

The Red Man and Helper.

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THE RED MAN.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 31, 1902.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. III, Number Twelve.

MOHONK.

The Annual Conference of the Friends of the Indian met for the Twentieth time on Wednesday morning, October 22nd., 1902, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., and carried its interesting discussions through three days of morning and evening sessions.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS OF THE INDIAN.

Oct. 24, 1902.

The one effort of the Mohonk Indian Conference and of all intelligent philanthropic labor for the Indian has been and must be to develop in him a true Christian manhood and to secure him a position as an American citizen. Here is the center of all wise legislation, all reasonable education and all missionary labor.

Much has already been accomplished. About thirty years ago our Government decided to make more treaties with Indian tribes. Then in 1887 was passed the Dawes Severalty Act, securing the Indians' possession of land in severalty, and with this possession, making them American citizens. Since the passage of this law the work has gone steadily forward. Already over 70,000 allotments have been made and as many Indians have become citizens.

In this work of elevating the Indian and giving him his place in our land on an equality with the white man and enjoying the same privileges, what yet remains to be done? The work of dividing the Indian reservations and allotting to each Indian his own piece of land to be held in severalty must be pushed to completion. Indian reservations must cease to be, together with all the machinery that has been connected with them. The Indian agent is less and less needed, and the office should be discontinued at an early date. In the meantime, we rejoice in what has been done by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in breaking up polygamy, securing the purity of homes and the proper registration of families. We desire to see this work go forward until every family is properly constituted and fully registered. We cordially approve the order emanating from the Commissioner's office to diminish and as soon as possible to prevent various savage and pagan practices. We believe that the Government is fully justified in efforts to break up habits and customs among the Indians that interfere with their advance in civilization. The action of the Secretary of the Interior in forbidding Indians to take part in Indian war-paint shows, especially at public exhibitions, is highly to be commended, and we trust that no influence will succeed in securing a reversal of this policy. We are glad to note that lately not less than 12,000 Indians have been dropped from the ration rolls of the Government and that the Government has encouraged them to earn their bread by furnishing them work and paying them with money which would otherwise have gone for rations.

We would reiterate the previous utterances of this Conference as to the importance of choosing trustworthy and fit men to carry on the duties of the Government in dealing with the Indian. Whatever dishonor has come to our nation from its dealing with the Indian has not come from its purpose, which has been just and humane, but from the fact that the execution of the purpose has frequently been committed to unworthy instruments. The choice of Indian agents and every other public servant connected with Indian affairs should be most carefully made.

Added evidence confirms this Conference in the belief heretofore expressed that the Indian should be subject to all rights and privileges of a citizen so well secured in the General Severalty Act of Feb. 8, 1887. That act provides that trust patents issued in the allotment of lands shall be of legal effect, and declares that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of 25 years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment has been made. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior that he has authority to annul a trust patent at his discretion at any time during the life of the patent is opposed to the spirit of the act and it seems to us detrimental to the interests of the Indian, as it renders his holdings insecure and thus lessens the incentive to industry and thrift. We are therefore of the opinion that any defects which may exist in the present statute to render such a decision possible should be remedied by new legislation.

Experience under the Severalty Act has shown the need of freeing the Indians

from the restraints heretofore surrounding trade. The fullest opportunity should now be afforded him to sell in the highest and buy in the lowest market obtainable. We urge that former conflicting legislation be repealed and that any person of good moral character shall upon application be granted a license by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to trade within any Indian reservation; also that when Indians have been allotted lands in severalty no such license shall be required within such allotted lands.

The necessity for allotting all Indian lands so that each Indian may hold his land in severalty applies with equal force to the Seneca Indians of New York who were not included in the Dawes Severalty Act. This Conference is convinced that the social and political condition existing on the reservations involved are most serious in their nature and make it important that these Indians be at once brought fully under the laws of the State of New York and of the United States, and thus become citizens. We therefore respectfully urge upon Congress the prompt passage of H. R. Bill 12270 known as the Vreeland Bill introduced at the last session of Congress and already favorably reported by the House committee. But we believe that the bill should be passed without the amendment requiring the consent of the Indians affected, thus bringing it into harmony, in this respect, with the terms of the Dawes Severalty Act.

The next great step necessary for the good of the Indian and for his protection from the machinations of designing white men is to break up the great tribal funds held by the Government into individual holdings. A share should be apportioned to each individual member of the tribe and placed to his credit on the books of the treasury of the United States, interest being paid thereon, while as soon as practicable the principal itself of each individual share should be paid to the Indian to whom it belongs.

This Conference desires to call attention to the peculiar need of the Navajo Indians. These people are especially worthy, being industrious and self-reliant, but they are the only tribe which has no adequate school privileges while they are also in danger, at this time, of starvation. They are not to blame, but suffer from adverse circumstances, and their necessities should be met by the Government.

The educational work that has been maintained by our Government among the Indians is admirable and should be gradually extended until a good public school education is made possible to every Indian child. We are looking, however to the time when schools maintained by the national Government shall be discontinued and all Indian youth trained in public schools and higher institutions of the States and Territories.

The most important work for man is his religious training. This necessarily falls to the missionary societies of our different churches. Their labors, ever important, have now become indispensable to the uplifting of the Indians. We heartily favor such missionary effort and warmly commend it to public sympathy and support. This is work the Government cannot undertake, and it must be done by private beneficence.

Other dependent races in our newly acquired possessions have demanded the attention of the Conference. We have been intensely interested in listening to statements in regard to the condition of those in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Alaska. We urge upon Congress further legislation for the civil, commercial, educational and moral well-being of these outlying portions of our country. Especially do we suggest that in Hawaii efforts should be made to raise the standard of citizenship, and to meet the peculiar conditions of labor.

To recapitulate, we favor:—

1. The allotment in severalty of the lands of the New York Indians, and to this end the prompt passage of H. R. Bill 12270.
2. The discontinuance of Indian agencies where no longer needed.
3. The breaking up into individual holdings of the great tribal funds.
4. The establishment of unrestricted trade at Indian agencies.
5. The omission of the public exhibition of pagan customs.
6. The still further development of the present policy of the Indian Bureau of furnishing work and paying for it instead of giving out rations.
7. We emphasize the importance of selecting only trustworthy men as the agents of Government.
8. We urge that trust patents should be made, if not already so, independent of any power of annulment by any officer of the Government.
9. We approve the Government schools but look to see them eventually superseded by the schools of the States or territories where the Indians live.

10. We especially commend all missionary work, in whatever form undertaken, by missionary societies, for the moral and religious elevation of the Indians.

11. We look beyond the Indian to the needs of other dependent races in our new possessions, and we urge further congressional legislation for their good, especially in the case of Hawaii where the evils of civil and agricultural conditions need immediate remedy.

Opening Session.

A large body of representative people were present on invitation.

The Conference was called to order by the distinguished host of the occasion—Mr. Albert K. Smiley, who read a portion of the Scriptures, and called upon Rev. Dr. W. T. McElveen, Pastor Shawmut Church, to lead in prayer.

Mr. Smiley then welcomed the guests in terms of warmest greeting and pronounced a few of the objects of the Conference, its main purpose being to bring together interested friends of the Indian to work out through friendly, open and earnest discussion harmonious ways and means to elevate the different races of people dependent upon the United States. He advised criticism in a kindly spirit, as some of the subjects to be handled were of a delicate nature, but one of the most helpful features of such a meeting was the effort to do something to lift up others. He believed that the Conference had done good, and hoped that more good would follow. The Indian question is still a burning question.

Mr. Smiley then nominated as presiding officer, Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, New York, who was unanimously elected.

Bishop Potter said he was on this mountain for the first time in his life, and this time was on a personal errand. [Laughter. Bishop Potter and his bride were objects of unobtrusive interest as long as they remained.]

After a few words of personal allusion to his own Quaker ancestry and to Mr. Smiley as a member of that religious body Bishop Potter said in part:

Some years ago, I said to Mr. Froude when he was here:

"I want to ask you a question."

"Yes," he said, "if you don't ask me whether I like the country or not."

"No," I said, "I will not embarrass you with that. I want you to tell me what you think we need most?"

"You need most," he said, "a governing class, a class educated to take in hand the responsibilities of the civil and moral life of a great Republic."

In a larger sense than that in which he used the phrase, it may be used in reference to such an assembly as this. There are two kinds of government—government by enactment, by tradition, by organized institutions; and government by ideas.

Our danger in this country is in worshipping the net and the drag, of falling down to the level where the new mechanism of government is the finest thing in the world, and where we think if we can get the mechanism to go quickly and apparently smoothly we have done everything that we can do for good government, good order, and the well being of society.

I do not believe it.

I do not believe that mechanism created by human hands can by any possibility be of divine authority and value, and I submit with the greatest respect to the people of United States of America, that the constitution which Mr. Gladstone said—perhaps unfortunately for us,—was the cleverest thing devised by the wit of man. I submit that the constitution was not let down from Heaven, was not perfect and is not above criticism. When you have created a mechanism such as that which exists in our country to-day, it needs forever to be qualified by free discussion and by the free criticism of the intelligence and moral sense of the community.

Now it is for this purpose that I think

this annual assembly here at Lake Mohonk, is of permanent value. There are, very often, certain high ideals which disappear when you set the new mechanism to work.

Mr. Smiley has said that we are at liberty to discuss the interests of the dependent races, not only of the Indians but of the people in the Hawaiians and Philippines.

The final question is, Are you going to do fairly by these people? Are you going to stand for justice, honesty, fair dealing? These are questions which in one of those possessions—I shall not be more particular—have been pre-eminently the issue which has caused perturbation and apprehension. I want to be allowed, if I may—I should be reluctant to introduce into this assembly an element of discord—I want to express my highest respect for him who administers the Philippines today—I mean Governor Taft. I believe he recognizes that the great thing to be done in the Philippine Islands today is to make the United States of America a witness for eternal righteousness and in all our efforts in that direction find good men of his kind in cordial sympathy with us.

After his opening address the secretary, treasurer, and business committee, press reporter, and publication committee of the Conference were elected. Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, of New York City, who has been the efficient secretary in charge for many years was again elected. Mr. Joshua W. Davis, of Boston, always in attendance and Mrs. George H. Knight, Lakeside, Conn., assistants. Mr. Frank Wood, of Boston, who has served the Conference faithfully for twelve years as treasurer, was again elected to act in that capacity.

General Whittlesey read a paper reviewing the work of the Indian Bureau for the present year, which will likely appear in the report of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs at which time we will make liberal extracts containing interesting data.

A paper was read by S. M. Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights Association, on "The Insecurity of Allotments," calling attention among other things to the fact that allotments by Government may be cancelled by the Secretary of the Interior before the expiration of twenty-five years, the time set by law, thus violating the promise of unquestioned occupancy of that period and the conferring of the title in fee simple.

The following clear-cut and concise letter was read from ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of whom Mr. Smiley said, "A more honest and more faithful man never was in Congress," and he pronounced him the foremost man in the United States on Indian Affairs, which the Conference applauded. Senator Dawes had hoped to be present, but a press of business which could not be delayed a week prevented. The venerable ex-Senator Dawes is 86 years old:

Ex-Senator Dawes' Letter.

No one can understand the nature or need of the undertaking in the Indian Territory in which the United States through a Commission has been engaged in that territory, who fails to keep in mind the difference between it and all the other Indian reservations in the United States. The Supreme Court has decided that while white men who discover and appropriate any territory however extensive acquire an indefeasible title thereto and the right to govern it as they please, the American Indian cannot; but though they may have occupied their reservations, from a time no one knows how long before Columbus set a foot on this continent, they gain no other title but that of occupancy as a tribe. Moreover they lose this title the moment that kind of occupancy—that is, as a tribe of Indians—ceases, and the other form of occupancy is adopted. Even allotment to each other of separate acres by agreement among themselves alone, would forfeit any Indian title.

But the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes is no such reservation. It was created by the United States out of whole cloth, if I may use that phrase, by statute, out of unoccupied land, and all

See 4th page.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE RISING INDIAN.

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

MR. ALLEN'S NOTES.

Assistant-Superintendent Allen, who recently returned from the Dakotas with a party of 35 excellent children gives a few notes of observation. He says:

Great praise is due Agent Bingenheimer for the continued advancement of the Standing Rock people. In the past four years the Indians have furnished much of the beef needed for issue, and this year all of it, and at the same time their herds have been greatly increased. Mr. Bingenheimer inspects every animal offered and refuses to accept young cows or steers under two years old.

The cattle industry seems to be the only one, under the climatic conditions that obtain there, that promises profit, and continued effort is being made to make the most of it.

All the boarding and day schools are filled even beyond their rated capacity, and practically all healthy children of school age are enrolled in some school.

The schools are in the care of earnest, capable workers, and it is expected that many of the young people now under training will become "the children of light."

Every one in the valley of the Red River of the North is threshing wheat and flax. In most cases where Indians are at this work, sad to relate, they are laboring for wages, gathering in the grain of the white men, who now own most of the land of the Dakotas. True, four machines are run in the Devil's Lake Agency and Turtle Mountain sub-agency this Fall, but the amount threshed is only a handful compared with what should have been raised.

The Indians of the Devil's Lake Agency are now much interested in the matter of selling their inherited lands. About one-third of the originally allottees have died and consequently one-third of the land is on the market. Agent Getchell is busy standing off land agents and trying to protect the Indians who are in his care. A few more than a third of the children of school age are attending some school.

The Fort Totten school, under the care of Supt. Davis and with the valuable aid of Mrs. Davis, known to and loved by a host of old Carlisle people as Miss Dittes, is in a flourishing condition. The children are well fed, well clothed, and well taught. The prediction is offered that many children will there receive the impulse that will move them out to broader opportunities. The Carlisle representatives will never forget the cordial reception accorded them.

A PROTEST.

An article which appeared in the San Juan Pergonero—a Porto Rican paper, entitled "Infame Proceder" was so full of falsehood about our school that a Protest drawn up by our Porto Rican students and Mr. Enrique Rexach, student of Dickinson College, and signed by them, was forwarded. In this Protest, as translated from the Spanish by Paul Segui, they say:

"We find ourselves perfectly satisfied at the school, have been treated by all, both teachers and pupils with the respect and consideration that our conduct demands"

Three Cheers For The Graduate.

"Enclosed please find 25 cts. for which set the pointer on the dial of my subscription one year ahead. I buy my hay and potatoes from a Carlisle graduate, and I notice he takes THE REDMAN AND HELPER.—[C. A. D., South Dakota.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA INDIAN SCHOOL.

We see in the Sherman Institute Notes, written by Mrs. Cook for the Riverside Daily Press, that:

The upper grade school rooms have formed literary societies which have rendered interesting programs. These are the Sherman Literary Society, the Reliance and Excelsior, each with its full complement of officers and its motto and colors. Their object is self-improvement, especially in the use of the English language.

Roger Spooner, superintendent of Indian supplies warehouse in Chicago, with his wife and son Donald, spent Monday and Tuesday at the school. They are making an extended tour through the Southwest and Northwest, and are seeing a number of Indian schools on their way.

A pleasant event of Tuesday was the visit of Mrs. Kate Bulkley, the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, accompanied by the delegates who had been entertained that day at a lunch by Mrs. Darling of Arcadia Villa Grove. They were met at the trolley by the Indian band, which escorted them to the school building. After going through the school rooms, where the regular school work was in progress, they were entertained by the mandolin and guitar club in the practice room at the ladies' home. The ladies were enthusiastic in their praise of the band and the mandolin club, and expressed great surprise at the evidences of skill and aptness shown by the pupils in every department. The ladies were entertained by Mrs. Hall before leaving the grounds.

The seats for the Assembly hall have been shipped, and will soon be in place, when frequent entertainments will be given to the public, showing the progress being made at the school.

THE LAST WAR CHIEF OF THE MIAMIS.

We see by a "special" from Peru, Indiana, that Charles H. Peters, a lawyer, of Knox, Ind., has started a fund for relieving Gabriel Godfroy, the last war chief of the Miami Indians, of his taxes, which amount to nearly \$900.

Chief Godfroy lives four miles southeast of Peru, upon a farm of 40 acres, and this is mortgaged.

For 10 years Chief Godfroy has been fighting the tax-collector, claiming that land that was never owned by the whites is not taxable.

He lost his case in court and now he fears that he will lose his home.

He owned 450 acres of bottom land when he first entered the fight against the tax collector. If he loses his home the last bit of land, that was formerly the Miami Indian Reservation of 6400 acres, will have passed into the hands of the whites.

Chief Godfroy has a wife and nine children under 45, and he is 70 years of age.

A MOVE TO GET AWAY FROM WARDSHIP.

Henry Standingbear, class 1890, has been trying for the past few years to interest returned students in a move to bring about "a way to rid ourselves of the wardship of the Government," as he says "and become free citizens of the United States. We had a meeting on this matter and agreed to send a petition to President Roosevelt praying for a new act of Congress which will secure to us and any Indian who is willing and capable of self-support an immediate citizenship of the United States and a settlement of our account with the Government, and thus cease to be wards.

Of course these privileges cannot come to us in many years under our treaty stipulations.

I am still engaged in, stock-raising. I am now on a round-up, and stopping at Frank Conroy's house,—ex-student of Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Conroy join me in good wishes and regards for Carlisle friends."

Indians Win.

"That's an Indian boy!"
"How do you know?"
"Because he tips his hat and is a gentleman."

This conversation occurred between two ladies driving in a country district where our Indian boys are employed.

Special Agent Consur has recently visited Haskell. The Haskellites beat the University of Missouri at football last Saturday. We see the names of a number of our old players on their team.

LAST THURSDAY'S MONTHLY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Man-on-the-band-stand sat on the back seat of Assembly Hall, last Thursday evening, and made these comments about the speakers and entertainment in general, on his program.

Mitchell Pierce, Normal Room,—well received.

Julia Jackson, No. 3,—plain and clear.

Mary Conners, No. 5,—good, clear.

Ada Sanakwitsegats, No. 1,—good.

Ira Burd, No. 4,—loud and strong.

Whispering and talking made it difficult to hear Nancy Delorimiere, No. 2.

Delia Cayuga, No. 7,—good.

Raymond Jimerson, No. 6,—could not understand.

Rollo Jackson, No. 9,—a good effort.

Walter Komah, No. 12,—not smoothly rendered.

Dora Cooke, No. 8,—stagey manner, not smooth.

Victor Johnson, No. 13,—very good.

Josephine Jacquez, No. 10,—could not hear all.

William Sholder, No. 11,—plain, not so much expression as usual by pupils of this class.

Henry Tatiyopa, No. 14,—good.

The music was all good.

Clapping of hands too soon after a piece is spoken is discourteous.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Mr. Ernest Gamble, Basso, Miss Edna L. Dow, Violiniste and Mrs. Fred'k B. Morley, Pianist, gave a most delightful concert Saturday evening in our school Assembly Hall.

Those who have heard Mr. Gamble's rich, sweet bass will understand the charm of a program so varied as to introduce the "Song of Hybras, the Cretan," "Le Pas d' Armes du Roi Jean," and the quaint Somersetshire Ballad—"Young Richard."

Miss Dow having been a pupil of Musin, was particularly happy in interpreting that composer's works, while Mr. Morley is too well known to need any comment, excepting to say that we hope he will come back to us soon.

One of Carlisle's Indians.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle had his office in the Johnson's building. At one time, he was riding in one of the elevators which—as is not unusual—was crowded. The ex-secretary was in one corner, while in another was a full-grown Indian who, notwithstanding Mr. Carlisle's presence, was the center of attraction.

"Who the dickens is he?" some one asked of the elevator man.

Just then the elevator stopped at Mr. Carlisle's floor, at which he, the Indian and some third person got off.

"Don't know," said the elevator man, closing the door with a bang and starting the machine on up again, "May be"—and it was said apparently in all sincerity—"maybe he's one of Mr. Carlisle's Indians you so often read about."—[N. Y. Times.

A Very Old Indian.

On the back of a quaint old photograph seen by Miss Ely, in Bucks County, are these words:

"Princess Angeline, daughter of Chief Seattle for whom Seattle, Washington, was named. He was very friendly with the white people, and would not allow his tribe to molest them in any way.

Princess Angeline was very much liked and respected by the whites. She died a few years ago. No one knows her age. She would not tell it, but she was thought to be very old."

Good for the Indians.

The Carson Appeal after commenting on the unreliability of the different races employed on the Southern Pacific railroad, condemning the hobos generally, including the Greek and Austrians speaks of the Indian laborers as follows: "There is one class of laborers that have given great satisfaction. These are the Paiute and Papago Indians, 500 of whom are working on the Southern Pacific and are giving great satisfaction as teamsters or in any other capacity in which they are placed."—[Indian Advance, Carson, Nevada.

FOOTBALL

The Medico-Chi football team of Philadelphia came to Carlisle last Saturday and was defeated by our team to the tune of 63 to 0.

They were a heavy set of men and from their appearance it was thought the Indians would have trouble to handle them, but after the first few minutes of play it was apparent that they lacked training and were no match for our team.

The only time Medico-Chi showed any strength was after Carlisle had scored the first touchdown, when on a fumble they secured the ball in Carlisle's territory and advanced it steadily through center and guards to within three yards of the Indians' goal, where our team braced up and held them.

That our team should allow such a weak team to come so near scoring simply shows that some of the players were not doing their best.

The Indians showed up strong when they had the ball and there was lots of snap and dash in the play, and a noticeable absence of fumbling. The main faults were in not following the ball closely enough, the line men not getting into the interference as they ought to and poor handling of the punts. The Indians lined up as follows:

FIRST HALF.	SECOND HALF.
Beaver.....L E.....	Mathews
White.....L T.....	Bowen
Phillips.....L G.....	Tomahawk
Schouchuk.....C.....	Saunook
Dillon.....R G.....	Lubo
Exendine.....R T.....	Nephew
Fisher.....R E.....	Fisher
Cornelius.....L Q.....	Sheldon
Sheldon.....L H B.....	Parker
Yarlott.....R H B.....	Yarlott
Williams [Capt.].....F B.....	Charlotes

The team left for Boston, yesterday, where they will play Harvard on Saturday. With one or two exceptions the boys are all in excellent condition, and it is expected they will put up a very strong and fierce game against their opponents, and if they play as they did in the Cornell game, we may at last succeed in getting Harvard's scalp.

Printers 6. Harnessmakers 0.

The Printer-Harnessmaker game last Saturday was played to a very close score.

The two teams were fairly matched, each team playing a fair and exciting game. The ball kept going from one team to the other in the first half, but the ball was kept in the harnessmaker's territory most of the time, and only once was the printer's goal in danger. In the second half the printers braced up again, and with two or three fast plays they succeeded in making a touchdown. Libby kicked a goal from a difficult angle, which gave us six points. The Harnessmakers played a good game or the printers were not at their best.—

Our Football Schedule.

- Sept. 20, Lebanon Valley College at Carlisle. Won 48 to 0.
- " 27, Gettysburg at Carlisle. Won 25 to 0.
- Oct. 4, Dickinson on our field. Forfeited to the Indians.
- " 11, Bucknell at Williamsport. Lost 16 to 0.
- " 15, Bigsboro Normal at Carlisle. Won, 50 to 0.
- " 18, Cornell at Ithaca. Won, 10 to 6.
- " 25, Medico-Chi at Carlisle. Won, 63 to 0.
- Nov. 1st, Harvard at Cambridge.
- " 8, Susquehanna at Carlisle.
- " 15, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
- " 22, University of Virginia at Norfolk.
- " 27, Georgetown at Washington.

Let us Not Get it!

The New York Sun states it thus about Cornell's defeat:

One good result of Cornell's defeat at the hands of the Carlisle Indians on Saturday is that the "hydrocephalic" tendency at Ithaca will be eradicated.

Almost as many football elevens have been defeated by over confidence as by superior strength of opponents.

Cornell's coaches and players were without any doubt at all, over sanguine. With more varsity players to depend upon from last year's team and more good substitutes and new men, Cornell's chances were indeed of the best.

Incidentally the Indians, gave proof that they are to be feared elsewhere this fall. Harvard and Pennsylvania may follow in Cornell's footsteps.

The mighty Blacksmiths will meet the invincible Typos to-morrow. All come and see the latter bow to the former team.—[Blacksmith rooter.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

Mr. Kensler has a fine dog. It is a big fellow for its age.—

Students: Please write items on one side of the paper, only.

Alfred Venne is assisting Mr. Thompson in the gymnasium.—

The items ending with an em dash (—) are composed by students.—

Miss Landis of Carlisle dined with Miss Pratt on Wednesday evening.

A second party of small boys went to the mountains last Saturday.—

Mr. Reising gave an interesting talk to the Susans on Friday evening.—

The Catholic pupils expect to have a celebration in town to-morrow.—

Eudocia Sedick has become one of the best cooks from the Sophomore class.—

Miss Newcomer was the recipient of a very pretty gold watch from her father.—

William Black one of the band members went out to the country for the winter.—

Miss Florence Koch, of New York City, was a guest of Miss Pratt for a few days.

The fresh sodding around the curb at the office entrance improves appearances.

Mr. Robertson gave a very interesting talk at the prayer meeting Sunday evening.—

The painters, having completed the hospital are now at work in the dining-room.—

Mr. Davies has lost his umbrella. If any one has a stray umbrella, please let him know.

Some one asks for Felicita A. Medina's address. It is Calle de la Luna-8, Ponce, Porto Rico.

The Susans are going to debate on the coal strike this week. It promises to be interesting.—

Three fourths of the number who attend the St. Patrick's Church in town are Indian Catholics.—

Col. and Mrs. Pratt stopped in Philadelphia for a night on their return from Mohonk, Tuesday.

Mr. Laird, of High St., Carlisle, with some New York friends, visited the school yesterday.

The girls above 14 years of age drilled in the gymnasium Tuesday for the first time this season.—

A faculty hallowe'en party to-night at the laundry, where each will be his and her own invited guest!

Mr. Alexander Sauve, who is working in the power-house in town says he enjoys his work very much.—

Mr. James Phillips, who went home in the early part of last week, returned to the school on Friday.—

A friend received a letter from Roman Baird; he says he is working on his father's farm at Oneida, Wis.

The captains and lieutenants are having their coats made to order. They fit nicely and will look well on them.—

Miss Maud Murphy who went home last June, has entered Haskell Institute to continue her school studies.—

Let EVERYBODY put his and her mind on the Harvard game to-morrow. Let us WILL the Indians to win!

Miss Angeline View writes from her home in Indian Territory, and says she is well and having a delightful time.—

The boys are displaying some very pretty geraniums in their windows which give the rooms an artistic appearance.—

A number of our teachers are attending some of the sessions of the Teacher's Institute held in Harrisburg, this week.

School physician Dr. Diven, went to Boston to witness the Harvard-Indian game.

Miss Carter entertained a company of invited guests on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, in her apartments in the small boys' quarters.

Henrietta Coates and Lynn Crouse were married Oct. 18, 1902 at Versailles, N. Y., the home of the groom. They will make their home in Buffalo.—

Last Saturday a number of girls went to the mountains to gather nuts. Some of them found only a few chestnuts, but they had a good time, and all came home very tired.—

Mr. Frank Hudson, class '96, book-keeper, City Deposit Bank, Pittsburg, is here for a day or two. His friends are glad to see him looking so well, and gave him a warm welcome.

We get from an Irving, New York letter that Eunice Williams has married David Maybee, and that Eli Doctor is also married.

The new pupils whom Mr. Allen brought here from Standing Rock are beginning to feel at home. They are bright children and eager to learn.—

Misses Cutter, Peters and Robertson entertained in their rooms in the administration building one evening last week, in honor of Miss Jackson.

Misses Burgess and Carter attend the Invincibles to-night; Messrs. Bietzel and Colegrove the Standards; Miss Vietch and Mr. Crosbie, the Su-ans.

Addie S. Terrance writes from her home in New York that she is well and misses her Carlisle friends, and that Lydia and Lizzie Terrance are well also.—

The band boys are practicing hard on a selection from "King Dodo." Last Thursday a number of them went to hear it played at the Opera House.—

Louise Geisdorff, class '96, was married on October 7th, to Mr. James M. Burnett of Linly, Montana. Her Carlisle friends wish her success and happiness.—

In the Senior room there is no such word as "CAN'T," when it comes to studying Physics. All one has to do, is to make his or her brains do a little work.—

Mrs. Annie Gesis Pierce, who is living in New York, is well. Mrs. Pierce wishes to be remembered to all her Carlisle friends, and she sends her best wishes to all.—

An interesting game of football was played between the Blacksmiths and the Carpenters last Saturday. Members of both teams fought bitter to the end, scoring 6 to 6.—

Mrs. Corbett of Carlisle, who has served faithfully for 21 years in the sewing department, has never been late but three times, and then on account of sickness—a wonderful record.—

Misses Sarah and Roxanna Pratt of Steelton, were over, on Wednesday, with their friends, Misses Margaret Metz and Mary Cresswell, to spend a few hours in looking around the school.

John Ortego who was honorably discharged from the army a few weeks ago, is now at his home in Warner, California. He says that he does not expect to stay in the reservation very long.—

A new feature in the Susans' Society is the Glee Club which has been organized. It meets every Wednesday evening, and we hope that in a short time it may be ready to appear on our programs.—

Ida Elm, a member of the Freshmen class, who went to her Wisconsin home a few weeks ago, writes that she is having a good time, but she expects to return in January, and continue her schooling.—

When Kathrina went to one end of the table where another girl was cutting table cloths, and asked if she would be in the road if she ironed there, the reply was: "No, you would be in the sewing-room.—

Samuel Saunooke has shown his skill as a carpenter by making a very neat flower box for his room. His room-mates enjoyed the improvement and they are sure that Samuel will make a very successful carpenter.—

Mr. Miller, travelling secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Pennsylvania paid us a visit last Friday. In the evening he gave the members of the Y. M. C. A. a very helpful talk.

We hear through a letter that Jennie DeRosier, class '02, is happy and pleased with her studies and surroundings at Bloomsburg Normal. She enjoys her duties as waitress for the football training table.—

Jemima Shenandore stopped for a day to see her friends on her way back to her country home in New Jersey. She brought with her, two ex-students of Hampton—Lucy Coulon and Emeline Summers.—

Samuel Gruett, class 1897, arrived on Wednesday, from Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, with one girl and two boys for Carlisle. Mr. Gruett is industrial teacher at Mt. Pleasant, and has a fine record as a gentleman and faithful employee.

The girls' prayer meeting last Saturday evening was conducted by Rose Nelson. Miss Bowersox gave a very interesting talk upon self-mastery, and several of the girls, also, took part. It would be still better if more girls would volunteer next time.—

Mrs. Craft, mother of Mrs. Thompson and nephew, Brewster Gallop of Jersey City, are here on a visit.

Mr. Lamere, wife and child, of Winnebago Agency are here, the former to take a few studies to further fit him for business.

Miss Robbins' excellent talk on "Care of the Body," at the opening exercises of the school yesterday, was listened to with more than usual attention.

Ex-Senator Dawes' letter in the Mohonk account gives the most easily understood statement of the situation in the Five Civilized Tribes, we have seen.

Jeannette M. Buckles class '99, has been attending business College in Chicago, and expects a position as stenographer at Delevan, Wisconsin, in a real-estate office.

"I think the R. M. & H. is the best little paper published and as a mirror of the Indian race has no equal. I read it thoroughly every week.—[G. R. C., Harrisburg.

Hollow e'en comes the 31st, of October. It is also called All Saints' Day and has been supposed to be the time of all others when supernatural influences prevail. Some queer things may happen to-night, hereabouts.

"Every ex-student ought to help the paper (Red Man) along, as it is well worth its price and much more to ex-students that feel the least interested in Carlisle," says Frederick Peake, Grand Forks, N. D., class 1892.

Miss Weekley is allowing the girls to write on a slip of paper, just what work they would like to do during the month of November, and she will, if she can allow the girls to do the work they choose. Several slips have been handed in.—

The Dunbarian is a new publication put out by the Dunbar Literary Society of Carlisle, its main purpose being to place in Carlisle a magazine containing news of interest to the negro race. We are pleased to place the same upon our exchange list.

Misses Stewart and McIntire gave a unique party to a few friends in the former's room. Refreshments were served upon a cloth on the floor, and all "got down to them," as at a picnic. The furniture had been removed from the room, and the walls decorated in leaves and branches of green.

A half dozen large girls taking their lunch with them, went to the grove after walnuts one day last week. They gave Miss Weekley a basket of them. One of them had an accident by falling in the creek while crossing. One of the little boys climbed the tree and shook the walnuts down.—

Nothing is more beautiful to see than the leaves when they are beginning to turn their color. It is the time when the artist paints most of his landscapes. The month of October is especially a joy to the children. They go to the woods and gather nuts and store them away for the winter holidays.—

White Buffalo, who was one of our first three-year students and who went to his home more than eighteen years ago, is here on a business trip, and has had his hair cut. When he arrived his hair was in long braids tied up in varicolored bindings. White Buffalo has four children, one a daughter of fifteen.

Miss Fanny Willard of the Sitka training school will soon be ready to offer to the public, her first lesson book of the Thlingit language, which no doubt will be of valuable help to all missionaries.—[Alaska Missionary Herald.

This is the Frances Willard to whom Dr. Jackson referred in his Mohonk address. See elsewhere.

William Hazlett, class 1895, now vice-President of the Caddo County bank, Fort Cobb, Okla., has favored us with a list of twenty subscriptions in his efforts to help the RED MAN'S circulation to a self-supporting basis. He says the banking business is growing, and the town improving surprisingly, in better and more substantial buildings. William is having a fine residence built.

George Pradt has joined the typo class. A student in an item says "he has been a clothing room officer for two or three years and was one of the most reliable boys in the department." George has also a good record as dairyman. He comes to us to brush up in spelling, language and business form, and from the interest manifested at the very beginning, he MAY make a printer. Who knows?

Dr. Eastman's Book.

"Indian Boyhood" is a book which has serious value as well as picturesque interest. It gives an intimate and graphic account of Indian customs, habits and character, written not by a Caucasian observer but by a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who looks back upon his childhood with yearning affection for his kinfolk and with delightful memories of his youthful sports and occupations. He has selected his reminiscences with discrimination and his style is clear and animated.—[New York Tribune.

This book is beautifully printed and very interesting. A Christmas present worth giving. Price \$1.50. Address RED MAN and HELPER.

Alonzo Spiechie, 1901, says he considers himself a Carlisle student, although far away. He is at Hoopa Valley, California, and is employed at the school as shoe-maker and band leader, enjoying his work. He spoke of David Masten as recently married and living there very happily with his wife. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, and the "Carlisle skirmisher," as he calls David, was wedded to a fair girl of Hoopa Valley—Ada Baldwin.

Florence Sickles, 1902, who returned from her home in Oneida last month to attend the West Chester Normal has been promoted to the Junior class, which means hard work, she says. They have a large amount of written work and original composition, which she finds sometimes difficult, but she likes the school and has made many friends. Everything is pleasant, she is well treated by the students, and she is happy.

"Although my subscription does not expire for some time I want to be paid far enough ahead to be sure that I'll not miss a number. Of all the papers that come to me the REDMAN AND HELPER is the only one of which I read every word. Mrs. S. and I expect to return to the States soon, owing to failing health caused by inability to procure proper food, due principally to a five month's cholera quarantine."—[P. L. S., P. I.

Thomas A. Metoxen, 1892, in a business letter says he is getting ready for winter. They are having beautiful weather in Wisconsin, "just the kind for Fall plowing and general repairing around the farm and house. The general health of the family is good, excepting my wife, Elizabeth, [Elizabeth Sickles, ex-student] who has not been well for several years. Thanking you for the benefits received at Carlisle, ect."

Mrs. Florence Wells Davis, class '94, in reply to a business letter tells of their eight-months' old baby who is getting very cute. He has been named after Mr. Davis' father, William Lewis Davis. The school at Rapid City is running very smoothly at present, and they will have new buildings soon. Mrs. Davis is employed as clerk, and likes her work. Mr. Davis, who has visited Carlisle, joins in best wishes to all.

In a football game between Minnesota and Iowa Universities the other day, in which Minnesota won 34-0, Rogers, Carlisle class 1897, who played end here, played there, as the Minnesota Daily expresses it, "a heady brilliant game which drew the comment from Wisconsin's Coach: 'You might send forty men after that fellow and you couldn't tell whether or not they could get him.'"

Tiffany Bender who has been employed at Mohonk Lake during the Summer as bugler, tennis court manager, grass-cutter, etc., has returned. The notes of the bugle were enjoyed by the Mohonk guests at the recent Conference, and pleasing comment was sometimes made when the musical call for dinner came in the midst of business.

One of the returned students writes back to his teacher: "The lonesome is all over me." This is the way a good many of our new schoolmates will probably feel for a little while, but it can't last long where everybody is so busy they can't think of themselves.—[Talks and Thoughts, Hampton.

Mr. F. A. Golder, who has taught the last three years at Unga, left for the States on the August Newport taking with him seven pupils for Carlisle. He will spend the year at Harvard.—[The Orphanage News Letter, Kodiak, Alaska.

the titles to it and all the civil rights to govern it were granted by that statute to the Indian resident. There is no other reservation of Indians, or even common-wealth of white men or black men like it. All these rights, both the land title and self-Government are rights that cannot be taken from them or modified in any particular without their consent, except by force.

The work of the Commission has been to obtain the consent of these Indians, to extinguish their communal title to their lands for an allotment system of individual holdings, and their government for a territorial government by the United States, like that of existing territories. The Commission was powerless till that consent was obtained. Last year I was able to say to you that four of the five tribes had given their consent to all necessary changes and had by agreement fixed a time when the Indian government should be exchanged for a territorial government of the United States. One tribe, the Cherokees, have refused from the beginning to agree to any change. But during the past year there has been a great change of opinion among the Cherokees as well as in some important particulars among the other tribes, enabling the Commission to make greater progress than at any other time during this work. They have now substantially the cooperation, instead of the opposition, of the large majority of Indian citizens.

The Cherokees, who have up to this time refused to change, clung to a tenacity one cannot but admire, to the homes and governments given them seventy-four years ago, in exchange made in payment for homes left behind in Georgia, out of which they had been driven as punishment for harboring creatures who persisted in teaching them to read the Bible. These Cherokees have during the past year, entered into an agreement which has been ratified by their people and Congress, bringing them up in front of the other tribes and in some respects improving on provisions found defective in the agreements which had been made with them.

The Commission, with the hearty cooperation of the Cherokees themselves have been carrying on the provisions of this agreement since its ratification and have so far brought its present requirements to completion, that every Cherokee entitled to an allotment can see on a chart the appraised value of the whole territory of the tribe, and how much he will be entitled to in a division by the equality of value without regard to the number of acres. He can also see thereon the land divided into classes according to value by the acre, and how many acres he will be entitled to if his allotment is taken in either of the divisions made according to value. He can have a copy of this chart to aid him in making his selection if he desires it. Each allotment will contain a homestead of forty acres inalienable and untaxable for twenty-five years, unless upon a hearing by the court the sale shall be adjudged for the best interest of the holder. I may say that the homestead is smaller in this reservation than in the others, because the Cherokees have already sold much of their land.

All this has been accomplished with a tribe which until now has refused to listen to the proposed changes. Meantime the work has been carried on with the hearty support of the tribes along lines heretofore agreed upon, with increased vigor, till its completion now appears near at hand.

No portion of this work of lifting the Five Tribes from the deplorable condition into which they had sunk during the seventy years they had been left to their own way, is more encouraging and full of hope in its future, than the provision for education which has been inaugurated in connection with and is part of the other work of the commission. The United States owns no public lands in this territory, as in all other territories, a portion of which has been in them set apart for the support of schools, but in the treaties with the Five Tribes that important provision, like everything else, had been left to their own management. The consequence was that when this work was undertaken there was no provision for school except for Indian children—and these scant enough of everything but the name—where the children in white families, numbering about thirty thousand, were unprovided for, and could get no other education than a poor pioneer could pay for from the slim pittance of daily earnings. The consequences sure to follow from the growing up of so many children in ignorance and unrestrained are fearful to contemplate. All this has been changed, and in the agreements made with each of the tribes, schools open to all have been provided for, under the control and management of a superintendent and teachers appointed by the United States and supported from resources of the territory which have hitherto gone largely into private pockets. It is no extravagant comparison to say that in this brief time the school facilities will compare favorably in quantity and quality with those in any of the organized territories which have had the public lands to aid in their establishments.

There are other minor details rendered necessary in securing the full benefits of the basic land governing all these agreements. The whole plan is being carried forward with encouraging progress and is drawing to an early completion.

If the building of a State may in any respect likened to the building of a great edifice for posterity the promoters of this

work may already discern in the near future the outlines of a completed structure whose rise from its foundation they have watched and guarded with untiring solicitude. Under their watchful eye its foundations have been made with no untempered mortar, and into its walls neither haste nor scant work have forced any element of weakness, and the finish is now near at hand in full harmony with its beginning, is well assured. There is hardly anything so challenging our admiration and wonder in our time as the growth of a State sprung up from causes we cannot see and trained and fed by influences and elements whose sources and effects we can neither see nor determine; we nevertheless observe a silent growth as in our own lives, until a fully developed State demands its place and opportunity in the Union for the free exercise of that influence for which its origin and training have fitted it. However widely it differs in tendency from those it is to join, it thereby adds to that diversity in influences which contribute so largely to the strength of the Union itself.

Of the forty-five States now constituting the Union I have witnessed fourteen spring into being out of the solitudes of the public domain and grow into maturity of strength and stability of purpose, taking their places in the family of States among the foremost in character and influence. With some study and knowledge of the elements of greatness and power existing in the Indian Territory developing with surprising celerity, I do not hesitate to say that in no one of those which I have seen put on the habiliments and gird on the armor of Statehood, did these elements exist in greater abundance and in greater promise of early development than in the Indian Territory. I am confident in the belief that those who will meet here in the near future will find that this beautiful land will constitute another of the States of the Union adding to its greatness among the nations and to the glory of the stars on its flag.

A short address followed by Mrs. Amelia S. Quinn, President of the National Indian Association, describing a recent visit she made to the Indians of California and Arizona. She closed with an appeal for the abolition of the Indian agencies at the earliest practicable time, and favored the breaking up of the tribal fund held in trust for the Indians.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and General Agent for Alaska of the United States Bureau of Education, gave one of the most interesting addresses of the morning, describing the mission and educational work which has been done in that territory, where he has done active service both in the field and from the Washington end of the line for many years.

The interest of Dr. Jackson's address was enhanced by the use of a large map on which the various mission stations were marked. The statistical portion will be embodied in his sixteenth annual report, now in process of printing, and from which we will extract for a future issue.

Dr. Jackson paid high tribute to Rev. Edward Marsden, for his splendid work in Alaska and his excellent equipment for such work through his having taken a collegiate and theological course in the States.

He also told the story of what a bright girl—Frances Willard, is doing, who was educated in Chicago. He claims that it is a question of ENVIRONMENT and not heredity, as to what the natives can become. They have the intelligence and want only the chance to develop.

As Bishop Potter was obliged to leave Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, Corresponding Secretary, Prison Association, New York City, was elected presiding officer.

The evening session was opened with a somewhat lengthy address from Archbishop Ryan, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who succeeded the venerable Bishop Whipple on the Board. On this point the speaker said he could not promise to be as efficient a member as the deceased, but he could promise to be as earnest. The Archbishop had been pleased with the proceedings of the Conference thus far. He knew of no reason why Catholics and Protestants should not unite in great works of philanthropy.

Supt. Hugh M. Noble, of the Grand River Indian School, Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota, spoke of the change in conditions for the better at the Standing Rock Agency in the last five years. Work in useful lines is progressing and the schools are full of children, parents now being more willing to send their children to school than they were a few years ago.

Other addresses of the evening were from Mr. Joshua W. Davis, Vice-President of the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee; Mrs. H. G. Cole, Missionary

to the Navajos; Rev. F. W. Merrill, Missionary among the Oneidas, Wisconsin, who called himself the cow missionary, and was proud of the title; Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Education, and Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Thursday Morning—Vreeland Bill.

Archbishop Ryan led in prayer at the opening of the Thursday morning session. As the very important measure of the Vreeland Bill, on which there were decided opposing opinions, was to be discussed, Mr. Smiley offered a word of caution, and hoped that a free expression would be given in the spirit of Christian love.

Hon. Edward B. Vreeland, Salamanca, N. Y., author of the Bill providing for the allotment of the reservation lands in New York to the Indians and the ultimate induction of citizenship, explained in a graphic manner the principal features of the Bill and the hindrances which keep the New York Indians from becoming citizens.

Right Reverend F. D. Huntington, of Syracuse, P. E. Bishop of Central New York, and who has for many years been closely connected with mission work of the Onondago tribe, read an exhaustive paper upon the subject, in which he strongly denounced the present tribal system, saying that it fostered and perpetuated profligacy, idleness, paganism and crime. Conferring the rights of citizenship upon the Indians, he declared, would do away with the disgraceful and abnormal conditions now prevailing among them, promote domestic order and restrain crime.

Mr. William B. Walker from Bishop William B. Walker of Buffalo opposing the Bill. The Ogden Land Company's position in the matter was the principal bone of contention, those favoring the Bill holding that until this company was bought out and their title extinguished, the Indians could never gain individual possession of the soil which they now occupy as tribes, on a perpetual lease the terms of which will hold as long as they remain as tribes.

Those opposing the Bill denounce it as a money making scheme and claim that no such company as the Ogden Land Company exists. The debate was warm, but those favoring the Bill were strongly in the majority.

Hon. Charles Andrews, of Seneca Falls, State Inspector of Normal and Indian Schools, attacked the Bill, declaring it to be outrageous and indefensible. He gave a history of the Ogden claim and quoted numerous authorities in support of his contention that this company had no legal right to the property in question and no sound nor reasonable basis for its claim.

Judge Andrews, at the Head of the Court of Appeals of New York gave a wonderfully clear statement of the legal status of the measure and the questions that obstruct the passage of the Bill.

John J. Van Voorhis, Rochester, ex-Congressman, opposed the Bill as infamous and calculated to destroy the Seneca Indians, after which J. S. Whipple, Clerk of the Senate, Albany, laid the case plain before his hearers, and showed he was in a position to judge of its merits as he had lived near those Indians for 45 years. It is a moral and social question and should receive earnest consideration. The social conditions on all the reservations in New York are intolerable, and until the Indians get their individual holdings the conditions will not materially improve and allotments cannot be made till the Ogden Land Company's title is extinguished by purchase.

Rev. William S. Hubbell, of New York, President N. Y. Sabbath Commission, and Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, defended the Bill.

Andrew John, a New York Indian, spoke in broken sentences declaring his opposition, and he was a fair representative of the non-progressive Indian.

Thursday Evening.

The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs was the first speaker of the Thursday evening session, and he heartily endorsed the Vreeland Bill. He suggested, however, that the Bill should be amended by omitting that section requiring that it should be submitted to the Seneca tribe for ratification before becoming a law. If that were done he believed it would be fifty years before the law could be put into operation.

The Commissioners set forth the merits of the so-called "new policy", of dealing

with Indians, which was not a new policy he claimed. The Indian was to have increased opportunity to work, and every encouragement given for him to become a man.

Other addresses of the evening were Miss Anna B. Scoville, who is a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, and a young woman of experience with Indians at Hampton and in the field; Miss Ives, editor of the Indian's Friend; Rev. H. G. Ganns, Representative of the Indian Missions of the Catholic Church; Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, President Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute and Colonel Pratt.

Friday Morning.

Rev. Dr. Hector Hall, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., led the Friday morning's prayer.

John H. Seger, Superintendent of the Colony School, Indian School was the first speaker. He has been superintendent of an agency school in Oklahoma since 1872. He related many experiences illustrative of Indian character and Indian tendencies. He thought the Indian dances should be prohibited. The Indians call him "Johnny Schmoker."

Mrs. Alfred Page, gave a description of the work along social, industrial and humanitarian lines conducted for the Indians by the Mohonk Lodge, an institution located near the Cheyenne camp, Oklahoma.

The rest of the morning was devoted to the races in our new possessions, the speakers being Rev. Dr. Alexander Twombly, who has been a resident of Hawaii for some time; Rev. Douglass P. Bernie, who was Pastor in Honolulu for several years and Mr. Alexander Guilliod, a Porto Rican student attending the New Paltz Normal School.

Mr. Guilliod said that many of the natives who had first looked with disfavor upon the new government were now satisfied, owing to the advantages they now enjoyed unknown to them before. The chief of these benefits, he said, had come from the institution of better schools and a higher grade of education throughout the land.

Rev. C. W. Briggs, Missionary to the Philippines and Rev. S. R. Spriggs, Missionary at Pt. Barrow "the dome of the continent" as Dr. Barrows called it, where it is 85 days day and 89 days night, were the other speakers of the morning.

Friday Evening.

One of the most enjoyable features of these Conferences is the closing session, when after one or two serious addresses, and the discussion and adoption of the Platform, the meeting resolves itself into a symposium of wit and humor, congratulations and last words of praise for the host.

Two English guests, Mr. John A. Hobson, Political Economist, and Mr. D. H. Ferris, Editor of Concord, London, occupied the first two periods on Friday evening.

Miss Anna Dawes, daughter of ex-Senator Dawes, was given a moment to speak of a Bureau of Information on Indian Matters, to be started in Washington, requesting those who have literature giving information about Indians to send it to Dr. Merrill E. Gates, Secretary of Board of Indian Commissioners, 1427 New York Ave. Washington, D. C.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Foster, New England Secretary American Sunday School Union, told in a ringing address why the Mohonk Conference was so popular. Lucien C. Warner, of Irvington, N. Y., gave of his twenty years experience with the New York Indians, after which Dr. C. F. Messerve, President of Shaw University, Raleigh, S. C., offered resolutions of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley, in fitting words, which was followed by Rev. Dr. G. L. Spining, the person through whose influence the Nez Perce chief Joseph and tribe were returned to their Idaho home, after a number of years of banishment to the Indian Territory. He gave one of his characteristic speeches full of stories that make all laugh, mingled with the sublime seriousness that brings tears.

Hon. W. H. McElroy, of the New York Mail and Express made the closing address which turned all seriousness to mirth and all prose of the occasion to poetry. It was a memorable speech.

A few words from Mr. Smiley, and the Twentieth Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian came to an end, by singing "God be with you till we meet again," and receiving a benediction from Archbishop Ryan.