

# The Red Man and Helper.

THE RED MAN.

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## EDMUND C. STEDMAN'S POEM.



THOU, whose glorious orbs on high  
Engird the car with splendor round,  
From out Thy secret place draw nigh  
The courts and temples of this ground;

Eternal Light,  
Fill with Thy might  
These domes that in Thy purpose grew,  
And lift a nation's heart anew!

Illumine Thou each pathway here,  
To show the marvels God has wrought  
Since first Thy people's chief and seer  
Looked up with that prophetic thought,  
Bade Time unroll  
The fateful scroll,  
And empire unto Freedom gave  
From cloudland height to tropic wave

Poured through the gateways of the north  
Thy mighty rivers join their tide.  
And on the wings of morn sent forth  
Their mists the far-off peaks divide.  
By Thee unsealed,  
The mountains yield  
Ores that the weight of sephen shame,  
And gems enwrought of seven-hued flame.

Lo, through what years the soil hath lain  
At Thine own time to give increase—  
The greater and the lesser grain  
The ripening boll, the myriad fleece!  
Thy creatures graze  
Appointed ways:  
League after League across the land  
The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand,

Thou, whose high archways shine most clear  
Above the plenteous western plain,  
Thine ancient thrones from round the sp'ere  
To breathe its quickening air are fain;  
And smiles the sun  
To see made one  
Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space,  
Land of the new and lordlier race!

The above poem, entitled "Hymn of the West," written for the Exposition by Edmund Clarence Stedman, was sung by a chorus of 500 voices. The music for the hymn was written by Professor John K. Paine, of Harvard University.

## CHARGER'S STORY OF THE RESCUE OF MRS. JULIA WRIGHT AND MRS. EMMA DULY, IN NOVEMBER 1862.

### A Noble Act on the Part of Disinterested Indians.

On April 1, the REDMAN AND HELPER published the following, taken from the Tomahawk:

Washington, March 16, — Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill to pay \$200 each to the several Sioux Indians for rescuing Mrs. Julia Wright and Mrs. Emma Duly during the uprising of 1862.  
The names of the Indians mentioned in the bill are: Pretty Bear, Swift Bird, Strike Fire, Come Home and Kill the Enemy, Four Bear, Fast Walked, Black Eagle, Don't Know How, Black Cloud, Fool Dog, Walking Crane and Red Dog.  
In case the Indians are dead, the money is to go to their heirs.

The communication that follows below is self-explanatory:

On a cold and cheerless day in mid-winter, in deep snow, now 42 years ago, twelve young Indian braves started from old Ft. Pierre, which was located on the west side of the Missouri River opposite the present site of the capital of South Dakota, to go to a large camp of the hostile Indians.

They were of the Teton Sioux (or Prairie Sioux), members of what was known among the different clans or bands in this vicinity as the Fool Band, (or Witkotko Tiospaya), so called in ridicule and derision, by the hostiles of the nation, for the reason that the members of this noted band were the sworn and staunch friends of the Government and white people residing in the Indian country, and were ever ready to render assistance and protection on all occasions to all whites in times of danger and need.

They were led by White Lodge and camped on the east side of the Missouri River opposite Grande River near Battle Creek.

Their purpose was to rescue white captives held by the Isantees.

There were eight of these captives—two women and six children.

One of the children was a boy one and a half or two years old.

For seven days these Indians travelled through snow, against cold blasts of the blizzard, leading their horses, for it was too cold to ride.

On the seventh day of their journey,

weary and sore, they arrived at the Isantee camp on Battle Creek.

They were received into the tipi of one of the prominent men of the Isantees, whose name was Black Hawk.

To his tipi soon came the leader of the Isantees with many others eager to know what the strangers came for, whence they came, and the wherefore of their coming. They were asked by one Isantee to state truthfully what brought them to visit the camp, whereupon one of the twelve stood up and answered saying:

"I am he, who is to make known the object of our visit at this present time to you. It was made known to us by a party passing down the country, that a large camp of Isantees were camped here, and that there were held by your white captive women. These were seen by him. Now we, my friends, come to ransom these captives. We propose, my friends to give a horse for each captive."

Here one of the Isantees arose and in the vehemence of a fiery nature said:

"These captives are worth millions to us. Many of our tribe are wretched in want, perishing and suffering, whilst others are expiring in the white man's prison, and others are being hung. No! we cannot give up these prisoners. Keep your horses and return! We will keep our captives!"

He then sat down and Strikes Fire, as bold and equally as vehement replied:

"We, my friends, have considered and weighed well the difficulties of the object of our undertaking before starting out from our camp. We came not here, and are not now to be discouraged by loud words,

Our minds are made up. We set our faces against the freezing blasts of the North wind, and tramped six days through the deep and tiring snow, passing amid and escaping the silent, death-dealing arrows of a lurking secret foe; and now, my friends, after having the fortitude to endure this, do not think that WE are the kind to return empty handed!

The reason of our coming here was an object that would inspire the hardest and cowardest heart to brave death.

Our coming here and braving the danger, I do mention you a generous charity, to do even you a good turn by coming to you as peaceful friends.

We came to ransom these poor, friendless suffering women and children, and take them to where they can be sent back to their homes and loved ones, so that you would no longer be pursued and chased by the troops. Now you can rest assured we will not return empty handed. You must decide either to give us these helpless, defenseless women and children or meet us as enemies. You know, we outnumber you as the grass does the trees, and if you do not want to meet us in open enmity you must comply with our first proposition.

Here one of the Isantees again spoke saying:

"I am a soldier!"

But a younger man who was lying down in the tipi raised to a sitting position and ordered him to keep silent. This young man had been shot by the troops, and was still suffering from the wound, and had not as yet spoken. But after he had commanded the last Bluffer to silence he continued to speak saying:

"I was just such a speechless fool as you who precipitated us to our present troubles, who would not listen to those who advised moderation. and saw the evil of your rashness too late. You would continue in the same road, through your stubborn pride. Not long since you asked me to be your Chief, promising to obey and abide by my decisions.

These young men have come to us as friends and as such I greet them. Come, my friends, with me to the Council Tipi, I say you shall take these captives back with you."

And after they went into the Council Tipi he ordered those holding the captives to bring them to the tipi, and each

of the Isantees gave up the captives in charge to a horse.

Charger said that one of the women was a young woman of superior beauty and intelligence. She was mother to the youngest child. From the day of their capture, they never met until the day of rescue.

The Indians say that the meeting of mother and child was one of the most touching and trying scenes they ever witnessed.

As the little innocent sufferer entered the door, the mother caught sight of it, and with one leap and a piercing heart-rending scream that caused the tears to start in the eyes of all present, even her callous-hearted captors turning their backs to hide their emotions, she clasped the little hungry sufferer to her heaving, panting bosom, and death alone could have separated them a second time.

These twelve Indian rescuers were: Four Bear, Swift Bird, Charger, Frank LaFromboise, Strikes Fire, Pretty Bear, Runs-in-the-Midst, Returns Triumphant, Sitting Bear, Red Dog, One Rib, Charging Dog.

Those who gave horses were Four Bear, Charger, Swift Bird Returns Triumphant, Sitting Bear, Mad Bear. All gave one horse each, except Frank LaFromboise, who gave two.

One of the children, a girl, being very sick, Pretty Bear carried her on his back all the way from Battle Creek to Ft. Pierre. From Ft. Pierre they were taken down to Ft. Randall, and left to the care of Col. Pattee.

I would further state that the rescuing of these captives is not the only instance of an act of self-sacrifice for justice and righteousness sake.

The writer knows many thrilling instances where these same men never stopped to calculate the odds against them, or never hesitated, when justice and outraged virtue and kindness demanded a helping hand.

I have seen them in trying circumstances, and they were always equal to the occasion. Many of the deeds of nobleness and self-sacrifice were done years ere missions or missionaries were thought of being established among us.

I simply write this from the original of Chargers' version of the rescue, which I wrote at his request in 1892; and as I believe you are sincere in your sympathy for the Indians and wish to have justice done them.

What was said in the RED MAN clipping, that the rescuers have put forward no claim for compensation is true, but I am acquainted with the facts of the rescue, and all the individuals who made the rescue, being a nephew to the chief of this noted band. I have conversed and associated with each and all of them for many years, and have heard most all of them tell the story time and again, and have seen several of these deserving patriots pass away, some in peace and some in misery and suffering.

You will notice you give seven of the actual participants.

All of the rescuers have lived and died here except Mad Bear and Frank LaFromboise.

After the agencies were established, Mad Bear went to Standing Rock, and so did Frank LaFromboise, who was a brother-in-law to Mad Bear.

LaFromboise died some twenty years or more since, near Ft. Rice, N. D.

Rattling, Fast Walker (Mdoka), Black Eagle, Don't-know-how, Black Cloud, Walking Crane, were what is known as Hunkpati of Crow Creek, and had nothing to do in the rescue. They were too young at the time, but they followed the rescuers to the Isantee camp for the purpose of courting and skylarking with the young belles of the Isantee camp.

The twelve names given above are in all justice the ones deserving the real credit and reward for this noble act of disinterestedness.

Very respectfully,  
O. D. HONGKISS.

## OUR DUTY.

It has appeared, as I have pursued my theme, that the proper methods of approaching the Indian have been conceived of as embracing the Indian in the whole man—the Indian in his body, soul and spirit—the Indian as a man to whom it is appointed to live, and a man to whom it is appointed to die, and so I have discussed methods of work without as much as raising the favorite question whether the Indian race is what is called a "dying race" or not.

They have, by the by been called a dying race so long, and have so long survived and disappointed those who have called them a dying race, that one wonders that they do not turn to us as sick Charles II is said to have turned to his attendants, and ask our pardon for "being such an unconscionable time in dying."

But whatever may be the lot of the Indians, duty still calls us to work for them.

Suppose these people be designed by Providence to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, our duty is to fit them for that lot.

Suppose they are to be merged in our more numerous race, our duty is to fit them for that absorption by law and proper intermarriage, and so arrest the present vicious intermingling.

Suppose they are to die out, our duty is to prepare them for a safe and decent departure.

Our duty is the plainer, because the treatment which will fit them for any one of these ends will fit them for the other.—[Rt. Rev. WM. H. HARE.

## CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the letter A the best remedy for a deaf woman? Because it makes her hear.

Why is bread like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.

What trade should be recommended to a short person. Grocer (grow, sir).

When is money wet? When it is due (dew) in the morning and missed (mist) in the evening.

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales, an orphan, a bald-headed old man, and the gorilla? The first is an heir apparent, the second has ne'er a parent, the third has no hair apparent, and the fourth has a hairy parent.

What is larger for being cut at both ends? A ditch.

Why is a watch-dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

Under what condition might handkerchiefs be used in building a wall? If they became brick (be cambric).

If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would "She" have been? She would have "Ben Hur."

Which is the most dangerous season of the year to walk in the woods, and why? In the spring, because then the trees shoot, the flowers have pistils, and the bulrush is (bull rushes) out.

If the alphabet were invited out to supper, which of the letters would get there late? All those letter which come after "t."

## DEER IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

It is said that the deer in the upper peninsula are increasing at a great rate every year, notwithstanding the immense number of hunters who spend part or the whole of the open season there.

One reason advanced for this increase is the great falling out in the number of lumber camps as the timber has been cut away.

Formerly the men in these camps practically lived on venison all winter in and out of the season, and thousands of deer were killed each year to supply their wants.

The camps being fewer now, the slaughter has been greatly curtailed.



## THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

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. 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 NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

Capt. William A. Mercer, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, arrived on Friday the 1st, to take charge of our school as its new superintendent. Mrs. Mercer arrived on the 4th.

The following clippings from the Army and Navy Register and the Minneapolis Times will introduce Captain Mercer to our readers.

At the beginning of the new volume of our paper three weeks hence, when it will appear under a new heading and in new dress, we hope to have a half-tone plate of Capt. Mercer's latest photograph, that our readers may see him face to face.

The new superintendent impresses his corps of workers, while quietly studying the situation, as a genial, affable gentleman, possessing the personality to win.

Even among those who most keenly regret that Col. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., retired, is not to continue as superintendent of the Indian School at Carlisle, there will be general rejoicing in the fact that his successor, Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is an officer who combines in a high degree the qualities of personal integrity, extensive professional experience, thorough knowledge of Indian character and practical business ability.

For more than twenty years Captain Mercer has been actively engaged in looking after the affairs of various tribes of Indians in the West, serving at several of the most important agencies and reservations, and the record of his work is a continuous story of faithful effort to protect the mutual interests of the Government and its Indian wards.

In the extensive transactions which he has conducted the Indians have had a resolute and vigilant friend and the Government a most capable and trustworthy representative whose transfer to the head of the great training school at Carlisle is the just reward of difficult and honorable service.

Captain Mercer was born in New York but was appointed to the Army from Connecticut as a second lieutenant of the 8th Infantry Nov. 23, 1880, promoted first lieutenant, March 9, 1889, captain, August 7, 1897, transferred to 7th Cavalry October 14, 1898. His record fully warrants the assumption that under his direction the Indian school at Carlisle will lose none of its influence and usefulness.

—[Army and Navy Journal.]

Capt. W. A. Mercer, for two years in charge of the Leech Lake reservation, and well known in this State, has been appointed by the officials of the War and Interior Departments to the superintendency of the Carlisle Indian school, to succeed General Pratt.

Capt. Mercer was born in Buffalo, New York, lived in Indiana and Connecticut, during his boyhood. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry in November 1880, and is a graduate of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. He became a first lieutenant in 1889, in August 1897, he was made a captain, and in November, 1898, was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry. During the last eleven years of his military career, except during the time he served with his regiment in Cuba, Captain Mercer has been on duty among the Indians.

He was in charge of the La Point Indian agency four years, and had under his care seven reservations of the Chipewia Indians. He was the agent at the Omaha and Winnebago agency two years,

and had under his care the reservations of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. He was the directing spirit of the Indian congress at Omaha, and cared for the representatives of thirty-nine tribes, attending to their wants and representing the government with them.

For two years he had charge of the Leech Lake reservation, being relieved of that charge to join his regiment in Cuba. This agency has under its care six reservations and is one of the hardest to manage in the country.

While serving as regimental adjutant, Seventh Cavalry he was detailed for duty,—in charge of the Uintah and Ouray agency in Utah, where they had three bands of Ute Indians, where he has been for the past year or more.

In the eleven years that he has been connected with the Indian service, Captain Mercer has had supervision of four Indian Mission schools, eleven Indian Industrial boarding schools, seven Indian day schools, seventeen Indian reservations, four Indian agencies, and in all about fifteen thousand Indians of all tribes and classes.

In addition to his experience with the Indian through direct connection with the Indian Service, he has spent all of the twenty four years of his military career on the plains and has been stationed in every state or territory where Indians live.

The officials of the Interior Department say that there is no one in the Indian service or the army who has had more important duties in connection with the nation's wards, more troublesome agencies, a greater number of Indians of different tribes or more Indian schools under his charge. His selection as the successor of General Pratt was due to sheer merit.—[Minneapolis Times June 18.]

### OPENING UP OF THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION LANDS.

This is the month when the registration for the Rosebud lands begins. The registration will continue from the 1st to the 23d of this month, then the drawing for allotments will begin the 28th, and the final entry of the land will begin August 8.

It may be of interest to the general reader to know some of the points connected with this great opening, which is exciting the attention of many land hunters.

United States Land Registry offices are located at Bonesteel, Fairfax, Yankton and Chamberlain, S. D. In order to register for these lands it is necessary to appear in person at one of these offices for registration sometime between July 5th and July 23d.

The drawing to determine the order in which those registered will be permitted to select their land, will be so conducted that no applicant will gain or lose any advantage whatever by reason of the time, place or order of his registration. This drawing will take place at Chamberlain, S. D., on July 28th, continuing until the names of all persons registered have been drawn.

The drawing will be under the supervision and management of the Secretary of the Interior, through the Commissioner of the general land office and a committee appointed by him. Every safeguard to insure fairness will be adopted and it is not essential that persons registered shall be present at the drawing.

Each applicant will be notified by postal card at the address given by him when he registers, of the drawing of his name, and of the date on which he must present himself for final entry of land, at the land office at Bonesteel, S. D., selection of land and homestead entry therefor being made in the order of drawing, beginning with the applicant who draws number one.

On the date of entry, each applicant must personally present certificate of registration and must make the first payment of \$1.00 per acre. This can be done only in person at the United States Office at Bonesteel, S. D.

Subsequent payments of 75c per acre must be made at the end of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years and within six months after the expiration of the fifth year. Default of any of these payments forfeits all right to the land, and entry will be canceled. In addition to this total of \$4.00 per acre, the usual land office fees must be paid, amounting to \$14.00.

Within six months after making entry the claimant "must establish a residence,

in a house on his claim, and thereafter reside continuously upon the land and cultivate the same for the period of five years."

At any time after fourteen months of such residence, the entryman may make commutation proof upon such entry upon payment of the balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid, together with land office fees and commission, and in addition thereto \$1.25 per acre, for the privilege of such commutation.

The Interior Department has taken particular care to see that all details in connection with this opening of lands shall be cared for in such a manner as to absolutely prevent fraud, collusion or the depriving of any individual of his full rights and privileges.

The lands to be allotted contain about 2,400 farms of 160 acres each, situated about 2,200 feet above the sea, and said to be in one of the best watered regions of the west, with a healthful, invigorating climate, fertile soil and easy means of reaching the world's markets

### IS IT TRUE?

We wonder how many of our Indian athletes in the country will agree with this from the St. Louis Despatch:

It is a popular idea that the Indian is great in things athletic, but evidence is ample that the Indian has no superiority over the white man in any way.

The Indian is fleet of foot, but his bleached brother will overcome this prowess in the end.

The Indian rides a pony as though he were a part of it, doing some of the most wonderful things imaginable while mounted, but the cowboy of the plains makes him look amateurish, almost, in special feats, while the clumsy looking cavalry rider of the army will give him points on sustained efforts. The Indian plays football like a fiend up to a certain point, and then the white man beats him out.

The descendants of the aborigines do many things well—they make a showy beginning—but the progeny of his race victor will prevail over him physically, as he has mentally.

And it is quite probable that this superior mentality is the secret of the physical supremacy. The perfect co-ordination of the two makes the advantage.

### TELEPHONING A DOG.

The following is a very singular case of a dog recognizing his master's voice through a telephone.

Jack is a coach dog that found his master by telephone.

In some way Jack was lost and fortunately was found by one of his master's friends, who went to his office and asked by telephone if the gentleman had lost his dog.

"Yes; where is he?" was the reply.

"He is here. Suppose you call him through the telephone."

The dog's ear was placed over the ear-piece and the master said: "Jack! Jack! Jack! how are you Jack?" Jack instantly recognized the voice and began to yelp. He licked the telephone fondly, seeming to think that his master was inside the machine. At the other end of the line the gentleman recognized the familiar barks and shortly afterward he reached his friend's office to claim his property.

### NEW BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Life and letters of Louisa May Alcott, by Mrs. E. D. Cheney.  
A complete set of works by Miss Alcott: Little Women.  
Little Men.  
Jo's boys.  
Old-fashioned girl.  
Eight cousins.  
Rose in bloom.  
Under the Lilacs.  
Jack and Jill.  
Spinning wheel stories.  
The series, Aunt Jo's Scrap-bag, including:  
My Boys—and other stories—  
My Girls—" " "  
Old-fashioned Thanksgiving—and other stories.  
Shawl Straps.  
Children's Stories in American Literature, 1660—1896, 2v. by Henrietta C. Wright.  
Short History of Napoleon the First, by J. R. Seeley.  
Battle of Gettysburg, by S. A. Drake.

### BLOOMSBURG COMMENCEMENT.

Anna Goyituey, Luzenia Tibbetts and Louise Rogers graduates of the classes 1901 and 1902 at Carlisle, have just completed the Normal course at the Bloomsburg Normal School in this State. Out of a class of over one hundred, seventeen were marked as excelling in teaching and our girls were of that number.

Misses Weekley, Wood and Cutter attended the commencement exercises at Bloomsburg and were delightfully entertained in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Welch with whom Anna and Luzenia have lived. The family are sorry to lose them as they have found them worthy of love and confidence in every respect.

One of the recitation rooms was prettily decorated in green and white, where ices were served by the class of '79 to the Alumni, and strangers were also cordially welcomed by Prof. Bakeless, one of the moving spirits of the class.

The Bakeless family, were visited in their cozy new home near the Normal School. Katharine and baby David were not to be seen because they were ill with the measles.

The Porto Rican pupils at Bloomsburg are reported as doing very good work.

### HASKELL BAND COMING.

Supt. Con Faller, of the Mt. Holly Trolley Company, has received word that the famous Indian Band of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, is coming to Carlisle and will give two concerts at Mt. Holly Park on Friday, July 8. One concert in the afternoon and the other in the evening.

Mr. Dennison Wheelock, formerly leader of the Carlisle Indian Band, is instructor of this musical organization. The band has been playing at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. James Wheelock, recently leader of the Carlisle Indian Band, is playing with the Haskell Band. The band is a very fine one and should draw a large crowd.—[Carlisle Herald.]

### LIBRARY HOURS FOR SUMMER.

The library will be open from 8:30 to 11:55, A. M. From 1:00 to 2:30, P. M. From 8:00 to 9:00, P. M. for boys only. On Holidays from 8:00 to 10:00 A. M. Saturdays, from 9:00 to 11:30.

The Morris (Minnesota) Indian school held its second commencement June 16. Diplomas were presented by Supt. J. B. Brown to four graduates. The address of the evening was to be given by Mr. Edgar A. Allen, assistant superintendent at Carlisle. Superintendent Brown is realizing his ambition to have one of the best schools in the country, rather than one of the largest.—[Native American.]

Mr. Allen attended and speaks in the highest terms of the school.

The Episcopalian girls and boys, twenty-five in number, were guests at the picnic held yesterday at Mt. Holly Park. Miss Cutter accompanied the girls. Mr. McMillan and the ladies assisting him were untiring in their efforts to make everyone happy. The heavy showers did not dampen the spirits of the party and all report having had a delightful time.

Mary Kadashan, Jannie DeRosier' Elizabeth Knudsen and Lydia Wheelock, spent a pleasant day at Craigheads on the Fourth of July. They made a showy appearance on their return to the school with little pails full of cherries.

These pleasant evenings afford splendid baseball opportunity on the grounds back of the old guard house. Manuel Rexach has distinguished himself as an umpire in the games played recently.

The latest news from Mrs. Shaffner Etnier is that Mr. Etnier has sold their property in Pittsburg and has gone to join Mrs. Etnier in Los Gatos, California.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Miguel Moat, at Pala, California, on June 11th.

Pupils in the country and at the school should SAVE their money from now on, so if there should be a chance for them to go to the St. Louis Fair in September they will have sufficient to pay the expenses of the trip, as otherwise they could not go.



## Miscellaneous Items.

It doesn't pay to fish in troubled waters.

Daniel Enos, '04, is in Phoenix, Arizona.

Croquet and tennis suffer these damp evenings.

The Fourth was a perfect day, and the next day it rained.

Mrs. Ida Nori is visiting friends in West Chester and in Philadelphia.

Mr. Standing was a caller on several people on the grounds, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Cook took a drive to Craighheads yesterday to visit some girls in families there.

A needed improvement to the driveway at the corner of the tailor-shop is being made.

Johnson Bradley will spend his vacation in North Carolina going via New York State.

Mr. Nonnast, the tailor, has gone on his annual leave to Chicago, where he will visit his uncle.

Sunday evening service was held on the lawn. Mr. Allen and Mr. Gansworth gave earnest talks.

Misses Wood, Carter, Paull, Senseney and Mrs. Sherry are spending their vacations at their homes.

John Foster is doing business in New York State during his vacation from Dickinson Preparatory.

Mrs. Morgan of Dickinson College and cousin from a distance, a West Point student, were out on Tuesday.

Mr. Howard Gansworth's address is at Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., while out among the boys in country homes.

Miss Mabel Craft, sister of Mrs. Thompson, is the latter's guest. She is a fine tennis player and enjoys the game.

Our representatives at the Northfield Y. M. C. A. Convention this year are Ignatius Ironroad and James Dickson.

Mr. George Foulke has a graphophone that interests many who drop in or sit around the front door of his residence.

Miss Yarnall has returned from Standing Rock, S.D. with pupils. Others have promised to come in September.

William Scholder took Thomas Saul's place at the Sentinel office while the latter attended his church picnic, yesterday.

General and Mrs. Pratt are the guests of Judge and Mrs. Biddle in town for a few days. Miss Richenda is the guest of Miss Olive Landis.

Frank Hudson, class 1896, Bookkeeper in the City Deposit Bank of Pittsburg, was a visitor for a few days this week. Frank is looking well.

Among the visitors this week have been Mr. Florencio Serra and wife, of San Juan, Porto Rico, who came to visit their daughter Aurora.

When Printer Yukanina left for his home, in Arizona, his fellow workmen gave him an inspiring yell, enough to make anybody do well.

No doubt a number from the school will hear the Haskell Indian Band which is advertised to play at Mt Holly Park, this afternoon and evening.

The teachers who did not go on their vacation in July have been working in the Library, mending books and cleaning up generally, getting ready for the fall opening of school.

A number of our girls are taught to sew as well as work in the kitchen when they go out to country homes. Josephine Goodwin is one who has learned to make her own dresses.

Mr. Hodgkiss, the writer of the story on first page is known to some of our faculty, and is father of one of our boys. We are pleased to have Charger's version of that incident through an authentic source.

On account of the Fourth and the two Sunday School picnics this week, which took a number of printers, night work on the RED MAN has been necessary even to bring the paper out a day late. We are pleased to be missed when we fail to appear, and it is our determination to appear weekly, if possible.

Miss Diven, of Carlisle, was the guest of Mrs. Beitzel on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, of Renovo, Mrs. Smith of Philadelphia, and the Misses Humes of Carlisle, visited the school recently.

Picnic season is at hand. Wonder if that is why we have so much rain. The Episcopalians held theirs at Mt. Holly yesterday.

Base-ball spirit is waning. Some of the players however, would have the others "wake up" and play even for exercise.

Indian Inspector Chas. F. Nesler is with us, going over the accounts, and other things pertaining to the transfer of property to a new Superintendent.

Friends at the school sympathize with Miss Clara Anthony, formerly one of our number, in the loss of her sister Mary, whose gentle life won her many friends.

Mr. Weber has again made himself of great use in repairing an ugly break in the big press. When power presses are old and apprentices run them, breakages will occur.

Quite a few of our Porto Rican pupils hope to see some of their friends in the company of teachers who have recently come north to the States to attend summer school.

Miss Martha Hench, formerly of the girls' quarters, was seen on the trolley the other evening, looking well. Her place of work as professional nurse has been in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Numbers 47 and 48 of the RED MAN AND HELPER were combined in one issue last week. Several complaints have come that the issue of the week before was not received. This explains the discrepancy.

Rachel Little Warrior who lives in a home in New Jersey, has made two dresses for herself, having taken instructions from her country-mother. She is proud of her accomplishment, and so are her friends.

E. A. Perkins, of Jefferson Barracks, Troop H, 8 Cav., St. Louis, is in the U. S. Target Range, Arcadia, Mo. He is having a good time and "feels as well as anybody else." He still remembers Carlisle and wants the school paper.

Printer Archie Libby has gone to Chautauqua for the summer. Wallace Denny and Eli Beardsley are there. The trio should make a successful company of workers. Libby is faithful and honest at his trade, and we shall miss him.

In a letter from Livia Martinez to one of her friends, she says they are working hard in their Ocean City home, and have little time for themselves, but there is quite a Carlisle colony there, and they work the harder for that.

The largest visitation we have had for sometime was the employees of the State Printing House, Mt. Holly, in June. They came by trolley and were shown the points of interest by Indian guides. They numbered several hundred.

We are in receipt of "The Phonographic Amanuensis" from the Phonographic Institute Company, Cincinnati. The arrangement of the book is intended to carry out the idea, "Less teaching and more training," and it is a complete little work.

"From Maine to California.

From Texas back to Maine.

Good-bye, good-bye, to slates and books,

And welcome to the fields and brooks,

To sunny shores and shady nooks—

For happy shouts and smiling looks

Declare vacation's come again."

Printer Antonio Blanco has gone to his home, in San Juan, Porto Rico on account of illness of his mother. We hope he will come back. Antonio will be greatly missed in the printing office, where he was rated as one of the best and most reliable hands.

The Fourth was spent in a quiet way at Carlisle, save for the everlasting popping of the small and large fire-crackers. The evening display was a good one. The large boys stationed themselves in a group near the flag-staff and enlivened the occasion with their patriotic songs and yells.

Misses Paleagia Tutikoff and Bernice Pierce are enjoying the mountain scenery about their country home at Keene Valley, N. Y. The night trip up the Hudson gave little chance for view of the beautiful river which fact they deplored, but they did enjoy the sights of New York Harbor.

The Bloomsburg Commencement invitations were very neat and attractive in style.

The Genoa Indian School held its Commencement on the 12, 15, 16 and 17 of June. The graduating class numbered nine.

Charles Hood has gone to Yainax, Oregon, from Ft. Klamath, and sends by postal card his best wishes to his Carlisle friends.

Joseph Lujan writes that he intends doing "good swimming in the stream of life" as he finds it in Utah, "among his white brethren."

It is reported through the Pawhuska Capital that the hay crop at the Osage reservation will be the best this year for a number of years.

It is said that several bands of Creek Indians are really arranging to locate in Mexico where they are led to believe they will have more freedom.

The announcement of the Tomah, Wisconsin, Commencement is printed neatly and shows that they must have had an interesting time on the 28th ult.

A ten-thousand dollar Y. M. C. A. building, the first in the Indian Territory, is being erected at Sapulpa. The Frisco railroad is helping to erect the building.

Hundreds of families in the northwestern portion of Oklahoma City were driven from their homes by floods of water recently, and suffering has resulted.

Father Ganss is in Europe and has recently visited Pope Pius X. who granted him special benediction for the Indian Catholic Congress which is to meet July 26.

The N. E. A. Convention, at St. Louis was attended by Misses Hill, Ferree, Moul and Eckert. Miss Hill has also visited her brother and his family, who live in that city.

A special officer has been detailed to begin a crusade in the Cherokee nation against the cattle of non-citizens, which, it is reported, are running loose in large herds and destroying the crops.

The Ninth Annual Commencement of the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School, Scotland, a few miles up the valley, took place June 20, and 21, the programs being patriotic in color.

Healy Wolfe's letter elsewhere is a good description of the unique college he attends. Who cannot remember little Healy as orderly and at his other duties here at Carlisle? He had to perch upon quite a block when he stood at the compositor's case. And to think that now he is a college man.

Dr. Caleb M. Sickles class 1898, Carlisle, is employed at the State Hospital, Columbus Ohio at present. He intends going home for a little rest before taking hold of his football duties. He will play for a season or so for the emolument to start business.

A former pupil, Miss Nellie Barada, is employed at present at the Winnebago Agency Boarding School, as acting cook for pupils. It is near her home at Omaha Agency and she likes the place. She has been connected with the Crow Creek school for some time.

The Sherman Institute programs Riverside, California, for Commencement exercises on the 21st had an interesting look. Their class numbered fifteen, and the motto is "Live and let live." Mystica Amago who is a member of the class remembered friends here with an invitation.

Mr. Herbert Campbell's friends here were invited to attend the Commencement exercises of the University of Oregon, June twelfth to fifteenth. When Herbert was a small boy in kilt skirts running around our grounds, who would have thought he was to be an honored graduate of a great University.

Mr. and Mrs. Beitzel, Mrs. Forster and Miss Cutter had a delightful trip to Pine Grove, July 4th.

Col. Fuller, owner of the mining interests there had a celebration for the children of his people. He has done this for over thirty years, and although in feeble health enjoyed the patriotic speeches, songs and the giving of torpedoes to the children who flocked about him. Through the courtesy of Mr. Givler, of Carlisle, superintendent of the works, the party enjoyed a ride up the mountain and over into Adams Co. where Little and Big Round Top could be seen in the distance.

We learn through private letters that the Commencement at the Chemawa School, Oregon, passed off pleasantly.

One of the boys wrote from his country home on the third of July that he thought it was about time for him to sign the Declaration of Independence as he wished to be his own man, feeling quite able to take care of himself.

Esperanza Gonzalo, one of our printer girls, says by a letter to a friend that she has a very nice place in the country, although she gets a little lonely, once in awhile. She desires to be remembered by her class of 1907, and by her fellow printers.

An observation was made by a friend of the Oneida pupils who went to their homes this summer, that they left us dressed in jerseys and plain clothes, looking sensible and business-like, while some others spent almost their last dollar for fine clothes. The friend felt that plain clothes were better.

Anna Goyituey and sister Martha Day with others left for the West on Tuesday evening. We wish them well and hope they will soon return to us. Miss Goyituey graduated this year from the Bloomsburg Normal, and expects to teach for a time in Pennsylvania. She graduated from Carlisle in 1901.

Of those attending Summer School, Mrs. Foster and Miss Robbins are at State Normal College Ypsilanti, Mich.; Misses Newcomer, Sadie Robertson and Hawk are studying at the Chicago University; Mr. Canfield at Cornell; Mr. Sherry, at Valparaiso, Ind.; Misses Smith and McDowell are now at their homes, but later will attend the Chautauqua School.

Among the interesting visitors of the month was Josephine Janese, who came from the west bringing a small party of pupils for Carlisle. Josephine graduated in 1902 and has been in the Government service for the past year. Her friends were pleased to see her, and it is needless to say that she was glad to shake hands with her Carlisle school-mates and teachers.

Ex-Captain Williams, of Carlisle football fame, has entered college at Evanston, Ill. He admonishes all the Carlisle students to try to gain and maintain a good standing. He says: A year of determination is worth just as much to a Carlisle student as to himself at Evanston. "We should be content wherever we are and work to keep loneliness away." He sends regards to all and especially to Class '04, who are still trying to learn more.

Lena McKay, who went with Ruth Hosay and Jessie Ferris to California the latter part of June wrote enroute, they were flying along at a great rate. They spent two hours in Old Mexico, crossing the river at El Paso. They bought some things, but looking like Mexicans they were not asked to pay duty. The school has heard through friends in San Francisco that they were well cared for there, till their steamer arrived to take them further north; and they made a good impression.

A letter from Miss Ericson expresses joy at arriving in "God's country" as she calls the United States. She has taught in Porto Rico so long she is almost a Porto Rican. She came to New York on the Transport "Sumner" that brought the Porto Rican teachers. "We had a good trip, came in on Friday morning, but to our disgust were not allowed to land for a whole day. We arrived so early that the Commissioners had had no time to get a place for docking, so we had to wait like prisoners at the foot of "Madame Liberty." Miss Ericson expects to visit Carlisle before she returns to her beloved Porto Rico in the Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner have gone to their New York home at Springville. For many reasons they regretted leaving this place, with the warm friendly attachments they have made, and genuine interest Mr. Warner felt in the success of his football team. Their friends were as sorry to have them go. Mr. Warner's business interests are better conserved in Ithaca, where he will coach Cornell for a part of the year, and have liberty the rest of the time to pursue his profession as Attorney-at-Law, should he so desire. While Carlisle's loss will be Cornell's gain, it is but natural for us to wish when the teams meet that we will win in a fair contest. Mrs. Warner will be missed socially and by the literary clubs to which she belonged.



## INDIANS NOT ALL ALIKE.

The regular correspondent to the Boston Transcript, from Washington gave this information recently:

Among the demands of the "progressive Indians, so called, and of the whites who from one or another motive sympathize with them, is that the Government shall cease to deal with all its aboriginal wards as if they were cut out of the same block.

It is urged that there is as much difference between the capacities of individual Indians to take care of themselves and their affairs as between individual whites; and there are strong champions of the idea of separating the Indians who are self-dependent, or can readily become so, from those who are still in civic swaddling clothes, and giving the former their liberty and property outright—making them, in other words, citizens in fact as well as in name.

Thus, it is asserted, the Indian problem could be solved so gradually by the merger of the weaker race into the stronger that no violent convulsions would be witnessed with the extinction of the present system.

Congress at its recent session took one forward step in this direction.

The dog on which it proposes to try its new medicine is the Indian Territory, where, in view of the radical changes in progress since 1896, all the conditions seem to be ripest for such an experiment. In the Indian appropriation act for the coming fiscal year appears a provision that—

All the restrictions upon alienation of land of all allottees of either of the five civilized tribes of Indians who are of Indian blood, except minors, are, except as to homesteads, hereby removed, and all restrictions upon the alienation of all other allottees of said tribes, except minors, and except as to homesteads, may, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, be removed under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, upon application to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in charge of the five civilized tribes, if said agent is satisfied, upon a full investigation of each individual case, that such removal of restrictions is for the best interest of said allottee.

The rules and regulations here ordered have been prepared. They require that any citizen of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw or Chickasaw nation who is such by blood—that is, not by mere adoption in any form—and who wishes the legal restrictions on his alienation of his property removed, shall apply to the Indian agent for the Territory, stating in his petition, among other things:

- 1 His age, sex, citizenship, and percentage of Indian blood;
- 2 Whether he can speak English, and read in any language, and, if so, the extent of his schooling;
- 3 The amount of his personal property, particularly as to livestock and agricultural implements;
- 4 His business experience, especially in the handling of money; and, if he has ever had any considerable sum, what use he had made of it;
- 5 The total area of his allotment and its description;
- 6 The character and value of the improvements;
- 7 Why, and in what respect, it will be advantageous to him to have the restrictions removed;
- 8 His own estimate of the value of the land.

The agent, after recording an application, is to make an investigation and report on it to the secretary of the interior, including these points:

- 1 Whether the applicant has a sufficient knowledge of English to conduct business in that language with full understanding of the details of a transaction;
- 2 The extent of his education and intelligence—the latter as compared with a white man similarly situated in life;
- 3 His business experience and capacity, covering any occupation he has engaged in, and especially as to agriculture and stock raising; whether he has supported himself and family well or poorly;
- 4 Whether he has himself improved his allotment, and the extent of the improvements;
- 5 What livestock and implements, or other property, exclusive of his allotment, he owns;
- 6 What money he has ever handled, and whether he used it judiciously;
- 7 Why will it be to the advantage of the allottee to have the restrictions against alienation removed;
- 8 If both a husband and a wife apply, whether both applications should be granted; and, if so, why?

If the applicant is well known to the agent as a man of established capacity and experience in business affairs, that fact may be stated without going into all the details prescribed above. Of course, there are a great many particulars which are not quoted here because they are technical.

This experiment may well be considered a critical turning-point in the history of our Indian administration.

The chances are large that ninety per cent of the Indian citizens of the Territory

will, either of their own initiative or at the instigation of whites or whiter Indians, apply for the right to alienate their land.

The work of sorting out the expedient from the inexpedient cases, the right from the wrong, will put the machinery of the Indian establishment to a supreme test, in the domains both of intelligence and of morals.

If the experiment succeeds, and it seems practicable to exercise discretion in the selection of capable from incapable Indians, the movement will spread.

This idea has been so long a hobby with a multitude of whites—some genuine friends of the Indian, and others who love nothing but his land—that it needs only this sort of an impulse to extend soon over every reservation in the United States.

If it works successfully, and is kept out of the reach of the mere greedy land-grabbers, it will be a great thing for the red race.

Otherwise, look out for the deluge!

## FROM HEALY WOLF—CLASS 1902.

PARKVILLE, Mo., June 11, 1904.

It is almost a year since I left Carlisle, and the RED MAN AND HELPER has not had a line from me.

How time does fly!

When I left Carlisle it was with the greatest sorrow, for I had been there some seven years, I had become accustomed to its ways; what it expected of its students. Here I am away out here in Missouri.

What a different life this is from the one lead at Carlisle! How one mingles more with the students! Still Carlisle shall never, no never be forgotten by me.

Those with whom I associated; those whom I know a little; no one who knew me shall I forget.

I have new friends here, good ones, too. Funny how one will meet those in what ever place he goes, that he likes and whom he wishes to associate with.

This college was not well known at Carlisle.

Mr. Eckles knew something of it, having received its paper for sometime.

This college was founded in 1875 by John A. McAfee. The land was given by Col. Park.

The original college was only one building. Seventeen students was the number of those who first attended here. Now we have about 350.

Being founded for those only who could not pay their way in the other institutions of the land, some means for the support of the students must be devised. So John A. McAfee got the students to work half a day on the farm land and go to school the other half day.

Then the body of students was divided into three families. Those who are unable to pay at all enter "Family No. 3" provided they pay a guarantee of \$15.

Then at the end of the first year if they wish to enter "Family No. 1" they must agree to certain conditions which I do not know, not being in that "Family."

Those of "Family No. 3" work one month of the vacation and four and one-half hours per day; those of "Family No. 1" work one vacation month and three and one-half hours if in the Academy and 3 hours if in the college. "Family No. 2" is divided into two parts. Those paying sixty dollars tuition stay here one of the vacation months and work three and one-half hours if in college. The other division pay seventy-five dollars tuition, work three and one-half hours per day if in the Academy and two hours if in college. They get both months off. This is the "Family" to which I belong. So much for the "Family Idea."

The majestic Missouri flows at our feet with its muddy waters and all the filth it can bring along as it runs its course. Such a river I never saw before, there are so many different currents, one cannot tell whether he is in deep or shallow water in spots. Whirlpools abound.

The main building of the college is called "Mackey."

Here we go to recite our lessons to "Teachers Dear."

If I could draw a plan of the terraces I certainly would,

"Mackey" is on the fifth terrace from the river. On the first terrace is Woodward Hall the original building. This is a boys' dormitory.

At first it was a dormitory, school building and everything in general, not being fitted with the best by any means. Then

one building after another rose until now, all by donations we have two boys' dormitories three girls' dormitories and several cottages, beside the Westcott building, where the Family's headquarters are, and so is the Printing Office in this building.

We are planning to have a "Detroit Building" which will be the headquarters of the working department. In this building will be a swimming pool.

Then we are also planning another dormitory to be called the "Missouri Building."

It is hard to tell when these buildings will be put up because the money does not seem to come very fast.

I suppose Mr. H. B. McAfee was in Carlisle, probably he was not that far east. There is the McCormick Chapel where we gather every day but Monday for chapel, every noon at one o'clock.

We have breakfast at six. The four and one-half hour workers go to work at 7.15 in the morning and at one o'clock in the afternoon.

At 8 o'clock the three and three and a half hour workers go to work. The three hour workers quit work at eleven. The four and a half hour and three hour workers work till eleven thirty.

Those working in the afternoon go to chapel from 1:00 to 1:30. The 3 and 3½ hour workers go to work at 2:00.

The 3½ hour workers stop work at 5:00 and the 3½ hour workers quit at 5:30, then supper at 6:00.

It is provided for the Academy students that for about two months at the beginning of the year they must be in their rooms at 7:30.

The time is changed to 7:00 during the first term, until about the beginning of the spring term, when the time is changed to 7:30 again.

The college students are put on their honor that they will keep the study hour, although there is no rule to that effect.

When one comes here he does not see men who go lagging along as one sees in most of the Eastern colleges. High spirited youngmen, who are willing to work are those one sees here.

There is most generally one freak in a crowd, so once in a while a fellow is found here who has no business in this place.

For example, say that one boy from a town of about 10,000 inhabitants comes here; well, while he lived in that town he was going most of the time with those persons who would lead him a fast life—coming here where things tend to the opposite he finds himself out of place.

## MANY GREAT MEN START POOR.

We all need a stimulus!

When discouraged and the road to success seems hard and long; when our poverty and lack of opportunity looms up making us feel that there is no use in trying, then it does us good to read of the beginnings of such notable men as in the following list taken from Inglenook:

Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, won his first success as a newsboy in the time of civil war.

Andrew Carnegie's first wages as a factory boy were \$1.20 a week.

Jacob Gould Shurman, president of Cornell University, earned \$30 a year at his first job as clerk in a country store.

Marshall Field, the greatest merchant of Chicago, also began as a country store clerk.

Sir Thomas Lipton at fifteen came to New York, but he was so poor that he had to borrow money for a postage stamp with which to write to his parents.

Russell Sage saved money from his first salary of \$1 a week as grocery clerk.

Robert Clowry began as a messenger boy and worked his way to the presidency of the Western Union Telegraph company.

Herbert H. Vreeland also began at the bottom and worked up to the presidency of the greatest street railway system in the world.

William Dean Howells, the famous author and editor, got his start as a printer's helper.

Hard work and faithfulness were the two things that "did the business."

## HOW WE WIN FULNESS OF LIFE.

We may win fulness of life by being interested in all human experience, by keeping in touch with all sides of human life.

We win fulness of life by knowing nothing of fear except fear of wrong, by being sincere in our speaking, sincere with others, and sincere with ourselves.

—ELINOR GORDEN.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

William Isham, Sophomore, with the rest of his class, had an oration to write on President Roosevelt, the best to be taken for publication. His production is as follows:

At the head of the United States Government there stands a man, who by his self-reliance and strong determination has made himself what he is. He was physically weak in childhood, but by his determination he made himself a strong man.

After school life he became an American Ranchman doing much good for the people of the west by his example as a brave and honest man. When duty, which was always first in his mind, called him, he came back to his former home leaving pleasure to plunge into the task of an honest New York assemblyman, of which they were very few.

When he first took the floor of the New York Assembly, April 6, 1882 and demanded the impeachment of Judge Westbrook of Newberg, he must have expected failure. His youth and small knowledge of public affairs would have discouraged any one else. But he knew he was right, and regardless of others he went ahead day after day speaking on the subject. It was voted down two different times but he went on with it until by his request it was voted on and carried.

As Colonel of the Rough Riders he showed the same determination to win. He shared the hardships with his soldiers. He won the respect of them. There was where the success of his charge at Santiago lay.

When called to take the oath of office as President he said, "I shall take the oath in obedience to your request, sir, and in doing so it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley which has given peace, prosperity and honor to our beloved country."

He knew the general opinion of the people to be that he would change the policy of President McKinley. This he would surely have done had he thought it wrong.

One among the many good principles of President Roosevelt is, "Better faithful than famous." This shows in his every day life. He says he is president of all people regardless of color. He formed this opinion in his Cuban campaign after seeing all sorts of men under the same conditions.

Such is the man we have for our President. He is an ideal we as young men should follow. He believes in doing what is to be done, in doing it right away, and in doing it to the best advantage.

## RICH INDIANS.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are considered the wealthiest people on earth. The two tribes number less than 25,000 souls.

Each member of the tribe is entitled to 320 acres of averaged priced land, worth not less than \$20 per acre, which gives a total of \$160,000,000.

It is now estimated by the government experts that the coal lands, which have been reserved from allotment, will bring when sold fully \$100,000,000.—[Over Land and Sea.

## ENIGMA.

I am made of 14 letters.  
My 6, 4, 11, 14 sometimes lay eggs.  
My 8, 9, 5, 1 most kitties are.  
My 6, 7, 2, 3, 13, 10 is where we all hope to go.  
My 12 if too big makes us unpleasant companions.  
My whole is the way to get a bank account.

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