

The Red Man and Helper.

THE RED MAN.

This is the number your time mark on
EIGHTEENTH YEAR OR VOL. XIX No. 3. (19-3)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1903.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. III, Number Fifty One

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

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,
CARLISLE, PA., AUG. 12, 1903.

TO THE HONORABLE,

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

The 6th of September next ends the twenty-fourth year since, under the act of Congress, orders were issued by the Secretaries of War and of the Interior directing me to establish this school.

Attendance.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total enrollment during 24 years.....	3053	1850	4903
" " during fiscal year.....	747	551	1298
Tribes represented.....	543	438	981
Average attendance (10 school mos.).....	263	170	433
Total number graduated.....	18	28	46
(beginning 1889).....	134	171	305
Number graduated this year.....			
Attending public schools last winter			

Our special feature, the Outing System, shows constantly increasing value and interest to both pupils and patrons. 519 boys and 429 girls had outing privileges for some portion of the year. Their united earnings for the year amounted to \$41,393.02. Beginning last year they save half they earn and their accumulated savings at the close of the fiscal year were \$35,963.63, of which there was on interest with the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia \$27,361.35; the balance in the hands of the patrons to be transferred to our care at the end of the Outing season.

During the year we had applications for 976 boys and 1,359 girls, total 2,335; and were unable to supply 457 places for boys and 930 for girls, or a total of 1,387. The requirements of our Outing system are so well known I can safely say that 90% of those who applied for Indian help were suitable people with whom to place our pupils, and it is greatly to be regretted that for want of numbers these many opportunities could not be utilized. While the boys worked largely for farmers, some were placed in mechanical situations, working side by side with the regular employees in various establishments. Others were employed at sea-shore and other summer resorts in such positions as are often filled by college students of our own race during vacation. 134 boys and 171 girls remained out from the school during the winter attending public, private, normal and preparatory schools and colleges with the white youth. I find no prejudice. Indian youth properly prepared are welcomed at all our schools and colleges everywhere. Concerning the value of this particular feature of the Outing I can only repeat my frequent former favorable statements.

My previous reports with regard to the general objects and the beneficial results of the Outing are reiterated. It gets young Indians on an equality, and acceptably, into actual industrial, social and moral relations with the good people of our country, and breaks down prejudice between the races. It establishes that youth of the Indian race are entirely and immediately capable of taking on civilized industries and pursuits, their only obstacle being want of fair opportunity. This being provided by the Outing, they respond fully and satisfactorily. It generously opens wide a way out from the reservation into civilization and proves that misconduct and failure among them under these individual privileges are comparatively infrequent. It exposes the folly of specializing the Indians and making them peculiar through so-called "renaissance of Indian art" employments to pass from nomadic hunters of game for a living through a purgatory of nomadic basketry and other curio producing accomplishments, migrating between summer resorts in search of a meagre and degenerating livelihood, in order to satisfy the spectacular and ethnological whims of a few self-constituted bosses among our own people. Our experiences with pupils coming to the school from these gypsy, homeless influences prove that better results can be expected by taking youth immediately from original Indian life.

The emphasis placed by the Department upon the employment of young Indians from the schools as helpers throughout the school service leads me to compile from your Report for the Fiscal Year 1902 a list of those so employed who have passed under Carlisle training. 24,000 youth attended the various schools. Of these Carlisle had 1,000 (4 %). 688 Indians were employed in the School Service. Carlisle furnished 101 of these, or over 15 %, as follows:

3 Principal Teachers	4 Asst. Laundresses
16 Teachers.	1 Seamstress
7 Asst. Teachers	8 Asst. Seamstresses
6 Industrial Teachers	1 Electrician
1 Asst. Industrial Teacher	1 Gardener
5 Disciplinary	1 Gardener and Night watchman
2 Asst. Disciplinary	2 Shoemakers
3 Farmers	1 Shoe and Harnessmaker
1 Asst. Farmer	4 Housekeepers
3 Clerks	1 Cook
3 Asst. Clerks	2 Asst. Cooks
3 Asst. Matrons	1 Hospital Cook
1 Band Leader	4 Night Watchmen
1 Asst. Engineer	2 Laborers
5 Laundresses	
Total	101

Their combined salaries for the year amounted to \$46,300. It does not seem necessary to name them in this report, but I enclose you the list giving names, positions, salaries and places where employed. A very considerable portion of our former students were also used in the Indian agency service in various capacities, clerks, farmers, etc.

While I have conformed to the plans of the Bureau and yielded to the requests of graduates and advanced students and spoken a word for them to the Department when they asked it and were worthy, I have never urged upon the Department wholesale employment of our graduates, but rather have uniformly urged them to go out into the world and struggle for the good things of life in competition with our other peoples, and so begin tribal disintegration and their unification with our masses. The special success of Carlisle and these favorable results are largely due to the character building influences of the Outing System, not only because of the practical qual-

ity of their individual experiences, but because it brings them into daily contact with interested and worthy citizens, which association enables them to accumulate invaluable qualities of independent manhood and womanhood not to be gained by any amount of theoretical institutional training. The tenacity of Agency and tribal control, through their many inducements, hinders a far greater success.

I have urged all along and here renew that urgency for an increased number of Indian schools favorably located to thus send Indian youth out into the public schools and into our industrial life, in order that they may reach capable citizenship quickly.

The academic and industrial departments of the school were continued on practically the same lines as heretofore reported, no material changes in system being made.

We lost our excellent Principal Teacher, Prof. O. H. Bakeless, at the beginning of the year, by his recall to serve at the Bloomsburg Normal. His duties were taken by Mr. Allen, Assistant Superintendent, whose long experience both as Principal Teacher and as Superintendent in the Indian School service especially qualifies him for this work. Algebra has been eliminated from the senior class and added attention given to the more elementary mathematics along lines that will tend to co-ordinate the academic and industrial departments.

A class of forty-six graduated in February. This twenty-third commencement occasion was made significant by the presence of about fifty former students, some of whom had been absent from the school as long as eighteen years, and whose accounts of experiences since leaving the school were a contradiction to the many assertions of failure of returned students.

From time to time throughout the history of the school illustrated stories have appeared in the public prints, especially in the Sunday editions, making most flagrantly false allegations against returned Carlisle students. Within the past five years as many as twenty such stories have been printed, all of them entirely false, and some of them most malignant in character. There has seemed to be a syndicate of fabricators moved by a common purpose to disparage and manufacture prejudice. My repeated contradictions of these stories to newspapers themselves did not stop these misrepresentations.

In July last White Buffalo, one of our first students, who left the school eighteen years ago, was published as having committed a triple murder at the Cheyenne Agency, and after confession of his crimes was in jail awaiting the action of the courts. This story with the usual accompaniment of Indian pictures and the alleged picture of one of his victims was printed in the Philadelphia "North American." No murder had been committed, and White Buffalo was reported by his agent to be one of the best Indians on the reservation, engaged in farming and stock-raising, and sending his children to school. I sent for White Buffalo and brought suit against "The North American" for criminal libel. When the managers found they had been imposed upon they printed the facts and gave them wide circulation, and zealously began a prosecution of their western correspondent who had written the article from Wichita, Kansas, but who had left that state and gone into Missouri. The suit is still pending, awaiting opportunity to get the correspondent before the courts at his own home in Kansas. The treatment of this case in the west indicates large sympathy with such misrepresentation.

These malicious inventions are not confined entirely to the west. In February last the Washington correspondent for the "New York Evening Post," claiming to enjoy high official recognition in our capital city, published in "The Post" that at a meeting in Washington at which I had presented young Indians as orators, etc., a notable recitation was given by one of our students, and that afterward one of my teachers stated publicly that the young man did not understand a word of what he declaimed; that he had simply been trained, parrot-like, for that appearance; insinuating that I was deceiving my superiors and the public. The perillity of such statements would seem to indicate that it would be better to pass them unnoticed, and I would do that were it not that they are kept alive by their fabricators and through wide repetition find credence and form public opinion. No teacher of Carlisle made any such statement and no student of Carlisle was ever prepared and brought before the public anywhere who did not understand what he presented.

The athletic abilities of the students continue to attract wide attention. Last spring our band had a two weeks engagement at Gimbel Brothers in Philadelphia. The different floors of that great store on which they played were always crowded with interested listeners and many most complimentary expressions came to us about the excellence of their music.

The library has been increasingly appreciated and utilized, 3,485 volumes having been taken out and read by the pupils during the year.

From our mechanical departments I have to report the loss of Mr. Harris, our accomplished blacksmith, who after serving us faithfully for twenty-two years, was compelled to retire on account of ill health.

The blacksmith shop has been entirely remodeled and re-equipped, and together with other departments advanced in efficiency.

During the year the school was favored with special instruction in music by Prof. Wm. J. Tomlins and by Mr. Frederic E. Burton; in both music and physical culture by Miss Tomlins; in Nature Study by Miss Julia Rogers from Cornell University; by Miss Margaret K. Smith of the New Paltz Normal, New York, aided by physical and psychological instruments giving tests and experiments; and by Prof. H. W. Elson of Philadelphia, who gave eight comprehensive and instructive lectures on American History; all of which aroused interest and added material help to the regular school work.

The per capita cost for support and education at this school for the year was \$121.26. This omits cost of transportation, permanent improvements, and repairs. If these are added and every expense whatsoever included the per capita cost to Government was \$152.90.

I am aware that because of our Outing some apology is urged when considering the economy of Carlisle. In my judgment no better move could be made than to place all Indian youth under such Outing and public school experiences even if it cost the Government \$152.90 per capita each year for a few years. Then all such youth could safely be turned loose from agency and tribal control to take care of themselves as a very part of our industrial citizenry.

The health of the school during the past year has been exceptionally good. Teachers and all employees have exhibited a spirit of cooperation and interest especially gratifying.

Very Respectfully,

R. H. Harris

Col. & Superintendent.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

THE MECHANICAL WORK ON THIS PAPER
IS DONE BY INDIAN APPRENTICESTERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A
YEAR IN ADVANCE.ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
MISS M. BURGESS, SUPT. 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.

The most dangerous enemy the cause of Indian education has to meet is he who is persistent in his endeavor to keep the Red Man's gaze fixed on the paths trod by his ancestors. Young men and women, the way of progress is ahead of you and in it is the print of no mosses and feet.

No one acquainted with Supt. Seger has the least doubt on the subjects of his honesty, good judgment, fearlessness, or interest in the welfare of the people among whom he has labored for more than a quarter of a century. It is like him to expose anyone guilty of an attempt to revive the unspeakable "sun dance," be he a returned student seduced by the jingle of coin or the representative of a government bureau acting "in the interests of science." No motive can be given that will justify the encouragement of such orgies and the parties responsible should be made to feel the displeasure of the government whose regulation have been set aside.

Mr. Seger has the moral support of all friends of the Indians in his righteous act.

Booker Washington tells his students how they can show their parents the benefits of education. It seems to fit our position here so well that we take pleasure in printing the sentiments hoping that every student in this school will read it:

"Now I believe that the best way that you can show to your parents, to your relatives, to your friends, as you go home, that you have begun to receive an education here, is to begin doing something the minute you go home. Do not wait to find that which you would most like to do, but begin with the first thing handy. If you go to your father's farm—and I trust many of you will go to your fathers' farms—if you find your father working in the field, take hold and relieve him. If you find your father ploughing, take a plough and assist him. If one of you girls on reaching home should find your mother cooking, go into the kitchen and help her. If you find your mother washing and ironing, do not be ashamed to lend your services in that direction. Show them that you have learned the value of time, that you have learned the gospel, the sweetness, of labor.

I am very anxious that you show your education by being useful, especially to your parents, especially to those who are near you."—[National Magazine.

CAME TO HIS SENSES.

One of the boys who was not known when he had a good place left his country home and went to Philadelphia. A few weeks of hard knocks brought him back to his senses and he concluded to return to his place. He writes thus:

PHILA. PA. Aug. 11, '03.
MR. E. A. ALLEN,
CARLISLE, PA.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter at hand, I will avoid punishment and return to my proper place at once.

You have great patience I will do the best hereafter. I can give no reasonable excuse for leaving my country home, but I will promise, never to do the same wrong again, with hopes that I be forgiven entirely.

Since I have been here and elsewhere away from Mr. — I have not had bad habits nor bad company.

After mailing this letter I will go at once to Bucks County.

Yours truly,

Conductor Wheelock has found among the new students some very promising material for the band. Since his return from Germany he has opened the band room and the few band boys here pass their evenings and other spare time in the band room "footing" in a country band fashion. All are very anxious for the time to come when regular rehearsals will begin.



SCHOOL ON THE CAMPUS.

LETTER FROM MISS WOOD.

This letter from Miss Wood was crowded out of our last issue of the RED MAN & HELPER, but is so full of interesting items, we feel that our writer and readers will forgive us for publishing the letter at this late date. Miss Wood wrote her letter from Harvard University where she was attending summer school: "There are many different courses of study; they embrace every branch of art, science, languages, every 'ology,' 'ic' and 'ism' included in any university curriculum. Six weeks constitute a course and to crowd so much into so short a time necessitates intense application to business.

All the college buildings, halls, museums, and libraries with their splendid equipment are open to our use. The instructors are mostly Harvard professors, but a few came from other colleges.

One of mine is Dr. Shaler, an authority in scientific circles, once pupil of the great Louis Agassiz. We have some of his books in our school library. The other is Professor Woodman, for nine years Dr. Shaler's assistant here at Harvard, but now Prof. of Geology at Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Dr. Shaler delivers the principal lectures; Prof. Woodman also lectures and conducts the laboratory and field work. They are both perfectly delightful for with all their knowledge, which on this subject is so extensive that only a specialist could hope to approach them, they are nevertheless quite companionable and very enthusiastic teachers. The lectures prepare us for the laboratory work and in the field we find in actual existence what we have studied in the laboratory, not only the numerous varieties of rocks but their formation, origin and history. As this region has been overrun with both volcanic material and glaciers there are presented many very interesting combinations.

There are twenty-one in my class, six of whom are ladies of more or less experience. The most of them are college boys, they are real nice and very gentlemanly, obliging but not at all big-headed, full of fun. So with our hard work we have some jolly times, for instance when we had to break out a board from the fence one day in order to get the "plump" lady through, it reminded me of a similar experience over in the grove. We are getting quite used to climbing fences, hills and rock ledges, walking over sandy and pebbly beaches, standing out in the rain carrying loads of rocks, taking notes and so forth. Night finds us very weary but we are none the worse in the morning.

The first thing I noticed on entering the laboratory for the first time were little placards on which was inscribed the legend "Do not spatter ink on the desks or floor." Then I noticed little white blotches here and there on the floor where ink stains had been scratched out

or planed off. The Seniors and Juniors can tell you what that reminded me of.

I have been so fortunate as to find lodging in one of the old families. The grandmother, the head of the family, is delightful and recounts many interesting reminiscences of "ye olden time." She remembers when it was a law in her grandfather's house that the doors should be left open day and night for any Indian who might wish to enter, one in particular was a Sarah Boston over six feet tall.

I take my meals at Randall's Hall which accommodates five or six hundred people. The waiters are all young men who are working their way through college. The food is excellent and it is well served. It is a fine assemblage of teachers from every state in the Union. The best thing I can say for them is that they are up to the standard I am accustomed to at Carlisle. I continue to be proud of my profession. I amuse myself occasionally in finding among these fine looking people resemblances to my co-workers at Carlisle and I have found you all except the Colonel, but there is no one fine enough here to resemble him.

The Harvard Summer school enrolled 750 members last year and 1200 this year. The increase is no doubt partly due to the N. E. A. meeting in Boston, but I believe largely because it is becoming better known.

BUSY INDIANS.

A writer in the Indian Herald from the western Shoshone Agency, Nevada, gives the following facts:

"Take a glimpse of the Indians of this, reservation at present. Many of them are out shearing sheep and have been out six weeks or more busy most of the time, and letters have been received from other sheep-shearing men wanting Indian shearers. The number so engaged is increasing yearly, and the demand is greater than the supply. All sheep men who have had them prefer them to white shearers."

"Others are camped on the line of the ditch under construction working there with teams and by hand. Others are on the adjacent ranches as vaqueros and regular ranch help, and the demand is not supplied. Others are busy on their own farms, sowing grain, fixing ditches, irrigating hay, pushing their work to get time to work on irrigation work or elsewhere."

"Several of the women are working in families on ranches and in mining camps, and letters still come calling for more, which we cannot supply."

"In July and August the demand for hay bands is greatly in excess of any man is out unless through every available school and traders' freight must be hauled getting word to use and sell, attending to their horses and cattle and various other things. They are fairly busy through the whole summer and are well fed and clothed as a result."—[Indian's Friend.

AVOID THESE BIG BLUNDERS.

In the Crerar Library, Chicago, is a book in which five hundred men out of work have written of "the greatest blunder of their life." Here are some of them:

1. "Didn't save what I earned."
2. "Did not as a boy realize the value of an education."
3. "If I had taken better care of my money, I would be better in health and morals."
4. "Did not realize the importance of sticking to one kind of employment."
5. "The greatest blunder in my life was when I took my first drink."
6. "One of the greatest blunders of my life was not to perfect myself in one of the lines of business I started out to learn."
7. "My greatest blunder was when I left school in the fifth grade."
8. "The turning point in my life was when, at fifteen I ran away from home."
9. "Spent my money foolishly when I was earning good wages."
10. "When I let myself be misled in thinking that I need not stick to one thing."
11. "Self-conceit and not listening to my parents."
12. "Was to fool away my time when at school."—[Exchange.

A Sensible Letter From one of the Boys
in the Country to his Father.

MAUD P. O. PA., August 7, '03.

Dear Father:—

I am writing this letter to you from my country home, to let you know that I am well, and also I am well pleased with my place and surroundings.

I am spending my summer vacation here, under the Carlisle outing system, a branch which occupies a high and prominent position for the advancement and education of the Indians at this renowned institution.

Here I am in the midst of civilized and enlightened people, daily coming in contact with them in the pursuits of honest living, and right here the meaning that labor is no disgrace is most practically demonstrated, the mind is relieved temporarily from the cares and duties of school life, the body is strengthened and developed to a high standard of physical perfection by the cool, healthful, invigorating country atmosphere.

Character, obedience, faithfulness, are also acquired and formed under this system. The rules of the school must be obeyed and complied with. We must endeavor to be faithful and give assistance to the school officials and our employers. These responsibilities are essential to the forming of character, obedience and faithfulness.

I consider myself very fortunate to be under such opportunities, and shall try to obtain the best results of it. I shall be very glad to meet my two brothers this fall, and trust no accident will happen to prevent them from coming to Carlisle. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Your dear son.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

Changeable weather we are having. The athletic field is certainly in fine condition now.

Mr. Dysert is again on duty after a few weeks vacation.

The bachelors' hall is receiving a much needed cleaning up.

A lawn social was held last Saturday evening on the campus.

Mr. Baird played with Newville baseball team last Saturday.

Mr. Baird, assistant printer, is under the weather as we go to press.

Boating at the Cave seems to be the cool recreation these warm evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Beitzel have gone to the sea-shore for a few days rest and change.

The carpenters are busy making writing desks, shelves and cases for various departments.

Matilde Garnier, after a few months of country life, is back at her old post in the printing office.

Wallace Denny was in charge of the large boys during Mr. Thompson's absence last week.

Mr. Faber and his men have about finished the new walks, and the repairing of the old ones.

Josiah Pawlas, '91, writes from Onondaga, Wisconsin, that they are very busy with their harvesting.

Miss Lottie Harris, '02, and her friend Miss De Costa, are spending a few days vacation with us.

Mrs. Wheelock and baby Isabel spent last Friday in Harrisburg with Mrs. Wheelock's mother.

Mr. Wheelock attended a concert by the Steelton Band at the Reservoir Park, Harrisburg, last night.

Miss Laura Williams, of Williams Grove, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Beitzel for several days last week.

Most of our teachers are now at their various homes taking much needed rest after their summer school work.

A letter from Geo. Willard informs us that he is quite happy with his present work on a farm in Columbia County.

One of the boys eager to learn how to play the snare drum in the band asked Mr. Wheelock for a "snare drum scale."

Miss Foster, sister of Mrs. Beitzel, and Miss McCullough, of Harrisburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beitzel on Tuesday.

No prettier lawns were ever seen than are now the glory of our school and the joy of the boys and girls who romp upon them.

Disciplinarian Thompson visited Philadelphia and Harrisburg Friday and Saturday on business connected with the school.

Mr. Gansworth came in Sunday from his outing trip. It will take another week to complete his visits to the boys in the country.

Mr. Carns, instructor in the paint shop is off on his vacation. Benjamin Mashunkashey is in charge of the shop during Mr. Carns' absence.

Misses Roberts and Moul, believing in the saying, "If you want things done well do it yourself," cut some of the small boys hair this week.

Mr. Cyrus Benson, of Bridgewater, Mass., visited Mr. Scott Saturday. Mr. Benson is a graduate of the Massachusetts State Normal School.

Miss Weekley stopped off at the school on Thursday. She left the same evening for Philadelphia to finish her trip among the girls in the country.

A letter from Monroe Coulson, one of the band boys at Lake Mohonk, says they have plenty of work and all are enjoying their various duties.

Jose Ayarro, says in a private letter to one of his friends that he has a good country home and likes it very much. He expects to come back in the fall.

Mary Katahan, one of our printers living somewhere near here, came in on Friday afternoon with some apples and treated the printers. Of course the typos were glad to see her.

Among the recent changes in school superintendents are the promotions of Assistant Superintendent Peterson, of Chillicothe to Fort Lewis, Colorado; Superintendent H. E. Johnson, of Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, to Round Valley, California; and Superintendent Liston, of Round Valley, to Puyallup, Washington. All are good men much interested and uniformly successful.

Dr. Eugene F. Talbott of Grinnell, Iowa, was looking over our school last Friday.

Fitzhugh Lee Smith and Oliver Exendine who are playing with the Carlisle town band this summer, enjoyed an evening's outing on Monday with the band in the country home of one of the members.

Miss Ella E. Blair, with her brother and friends were among the visitors at the school this week. Esperanza Gonzalo was pleasantly surprised to see Miss Blair, who was her teacher in Moore, Pa.

Nellie Lillard one of our printer girls living at Ocean City, N. J. says by letter that she is enjoying her vacation and that she has a chance to learn how to manage a "type setting machine" in one of the offices there.

Mr. Sprow, superintendent of the tinning department is making some changes in the tin shop. More over-head shelves have been put in, a new work bench will soon be placed where gasoline fire pots will be used for the advanced class.

Mr. S. Bertrand Ridge of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock on Saturday last. This was his first visit to the Indian school and he was very much impressed with the beauty of the place and regretted that owing to pressing business he could not remain for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Johnson and their children, of Philadelphia, arrived on Friday afternoon. Mr. Johnson remained a day and returned to his post in the North American office where he is employed as one of the editors. Mrs. Johnson and the three children will remain with us a few weeks.

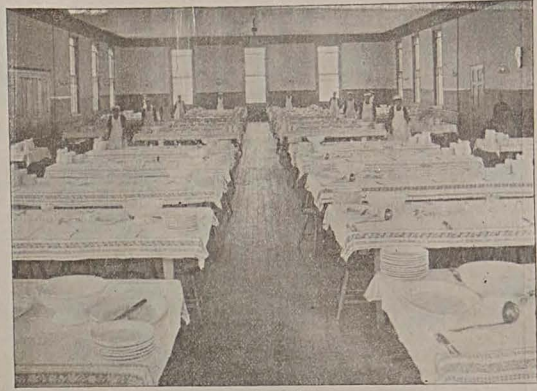
OFF TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Notes From Miss Burgess' Journal.

At 10:44 Thursday morning the 6th of August, "Father" Burgess, Miss Noble, Lizzie Aiken and the writer boarded the Cumberland Valley R. R. train at Carlisle, bound for Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland.

The day was cool and pleasant and as we sped along mid some of the most magnificent scenery in the world—over and through the passes of the Alleghenies—the hours were heartily enjoyed. "Father" Burgess had travelled the old portage road over the Alleghenies in the early forties when the distance from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh was made by stage or from Columbia by packet-boat. Some of the boats were made in sections and from the east side of the mountains to the west, and visa versa these sections were hauled by means of stationary engines at the top of the mountains. There were seven inclined planes from Huntingdon to Johnstown, and the distances from one plane to the other were made by the ordinary locomotive of that day. When the loaded sections were dropped in the canal after scaling the mountains, they were fastened together by means of a device that made them very secure and safe. He says that was a slow method of travel but one which had its pleasures.

The great advance in transportation methods during the last half century is a source of continual amazement and gratification to an octogenarian. Where railroads were then in use the equipment was primitive. The writer remembers the days when air-brakes were not in-



INTERIOR OF THE DINING ROOM.

vented and the chain manipulated by hand breaks on each coach caused an unpleasant bumping and thumping not enjoyed by passengers. Now the engineer by easy pressure of small lever releases the compressed air and down come all the breaks, at once gently, smoothly; and the vestibule trains such as this splendid palace on wheels stops and starts again without a jar. Were the road without curves as this system is fast reducing its tracks the present break and power manipulation would make travel as easy and comfortable as sitting at home in one's drawing-room.

We hope, however, that the Pennsylvania Railroad will never deem it wise to tunnel and bridge out its famous curve west of Altoona around which the train at this moment is passing.

Such grandeur of scenery and such marvellous achievement in engineering skill calls forth continual exclamations of praise and wonder.

As we pass through Johnstown memory carries us back to the dreadful flood of 1889 when struggling thousands lost their lives in the maddened waters let loose from a dam. It was the year that our lamented Miss Hamilton came to Carlisle as a teacher. She passed through the awful experience of being imprisoned in a passenger coach with the on-rushing and roaring flood raging above her, under her and on all sides of her, while drowning, screaming frenzied people were swept by her to destruction and she expecting momentarily, to meet the same horrible fate. It will be remembered that her nerves were so shattered that she could not speak of the terrible tragedy and her associates at the school for weeks were requested not to mention it or question the participant. Miss Hamilton has since gone to her long home, her untimely death, no doubt, the result of weakened strength and nerves from her Johnstown experience. She recovered however, sufficiently to give several years of most efficient and faithful service to the cause she loved—that of uplifting her Brother in Red.

We have a Sister in Red with us, and although a member of a famous tribe the Osage, she attracts no more attention than the rest of us. Should I announce the

fact that there is an Osage Indian on the train I do not for a moment doubt that there would be a noticeable peering and gazing in her direction, but being a plain, common-sense business young woman, people give her a courteous look of recognition as a sister traveller unbiassed by the imaginary tales of the story-writer, who loves to picture the Indians as wild, blood-thirsty and wearers of paint, feathers and gowaw.

Friday, August 8.

The morning dawns bright and beautiful and cool enough to require wraps. We all look and feel rested notwithstanding we tried sleeping in the day coach. There were others and between naps it was interesting to watch the people trying to find the soft side of a window ledge and having reposed for a time in some strained position of neck, legs and back to see the grimaces as wrinkles and stiffened joints were pulled and rubbed into natural shape, then the varied expressions of countenance as the sleepers dreamt dreams of downy beds of ease or of necks in pillories and backs on fence rails, or bodies pinioned 'neath ragged rocks, made study for a wakeful yarn writer.

As we came through East Liberty last night, "Father" Burgess was reminded of a time in 1845 when he passed the same point. He had been riding 48 hours by stage from Chambersburg, much of the way without a back to his seat. At East Liberty being overcome with sleep he leaned his head against the upright bow of the stage-body and lost his hat, which awakened him, and jumping out he told the driver to go ahead, he would walk back a few steps for his hat. The driver did so and the weary traveller was obliged to walk to Pittsburgh, about five miles. It was a beautiful moon-light night and he enjoyed the walk.

How different is the aspect of this level Indiana country from hilly and mountainous Pennsylvania. The farms are large, with great stacks of hay and wheat in the field as seen on the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota prairies. The small towns are low and flat in appearance, while little groves dot the plains, which form the only picturesque feature of the scenery.

Tiffany Bender writes from Chautauqua, New York, where he and several other boys are employed during their vacation. He says that they have had very good weather. He and Walter Matthews have become "jack" of all household work, and is seriously thinking of applying for the position of "cook" for the foot-ball team this fall. Matthews and Vennie tried to raise mustache, but Tiffany thinks that they are "too young," for he tried to charm the cultivation but failed, the mustache grew rather unsystematic, and finally in utter despair the "boys" shaved the "baseball nine" they had raised under their nose. They are all having nice times and gaining great deal of experience in various ways.

A note from Moorestown, New Jersey, informs us that two parties have been given to the Indian girls living in that neighborhood. There were 12 Indian girls present at these parties.

Patience and earnestness are passwords to success.



LARGE BOYS' ROOM.

