

The Red Man and Helper.

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THE RED MAN.
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WASHINGTON.

SOLDIER and statesman, rarest union;
High-poised example of great duties done
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn
As life's indifferent gifts to all men born;
Dumb for himself, unless it were to God.
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent,
Tramping the snow to coral where they trod,
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content;
Modest, yet firm as nature's self; unblamed
Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;
Not honored then or now because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad-minded, high-souled, there is but one
Who was all this, and ours, and all men's—
Washington!

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Straight-fired soul of mighty grain,
Deep-rooted Washington, affre, serene.

SIDNEY LANIER.

Where may the wearied eye repose.
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows
Nor despicable state?
Yes, one—the first, the last, the best.
The Cincinnatus of the West.
Whom envy dared not hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men blush there was but one!

BYRON.

WASHINGTON'S DO HIS COUNTRYMEN BIRTHDAY. exaggerate his virtues?

Listen to Guizot, the historian of civilization:

"Washington did the two greatest things which in politics it is permitted to man to attempt. He maintained by peace the independence of his country which he conquered by war. He founded a free government in the name of the principles of order and by reestablishing their sway."

Hear Lord Erskine, the most famous of English advocates:

"You are the only being for whom I have an awful reverence."

Remember the tribute of Charles James Fox, the greatest parliamentary orator who ever swayed the British House of Commons:

"Illustrious man, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance."

Contemplate the character of Lord Brougham, pre-eminent for two generations in every department of human activity and thought, and then impress upon the memories of your children his deliberate judgment:

"Until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington."

Napoleon caused a noble tribute to Washington to be read at the head of his armies; but, unable to rise to Washington's greatness, witnessed the vast structure erected by conquest and cemented by blood, to minister to his own ambition and pride, crumble into fragments, and an exile and a prisoner he breathed his last, babbling of battle fields and carnage.

Washington, with his finger upon his pulse, felt the presence of death, and calmly reviewing the past and forecasting the future, answering to the summons of the grim messenger:

"It is well."

And as his mighty soul ascended to God, the land was deluged with tears and the world united in his eulogy.

Blot out from the page of history the names of all the great actors of his time in the drama of nations, and preserve the name of Washington, and still the century would be renowned.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

MR. STANDING BEFORE THE STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN ASSEMBLY HALL, ON FRANCHISE DAY, 1901.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CARLISLE SCHOOL:

When the program was handed me some two days ago I found I was down for an address. The time did not give me much opportunity for preparation, but I will do the best I can under the circumstances.

Those who are accustomed to meet here day after day have noticed that this morning the picture which usually hangs over there has been changed and placed on the wall before you. Most of us know whose picture that is, but I do not think that all do. It is the picture of Senator Dawes, Ex-Senator now, but for many years Senator from Massachusetts; also for many years Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and greatly interested in all legislation that had to do with Indians. Of course, as Chairman, he had to introduce the Bills, explain them, and help to get them through the Senate.

We have had many statesmen, who whenever we hear their names mentioned, bring to our minds some special legislation they were responsible for. We hear about the McKinley Bill. Some ten or eleven years ago it was a very live topic. It had to do with the tariff. Then the Wilson Bill, also a tariff Bill; then the Dingley Bill. So that when we hear these names mentioned, we at once connect them with the Bills identified with these particular men.

In this same way there is a special law identified with the name of Senator Dawes, and when we hear the Dawes Bill spoken of, it means that special measure which he introduced and passed through Congress which has to do with the allotment of Indian lands in severalty.

At the time that it was passed it was deemed of such importance that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ordered the Anniversary to be observed in all Indian schools, so that young Indians growing up would become familiar with the name, purposes and provisions of the Bill. Those who are here should become familiar with the features of Senator Dawes, their great and good friend, as well as with his Bill.

In the Indian School Service, this day is called Franchise Day, the 8th of February. We are here to observe it in the manner called for in the regulations. My duty is to explain the provisions of this Bill, not especially to say what I think about it,—just to explain it.

When we go to the Bible and produce from it an example for anything to be done, as a precedent, we think we get pretty good authority. It generally helps our cause to find out we are in accord with the Bible. I turn to the book of Joshua and find that when the Israelites entered the land of Canaan and conquered it, the question of dividing the land came up, and how to do it. What was each man to have? That had to be settled. So Joshua chose men and sent them through the land, and when they came back they had surveyed the land and written their work down in a book, so that it could be placed before him and he could see the nature of the country, the extent of it, etc., and consider what division should be made of it.

Then again we turn to the book of the prophet Micah and find that when he was

looking ahead to that good time that is yet to come, he speaks about a time when swords should be beaten into plowshares, that nations should not learn war any more, and every man should sit under his own vine and fig-tree, and no one should make him afraid; meaning in other words that he should have his own property and no man could dispossess him. That is pointed to as being the good time that is to come.

Then again I notice in the schools, some English history has been studied of late. I see the name of William the Conqueror is familiar to our upper classes if not to all. When he conquered the country of England, he had it surveyed, found out what its divisions and subdivisions were, and it was recorded in a book. That was called the Domesday Book, and is today the foundation of many land titles in England.

The United States Government in disposing of the large territory that came to it in consequence of the Louisiana purchase, decided that it was much better that the land should be surveyed in small portions and used, than to allow it to lie waste. So Galusha A. Grow introduced the Homestead Law in Congress, by which any citizen of the United States could travel West or in any direction he chose where he could find unoccupied land, and by living on it five years get a good title for it and so get a good farm practically for nothing; the idea being that it was better for the land to be used than to be idle. The greatest amount of land a man could occupy was 160 acres. Congress had the whole of its surveyed in sections, dividing this into quarters of 160 acres and so down to 80 acres and 40 acres, so that each square mile would be the home of eight families or possibly more.

When Senator Dawes was in Congress, the Indians had vast possessions as they now have in land, but it was held in common. The Indian tribe held it, the Indian man and woman did not. In our store room we have today rolls and rolls of cloth, some of it is for boys' uniforms, some for girls'. It is there for the sole purpose of clothing you. You know it is good cloth and will make good clothing. If it is kept there in those rolls what good will it do you? The cloth is good cloth, just as Indian land is good land, (some of it is poor.) But this cloth does not benefit you until it is cut up into garments which keep you warm and comfortable.

In the same way we have barrels of beans and hominy, sacks of sugar and coffee, flour and everything for subsistence of good quality, but what good is it until each one gets his portion? None at all.

Now a similar condition prevails in regard to the Indian lands. The Indian's possessions are vast. I looked in a book last night, and found that at the time this Bill was passed, the Indian reservations comprised about 100,000,000 acres of land, 146,000 square miles. Pennsylvania I think has about 45,000 square miles, so that the whole area of Indian reservations equalled three such States. In looking for a State that would nearly match it in area, I found that Montana is nearly that size, so that if all the Indian reservations were put together, they would make another State the size of Montana.

The object of the Dawes Bill was that this vast area of land should not be held together by the tribes, but divided so that each man, woman and child could get his share of it; 160 acres was fixed as the proper share. The Dawes Bill with cer-

tain conditions as to quality, etc., granted that much land to each one.

The Bill itself would be very long to read, so some years ago I made a short synopsis of it so that we could get at the principal features of it with little effort.

This Bill which became a law February 8th, 1887, provides that any Indian living on a reservation may take land in severalty as follows:—

"To each head of a family 160 acres,
To each single person over 21, 80 acres,
To each orphan child, 80 acres,
To each other person, 40 acres.

Provided, that where lands are suitable only for grazing purposes, the quantity shall be doubled. Where the area is not sufficient to be so divided it shall be allotted in proportional quantities."

This was the case with the Oneidas and some other tribes.

All allotments are to be selected by the Indians themselves.

About that matter of selection I learned a little in my last trip to Oklahoma. I saw some of the selections the Indians had made, and though there was plenty of good land, some of these selections were very poor. The best land that could be chosen was not selected, but some had taken their land so as to be near the timber or near the water. The timber and water were the two things that seemed to be most desirable to the Indians who made those selections; the land was poor, of very little value, barren. You see they had no idea of digging wells or hauling wood and water.

The law further says:

"If any one entitled to allotment under this act shall fail to make a selection within four years after the President shall have directed allotments to be made on his particular reservation the Secretary of the Interior may direct the selection to be made for him."

In many cases that has been done.

Here is a provision that applies to any Indian not living on a reservation:

"That where an Indian who does not reside on a reservation or has no reservation shall make settlement upon any public land, he shall be entitled to a deed for that land, as provided for Indians on a reservation, and the fees for entry of such land at the local land office shall be entitled to be paid from money in the United States Treasury."

Now there is a chance for every Indian whether he belongs on a reservation or not. Anyone has a right to take up public lands just as a citizen of the United States, nor do they have to pay for it.

"That upon the approval of the allotments as provided for in this act the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to be issued for the land, which patents are a good title to the land but will be held in trust by the Government for a period of 25 years, at which time they shall be made absolute to the allottee or his heirs; but the President may in his discretion prolong the period beyond the 25 years if it appears for the best interest of the Indian to do so."

No bargain sale or conveyance of the land before the expiration of the 25 years shall be of any legal effect."

"All lands not required for settlement of Indians may be sold to the Government and disposed of to white settlers under the Homestead Law, provided that the terms of such sale are approved and ratified by Congress."

"Upon the completion of such allotments and the patenting of the lands the Indians shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws of the State and Terri-

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE REDMAN AND HELPER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE RISING INDIAN.

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Done by Indian Apprentices.

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

We cannot all be Washingtons
And have our birthdays celebrated
But we can love the things he loved,
And we can hate the things he hated.
—[Sunbeam.

"Live and let live," is dangerous doctrine when viewed from the standpoint of progress. Should we not stamp out of existence, if in our power, everything that injures humanity or hinders growth in right lines?

Often we are asked to say something on the Dawes Bill. Only this week a letter came from South Dakota, wanting points on the same question. Mr. Standing's address gives them in a nutshell, and it will be well worth while to give his words a thoughtful reading.

Nothing is thought of the separation of families when business or duty demands it. This week, business calls a brother of the writer to Florida; another is sent to Vermont. One is probably in Oregon; a few weeks ago one was in Arizona and one lives in San Francisco.

Strong Words.

Read what Judge J. P. Orr, in the Leader of North Carolina says, and mentally take him by the hand:

"There is no greater heathendom under the sun than rum crime perpetrators, whether they are bishops or brewers, deacons or distillers, preachers or saloon keepers, lay members or drunkards, and no people needs missionary work more urgently than a nation that licenses and protects the rum traffic, for it aids and abets the devil in his work of opposition to God's kingdom and man's happiness as nothing else can do.

It is the duty of every Christian man and woman in the United States to enter into this missionary field with all their energies and means.

When the work of destroying the rum crime has been accomplished then they can enter foreign fields with some degree of consistency and assurance of God's help to success."

Pressure as a Character Builder.

Why save the Indian from this pressure? The following from the Sunday School Times contains a valuable truth:

Necessity may be a grim friend, and yet a real one. To have vacillation ended, and concentration, ingenuity, and determination forced into being, is no small blessing. The moral credit may be slight to begin with, but the moral result will be notable. The development of our powers is the real point, and it thrives best under pressure. Cortes burned his ships to intensify danger, and turned cowards into fighters through indubitable peril. The Prince of Orange at the battle of Nieuport between the Spaniards and the sea, said to his men, "Unless you eat the Spaniards you will have to drink the sea." To have to fight or to work or to endure, though we would not choose the necessity, yet puts us in the way of getting moral muscle that we cannot afford to lose, and that is worth all its cost.

COLONEL PRATT, EN ROUTE.

On last Wednesday, Colonel Pratt started for the Hot Springs, Arkansas, to be absent for a few weeks. He stayed a day in Washington, making final arrangements for the accommodation of the 250 boys who go from our school to participate in the Inaugural Parade on the 4th of March.

On Thursday night he left Washington. On the cars at Huntsville, Alabama, Saturday, he started a letter to Mrs. Pratt, from which we were given a few extracts:

"So far," he says, "the ride has been very pleasant. No snow south of Washington, not even on the mountains and very little ice.

All day to-day we have seen men plowing. The balmy air invites crowds at all the stations—men often in shirt sleeves.

The large towns and cities show improvement. Some of them, like Chattanooga and Huntsville, very considerable, because of extensive manufactures.

Cotton mills of extensive proportions are many, and the iron interests are material. Some I saw were said to be as extensive as any in the world, and they looked it.

Turning the raw material into the completed fabric on the ground where raised is so manifestly the right way, that one must at once conclude the South has at last struck a streak of common sense.

The small towns and farm districts look sorry enough.

A good part of the way in Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, the railroad seems to pass through sections of most miserable land, and some places it was evident that tobacco had worn out utterly the naturally poor soil.

Yesterday, out from Washington, I had two pleasant travelling companions—a Dr. Sutton, of Pittsburg, who was Surgeon of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War, and as we were in the same Command, we had many reminiscences in common, and a Dr. De Cora, of the Navy, who was Surgeon on the Texas in the fight with Cervera's fleet at Santiago, and came north with Cervera and his men to Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. De Cora is en route to San Francisco to join the Wisconsin, a War Ship just completed, and probably soon to sail for Manila.

Both the Doctors got off at Charlottesville, Va., and I then fell in with a Colonel Thompson, of Forest's Cavalry, who was on the opposite side in many battles in which I participated. His home is at Huntsville, so old times came up with most unusual interest.

We have just stopped at Wheeler, the home of General Wheeler, whose plantation of 600 acres is one of the best in the South.

The great valley of the Tennessee River is one of the garden spots of the South."

Later: Word has been received that Colonel Pratt arrived safely, and is pleasantly located.

The Marks of a Lady.

The Emerald has this to say to all girls, and we believe to our Indian girls especially:

There are certain marks of a lady, no matter what her surroundings or circumstances may be.

These are: gentle voice, refinement in choice of language and neatness in dress.

Few need plead want of time as an excuse for untidiness, for if love of order and neatness are in the character they will prove themselves, even when the hands are burdened with care that would seem an excuse for untidiness; and there is no excuse for slang or affectation in language, except through ignorance or natural vulgarity.

We see by the Doylestown Democrat that our John Cornelius took part in an entertainment given by the Sandy Ridge graded schools in honor of the memory of a former pupil, the late son of County Superintendent W. H. Slotter.

A SOLDIER'S HUMOROUS ACCOUNT OF
THE PHILIPPINES.

The following description was written by a soldier in the Philippines and published in his home paper in the West. We have not the name of the publication. Several of our Indian boys, however, are soldiering in those islands; and through these interesting exaggerations we are able to read between the lines that they are gaining experiences rich and rare, if not the most pleasant:

1st. The Philippine Islands are a large body of trouble gathered on the western horizon of civilization

2nd. They are bounded on the north by hoodooism and smugglers, on the west by rocks and destruction, on the east by typhoons and monsoons and on the south by cannibals and earthquakes.

3rd. The climate is a deceptive combination well adapted to raising "cane."

4th. The soil is very fertile, and large crops of insurrection and treachery are produced.

5th. The inhabitants are very industrious; the chief occupation is trench building and the manufacture of "bolos."

6th. The houses are made chiefly of bamboo and landscape.

7th. Filipino marriages are very impressive, especially the clause wherein the wife gains the privilege of working as her husband desires.

8th. The chief amusements are cock fights and stealing.

9th. The principal diet is fried rice, boiled rice, stewed rice and rice.

10th. The animal of burden is the caribou, and should a hundred-mile journey be undertaken with the animal the driver would die of old age before reaching his destination.

11th. The rivers are serpentine in their course and have many currents that are always contrary to all known laws of navigation.

12th. Manila is the capital and principal city and is situated on Manila Bay, a large land locked body of water full of sharks and Spanish submarine boats.

13th. Cavite, the next city of importance, is noted for its natural facilities for a naval station and for its large number of saloons and Chinamen.

14th. The principal exports of the island are rice, hemp and war bulletins, and the imports are American soldiers, arms and ammunition.

15th. Malarial fever is so prevalent that on numerous occasions the islands have been shaken as by a chill.

16th. Luzon, the largest island of the group, is something similar in shape to one of "Si Green's" cast-off boots.

17th. Communication has been established between the islands by substituting the mosquito for the carrier pigeon, it being larger and better able to stand the journey.

The Native—Friends at the point of your gun.

The Climate—Pleasant and healthful for mosquitoes, ants, lizards, bats, snakes, tarantulas, roaches, scorpions, centipedes and alligators.

Are we Civilized?

A Chinaman describes Americans thus: "They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities; they have to bathe frequently; the men dress all alike, and, to judge from their appearances, they are all coolies; neither are they ever to be seen carrying a fan or an umbrella, for they manifest their ignorant contempt of these insignia of a gentleman by leaving them entirely to women; none of them have finger nails more than an eighth of an inch long; they eat meat with knives and prongs; they never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women.

The person who keeps his PROMISES is the person who keeps his friends.

THE SLOYD ROOM.

One of the most interesting departments to visit is the Sloyd room.

Miss Stewart has seven double work benches, now, three of them new, and made by our own carpenter boys. For that reason they are liked better than those made at the factory. They are of solid oak and fitted out with Toles' rapid acting vices, two on each bench; and there is a centre partition for all the tools necessary for each little worker.

Each child knows his tools and just where each implement belongs.

A class contains 14 little boys and girls. Miss Stewart has 130 Sloyd children each week to come under her manual training instruction. They have three chances a week in class. They do all sorts of work, from the little loom and match-scratcher up to the elaborate and difficult designing of Jardiniere stands, tea-tables, cabinets, stamp-boxes, and other articles of use.

John Bakeless, Albert Weber and Norman Thompson, sons of members of the faculty, enjoy the work as much as any, and it is a pleasure to witness their little red brothers and sisters enter, each put on his business apron, take his place at a bench and go to sawing, planing, chiseling, filing and nailing, all under the watchful eye of a painstaking instructor, who feels the responsibility of making of her little pupils careful and accurate workers.

They must not only learn to saw but saw to a straight line.

They must not only learn to draw simple designs from dictation, but must get the know-how of designing little patterns for themselves.

They not only file the edge of a small piece of board, but must learn to make it square and even.

They must try it for themselves with the try-square, and see for themselves their own defective work, and correct it themselves.

One little boy tried several times to make the edge of a small board exactly square as directed, and each time when shown how to look for his own little mistake saw it, and went back to his work cheerfully and anxious to make it just right.

That little boy shows already the signs of a successful business man, for he is willing to be put in the way of seeing his own mistakes, and he is willing also to do the work over and over again till he can do it just right.

The writer saw little girls handling the marker, the compass and saw with the skill of master workmen.

It is just as important for the girls to learn how to use these simple tools with intelligence as it is for the boys.

Many a woman would be happier in her home to-day, if she had the skill to put up for herself little brackets and flower-stands, or do other and more necessary work with tools to make the home pleasanter.

Sloyd work is healthful exercise, and develops the brain of the child in practical ways.

The Man-on-the-band-stand when told by the writer of what is to be seen in the Sloyd room, wished that all of his Indian boys and girls in the West, shut away from such chances, could be having these splendid opportunities that our children are having, to train their hands and brains; and along with this training goes the training of the heart, so that by-and-by they will become useful and happy people.

The Indian boys near Newtown, Bucks County, who attend the Presbyterian Sunday School and others, have a good friend in Miss Rubinkham. She has taught a class in Sunday school for the past eleven years, and in her home she always gives the boys a welcome. They there mingle with her friends, and through such association a better understanding of the true character of the Indian has come about. The boys appreciate this courtesy and regard Miss Rubinkham as one of their best friends.

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

The cold "spell" is lasting.

Good-bye snow, until more comes.

Miss Dutton has purchased a new piano.

Commencement, March 13th and 14th.

Last Saturday was a good day for skating.

The mending class of girls repaired 120 pieces on Wednesday.

Robert DePoe, '97, is teaching at Chemawa, Oregon, in second grade.

Assistant Superintendent, A. J. Standing is considerably under the weather.

Miss Senseney's cousin, Mr. Gardner, of Baltimore, was her guest on Sunday.

Do not let us be afraid of hurting our eye-sight by looking on the bright side of things.

We learn that Dr. Eastman is soon expected with pupils from Crow Creek, South Dakota.

It is rumored that we may all go to the Pan-American next summer. Oh, won't that be joyful?

One who took a run through the girls' quarters remarked how very clean and neat she found things.

Mr. J. S. Kosier of Byron, Ill., was among the interested visitors through our department this week.

Mr. Holler, former assistant-farmer at the lower farm, was here on Monday renewing acquaintances.

The drawing exhibit for Commencement is gradually getting into shape, and promises to be excellent.

Oh, no, it wasn't one of our choir girls who wanted to know if a sliding scale was a machine to weigh ice.

It was almost a serious mistake when the type-setter made the words in the old saying "A miss is as good as a male."

The dressmakers are busy making dresses for the girls who will go to country homes soon after Commencement.

The new school building at Winnebago is about ready for the hard finish inside. The work is progressing nicely.—[Homer Echo.

Mr. Odell gave an excellent summing up of Eleventh Century progress, last week, in the series of English History talks.

Ten bound puppies have come to live at the near farm. Mr. Bennett's Fannie is their mother, and they are "as cute as cute."

In Number ten school-room there is upon the walls a most creditable display of drawing. It is the best of the class work for the year.

Indications are that the children of the Normal room do better reading and articulate more clearly than the pupils of any other room.

"We were wondering why the paper did not come last week. There isn't a paper we take that we miss more than the HELPER.—From Langhorne.

To-night, Miss Bowersox and Mr. Miller visit the Invincibles; Mr. Bennett and Prof. Bakeless the Standards; Mrs. Given and Miss Morton, the Susans.

Miss Jackson found most of the girls in the country well and happy, and what's more, many, since her return, say they are eager to go out the first opportunity.

Who is the champion sword-swallower on the place? It was only a dangerous piece of knife, and we now think it wasn't even that, probably a piece of crust. But the event caused a scare.

It is reported that both the Invincibles and Standards held excellent meetings last Friday evening. The Standard Panorama had much good editorial matter, and contained an original poem. The orations were good.

It is interesting to see how the clothing girls detailed in quarters use their spare time in studying and doing fancy work. Some of them are making very pretty center pieces. Asst. Matron, Miss McArthur, is teaching them how to shade and stitch.

Miss Leopold, of Wilson College, was a guest of Miss Senseney, on Tuesday night.

Cynthia Lambert is visiting friends at Chambersburg.

Susie Fisher, Katie Powlas and Mary Mitchel have been promoted to the dress-making class.

On Wednesday Miss Richenda Pratt returned from Lock Haven, where she has been visiting friends.

A live crow found its way to the printing office last week. If that is the sign of Spring we will welcome crows by the flock.

Mr. Elmer Snyder, former instructor in tailoring at our school, and now of Lewistown, dropped in to see us yesterday. He is looking remarkable well.

The students are taking their annual vocal music test, and as usual, a few find they have not used their time well, which may tell on their class standing, and may prevent promotion.

We are glad to be able to record the good news that Mr. Frank Hudson, class '96, who has been in the service of a leading Bank of Pittsburg for the past year has already been promoted to Assistant-Bookkeeper, and that he is well-liked.

Mattie Parker, Henrietta Coates, Nora Denny, Alice Powlas, Dolly Johnson, Alberta Gansworth, Stella Mishler, Annie Parnell and Nellie Peters are learning to draft by the new system of dressmaking—the Livingstone system.

The Man-on-the-band-stand has received a handsome little stamp-box from Fred Roundstone, and made by him in the Sloyd room. The old gentlemen never did know before how nice it was to have a place to keep his stamps.

Rev. L. M. Lawrence, of Iroquois, New York, was among the visitors, this week. Rev. Lawrence is a missionary among the New York Indians, having taken Rev. Runciman's place in 1890, under the Presbyterian Mission Board. He brought eight students with him to Carlisle.

The report of the death of Constance Lane is false. We learn that she is married and is living in a happy home in the State of Washington, and bears the name of Mrs. Fred Bumstead. Congratulations are in order, and she certainly has the best wishes of her friends at Carlisle.

The girls in the Domestic Science class have been learning breadmaking lately, each section having had three lessons. In connection with their lessons the girls have learned how to make yeast. The system used by Miss Ferree to give each girl drill in the entire process, is thorough and is much enjoyed.

Our Apache friend, Richard Heyl, of Camden, has been taken from his place in the shops where he served for several years, and has been given a position in the Civil Engineer's Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad's plant in Camden. He fears he will be unable to attend our coming Commencement Exercises.

Mr. Elmer Wilbur, of Bloomsburg, is visiting his brother at Dickinson College, and came out on Wednesday to see his friends, Professor and Mrs. Bakeless, and to take in the school. Mr. Wilbur knows our boys, John Miller and Simon Palmer, who are attending Normal at Bloomsburg, and says they are getting on well.

Mrs. Sarah Poodry, of Bason, N. Y., is here, visiting her son Joseph. Mrs. Poodry is a cousin of Clarinda Charles. She spent enough of her girlhood years in a school in Canada to know how to appreciate advantages such as Carlisle affords, and thinks if she only had those days over again, she could improve her time to better advantage than she did.

As we go to press on Thursday evening, the February entertainment given by the Academic Department is ready for the boards. The Band is expected to furnish some excellent music and there are other inviting numbers on the program. We hope the band of SINGERS, comprising the school, will all open their mouths and make as much noise and produce as cultivated sounds vocally as the boys in the gallery do through brass horns. We can DO IT! Let us show 'em!

Miss Annie Morton is off duty for a time, with inflamed eyes.

The shop calsonining is in progress. The tailor-shop is now in the hands of Mr. Jordan and his boys.

"Every teacher in the Indian service ought to take the REDMAN AND HELPER;" says one of them who does good work on a western reservation.

Frank Jude and Healy Wolfe did the printing on the envelopes that covered the invitations. Fred and Eugene Tibbetts and Edwin Moore ran off the invitation cards.

"Why should all good little boys like Washington's Birthday?"

Answer in a chorus:

"Because they ain't no school that day."

The Band played for an inter-society debate held in Bosler Hall, Dickinson College, last Friday night and received appreciative mention for the excellent music rendered.

Miss Jones and her girl students, with Librarian, Miss Steele, visited the printing plant on Wednesday after school. Whether it is the type-louse or what that is so attractive to the girls, they seem always to like to visit the printery.

Edwin Moore, Donald McIntosh, Edwin Smith, Myron Moses, Willie Paul, John Feather, Guy Brown, Wm. Mt. Pleasant, Thomas M. Walker and Philip Tousy are attending the State Y. M. C. A. Convention held at Lancaster this week.

Paul Teenah, of Troop "I," 8th Cavalry is with us. He has had a siege of sickness at the Govt. hospital, on Governor's Island, having been sent there from Cuba, and is here on a furlough. His many friends and schoolmates are pleased that he is getting well so fast.

The Booneville Herald, this week, contains several notices of Leander Gansworth, class '96. Leander has been working on the Herald for the past two or three years and seems to be in demand on concert occasions and other society events. We see that he belongs to several secret organizations.

Honorables John P. Moore, C. F. Heselbarth, T. J. Ford, of Pittsburg, L. C. Thomas, of Latrobe, T. C. Sanderson, of Saxton, and S. A. Kendall, of Meyersdale, Members of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, were among the interested callers last Thursday. We always feel that when the makers of our laws visit us and ask leading questions regarding the work, that Indian education has received recognition which may tell for the Redman sometime in the future.

On Monday, Miss Jackson, Manager of the Girls' Department, returned from her rounds among the girls in country homes, looking ten per cent better than when she started out. She has passed through many and varied experiences, both interesting and profitable. She is pleased in the main with the homes in which she found our girls living, and the school and other advantages that most of them enjoy. There is no girl at our school so far advanced but that a bit of experience in a good country home is of great benefit to her. To be out and away from the other girls and hoeing ones own row develops womanly traits.

Off for Africa.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter S. Richards of Oklahoma, on their way to Rotifunk, Sierra Leone, West Africa, as Missionaries of the Woman's Board of the United Brethren Church were among the callers this week. Rev. Joseph Daugherty, pastor of the Grace U. B. Church, Carlisle, escorted them through the school, and industrial departments. The United Brethren station is north of the equator and 40 miles inland. Their seaport town is Free-town. This mission is quite a large one and but a few years ago the missionaries there were massacred by the natives and their buildings were burned. It is now considered safe to be there, but the Man-on-the-band-stand is glad that her missionary work is nearer home. May prosperity attend these young people, is the wish of their newly formed friends at the Carlisle Indian School.

ATHLETICS.

Mr. Warner has arranged a baseball game and also a football game with Cornell University to be played in the Stadium of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The baseball game will be played on June 8th and the football game on Oct. 19th.

The preparations for the inaugural parade at Washington and for Commencement leaves little time for practice by the baseball candidates, but most of them manage to find time for practice a little while each day, and they are making very satisfactory improvement in batting, etc. The pitchers are getting into first class condition, and the team this year should be very strong in that department. Bender, Leroy and Pratt are the pitchers who give the most promise.

Carlisle will enter a team in the relay races at Philadelphia, which take place on April 27th. We have been put in the same class as last year, and will compete against Dickinson, Gettysburg, Bucknell, Franklin & Marshall, and Ursinus. The winning team will get gold watches as prizes, and the Indians should stand an excellent chance of winning this year.

The relay and track teams will not commence regular training until after Commencement or until the weather permits outdoor work on the track, but those who wish to be on these teams this Spring should practice whenever they have time, from now until regular training begins. Charles Cusick has been chosen Captain of the track team, and those who want to try for the relay or other contests should hand their names to him or to Mr. Warner, who will advise them about the kind and amount of preliminary practice they should indulge in. The track team will meet Dickinson, Bucknell, and Mercersburg, this year.

Rev. Edward Marsden.

In a little circular published by the Young People's Department of the Board of Home Missions, we see the name of Rev. Edward Marsden mentioned as taking an active part in the mission work of Alaska.

We all remember our Indian friend Edward, who used frequently to visit us when pursuing his studies in Marietta, Ohio, and in Cincinnati.

He has recently visited Klawak, a little native Alaskan village situated on the western side of Prince Wales Island, Shakan and other places, and the general work has a hopeful look.

The one great trouble that the native Alaskan experiences is the same that our Indians of the plains are passing through, and that is the drink habit. White men drink and get drunk, but in proportion to the number of white men in the world there are fewer who become slaves to the habit than we find in the Indian population.

The Indians must get hold of themselves very soon or it is a grave question whether they can survive long the devastating effects of rum in their camps.

How do they get rum when the law is against giving Indians liquor?

They GET it, that is all we know.

There is great need for a strong temperance movement among the Indians, and who could better begin the work than we students of Carlisle? In our home letters let us talk against drinking liquor, and show up the ruin that it is bringing to the tribes and individuals. Mr. Marsden says the Alaskans in some settlements are improving in this respect.

A teacher asked her class who supported the world on his shoulders.

"Atlas," replied one.

"Who supported Atlas?"

"Mrs. Atlas, of course," replied the youth. He had been accustomed to seeing his mamma support the family by taking in washing, while his papa sat around the stove and smoked.

(Continued from first page.)

tory in which they reside, and no territory shall pass or enforce any law denying to an Indian equal protection of the law."

"Every Indian born in the United States and who has taken an allotment under this act or taken up his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians and adopted the habits of civilized life is declared to be a citizen of the United States."

There is a point in that. It says they become citizens and then says that no TERRITORY can pass any law denying citizenship, but does not say no State shall pass such a law. States can pass what laws they please, so some of them admit them as citizens, others do not.

That Bill reads very well and as though everything had been provided for, yet, it has seldom been enacted. Almost every allotment that has been made of Indian land has been made under a special law. They have taken some features away and added others. This has been done with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and is now being done with the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and others, but I do not know of any single case where allotment has been made exactly as this act provides.

Rulings are made for special cases so that we are not able to say what the law has accomplished.

Under this bill each person has individual possessions as surely his as can be made. His land cannot be interfered with in any way except by the action of Congress; so that those who have these allotments may look upon them as their absolute possession which no one can take from them.

Every measure, every law, must be judged by its effect. If the effect is good, we consider it a good law. If not good, then the law does not meet with favor. In this Dawes Bill there are several factors that must enter into it, one is the law itself, another is the way in which it is carried out, another is the way in which those who are affected by it use it. Now, while I have no doubt that very many Indians make good use of this land, improve it, etc., there are many who do not, and the way in which they use it brings the law in to disrepute.

For instance, when they get this allotment if they have no other employment, it is their duty to improve it. If they are employed otherwise, they need to get some other man to improve it for them. Those who have nothing to do or nothing special should put it to good use themselves.

There is another thing in connection with it. Some of these allotments have been made 15 years. Under the original law some of these imperfect titles will become perfect and absolute within ten years, so that the Indian can dispose of the land, or mortgage it, so there is a necessity resting on all those who are affected by this law to become educated and able to do business, and look after their own affairs. That they not only may become citizens because the law makes them so, but citizens who are rightly so, able in every way to stand for themselves and attend to their duties, in regard to their property, governing their districts, legal matters, and everything else.

So long as the Indians are wards of the Government, they will be the object of special legislation. Some of these laws will be good, some not, but when the time comes when they cut entirely loose from the Government care and are individual citizens no separate or special law will be made to affect them which do not affect all other persons.

The Sun set with a Bang.

One day towards evening a newly arrived Irishman in Washington, heard the sun-set gun over at Ft. Myer boom out. "F'what's that?" he asked. "Sundown," said a newspaper man who was passing. "Ah, indade," remarked the Irishman, "and does it always go down wit a bang in this country?"

Young Knowledge is boastful, old Wisdom modest.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1901, UPON CERTIFICATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Lucy M. Vance, Assistant Matron, Fort Belknap, Mont.; Edward L. Swartzlander, Disciplinarian, Grand Junction, Colo.; Charley D. Records, Blacksmith, Chilocco, Okla.; Maud L. VanWagenen, Kindergartner, Rosebud, S. D.; Daisy M. Woodward, Assistant Matron, Rosebud, S. D.; Mamie Noble, Seamstress, Wittenberg, Wis.; Lillie R. Doan, Laundress, Fort Mohave, Ariz.; Ellen F. Burden, Kindergartner, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Bertha I. Persley, Asst. Matron, Genoa, Neb.; Carrie E. Wicks, Seamstress, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; C. Alice Carr, Cook, Nevada, Nev.; Agnes M. Doig, Assistant Teacher, Cannon Ball, N. D.; Milton I. Zeigler, Harnessmaker, Carlisle, Penn.; Pearl Y. Whiteside, Kindergartner, Umattilla, Oregon.; David Cocklin, Harnessmaker, Haskell Institute, Kansas.; Jessie S. Rowen, Teacher, Crow Creek, S. D.; Laura E. Edmundson, Kindergartner, Colville, Wash.; Tina Armstrong, Cook, Rosebud, S. D.; Milo O. Casebere, Engineer, Oneida, Wis.; Thomas W. Voetter, Assist. Clerk, Santa Fe Day Schools, N. M.; Orta G. Hesse, Seamstress, Pottawatomie, Kan.; George Hayes, Blacksmith, Puyallup, Wash.; Lizzie Francis, Assistant Matron, Chilocco, Okla.; Joe Madge, Cunninham, Asst. Matron, Fort Lewis, Colo.; Margaret Wells, Asst. Matron, Fort Lewis, Colo.; William Hackendorf, Teacher, Fort Lewis, Colo.

Indians Appointed During the Month of January, 1901.

Alfred N. Coe, Teacher, Grace, S. D.; Andrew Knife, Laborer, Pine Ridge, S. D.; Harriet H. Kyselka, Teacher, Fort Belknap, Mont.; Alma Lefthand, Laundress, Cantonment, Okla.; Nellie Plake, Asst. Teacher, Phoenix, Ariz.; Samuel La Pointe, Teacher, Rosebud S. D.; George Bent, Asst. Teacher, Pine Ridge, S. D.; John Lee Ball, Farmer, Yainax, Oregon.; Allen F. Morrison, Industrial Teacher, White Earth, Minn.; Lillie M. Williams, Teacher, Cheyenne River, S. D.; Madeline Cummins, Hospital Cook, Flandreau, S. D.; Jane Eyre, Teacher, Cantonment, Okla.; Alice K. MacIntosh, Asst. Teacher, Flandreau, S. D.; Paul Goodbear, Industrial Teacher, Fort Berthold, N. D.; Addie Butler, Asst. Matron, Pine Ridge, S. D.; Ben Smith, Laborer, Rapid City, S. D.; Hattie Briedel, Laundress, Wild Rice River, Minn.; Josie Roubideau, Asst. Matron, Ponca, Okla.; Eugene Lambert, Industrial Teacher, Wild Rice River, Minn.; Josephine Parker, Laundress, Pine Point, Minn.; Josephine Connelly, Seamstress, Cheyenne, Okla.; William Perry, Asst. Engineer, Chilocco, Okla.; Jerry B. Farris, Asst. Engineer, Chilocco, Okla.; Chas. W. Morrison, Industrial Teacher, Cross Lake, Minn.; Clara R. Fairbanks, Matron, Bena, Minn.; Margaret A. McKay, Laundress, Fort Belknap, Mont.; Rosalie Ghost Bear, Cook, Cheyenne River, S. D.; William Fairbanks, Laborer, Bena, Minn.

Appointments.

Among the changes in employees at various Indian agencies authorized by the Indian Office during the month of January, 1901, appear the following:

James Simonin, Stableman, Round Valley, Cal., in place of Thomas Henthorn; Peter Dupree, Jr., Herder, Fort Peck, Mont., in place of Kirkwood Smith; George B. Breath, Laborer, Fort Belknap, Mont., in place of Joseph Big Snow; Powder Face, Laborer, Fort Belknap, Mont., in place of Raymond Feather; Walter Old Thunder, Apprentice, Fort Belknap, Mont., in place of Mike Campbell; Alexander Yellow Man, Assistant Butcher, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla., in place of Field Sweezy; Alfred Brown, Assistant Butcher, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla., in place of Joi Hamilton;

Walter Santos, Off-bearer, San Carlos, Ariz., in place of Paul Jones; Thomas McDonald, Stableman, Cheyenne River, S. D., in place of Allan C. Fielder; Charley De Shenquette, Harnessmaker, Cheyenne River, S. D. in place of George Iron Wing; Amelia Itches, Laborer, Cheyenne River, S. D. in place of Maggie Black Bird; Oscar Hawk, Assistant Carpenter, Cheyenne River S. D., in place of Charles Face; August Moccasin, Interpreter, Fort Belknap, Mont., in place of John McConnell; Jerome Look-around, Blacksmith's Apprentice, Green Bay, Wis., in place of Mose Shawanopeness; Shield Thunder Bull, Assistant Mechanic, Pine Ridge, S. D. in place of Robert Horse; Charles Humpy, Mail Carrier, Western Shoshone, Nev., in place of Tom Mike; Peter Picotte, Additional Farmer Yankton, S. D., in place of George W. Rouse; John Socktish, Judge, Hoopa Valley, Cal., in place of Willis Matilton; Mason W. Jones, Ass't Clerk, Fort Berthold, N. D., in place of John P. Young; Jesse D. Mason, Harnessmaker, Fort Berthold, N. D., in place of Thomas Enemy; David Dawes, Laborer, Crow, Mont., in place of Richard Pickett; Frank Bethune, Laborer, Crow, Mont., in place of Long Neck; Bird Well Known, Laborer, Crow, Mont., in place of Gets Down Often; Paul Big Head, Apprentice, Fort Belknap, Mont., in place of Rufus Warrior; Richard Davis, Blacksmith, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla., in place of Vernon E. Purdy; Victor Crow Chief, Blacksmith, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla., in place of Fall Leaf Cornelius; Charles Monroe, Laborer, Leech Lake, Minn. in place of Frank Ellis; E. C. Means, Ass't Clerk, Pine Ridge, S. D. in place of Raymond Smith; Belt Pretty Eagle, Apprentice, Rosebud, S. D., in place of Peter Bordeaux; John Lame Omaha, Laborer, Rosebud, S. D., in place of Peter Lame Dog; William Ruby, Judge, Western Shoshone, Nev., in place of George Dick; Scolds, Apprentice, Crow, Mont., in place of Paints Herself Plenty.

Transfers, Promotions, and Reductions.

Fieldy Sweezy from Ass't. Butcher to Asst. Farmer, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, Agency, Okla., Frank M. Shively, from Leasing Clerk, Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla., to issue Clerk, Cheyenne River, S. D.; Mose Shawanopeness from Blacksmith's Apprentice to Ass't. Blacksmith, Green Bay, Wis.

NO WONDER OUR COUNTRY WINS.

Splendid loyalty and the bravest patriotism are often displayed by men in the Army and Navy who are not always in the highest places. The following from Lookout is not a new story, but is so full of the right spirit that it bears reading several times:

He could not have been more than twenty years of age, and he seemed only a beardless boy, yet he had the unmistakable rolling gait of a sailor, while his blue uniform, with the inevitable anchors wrought in white upon the broad collar, emphasized the fact that he belonged to the United States naval service.

He was escorting two ladies who might have been his mother and sister, and his cap was in his hand as he entered the waiting-room of the electric car station.

But as he seated himself after having courteously seated his friends, he lifted his cap to his head, and then were displayed for the first time the significant letters in gilt on the broad band, "U. S. S. Raleigh."

A lady sitting opposite, thrilled with the thought that here was a live hero from Manila Bay, waived all conventionalities and addressed herself to the young sailor:

"Pardon my liberty, but that badge on your cap entitles one to the privilege of addressing you, even though an entire stranger, does it not?"

"Certainly, ma'am," rising and politely doffing his cap.

"You are really a sailor from the cruiser Raleigh?"

"Yes, ma'am. I enlisted on the Raleigh in 1897."

"And were you really in the fight at Manila Bay, under the great Dewey?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Oh, I would like to hear the story from beginning to end, but there are only three minutes before the car starts, and I suppose you have already told it so many times you are quite tired of it."

"I have told it many times, ma'am, but am never tired of telling it."

"What part did you take in the engagement?"

"I was only a fireman, ma'am, and knew nothing about the battle only as I heard the cannon firing. The hatches were battened down, and we never knew whether the next shot would sink the ship, or set her on fire, with no chance for us to escape."

The lady gazed for a moment on the bronzed young hero, mechanically repeating his words, "Only a fireman."

"You were among the bravest of our brave boys," she exclaimed enthusiastically. "It must have been a fearful experience, fastened down there in the bottom of the vessel, knowing nothing of what was going on above. But I suppose you are ready to go again?"

"Yes, ma'am," promptly responded the boy, with fervor. And his eyes flashed as he added in ringing tones, "Any time and anywhere my country needs me."

As the lady turned away bowing her thanks and farewell, she said to herself, exultingly:

"No wonder our country wins when the youngest of her brave sons display such loyalty and patriotism!"

Every Where—

Will Carleton's Magazine announces that it is to be enlarged and contain twice the number of pages that it now does, while the size of the paper is reduced only about two-fifths. This throws it into the larger-sized-cover class of magazines—so far as form is concerned. In matter and style, it is absolutely in a class by itself—as unique as are the writings of its famous editor who visited our school a year or two since. Fifty Cents a year; Every Where Publishing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Enigma.

I am made of 7 letters.
If 7, 3 cannot say my 5, 6, we are 6, 5 dangerous ground. There is really no 4, 2, 6, 7 for success in life. We are liable to become a 4, 6, 1. My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 is fast disappearing from Carlisle,

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA: Overshoes.

TERMS AND SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

THE REDMAN AND HELPER is a weekly paper of four pages. Its subscription price is Twenty-five cents a year, payable in advance.

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Address all business correspondence to Miss M. BURGESS, Supt. of Printing Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.