

The Red Man and Helper.

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

THE RED MAN.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

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

O Christmas, merry Christmas,

Is with us once again,
With memories and greetings,
With joy and with its pain.
A minor in the carol,
A shadow in the light,
A spray of cypress twining
With holly wreath to-night,
And the hush is never broken
By the laughter light and low,
As we listen in the starlight
To the bells across the snow!

O Christmas, merry Christmas,
'Tis not so very long
Since other voices blended
With the carol and the song!
Could we but hear them singing
As they are singing now,
Could we but see the radiance
Of the crown on each dear brow,
There were no sigh to smother,
No hidden tear to flow,
As we listen in the starlight
To the bells across the snow!

O Christmas, merry Christmas,
This never more can be;
We cannot again bring the days
Of our unshadowed glee,
But Christmas, happy Christmas,
Sweet herald of good will,
With holy songs of glory
Brings holy gladness still;
For peace and hope may brighten,
And patient love may glow,
As we listen in the starlight
To the bells across the snow!
Frances Ridley Havergal.

AT YULE-TIDE.

Yule is the old name for Christmas. It is derived from a root that means a wheel.

In years gone by the Germans held a great Yule-feast at the time of the winter solstice. It was a system of sun-worship, as this fiery orb was supposed at that date to turn back in his path in the heavens.

The Yule-feast was kept from December 25 to the 6th of January. Green branches and vines were used to decorate their temples, because the returning sun was supposed to bring with him the power to clothe the earth again with verdure.

The Yule-log was burned, because fire was always employed in the worship of the sun-god.

The Church, in order to rout out the heathen beliefs and customs, introduced representations of Christ's birth, Christmas carols, Christ-trees, and gifts.

No one would enter a Greek church on Christmas Eve without a lighted candle. The smoke and the burning wax render the atmosphere almost insupportable; the people weep and cough, but this does not seem to put any damper on the joy that fills their hearts.

The Devonshire folk say that on Christmas Eve the bees sing a merry song the whole night through. On Christmas Day all the hives are adorned with bits of holly.

Among the country people of England and Wales there is a tradition that the person who dies on Christmas Eve is sure of everlasting happiness in the life to come.

The first Christmas celebration held in America was on Dec. 25, 1492, when the flag-ship of Columbus's fleet was caught fast upon the reef on the north-eastern coast of Hayti. The natives were simple-hearted, friendly folk whom Columbus named "Indians," because he thought he had discovered the East Indies.

After assisting the Spaniards to save their goods, the natives set before the pale faces a feast of the best viands they owned. Maize, or Indian corn, was one of their dishes. To Columbus this was an unknown grain. Greatly delighted with the discovery, he carried some back to his native land; and thus this useful bread material was introduced into Europe.

At Yule-tide our hearts grow warm, old grudges are forgotten, and through the frosty air the glad bells peal forth their joyous chime, "Peace on earth, good will to men!" while far, far above the shining stars the angel choirs sing their jubilate,—"Glory to God in the highest!"
LIZZIE DE ARMOND,
in Every Other Sunday.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR WICHITA NEWS LIAR.

Defendant Falsely Declared White Buffalo Committed Three Murders.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

WICHITA, KAN., December 14.

Representatives of the Philadelphia North American have obtained a warrant for William R. Draper, a newspaper correspondent, who sent that paper a story which accused White Buffalo, an Indian, of Darlington, Oklahoma, of three separate murders which he had not committed.

James F. Conley, the county attorney, refused to issue a warrant, partially on the ground that the trial of Draper would be a large expense to the county.

Former Judge James Gay Gordon, of Philadelphia, counsel for the North American, accompanied by Judge T. B. Wall, of this city, then went before Judge Harvey, of the City Court, and submitted the evidence against Draper to him.

Judge Harvey issued a warrant for the correspondent's arrest and personally delivered the warrant to a marshal for serving.

If Draper is held at the proceedings in St. Louis to-morrow he can be turned over to the Kansas officer without the delay incident to obtaining formal requisition papers.

E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of The North American, and Judge Gordon, his counsel, have left town for St. Louis, to be in attendance at the hearing there.

White Buffalo has also been here on this business.

ENEMIES OF INDIAN EDUCATION INVOLVED.

There is a strong belief that the Draper case involves more than the mere imposition of a false story upon a newspaper by an irresponsible or mendacious correspondent.

Exhaustive inquiry since the publication of the "White Buffalo" article points to the existence of an organized band of men in the West, whose purpose is to injure the cause of Indian education by a system of veiled attack upon Indian schools.

These men are known as "land grabbers" and speculators, and for years they have flourished on the ignorance of the red men of the Western reservations.

In many cases of which evidence is easily obtainable, members of these unscrupulous coteries have acquired large holdings of valuable lands from the Indians for trifling considerations.

It is easier to rob an uncivilized person than one who has been trained and tutored in a modern academy. Therefore, the progress of Indian education under Government supervision proved a grave menace to the iniquitous traffic and the secret campaign of the land-grabbers became stronger in proportion.

As every graduate from such an institution makes more difficult the enrichment of men who thrive on the ignorance of the Indians, so has a constant and stealthy opposition been made to every movement for the Indian's elevation and enlightenment.

Almost a Political Party.

United States Government officers in Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory and throughout the Southwest in general are persuaded that the movement has almost reached the magnitude of a political party, and the belief is that Draper is a paid instrument of this organization, employed to spread its propaganda by means of the newspapers.

For five years or more articles have been printed in newspapers in various parts of the country imputing crime and

violence to Indians. They invariably emanated from the West—in a number of instances from Wichita, Kan.—and in almost every case the accused person was said to have been a graduate of the Carlisle School.

The writers of these articles were sufficiently skilled in newspaper work to make them plausible on the surface and, as in the "White Buffalo" case, names and data were used so circumstantially that there was no apparent reason to doubt their authenticity.

Moreover, as the stories were almost always sold to Eastern papers, distance and the exigency of time would have prevented investigation before publication, even were it felt to be advisable.

This, however, was not merely a safeguard on the part of the conspirators. Eastern newspapers were selected as innocent instruments chiefly because the publications were thereby more likely to reach Washington, and the principal aim of the band was to influence Congress.

That is to say, the most effective means of injuring Indian educational establishments was by defeating appropriations therefor, and it was felt that this might be done by showing, in the guise of newspaper articles, that the "school" Indian "returned to the blanket" and to the primitive savagery of his untutored forefathers in spite of all that modern educational systems could do for him.

Carlisle School Suffered.

The Carlisle School was made the chief sufferer because it is the largest and best-known institution of the kind in the country. That it was selected deliberately is proved by the "White Buffalo" case. Since the publication of that article, it has been learned that although there are several Indians of that name in Western tribes, only one of them is a Carlisle graduate, and he was chosen by Draper as the figure of a fabrication involving charges of multi-murder, whereas in truth he is one of the most advanced and civilized Indians in the West.

It has now developed that in almost every instance during the last eight years the charges made against Indians, reflecting on the Carlisle School, were not only false, but were clearly inspired by a malicious purpose to injure the cause of Indian education.

In May 1894, a New York newspaper printed a story from the West of the conviction and imprisonment of Hugh Miller, a full-blooded Osage Indian, on a charge of forgery. The article said that he was educated at the Carlisle School.

Colonel Pratt, superintendent of the school, at once took up the matter and showed that Miller had attended Haskell Institute and not Carlisle, and that the charge was perjury and not forgery. In his letter to the editor he said:

"As the Indian appropriation bill is up and this is the season when enemies of Indian education, and especially Eastern Indian education, resort to many questionable expedients to disparage the work, I thought it best to find out what foundation you had for what you stated about Hugh Miller and your reflection on this school.

"I therefore wrote Major Freeman, of the United States army, making inquiry as to who Hugh Miller is, as we have never had a Hugh Miller at this school."

He enclosed Major Freeman's answer, and added:

In justice to this and all Indian schools and to the Indians, and in the interests of truth, I request that you will publish these facts. I invite attention to the fact that perjury can be committed without an education. Did your informant purposefully change the name of the offense? His animadversions would indicate that he did."

Another Misrepresentation.

A month or two after this a Buffalo newspaper published a dispatch from Denver about the capture of Apache Kid,

in which it was stated that Kid was a graduate of the Carlisle School. As a matter of fact, Kid was a grown man and a scout in the army in Arizona long before the Carlisle School was established, and had never attended any school.

On December 22, 1894, a number of Eastern newspapers printed a dispatch from Rosebud Agency, S. D., accusing John Lance, Thunder Hawk and Plenty Bird of double murder. The dispatch definitely stated that the murderers were all Carlisle School Indians. Not one of them had ever been at Carlisle.

From Wichita, Kansas, on January 14, 1899, a story was sent to Eastern newspapers telling of the suicide of Jennie Halderman, a Cherokee girl, in consequence of the killing of her lover, John Watka a Creek outlaw, by a Sheriff. It was stated that both had been Carlisle students, and had met at that institution.

To this Colonel Pratt answered: "The dispatch has so much of the circumstantial in it that it is calculated to deceive any but those having actual knowledge of the facts.

"Carlisle has a complete record of all students admitted from its opening in 1879, and the names of Miss Halderman and John Watka nowhere appear; they have never been seen or heard of at Carlisle.

"Furthermore, Carlisle does not receive students from the Cherokees or Creeks of the Indian Territory, they not being eligible for admission, for the reason that they have adequate school facilities of their own."

More "Fake" Stories.

Still another of these "fakes" appeared in a Hartford, Conn., paper, in a dispatch from the West in January, 1899. It purported to tell the story of the "return to the blanket" of Spotted Horse and his sweetheart, Cheyenne Fannie, both of whom were said to have taken a four years' course at Carlisle.

Major Woodson, Indian Agent at Darlington, Oklahoma, where the affair was said to have happened, was authority for the statement that the story was false and even the pictures used were "fakes." Neither of the Indians had ever been at Carlisle, and Spotted Horse, as a matter of fact, could not speak a word of English proof conclusive that he had never attended any school.

In 1900 appeared a story of Oscar Spencer, a native Yakima Indian, who had been sentenced to two years for selling liquor to other Indians. "He was educated at the Carlisle School," said the article, "but his education failed to eliminate the renegade instincts from his nature and served only to sharpen his naturally debased cunning." No Indian of the name had ever attended Carlisle.

As recently as last July a story appeared in various Eastern newspapers from Oklahoma about an Indian named George Dickey, who was shot while attempting to kill Judge Pettit. It was there stated that he was a graduate of Carlisle. The Government agent at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, wrote to Colonel Pratt, saying that Dickey had never been at Carlisle.

These are only a few instances. In the period named countless stories about Indians have appeared throughout the country, nearly all of which were pure fabrications. Some of them were mere fanciful tales conceived by the press agents of the land-grabbers' syndicate to make a little money, but most of them contained grave reflections upon the Carlisle School and the cause of Indian education in general.

What Carlisle Has Accomplished.

In contrast with these malicious stories here are a few statistics showing what Carlisle actually has done to raise the Indian from primitive barbarity and ignorance and give him station among the civilized peoples of the earth.

The latest information concerning the

Continued on Last Page.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE
INTEREST OF THE RISING INDIAN.THE MECHANICAL WORK ON THIS PAPER
IS DONE BY INDIAN APPRENTICES.TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR IN
ADVANCE.

Address all Correspondence:

Miss M. Burgess, Supt. of Printing,
Carlisle, Pa.Entered in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., as Second
class matter.Do not hesitate to take this paper from
the Post Office, for if you have not paid for it
some one else has.WHERE DID THE CHRISTMAS TREE
SPRING FROM?

Recent questions have been asked regarding the origin of the Christmas Tree, and we print the following from December Woman's Home Companion, copied by the N. Y. Tribune, as bearing upon the subject:

Most of us know that the Christmas tree comes to us direct from Germany. And we know of the tree worship of the Druids which obtained in England and France, and which probably had some influence on the later use of the tree in the Christian festival. But we do not all know that a similar festival with the tree as a crowning feature is observed among many heathen nations, and that it comes from sun worship, which is older than history. The revival of the sun after the winter solstice has ever been the subject of rejoicing and of celebration by ceremonies which represent the new light brought back to the world. Our tree, with its small candles, its gilded knick-knacks and toys for the children, is a direct descendant of this old festival in honor of the sun.

Traces of it exist in Iceland, where the "service tree" is found adorned with burning lights during Christmas night. The English yule log is a faint survival of this festival. But it is beyond these that I wish to draw your attention, back further even than the Druid mysteries of the Gallic forests. It is to China, that home of all wonders and of all history. It has been shown that as long ago as 247 B. C. a tree with a hundred lamps and flowers was placed on the steps of the audience hall. This appears again in the records of Princess Yang, who lived 713-55 A. D., and who caused a hundred lamp tree eighty feet high to be erected on a mountain. It was lighted during New Year's night, and the illumination was seen for hundreds of miles, eclipsing the light of the moon. This candle tree is no longer lighted in China, being replaced by an unusual number of lanterns, which are hung everywhere. A suggestion of the tree, however, still survives in Japan. At the New Year two evergreen trees are placed without, on either side of the door. Their tops are tied together with the sacred band of straw, and various objects, dried lobsters and oranges are fastened to their branches.

In a Good Family.

Bessie Gotholda, who is living in a family at Los Angeles, California, says she is in the home she has had for the past three months. She became ill after she went to her home in New Mexico, and seems pleased because the people with whom she lives took her, as sick as she was, and now she is happy to be able to do the family work. In trying to get on the back of a pony at her home, the chair from which she was mounting slipped and she fell hurting her ankle. She felt no serious results at first, but some time after, her whole side seemed paralyzed. Her brother, John Smith, whom she saw when at home, is doing well. Bessie was learned through Barbara of the death of Alice Leeds. She died of brain fever.

"I am always glad to get my RED MAN AND HELPER," she says. "It makes me feel as though I was still at dear old Carlisle."

There are several men in the Penitentiary at Salem who were educated in the public schools of Portland and according to The Evening Telegram of that city it is rumored that the schools of that city are a failure and should be abandoned.

—[Chemawa American

THE SUSANS' ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

On Friday evening last the Susan Longstreth Literary Society presented to the school in Assembly Hall a patriotic entertainment.

Each number was well received, and showed pains-taking care in preparation. The quietness with which the changes were made behind the curtains as the music by the orchestra was playing deserves more than passing comment. The lights upon the tableau did not last long enough for all to judge of the merits of the scene.

The President of the Society—Maud Snyder, was dignified, earnest and graceful in her address of welcome. "America's Birthday Party" by nine of the young ladies in costume was a striking number. Anna Parker, as central figure, draped in Old Glory, represented America, and she did her part well. Ella Petoskey as Industry, Lizzie Wirth as Agriculture, Mable Greeley as Electricity, Sophia Warren as Science, Lillian Johnson as Wealth, Bertha Dennis as Literature, Alice Doxtator as Commerce, Blanche Lay as Integrity each showed ability.

The Glee Club through much applause was invited to sing a second song wherein they excelled the first effort, if such a thing could be, as both selections were good.

"Columbia's Daughters" was the leading number on the program and was patriotic in the extreme. Massachusetts was represented by Nannie Sturm, Virginia by Amy Hill, Rhode Island by Delphina Jacquez, New Hampshire by Ida Griffin, New York by Sarah Williams, New Jersey by Louisa Cornelius, Maryland by Lillian Archiquette, Georgia by Susie Rayos, Delaware by Agnes White, North Carolina by Bettie Welch, South Carolina by Edith Bartlett, Columbia by Lillian Cornelius, Mother Colony by Asenoth Bishop (who was the very picture of a dear old mother,) and Minnehaha by Amy Dolphus. Amy enacted her part in a taking manner, and it was pronounced by all the best of the evening.

Caroline Helms and Matilda Garnier played a delightful piano duet—"La Re traite Militaire," C. Bohm. Nellie Lillard, Emma Skye and Rose Nelson were the Committee on Arrangements, and they left nothing undone to make the evening a pleasant one, so pronounced by all whom the Man-on-the-band-stand heard say a word, save one or two from the other societies who are working hard to get up something to beat the girls. The orchestra deserves favorable mention for the music rendered, and the Susans in a body desire to thank Mr. Davies specially for his generous aid. "Thank you, Susans; come again!" say we all.

From the Franks.

We begin to realize that we are in California, more than pleased with everything. We had a fine trip across the continent. We found, also fine Indians; fine neighbors, both white and red. The former teacher is homing in the neighborhood and offers assistance when needed. I will write more in a future letter,

Very Respectfully

AMOS R. FRANK.
MESA GRANDE, CALIF., Dec. 6, 1902.

She is All Right.

A letter from Miss Alice Heater to friends here states that with nine other Chemawa pupils she is pleasantly located at the Pennsylvania Carlisle Indian School, with which institution she is greatly pleased. She had an interesting trip East, and took in many sights, not the least of which was Mrs. Carrie Nation in Chicago.—[Newberg, Oregon, Graphic.

Carlisle vs. Chemawa

A letter from Carlisle informs us that while Superintendent Potter was visiting Carlisle School he played a match game of tennis with the Carlisle champion, and won the same after a hard contest. Mr. Potter has also defeated the champion of Haskell, Chilocco, Puyallup and Phoenix and is entitled to wear the championship belt in the Indian Service until a stronger man defeats him.—[Chemawa American.

The sad news has been received from Mrs. Canfield, Oklahoma, of the death of her mother, to the bedside of whom she was called two weeks since. Our bereaved friend has the sincere sympathy of her co-workers in this her sad trial. Mrs. Canfield will return to Carlisle in a day or two.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER" EVERY DAY.

At the new Indian School, in Riverside, California, called Sherman Institute, says Mrs. Cook in the Riverside Daily Press:

At 6:15 every morning the pupils are drawn up before the main building and while the band plays "The Star Spangled Banner," the flag is raised to its place. The long line then moves off to breakfast to the strains of an inspiring quick-step.

School mount has been recently instituted and takes place Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8:15 and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 1:15.

Both boys and girls have their companies and officers. Their evolutions are well carried out under the directions of Captain H. E. Mitchell, and the music of the band lends life to it all.

At 4:45 every evening the bugle sounds "retreat," and the flag is lowered with the same ceremony that attends its raising.

There are few sights more impressive than this, when these dusky wards of the Government pay honor to the nation's emblem. It is especially pretty at evening time, the classic outlines of the long buildings forming a fine background, clear cut against the red gold of the California sunset

They Have Had a Football Banquet, Too.

The football season has ended and the team has broken training. On Tuesday evening a banquet was given the boys of the first and second team, with their coach Bemus Pierce, and their managers H. E. Mitchell and R. F. R. Strange.

Bemus Pierce congratulated the team upon its hard, faithful work, and said he had thoroughly enjoyed his connection with them, and prophesied still better things for them another year. He told of his experience in the East, when, as a member of the Carlisle Indian team, he played against the big college teams—Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the rest—and said it was playing with the big teams that the boys would learn more of the science of play than a coach could possibly tell them.

Others spoke and Superintendent Hall gave a brief history of the beginning of the football at Perris and its continuance at Riverside, and showed how the games have helped the Indian race in Southern California by making the white people acquainted with the Indians.

In hotels where three years ago it was said "We don't want an Indian in our house," the boys are now welcome, and only words of praise for their behavior are heard at all times.

A few appropriate words from Mrs. Hall were followed by the school yell, which brought to a close the first banquet and the first football season of the new school.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE.

The first of a series of talks on American History was delivered by Henry W. Elson, A. M., Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, last Saturday night. When the subject was announced every one braced to give respectful attention to a "dry" talk, but the speaker was any thing but dry. He enthused and his audience was more than respectful. The students sat erect and even bent forward to catch every word. It was an interesting hour and all were benefitted. The doctor may look out for questions next week when he delivers his lecture on "Washington and his Cabinet." Here are some comments made by the Indian students:

His explanations of the events which took place at the beginning of our Nation were charming. His speech was so that it was possible for the pupils of various grades to grasp the facts clearly. Undoubtedly the number of lovers of history will be increased before the series expires.—

Dr. Elson a prominent lecturer on "American History" has been engaged by Col. Pratt to give us a course of six lectures. His first entitled "Our Constitution" was greatly enjoyed by the students. After the lecture, time was given for questions concerning his subject, there were a few questions asked, but judging by the spirit shown, at the next lecture, which will be on "Washington and his Cabinet" the speaker will have plenty of questions to answer.—

Dr. Elson, who lectured on Saturday evening, was well posted on dates on the minute details of the conditions of the country, and on the events of the Administration of George Washington.—

FROM AN OLD TIMER.

There are those at the school who remember the sterling character of John Dixon, Pueblo, when a student with us years ago. He now writes to the Colonel from Santa Fe, New Mexico, and says in part:

"Many years have passed and I have not written to you in all these years gone by. But I always have you in my mind and think of the good old man and also of the good old place Carlisle.

Since I have left the school I have been trying to do the best I could. Sometimes I work at my trade and sometimes I stay at home and do farming of my own. Last year and this summer I was away down in New Mexico. I was doing work for a Mexican, putting up a windmill and water tanks, in two places. This summer I was to put up another, but they could not get enough water, so I had to come and try something else. Last week I came here to bring two of my little nephews to this school. This school is doing pretty well and it has over 322 pupils. I did not intend to stay here but Mr. Crandall employs me as night watchman."

John mentions the names of several Carlisle ex-students who are doing well, and among the rest speaks of his brother John Dixon who is doing pretty well.

"Some of the Indians are becoming satisfied with the school so they are willing to have their children educated, but a few of them are hard yet. But I always try to persuade them to send their children to the Government schools. Will you please to remember me to all the teachers and friends whom I used to know at the Carlisle School. I remain wishing you a success, etc."

LAST NIGHT.

The five best speakers at the December entertainment held last night in Assembly Hall were Ely Beardsley, John Kimble, Nellie Lillard, Peter Francis and Nina Tallchief. There were others who merited honorable mention. The best numbers on the program were the piano trio, by Eudocia Sedick, Agnes White and Blanche Lay, the Christmas Greeting song by the school and the Christmas motion song by the little normal girls and boys. The Band played well; in fact the entire program was a success, at the close of which Colonel spoke of the gain there had been made since the last exhibition in distinctness and force of utterance. The decorations were Christmas in effect, and the Brownies upon the board, drawing in the evergreen tree, made a background, unique and artistic as well as amusing. The funny little figure representing class '03, was riding upon the tree while classes '04, '05, and all down the line, were tugging at the rope, the Junior Brownie not over-exerting himself. A profusion of Christmas green, with brilliant vases and pots of plants scattered here and there made the platform pretty to look upon. The incandescent footlights were covered with colored tissue paper, the red of which toned down by the sprigs of green gave a glow of becoming color to the cheeks of the speakers.

It was Assistant-Superintendent Allen's turn to address the student body at the opening exercises of the school yesterday. He summed up the history of the times and gave a clear idea of events which influenced Chaucer in the writing of the Canterbury Tales. He spoke of the times and the MAN as well as of his work. A short selection, showing the English as spoken and written in those days, was printed upon slips and given to the students. An important result of Chaucer's work was the merging of the Anglo-Saxon Norman French into our language, thus giving the foundation for our present strong modern English. Mr. Allen made a very interesting talk, although the subject is a hard one.

Twin Territories has received a copy of the catalogue recently issued by Colonel Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school at Carlisle, Penna. The history of this school is an interesting one, and this illustrated catalogue is one of the best proofs in the world of the good the school has done and is still doing for Indians. It would be well if all the people whose ignorance concerning the progress of the Indian is so appalling could have a copy of this catalogue, to read and study. Col. Pratt is to be congratulated upon his success at Carlisle.

—[Twin Territories.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

B. u. y. c.

Smooth times!

Population—1011.

Another cold wave.

Basket-ball is in the air.

Good-by, slush, for a time.

We repeat it! No paper next week!

It promises to be a white Christmas.

The teachers are now busy counting stock.

Skating last Thursday, but didn't last long.—

No REDMAN AND HELPER next week: remember.

Skating on the north pond for the first yesterday!

Col. Pratt has returned from St. Louis, and Kansas.

Items ending with a dash (—) are written by pupils.

Are you going to hang up your stockings or set a plate?

Miss Katie Creager, '02, is at Albuquerque New Mexico.—

The blacksmiths are kept busy rough-shoeing the horses.

Glennie Waterman is assistant to Miss Forster, art teacher.

It looks as though we would have skating during the holidays.

Thomas Griffin, '03, designed and printed last night's programs.

Frank Jude was elected captain of the Freshmen basket-ball team.—

We skated as long as we could on Monday, e'en till the rain drove us in.

Christmas shopping, both in town and in Harrisburg is still the fashion.

The finest sleighing we have had for years has been enjoyed this week.

The girls think it's fun to go to the laundry because it makes them rosy.—

Mrs. Munch, Matron, has returned from her country trip looking well.—

The bakers are always busy in keeping the student body supplied with bread.—

Geronimo's picture occupies a full page in the December Number of Twin Territories.

Mrs. Allen, who has been visiting her nieces and nephews in Steelton, has returned.

A number of the teachers are going away for a few days for the Christmas holidays.

The Band is practicing a dance which our Leader James R. Wheelock has arranged.—

Our Dickinson College "preps," and the full students are wrestling with "Exams," this week.

Miss Ferree has been giving a few of her girls lessons in making black wedding cake.—

We did not have to go elsewhere this week for a change of climate, as we have had all varieties.

Art teacher, Miss Forster had each student make a Christmas card, which they could send to friends or parents.—

Lon Spieche writes from Hoopa, Cal. that they are having delightful weather, and that he likes the place very well.—

Katie Calsen and Margaret Wilson made good soldier and sailor boys in the grouping at the Susans' entertainment.

The Christmas number of the Catholic Youth is a very attractive edition. We place it in the small boys' reading room.

Miss Ida Swallow, who is regular assistant in Miss Ely's office, is helping Mr. Miller through with his quarterly report.

Mary Kadashan's card orders have been so many that she has had to employ assistance. Thirty orders in one day came in.

The shopmen and other workers in the industrial departments will take by turns a day or two off from duties during the holidays.

Mr. Thompson has told the girls that they will have to lose their skating during the holidays if they do not learn how to drill better.—

It is said that Mr. Hall, Superintendent of the Sherman Institute in California and Mr. McCowan of Chillicothe will exchange places.—

The captains and lieutenants of the large boys were allowed to inspect the girls' quarters last Sunday. Some said they believe the girls are better housekeepers than the boys.—

Now we are getting used to that new whistle.

Some of the girls are more busy than others making preparations for Christmas.—

From the Indian School papers we judge that Christmas festivities are rife at all the schools.

Vaughn Washburn did a pretty job of printing on the teachers' and pupils' Christmas dinner menus.

Did you see that Edward Rogers class '97, has been elected Captain of the University of Minnesota football team?

If we only get a tooth-pick for a present let us not forget to say "Thank you" to the giver. We do forget sometimes.

The Catholic pupils are anxious to learn their Christmas songs to be sung by them at their Church on Sunday morning —

The mails are already showing the weight of Christmas presents coming and going, to say nothing of the expressmen's loads.

The Juniors have completed their declamations before their class and are to be commended for the fine character of the selections.—

"What's nothing?" asked an old pedagogue who loved to invent traps. "It's a footless stocking without a leg," readily replied his chum.

Melissa Green is on her last year of study to become a nurse, in Milwaukee. She has been in South Dakota, visiting friends recently.—

"We feel so much interested in the doings of the school that we feel lost when we miss even one week's issue."—C. M. P., Tullytown, Pa

Going in the slush without overshoes, and sitting or standing around with feet encased in damp shoes and stockings invites consumption.

Dr. Diven says that seldom in his experience at the school has there been so little sickness in the hospital at this season of the year.

Dr. Ganns's description of Lake Mohonk and the Indian Conference, published in The Messenger, N. Y. City, is an excellent article.

Miss Mary H. Steele, of Waterbury, Connecticut, is visiting her sister with us. They go to Geneva, N. Y., to-morrow, their old home.

Last Sunday afternoon several of the boys from the small boys' quarters went to the Methodist Church in town to practice Christmas songs.—

A practice game of basketball was played by the Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores and Freshmen on Saturday afternoon, neither side scoring.—

It seems necessary to repeat that there will be no paper issued from the REDMAN AND HELPER office next week. See explanation elsewhere!

To-night Miss Forster and Mr. Nori are booked for the Invincibles; Misses Cutter and Hill the Standards, and Misses Bryant and Weekley the Susans.

On account of disagreeable weather on Saturday, the girls could not go to town to do their Christmas shopping, but will have a chance next Monday.—

Mr. Charles B. Boyer, Supervising Principal of the Public Schools, Atlantic City, N. J., was a visitor at our printing department Wednesday morning.

It has been almost dangerous to walk under the eaves of the roofs for a day or two. The chunks of snow and ice that come down are no small weights.

Miss Estaine Depeltquestangue is in the hospital with fever, but is doing as well as she can under the care of Doctor Diven and Miss Barr. Her case is hopeful.

The Metzger Kindergartners gave an entertainment yesterday, in which Little Esther Allen took part. We were not there, but have no doubt she did her part well.

If the patience that is found on the skating pond would be found in the school room we would find a more progressive set of students than some of us now are.—

The beautiful spectacle presented to view last Sunday morning as one took the first look upon the ice-covered trees sparkling in the sun light, was worth living to see.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those people who prefer it to the national diet.

The Susans extend a vote of thanks to Archie Wheelock, who so willingly helped them decorate the stage in Assembly Hall, for their entertainment, last Friday evening.—

Our little Normal pupils who have been very busy with their Christmas work, during the past few days are about ready to put the beautiful gifts into Santa Claus's bag.—

We are pleased to learn that Joseph Trempe, Junior, who went to the country for health and broader opportunities, is improving under the care of a Philadelphia specialist.

The best print we ever saw from the Chemawa American office, is the picture of the small girls' home, on first page of this week's paper. It is a fine looking building, and commodious.

Mr. Kensler is busy scratching his head these days trying to get good things for the teachers' and students' Christmas dinners. He never fails to find the best there is, so we need not worry.

A letter has been received from Jacob Horne, class 1900, who is working as Mechanical Engineering for a mining company near his home. He wishes to be remembered to Carlisle friends.

There is talk now of but one Christmas tree this year and the general giving to be from one place—the gymnasium or Assembly Hall instead of having Santa Claus visit each set of quarters.

The snow slides from the roofs were "scarey" the other night, sliding as they did from the tin roofs, at intervals in the middle of the night, and sounding like a mighty roar of the sea or earthquake.

True, one or two of the Freshmen may think of carrying off the championship for basketball, but the majority only hope for it. "Over confidence is the father of misfortune," says a naughty six-'06.—

Some of the Senior boys, have already decided upon what they will do after leaving Carlisle. Others are thinking seriously, some spending three or four hours at night in deep and earnest thought.—

The office in the school building has been moved across the hall, and the room formerly occupied by the Principal and Assistant as an office will now be used for the library only. This is a great improvement.

Miss Irene Campbell, the daughter of Assistant Superintendent Campbell, of the Chemawa School is taking lessons at the Conservatory of Music, in Salem, Oregon. Just think! Our little Irene! Now a young lady.

Miss Smith made several touchdowns on Tuesday morning as she attempted to descend the office steps; but she was not injured and arose with all the dignity of a "downed" football player, to resume the even tenor of her way.

Coal is scarce even for the rich, and we fear the poor will suffer during such cold waves as is now here. When we have plenty to eat and to wear it is well to let our minds run toward the discomforts of poor people who cannot afford the good things we have.

One of the interesting lessons in the cooking class previous to the holidays is the candy-making lesson. The girls are finding out how much more can be made of a pound of sugar than they can buy at the store for the amount that the sugar and other ingredients cost.

In No. 6. the pupils have been discussing Andrew Jackson and Colonel Pratt, comparing their boyhood days, and the relative merits of success attained considering the educational advantages of each. Both sides were ably discussed and both gentleman had their friends.

There is plenty of snow now and our ears are becoming accustomed to the musical tone of the sleigh-bell. A lady was heard to say last week, "I guess I will go to church on Sunday so I can have a sleigh-ride." We hope that she went for something besides a sleigh-ride though.—

A system of giving out books to the various school-rooms from the library, and changing the supply every two months, placing them in charge of the respective teachers has been found to work well. Students in this way are charged by the teacher for the books taken to their rooms for extra supplementary reading. All have access to the library for books of reference during school hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Gombi announce the marriage of their daughter Minnie to Mr. A. L. Aitson, in the Indian Baptist Church, Saddle Mountain, Oklahoma, Thursday, the twenty-seventh, 1902. Colonel and Mrs. Pratt were the recipients of wedding cake, which kindly they appreciated.

That is a beautiful library that Hampton Institute, Virginia, is erecting, a picture of the completed building appearing in Talks and Thoughts for December. The building was giving by Mrs. Huntington "in memory of her late husband who was the school's worthy trustee for several years."

Hattie Pryor writes appreciatingly of benefits received while at Carlisle, and says that she and Lena are getting better where they are in Nevada. Lena goes to school, and Hattie is working there at the school. "Colonel, I thank you for your kindness to me during my two years at Carlisle."

Mr. Nori went to Harrisburg Sunday to meet the party arriving from Standing Rock, North Dakota. There being no trains Carlisle ward from the Capitol City for several hours after their arrival from the West, he showed them the way to come by trolley, which is a pleasant enough way to travel when one is in no special hurry.

Misses Bowersox and McIntire gave a party in honor of these senior pupil-teachers and their young gentlemen guests. The evening was one of merry laughter. After playing various games all did justice to the refreshments. The occasion will be cherished in the memory of all who were so fortunate as to have been in attendance.—

The Misses Carter, of N. J., have remembered the Carlisle children again this year in sending a box of Christmas gifts, consisting of celluloid thimbles, tomato pin-cushions, emery cushions, cubes of pins, poetry cards, printed hymns, ect., ect. We take the liberty to thank the givers before the gifts reach those who will appreciate them.

According to our custom for years, our printers will spend their work hours during holiday week in catching up with back work, and cleaning up pi—not Christmas pie. Hence, we will not print the REDMAN AND HELPER next week. No one will lose in the end, as the time for which each subscription is paid will be extended one week.

Miss Angel De Cora, of New York City, has been visiting friends and relatives at the school for a few days. Miss De Cora is a Winnebago Indian woman, who graduated from Hampton, Virginia a few years ago, and has attained considerable repute as an artist having illustrated books and magazines. Some of her paintings at the Buffalo exposition attracted the attention of picture loving people. Miss De Cora is a plain, unassuming young woman who is quietly working her way, in the Metropolis of this country.

Joseph Hoff, recent arrival from North Dakota has joined the Band. He will be quite a helpful addition, as he handles the euphonium well. William Scott, from New York State, who plays string bass has also been admitted, and Director Wheelock is greatly pleased to have string bass in his Band as well in his Orchestra. Spencer Williams, slide trombone, makes the sixth man on our trombone line, he also will strengthen that department. The Band now numbers 45 pieces. Beginners' class 15; thus the whole set of instruments are in use. The beginners will not be admitted to the Band proper till next Fall, so that the organization will have no "Wooden Indians" to fill the chairs.

One of the Porto Rican girls—Adella Borelli, who is out in a country home going to school with American children this winter is in a place where her improvement in English is rapid and she is happy over her progress. From the general composition of her letter we judge that she will not be troubled long with her auxiliaries as when she says "I don't had been write to you for a long time." She studies hard and keeps at the head of her class, and feels justly proud that she can speak four languages—"Spanish, French, my mother's tongue, Italian, my father's and English, that of my new country." She closes with—"Hoping you have a very, very merry Christmas, and very happy New Year, with all my love your truly and respectfully, ect."

Continued from First Page.

296 graduates of Carlisle now living places them as follows:

Employed by the Government, at salaries ranging from \$240 to \$900, 124; now attending higher schools and colleges, nurse schools, etc., 26; married and keeping house in their own homes (not counted elsewhere), 33; supporting themselves by various pursuits away from the reservation, being employed in banks, stores, etc., as clerks and stenographers, mechanics, in independent business, etc., 47; lawyer, 1; enlisted in army, 1; farming and stock raising in the west on allotments and among their people, 26; living with parents, mostly members of the last two classes, 19; graduate nurses, 3; bad, worthless, 3; no information, 13.

In Colonel Pratt's official report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington for the year ending June 30, 1902, the following condition of affairs was shown:

Enrolled July 1, 1901, 1007; admitted during year, 227; enrolled during year from 88 tribes, 1234; discharged, 252; death, 1; remaining on rolls June 30 1902, 981; highest number in attendance at one time, 1073; graduated February 6, 1902, 44; earned during year, \$31,619.16, of which the boys earned \$20,245.77 and the girls \$11,373.39; total savings at interest, \$32,337.79, of which \$19,136.80 is the boys, and \$13,200.99 the girls.—[Phila. North American

DENOUNCES FAKER AND THANKS THIS PAPER.

To the Editor of The North American.

Here is more power to you in the effort to suppress the "Wichita Liar," as the man Draper is called in this southwestern country.

For seven years, together with other newspaper men of the Territory, I have endeavored to point out to the people the damage this man was doing to this section of the country by his fake stories.

He has done more to damn this Territory and keep it damned in the minds of the people of the East than all of the outlaw gangs that infested this country in the early days.

Do not only "scotch the snake," but kill it, and you will have hearty approbation of the newspaper fraternity together with the thanks of the business and commercial interests of this country.

Muskogee is a city of 7000 people, with four denominational colleges, two systems of railway, waterworks and electric lights, and this man has not let this town escape his malignant pen or his specious misrepresentations, all covered up with the gloss of sensationalism. He is cordially detested by the people of the Territory, and they will send you resolutions conveying their thanks for the part you have taken in squelching him.

Very respectfully,

THEO. W. GULICK.

Secretary of Chamber of Commerce. Muskogee, I. T., December 11.

—[North American.

A Memorial to the late Bishop Whipple.

There has just been dedicated at Fairbault, Minn., a memorial to the late Bishop Whipple. It is a tower to the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour. The fund was raised by subscription, and 1,000 persons contributed, among them the colored people of Eatonville, Fla., and the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. Mrs. Whipple gave the chimbes. After all, the Bishop has a more lasting memorial in the myriads of lives which he uplifted and blessed.—[The Indian's Friend.

God bless all givers and their gifts,
And all the gift ess, too,
And help them by what ever shifts
Your kindly will can do.
When seasons, which our hearts expand;
Our purses fall to fill,
A word, a smile, a clasp of hand
Shall carry our good will

From The Osage Journal.

Mr. James Tolly was married to Miss Rose De Verney, at the Catholic church last Tuesday morning, Father Edwards officiating. Those present were only immediate friends of the family.

Willie Pryor and Harry Kopay are assisting A. H. Gibson invoicing this week.

How To Do Things.

One word ere yet the long year ends,
Let's close it with a parting rhyme,
And pledge a hand to all our friends,
As fits the merry Christmas time.
Good night! with honest, gentle hearts
A kindly greeting goes away.
Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let young and old accept their part
And bear it with an honest heart.
[Farm Journal.

NEW YEAR GREETING

An Acrostic

Hail, New Year! Thy face is fair.
And unlined with grief or care;
Promise bring'st thou, in good measure;
Plenty is thy richest treasure;
Youth its matchless charm casts round thee;
Neither sin nor shame hath found thee.
Eager hearts with joy are beating,
Waiting for thy friendly greeting;
Yield thou of thy plenteous store
Ever let our cups brim o'er;
As thou passest on thy way,
Rose-hued make each coming day.

MATO—AN INDIAN BABY.

The following pleasing little story about an Indian baby was written by Mary M. Parmalee, in Little Folks. As Oglala Light, published in the heart of the Sioux country, at the Pine Ridge agency Boarding School, gives the story prestige by re-printing, our readers will enjoy it the more:

Mato—the Bear—was a Sioux baby. He lived on the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

I did not know Mato when he was a baby, but I suppose he used to ride about on his mother's back, like other papooses, and that as soon as he was big enough she unrolled him every fine afternoon from his blanket, leaving nothing on him but a little shirt, and laid him on the ground to kick and crow in the wind and sun.

But I knew Mato very well after he grew to be something of a boy, and I have often heard his old Sioux father and mother laugh at him about the funny thing which happened to him while he was a baby.

The first playmate Mato had in his boyhood was a little young beaver which his father had captured and brought home to the tepee. He was an odd little beast, very affectionate, and his funny antics kept the little Indian baby amused for hours at a time though he was rather afraid of him when he became too frisky. Mato did not like to have the beaver's broad tail drawn across his face, slap, slap, slap!

One day Mato was unusually good, and lay in the sun, smiling and crowing up at the treetops waving in the summer wind while his mother was doing her washing at the tubs near-by; and as usual his furry playmate was paddling around in the soft mud where the wash-water had been thrown. The little beaver dearly loved to be in the water, but the creek was so far away that he very seldom got a bath unless some one carried him there.

By and by Mato's mother gave him a stick of candy to hold in his hand and suck, and set out with two pails to bring some more water from the creek for her washing.

No one ever knew just how it happened, but when the old Sioux woman returned, the tub had been tipped over, and poor little Mato lay screaming in the mud, while the beaver was busily piling sticks and branches of trees and the clothes from the tub and everything else that came within reach upon the frightened child. Probably while trying to drink from the tub the little beaver had tipped it over, making a stream on the ground, which his instincts prompted him to dam up. Mato being the nearest object at hand for the foundation of the dam, he had dragged him down into the water and than began the long-practiced work of his forefathers. When Mato's mother took him up he was a sorry sight, covered with mud, his little legs and arm all scratched and bleeding.

As the beaver grew larger, he made independent excursions to the creek and these became more and more frequent; each time he stayed away a little longer, and seemed more restless after his return. Finally he disappeared altogether and never returned to Mato and his home among the Indian tepees.

Mato's father saw him once, however, about a year after his disappearance. The beaver evidently knew him and advanced toward him—then with a frightened look slid into the water and the Indian never saw him again.

Mato was little more than a mere baby at the time when the beaver left the tepee, but he insists that he remembers him. It is possible that he does, with the exploit of his playfellow kept so fresh in his mind. Even after he became quite a large boy he used to go up and down the creek for hours, calling "Cahn-paha! Cahn-paha! Cahn-paha!" as he used to do as soon as he could talk.

But the little beaver never came, and now Mato has given up the search.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A RECENT INDIAN TERRITORY CONVENTION OF INDIANS.

A convention of the chiefs and representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory was held at Eufaula Ind. Ter., three weeks ago to discuss the proposition of annexation to Oklahoma and independent Statehood. Among the distinguished delegates present we observed the names of one who was a pupil at Carlisle, several years ago.

The following were the resolutions adopted, which explains the attitude of the most representative Indians of that section:

Whereas, the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory have by agreement made and entered into with the United States provided for the dissolution of their tribal government, and

Whereas, the changed condition brought about by such agreement require a complete revolution in our land tenure new laws and usages unknown to the Indians composing the five tribes of the Indian Territory, which conditions will require time for the new citizen to adopt himself to the changed order of things, and

Whereas, these changes were apparent to the contracting parties at the time of the making of said agreement, which is evidenced by the fact that a separate political organization was provided for the Indian Territory, and the period for dissolution of said tribal governments was fixed at March 4, 1906, and

Whereas, citizens of the United States, and not Indians now resident in and upon the lands of the five tribes, are making by petition and lobby-influence efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to ignore the spirit and letter of agreements by placing the Indian Territory under the laws of Oklahoma Territory; failing in that to organize a regular United States Territory out of the present judicial organization known as the Indian Territory, either of which propositions would delay the work of the Government as now organized and satisfactorily proceeding under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in our territory for the fulfillment of the agreements referred to.

Now therefore be it resolved by the duly authorized representatives of the Five Civilized Tribes in convention assembled at Eufaula, I. T. November 28, 1902.

That we affirm our confidence in the purpose of the United States Government the obligation she has assumed in her treaties with the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

We are opposed to and protest against any legislation by Congress that contemplates the annexation of the Indian Territory, or any part thereof, to the territory of Oklahoma, or to any State, and we insist upon our tribal government continuing in tact and our tribal condition remaining unchanged until March 4, 1906, at which time should Congress deem it wise to change the present form of government in Indian Territory we ask that a State be formed out of the Territory, composing the Indian Territory, without the preliminary steps of a territorial form of government.

That the authority and supervision of the department of the Interior over Indian affairs in the Indian Territory and the duties imposed on the Dawes commission by such authority in the distribution of the land belonging to the five civilized tribes are sufficient for the present demand of government and satisfactory to the owner of the soil.

That it is incumbent upon us as self-governing people to propose a State form of government and take part in the establishment of the same for the country owned by us to take effect at the dissolution of tribal government in 1906.

We most earnestly protest against the misrepresentations found in the petitions presented by the people assembling in conventions at different places in the Indian Territory, purporting to represent the wishes of the Indian Territory, firmly believing as we do that they represent no part of the Indian population and a very small part of the white population of the Indian Territory, in so far as they represent the people of Indian Territory as asking for territorial form of government of statehood jointly with Oklahoma.—[Indian Journal.

The Salislaw Star Advocates the erection of 150 new school houses in the Cherokee nation at once and that nine months of school be taught each year in order to give the boys and girls of the nation an education sufficient to enable them to cope with the new order of things.

CHRISTMAS DAYS

When the days are dark and gloomy,
When the snowflakes fill the air;
Pile the wood upon the hearthstone,
In its glowing brightness share.
Outward gloom will not oppress you
If you choose the better part;
Pile the wood upon the hearthstone,—
Hold the sunshine in your heart.
—[WILLIAM GILLEN RODGERS.

AN ACADEMIC COURSE IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

The Boys' Industrial Journal printed at Lancaster, Ohio, makes such comments upon an item which appeared in the REDMAN & HELPER some time ago, that we feel justified in reproducing the item, that the valuable truth of the comment may be preserved:

Our printing class now numbers 27. What! Does it take 27 printers to do the work of your small office? No! Three full hands could do it, but we haven't one full hand. They are all learners. To get the work done, is the smallest part of the duties of the advanced printers and instructors. To show how to work takes longer and requires more patience and tact than to do the work oneself. We are a school of printing, learning how, from the beginning steps in type setting, and press work up through all the stages of composition, job-work, making ready, and the clerical duties of the mailing department, where hundreds of names must be kept in proper routes on cards and galleys. A student who takes the complete course in printing, whether he follows his trade after leaving the school or not, has received the fundamental training that will make him an accurate copyist, a careful clerk and a general all-round business man.

The above paragraph is taken from THE REDMAN AND HELPER. We are glad to reproduce it, because it fully answers the questions put to us frequently when we apply to our detailing officer for a new boy to take the place of one who may have just been paroled. Our enrollment at present numbers 30, but we could do the regular work of the office with a force one-third that number.

But, like the editor of THE REDMAN we are not running a working force! We are running a school of printing where every boy indentured is learning the rudiments of a trade that will be a benefit to him in whatever line of work he may choose to follow when he goes from here to make his own way in the world. Besides, we impart a course of instruction to those who remain long enough, that will fit to hold position in the best up-to-date job printing establishments in the country.

No boy who serves a term of reasonable length under our tutorship will ever have cause to feel that his time has been wasted or that it might perhaps have been devoted to a better cause. We claim for the course of instruction used in our printing department a degree of merit equal to the training and instruction imparted in the academic grades, and know from practical experience and personal observation that boys with meagre education have graduated from the printing class with honors and advantages equal to those graduating from the academic school. They come here to be taught how to do work in a workmanlike manner, and to improve their mental and physical condition.

Enigma.

I am made of 11 letters which spell what most of the Indian boys and girls and the Porto Ricans, too, of the Carlisle School would rather have for a Christmas present, during the holidays, than any thing else.

My 5, 9, 10, 11 is what Miss Pierre's canary bird loves to do.

My 4, 3, 1 is a pet the small boys would like, if they could have one.

My 11, 2, 7, 8 is an animal that is petted a good deal, and it can draw a small wagon.

M 6, 9, 4, 5 is a slang name for boys.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA:—Marble playing.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

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

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

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

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