

The Red Man and Helper.

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

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FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1901.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper Vol. II, Number Eleven

THE INEVITABLE.

LIKE the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fall, yet keeps unfaltering trust
That God is God—that somehow, true and just
His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp—better, with love, a crust
Nor living in dishonor; envies not,
Nor loses faith in man; but does his best,
Nor ever murmurs at his humbler lot;
But with a smile and words of hope, gives zest
To every toiler. He alone is great
Who by a life heroic conquers fate.

—SARA K. BOLTON.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF INDIAN STUDENTS AT CARLISLE.

On last Thursday evening the Academic Department gave its first monthly exhibition for the year, at the close of which Colonel Pratt called attention to the fact that on Sunday last, the 6th of October, we had passed as a school our 22nd birthday, and to commemorate the occasion he suggested that before separating there be brief addresses from several of the older workers and others.

He had in mind some who had been connected with the school for a long time. Miss Burgess being the oldest in service next the Colonel himself, she was called upon to say a few words, and responded:

"I am always proud to be recognized as one of the charter members of this noble institution, made famous for the good that it has done in the land. Twenty-eight years ago, when I began to work for the Indian on the plains, (I am not old, I began very, very young) [laughter], the experience was novel and interesting. But after being a year or two there I was forced to the belief by the uphill condition that surrounded every effort towards elevating the red man to a higher plane, that if the children could be taken out of those conditions into the civilization we were attempting to tell them about, there would be some hope.

I taught two years in a boarding school on the reservation, and three years in a day school.

The belief in those years referred to was theory. I have had 22 years now of PRACTICE in teaching Indian boys and girls who are out of and away from the reservation conditions, and never have I had occasion to change my belief.

It is the ONLY way, not because Carlisle says so, but I believe it, because actual experience has opened my eyes to the truth.

An Indian on the reservation may learn to read and write and speak a little English. He can learn to work some, but he never gets into his very heart and sinew the incentive to want to be higher and better than a dependent on the Government. It is in such a place as this Carlisle School, as well as in other and better places out in civilized life away from Carlisle, that the students get that which makes them independent and noble women. What is it they get?

We may not be able to describe it, but it is SOMETHING very essential to this life that can not become a part of the growing child in the surroundings of the tepee or in any Indian community."

COLONEL PRATT: I will not deviate from the rule of calling the oldest workers in order—Miss Cutter.

Miss. Cutter said in part:

"Any one who can claim to be a descendant of any of the first settlers of this

country may be justly proud of the fact. Societies have been formed to perpetuate the memory of the deeds of our ancestors. We early workers may be pardoned if we take pride that we were among the pioneers in the work here.

A tree is known by its fruits. All that is claimed for the Carlisle graduate is that he has been trained to be a self-supporting, honest, intelligent citizen.

While collecting data for the records of the workers last summer I became very much interested. The material was gathered from reports of those who had visited them in their homes, from workers in the field, and some came from pupils themselves. I was greatly encouraged, for while there were some sad failures to record, yet the successes of our students were so much in excess of the failures that the impression left with me was that nearly all had done well."

COLONEL PRATT:

I think we ought to hear from a student from among the first who came to us. (Several called the name of Miss Robertson) Miss Robertson, will you please say a word?

MISS NELLIE ROBERTSON, class '90, now clerk in the Outing Department, said:

"I feel that I can add but little to the commendable things that have been heard here to-night, so shall not try, but simply stand so you can see an example of one brought from barbarism into civilization by Carlisle."

This brought a smile from all those who remember little Nellie as she came from the Sisseton school, dressed as any little school girl would be dressed. She had been to school less than a year and could speak but little English. The Colonel referred to Miss Robertson as a living example of genuine faithfulness, going to and from her duty day after day, and said that such an one spoke more in deeds than words could express. He then called upon Assistant-Superintendent Allen, saying that he might not know as much about the history of the school as some others, but because he is Assistant-Superintendent we should like to hear from him.

MR. ALLEN:

"My recollections go back only to last Wednesday (the day he arrived) when a band of hopeful young men went down to Harrisburg and came back very quietly. (Referring to the Gettysburg Indian game at Harrisburg, in which the Indians were defeated by a score of 6 to 5.)

When Carlisle was started, there was a youth roaming over the prairies of Kansas, who having read some of the yellow-back literature of that day thought of the chances of his becoming an Indian killer, and I have been engaged in the past 8 years in helping to kill out the Indian in the Indian race, and putting in its place something that would enable the students to become true men and women.

It remains for us who are newer in the work, perhaps not younger, to go forward to years that are fruitful, and under the guidance of the Carlisle idea. We trust and pray that the originator of the Carlisle idea may be spared to give us his ideas for many years to come.

Colonel Pratt then introduced Mr. Burgess, who had visited the school in previous years, and had now come to be with his daughter for a time, and to help on with our work.

MR. BURGESS: "After listening with pleasure to the exercises of the evening, I appreciate the compliment paid me by Col. Pratt in calling upon me to say a few words on an occasion of such his-

torical importance as the present one, but I am unable to give expression to words that will do justice either to your anniversary or to my own feelings.

I have been gratified with the culture and progress that have been made in this institution, and sympathize with all that is being done for the welfare of the Indians, especially in the good Indian schools. I appreciate the care and responsibility of your instructors.

I was a teacher myself for a number of years, was principal of a Seminary and also a County Superintendent of schools for a time, where I took part in the teachers' associations and institutes, and when I was an Indian agent I was interested in the education of Indians, and I have taken an interest in your welfare in every other respect, that will tend to educate you in the line of progress, on the high road to success in life, and good citizenship after your school days shall be over.

I hope you appreciate the many advantages given you here by the Government under those who have you in charge, and that you will aim to acquire an education that will fit you for the various duties of life, when you go out into the world away from the old reservation method of living. Make use of your opportunities while you have them, and before it is too late.

Try to remember the old saying, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

When you read, you should read well, and when you work, work well, and when you play, play well, striving to rise higher and better in all your attainments, so as to do justice to yourselves and even be a benefit to others with whom you may commingle.

About 1874 I first met Colonel, then Capt. Pratt, in the Indian Territory, when he was in the military service, and I was trying to locate a tribe of Indians about to remove there; this school was not then started, but you can see what a noble work he has done by the aid of the Government and the co-operation of a few good citizens.

Besides that, you see that by being faithful in the Indian service, he has not only been successful in that line, but in rank he has also been promoted, and you too, if you are diligent and faithful may be promoted in lines of some good service to your state or country; but without retaining you further, I simply wish to remind you, that as you owe allegiance to the country that is aiding and protecting you, in order to be on the high road to civilization and citizenship as cited in the banner before you, you owe obedience to the laws of your country and your God, including all that is noble, right and true, and you should ever venerate the Stars and Stripes with true loyalty, as the emblem of our country's liberty, which reminds me of the glowing tribute of J. Rodman Drake:

"Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

And then we may be thrilled with the Key-note of that other sublime sentiment:—

"And that star-spangled banner, O, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

COLONEL PRATT:

One of the most difficult places in this school to fill is the keeper of the accounts,

which requires a great deal of industry, patience and accuracy and I think we ought to have a word from our accountant—Mr. Beitzel.

MR. BEITZEL:

"My service here does not quite cover a period of ten years, nevertheless I think I have been here long enough to have absorbed somewhat of the spirit of the school and to take in somewhat the object of the work, and I sometimes notice that the boys and girls do not wake up to the possibilities before them until they go away from the school. Often letters from absent students tell of partially wasted time while here. They seemed to have opened their eyes too late.

While my name is not on the program which preceded these anniversary exercises, I see my subject on it—"We pass this way but once."

I wish to leave this thought with you. You pass through Carlisle but once. It is a grand opportunity for you. Many white boys and girls would be glad to have such an opportunity. Even in the town of Carlisle there are many who have not as good a chance as some of you have, who do not seem to be awake to the possibilities of securing an education.

I say this, for your encouragement. Any one is likely to be discouraged at times. We are 22 years old, but if we look back to the days referred to by some of the speakers we would see that there was not in the early days of the school such a display of literary ability and oratory as has been shown here to-night by the pupils who declined and recited. All that comes by hard work. You should see the opportunity you have here. Use every hour and every minute to the best advantage, and when you come to leave the school you will be ready to march into citizenship equipped for life's work."

Mr. James Wheelock, band-leader, and assistant to Conductor Ettinger, was called upon, he having been with us 12 years:

His few words were to the effect that he was here a representative of Carlisle, an old student, and he was only trying to do what he could towards carrying out the Carlisle idea.

COLONEL PRATT:

This meeting would not be complete without a word from the one who directs the educational department—Professor Bakeless.

PROFESSOR BAKELESS:

"Twenty-two years is half of an average life time. I remember very distinctly the winter that this school began. I was engaged in educational work then and had been teaching for some years. In the years preceding the founding of this school the Indians were pretty lively. The Modoc war had just occurred. There was considerable disturbance in the South-western part of the country where Col. Pratt was then stationed as an Army officer.

Bright Eyes, as mouth-piece for Standing Bear and his band was then lecturing through the East in the interest of the Ponca Indians, who had been removed from Dakota to what was then considered a very unhealthy reservation in Indian Territory.

There was a general wave of sympathy all over the eastern country in favor of the Indian.

The newspapers were commenting upon a project that an army officer had started of moving the young Indians from home to a school in the East and educating them in the English language.

Most people thought it was a chimerical idea. Just about this time the great

(Continued on fourth Page.)

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE RISING INDIAN.

The Mechanical Work on this Paper is Done by Indian Apprentices

TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

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

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

It is popular and good Americanism to encourage people of nearly every nation under the sun to leave their own lands, emigrate to, locate in, and become a very part of any and every one of our communities; but Church and State are and always have been organized against any such open door to the Indians. If the Church would quit hiring exponents to go to the Indians to boss them, strengthen tribalism among them, and the State would abandon its tribalizing systems, and both give as much encouragement and help to the Indians to quit their tribes and become Americans as they do to foreigners, the whole Indian situation would soon be beyond the necessity for Bureau agency and Missionary supervision, and the individual Indians would become useful American citizens.

One of the great foundation stones of the church is the principle of the "brotherhood of man;" "Loving one another," "dwelling together in unity." If ever a message from any one of the churches has gone to the Indians saying, Come and live with us, history does not record it.

The message has always been, "Stay where you are. We will send you one of our people to convert you to our way of thinking, to tell you what our christianity is and you can set up a church of your own. You are not to be one of us, but you may among yourselves adopt our ways." The same has been the message of the State, and both forces have persistently and universally appropriated funds and organized systematically to accomplish separate Christianity and separate civilization for the Indians.

Had there been no such organized hindrances by Church or State and the great law of necessity which moves the world been allowed to prevail, the Indians would have merged into civilization long ago.

Fencing them off separate and apart, offering them at arm's length homeopathic doses of Christianity and civilization has been and will be so long as continued, the bane of it all.

What hypocrisy to talk of civilization or citizenship for the Indian, and then wall them off from all associations in civilization and citizenship by reservation, agency control, churches and schools.

Saucy Chief, of the Osages.

The Osage Journal informs that "Saucy Chief, the most powerful factor of the Osages," died on the tenth of October, after a lingering illness, at the advanced age of 85. He joined the Home Guards of Kansas in 1862, and served the government with distinction, participating in many important battles with credit to himself and the government. He also assisted in making some of the treaties for the Osages, for which they are now receiving the benefit, if such it may be called. He ardently advised his brethren to educate their children, so as to be ready for lives of usefulness, and was highly honored and respected while living, and lamented in his final departure.

When Fortune knocks at our door we are too often over at our neighbor's telling hard-luck stories.—[Philadelphia Record.

MR. MIRO LIKES THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The following very appreciative letter was received from Mr. Miro, who is now studying at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, where our Anna Goyety, Louise Rogers, Zenia Tibbitts and John Miller have been in attendance for some time:

BLOOMSBURG, PA., October 15, 1901.

My dear friend:—

I am very glad that I came here to this Normal School, to spend three months. Nobody can ask for more. All things are found here in order to learn how to become a good teacher. One finds wise teachers, plenty of furniture, and good materials for teaching. The subjects to be studied by the students can be learned because the best scientific appliances and means are supplied by Dr. Welsh, who is learned, modest and very kind.

I believe that to all Portorican teachers, it would be an advantage in the highest degree, if they were here to spend at least one school term. One can here learn the art of good teaching.

The "Portorican Camara" has voted an amount annually for sending ninety-five students from there to the United States, in order to educate them. Almost all who came here studied to become lawyers, physicians or engineers, and few only to become teachers, while that, I think, is the greater necessity in Porto Rico—to make good teachers before lawyers and physicians. In Porto Rico, it seems to me, there are more physicians and lawyers now than infirm and litigants.

I would urge Dr. Brumbaugh that next year he ask for one half of the amount to be spent in educating teachers. Porto Rico is in need of schools, schools and SCHOOLS; and teachers, GOOD TEACHERS and BETTER TEACHERS, and a man at the head of the Board of Public Instruction like Dr. Brumbaugh, who can elevate Public Instruction in Porto Rico, and thus remove the defects of the old Spanish government.

With wishes to go back to the Indian School, I remain,

Sincerely your friend,

A. M. MIRO.

Wednesday Evening's Lecture.

Miss Agnes Hill who is the traveling Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of India, and who has been engaged in missionary work in that country, while on a visit to her cousin Miss E. G. Hill of the school, gave a very interesting talk to the student body on Wednesday evening. India, is a large country, not one nation, nor one people, but many, of many races, and many religions. The English are the governing class. They hold the balance of power, and by wise use of that power control the country and give it good and just government. The people revere the memory of Queen Victoria. They are loyal subjects of the new King for her sake, they honor him and his queen. They hope to have him Crowned at Delhi thus reviving the old custom.

India may be viewed from three standpoints; that of the governing classes, as a vast empire to be ruled and improved; from the standpoint of the so called "globe trotters," who aim only to see queer people, great temples, large and wonderful cities with strange races of people, with peculiar customs and modes of life. The third point of view is that of the Missionary and Christian worker whose heart yearns to bring up to a higher plane of life, the millions who are living in degradation. All will find just what they go to see. The Missionaries are doing much.

Miss Hill then gave a brief sketch of her own work for the young women of India, and presented a great many views showing the nature and extend of her work.

Many stereoptican views of persons and places in India were presented on canvass and described so as to give zest to the entertainment, and the evening was a very pleasant and profitable one. The hearers are better acquainted with India and its needs, and the noble work the Christian associations are doing. We feel grateful to Miss Hill for her interest in us and her effort for us.

INDIANS HANDICAPPED.

Injuries Prevent Carlisle Team from Getting Proper Practice.

BY GLEN S. WARNER.

The Indians have not been doing very much hard work during the past week, many of the regular team not lining up at all. Quite a number of the players have been suffering from more or less severe bruises and sprains, and it was thought best to give all these a chance to thoroughly recover so that every one would be ready for hard practice next week in preparation for the first important game with Cornell at Buffalo, on October 19.

Considerable time has been devoted to perfecting some new plays, and general team work and much advancement has been made along these lines. It is to be feared, however, that the defense may prove rather weak for a while, since the tackles and ends are nearly all inexperienced players and need practice very much. On account of the failure to have scrimmage practice every day these players have not had the opportunity to learn how to play their positions when up against an opposing team. The tackles are therefore easy to box and the ends are very weak in evading interference or tackling the runner when the interference is not well broken up. Of course, the players in these positions will become heavier and harder to put out of a play as the season progresses, as they are fellows who are trying hard and are learning fast, but it is practice in games and against the scrubs that they need most, and it is to be regretted that the condition of some of the players will not admit of more severe practice games between the first and second teams.

In the game with Dickinson the Indians showed some indication of first-class football for the first time this season. Although they made many fumbles and handled punts rather poorly, they showed that they have developed wonderfully in quickness and aggressiveness. It was quick and low charging that was the encouraging feature of their play, and the way every one got into the plays argues well for a good ground-gaining team when the plays become more machine like and the players learn to hold the ball.

It was the mistakes of the Indians which allowed Dickinson to score so many points, as has been the case in nearly all the games, and the Indians will have to learn to play with less mistakes if they expect to win any of their important games this year. Fumbles and lack of good judgment in critical times cost the Indians many touchdowns last year, and when teams are evenly matched it is generally some bad error that loses the game. If the Indians could learn to hang on to the ball, not miss the signals and keep cool during the games they would be 100 per cent stronger.

Several new men have joined the squad, and when they get into shape they may secure places on the team. Fielder has been playing tackle during the week, and although he is yet very weak and under weight, he gives promise of becoming a valuable player and may be able to secure the position of left tackle on the team.

Indians Win From Bucknell.

Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 12.—A Bucknell scalp is dangling from the belt of the Carlisle Indian School football team tonight. For the first time since 1895 the two teams met on the gridiron at the Athletic Park this afternoon, and after the most exciting game ever witnessed here the Indians walked off victorious by a score of 6 to 5.

The Indians were slightly weakened in the second half by the retirement of Wheelock, their giant captain, who wrenched his right knee, his place being taken by Williams, Palmer going in as full back. McCormick kicked off for Bucknell and after ten minutes of play the Indians began bucking the line for steady gains, finally reaching Bucknell's 13-yard line, when Johnson, on a double pass carried the pigskin around left end and scored a touchdown. Wheelock

kicked a goal. Time was called with ball on Bucknell's 33-yard line.

Sensational runs by Barrett, Bucknell's left end, were features of the second half. He seemed to be the only man on the team who could make any decided gains. After Williams had kicked off McCormick carried the ball back twenty five yards and Barrett added another twenty five. The ball was lost on McCormick's fumble and Palmer punted fifty yards. Barrett gained twenty yards and McCormick punted fifty, the ball going over Johnson's head to the 15-yard line. A gain of fifteen yards and Palmer's punt took the ball to Bucknell's 40-yard line. Line plunges by McMahan and end runs for big gains by Barrett took the ball steadily down the field and two minutes before time was called McMahan scored a touchdown for Bucknell. No goal was kicked.—[Philadelphia Press.

Alaskan News.

The following items are from "The Orphan News Letter" of Alaska, for September. "Recent letters from Carlisle show that our children there are better contented, but still there is some home-sickness. Pariscovia Alexander went from California to attend the school, but was rejected on account of ill health, and returned to California. Her doctor there says that she must return to Alaska at once, and we have sent for her—she is expected on the "Bertha."

The same paper speaks of the arrival of a new printing press, and that Mr. and Mrs. Torby of Iowa, reached them on the 25th of August, and have shown themselves well fitted for their work. Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell had arrived at Kodiak in August and opened their school with a good attendance, also that Mr. A. N. Evans, a new arrival from Pennsylvania had opened the Wood Island school with an enrollment of 45. Dr. C. F. Mills is expected to practice medicine at Wood Island. The News Letter also says that the usual amount of grass has been placed in the silo by contract, which has given much less worry than formerly, and they hope to raise feed enough at home another year, as they will have the use of an excellent team of horses.

News From Idaho.

A letter from David McFarland, '98, says that he has plenty of work to do and that he is getting along nicely.

Corbett Lawyer, '99, is working on a farm and has fully recovered from the illness that compelled him to leave Carlisle a few years ago.

Robert Johnson, ex-student of Carlisle, is following the carpenter trade along with his farm work.

Paul Corbett, also ex-student, whom we remember married Lydia Smith, a Carlisle girl, owns a grist mill and a grocery store. He has a large brick house—and is an all round business man. Good for Paul.

Pointers!

A person who tells you the faults of others will tell others of yours.

Did it ever occur to you, when you spoke harshly to an inferior, that the wheel of fortune could reverse your position?

Where there are confusions, and griefs, fears and unattained pursuits, envy, jealousy, and rivalry, can the way to happiness lie there?—X

The following new students arrived here last week from Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota, accompanied by Mrs. F. M. Lyon:

Frank Smells the Log, Robert Iron Nest, Wallace Brings the Horses, David Sheppard, Henry Whiteface, Henry LeBean, Jessie Twigg, Willie Traversie, James Brown Dog, Felicia Traversie, Adelia Fielder, Anna Swimmer, and Ellen Black.

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

Walter Marmon is at Williams, Arizona.

The Haverford foot-ball team—a lot of gentlemen.

It was rain and sunshine, rain and sunshine all day Sunday.

Joseph Ruiz, our Solo Clarionist has joined the football squad.

Pictures have been hung in the entrance hall to the school building.

The unending but health-giving leaf sweeping has begun in earnest.

Effie Marmon has gone to Albuquerque from her home at Laguna, New Mexico.

Mrs. Pratt returned last Thursday from her brother's, Mr. Mason in Jamestown, N. Y.

Mrs. Pratt is attending the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Reading, this week.

Miss Hill's cousin, gave a heart to heart talk to the girls in quarters Tuesday evening

The Dickinson prep team was out again and had a practice game with our third team on Wednesday.

Mr. N. Grant Mohler, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., was among the visitors this week in our Sanctum.

Assistant-Superintendent Allen addressed the student body last Saturday night very acceptably.

Our second team will play against Dickinson College second team next Wednesday at Dickinson field.

Libbie Archiquett, one of our old students was married last week to Alfred Powlas at Oneida, Wisconsin.

The Carlisle and Mt. Holly Railway has the finest road bed in this part of the State, says the Evening Sentinel.

A crowd of Wilson College students accompanied by President Martin, visited our school last Monday morning.

Miss Ely has arrived safely at her sister's home in Mound City, Kansas, and is feeling rested and comfortable.

The game between our team and Haverford College on Wednesday afternoon here, resulted in a shut out for the visitors—score 29-0.

Mr. J. Roy Strock, from town came out and addressed our Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening. His talk was instructive and to the point.

Miss Burgess is in attendance upon the Mohonk Indian Conference, "Father" Burgess and Mr. Wheelock being the copy getters in her absence.

Col. Pratt's house is getting a new tin roof, and other buildings have received the same treatment. The smell of tar is unpleasant to some, but others like it.

"I am obliged to you for the reminder, I would not like to lose one week of the good things in it," says a subscriber who has been on our books for some time.

Joe Brown who went home this summer, expects to go to the Wheaton High School, South Dakota, this winter, and work in the printing office for his board.

It shows that we are good for something instead of good for nothing, when the farmers for miles around come with farm wagons to carry our boys to their places to husk corn.

Mr. S. R. Murray, Editor of Public Pointer, Carlisle, was out on business in our office. Mr. Murray is a press agent for the Sesqui-Centennial celebration in Carlisle next week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thompson, left on Wednesday night for Buffalo. They will witness the Cornell-Indian game on Saturday at the Pan-American Exposition. The game will be played in the Stadium.

A letter from typo Frank Jude, to one of his typo friends, tells of his good times out at his home in Minnesota. He said that he expected to come back two weeks ago, but owing to his mother's illness he was detained. He, however, will come as soon as his mother gets well.

Wm. Weshinawtok came back from Philadelphia where he was under eye treatment.

Miss Carter presented Croft's "The Sabbath for Men," to the Reference Library. Many thanks for it; we will find it very helpful in our reference work.

A waiting room for the Carlisle and Mt. Holly Trolley Company is in the course of construction in Mt. Holly, a very desirable improvement.

The Porto Rican children are beginning to talk the English language quite well. Only occasionally will a few of them forget and go off into Spanish. Hard work, boys and girls—you will win.

A large party of small boys went to the mountains for chestnuts last Saturday, and had a lark. They took their dinners with them, and were good and tired when they got back, some having walked for ten or fifteen miles.

Col. Pratt left for the Mohonk, N. Y. Conference Wednesday evening, after listening to the entertaining and instructive lecture of Miss Agnes Hill, the Missionary, on her experience in India, and made some remarks on the subject by way of Commendation.

Benjamin Walker who went to his home last August on account of ill health, writes from Decatur, Nebraska, that he is fast improving and that he hopes to be well enough to return in the Spring.

He says: "I am quite able to husk corn if I am not able to play foot-ball."

The grades from sixth to tenth begin to show more care in the use of English, but there is still room for growth. Constant use of only the best expressions will do much. Giving way to any loose, careless words, will retard. Pupils who use good books, who think clearly and talk slowly, have the advantage in this fight for good English.

Special work with students behind their grade in some subjects has begun. Miss Flora Laird will have charge of this work. It has been found that every energetic boy and girl can be helped up. Those who have been addicted to the use of tobacco and the cigarette have a hard up-hill path to climb. Their brains are leathery, their sight dim, their movements slow.

The Book Lovers Library has three memberships among us for the ensuing year. We find the service of this library most satisfactory. During the last year the various members drew out seventy-two volumes, all the latest new books. Thus members have opportunity at a nominal price of enjoying the privileges of a large library, retaining the books for as long a time as is desired.

Some of our Norway maples are putting on the most beautiful and variegated tints of the autumn season, before taking leave of their foliage. These leaves have performed their wonted function, by drawing nourishment from earth and air, and in giving life and beauty to the parent stem, then under the mandate of the frost king they descend to mother Earth to help nourish the soil for another season's growth.

The town of Eufaula in Indian Territory is on the Canadian river, which is said to be navigable for large steamers to run to New Orleans during several months of the year. The people of Oklahoma are working for statehood during the next session of congress, and if successful in getting into the sisterhood of states, they will hopefully work for suitable appropriations to improve their navigable streams, so as to facilitate freight cartage, and give them a better chance for the markets.

When a room girl, detailed to keep a certain room in order, does her sweeping and dusting thoroughly, and is happy and always willing leaving no room for complaint, little does she know what a tremendous credit mark she is making for herself; but when a good girl is wanted to go out into some responsible position as a student in a higher school, with opportunities to work her way through, or out into some independent position where a good salary may be earned, then she finds out that it paid to do well in the little things.

Last week, A. & B. Classes in the Normal Room wrote very good stories about William Penn.

Hasting Robertson, graduate of a Kansas Military Academy, arrived here last week. He has entered the Dickinson College.

James Parsons, arrived from Idaho this week and entered the 5th grade. From a short interview with him we learn that most of the returned students from his section are doing well.

Miss McArthur who has for sometime served here as assistant girls matron, has accepted a position as teacher at an Indian School in Toledo, Iowa, where Mr. and Mrs. Odell are. She left for the new post of duty on Tuesday.

The first school entertainment for the year came off last Thursday night, and the declaimers, reciters, singers, and piano players each and all acquitted themselves with credit. The selections were of excellent tone and depth. The banner speakers were Thomas Mooney, Amelia Kennedy and Thomas Griffin. Others did remarkably well. The piano selection by Ida Wheelock was well received, and the school song was rendered with excellent volume and tone, while the words were so well heard as to excite comment, the song being Comrades All, written by Elaine Goodale Eastman, and so full of the right feeling and sentiment. The Band was enjoyed, and the Solo and quartet, was enthusiastically applauded for an encore, without response. The evening was entertaining and instructive throughout.

Our Appearance and Object.

Our school campus with its carpet of green, presents a neat, clean and beautiful appearance from every point of view among the buildings. The football fields at either end of the school property are hidden from the front view, granolithic walks, the lofty shade trees, the croquet grounds and the lawn tennis court are often filled with busy competing actors in festive sport for exercise and amusement, when other duties do not conflict.

With the exception of a few days of cloud and mild storm recently, the autumn weather has been delightful, so that students, teachers and other employees have had a royal good time in their outdoor parades and games, not being annoyed by the scorching summer heat, or by wintry blasts from old Boreas, whose proverbial demand for cloaks and mittens is so often heralded on the icy wings of the winter snows and sleets.

Almost every day we see strangers by pairs and by flocks parading the grounds, visiting the schools and the various mechanical departments, to see the good work done by our Indian students, artisans and mechanics, under careful and competent instructors, laying the foundation for their future lives of industry and usefulness. Here we see "Old Glory" floating in loyal splendor from the 115 feet flag pole, between the residence of Superintendent Pratt and the Band Stand where sweet music is so often discoursed from our enterprising band, which is unsurpassed in its dramatic fervor and the richness of its melodious notes.

At night the scene is also enchanting, with the several brilliant masts, and the illumination of many scores of windows in the sundry rooms and quarters, three stories in height, presenting the sence of a small city in brilliant array of electric fire fed from the home plant, with its tall smoke stack and huge boilers back of the gymnasium; and then the beauty, good order and military precision shown in the marches to and from the chapel, school rooms and the dining rooms, without break or the slightest confusion. This is only a brief, meager glimpse of our Industrial School, now entering the 23rd year of its successful career under its same manager, for the education and development of the Indian race of our country into the role of the citizen, which knows neither race nor color where all are blended in true loyalty to our country, under one flag and one constitution for the promotion of universal freedom from the shackles of ignorance, indolence, tyranny and vice.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Mr. James Johnson, 1901, now of Dickinson Preparatory has been under the weather for a few days but is out again.

Mr. Guy Brown, '01, assistant disciplinarian, is out again after a few days confinement in his room, battling with "bone-aches."

Mr. Wheelock, '96, chief of the REDMAN & HELPER mailing department, played a Clarinet solo in the Methodist Church last Sunday.

We note by letter asking for a change of address, that Minnie Finley, '99, is going to be at Chilocco, Oklahoma, for a time.

Mr. Elmer Simon, '96, married recently to Miss Bertha Sterling of Trenton, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Simon are living in the western part of this state.

Mr. Frank Hudson, '96, of Pittsburg, is here to assist coaching the footballers, for a week or so. Mr. Hudson, is remembered as one of the greatest drop kickers, and will no doubt help in the kicking department.

Mr. Frank Jones, '97, has a position in an Oklahoma Bank.

Miss Mattie Parker, '01, has entered the Carlisle Commercial College.

Miss Alberta Gansworth '01, has entered the State Normal School at Buffalo.

Mr. Mark Penoi, '96, returned from Maine looking well after a summer's outing.

Mr. Howard Gansworth, '94' our Pan-American correspondent evidently has forgotten us.

Printer—Tailor.

Last Saturday the breaking of the morning brought with it no very bright prospects of a fine day. Every thing seemed wrapped in a shroud of mist, while frequently, a few drops of rain fell. At noon, however, the sun had dried the dampened enthusiasm of the football lovers and gave promise of a brighter half day.

At 2:15 P. M., two teams met on the gridiron—Printers & Tailors, the bleachers being well filled by the supporters of the team, both sides very enthusiastic over the probable result. Because of the smallness of the typos the tailors had an idea that they would easily make a large "pi" of the typos; it was therefore only a question as to the number of touch downs they would make. The two teams were evenly matched in the first half, and had the tailors known the difference between touch back and safety, there would have been no score in the first half.

In the second half both teams went into the game with a greater determination, the tailors to score, and the printers to keep them from scoring. The rooters cleared their tired throats and yelled lustily in hopes of again raising the ambition of their favorite team, but it was too late, the touch down for the printers inspired them on and on until they had the "goosos" entirely at their mercy and made touch down every few minutes during the twenty minute half, the final score being 30 to 0.—X

The Sesqui-Centennial.

Before another issue of the REDMAN AND HELPER comes out, Carlisle town will have celebrated its 150th birthday. The time set for the grand demonstration is next Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 23rd and 24th. Judging from the preparation being made, we have reason to believe that it is to be a big time—a celebration worthy of the town. Our Fire Department, battalion and Band will participate in the parade.

Messrs. Walter and Thompson, will visit the Invincibles to-night; Misses Moore and Moul, the Standards; Misses Senseney and Newcomer, the Susans.

(Continued from first page.)

and rugged General Grant said on this question 'Let us have peace,' and peace began.

Geologically speaking, it takes ages for changes to come about. It takes thousands of years to form mountains and lakes and rivers, and only after numberless years have passed do we know that changes have taken place, but they are going on all the time. It is much the same with ethnic and sociological changes. Marvellous changes have come to the Indians during these past 22 years. The Indians are being made over. Those who have made a study of the question say that the Indians are as numerous, if not more numerous to-day than when Columbus landed.

Many have been killed in the past but Indians are now being transformed into citizens by a process of amalgamation and absorption and transformation through the schools and contact with the whites.

The Indian will be one of us after while. Carlisle has been a great factor in bringing this about. Carlisle has revolutionized the teaching of English in the Indian Schools. The influences set in motion here had spread not only in our country, but out to Asia, Africa and other foreign countries, and I am glad to say that the papers that scoffed at the idea, and the missionaries who criticised have adopted the means used here, so that in bringing the Indians into civilization we have helped similar efforts in different parts of the world.

Carlisle is bringing the crude Indian in at one end and sending him out at the other, a man and a woman and a citizen.

Here the Professor told a story to illustrate that we should not get discouraged.

'I was sitting at my desk,' he said 'not expecting any new pupils, when a little girl came in, not like many of you, timid and fearful but self-possessed and smiling. I reached out my hand to her. She took it and said:'

'My mamma and papa were educated here.'

Ah! That explained it! The second generation!

She came speaking English. Glad to come to the place where her father and mother had been educated. She came profiting by their experience, and filled from her childhood with a love for the place.

There had been a GROWTH from the time her parents had come from the camps sixteen years before."

COLONEL PRATT:

We have on the platform a gentleman I met first on the Pacific Coast some years ago. He was superintendent of an Agency school. It was one of the best home schools I ever visited. I have often wished he could visit us here. He was for some time Superintendent of Chemawa. He now is a Supervisor, and travels to and fro through his great district of country visiting schools and making reports on them to the Department. I introduce to you Edwin L. Chalcraft.

SUPERVISOR CHALCRAFT said in part: "It is inspiring to look into your faces and then to think how things were 22 years ago. I cannot remember quite as long as that in the Indian service. My experience and recollection date back 18 years this month. I did not think of taking up such work. I had seen only a few Indians, but unexpectedly an opportunity came for me to take charge of a little school in the Chahalis country on the Pacific Coast.

I felt much like a fish out of water, although it was a little place.

Carlisle was not so large as it now is, 18 years ago, but all over the country, schools have been spreading, getting larger and better, growing up until we have many schools.

I have heard often of this Carlisle idea, it is doing a great work by bringing Indians into contact with other peoples, and the agents all realize this.

I find the old students of this school, thoroughly loyal to Carlisle, and to Colonel and to their instructors. The idea that they have come into contact with

other peoples is the great secret of their success.

I have been especially interested in inquiring the lives of young men and women that I have met in the service and out of the service, and I think I am safe in saying that there is no institution in the land in which the number of failures is less than among the graduates of Carlisle. (Applause.)

Some opportunities occur only once in a life time.

The time will come, and that before many years, when there will be no longer any need of Indian schools, and you and all Indians will be citizens of our country, but when that time does come we will have a large number of good school plants, and they can be used for the CIVILIZATION OF WHITE PEOPLE, and I have thought you may be instrumental in helping to civilize some of our white people. I am sorry to say that there are many white people who need civilization, too.

It has given me much pleasure to be with you here. I have been prevented many times from coming to Carlisle, and I feel that it is fortunate that I was prevented, inasmuch as it has been my privilege to be present at these exercises. I thank you."

COLONEL PRATT:

The hour is late, and while I might not permit myself to do that. I think it fair for us to look upon the past now and then, as a means of guiding our future.

Patrick Henry once said:

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience."

We do not want to hold on to the past too much—we don't want to spend our energy in considering what is not absolutely necessary; we must look into the future always. We cannot go back and do the past over again, so I say to you boys and girls of the Carlisle School, that the Almighty placed us here that we may get into civilization—into citizenship, and stay there.

ZEBULON PIKE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer recently gave a brief historical sketch of the life and services of Zebulon Pike, the sturdy pioneer and explorer of our western country; the man after whom that lofty, snow-clad pinnacle of the western range of the Rocky Mountains, called Pike's Peak was named. His early years were spent in Bucks and Northampton counties of this state, but he started out early in life as an adventurer, and explorer within a portion of our newly acquired territory.

Instead of following Lewis and Clark in seeking a pass through the Rocky range, Lieut. Pike turned southward, and has the honor of leaving his name on one of the most noted mountain peaks of our country.

"Pike's Peak or bust" was for a long time the rallying cry of the first overland trains to the Pacific Coast, but since that time we have traversed the country with an iron steed on rails of steel, and are no longer under the necessity of following the old trails of the early pioneers. It was a great undertaking, however, in Pike's days, and due credit should be given to those who ventured life, health and reputation among mountains, deserts and savage Indians, in their efforts to open up new regions for the settlers upon our vast western domain.

The Indians for a time were not hostile, but it is said that they looked with wonder and awe upon the bands of pale faces that were crossing the deserts in caravans, as long as their destination was California, but when these "native sons" learned that the white man was locating in their territory and was killing off the buffalo, they went on the war path, and many bloody conflicts ensued, which for a time, until suitable protection was given by individual combination and government aid, made the overland journey a perilous one, and the emigrants had to go in crowds, well armed, to protect themselves from plunder and life peril.

Pike was a brave and fearless explorer, having many of the good qualities of General Fremont, whose expeditions were of such grand service to our country. He suffered many hardships and received many honors, and now Kansas is erecting a monument to his memory, as her first explorer, and the one who opened up a path way to the settler who believed in the theory then advanced, that westward the star of empire moves its way.

HOW ANIMALS RANK IN WISDOM.

Scientists have ranked animals in the following order as to their intelligence. And it is interesting, instructive, not to say inspiring to read the classification:

The monkey is the most intelligent animal.

Poodle dogs come next; then in order the Indian elephant, bear, lion, tiger, cat and otter.

Ants, bees and spiders are more intelligent than horses and goats, and the wild rabbit has considerably more brain power than the camel.

Tame rabbits come almost last in the list and have less intelligence than the frog.

The lowest form of the animal school is occupied by the nautilus, octopus, python, tame pigeon, deer, sheep, buffalo and bison.

The spider, for instance, will construct its web in almost any position, and if it cannot find any natural object to which it can attach the supports, it will construct little weights of mud, and place them at the lower part of the web to keep it in position.

Bees will construct their honeycombs in any place regularly or irregularly shaped.

When they come to any corners or angles they seem to stop and consider.

Then they will vary the shape of the cells, so that the space is exactly filled.

It could not be done more satisfactory if the whole thing had been worked out on paper beforehand.

Ants will construct hard and smooth roads, and will drive tunnels compared to which man's efforts in the same line are insignificant.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON WATER.

Water is found everywhere, especially when it rains as it did the other day, when our cellar was half full.

Jane had to wear her father's rubber boots to get on for dinner.

Onions make your eyes water, and so does horse-radish when you eat too much.

There are a good many kinds of water in the world—rain water, soda water, fire-water and brine.

Water is used for a good many things. Sailors use water to go to sea on.

Water is a good thing to fire at boys with a squirt-gun and to catch fishes in.

My father caught a big one the other day, and when he pulled it out it was an eel.

Nobody could be saved from drowning if there wasn't any water to pull them out of.

Water is first rate to put fires out with.

I love to go to a fire—see the men work at the engines.

This is all I can think of about water—except the flood.

Wanted to Make Sure.

A little boy who had been blowing bubbles all the morning, tiring of play and suddenly growing serious, said: "Read me that thory about heaven; it ith tho glor-iouth."

"I will," said the mother, "but first tell me, did you first take the soap out of the water?"

"Oh, yeth; I'm pretty sure I did."

The mother read the description of the beautiful city, the streets of gold, the gates of pearl. He listened with delight; but when she came to the words, "No one can enter there who loveth or maketh a lie," bounding up, he said:

"I gueth I'll go and thee about that thoop!"—[Northwestern Monthly.

SOME THINGS TO SAY.

Say informed not posted.

You go to, not try and go.

The foregoing, not the above.

I think or suspect (not expect) a thing has occurred.

Seldom if ever, seldom or never.

Feel well, not feel good.

Feel bad, and not feel badly.

I must go, not I have got to go.

Fewer (not less) pupils or members.

Just as lief, not just as soon.

Really good, not real good.

Person, not a party.

Wholesome food, healthful climate, not healthy food or climate.

Make an experiment, not try an experiment.

Arrange, prepare or mend, not fix.

—[Western Teacher.

Oil Discoveries.

A large company composed of Missouri, South Dakota and Indian Territory capitalists, has been organized for the purpose of developing the oil prospects west of Ardmore. When it became known that oil existed there the company quickly leased in large tracts and the work of development will commence immediately. The company is organized under the laws of South Dakota and the charter has been received.—[Indian Journal.

Cattle Thieves.

The cattle owners of the Cherokee Nation have organized for the protection of their cattle from thieves. A reward of \$50 is given for the apprehension of any one stealing cattle, the members of the club each paying a pro rata amount of the reward. It has already had a deterring influence on the cattle thieves.—[The Indian Journal

Sparkling Points.

"Mamma, I dess you'll have to turn the hose on me."

"Why, dear?"

"Tause I've dot my 'tockings on wrong side out."—[Chicago Daily Tribune.

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. Won; 16 to 11.
 " 12. Bucknell at Williamsport; Won; 6-5
 " 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.

Enigma.

I am made of 13 letters.

My 5, 7, 8, is a machine for raising water.

My 3, 12, 13, is what every one likes to do.

My 2, 10, 11, 12, 9, 3, is to originate.

My 1, 4, 6, is something brittle, transparent, and colorless.

My whole is what Mr. Walter meant when he said "come boys."

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA:—The Carlisle Brand.

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