

The Red Man and Helper.

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY BY APPRENTICES AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

THE RED MAN.

This is the number 17 your time mark on wrapper refers to.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, or Vol. XVII, No. 13. (17-13)

FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1901.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. II, Number Nine

WE WOULD BE.

RAIL and youthful as we are,
We would be like yonder star,
Shining always pure and bright,
Evermore a source of light.

We would be like laden trees,
Bearing plenteous fruits that please,
Fruits of kindness, winsome, rare,
Fruits of love without compare.

We would be like scent of flowers,
Making sweet this world of ours,
With the fragrance of our deeds
Satisfying human needs.

We would be like streamlets clear,
Murmuring songs of health and cheer,
Active, pure, and innocent,
Free from harm or ill-intent.

We would be like larks in spring
When the fields are blossoming,
Sing enraptured as we rise,
Gaze on earth with tender eyes.

GUSTAV SPILLER,
In Every Other Sunday.

A MEMORABLE MAN.

A splendid article published in the Outlook, September 28, on the late Bishop Whipple is so true, so full and so interesting that we cannot do better for our readers than to present it as follows with a few eliminations for our space:

Bishop Henry B. Whipple who died last week at Faribault, Minn., was a representative American Christian.

His life was one of strenuous endeavor, of varied experiences, and presented striking contrasts.

A large part of it was spent in the Northwest in missionary labors for the Indian: but no American bishop was more welcome in England, or received at the hands of great personages in Church and State more distinguished attention.

At the very impressive service held in St. Paul's Cathedral at the close of the Lambeth Conference four years ago, when the choir was filled with bishops from the whole English-speaking world and the great nave was crowded with people, Bishop Whipple and the Archbishop of Canterbury were the most conspicuous figures in the chancel, and every one present felt that the American Missionary Bishop was in his place at the side of the venerable and venerated Archbishop.

He was born in Jefferson County in this State in 1822, with the best good fortune which ever befalls a child—a mother in whom intelligence and love were in perfect poise.

He realized almost at a glance the condition of the Indians, and discerned both his duty and his opportunity.

Writing about this time, he declared that no words could describe the deplorable condition of the Indians; they were "without government, without protection without personal rights of property, subject to every evil influence, and the prey of covetous, dishonest white man, while the fire-water flowed in rivers of death."

The keynote of the Indian policy of the country at that time was expressed in the phrase, "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

Bishop Whipple entered upon the work of his life with an enthusiasm, a practical sagacity, and a courage which, in combination, would not be thwarted, defeated, or disheartened.

He had to meet the most intangible and discouraging of foes—universal apathy.

As late as 1866 the only support he could secure from his own Board of Missions was a resolution "of cordial sym-

pathy with the Bishop of Minnesota in his efforts to carry the Gospel to the Indian race."

This vaporous resolution the Bishop met in a way which compelled the appointment of a commission to inquire into the facts.

Bishop Whipple himself made a report on the treatment of the Indians, and was advised not to read some portions of it, because it might bring him into personal danger.

His answer was:

"They are true, and the Nation needs to know them; and, so help me God, I will tell them if I am shot the next minute."

Such words have not always fallen from the lips of great ecclesiastics in critical moments.

Bishop Whipple was a man of heroic temper; opposition and danger were additional spurs to action.

The publication of his report led to the organization of the Indian Peace Commission, and marked the beginning of a radical change in the condition of the Indians.

The good Bishop was as frank and as courageous with his wards as he was with their oppressors.

In an Indian council, in order to defeat the schemes of a hostile chief, he deliberately provoked him to anger.

On one occasion in the chancel of the cathedral an insane divinity student drew his revolver on him.

The act was instantly seen by the Bishop, who walked with quick, long strides, through the chancel, and at the altar steps, by a sudden movement, seized the young man by the collar, turned him around, asking some one to help him, and the student was quietly removed and the services went on without interruption.

Bishop Whipple made a thorough study of the Indian problem.

In its comment upon his Autobiography, published two years ago, The Outlook said that a complete Indian policy could be constructed by quoting verbatim from the memorial drawn up by him in 1862, in which he condemned treating with Indian tribes as independent nations, leaving them without the protection of and without amenability to law, and appointing agents as a reward for political service, and demanded the expenditure of Indian funds under some well-devised system which should encourage their efforts towards civilization.

The same year he demanded for the Indian "an individual right in the soil."

The only one of the number of reforms that have revolutionized the Indian policy of the country which the Bishop did not foresee was the public-school system supported by the Government and adequate for the education of all Indian children.

Every year he traveled over three thousand miles, holding services in every part of his great and thinly settled diocese, in school-houses, in the woods, in churches loaned by the courtesy and kindness of other religious organizations.

Not only was he active in behalf of the Indians in Minnesota, but he was equally active in their behalf at Washington, fighting for their rights, exposing the machinations of unscrupulous politicians and traders, and calling attention from time to time to the flagrant violations of treaties.

In 1862 the corner-stone of the Cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour was laid in Faribault—the first cathedral of the Episcopal Church in this country.

In Bishop Whipple's conception, a modern cathedral, like a mediæval one, embodied the highest activities of life, and was to be the organic center of harmonious action for the betterment of the State.

The cathedral at Faribault became the center of an educational community: a divinity school, a school for girls, and other educational institutions arose, not under the shadow of the cathedral, but as a part of the organic religious life which it represented.

When a society in the East offered aid upon condition that the students who accepted it should hold certain theological opinions and send pledges to that effect, the Bishop refused the aid in a letter which ought to be reprinted whenever narrow-minded men attempt to put fetters on the mind, or intentionally to misinterpret the spirit of Christ and the genuineness of Christianity.

A young man who enters a theological school comes as a learner. Every pledge that he has made to hold certain opinions dwarfs his mind, precludes the possibility of broadest scholarship, tends to make him a partisan, and often, by a law of human perversity, leads him to the other extreme. I have felt it my duty to say that I will not knowingly receive candidates for Orders who come bound by pledges which will prevent them from becoming true scholars.

I think it would be a wiser policy for you to look, not to the opinions of the young men, but to the piety, earnestness, and charity of the teachers to whom you confide these young men, and to the spirit of the school which is to be their home. The age demands much of the Church. She must have profound scholarship, great-hearted loyalty and charity, and must not by any possibility allow her true position to be narrowed into limits which will surely create parties.

The Outlook once spoke of Bishop Whipple as a genuine statesman in his grasp of fundamental principles and his sagacity in their application.

Holding the highest ecclesiastical position in the gift of his Church, and that Church one of the most conservative and, in a certain sense, exclusive, Bishop Whipple stood for the broadest application of Christian principles to society, for the most practical methods in dealing with the conditions of to-day, and for applied Christianity as the molding force in civilization.

In the breadth of his mind and his grasp of principles, Bishop Whipple was a statesman; in his spirit of service, his courage, and his resolute devotion to duty, he was a soldier.

He never lost his native simplicity and directness.

He was the same man in English cathedrals, enveloped by traditions of a state-church, at the English universities, in the royal chapel at Windsor Castle, in his own cathedral at Faribault, and in his missionary work among the Indians, a memorable man, alike in his nature, his principles, his method, and his services.

ARE WE SLAVES? ARE WE PRISONERS?

When we, as students or teachers, feel that we have few liberties, and when we are prohibited from doing certain things that we would like much to do, it is then in these discouraging moments that we may say or think we are slaves, or prisoners.

But do we stop to consider that there are others? and that we might not better ourselves if we were to go elsewhere?

Even the President of the United States is a prisoner.

The fact that the President of the United States is the only law-abiding and reason-possessing citizen thereof

whom custom holds a prisoner within limited bounds is brought out very forcibly by John Elfreth Watkins, Jr., in an interesting article on "Some Things the President Does Not Do" in the October Ladies' Home Journal. It shows that in the spending of his leisure time the President is more restricted than the janitor who daily empties his wastebasket. For he must not leave the country, even for a day. This is an old, unwritten law. Neither can he go aboard a foreign warship, even when anchored in our harbors and when flying the colors of a friendly State, or make a formal call upon any one except a President-elect, an ex-President, a President of a foreign State or a reigning monarch visiting our capital.

He must not receive any but intimate friends on Sunday, or occupy other than the seat of honor at any formal dinner.

He must never occupy the left side of a carriage seat, or cross the threshold of a foreign embassy's residence in Washington, for that is foreign ground.

These are only a few of the many laws with which custom restricts our Presidents.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

Chicago educates 262,650 children at the cost of \$7,250,000.

The Indian department educates 24,000 children at a cost of more than \$3,000,000.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes receive annually more than \$100,000 to educate fewer than 700 children.

Do they appreciate it?

The Indian's opportunities are golden. His abilities are unlimited.

It has been demonstrated that he can succeed if he will.

But if he lacks in watching for opportunity held up before him; tact and daring in seizing opportunity carried to him on plates of silver; force and persistence in crowding opportunity thrust on him to its utmost possible achievement, whose fault is it if he does not succeed?

We know that there are many old, sick, and disabled to whom the above does not apply and who need all the help that Christian people can give them.

"God has made of one blood all nations of men," and where God has made no difference, let not man draw lines of demarcation.

So let us forever cease crying, "Lo, the poor Indian!"

But let us treat him as a man and as a brother, not only so out of religious consideration, but from a business and a common-sense standpoint as well.—[S.K. M. in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Sword.]

The United States "Are" or "Is"?

We should treat the term "the United States" as we treat any other noun which, though plural in form, is sometimes plural, sometimes singular in meaning. In speaking of the United States, when we mean the several States we use a plural verb; when we mean the nation, or the governmental entity, which is designated by the term "the United States," we use a singular verb.—[The October Ladies' Home Journal.]

An Irishman who had jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, on receiving sixpence from the rescued man, looked first at the sixpence and then at the donor, saying:

"Be jabbers, I am overpaid for the job."

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE RISING INDIANThe Mechanical Work on this Paper is
Done by Indian Apprentices.TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR
IN ADVANCEAddress 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

HOME AGAIN.

On Tuesday, after several weeks in the West, Colonel Pratt arrived unannounced.

The Senate Indian committee had appointed a sub-committee consisting of Senator J. V. Quarles, of Wisconsin; Senator McComber, of North Dakota, and Senator Rawlins, of Utah, to visit reservations around the headwaters of the Mississippi and inspect Agencies and schools in that section.

Indian Commissioner W. A. Jones and Colonel Pratt were invited to accompany them on this trip.

Owing to the death of President McKinley, Senators McComber and Rawlins were prevented from going, and the other members of the party proceeded without them.

They travelled by land and water, by boat, by railroad, and in wagons. They traversed Lake Superior, Red Lake, Cass Lake, Leech Lake, and Lake Winnibigoshish.

At these latter lakes are found the great reservoir dams that feed the Mississippi and keep up navigation during the summer season, and near them are found the reservations and schools in which the visitors were specially interested.

Colonel Pratt had the satisfaction of meeting many of his Carlisle graduates who are holding positions in the Indian Schools in that section and at the Agencies.

He also witnessed Indians taking prominent part in the work of getting out lumber, occupying responsible places in huge saw-mills, and earning from \$1.80 to \$5.00 a day. He was told by the superintendents of the mills that they did as well as the white employees. The immensity of the territory and the vast opportunities afforded by the natural resources of that country, greatly impressed him, and we are sure to get some inspiring talks about these things.

Of course the schools were Colonel's chief object of study.

He found there much that was interesting, but nothing to change his conviction as to the real merits of reservation schools.

He holds, as ever, that they tend to strengthen the tribal relations, and thus serve as a hindrance rather than a help toward the incorporation of the Indian into the body politic.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, referring to these visitors, says:

"On Friday they met several of the chiefs and head men, and matters of vital importance affecting the reservation were discussed. They expressed themselves adversely to the segregation of large tracts of land for park purposes, and favored the Menomonee or Wisconsin plan for the disposition of the remaining Indian pine land; also the early allotment to Indians and opening to settlement of all the unallotted agricultural land."

The Oglala Light is one of the best exchanges we get. We like its plain, unassuming appearance. It is simply a little newspaper full of news, and makes no higher pretensions.

MRS. COOK KNEW BISHOP WHIPPLE.

Those who read the Outlook account of the late Bishop Whipple, first page, will be interested to know that Mrs. Cook, teacher of the Sophomore class, knew the good Bishop and frequently saw him when she was a teacher of singing in his boarding school for girls at Faribault. She speaks his name in reverence and love, and says that one who has known him cannot be surprised at the tender regard with which he was held by his students and all others with whom he associated intimately.

It was his school for girls—St. Mary's, the Seabury Divinity School and other institutions of learning including the great State institutions, that gave to Faribault the name of The Athens of the West.

It was at Faribault that Mrs. Cook became acquainted with her husband, then a student in the Divinity School, and who became the Rev. Charles Smith Cook, afterwards laboring in the Dakotas, for the redemption of his people, the Sioux.

Mrs. Cook tells a story of a band of Sioux who had been converted to Christianity through Bishop Whipple, and when Faribault was threatened with massacre by the Indians, sent messengers to carry the warning to the whites, and they crawled much of their way for 200 miles. The Bishop afterwards had a small tract of land purchased for these Indians, which they learned to farm, receiving aid from his school. A few families of this band are still there. They almost idolized the Bishop.

One of the most impressive services Mrs. Cook ever attended was the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of Bishop Whipple's election to his high office, when he was presented with the crozier. A large number of the clergy were there, and some of the Indian clergy from Leech Lake, took part in the processional, which made it still more impressive. The speeches that were given that day were indicative of the great reverence and love felt for the person they were honoring. The people of Faribault entered generally into the ceremonies without regard to creed or nationality.

From Crow Creek, S. D.

We hear through a letter from Mrs. Eastman, that the Doctor is visiting Flaudreau and Santee;

That Mrs. Mary Barry Greycloud has a pretty little daughter;

That orders have been received from the Department to vaccinate all the Indians. The school children were vaccinated last year, but an old resident says that the population has not been vaccinated for nineteen years.

The story goes that just before the order was received at that time, the agency carpenter was busy making a number of coffins to be held in readiness for any call, (just as all undertakers make coffins ahead.)

When the arms of the Indians began to swell and some of the people became very ill, they remembered the coffins and were filled with indignation at what they considered to be a deep laid scheme of the Government to kill them all off.

After holding a council, a number of them broke into the carpenter-shop in the absence of the carpenter, smashed every coffin into bits and scattered them over the yard.

Can Sell Wife's Property.

Joseph Kipp, of Kipp, on the Blackfeet reservation, has recently taken out letters of administration on the estate of his dead wife, an Indian woman. Judge B. F. Smith, of Kalispell, has authorized Kipp to sell the property of the estate, consisting of 400 head of cattle and 300 head of horses, all ranging on the reservation.

The action of Judge Smith is looked upon here as going a long way towards settling the question of jurisdiction of State courts over Indian reservations in cases where white men's interests are involved.—[Montanian and Chronicle.

MUSIC AND ITS EFFECT ON THE VOICE.

During the vocal music recitation on Mondays and Tuesdays, the boys and girls take instruction in separate classes, that their individual needs may the better be met.

It is very pleasant to hear the rich, deep, full tones of the boys roll forth in volume, free and unconstrained, and the high clear notes of the girls filling the building with inspiring and care-dispelling refrains.

We are daily more impressed with the marvelous educative effect of music.

The soul of the one who sings is carried on the wings of song above the carking cares that kill.

What would many now in middle life not give for the privilege of the vocal training accessible to every boy and girl with us!

What an opportunity comes with every lesson, to cultivate a sweet, rich, pleasant voice!

And what an advantage and power is this when accomplished!

How we hang on the words of a man or woman who talks in a clear and richly-modulated voice, while we escape from one who takes his style of voice from the file on the cross-cut saw.

What a mark of culture, and refinement the former is!

What an element of power in society, in business, everywhere!

Is it not worth while to use one hour a week toward reaching an end so valuable?

What boy or girl is so lacking in discernment as to lose in silent dreaming a moment of the time given to those vocal exercises? An opportunity is passing. Seize it or it will escape you!

"Sing with spirit and with understanding," and you will grow strong and add years to your life.

TWO NEW INDIAN BOOKS.

In "The Childhood of Ji-Shib the Ojibwa," by Albert Ernest Jenks, we have a sympathetic little story of the forest nursing, told so simply as to be intelligible to children of almost any age, and fairly certain to interest them.

The author is evidently in love with his subject, and our main criticism of his work would be that too much of the purely fanciful, as in the episode of the Beaver, is jumbled together with the generally accurate account of Indian manners and customs.

The little book seems to be well suited for a supplementary reader in schools, as the style is clear and pleasant.

It is cleverly illustrated with pen and ink drawings by the author. Published by the American Thresherman, Madison, Wis.; \$1.00

"A Child of the Sun," by C. E. Banks, showily illustrated in color by Louis Betts, is a more ambitious but much less life-like and probable tale. The high-flown language is that of the Indian warrior of fiction, and the traditional glory of the red men belongs to the characters in fullest measure. H. S. Stone and Co., Chicago. E. G. E.

Supt. McCowan Takes the Editorial Reins.

The Native American, Phoenix, Arizona, in its last issue, says:

The paper will be stronger and more vigorous than ever, since our superintendent has taken its management into his own hands.

A Maple Glen friend says at the close of a business letter renewing subscription: "I am strongly attached to your excellent journal, always laden with helpful and inspiring sentiment. May it receive the generous support and success that it richly deserves."

Such words as these encourage us; "With great pleasure I renew my subscription" says a Philadelphia subscriber, "both for its own worth (readable and pithy) and the great work back of it."

LAST SATURDAY'S GAME.

The Indians defeated Gallaudet Deaf and Dumb Institute last Saturday on our grounds 19 to 6 in a game well played and hard fought on both sides.

The Indians scored after two minutes of play, and it looked as though they had an easy game, but when Gallaudet kicked off, Hare fumbled the ball and Gallaudet secured it on Carlisle's 30 yard line, and from there they carried it by steady gains, aided at times by penalties for Indians being off side, (?) over the line for a touchdown, kicking the goal and making the score 6 to 5 in their favor.

In the second half Carlisle played a much faster game, and Gallaudet could not hold them.

The Indians also succeeded in stopping Gallaudet's mass plays, and two more touchdowns were scored by our boys besides forcing Gallaudet to make a safety.

The team work was splendid for this early in the season, but the line failed to charge quick enough and were weak on the defense.

The line up:

Indians.	Position.	Gallaudet.
Bradley	left end	Geiffuss
Flores	left tackle	Worley
Dillon	left guard	Hewittson
Scrogg (Chesaw)	center	Lawrence
Bowen	right guard	Garrett
Lubo	right tackle	Mather
Beaver Hare (Capt.)	right end	Neesam
Hare (Johnson)	Quarter	Phelps
Yarlett (Saul)	right half	Andree
Chatfield (Decora)	left half	Erickson
Palmer (Williams)	full back	(Capt.) Waters
Touchdowns, Chatfield 1; Waters 1; Goals from touchdown, Hare 2 Geiffuss 1. Safety Waters. Umpire, Rev. Smilan. Referee, W. G. Thompson. Two twenty-minutes halves.		

Football Schedule.

Sept. 21.	Lebanon Valley College, here, Won; 28-0
" 28.	Gallaudet College, here. Won; 19-6
Oct. 2.	Gettysburg College, Harrisburg. Lost; 5-6
" 5.	Dickinson on Dickinson field.
" 12.	Bucknell at Williamsport.
" 16.	Haverford, here.
" 19.	Cornell at Buffalo.
" 26.	Harvard at Cambridge.
Nov. 2.	University of Michigan at Detroit.
" 9.	Annapolis at Annapolis.
" 16.	University of Pennsylvania at Phila.
" 23.	Washington & Jefferson at Pittsburg.
" 28.	Columbia at New York.

She Likes the Country.

Alice Conners has found a pleasant country-home she thinks, and says: "My home is just grand. I have learned a great deal since I came and have plenty to eat—apples, tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, grapes, pickles, pie, cream and coffee—good coffee too. My country mother says, 'Alice I am not stingy, you can eat all you want.'"

I study my arithmetic a great deal in my room. I was working on decimals when I left school. I have been here two weeks and have passed Denominate Numbers, Longitude and Time, Denominate Fractions, Ratio and Proportion, and now I am working on Percentage. I almost work my thinking box out when I study my lessons for I do not want to be called dumb when I start to school."

Little Nellis Johnson Paints a Word Picture.

Even so small a boy as Nellis can make himself useful in a country home. He writes to his cousin Clara Miller:

"I will stay all winter because they want me to stay. I live in a stone house surrounded by trees, with a pond back of the house about twenty yards away and a boat in it, with trees one side of the pond, and a grove between the house and barn. We live about fifty yards from the road to the house. There is a man here making a nice bird house for us. I have two pet chickens, at night when they want me to put them to bed they chase me, and then I would sit down and the oldest one would fly up on my knee and go under my arm, but the smallest one can't fly that high. I have to pick him up."

Interest on a dollar grows so slowly at five or six percent! Is that the reason we don't wish to put our pennies in the bank where they will grow? Can we see a child grow? No, but when he becomes a man we may exclaim, How he has grown!

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

Vulgarity is the mark of LOW breeding.

Don't try to be "foxy" lest you make a goose of yourself.

Miss Robbins spent Sunday with her sister in Wernersville.

Dr. Diven has gone to Berwick on a business trip for the school.

Quite a thunder storm passed by to the north on Wednesday afternoon.

Assistant-Superintendent Allen, wife and daughter arrived on Wednesday.

Why ought a thirsty man always to carry a watch? Because it has a spring inside.

Samuel Miller has been appointed Adjutant of the Battalion of our school cadets.

Miss Carter has taken the position of Manager of Small Boys' Department for a year.

Now is the time when "The frost is on the pumpkin, and the fodder's in the shock."

The small boys turned out en masse to pick beans, pease and other vegetables grown on the farm.

Let some of the younger pupils see what they can make out of the subtraction Enigma, last page.

Plija Nash and Lizzie Knudsen are helping at the desk in Miss Ely's office, and do good, neat work.

A half-hundred boys went out last Saturday to cut corn for near-by farmers, who had asked for them.

Genus Baird is now the morning foreman of our printers and Arthur Sickles foreman of the afternoon division.

The Gallaudets played a very and gentlemanly game, and endeavored to carry out the very letter of the law.

The school sociable last Saturday night was attended with its usual enjoyments, notwithstanding the weather was inclement.

A wee bit of a thunder storm on Sunday night, with heavy rain! We have had very little thunder and lightning this year.

Miss Peter has returned to her post of duty after a pleasant vacation with her mother and sisters at their home in Chicago.

Mrs. Wendell, of Wayne, was a guest of Mrs. Cook, for dinner, on Sunday. The two met in San Diego, California, several years ago.

An extra night guard has been kept on duty this week, owing to the near-by camp of some travellers of not the best reputation for honesty.

In last week's article by Dr. Bird, his title was omitted. The writer is a prominent physician of Fox Chase. Mr. Bird should have read Dr. Bird.

Little Helen Thompson had a birthday party on Wednesday afternoon, with a number of little guests from town and the school, invited in to help celebrate.

Misses Senseney and Newcomer will visit the Invincibles this evening, Messrs. Walter and Thompson the Standards, and Misses Moore and Moul the Susans.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sculley, of Edgewood Park, Pa., spent Sabbath with Miss Paull, who is Mrs. Sculley's sister. They have been touring the eastern cities.

Miss Newcomer was summoned to the sick bed of a sister in Kansas, and left on Friday. We are pleased to learn by yesterday's mail that her sister is better.

We are pleased to report that Nansen, the pet cat mentioned last week as being ill, has completely recovered. Most cats do not deserve public notice, but Nansen is the exception.

The Sixth of October, the long journey over, we came to Carlisle just 22 years ago. The anniversary of the arrival of the first pupils at the Carlisle Indian School, has come around again, and appropriate exercises to commemorate the occasion will take place in the Assembly Hall on Monday evening. An account of the meeting will be given in our next.

Johnson was the star player at Harrisburg, Wednesday. His work was characterized as phenomenal, and he was the admiration of the crowd.

The herd is looking well, Mr. Gray says it is owing in part to the fine pasturage they get, the Fall rains causing the grass to keep long and green.

Many a silly, giddy, immodest white girl has received lessons in bearing from our dignified young men, who know intuitively when a young lady is well-bred.

Three more Porto Rican girls left for country homes this week. They value the opportunity it gives them to learn English, and they are willing to work for the chance.

Dr. R. H. Johnson, formerly President of Blairsville Woman's College and now Pastor of a Presbyterian Church near Pittsburg, visited our school on Friday, a guest of Miss Paull.

The travelling State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Assn., Wm. J. Miller, was with us on Wednesday evening, and met with the Y. M. C. A. of our school, giving them encouragement and advice.

The boys who have to sweep walks and pick trash from the campus are to be envied by the shop hands. The former have the benefit of out-door air. They should work fast, so as to make their lungs breathe rapidly and take in all the air they will hold.

Sweeping walks is perhaps the best light exercise one could take. Sweeping leaves or any kind of sweeping out of doors where the dust has a chance to blow away, is good. Jump at a chance to sweep out of doors.

The game announced formerly to come off between our team and Gettysburg, to be played here on the 2nd took place in Harrisburg on Wednesday, by special arrangement to accommodate all concerned, our boys losing by a score of 5 to 6.

Silence is said to be more eloquent than speech. It certainly was during the Gallaudet-Indian game last Saturday. One young mute from town was so eloquent in his silence at times that when his friends from Washington made gains his gymnastics were intensely amusing to those on the bleachers.

Earney Wilber is the newly elected President of the Susan Longstreth Literary Society. Amy Dolphus is the Vice-President; Grace Warren, the Recording-Secretary; Elizabeth Williams, Corresponding-Secretary; Nellie Lillard, Treasurer; Rose Temple, Marshal; Mary Bruce, Reporter; Maude Snyder, Critic.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blackburn, of Harrisburg, and Miss Humes were visitors on Wednesday. They are friends of Miss Robbins. Mrs. Blackburn is a cousin of Mrs. Barclay who used frequently to come to the school when her daughter, the lamented Miss Barclay, was a teacher with us.

Newspapers are the best text books we can secure. They keep us in close touch with the outside world, and they give us many studies under one head, and in such a pleasing way that we do not realize we are studying some of the very subjects we so much dread in the class-room. So let the reading of a newspaper be a part of the student's daily program.

Lon Spieche is back from San Carlos, and from his facial expression we judge he is glad to get back. He met Donald McIntosh at home. Donald is married to a girl who has been to school some. Dr. Montezuma of Chicago is at San Carlos visiting. Lon has lost a little flesh during his absence, but will soon pick up, no doubt. The Band as well as all lovers of good drumming welcome his return.

In a private letter to Colonel Pratt, dated, Sept. 26th, Miss Reel, Supt. of Indian Schools, says:

The other day I visited an Indian girl, Nellie Odell, at her home near Port Madison, and Colonel if you could have seen her face light up when we spoke of you it would make your heart glad for a long time. Her home was neat and clean, and she is such an excellent example for the others in this little village. I hope to visit Carlisle early sometime in October.

Some of the girls who have the hardest scrubbing to do are the jolliest and happiest while at work.

Milagro Schulze, one of the Porto Rican girls says: "I like my country home very much, but I do not like the cool weather. I am very happy."

The town of Carlisle is making large preparations to celebrate a Sesqui-Centennial. The Indians will figure in some of the demonstrations.

Mr. Kensler will be fixed in good shape for his stores, as soon as the shelving and other finishings are complete in the annex to the store-house just built.

The boys have begun their drill, and present already a fine appearance out on the parade ground as they go through the various movements at command of the officers.

The dining-hall is fast taking on finishing touches, and when done will make an eating-hall larger, probably, than any in this part of the country. It will seat a thousand.

When our boys thought they were playing with people who could not talk, last Saturday, imagine the astonishment of one, who on saying "That's the second down," was answered by a mute: "Beg your pardon it is the third down."

Annie Verskin, one of the little girls from Alaska who arrived in the summer, was laid to rest in our school burying ground on Monday afternoon, after a short illness, the result of a hard cold which settled on her lungs and throat.

Fleming Lavender of the Hampton School, Va., is visiting Mr. Walter. He was formerly one of the Band boys at the Ft. Lewis, Colorado School in Mr. Walter's band. He has with him Joshua C. Ramone, who is also a student of Hampton. Both are fine appearing and gentlemanly young men.

The Dickinson-Susquehanna football game last Saturday afternoon, came to a disgraceful close before the real finish, through some of the players displaying temper and lack of self-control, and it is to be hoped that our boys in to-morrow's game as well as those in the opposing team will play clean ball, and that there will be no unpleasant features of the game to relate.

The Invincibles.

The Invincible Society has elected the following officers; President, Charles Coleman; Vice-President, Horton Elm; Secretary, Arthur Sickles; Reporter, William White; Critic, Fred Smith; Asst. Critic, Wilson Charles; Sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Trempe.

The subject for discussion last Friday evening was, Resolved, That the right of full citizenship should be given to the Indian.

The subject was well discussed, the speeches being pointed and original.

At the close of the debate, Miss Weekley complimented the members on the success of their meeting, and said in part that "citizenship was a priceless gift and should not be given to a person who could not use it intelligently."

What is said here cannot settle this question for the Indians now but each one can settle it for himself. The ideas expressed in these meetings have a lasting influence, and there is no reason why the members of this society should not develop into true, strong men and enter into full citizenship in the broadest, truest sense of the word."

Sunday School.

Our Sunday School election takes place this week. The nominations are as follows, and we will give the result of the election next week:

For Superintendent: Miss E. A. Cutter and Miss K. Bowersox.

For Assistant-Superintendent: Mrs. Paul Walter, Miss F. Laird.

For Secretary and Treasurer: Elizabeth Knudsen, and Amy Dolphus.

For Assistant Secretary and Treasurer: Nellie Lillard, Amelia Kennedy.

NEWS ITEMS WRITTEN BY STUDENTS OF THE JUNIOR CLASS.

To encourage our students in language the HELPER will publish occasional items from their pens if newsy and to the point. We received this week the following batch from the Junior class, and hope other classes will join in, in this intellectual pastime and study. We cannot accept all, so select what we consider the best:

The Juniors have been presented with a dainty "old rose" and white candy box. The contents of the box were large purple and white beans, and we suppose it is the trick of a Senior, for we have shown them by our banner, caps and pins that we "know beans."

Ada Sockbeson who went home last Spring expecting to return to school has changed her mind, and has entered one of the stores in Boston as a sales woman.

Oscar Davis took his Bassoon to the Methodist Church last Sunday to play in the orchestra.

A letter from Theodora Davis, who went home last June, says that she is having a nice time and expects to attend school at home this winter.

Colonel Pratt received a hearty "Welcome home, Colonel," from the girls' quarters.

Miss Cutter's sister, Miss Charlotte, has gone to Washington, where she will spend the winter with her sister Miss Ruth, who is in the Census Department.

The Annual Reception of the Girls' Bible Band was held in the girls' society room on Tuesday evening. Its purpose was to encourage new students to join some of the bands.

The Juniors while reciting in physical geography about earthquakes found out that they were studying Seismology.

Come, Juniors, let us be the best class that has ever passed out of Carlisle School.

George W. Ferris, 1901, intends entering Stanford University before long.

Theodore Roosevelt, who is now President of the United States is 44 years of age. He is the "youngest" president that this country has ever had.

The boys have finished the corn on the lower farm.

The Junior class at present numbers 47—22 girls and 25 boys.

Florence Welch who went home last summer is expected soon. Every one will be glad to see her cheerful face.

The members of the Junior class may be recognized by the beautiful purple and white caps they are wearing.

Who can say Indians cannot learn after listening to Fannie Greyma, who a month ago could not speak a word of English.

Saucy Chief, who has been sick for so long, is now just able to walk around some. Saucy Chief, once the most powerful factors among the Osages, is fast aging and yet at the same time shows remarkable durability for one so old as he. Saucy Chief's sickness was watched by all the people on the reservation. He is certainly a good old man and may live many years more.—[Osage Journal.]

This is a unique way of putting it, and the RED MAN & HELPER is grateful. Charles Bird who is issue clerk, writes from Pine Ridge, S. D., "Please find 25 cents in postage stamps for which I would like to be a friend with you again. I have been a friend with you once before, but you quit with me for a long while, but I couldn't get along without you."

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF AN AUDITOR?

We are in receipt of the Annual Report of the Auditor for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and for the edification of our students and others desiring to know, we copy the duties.

The act of Congress approved July 31, 1894, defines the duties and jurisdiction of the Auditor for the Interior Department as follows:

The Auditor for the Interior Department shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, and all accounts relating to army and navy pensions, Geological Survey, Public lands, Indians, Architect of the Capitol, patents, census, and to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Division of Book-keeping and Warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of the Interior.

To facilitate the dispatch of business the force of the Bureau is organized into divisions, of which there are three: Pension, Indian and Land, File and Miscellaneous.

IN THE INDIAN DIVISION are examined the accounts of United States Indian agents, special agents, inspectors, general superintendent of schools, superintendents of schools, supervisors of Indian schools, allotting agents, disbursing officers of special commissions, examiners of surveys, secretary of Board of Indian Commissioners, superintendents of Indian warehouses, receiving and shipping clerks, and other accounts of a miscellaneous nature relating to the Indian service, including the cost and transportation of goods and supplies.

THE JOSH BILLINGS OF THE INDIANS.

The Indian Journal often publishes the writings of one Charles Gibson, and while the grammar of the writer may not at all times be the best, and the spelling may be original yet the TRUTH speaks from the pen of this Indian Josh Billings in words of no uncertain meaning. Here is a sample:

The Creek schools are too high-toned. What is the use of an education without energy or industry, the most of us Indians have been learned how to work, but a great lot of us have not been taught to love work.

The Indian from the cradle to the grave likes to rest, and if he can get along at all, in most any old way, without hurting himself at work he is all right.

All the boarding schools should be industrial schools.

The next to learning the Indian children the English language is industry.

This is an art that is not practiced by Indian parents.

The children are taught industry but little at home.

No matter how bad a thing needs to be done, if field or crop is over run with grass or weeds and a fish killing is set for a certain day, every thing is dropped right then.

This easy way of moving along should be removed from their minds, and habits of industry should be instilled into their minds.

The next thing, if possible, would be to learn them to stick to whatever occupation they may choose.

"Maggie, did you make that chicken broth as I ordered you?"

"Oi did, mom."

"What did you do with it?"

"Sure, and fhat ilse would Oi do wid it but fade it to the chickens, mom?"

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA; The caterpillar.

WHERE SCROFULA BREEDS.

Let all those who insist upon sleeping in close rooms and with heads covered by blanket, (some of our boys and girls do that very thing, the Man-on-the-band stand is sorry to say) read this; and see whence comes some of the consumption and scrofula that carry many to their graves.

All rooms, and especially sleeping apartments, should be well aired during the day.

Close bedroom air is considered by eminent medical authorities to be one of the most potent causes of consumption and scrofula.

A well-known French physician who has devoted much attention to studies of this nature, says:

"It will often be found, on examination, that scrofulous diseases are caused by vitiated air, and it is not always necessary that there should have been a prolonged stay in such an atmosphere.

Only a few hours each day is sufficient; and a person may live in a most healthy district, pass the greater part of each day in the open air, and yet become scrofulous because of sleeping in a confined place where the air is not renewed."

Intemperance a Hindrance.

A worker in Indian Territory says in a missionary publication:

"The influence of intemperance upon the Indians in Indian Territory is a hindrance to Christian work.

They are of course supposedly protected from it by law, but 'tis constantly smuggled in, and peddled out, among them.

They seek it ardently—will pawn their last pony for a few drinks

It seems to fire their brains very quickly; even the more intelligent and industrious of them cannot resist it.

Let them get a little money, and if whiskey can't be had here, they can go across the line to Denison, Texas, and spend their means and manhood.

Often their church meetings are largely consumed with disciplining members who have thus indulged."

An Indian Candidate for one of the Big Four.

The Philadelphia Record in speaking of the candidates for the football team at the University of Pennsylvania has this to say of Theodore Perry, now a student there:

"Perry is an Indian boy, who is an ideal build for a half-back, being about five feet ten inches in height weighing 165 pounds. He will make a strong bid for a position. Perry hails from Oklahoma. He has played half-back three years on the Haskell Institute Indian team at Lawrence, Kansas, and is a player of unquestioned ability. Last year he was called "the man with the heavy hand" by the Western press, owing to his ability to ward off tackles. He is distinctly an end-running half-back, and is also a strong defensive player."

Reservation Indians Out at Work.

Many of the Indians are away at work upon railroad construction in California and about fifty more will leave in a few days for the same kind of work at El Paso.

They are offered a dollar and half a day and are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity to turn an honest dollar.—[Sacaton notes in Native American, Phoenix, Ariz.]

"Sallie, what is 8 minus 6?"

Sallie could not answer, which was nothing unusual, whereupon the teacher, thinking it might aid her by stating it less abstractedly, said:

"Now, Sallie, if your mama went to the barn and found eight eggs and used six of them to bake a cake, what would she have left?"

With a smile of contempt, Sallie answered:

"Why, shells?"

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION WITH US.

Our Coach, Mr. Glen S. Warner, sizes up our present situation in a few words, which will be of interest to the general reader whether an enthusiast in the sport or not. He says in the Philadelphia Press, under date of Sept. 27:

Not very much advancement has been made by the Indians during the past week, but a much better idea can be formed of the playing ability of the thirty candidates which make up the football squad.

It is gradually becoming apparent that the candidates who have real football makeups are rather scarce, and that the team will have to be made up of a few real strong, aggressive players who can be always depended upon, and several places filled with players who would not stand a chance of making one of the strong college teams.

A great deal of work will have to be done to develop competent players, for some of the positions, and it is to be hoped that the interest and spirit that a few of the players have shown will have a beneficial effect on some of those that have the ability to make good players, but who have so far been rather indifferent in their efforts.

A new candidate has appeared for center, who played substitute center two years ago.

This player, Solomon Scrogg, is a great deal heavier than he was in '99, in fact, is too heavy at present, and will have to train down about twenty pounds in order to be at his best.

He should develop into a very good center, and if he does it will permit the removal of Lubo from center to tackle.

Chesaw and the Esquimeax do not play with enough vim and snap as yet to render them very valuable as centers.

The two best guards, Wheelock and Dillon, have been unable to take part in the practice during the week on account of injuries, and Wheelock may be out of the game for some time.

On account of these players being out of the scrimmages, Bowen and White have had more chance to demonstrate their ability as guards.

These players have enough weight and strength, but they seem to lack aggressiveness and speed, and it is seldom that they do any tackling.

They have been improving and may yet strike a faster gait.

Williams, Flores and Lubo are so far the best tackles and their work has been very satisfactory.

They all are hard workers and aggressive and they do more tackling than any other players on the field.

Flores is rather light and inexperienced, but if he continues to play as he has he will secure a place on the team and allow the removal of Williams to full-back where he would greatly strengthen the team.

There are several candidates for ends but with the exception of Hare they are not a very fast lot and not very sure tacklers.

It is rather hard to develop a good end from green material in one season and for that reason it may be that Beaver, who played half-back last season and who has lately returned from his Summer vacation, may be used to fill one of the end positions.

Bradley is the best of the new men trying for end and it may be possible that he will improve enough to allow Beaver to play behind the line. Shinbone also shows up fairly well as an end, and if he develops a little more speed he will make a strong bid for one of the ends.

Hare has not been playing in his old position as end very much as he has been trying to learn the quarter-back's duties with considerable success. Johnson will, however, probably be the regular quarter and he is one of the liveliest players on any gridiron.

He has developed into a strong player by always doing his best and working hard. Sheldon has lately been tried at quarter, and when he becomes familiar

with the duties of the position and gets around a little faster he will make a good substitute.

Chatfield, Yarlott and Decora are so far the best half backs, although Saul would be as good or better if he could learn to hold the ball and not fumble so much.

This has been the fault of nearly all the backs as is generally the case so early in the season.

Chatfield is a strong, hard runner and has the necessary weight for a first-class back, and he is improving every day.

Yarlott is a fast man, and follows interference well.

He is also good as a defensive player.

Wizi and LeRoy may also prove to be of service, and it looks as though we would not lack for half-backs, although, none of them are what could be called stars.

Palmer, who was rather counted upon to fill the position of full-back, has fallen off in his work, and it may be that Williams will be taken from tackle and placed at full-back.

Wallitsi and Charles are new men playing full-back, and they may improve to such an extent that one of them can be used regularly. Charles is rather light, but he is a good punter and the best drop-kicker on the field.

His line bucking qualities are as yet unknown.

Bender and Fielder, who have been on the sick list and unable to try for the team, are improving and may recover their strength in time to yet secure a place on the team.

The Indians may be scored on and perhaps beaten by some of the minor college teams in the practice games, but they should improve as the season advances so as to present quite a formidable front in the games with the larger colleges in the latter part of the season.

ENIGMA, SUBTRACTIONS.

Take away the first two letters of something that means big, and leave what we are glad to do several times a day.

Take away the first letter of what Gal-laudet did NOT do to us last Saturday, and leave what our team was not allowed to do much, before they went into the game.

Subtract the last three letters of our football coach's last name, and leave what we hope there will not be tomorrow at the Dickinson-Indian game.

Remove the first three letters from the last name of our much appreciated bugler and leave how none of us hope to grow, and take away the last three letters of what he is and leave what we don't much like.

Remove the first letters from what it seems impossible for some of our boys and girls to do in line when occasion demands it, and leave a part of a bridge.

Remove the last two letters of our new Adjutant's name and leave what grinds.

Take away the last three letters from the name of one of the printing-office foremen and leave what boys become when they eat too many green apples.

Take away the last two letters in the first name of our assistant printer and leave something good to eat.

Subtract the last letter from the first name of one of our printer girls and leave to hurt.

Remove the last three letters of what we print and leave a father.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Expirations.—Your subscription expires when the Volume and Number in left end of date line 1st page agree with the Volume and Number by your name on wrapper. The figures on the left side of number in parenthesis represent the year or volume, the other figures the NUMBER of this issue. The issue number is changed every week. The Year number or Volume which the two left figures make is changed only once a year. Fifty-two numbers make a year or volume.

Kindly watch these numbers and renew a week or two ahead so as to insure against loss of copies.

WHEN YOU RENEW please always state that your subscription is a **renewal**. If you do not get your paper regularly or promptly please notify us. We will supply missing numbers free if requested in time.

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