard won in the last five minutes of the game by reason of having substitutes as good as the regulars to put in, when our team was weakened by rather weak and inexperienced men playing positions of players who were forced to retire from injuries. Besides this, Harvard had all the luck and the officials helped them materially. Carlisle should have had another touch-down but for a very wrong decision of the referee. The umpire was impartial, but he made hardly any decisions, and Harvard took advantages of this by playing off side and interfering with the ball being put in play, and using their hands unlawfully.

Carlisle played all around Harvard during the first half, and in the second half kept the ball in Harvard's territory, until a lucky run of 65 yards through left tackle gave them a touch-down. Soon after this they blocked one of Wheelock's punts, and this resulted in another touch-down.

When time was called, Carlisle had the ball on Harvard's 15 yard line.

Most of Harvard's gains were through our center and through our left tackle. If Pierce had been playing he would have strengthened the center, and probably if Wheelock had been uninjured no gains could have been made through him.

Carlisle seemed to be able to gain on Harvard on almost every play, and the team work was very good. The backs worked very well together, and on the offense Palmer was fully as good as Pierce would have been—perhaps better, as Pierce has had the fault of starting before the ball and thus interfering with the smoothness of the plays.

There was scarcely any fumbling, and this was a very gratifying feature of Carlisle's play, as the ball was slippery.

The defense was very good except at times, and Harvard was not able to gain steadily but were forced to punt nearly all the time.

The new players did remarkably well. Dillon and Baue were as solid as a stone wall, while Parker, Palmer, Johnson and Roberts played like veterans. Smith was very steady in passing the ball and did not make a mistake once. Redwater did great work until he became exhausted. Wheelock punted very well, and the ends, Captain Rogers and Hare, worked very hard and played great games. They had more work to do than the other players, because there was so much punting, and they did themselves proud. They certainly outplayed the Harvard ends, and they have been considered the equal of any pair in the country.

Palmer made the touchdown and has the honor of being the only man who has crossed Harvard's goal line this season.

On the whole, Harvard was very lucky to win, and the game shows that the Indians, although fully 15 pounds lighter to a man and with very little experience, were easily their superior in playing ability. Harvard won as has been said before, simply through luck, good subs and the advantage of playing on their home grounds, while Carlisle had to make the tiresome trip to Boston and play on a strange gridiron.

With hard work and every one working together the team stands an excellent chance of winning from Yale and Pennsylvania, although that sounds rather strange.

What is the number this week in the date line first page? 1620? Do you remember it was 1619 last week? The last two figures change every week till Number 52 is reached. The first two figures indicate the volume. This is volume 16 and will remain volume 16 till Number 52 is reached, then 16 will be changed to 17. The REDMAN is 16 years and 20 weeks old.



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

Hallowe'en.

The over coat is on top.

Chestnuts boiled or roasted?

Bertha Pradt is at Albuquerque.

The politician perspireth these days.

We play Yale a week from tomorrow.

No game tomorrow for our first team.

Miss Ely is expected home tomorrow evening.

The Thanksgiving turkey's days are numbered.

Ask Tommy Griffin how to pronounce the word "receipt."

Nay! Nay! Too many mouths for buckwheat cakes here.

If you get two copies and only paid for one, kindly inform us

This is the season when dame nature puts coloring on her face.

A new feature at the Susans last Friday night was a "vocal solo" (solo).

Mr. Thompson has begun to instruct the pupils in their gymnasium drill.

The falling foliage saith to the campus sweeper these days—"Leaf" me alone.

Hawley Pierce has gone to the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

We have no quarrels with stovepipes at Carlisle. Steam radiators are temper savers.

The study of concave and convex mirrors is very puzzling to some members of the Senior class.

Major and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Richenda Pratt and Mrs. Warner, attended the Harvard game.

What is the number on your wrapper? All the 1618's will be removed from the galley this week.

One of Josephine Jannies: If all the women were to go to China, where would the men go? To Pekin.

The senior class has sent thanks to Miss Luckenbach for some pomegranates received, for study, this week.

Annebuck has the sympathy of all her friends in the loss of many of her relatives in a recent epidemic in Alaska.

The frosts of the past few nights have changed the appearance of the trees, so that now autumn peeps from every tree.

Saturday was such a balmy day that several went on excursions, some by wheel, others by train to the mountains.

The Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers are putting up some fine buggies, which are to be sent to different Agencies in the west.

As we went to press yesterday evening, Prof. M. Chamberlain, of Harvard College, was to speak before the student body and faculty.

Miss Weekley of Porto Rico has shown kind remembrance of the Senior class by sending them some species of moss for their study.

Mr. Robert Johnston of the firm of Johnston & Co., Harrisburg, is a frequent caller on business, and always has a cheerful word to drop.

Miss Jackson propounded this one, which never gets old: Why are tug boats like the human family? Some tow in and some tow out.

A young army of our students repaired to the lower farm on Saturday and husked the corn for Mr. Harlan, making short and neat work of the field.

Annie Lewis and Mary Mackey and Nellena Orme have recently received sad news from home. Mary has lost a brother, Annie a cousin and Nellena's father has passed away.

When exquisite music is being played in Assembly Hall, no one who has the least regard for others would EVER beat time with his toes or pencil, so that his next neighbor could hear.

James Wheelock, the only one of the Bachelors' Club left here, occasionally hears from his bachelor brothers, and this week Frank Cayou, '96, the "bachelors' cook" writes from Illinois University, and says that he is having good times along with his studies. He is a member of the University glee club and football team.

Clarence Faulkner has joined our force of printers.

The Printers and Blacksmiths will line up to-morrow.

Miss Stewart of Chambersburg and friends were here on Tuesday.

They caught a ray of light in Miss Cutter's class of physics the other day and bent it.

Inez King led last Sunday evening's services in the girls' quarters. The topic was "Don't worry."

Did you notice Mr. Grilly's perfect articulation? That is the secret of good speaking from the platform.

A thrilling letter from Arthur Bonnicastle who is in China will be partially published at some future date.

Notwithstanding the fact the Printers' football team is made up of new material, it is gradually improving and the prospects are that it will win the pennant.

Nancy Seneca '97 is doing private nursing in the vicinity of Philadelphia. She took her final examinations at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital last March.

Mr. Harris has received an interesting letter from Paul Corbett who is at Kamiah, Idaho, and works in his own blacksmith shop. He thinks of Carlisle and his old instructor very frequently.

J. W. Waldo, Esther Clark and Ella Ashbaugh have joined the prize contest. There is plenty of time yet to join. Send for the rules. Fifty dollars is worth trying for; the COMMISSION is worth WORKING for.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn of Williamsport, and Mrs. Small of New York City with Misses Martha and Rebecca Lambert of Carlisle were among the visitors of the week. Mrs. Small is a cousin of the lamented Dr. Hepburn, formerly chief clerk in Major Pratt's office.

At the opening exercises of school Miss Wood gave a very interesting and instructive talk on William the Conqueror, taking up English history where it was left last week by Miss Smith, and carrying the story to the close of the 11th century.

Miss Burgess went to Harrisburg between eleven and two on Monday to meet her father who was passing through on his way to attend the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Baltimore, this week. Professor Burgess intends going to San Francisco and Berkley to spend the winter, and will start next Monday.

Why does not the secretary of the Standards confer with the committee? The list of speakers for the year has not yet been made out. The committee on programs is expected to consult with the advisory member of the faculty. The neglect to do this without being followed up does not mean progress of the right sort.

The Invincibles are disregarding the rule to appoint an advisory member of their program committee. The result is that we find them putting fourth grade boys on the list to debate questions entirely too difficult for them. The visiting committee's report says that the speakers do not enunciate distinctly. Many members were inattentive.

A few minutes were given in Teachers' Meeting on Tuesday evening to examining and hearing about the mesquit bean, samples of which Mr. Odell brought with him from the desert regions of Arizona. The balance of the hour was devoted to the teaching of English in the upper grades and the discussion of the second lecture in Dewes' School and Society.

The Rogers-Grilly entertainment on Saturday night was thoroughly enjoyed by the student body and faculty. Mr. Rogers is an artist on his harp, one of the finest this country ever produced, costing \$1,600, and which cannot be duplicated for \$2,000, built in Chicago. Mr. Grilly is no less an artist in elocution, and his selections appealed to the classic, pathetic as well as the fun-loving natures of his audience. Some have not learned the difference between pathos and fun, and they laugh, when the intelligent portion of the audience feels more like weeping, but we are learning.

**OUR DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES.**

Cooking means the knowledge of Medea and of Circe and of Helen and of Queen of Sheba. It means the knowledge of all herbs and fruits and balms and spices, and all that is healing and sweet in the fields and groves and savory in meats. It means carefulness and inventiveness and willingness and readiness of appliances. It means the economy of your grandmothers and science of the modern chemist; it means much testing and no wasting; it means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality; and in fine it means that you are to be perfectly and always ladies.—RUSKIN.

Modern Cookery or Domestic Science is being more and more brought before the public by its introduction into our public and private schools.

Since our physical nature is in tune by the manipulators of food materials, it is apparent that there must be some intelligence as to what will nourish and build up the tissues of our bodies, supplying brain and muscle as well as tickle the palate.

There are three methods in vogue of teaching this branch:

First, the demonstration lesson, where the teacher with her own hands compounds the materials before her class, illustrating her receipts;

Second, the individual lesson, where each pupil has materials and appliances and performs the work under the guidance of the teacher;

Third, the group system, where a number of pupils work together on the same article. The last named method is the most practical in teaching large numbers and is the one used at present in our school.

Miss Minnie Ferree, our Domestic Science teacher, was a student at the Chautauqua Normal School of Cooking, directed by Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, a woman of national reputation.

This branch of our school, opened October 10th, and is but organized and started in the work, although considerable has already been accomplished.

Fruits being in season, canning comprised the first lessons. Pears, peaches, quinces, apples, tomatoes, and different kinds of jellies look very appetizing, and will partly be relished by the sick in the hospital.

The classes are graded, coming from school one-half hour and using an hour of recreation time, which the girls willingly devote to this very interesting and most useful study.

A teacher was overheard saying: "My girls are more enthusiastic over their cooking lessons than anything else."

All of our girls take lessons, except the Seniors and Normal pupils, receiving one lesson each week.

Each girl has her own blank book in which she copies from the board for future reference, receipts of what is made in class. Doubtless in after years each will treasure this more than she now can estimate.

Each should be very careful to copy correctly, for a wrong amount of one material would make a serious difference in her cooking.

Measuring is necessary for the same good results each time an article is made.

The guessing, haphazard way in which things are ordinarily put together has no part in Domestic Science. The SCIENCE of it is to do it systematically and to understand what quantities of materials are compatible and harmonize, at the same time supplying nutriment for every tissue of the body.

The room occupied by this Department is on the second floor, in the Dining Hall building, once used by the dining-room girls' cooking class.

The room has been newly fitted up. There are six tables, each accommodating a group of four girls, each table having a deep drawer containing necessary utensils.

Girls be interested!

Be enthusiastic!

This branch of study counts for much of weal or of woe in your future, if you ever have homes of your own.

Even though you have help in your kitchen, unless you understand that department of housekeeping, you are not master of your own expenditures and affairs, and if you have to perform the work with your own hands, which no doubt most of you will and which way you may be most happy, to know JUST HOW, will make life so much easier, will afford so much happiness and comfort to those whom you minister unto.

The poet has said:

"We may live without poetry, music or art;  
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;

We may live without friends, we may live without books;

But civilized men cannot live without cooks." S.

Resolved, That the expansion policy as advocated by the Republican party is unconstitutional, is the somewhat pretentious question that the young lady Junior challenged the young lady Seniors to debate last Friday evening in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. A number of guests were present, and there was music, vocal and instrumental, besides essays and recitations to entertain. A good dialogue was also acted by Ida Griffin, Ada Sockbeason, and Blanche McLaughlin. The speakers on the question were Nora Denny, Margaret LaMere and Zenia Tibbetts in favor of, and Kathrine Powlas, Jennie DeRosier and Evaline Hammer, against the constitutionality of the question. Katie Powlas made decidedly the best, and most earnest speech of the evening and had she had the proper support the negative would have won, but the points as presented were in preponderance on the affirmative side, so the judges thought.

The Porto Rican girls who speak very good Spanish but are not fluent in English are wrestling with the dictionary and other helps to gain good English. A descriptive essay which came into the hands of the Man-on-the-band-stand this week is meritorious and shows "grit" to be emulated by our pupils who have been among English-speaking people longer than they, and cannot command the forcible words that some of them do.

Mrs. James Cree, of Chambersburg, and Mrs. Renolds, of Meadville, were guests of Miss Senseney on Tuesday. Mrs. Cree has a special interest in the Indians, she being a sister-in-law of Mr. Thomas K. Cree, who was the secretary of the first Board of Indian Commissioners under the Grant Policy. He is now the International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and is living in New York City. Mrs. Cree has heard him talk of Felix R. Brunot and others of that original Board, and of their great work.

It is said that Dennis Johnson has considerable get-up about him. He works at the farm, and after breakfast does not wait for the shop bell to ring before starting to business. He is an ambitious fellow and plows and does other work with an interest that portends a business man's success.

Ella Ashbaugh in the country makes fine bread. On last Saturday evening, one of the ladies at a church supper said: "What nice bread!" She was informed that Ella made it, to which she replied: "It makes one hungry to look at it." Ella also had a sponge cake at the supper, which was commented upon.

Ten very striking amateur photographs of views in and around Hoopa Valley, California, were sent by Carrie Cornelius. They have been looked over and enjoyed by several of our people.

Samuel Tilden, ex-student, now in Spaulding, Idaho, says he is in good health, but feels more healthy when he gets the RED MAN & HELPER.

Please renew promptly if your time is out and it is your desire to continue with us. This will insure against delay, and loss of copies.

**To-night at the Societies.**

Invincibles, Misses Carter and Burgess; Standards, Messrs. Beitzel and Halldy; Susans, Mrs. DeLoss and Miss Roberts.



(Continued from first page.)

derelict to its duty of "maintaining justice", and left a quarter of a million of people in its territory utterly without the protection of law. On more than fifty Indian reservations, the Government of the United States solemnly pledged itself not to administer justice between Indian and Indian. And this pledge, with a fidelity rarely discernible with our dealings with Indians, we KEPT for 100 years of our national life. Meanwhile we shut them away from all benign influences of civilization. When the tide of settlers had surged close about the reservation, as soon as there was a prospect that by watching white settlers. Indians were learning enough to hold their own in the ways of civilized life, these semi-civilized Indians have been driven from their cultivated lands again and again—tossed westward, ever westward, like the driftwood and wreckage before the incoming tide; and pent in new reservations, apart from all good influences, hot with the sense of injustice, they have been doomed to brood upon their wrongs because we gave them nothing else to do, and left them nothing else to think of!

**Try It!**

Take a barbaric tribe, untrained to agriculture, place them upon a tract of land where game is no longer to be found to excite their activity as hunters; carefully exclude by law all civilized men; separate them by hundreds of miles from organized civilized society, and the example and neighborly offices of reputable civilized settlers; feed them upon free Government rations while no work is provided for them or expected of them; and having thus insulated them in empty space, doubly insulate them by surrounding them with dense and sticky layers of the vilest, most designedly wicked men our country produces—whiskey selling whites and the debased half-breeds who infest the fringes of our Indian reservations—men who have the vice of the barbarian plus the worst vices of the reckless frontiersmen and the city criminal—and then try to incite the electrifying, life-giving currents of civilized life in this doubly insulated mass!

Yet this is what we did for a century of our national existence. Off the reservation, no law to protect the individual Indian, and no political status for him, and no rights for him under our law. On the reservation, says the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1884, only three years before the passage of the General Allotment Act, "the Indian was not answerable to any law for injuries committed on one of his own race in the Indian country; and the result is that the most brutal murders are committed and the murderer goes unwhipped of justice."

**Nothing Done to Make Sacred Family Life.**

But when we look at the question of making definite progress in the civilization and Christianizing the Indians, we are confronted by the almost incredible fact that the Government of the United States does absolutely nothing to render sacred family life among the hundreds of thousands of Indians whom it has for a century regarded as its wards. Among the countless volumes of regulations for the Indian service, and the numberless circulars of instruction which have gone out to agents, there are no instructions which concern themselves with these most vital matters. We have nearly sixty Indian agencies. Careful questioning reveals the fact that at only eight or nine of these agencies is there any record of family marriages. In very few instances, even where allotments have been made, has there been attempted any permanent record of the family relationships of the Indians to whom allotments were made. There is no attempt to emphasize social purity, and to build up family life by the issuing of any regulations in the matter of licensing and recording marriages of Indians, or of making records of family groups. I call attention to this fact, not through any wish to criticize the Department, which is constantly burdened by a

mass of detail in dealing with more than sixty tribes in various stages of progress, from abject savagery to civilization. But is not this a singular illustration of the way in which the mass of details is often allowed to stand between the executive head and broad general views of objects to be attained by the whole system of Indian administration.

What can be so helpful in breaking up the old savage life, the old tribal organization, as the inculcation of sound views of the marriage relation and of family life? And who can doubt that in neglecting to issue uniform regulations to its agents in this matter, the Indian Bureau has failed to use one of the strongest influences towards civilization which were within its reach.

**What about the Tribal Funds?**

Whenever one speaks hopefully of soon seeing "an end of the Indian problem," if teachers, industrial schools, Christian missionaries, the allotment of land in severalty and wise and helpful laws in the matter of marriage and family records shall unitedly do their working in breaking up the tribal mass, and bringing out the essential manhood and womanhood in the individual Indian—he is met by the hopeless inquiry:

"But what about the immense tribal funds which are held in trust by the Government for the Indians?"

In numberless ways the existence of these great funds tends to perpetuate a system of tribal Government, tribal life, and a separate Indian Bureau and United States Indian service. We have repeatedly declared in this conference that we favored a vanishing policy in Indian affairs. Our highest hope for the Indians is to see them on their own lands, admitted into American citizenship, and living among white neighbors under the system of American schools and American law. We want to keep in view the speedy ending of special legislation and special administration for Indians. But these tribal funds place a money premium upon the continued existence of the tribe, and of communal life.

The United States Government must face the question of the just and helpful administration of Indian trust funds. The Government has deliberately entered upon the policy of individual allotments of land, and the admission to all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in the United States, of every Indian so allotted. This means that the tribal organization must soon disappear. It is evident that tribal funds cannot be advantageously or wisely administered after the tribe has ceased to be, and its members have become American citizens. It is painfully obvious now that in most cases the payment of money annuities does harm. Payments from tribal funds, and the proceeds of the leasing of tribal lands, which are held in common, are working grave injury to the habits and the character of the Indians. If you notice the effort to get placed upon the rolls of membership of a tribe which is thus to receive money, the names of children who are one-half, three-fourths or seven-eighths white, and the consequent tendency to crowd these white children back toward the tribe, the reservation, and the old life of Indians, instead of bringing them on into the self-dependent life of American citizens, you will feel the evil effect of this system of tribal funds. The effects of the administration of such funds for the tribe by Indian councils has nowhere been good.

**Strong Argument Against Tribal Funds.**

The corruption in the management of the money affairs of the Senecas in the State of New York, and among the "Five Civilized Tribes" where the system is said "to be seen at its best"—is a strong argument against the indefinite continuance of tribal funds for Indians, who should become self-supporting and useful citizens of the United States. I am very strongly of the opinion—and I think, in this respect, I speak the sentiments and convictions of the entire Board of Indian Commissioners—that a principle should be worked out in legislation

and administration which will put an end to the evils resulting from reliance upon these tribal funds, and, at the same time, will secure to the Indians who are now, or are soon to become citizens of the United States, their just share in funds which, by the terms of treaties and agreements, belong to these Indians.

**A Practicable Way Out of the Difficulty.**

The treaties and agreements under which many of the Indian trust funds were created, are so different in their provisions that it will not be found practicable probably, to deal with all these funds in precisely the same way. But in general, would it not be entirely practicable to have all the persons who are entitled to a share in such a fund, registered at a given date, and to allow no children born after that date to share in that tribal fund, save as they might inherit from one or more of the Indians already enrolled as entitled to a share of the fund; then to divide the amount of the fund, principal and interest, at that particular date, into a number of shares, proportioned to the number of Indians entitled to share in it, and to have each Indian so entitled, credited upon the books of the Department and the Treasury with his personal share at that date; to have annual payments of interest upon each of these shares made to the individual holders during their life, or until such time as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, each Indian so entitled to a share in the funds, should be qualified to receive and use, as he would, the entire principal sum of his share; and still further to provide by law that upon the death of any one of the Indians enrolled at the above date as entitled to a share of the tribal fund, the individual share of the Indian so deceased must be paid at once to his heirs, under the law of the state or territory in which he resided.

This would put an end to the expectation of perpetual inheritance through an indefinite number of generations of some sort of claim to an undivided share in Indian tribal funds. This seems to us to be the proper line of approach to a plan for righteously doing away with the system of special trust funds for certain especially favored bodies of Indian citizens of the United States.

This plan would strike at the "bulk of things as they are," and would prevent the dead weight of undivided tribal funds from perpetuating indefinitely, a system of special Indian administration. Is not this plan deserving of the serious thought and the careful discussion of the Conference?

**Never Ending Whine.**

"You must not take away my pupils. You must not take my best pupils," is the never ending whine of a very large number of narrow minded men and women sent to Indian reservations and paid by Government to teach and help to lift up the Indian tribes into civilization and citizenship.

Such folks by their acts propose an impossibility.

They would get the Indian into civilization by keeping them out of civilization, and make them industrious by keeping them away from industries.

The young Indian probably has no greater enemy than the man or woman sent to teach him on his reservation, who stands in his way when he aspires to go out from the reservation to better schools and wider opportunities in the surroundings of civilization and industry. —[The Middlemarch Advance.

**Color And Race Do Not Figure.**

In all lines of life true merit wins. Honesty of purpose and nobleness of character tells, it matters not what race or color one is.

This from the Pathfinder is a very interesting illustration of how genuine integrity and heartfelt interest in her employers led to the promotion of a negro woman:

The recent death of Mrs. Sophie Holmes, colored, recalls some interesting events connected with the life of the first negro woman ever appointed to the civil service.

She received her position as "charwoman" in the Treasury Department, during the administration of Lincoln, and in 1863 she performed a deed that practically gave her a life position in the Treasury.

While at work one afternoon she discovered a large number of treasury notes in a waste basket.

She immediately recognized that a big blunder had been made.

She wrapped the notes in a bundle and then sat down on it, determined to await the coming of Treasurer Spinner, it being the latter's custom to visit the treasury every night.

Mrs. Holmes heard the footsteps of Mr. Spinner and shouted to him.

He hastened to her, with pistol in hand, not knowing what to expect.

She handed him the money, still in sheets, and he was so pleased that he left a standing request that her position should be made one for life.

She had her salary raised to a comfortable sum.

On another occasion Mrs. Holmes detected a man stealing \$47,000 from the counting room of the Treasury.

She caused his arrest and the money was recovered.

Mrs. Holmes was liked by everybody in the Treasury, where she was familiarly known as "Old Sophie."

George Wasson, who went recently to his home in Oregon, writes that he has a position in one of the large lumber mills of Coos Bay, and is a member of their band.

**Football Schedule.**

Sept. 22. Lebanon Valley College, here. Won; Score, 34 to 0.  
Sept. 26. Dickinson College, here. Won; 21 to 0.  
" 29. Susquehanna College, here. Won; 46 to 0.  
Oct. 6. Gettysburg College, here. Won; 45 to 0.  
" 13. University of Virginia, at Washington. Won; score, 16 to 2.  
" 15. University of Maryland, at Baltimore. Won; Score, 27 to 0.  
" 27. Harvard, at Cambridge. Lost, 17 to 5.  
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 ten letters.  
My 9, 7, 4 is used on the bottoms of ships.  
My 1, 6, 8 is the kind of a coat that a cat wears.  
My 10, 5, 3, 7, 9 is to settle on another's land as they do sometimes in the west, without a title.  
My 1, 2, 4, 9 is a military stronghold.  
My whole is the amount of ice-cream that an Indian girl as well as any other girl can eat, the mathematical solution of which will appear next week.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA: Pocahontas.

**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 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.