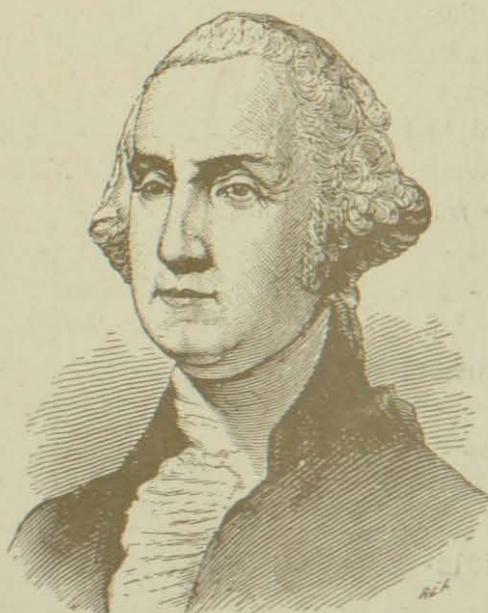




THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL



CHILOCCO



OKLAHOMA

February 1911

A Magazine Printed By Indians

The Indian School Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH IN THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE
AND PRINTED BY INDIAN APPRENTICES AT THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA
JOHN R. WISE, Superintendent.

VOLUME ELEVEN

FOR FEBRUARY, 1911

NUMBER FOUR

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THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL is issued from the Chilocco school's printing department, the mechanical work on it being done by students of the school under the direction of the school's Printer. THE JOURNAL has a wide circulation, both in and out of the Government Service. Communications should be addressed to THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chilocco as Second-Class Matter.



REVIEW AND COMMENT.

By JOHN R. WISE, *Editor.*

Discounting Indians.

There is neither truth nor policy in trying to discount the ability of Indians to do anything a white man can do. They are the equal of the whites in very many things and their superior in some. In a large, well-equipped school, where full play is given to mental exercise and physical and mechanical skill, the accuracy of these assertions is very apparent. There is no theory about this; actual demonstration proves it. There is no trade taught or study followed that does not show the Indian's aptitude and skill. He may waver at times. He may grasp a fact slowly, but the truth remains that the Indian pupil is close upon the heels of, if not abreast with the whites, as a rule. We have Indian carpenter apprentices the equal of any whites in any manual training school in this country. This is true, also, of the blacksmith shop, the mason trade, the printing office, the nursery, dairy, harness shop, paint shop, the engineering and plumbing departments, in electrical work and steam fitting, in farming and knowledge of stock. Their work daily shows this. Any man who does not see and know this cannot be useful to the Indians. If he is an employee the sooner he changes his occupation the better for himself and the Service. A man must have faith in the outcome of his calling or he will not excel in it. It is preliminary to and necessary for success.

Modern Journalism.

It is a peculiar fact, known and recognized by the printers, that the early product of the craft remains today unexcelled in durability, beauty and utility. The first books and periodicals are fine examples of the printer's art. The ink shows no deterioration, the typography is about perfect, and the presswork is a marvel considering the machinery used. The perfecting press, producing 10,000 complete 16-page newspapers per hour, in colors, is able to be read with good eyes—sometimes—but beauty of execution is sacrificed to speed. Everything seems forced to yield to the desire for wide circulations, with their consequent advertising patronage. The literary ability of the writers for the modern press is of the highest order, though sometimes tintured with commercialism. The news printed comes daily from every part of the globe, though badly padded, frequently distorted, and often untrue. There are journals that have won and retain the complete confidence of the masses of the people, and it goes without controversy that should be the aim of every conscientious journalist. The need is felt for periodicals of this class. The busy man wants some one to do his thinking for him in many lines; he needs reliable information to guide him politically and in his duties of citizenship, and unconsciously yields to the influence of his favorite journal. A heavy responsibility rests with the modern journalist. In his hands largely rests the perpetuity of the republic, and the happiness and prosperity of the people. He must have clean hands. His purpose must be higher than that for the mere acquirement of wealth. He must be tactful, though sincere;

unselfish, but provident. He must be brave. The field is a wide one. There are very few who can measure up to the requirements of the place of the modern journalist. The demand is greater than the supply.

Panama Exposition. San Francisco has been voted by the House of Representatives of the United States, the place for holding the proposed exposition in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. It is highly probable the Indian Bureau will be called upon to assist as usual in making the exposition a success. From the landing of the early Spanish explorers to the present day the Indian has filled an important place in the history of the country, and particularly of Central America. Many of our tribes are much the same today as when the Panama coast was first discovered, but many other tribes are wholly changed, having adopted the habits of the civilized white race. There will be no more attractive section of the exposition to visit than that assigned to the Indian Bureau to show its progress in effecting the betterment of the native American. Color will abound and the old will be more marked as it is shown in sharp contrast with the new. To attempt to picture the beginning of things on this continent without the Indian would be an absurdity.

Opportunity Waits. There are a large number of educated Indians whose pecuniary condition presumes leisure enough to help their less fortunate people in the many ways indicated by government policies. In view of the rapid changes made by selling Indian lands, the abolishment of nonreservation schools, etc., it behooves our influential Indians to use every endeavor to help their people to positions of self maintenance. The hands on the clock rapidly approach the hour when every Indian must stand alone. He will have to earn all he eats and wears. He must pay for the education of his children, as well as work to feed them. He must be taught to find the roads to results which encounter the least resistance, and that can alone be taught by an enlargement of mental vision and industrial education. The first step is the realization of the necessity of preparing for self-support along all lines, and the aid which can be rendered by the capable to the incapable needs hardly to be pointed out. Let our educated and influential Indians—and this should embrace practically all of the boys and girls who have completed courses in our Indian Training Schools—awaken to the needs of the situation and their own powers, and then go to work in aiding the government to the easier accomplishment of making the American Indian an American citizen.

Prosperity Abounds. While we seem to be approaching a period of financial, commercial and social readjustments, with attendant disinclination to move forward as rapidly as we have been doing for the past decade, the United States were perhaps never in more prosperous condition than at present. There is no cry anywhere of unemployed workmen. There are no hunger-relieving municipal soup houses in the densely populated large cities even. The winter passes without privation of especial note. Work with fair compensation seems abundant. Wages are high enough to bring comfort it not competence to the people. In strange contrast to this happy condition of affairs at home is the cry of famine from China, where thou-

sands are starving to death for want of food. The missionaries say a million lives will be lost before another crop matures. In the appeals for help comes the startling statement that the gift of \$1.50 will preserve a human life! In this era of prosperity let us remember the condition of the people abroad, and be thankful, and then let us yield a trifle of our abundance to ameliorate the condition of those most unfortunate people.

Commissioner's Annual Report. The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1910 has just been received, and is of great interest. It is broadly comprehensive of the entire field, is strikingly business-like in its treatment of the subjects covered, and the reader is impressed with its impersonal character. The statistical tables are of great value for reference. It will be the purpose of THE JOURNAL to give many of the facts contained in the report in detail in future issues.

NOTICE.—The delay in issuing "The Indian School Journal" this month may be justly charged to a desire to publish the latest changes among our Indian Service people. It will be observed that the publication of the "Official Service Changes" is thus brought up to January 1, 1911.



THE BOY.

By FRANK E. BRANDON, U. S. Indian Service, Lawton, Okla.

THROUGH an invitation printed in THE JOURNAL a short time ago, we were informed that its pages were open to those who had something of interest to tell, or anything that would help those interested in Indian school work.

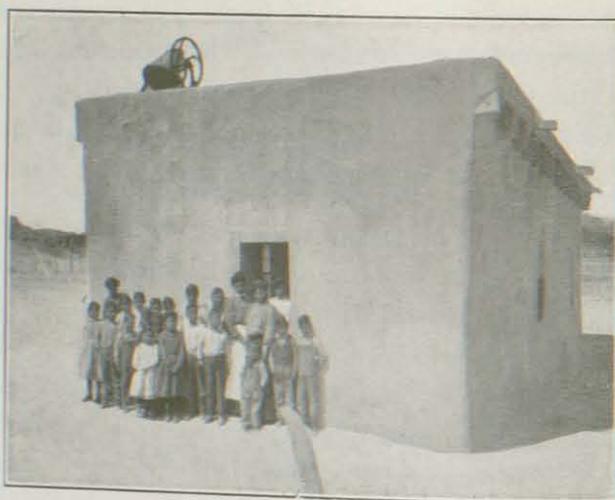
I have something to tell, and if I can write as I feel on the subject, I am sure it will be both interesting and beneficial to the Service.

A short time ago I wrote an article concerning the "Disciplinarian", and as the subject is not complete without the boy, I want to express the feelings, as near as I can, of one of those boys with whom you are in daily contact, yet of those real feelings not one in a thousand guesses the real and only cause is lack of human sympathy, rightly expressed

The keynote of the subject is sympathy, and that don't mean pity. Don't take the stand that the Government is filling its schools with missionaries, and that you

are employed to preach from a pedestal to a benighted people. If you do, your work will be in vain and the Government will have failed in its noble effort, all because of the lack of real human interest, rightly expressed. Not but that the Christian worker is doing, and has done, much for the Indians, but the boys will not understand. Even to be successful in missionary work, one must step down from the pedestal and preach from the same intellectual level as that of the people to whom they preach. It's the getting on the same level with the person whom you wish to reach that counts. Make them feel that you do not hold yourself superior, and that don't mean the sacrifice of dignity either.

I have been on both sides of the fence; as a student in an Indian School, and as an employe, therefore speak from experience when I say that more employes fail in their work on account of their person-



A Laguna Pueblo Government School House at Seama.

al feelings toward their charges, than from any other cause.

When entering the service, many men and women feel that they are going out of their own sphere into that of an inferior race of people, that their mission is to deal exclusively with the inferior from a superior standpoint, and this is true with the most of us, more pronounced in some than others, likewise the difference in success attendant on the work done by each.

So far I have been slow in approaching the "Boy" subject, for the reason that it is of no value unless entered upon in the right spirit, just as the whole article is trash if read solely with the view to criticizing.

The aim so far has been to impress the importance of well founded sympathy between the employe and boy, based on implicit confidence one in the other.

We are oftimes given to looking at the mass of boys, and forget that the mass is made up of one individual and another. Each with a separate and distinct sensitive nature, capable of feeling pain and loneliness amid the throng, just the same as you no doubt have felt when

you stood alone amid the surging throng in some strange city.

Viewed from your window it seems there could not be one among the mass of noisy, romping, laughing, carefree boys who long for sympathy just as mother gives it. Did you ever stop to think that after taps, when you are free to seek your own pleasures, that just across the campus there are many small boys who seem to be tucked snugly for the night and are supposed to be sleeping peacefully, but who, in reality, in the only privacy they have, are gazing longingly at the stars, and their lonesome, homesick hearts call for mother? That many such nights must come and go before their pillows will not show the marks of homesick tears?

Do you realize that little brown breasts throb with heart beats the same as those of James Howard Payne? That's what the subject means, that is what human sympathy really is, the ability to feel as, and for, the other.

A boy's chief interest in life is not all contained in books, that must be developed. It is a big task, this bringing order out of chaos, teaching the untrained mind, guiding the unformed character—it can be

done easily and successfully by gaining the confidence of the boy, by showing some natural sympathy for, and interest in him.

It will not do much good to talk to him the same as you would to the Superintendent. Get down to the level of child interest and ability to understand.

If you should ask a man the distance from Chilocco to Carlisle and he answered you is Sanskrit, you might be impressed with his learning, but what would it profit you?

Each individual has ideas of his own concerning treatment of boys, but it is a safe venture that if you take the plan of making a companion of him, try to get down to his level, talk to him of those things that interest him, make him talk, go walking with him and point out and explain some of the beauties that lie hidden in the lake, the trees, grass, hills, valleys and plains; tell him of the birds and all wild creatures you may see; soon you will find much pleasure in his doings and mutual benefit is the result.

In all of these things show you are interested in what interests him, and you will not be far from a grand success in your work. Above all, you will have done those things which go far toward making a good man of some boy whose mother is anxious concerning the absent son.

He will look to you for guidance, will pattern after you, and build a character based on your conduct, whether it is for good or evil; you are responsible.

In conclusion, I should like to impress the idea that this article is not written with the view of exploiting anyone, nor is it the intention to make martyrs, just as it is not printed in order to fill space. The one object aimed at by the writer is to cause you to think of this human interest and sympathy. No doubt you are kind and considerate, most employes are, but just read the article again, and, if you have not already done so, get the intended undercurrent of sympathy that will make your charges happier and the same will reflect on you. That is the one object desired.



"The Good Old Summer Time" at Chilocco.

NEW CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Taft appointed Victor M. Locke of Antlers, Ok., principal chief of the Choctaw Nation in Oklahoma today in place of the late Green McCurtain.

MCALISTER, Ok.—Green McCurtain, governor of the Choctaw nation and principal chief of that one of the Five Civilized Tribes, died at his home at Kinta recently, at the age of 68, surrounded by the members of his family, including D. C. McCurtain, his son, whose law firm are the attorneys for the Choctaw nation. The immediate cause of his death was erysipelas in his face. He is survived by his widow, his son D. C., a daughter the wife of George W. Scott, a former secretary-treasurer of the nation, two younger daughters and a son unmarried.

He was accounted a wealthy man, leaving a large estate.

Gov. McCurtain was a man of remarkable native ability. He served his people as legislator, as national treasurer and for many years as governor.

He was elected at least four terms as governor, and he has been acting as governor the last time since October, 1902, having been elected that time after one of the bitterest contests in the history of the tribe, the supplementary treaty being the campaign issue. Governor McCurtain had favored the treaty. He had had a hand in drafting it. The then governor, Gilbert Dukes, opposed it and his candidate was T. W. Hunter, then of Caddo.

The meeting of the council was so strenuous that federal troops were brought in at the request of Indian Agent J. Blair Shoenfelt. Governor Dukes had his

armed light horse in possession of the council chamber while the McCurtain forces camped outside.

Governor McCurtain had two brothers, Jack and Edmond. All three of them were at different times governor of the Choctaws, Jack serving two terms and Edmond one.

He was one of the first Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes to recognize that the wiping out of the tribes was inevitable. When the first Dawes commission came to treat with the Indians, looking to allotment of the tribal lands in severalty and the eventual creation of the state Governor McCurtain was friendly. His attitude had much to do with the agreements finally entered into.

It was the regret of his life that the winding up of tribal affairs in a manner equitable to his people had not been long ago consummated.

Governor McCurtain was of massive physique. He was a vigorous fighter who never knew defeat. The stories of his exploits in Choctaw politics would fill an interesting book.

The governor joined the Baptist church a year or so ago, and later announced that he had become a republican in politics. He was a staunch admirer of Joseph McNeal and made speeches for him during the last campaign. Of late years the governor formed alliances with some of his former political enemies and also became estranged from some of his former political friends.

I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—*George Eliot.*

BUFFALO ROAMED THE PLAINS.

By WM. D. STREET, *in an address before the Kansas State Historical Society.*

WHEN but few settlers were scattered along the streams, before the great rush, one of the pleasures of the venturesome early Kansas pioneers was to join together for a buffalo hunt. Several men with team-hunting outfits would set out in the early fall for the buffalo range, not many days' travel distant, to secure their winter's supply of meat. They seldom failed to return with an abundant supply, which greatly improved their bill of fare. Then there were antelope, jackrabbits, wild turkey, and occasionally an elk or deer to sandwich in to make up for the greater part of the year a splendid variety of meats. One method of curing the meat for summer use was by salting and drying thin slices in the sun, slightly smoking to prevent the flies from spoiling it. This was called "jerked" meat, was very hard and dry and would keep indefinitely. It could be eaten in that state, or sliced and cooked by various methods.

The immensity of the buffalo herds in this (northwestern) region was beyond computation. The writer has seen them on the Arkansas river in the freighting days, in the great southwest, in southwestern Kansas, Indian Territory, the Panhandle of Texas, and the Llano Estacado. One day, south of the Arkansas, between Wichita and Camp Supply, they were so numerous that they crowded the marching columns of the Nineteenth Kansas so dangerously close that companies were detailed to wheel out in front and fire volleys into the charging masses. But it was not until I came to the northwestern frontier that I beheld the main herd. One night in June, 1869, company D, Second battalion, Kansas state militia, then out on a scouting expedition to protect the frontier settlements, camped on Buffalo creek, where Jewell City is now located.

All night long the guards reported hearing the roar of the buffalo herd, and in the stillness of the bright morning it sounded more like distant thunder than anything else it could be compared with. It was the tramping of the mighty herd and the moaning of the bulls. Just west of Jewell City is a high point of bluff that projects south of the main range of hills between Buffalo and Brown creeks, now known, we believe, as Scarborough's Peak. When the camp was broken the scouts were sent in advance to reconnoi-

ter from the bluff, to ascertain, if possible, whether the column was in the proximity of any prowling Indians. They advanced with great care, scanning the country far and near. After a time they signalled the command to advance by way of the bluff, and awaited our approach. When we reached the top of the bluff what a bewildering scene awaited our anxious gaze!

To the northwest, toward the head of the Limestone, for about 12 or 15 miles, west across that valley to Oak creek, about the same distance, away to the southwest to the forks of the Solomon, past where Cawker City now is located, about 25 miles south to the Solomon river, and southwest toward where Beloit is now situated, say 15 or 20 miles, and away across the Solomon river as far as the field glasses would carry the vision toward the blue hills, there was a moving, black mass of buffalo, all traveling to the northwest at the rate of about one or two miles an hour. The northeast side of the line was about one mile from us; all other sides, beginning and ending, were undefined. They were moving deliberately and undisturbed, which told us that no Indians were in the vicinity.

We marched down and into them. A few shots were fired. The herd opened to us, while those to the windward ran away. That night we camped behind a sheltered bend and bluff of one of the branches of the Limestone. The advance had killed several fine animals, which were dressed and loaded into the wagons for our meat rations. All night the buffalo were passing, with a continual roar. Guards were doubled and every precaution taken to prevent them from running over the camp. The next morning we turned our course, marching north toward White Rock creek and about noon passed out of the herd. Looking back from the high bluffs we gazed long at that black mass still moving northwest.

Many times has the question come to my mind, How many buffaloes were in that herd? And the answer—no one could tell. The herd was not less than 20 miles in width—we never saw the other side—at least 60 miles in length, maybe much longer—two counties of buffaloes! There might have been 100,000, or, 1,000,000, or 100,000,000. I don't know. In the cowboy days in western Kansas we saw 7,000 head of cattle in

(Continued on Page 29.)

VISIT TO NAVAJO RESERVATION.

By CARROLL L. SCOTT, *Principal Phoenix Indian School, in Native American.*

ON a trip to an Indian reservation, such as the Navaho, one sees many things that are of interest to others. The writer, in making such a trip recently was surprised to learn that the eastern part of the Navaho reservation is underlaid with many strata of the finest kind of coal varying in thickness from a few inches to seven or eight feet.

In going from Gallup, N. M., to Ft. Defiance, Ariz., you pass over a part of the country made famous by the military achievements of Kit Carson. Few traces of the fort remain and the Indian school employees have just torn down the old commissary building—the last landmark of the fort that was built to protect the whites in the early pioneer days from the depredations of the then warlike Navaho.

While there are more than 10,000 Navaho on this reservation, under the Navaho agency alone, one cannot realize the amount of territory that has to be crossed to see a few Indians, particularly so because the nomadic or rather pastoral life of these people makes them the least gregarious tribe of our Indians. They have 800,000 head of sheep alone and they move camp every few days to take their flocks to new and fresh pasture and water. The only thing that prevents a great part of this reservation from becoming richly agricultural is the lack of water. But Superintendent Paquette states he raised 500 bushels of potatoes last year on two acres, by dry farming, and a great deal of barley hay on the school farm and expects to raise enough hay to supply the school stock, which will be quite a saving

to the government, as hay costs at the agency \$30 and \$35 per ton.

But the industry peculiar to the Navaho is the making of blankets. Every hogan has its loom and these people sell, it is said, \$250,000 worth of blankets each year. It is strange that the eastern people have not taken up the use of these blankets nearly as much as is supposed, but the market yet for them is in the southwest.

The importance of the sheep industry to the Navaho can not be well overestimated and one is amazed to find that children of eight or nine years of age are seen taking care of their flock, sleeping on the ground with a single blanket by a small campfire, keeping hungry coyotes from depleting the flock, doing themselves and dogs and in short doing everything necessary for a good shepherd to do. One boy told me his family had 2,285 head of sheep and that many families had as many. He also said that some of the people utilize the sharp edge of an old tin can to shear the sheep. If this be true it seems that the government could well afford to introduce the new shearing machine which costs only \$15 and would doubtless pay for itself in one flock by the amount of wool it would save, to say nothing of the amount of pain saved the patient sheep.

While these Indians do not resemble the Apache or Papago as to features, yet their languages do have a similarity and many words of common use are the same and many others show a similarity. They are ahead of the Apache in civilization,

but it is strange that they cling to their "medicine man" more closely than the Apache, while at the same time they have more use for the government doctor than the Apache seem to have.

The difference in the progress of these two tribes is readily explained in the difference of treatment accorded to the women of the respective tribes. The Navaho woman is the head of the house and controls the family affairs, whereas the Apache woman is nearly always a mere drudge and instead of spending her time at some remunerative occupation like blanket making she spends it in making an intoxicating drink to demoralize her people.

The Navaho is kind to strangers and hospitable. He believes in schools and the work the government is doing for the Indian, the greatest hindrance to his sending his children to school is the fact they are needed to take care of flocks.



Indian Statue.



Specimens of Chilocco cattle.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

[From the World Almanac.]

"The Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monore doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monore doctrine is simply a statement of our firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourself; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

Quotations.

It takes a man with a bad temper to think you have a worse one to say it.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between opportunity and temptation.

Everywhere there are beautiful things inviting us to enjoy their beauty.

The man who is satisfied to make a good living is the happiest man in the world.

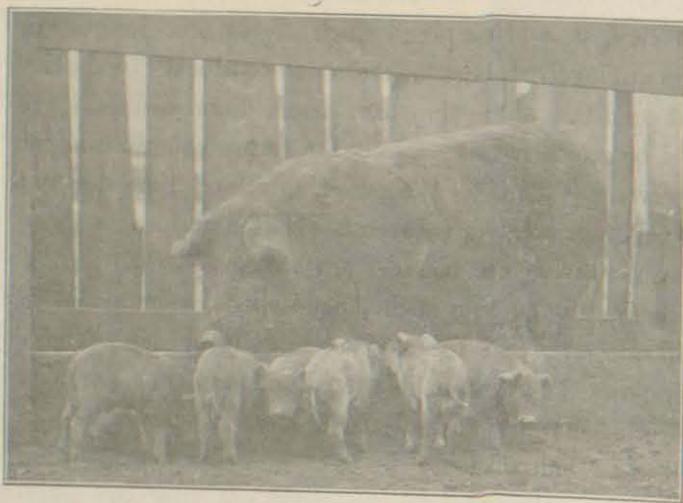
When a man's money is tied up there is nothing like a wife to untie it for him.

It is not so much the value of a gift that counts as it is the thought that goes with it.

Give a baby a fair show and he will run a whole family. You can not have a better "runner."

The man who is always dreaming of making money usually wakes up and finds his pockets empty.

If a man be a pillar in the temple of his God by and by, he must be some kind



One of Many Pig Families.

of a prop in God's house today.

Never let unpleasant environment color your picture of life. There are always pleasant places. Look for them.

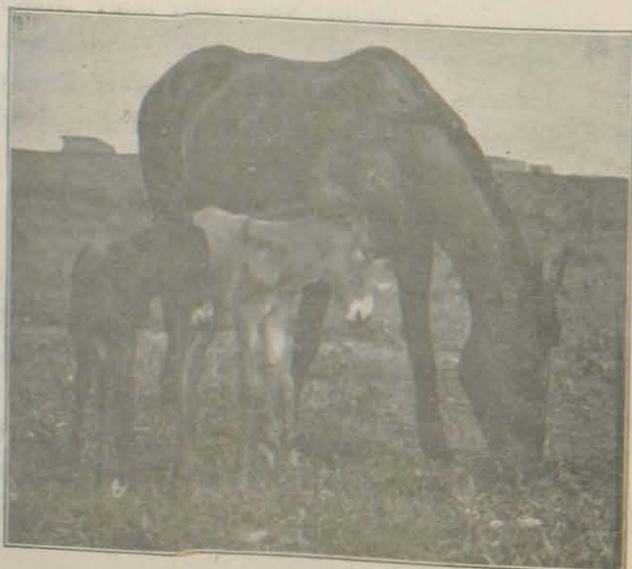
The woman who isn't afraid of a mouse will have difficulty in getting a husband.

A flattering deed is worth many compliments.
—Gelett Burgess.

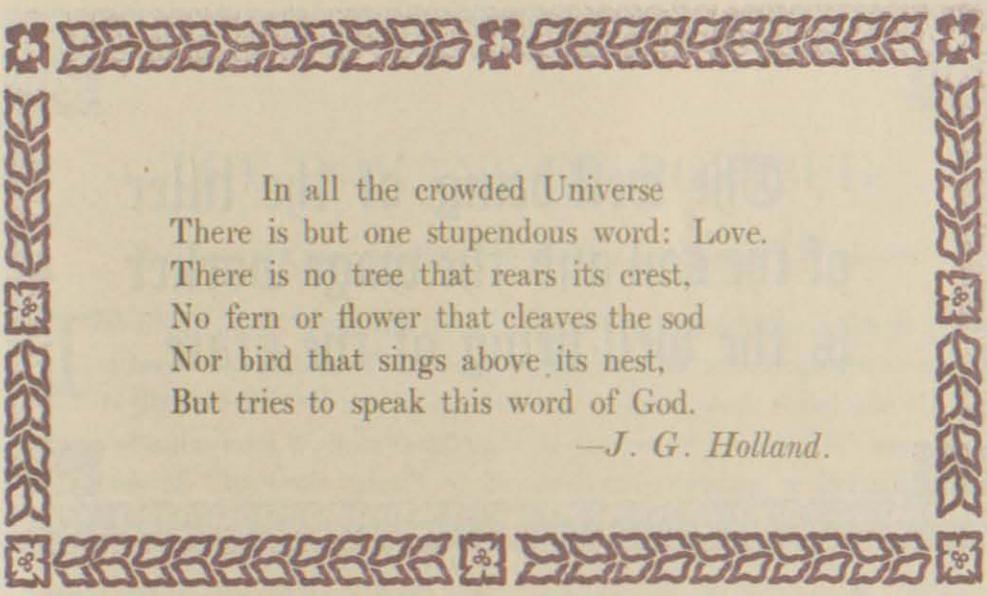
You fine people ready enough to do the Samaritan—without the oil and two pence.—Sydney Smith.

Even with the most honest intention no man can tell the truth about himself.—Heinrich Heine.

"Every human being has a claim to judicious development of his faculties by those to whom the care of his infancy is confided."

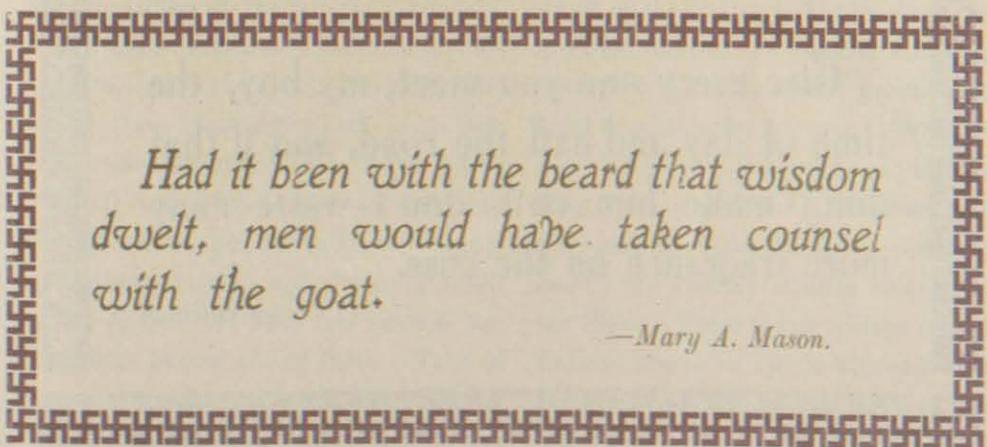


Chilocco Twins.



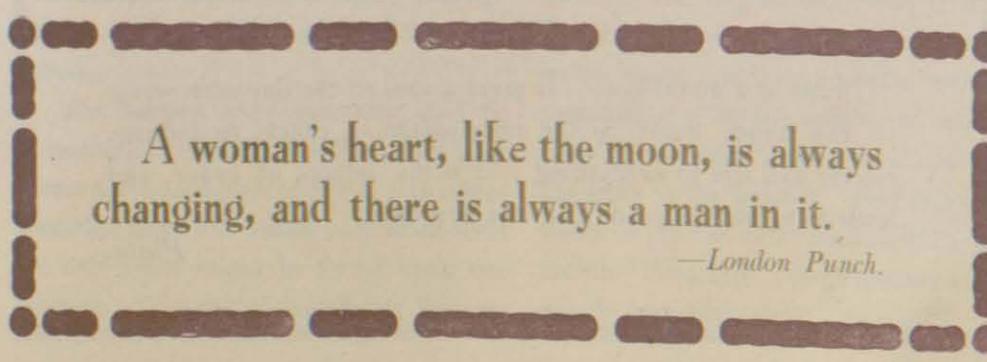
In all the crowded Universe
There is but one stupendous word: Love.
There is no tree that rears its crest,
No fern or flower that cleaves the sod
Nor bird that sings above its nest,
But tries to speak this word of God.

—J. G. Holland.



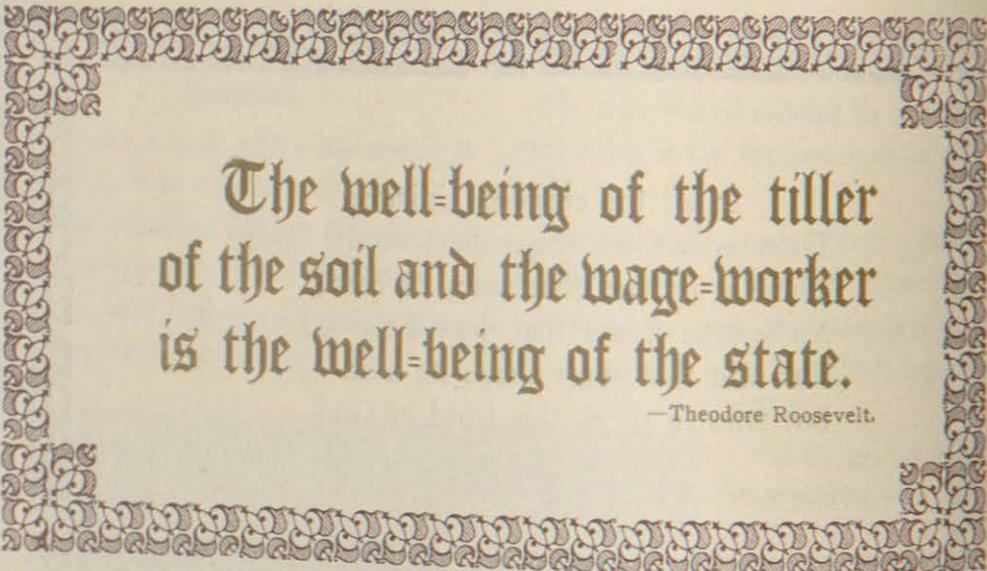
*Had it been with the beard that wisdom
dwelt, men would have taken counsel
with the goat.*

—Mary A. Mason.



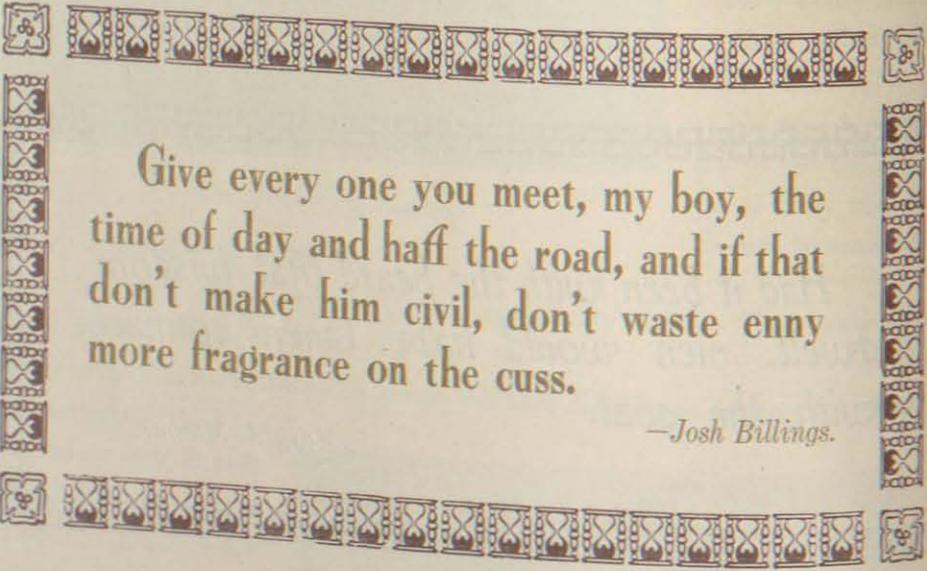
A woman's heart, like the moon, is always
changing, and there is always a man in it.

—London Punch.



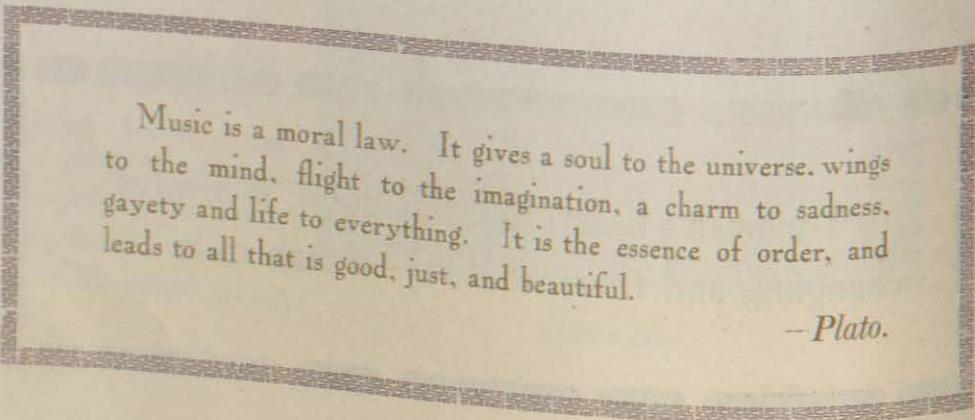
The well-being of the tiller
of the soil and the wage-worker
is the well-being of the state.

—Theodore Roosevelt.



Give every one you meet, my boy, the
time of day and haff the road, and if that
don't make him civil, don't waste enny
more fragrance on the cuss.

—Josh Billings.



Music is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings
to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness,
gayety and life to everything. It is the essence of order, and
leads to all that is good, just, and beautiful.

—Plato.

THE INDIANS OF ROSEBUD.

By AARON B. CLARK, *Missionary to the Sioux, in Southern Workman.*

TWENTY-TWO years ago the Indians in this portion of the Sioux or Dakota country were living in teepees of cotton duck (or flour sacks) upon frames of "lodge-pole pines," or in log cabins such as white men had taught them to build thirty-five years or more before. The cabin with roof of poles, hay, and earth, the spaces between logs filled with chips and mud, one or two tightly set windows, a door, and a stove or two, made a very comfortable winter lodging for the animal man so long as he was regardless of the laws of sanitation.

The elder members of the tribe and all old-time hunters and warriors rather despised these innovations and, when they had traded off their buffalo robes, sat or reclined with more or less ease and comfort about the open fire in the canvas-covered teepee talking and dreaming much of the days of old when real sickness was but little known among them. Tales of war and hunting, with folk-lore stories of Iktomi, whiled away the hours around the camp fire. The men of the tribe were only just beginning to clothe themselves in part as white men do and were generally found with but little pretense of clothing in their teepees or in parades or dances. A blanket or sheet with leggings and moccasins completed the street dress.

The women were generally clad in kimono-like dresses made in a half-hour from a five-yard piece of calico. In colder weather dress was added over dress until a half-dozen might be found upon one person. The act of laundering the *cau-*

ignaka in summer was a simple matter. Matrons and their daughters, armed each with a bar of soap, waded into the river at the nearest crossing or went to the pond and, standing or frolicking in the water, assisted one another in the necessary scrubbing of the garment, which dried quickly enough as they returned homeward. The wrinkles mattered nothing, for there was generally a freshly made dress ready for the trip to town or to a neighbor's house or to receive company. A blanket or shawl with girdle or belt, to which might be attached knife-sheath and awl-case, finished the women's attire, save that various ornaments of peculiar patterns were added on occasion. Both sexes used paints of many colors as protection from frost or sunburn. Sometimes these were employed as cosmetics, put on as hastily and crudely as some white sisters use them. There is one village of these Indians known as Paints-with-salt Camp because one of the leading belles of many years ago in her haste to use a cosmetic emptied the salt sack, rubbing a portion on her cheek.

Scattered in dozens of little village and settlements over the great reservation and held to these locations generally by the churches and day schools, soon secured for them, the people were yet kept much on the move, and their nomadic instincts pandered to by the custom of issuing "beef on the hoof" and all rations and annuities at the Agency. Beef every two weeks or oftener, other food supplies each month—these kept a large number of the people traveling pretty constantly. In



Hopi Pueblo of Walpi, "Which rears its head above the plains below."

most camps or districts, the weekly gathering for the allnight dance and feast, fostering every form of sensuality, was for many years a real hindrance to religious and educational work. Our schools have lacked in some degree, we must confess, in practical, industrial features. However, at the schools patches of garden and little farms were started, arousing ambition in some of the Indian neighbors.

Foremost among the old Rosebud chiefs to lead his people away from the great camp of enforced idlers at the Agency, Good Voice had gotten his band of people settled at Oak Creek in '83 and thereafter was putting in his cellar each winter fifty bushels or more of potatoes and a supply of other roots and grain. Through cooperation with the agent and missionaries he secured the first day school and church for his people. Messengers spread the story abroad and other chiefs were jealous and envious of Good Voice's "village improvements." To-day the commodious day school building with its shop, stables,

and garden, and the cross-crowned church tower catch the eye quickly as you draw near one of these old-time Indian camps.

Agents and district farmers came and went. They now encouraged and again discouraged attempts at farming. Yet there are optimists among Indians, and they are not naturally more idle or more improvident than others who have no better incentives to activity. Strangers arriving at Indian houses, when they come in a courteous and friendly spirit, have ever found a ready and hospitable welcome, an active sense of the common brotherhood of man. Who shall say that the Indian is not quite like other men?

About their houses to-day are seen all such signs as mark the dwelling places of the busy, hustling frontiersman. Little piles or fringes of tin cans and bottles, near cabin or lodge, show how constantly they depend upon the trader's store for food supplies and soft drinks, and warn one to expect the taste of baking powder in their nice looking biscuits, though it is

a great relief to find good light bread on so many tables of returned students who are becoming the housekeepers of the younger generation. Maps, picture cards, and calendars on the walls, books and newspapers on table or shelf, suggest years spent at school, and indicate the intelligence of these quiet, patient fellow-citizens—regenerated Americans. The sewing-machine, bureau, and comfortable bed, even in humble log cabins, make one realize that these are no longer a wild people of the prairies. The doll on the bureau or fixed on the wall, the baby carriage, and the little red cart for the small boy, tell the same story. Their games at home and lessons at school are the same as our children's with some few odd variations, for Indian children's toys are no longer limited to bones and twigs and bits of rawhide.

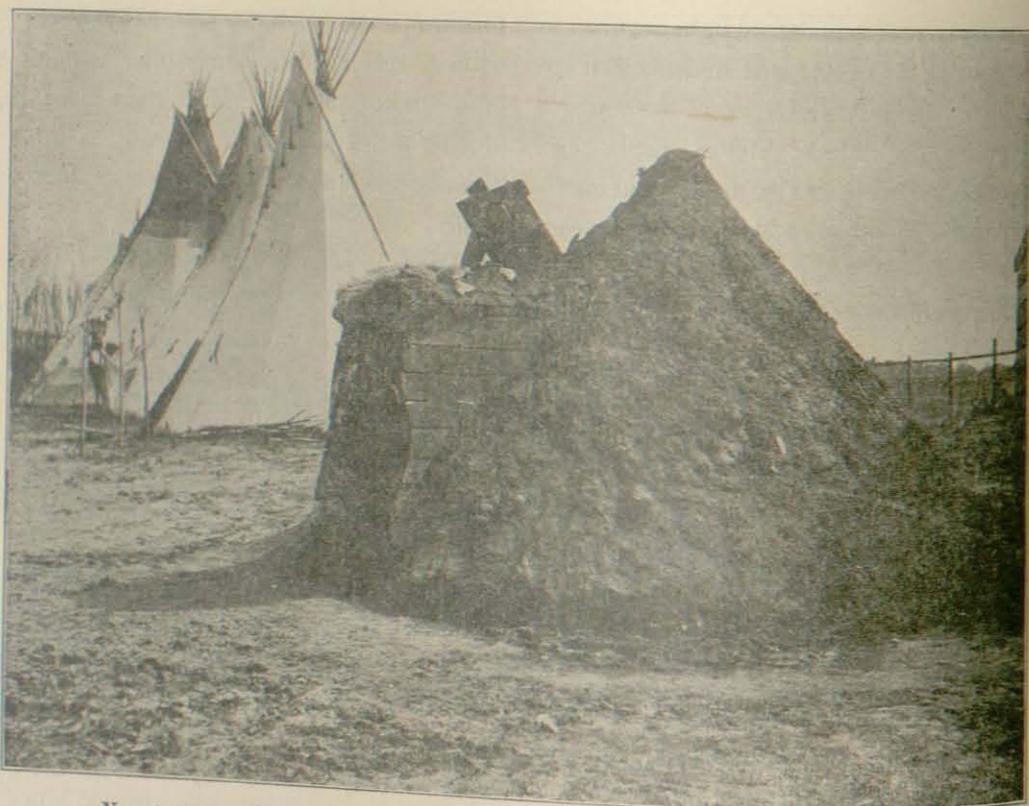
Nowadays as you journey about this Indian country you will often be in doubt whether these well-built frame houses and barns belong to Indians or to other settlers who have bought Indian lands. One sees corn fields, haystacks, and fenced pastures with herds of cattle and horses well cared for. Some of these belong to Indians. There should be a great many more of these indications of a thrifty home life, and well there might be very soon if only the reasonable suggestion of Colonel McLaughlin, veteran Indian inspector, be fairly and fearlessly carried out. For instance, in case of the Rosebud Indians, let the two or three million or more dollars coming to them be placed immediately to their credit—all common funds in severalty, as their lands have been allotted—and, while protecting minor childrens' interests, let all other funds be placed so as to be drawn upon directly by all adults who ask to become self-supporting. Let home building and improvements then go

forward as the Indians personally elect without the graft-breeding intervention of a series of officials. More than three fourths of the population are ready to undertake self-support when given a free hand.

"Funds in severalty as lands in severalty"—this should be the demand of all honest friends of Indians at once, as the first step toward a possible condition of full and free citizenship. Since the adoption of the wise policy of doing away with reservations as soon as may be after allotting land to the Indians, so that counties may be organized under state laws and the people placed on the same footing as their white neighbors, progress in self-support and in the knowledge of the duties and privileges of citizenship has been most rapid. Many Indians educated in the home schools were found capable of fulfilling all the duties and functions of county officials.

These people are not to find their salvation in mixing by marriage with the whites, though they mingle with them as free citizens. This is contrary to the laws of nature and of grace for native population who are naturally so vigorous and independent in mind and body as are these Dakotas. Few mixed marriages, very few, are found to be successful in any good or beneficial way. Exceptions may prove the rule. To-day these Indians need, more than anything else, to be freed from toils of the reservation system by the simplest, most direct, and most honest method possible. With their lands allotted and funds at their own command, their natural self-reliance will develop in a manly type of citizenship which we shall not fail to admire.

A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things.—*Benjamin Franklin.*



Navajo Hogan, built of brush, grass and earth. Arapaho tepees in background.

WITH CROOK AFTER SITTING BULL.

From the Youth's Companion.

WHEN Crook was ordered north from Fort Fetterman to join Terry, Custer and Gibbon against Sitting Bull," said my old ranch friend, John Lewis, "Hank McQuade and I were running a hay ranch down the river. The general sent for us to join his scouting force. He had employed us on two expeditions before.

"Hank and I had scouted, as we ranged together, believing that two brains and two pairs of eyes are better than one. On this expedition an exception proved the rule and we failed of doing valuable service, owing to a split in judgment at a critical moment.

"On the scout in advance of several hundred troops and a mule train, we

made a forced march to the north, and on the night of the 15th of June, 1876, we camped near the headwaters of Tongue River, at a point some sixty miles south of where, a few days later, Custer fought his last battle.

"At this camp a company of Crow scouts, who had been in advance, came in with the news that General Gibbon, who was on the Tongue below, had been attacked by the Cheyennes under Sitting Bull, and his scouts driven in, with the loss of a herd of horses.

"The next morning Hank and I, each with an extra pony, were sent to the front to skirt the valley of the Little Bighorn, and, if possible, to come within sight of the Sioux town before nightfall. The

Crow scouts had reported the hostile village as much as sixty miles down the river. They were to follow us, keeping mostly to the valley of the stream.

"McQuade and I rode straight to northward for forty miles. Then we turned our mounts loose and mounted our lead horses. By a little after four o'clock we had reached a spur of hills, marked out for us in a 'sand map' which the Crows had drawn, where we should begin to look for the big Sioux town.

"At last we caught sight of the upper lodges of a considerable village about a mile and a half down the stream; also herds of horses that were being driven off the opposite bluff. There were a half-hundred or more Indian lodges in sight, and the numbers of those big herds indicated a village of much greater extent. We had not much doubt that we had struck the big Sioux camp.

"We soon discovered three outlooks on a height of land about a quarter-mile to north of us. It now seemed to me the proper thing to get out of here as quickly as possible and to return to Crook with our report. But Hank opposed this plan of mine very positively. We were not actually sure about this camp, he argued; these Indians might be Shoshones or Blackfeet. He believed them to be Sitting Bull's but we ought to make certain if possible.

"He insisted that we descend the ravine, work our way cautiously on foot round into some coulee beyond these lookouts, and try to get a view of the lower town. If we should discover there a hundred more lodges, he would feel positive these were the fellows we were after.

"We worked our way carefully among a tangle of ravines to a point below the scouts. And then, at a great risk of discovery, we crawled flat on our stomachs

across the top of a bluff, grown only to sage and small shrubs, until we had a much more extensive view of the village or, rather, strings of villages, than we had got at first.

"More than a hundred tepees were in sight. An encampment of at least three thousand Indians lay along the creek below, and yet, as we could plainly determine, the end of this big Sioux town was not visible. It was Sitting Bull's war camp, all right.

"If we had wanted another confirmation a whole army of warriors had gathered, and were mounting horses as they were hurried in. They were preparing for an expedition, and the gathered squads must have numbered more than a thousand.

"We must keep an eye upon this force to see in which direction it intended to strike. If as we surmised, these Indians were going to reenforce those who were harassing Gibbon, Crook would of course want to march to his aid quickly.

"If they were going north to strike at Terry, it would be Crook's opportunity to attack and capture their town, which would be the quickest way to bring the tribe to terms.

"That this force had discovered Crook's advance and were massing to meet it was the thing farth rest from our thoughts. We had not seen one of their scouts all that day, and did not believe that Sitting Bull was aware of Cook's approach. And that was where we both erred.

"We had lain twenty minutes, perhaps, and it was growing dusk when the van of the big war party left their camp. Three or four squads from the upper end of the village came straight toward us at a gallop! We could not beat a hasty retreat without discovery so we flattened out among the scrub sage and lay quiet,



An Old-time Pawnee Ceremonial Mud Lodge.

but with hearts pounding in suspense. To our huge relief, these parties split at the foot of the bluff, part coming up a ravine on the right, others on the left. In no time we were between two strings of riders, one coming on the bluff no more than fifty yards behind us, and joining the other at some distance farther on.

"By twisting our heads we could see against the sky-line the topnots and warbonnets of the nearest string. Chagrin was added to our fear of discovery, for now we felt sure these Indians were aware of Crook's advance, and were going out to attack him.

"It seemed that that procession of warriors would never end; string after string, squad after squad, came on for an hour or more. Then the noise of their tramping died away in the distance, and there was no further sign of Indians save in the twinkling lights of the town.

"We did not make haste slowly. Reckless of stray scouts in the darkness, we went for our ponies on the run. We met with no Indians, and we were compelled, in an agony of impatience to search out

two ravines before we came into the one which had held our horses.

"But we failed to find the animals. We found the end of the picket-rope fastened to the bushes where we had tied them. I suppose some scouts might have been satisfied that the animals had become frightened and broken away. Not so with us; suspicion filled each of us instantly. I ran one rope through my hands to its severed end.

"'Cut!' I whispered to Hank.

"'Sure,' he returned, in the same soft whisper, 'and we're surrounded. They reckon on takin' us alive! We're valuable cattle jest now.'

"We became still as the bushes about us holding our breath to listen. The night was dark, with but a few stars twinkling faintly overhead. In the narrow ravine it was so black that we knew no human eyes could see us looking down into the bottom.

"For a moment we heard nothing but the humming of night bugs and the far-off rustle of a breeze across the bluffs above. Then a sixth sense, which is close

to hearing with a scout of a wilderness hunter, told us that the enemy was at hand, closing in. There was apparently no definite sound—just a sense of movement on the slopes and in the larger ravine below.

“‘There’s only one thing to do.’ I whispered to Hank. ‘Pull our guns and go down the coulee like lightning—run over em!’”

“‘All right,’ he returned. ‘I’ll take the lead; you fight at my back. If we shake ’em off for a minute, get right back to this spot till they’ retired chasing.’”

“There was wisdom in that plan, and I assented.

“I also let Hank have his way in the lead. He was a big and powerful man, and come as near being ‘quick as a cat and stout as an ox,’ as any man I ever knew.

“We jerked out our revolvers, the only weapons we carried, and struck out at top speed. At a dozen jumps shadowy figures loomed directly in front of us. Hank went into them yelling like a lunatic. A half-dozen Indians leaped at us—and one, two, three went down under his smashing strokes.

“I ducked as one tried to spring upon me, grabbed him by the legs, and heaved him over my head. Another snatched at me like a wildcat. I tore away from him, giving him a blow in the face with my revolver, and then, with a cleared path, broke down the ravine. By that time Hank’s yell had awakened the ambush, and a screeching horde was plunging among the bushes at my heels.

“I had lost Hank in the melee. I was fleet of foot in those days, a better runner even than my partner. I wore moccasins and buckskin leggings. There was nothing but stones and brush to prevent the best use of my legs.

“Once or twice I fell, but the noise be-

hind drowned that of my fall. I shot into the second draw that I came to. Its black mouth was inviting, and I went up with it the bushes stinging my face. Then I dodged into a plum thicket and crawled silently directly up the slope. Halfway up the bluff I stopped and lay flat on my back.

“There were dozens of thickets in the coulee and its ravines, and I determined to take a chance right where I was. The Indians would have to scatter to find me, and I certainly had the advantage of any one or two who might stumble upon me.

“As a matter of fact, the Sioux did thrash out that ravine pretty thoroughly within the next fifteen minutes. Twice an Indian passed so near that I could have almost reached out a hand and touched him.

“After swarming round in the various gulches for half an hour, the savages gave it up. In an hour all was quite, and I crawled over the bluff and cautiously back into the ravine in which our horses had been taken.

“I found Hank waiting for me. He had dodged into the first ravine with the same tactics I had followed, and luckily for him the Indians had made but little search in that draw.

“We now traveled south, till we came to where we left our first mounts. We didn’t find the animals till morning, and we spent most of the day dodging straggling bands of Sioux.

“When we got to Crook it was to find, as we had expected, that his force had been engaged early that morning in a stiff fight, but had driven the enemy off.

“The general lifted quite a load from our minds after he had listened to our story. ‘Twas a toss-up after you first sighted their villages,’ he said, ‘but in



Scene at a Hopi Katsina Dance—Hopi Village, Arizona.



Kickapoo Birchbark lodge.

your place I think I should have done as you did—and I doubt,' he added with his gay, quizzical smile, 'whether I should have come off with my scalp.'"

Flowing Into the Salton Sea.

From the Parker Post.

The government engineers, who for the past six months have been investigating the unusual operation of the Colorado river, are about to report that for the past year and a half the Colorado river has not been flowing into the Gulf of California. The river is now flowing into the Laguna Salado, and Salton Sea. The Laguna Salado, owing to this increased flow, is now a lake fully sixty-five miles long and fifteen miles wide.

Is it not positively known just when the point will be reached when the Laguna Salado will overflow, but the general

opinion among the government's engineers, now investigating it, is that when the lake reaches a high water mark, five feet greater than at present, it will overflow back up into the United States.

An Indian Statesman.

E. D. Mansfield: "Personal Memories."

A figure which stands out on the historical canvas in bold relief is that of Meche Cunnaqua, the Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis. This most astute and sagacious of Indian statesmen was, it is said, even a polished gentleman. He had wit, humor, and intelligence. He was an extensive traveler and had visited all parts of the country, and became acquainted with the most distinguished men. He had seen and admired General Wahington. He was presented with a pair of pistols by Kosciusko, and the Pol-

ish hero told him to use them in defense of his country. He was intimate with the French philosopher, Volney, who constructed a vocabulary of the Indian tongue from his information.

In conversation with Volney, the Frenchman told him that the Indians had come from the Tartars, in Asia. "But," said Little Turtle, "why may not the Tartars have come from America?"

Lapwai Sanitarium.

The Indian department will maintain the sanitary school at Lapwai for the purpose of determining whether tuberculosis can be eradicated from the Indian races by a change in diet and habits. The school was established a little over a year ago for the benefit of the Nez Perce tribe and the results of the first year were such that the department concluded to open the school to all affected Indian children of the United States who are orphans. A second school of the same kind has been established at Phoenix, Ariz., and it is probable these two institutions will be equipped to handle all of the affected children until such a time as the government is fully satisfied that the plant is a complete success.

The building occupied by the Lapwai school was formerly the hospital at the Lapwai post and the character of construction was particularly suited to the purposes to which the building is now being put. The wide covered porch that surrounded the second story has been divided into outside sleeping rooms and at no time this winter have the children been taken within the building to sleep. One side of each room is entirely open except for a low wainscotting and a door from each of these rooms opens into the warm dressing quarters of the upper story.

Three hours of each day the children are required to devote to the study of the regular school work and the remaining time is given to work in the garden, orchard, shops or open air exercise. Every department of this school is conducted with a view of assisting nature to throw off the tubercular germs that have attached themselves to the children and a marked improvement in the cases first brought to the school has been noted.—Ex.

A private soldier, anxious to secure a leave of absence, went to his captain with a most convincing story about a sick wife breaking her heart for his presence. The officer, acquainted with the man's habits, replied: "I am afraid you are not telling the truth. I have just received a letter from your wife, urging me to keep you away from home, because you get drunk, break furniture and mistreat her shamefully."

The private saluted and started to leave the room. At the door he paused, asking: "Sor, may I speak to you, not as an officer, but as mon to mon?"

"Yes; what is it?"

"Well, sor, what I'm after sayin' is this"—approaching the captain and lowering his voice: "You and I are two of the most illigant liars the Lord ever made. I'm not married at all."—*Lippincott's*.

A dispatch from TuIsa, Okla., says that Sam Turkeyfoot, an Osage Indian, accompanied by his squaw, applied at a Hominy(Ok.)bank for a loan of \$100. The banker consented to the loan, but told Turkeyfoot he would have to have security. Turkeyfoot pushed his squaw toward the banker and said laconically, "Umph, leave squaw for security." The banker declined the offer.

Though some of us are poor, let us all be genteel.

The Indian of Today.

In an interesting and beautifully illustrated article in the Progress Magazine, Katherine Louise Smith writes an article on "The Progress of the Indian in Practical Arts." She says:

The progress made by the Indian during the past fifteen years has been greater than in any similar period. He has advanced in civilization and acquired a working knowledge of various arts and industries which help to provide for his maintenance. Twenty-five per cent more Indians are self-supporting than ten years ago; more than this number speak English for ordinary purposes, and there are no tribes idle. Many red men are engaged in lumbering, mining, working on railroads, digging irrigation ditches, and most of them wear citizens' clothes. At the agencies all the Indians are dressed in this way, and the return of large numbers of young Indians clothed as white men is gradually wearing away the prejudices of the older Indians, who remain at home while the children are at school. Affection for old customs, especially among the squaws, is one of the hardest things with which Indian educators contend. The nearer the tribe is to civilization, the more readily they adopt our manners, but in some reservations it has been a hard fight to get the Indians to send their children to school and to bury their dead. Generally, the Indian children do the best when they are sent to boarding school and are entirely separated from their parents. It is noticeable that those who return to their homes after graduation always wish their children to be sent away to school.

A Weak Defense.

Even the honest evidence in a case may be very plausible and convincing up to a

certain point, and yet it may break down. Such was the case with a negro interviewed by a religious worker visiting a Southern penitentiary.

"Of what are you accused?" the prisoner was asked.

"Dey says I took a watch," answered the negro. "I made a good fight. I had a dandy lawyer, an' he done prove an alibi wif ten witnesses. Den my lawyer he shore made a strong speech to de jury. But it wa'n't no use, sar; I get ten years."

"I don't see why you were not acquitted," said the religious worker.

"Well, sah," explained the prisoner, "you see dere was one weak spot 'bout my defence—dey found de watch in my pocket."—*Ex.*

There is an article on "Preserving the Indian Tongue" in THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL. There are very few of the old Indians to be found in their aboriginal state. The Columbia graphophone is playing an important part in a very interesting movement. This is no less than recording and preserving in an enduring form the music of the American Indian. Knowing that it would be a very few years before the original songs of the American Indian would be lost, the Bureau of Ethnology instituted the movement. It was a difficult task, but the result, so far, has been that there are now more than 400 graphophone records from which songs and melodies are transcribed.—*Industrial School Magazine.*

Isn't this like an Irishman? When Clancy asked the agent for a ticket to Chicago the agent asked: "Do you want an excursion ticket—one that will take you there and back?" Clancy replied: "Oh no! "What's the since ov me payin' to go there and back when I'm alriddy here?"—*Ex.*

Official Service Changes

REPORT OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYEES, INDIAN FIELD SERVICE, FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER, 1910.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

CHANGE OF NAME BY MARRIAGE.

Aug. 29, Montileau, Julia, laundress, 480, Sisseton S. D., now Heminger.

CHANGE OF NAME BY DIVORCE.

Sept. 30, Grimes, Exie O., asst. matron, 600, San Juan, N. M., now Exie Olive.

APPOINTMENTS—Probationary.

Miller, Josephine, laundress, 420, Bena, Minn.
 Townsend, Alice B., teacher, 60 m. Blackfeet, Mont.
 Hazard, Eva, clerk, 600, Carlisle, Pa.
 Beer, Cora O., hospital nurse, 600, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Drake, Mary L., cook, 540, Colville, Wash.
 Chinn, Sarah E., cook, 500, Crow Creek, S. D.
 Taylor, Archie N., teacher, 70 m. Cushman, Wash.
 Frischke, Frieda A. L., dom. sci. teacher, 600, Flan-
 dreau, S. D.
 Prodmore, Chester, add. farmer, 720, Fort Bidwell, Cal.
 Levang, Nels A., teacher d. s., 72 m, Fort Peck, Mont.
 Nicks, Alsa A., kindergartner, 600, Greenville, Cal.
 Allen, Melvin E., teacher, 720, Havasupai, Ariz.
 Crim, Arthur J., addl. farmer, 720, Kiowa, Okla.
 Edelin, William R., disciplinarian, 720, Leupp, Ariz.
 Everett, Carl A., engineer, 840, Mescalero, N. Mex.
 Stroup, John E., ind. teacher, 600, Nevada, Nev.
 Orehood, Edna S., nurse, 720, Nevada, Nev.
 York, James F., oil inspector, 1,200, Osage, Okla.
 Boyer, Lillian E., laundress, 400, Otoe, Okla.
 Campbell, Harry R., addl. farmer, 720, Pechanga, Cal.
 Bradley, John J., tinner, 720, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Mahaney, Louella, nurse, 720, Pima, Ariz.
 Baker, Walter B., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Keene, Fred D., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Leaming, George L., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 McCray, Ernest R., teacher day, 60m, Potawatomi, Kan.
 Bennett, Willis S., physician, 1,000, Pueblo Bonita, New
 Mexico.
 Case, Lucy A., teacher, 600, Rosebud, S. D.
 Bennett, Etta, nurse, 720, San Carlos, Ariz.
 Kramer, Mrs. Henry H., teacher, 60 m, Santa Fe, New
 Mexico.
 Hughes, Edmona, dom. sci. teacher, 660, Sherman In-
 stitute, Cal.
 Veldhuis, Dora B., laundress, 540, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Fletcher, Carl D., teacher, 60 m, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Beals, Mabelle G., teacher vocal music, 600, Haskell In-
 stitute, Kansas.
 Atkinson, Esther A., teacher, 540, Tomah, Wisconsin.
 Bell, Ira E., teacher, 720, Western Navajo, Arizona.
 Patterson, Samuel F., blacksmith, 800, Western Navajo,
 Arizona.
 Flynn, Katherine, teacher, 600, Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Marks, Emory A., teacher, 720, White Earth, Minn.
 Daly, Thomas, farmer, 600, White Earth, Minnesota.
 Smith, Geo. T., industrial teacher, 720, Yakima, Wash.
 Tallman, Lola B., cook, 540, Yakima, Washington.
 Weber, Kenneth L., physician, 1,000, Leech Lake, Minn.

APPOINTMENTS—Noncompetitive.

Wirth, Nettie, asst. matron, 500, Fort Peck, Mont. In-
 dian.
 LaCroix, Henry, typewriter, 500, Haskell Institute, Kas.
 Ludwick, Lena, teacher, 540, Keshena, Wis. Indian.
 Hauser, Louisa A., asst. matron, 500, Tulalip, Wash-
 ington, Indian
 Canfield, Anna C., asst. matron, 480, Zuni, N. Mex. In-
 dian.

APPOINTMENTS—Excepted.

Decrovecœur, Ben B., special officer, 1,200, Denver,
 Colo.
 Saenz, Manuel G., disciplinarian, Fort Totten, N. D.,
 840.
 Prickett, Chambers T., financial clk, 900, Kiowa, Okla.
 James, F. E., financial clerk, 840, Southern Ute, Colo.
 Covey, Myrtle W., financial clerk, 720, Warm Springs,
 Ore.
 Small, Robt. B., financial clerk, 900, Winnebago, Nebr.

APPOINTMENTS—By Transfer.

Blair, Clyde M., teacher, 660, Haskell Inst., Kans., to
 teacher, 900, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Foster, Elizabeth L., teacher, 660, Tulle River, Cal., to
 teacher, 660, Cahuilla, Cal.
 Ford, Olive C., seamstress, 660, Phoenix, Arizona, to
 female industrial teacher, 720, Camp Verde, Ariz.
 Lincoln, Samuel B., additional farmer, 720, Warm
 Springs, Oregon, to additional farmer, 720, Cantonment,
 Oklahoma.
 Tweedy, Thompson C., additional farmer, 720, Santee,
 Nebraska, to additional farmer, 720, Cantonment, Okla.
 Armour, Elizabeth L., ass't. matron, 600, Ft. Mojave,
 Arizona, to ass't. matron, 500, Cheyenne & Arapaho, Okla.
 Stark, Mabel, teacher, 660, Leupp, Arizona, to teacher,
 660, Colville, Washington.
 Kronk, Charles F., blacksmith, 840, Fort Shaw, Mont-
 ana, blacksmith and sawyer, 1000, Colville, Washington.
 Kennedy, James L., teacher, 550, Fort Lapwai, Idaho,
 to teacher, 720, Colville, Washington.
 Mellon, Otis, teacher, 840, Cushman, Washington, to
 teacher, 720, Colville, Washington.
 Hodgson, Harry S., Phil. Service, Phillipine Islands,
 to lease clerk, 1400, Crow Agency, Montana.
 Mellon, Otis, teacher, 720, Yakima, Washington, to
 teacher, 840, Cushman, Washington.
 Olop, Stephen, draftsman, 1400, Indian Office, to drafts-
 man, 1500, Denver, Colorado (S. of C.).
 Brooks, Rose I., teacher, 600, Leech Lake, Minn., to
 teacher, 600, Flandreau, S. Dak.
 O'Bryn, Anna B., teacher, 600, Jicarilla, N. Mexico, to
 matron, 720, Flandreau, S. Dak.
 Brown, Waldo G., teacher, 720, Polson Day, Montana, to
 teacher, 720, Flathead, Montana.
 Brown, Gertrude F., housekeeper, 300, Polson Day,
 Montana, to housekeeper, 30 m, Flathead, Montana.
 Dennis, C. Edward, clerk, 1100, Blackfeet, Montana, to
 clerk, 900, Fond du Lac, Minn.
 Acord, Albert, exp. farmer, 1200, Warm Springs, Ore-
 gon, to princ., etc., 900, Fort Peck, Montana.
 Riesbol, Walter, teacher, 720, Flathead, Montana, to tch-
 d.s. No. 2, 72 m, Fort Peck, Montana.
 Dent, Emma G., teacher, 60 m, Leech Lake, Minn., to
 teacher, 600, Fort Totten, N. Dak.
 Tillson, Minnie, teacher, 660, Fort Shaw, Montana, to
 teacher, 600, Genoa, Nebraska.
 Robertson, John E., teacher, 600, Tulalip, Wash., to
 teacher, 600, Genoa, Nebraska.
 Madison, James, teacher, 660, Pierre, S. Dak., to teach-
 er, 720, Grand Junction, Colo.
 Perry, Emma P., teacher, 600, Hayward, Wis., to teach-
 er, 600, Grand Junction, Colo.

Cole, Carrie C., laundress, 400, Kaw, Oklahoma, to laundress, 500, Hayward, Wisconsin.

Fitzgerald, Sarah, teacher, 600, Jicarilla, N. Mexico, to teacher, 720, Hayward, Wisconsin.

Mitchell, William, carpenter, Kiowa, Oklahoma, to carpenter, 720, Hoopa Valley, Cal.

Parker, Hattie B., matron, 600, Truxton Canon, Ariz., to matron, 660, Hoopa valley, Cal.

Pettingill, Everett B., engineer, 720, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla., to engineer, \$300, Jicarilla, N. Mexico.

Hickman, Blanche, kindergarten, 600, White Earth, Minn., to kindergarten, 600, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

Magill, Myrtle L., teacher, 600, Genoa, Nebraska, to teacher, 600, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

Cooper, Flora, cook, 540, Round Valley, Cal., to laundress, 500, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

Goodnight, Lee, farmer, 660, Shawnee, Oklahoma, to farmer, 660, Klamath, Oregon.

Eccles, W. W., farmer, 720, Navajo Springs, Colo., to add'l farmer, 720, Lower Brule, S. Dakota.

Park, Charles H., superint'd't, 1000, Rincon, California, to teacher, 72 m, Martinez, Cal.

Smith, Carlino, (Ind.), constable, 720, Navajo Sprgs., Colo., to farmer, 780, Navajo, N. Mex.

DeLay, Flora A., teacher, 660, Colorado River, Ariz., to teacher, 660, Nevada, Nevada.

Terry, Eunice S., seamstress, 540, Leupp, Ariz., seamstress, 500, Nevada, Nevada.

Dodge, A. D., (Ind.), asst. clerk, 720, Chilocco, Okla., to clerk, 720, Otoe, Oklahoma.

Dodge, Mary M., (Ind.), teacher, 600, Chilocco, Okla., to teacher, 600, Otoe, Oklahoma.

Johnson, Lillian E., teacher, 600, Klamath, Oregon, tchr., to 660, Pima, Arizona.

Simms, George A., tchr., No. 15 day school, 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to tchr., No. 18 d. s., 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Peabody, Howard, tchr., No. 19 d. s., 800, Rapid City, S. Dak., to tchr. and clk., 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Wright, Herman E., tch., 800, Rapid City, S. Dak., to teacher and clerk, 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Simms, Goldie M., h'k'r, No. 15 d. s., 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to h'k'r, No. 18 d. s., 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Peabody, Mamie, h'k'r., No. 19 d. s., 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to h'k'r, No. 29, d. s., 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Baker, Mollie S., matron, 720, Fort Mojave, Arizona, to matron, 540, Ponca, Okla.

Dillon, Irving G., teacher, d. s., 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to principal, 900, Ponca, Okla.

Hoyt, Frank L., teacher, 600, Cahuilla, Cali., to teacher, 660, Rice Station, Ariz.

Salveson, Bessie, h'k'r., 500, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to seamstress, 540, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Foster, Elizabeth L., teacher, 600, Chuilla, Cal. to teacher, 660, Rice Station, Ariz.

Gillett, Albert H., teacher of agriculture, 1,000, Genoa, Nebraska, to teacher of agriculture, 1,000, Salem, Oregon.

Tiffany, Ada, female ind. teacher, 600, San Carlos, Ariz. to field matron, 600, San Carlos, Arizona.

Johnson, R. E., principal, 1,200, Rosebud, S. Dak., to teacher, 1,000, Sante Fe, N. Mex.

Taylor, Caroline S., seamstress, 540, Western Navajo, Ariz., to seamstress, 500, Seger, Okla.

Thompson, Ford A., ind. teacher, 720, Fort Yuma, Cal., to farmer, 660, Shawnee, Okla.

Alford, Thompson, asst. clerk, 720, Kiowa, Oklahoma, to lease clerk, 900, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Crill, Ethel E., kindergartner, 600, Greenville, California, to teacher, 660, Sherman Institute, Cal.

Powers, James B., teacher, 2,400, Philippine Service, to teacher, 660, Shoshone, Wyoming.

Depoe, Robert R., Indian, teacher, 720, Warm Springs, Oregon, to teacher, 60 m, Siletz, Oregon.

Taylor, David C., farmer, 720, San Juan, New Mexico, to add'l farmer, 900, Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.

Kemp, Frank A., clerk, 1,500, Muskogee, Oklahoma, to field clerk, 1,500, Union, Oklahoma.

Mullikin, Clarence W., physician, 1,100, Moqui, Arizona, to physician, 1,200, Western Navajo, Arizona.

Smith, Samuel J., Indian, assistant engineer, 600, Rosebud, South Dakota, to engineer, 720, Yankton, S. Dak.

Slattery, Peter A., teacher, 600, Cheyenne River, South Dakota, to physician, 1,000, White Earth, Minnesota.

Burton, Jennie L., teacher, 720, Sac and Fox, Iowa, to assistant clerk, 720, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

McRae, Alma, teacher domestic science, 600, Flandreau, South Dakota, to domestic science teacher, 660, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

APPOINTMENTS—*Promotion or Reduction*

Skinner, Etta W., seamstress, 720, Albuquerque, N. Mex., to dom. sci. tch., 600, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

House, Katie, Indian, asst. matron, 300, Albuquerque, N. Mex., to asst. cook, 480, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Abner, Annie K., Indian, asst. cook, 480, Albuquerque, N. Mex., to asst. seamstr., 480, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Kingsley, Ebenzer, Indian, lease clerk, 900, Cantonment, Oklahoma, to fin. clerk, 900, Cantonment, Oklahoma.

Wisdom, William H., add'l. farmer, 720, Cantonment, Oklahoma, to lease clerk, 900, Cantonment, Oklahoma.

Cook, Fannie H., asst. matron, 520, Carson, Nevada, to seamstress, 540, Carson, Nevada.

Lovelace, Agnes, asst. matron, 480, Carson, Nevada, to asst. matron, 520, Carson, Nevada.

Shawk, Emily C., dom. sci. tch., 500, Carson, Nevada, to housekeeper, 600, Carson, Nevada.

Swick, John, Ind. temp. engineer, 360, Col. River, Ariz., to industrial, teacher, 720, Col. River, Arizona.

McCrosson, Jeanette L., kindergarten, 600, Tula, Wash., to asst. matron, 500, Cushman, Washington.

O'Bryan, Anna B., matron, 720, Flandreau, S. Dakota, to teacher, 600, Flandreau, South Dakota.

Woolsey, Samuel D., additional farmer, 780, Ft. Apache, Ariz., to supt. of live stock, 900, Fort Apache, Ariz.

Moses, Amasa W., farmer, 1000, Genoa, Neb., to prin. tchr., 1000, Genoa, Nebraska.

Anderson, Eva, laundress, 540, Haskell Inst., Kans., to hospital cook, 480, Haskell Inst., Kans.

Horn, Little Elk, Indian, laborer, 360, Lower Brule, S. Dak., to asst. mechanic, 240, Lower Brule, S. Dak.

Thunder, Obed E., (Ind.), asst. mech., 300, Lower Brule, S. Dak., to asst. mech., 240, Lower Brule, S. Dak.

Royce, James B., superintendent, 1100, Martinez, Cal. to supt., 1300, Martinez, California.

Cawthon, Charles R., additional farmer, 840, Martinez, Cal., to additional farmer, 1200, Martinez, Cal.

Morrow, Agnes A., teacher, 600, Moqui, Arizona, to teacher, 720, Moqui, Arizona.

Block, Robert C., Indian, asst. clerk, 1000, Osage, Okla., to asst. clerk, 1100, Osage, Oklahoma.

LaMotte, George G., Indian, asst. clerk, 1000, Osage, Oklahoma, to asst. clerk, 1100, Osage, Oklahoma.

Labadie, William H., Indian, asst. eng'r., 600, Osage, Okla., to engineer, 900, Osage, Oklahoma.

Aldredge, Grace, cook, 500, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to laundress, 450, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Roberts, Rose, Indian, asst. laundress, 240, Phoenix Arizona, to asst. nurse, 300, Phoenix Arizona.

Dickey, David H., teacher, 600, Rapid City, S. Dak., to teacher, 720, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Gillett, Perry T., farmer, 720, Red Lake, Minnesota, to farmer, 600, Red Lake, Minnesota.

Miller, Harry D., fin. clerk, 660, Rosebud, South Dak., to fin. clerk, 900, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Tate, Samuel A., physician, 1200, Rosebud, South Dak., to prin. and phys., 1500, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Collins, Arza B., constable, 540, Sac and Fox, Okla., to additional farmer, 720, Sac and Fox, Okla.

Browning, Viola, Indian, asst. matron, 480, Ft. Apache, Arizona, to field matron, 660, San Xavier, Arizona.

Wadsworth, Ethel M., seamstress, 540, Shoshone, Wyoming, to seamstress, 660, Shoshone, Wyoming.

Raddant, Elsie A., teacher, 60 m. Siletz, Oregon, to teacher, 720, Siletz, Oregon.

Celestine, Joseph, (I), laborer, 720, Tulalip, Washington, to night-watchman, 500, Tulalip, Wash.

Coggeshall, Harriet R., field matron, 720, Upper Lake, Cal., to financial clerk, 600, Upper Lake, Cal.

Garthwaite, Wm. T., ind. teacher, 720, Western Navajo, Ariz., to add'l. farmer, 780, Western Navajo, Ariz.

Boutwell, Rodney C., (I), laborer and actg., inter., 480, White Earth, Minn., to interpreter, 480, White Earth, Minn.

Eggers, Eva, housekeeper, 300, White Earth, Minn., to teacher, 600, White Earth, Minn.

Powless, Ellen M., ass't. matron, 480, White Earth, Minn., to ass't. matron, 540, White Earth, Minn.

Renner, Ellen, teacher, 540, Yakima, Wash., to teacher, 600, Yakima, Wash.

Kamhout, Herbert (I), ind. teacher, 240, Yakima, Wash., to laborer, 540, Yakima, Wash.

Brooks, Jesse A., (temp), ind. teacher, 720, Uintah & Ouray, Utah, to teacher, 660, Uintah & Ouray, Utah.

SEPARATIONS—Competitive—Resignations.

Williams, Mary C., teacher, 900, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Long, Elizabeth M., hospital nurse, 720, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Luther, George, engineer, 720, Canton Insane Asylum, South Dakota.

Reas, Frank, industrial teacher, 600, Cantonment, Okla. Tweedy, Thompson C., add'l. farmer, 720, Cantonment, Oklahoma.

Sites, Ida M., asst. laundress, 360, Carlisle, Pa.

Taylor, Margery, seamstress, 540, Carson, Nevada.

Doerr, Anna A., cook, 540, Cheyenne River, S. D.

Erb, Alma J., seamstress, 500, Cheyenne and Arapaho Oklahoma.

Cook, Euphemia Y., matron, 720, Colorado River, Ariz. Ragsdale, Mollie L., teacher, 600, Flandreau, S. D.

Stevens, Nellie, teacher, 600, Flandreau, S. D.

Mattson, Swan W., clerk, 900, Fond du Lac, Minn.

Von Felden, Josephine, teacher, 60 m. Fond du Lac, Minn., Indian.

Newell, Mary E., matron, 600, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

Bushee, Elesie Coffin, teacher, 600, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Hamilton, Noah E., principal teacher, 780, Fort Mohave, Ariz.

Lettsler, Clarence R., expert farmer, 1200, Fort Peck, Montana.

Peters, Samuel V., farmer, 1000, Hayward, Wis.

Thomas, George B., clerk, 900, Kaw, Oklahoma.

White, Allace S., teacher, 600, Keshena, Wisconsin.

White, Lawrence E., physician, 1200, Keshena, Wis.

Jacobs, David E., add'l. farmer, 840, LaPointe, Wis.

Spruce, Myles J., (Ind.), engineer, 900, Leupp, Ariz.

Kelly, John W., engineer, 900, Leupp, Ariz.

Kelly, Lizzie A., cook, 600, Leupp, Ariz.

Flood, Thomas J., clerk, 1000, Nevada, Nevada.

Wallace, Louisa, teacher, 720, Osage, Oklahoma.

Pleas, M. J., clerk, 840, Otoe, Oklahoma.

Smith, Belle, teacher, 660, Phoenix, Arizona.

Hood, Jennie, teacher, 72 m. Pima, Arizona.

Wittman, Anthony G., physician, 1000, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

King, Iredell H., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Gillett, Perry T., farmer, 600, Red Lake, Minn.

Peters, Okey E., teacher, 720, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Ledger, Emma, ass't. matron, 420, Round Valley, Cal.

Maxwell, Mary H., kindergartner, 600, Sac & Fox, Iowa. Silverheels, Florence W., ass't. matron, 500, Sac & Fox, Okla.

Montgomery, William R., engineer, 1000, San Juan, New Mexico.

Bocock, Nora L., teacher, 600, San Juan, New Mexico.

Walker, Rose E., nurse, 600, Seger, Okla.

Bacon, Elvira T., ass't. matron, 560, Sherman Institute, Cal.

Ross, Edith M., nurse, 600, Sherman Institute, Cal.

Smith, Anna E. J., teacher, 600, Sherman Institute, Cal.

Ebel, Louis A., fin. clerk, 1100, Shoshone, Wyoming.

McDorman, Nellie S., teacher, 720, Shoshone, Wyoming.

Hancock, Moris, lease clerk, 1000, Shoshone, Wyoming.

Potter, Ada E., laundress, 420, Southern Ute, Colorado, dismissed.

Robins, George W., steno. and type, 84, Tongue River, Montana.

Chaffee, George D., engineer, Tulalip, Wash.

Nolinesux, Elizabeth M., teacher, 61, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.

Bennett, Robert R., clerk, 960, Union Agency, Okla.

Robbins, Mollie A., matron, 540, Warm Springs, Oregon, appointed kindergartner N. C. X.

Callahan, Walter K., (Ind.) physician, 1000, Western Shoshone, Nevada.

Van Kirk, Bertha L., field matron, 720, Yakima, Washington.

Hancock, Edith, asst. matron, 500, Yankton, S. Dak.

Douglas, James P., engineer, 720, Yankton, S. Dak.

Howell, George T., carpenter, 720, Zuni, New Mex.

SEPARATIONS—By Transfer.

Middleton, Carroll S., physician, 1100, Fort Belknap, Mont., to reclamation service.

Harkness, Jos. Jr., stenographer, 900, Yakima, Washington, to copyist, 900, Indian Office.

MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES—Appointments, July.

Charles E. Roblin of Washington (Pres.) \$3 p. d. and ex., special allotting agent (new appt.)

William H. Code of Arizona (Sec'y.) \$4000, \$3 p. d. and ex., chief inspector of irrigation (transfer from Indian inspector.)

Walter B. Hill of New Hampshire (Sec'y.) \$2500, \$3 p. d. and ex., asst. inspector of irrigation (transfer from Indian inspector.)

Charles L. Davis of Illinois (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., special Indian agent (transfer from supervisor of Ind. schools.)

John H. Hinton of Missouri (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., special Indian agent.

Edgar G. Mills of Wisconsin (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., special Indian agent.

Andrew G. Pollock of Colorado (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., special Indian agent.

Edgar A. Allen of Oklahoma (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., supervisor of Indian schools (transfer from special Indian agent.)

Charles F. Peirce of South Dakota (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., supervisor of Indian schools.

E. J. Sommerville of Oregon (Sec'y.) \$2000, \$3 p. d. and ex., competency commissioner Umatilla reservation, Ore.

APPOINTMENTS—August.

Francis R. Sohanck of California (Sec'y.), \$2,000, \$3 p. d. and ex., superintendent of irrigation.

William Loker of Missouri (Sec'y.), \$13 p. d. and ex., commissioner to Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin.

Charles H. Bates of South Dakota (Pres.), \$10 p. d. and

ex., appraising commissioner, Pine Ridge Res., (furloughed as special allotting agent).

D. L. McLane of South Dakota (Pres.), \$10 p. d. and ex., appraising commissioner, Pine Ridge Reservation.

Frank Conroy (Indian) of South Dakota (Pres.), \$10 p. d. and ex., appraising commissioner, Pine Ridge Reservation.

J. F. Murphy of Oklahoma (Sec'y.), \$2,000, \$3 p. d. and ex., competency commissioner, Quapaw Reservation, Okla.

H. P. Marble of Nebraska (Sec'y.), \$2,000, \$3 p. d. and ex., competency commissioner, Santee Reservaton, Nebr.

APPOINTMENTS—September.

Fred H. Baker of Illinois (Sec'y.), \$1,800, \$3 p. d. and ex., supervisor of Indian schools, (by reinstatement from clerk \$1,500, Indian Office).

RESIGNATIONS.

W. R. R. Porter of Missouri, \$1,800, \$3 p. d. and ex., supervisor of Indian schools.

Edgar G. Mills of Wisconsin (Sec'y.), \$2,000, \$3 p. d. and ex., special Indian agent.

FOR OCTOBER.

CHANGE OF NAME BY MARRIAGE.

Oct. 23, Mary E. Keough, matron (hospital), 720, Fort Apache, Arizona, now Mrs. Mary E. Hailman.

Oct. 23, Lou C. Starret, assistant teacher, 480, Nevada, Nevada, now Mrs. Lou C. Wagner.

APPOINTMENTS—Probationary.

Dorsey, Tilda, cook, 600, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Scholtz, Mayme I., seamstress, 500, Bismark, North Dakota.

Mary C. Lindsey, teacher, 480, Blackfeet, Montana.
Gardner, John M., physician, 1,000, Cahuilla, Arizona.
Adoryan, Bernard, teacher, 660, Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Andrew W. Foster, ind. teacher, 720, Colorado River, Arizona.

Bauman, Louis J., additional farmer, 720, Fort Belknap, Montana.

Basham, Martin V., carpenter, 720, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Page, Nina L., laundress, 500, Fort Peck, Montana.

Ellis, Mabel T., assistant cook, 500, Genoa, Nebraska.

Dwinnell, Phill C., teacher, 660, Haskell Institute, Kas.

Gunn, Louise G., teacher, 600, Jicarilla, New Mexico.

Phelps, Gladys S., teacher, 600, Keshena, Wisconsin.

Shelley, George, sawyer, 900, Klamth, Oregon.

Rogers, Harmon H., carpenter, 720, Leupp, Arizona.

Flake, Edwin F., industrial teacher, 660, Oneida, Wis.

McKinney, Mary, cook, 500, Osage, Oklahoma.

Reilly, Francis, physician, 1,000, Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.

Ballinger, Carrie A., cook, 480, Red Lake, Minnesota.

Cowles, Gertrude A., assistant teacher, 50 m. Rosebud, South Dakota.

Melott, Margaret L., seamstress, 500, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Pike, Alice M., cook and laundress, 500, Tulalip, Wash.

Atkinson, Lester S., teacher, 720, White Earth, Minn.

Hallam, Henry J., assistant clerk, 720, Yankton, S. Dak.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Petoskey, Ella, teacher, 540, Carson, Nev. Indian.

Martin, Margaret, cook, 500, Fort Bidwell, Calif. Ind.

White, Jesse, farmer, 720, Fort Hall, Idaho. Indian.

Harrington, Mary A., teacher, 600, Hayward, Wis.

Rose, Sallie, teacher, 600, Hayward, Wis.

Merrill, Ivy L., laundress, 430, Kiowa, Okla. Indian.

Shively, Loyd R., engineer, 940, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Kuck, Joseph, carpenter, 780, Navajo, Ariz.

Wagner, Lou C., ass't teacher, 480, Nevada, Nev.

Gilman, Sarah E., teacher, 72 mo, Pima, Ariz.

Campbell, Agnes S., teacher, 600, Pipestone, Minn.

Mahin, Laura, matron, 500, Red Moon, Okla.

Lindsey, Netta P., seamstress, 600, Rice Station, Ariz.

Ream, Sarah C., teacher, 660, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Young, John F., lease clerk, 1,080, Shoshone, Wyo.

APPOINTMENT—By Transfer.

Alway, George H., property clerk, 1080, under Cranville, to clerk, 1,100, Blackfeet, Mont.

Wickert, George J., farmer, 720, Fort Hall, Idaho, to add'l farmer, 720, Cheyenne River, S. D.

Brown, Ida M., ass't matron, 600, Sherman Institute, Calif., to matron, 720, Colorado River, Ariz.

Rogers, May H., teacher, 660, Sherman Institute, Calif., to teacher, 660, Colorado River, Ariz.

Humphreys, Harriet M., matron, 600, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to matron, 720, Flandreau, S. D.

Seccombe, America J., kindergartner, 660, Yankton, S. Dak., to kindergartner, 600, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Freeland, Martha A., ass't matron, 500, Umatilla, Ore., to matron, 600, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

Paulding, Christina, field matron, 720, Conville, Wash. to field matron, 720, Fort Lapwai, Idaho. Indian.

Martell, Charles F., ind. teacher, 720, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to farmer, 720, Fort Mojave, Ariz. Indian.

McDougall, Susie, sch. clerk, 720, White Earth, Minn., to teacher, 600, Genoa, Neb.

Falling, Mary J., field matron, 540, Contonment, Okla., to asst. matron, 500, Genoa, Neb.

Cooper, Alva C., laborer, 480, Riverside (Kiowa), to baker, 600, Haskell, Kans.

Rendtorff, Walter, physician, 1,200, Hoopa Valley, Calif. to physician, 1,200, Hayward, Wis.

Mitchell, Ella M., laundress, 480, Fort Sill (Kiowa), to laundress, 540, Hoopa Valley, Cal.

Warner, A. Rowland, physician, Panama Canal Service to physician, 1,100, Hoopa Valley, Cal.

Bowman, Alice S., cook, 400, Kaw, Oklahoma, to cook, 500, Jicarilla, N. Mex.

Owen, Joseph C., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to teacher, 720, Kaw, Okla.

Owen, Anna, housekeeper, 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to housekeeper, 300, Kaw, Okla.

Swadener, Edward L., physician, 1,200, Keshena, Wis.

Blair, Eva Z., seamstress, 490, to asst. matron, 540, Kiowa, Okla.

Garrett, Sadie C., teacher, 1400, Philippine Service, to teacher, 660, Leupp, Ariz.

Peel, Francis J., matron, 500, Kaw, Okla., to seamstress, 540, Leupp, Ariz.

Nash, Augusta, seamstress, 480, White Earth, Minn., to seamstress, 480, Lower Brule, S. D.

Simmons, Bell C., matron, 600, Fort Lapwai, Ida., to field matron, 720, Moqui, Ariz.

Eaton, Hattie F., clerk, 900, Rosebud, S. Dak., to asst. clerk, 900, Navajo, Ariz.

Spear, John S., superintendent, 1,600, Fort Lewis, Col., to superintendent, 1,600, Nevada, Nev.

Parry, Rickard L., clerk, 1,400, under Martin, to asst. clerk, 1,100, Osage, Okla.

Swartz, James M., principal, 800, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to clerk, 840, Otoe, Okla.

Carton, Hannah M., teacher, 660, Kaw, Okla., to teacher 660, Pheonix, Ariz.

White, Mary H., matron, 560, White Earth, Minn., to matron, 660, Pierre, S. Dak.

Robinson, Georgie, field matron, 720, Moqui, Arizona, to matron, 720, Rice Station, Arizona.

Reed, Jean C., kindergartner, 600, Sac and Fox, Okla., to teacher, 600, Rice Station, Arizona.

Whiteis, Alfred E., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to superintendent, 1,000, Rincon, Calif.

Tyler, Jesse E., principal, 1,000, Sisseton, S. Dak., to teacher, 720, Rosebud, S. Dak.

Tyler, Emma C., matron, 600, Sisseton, S. Dak., to house-keeper, 300, Rosebud, S. Dak.

McIntosh, A. L., teacher and clerk, 720, Pine Ridge S. Dak., to teacher, 720, Sac and Fox, Iowa.

Elwonger, Sylvia C., cook, 540, Fort Bidwell, Cal., to cook, 540, Sherman Inst., Cal.

Nevitt, Autta Q., matron, 600, Pipestone, Minn., to asst. matron, 600, Sherman Inst., Cal.

Monroy, Alfred M., baker, 600, Haskell, Kans., to baker 600, Sherman Inst., Cal.

Hine, Clara F., teacher, 60 m. Potawatomie, Kans., to teacher, 600, Sisseton, S. Dak.

White, Toler R., physician, 1,100, School, to physician, 1,100, Truxton Canon, Ariz.

Uphaw, Emma F., cook, 500, Crow, Montana, to cook, 500, Unitah and Ouray, Utah.

Spears, Albert H., physician, 1,200, Keshena, Wisconsin, to supt. and phys., 1,500, Vermillion Lake, Minn.

Chapman, John M., physician, 150 m. Panama Service, to physician, 1,000, Western Shoshone, Nev.

Fowler, Nette C., matron, 660, Pierre, S. Dak., to matron, 560, White Earth, Minn.

Hewey, David, shoemaker, 720, Leech Lake, Minn., to disciplinarian, 600, White Earth, Minn.

Hislop, Jerusha, fin. clerk, 600, Red Lake, Minnesota to seamstress, 540, Yankton, South Dakota.

Goings, Miss Virginia, cook, 500, Rosebud, S. Dak., to cook, 500, Crow, Montana.

Adams, Freeman J., adl. farmer, 780, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to adl. farmer, 840, LaPointe, Wisconsin.

APPONITMENTS—By Promotion or Reduction.

Townsend, Alice, teacher, 60 mo. Blackfeet, Mont., to teacher, 720, Blackfeet, Mont.

Henderson, James E., boys fld. agt., 900, Carlisle, Penn., to disciplinarian, 1,100, Carlisle, Penn.

Craige, Roscoe C., clerk, 1200, Cheyenne River, S. D., to chief clerk, 1320, Cheyenne River, S. D.

Michell, Louis, private, 600, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, to laborer and acting interpreter, 600, Coeur d' Alene, Ida. Indian.

Sero, Norbert, constable, 900, Denver, Colo., to special officer, 1200, Denver, Colo.

Spicer, Lydia A., teacher, 600, Fort Belknap, Mont., to teacher, 720, Fort Belknap, Mont.

Halsey, May E., seamstress, 300, Fort Bidwell, Calif., to matron, 600, Fort Bidwell, Calif.

Reynolds, Augustus M., ind. teacher, 600, Fort Hall, Ida., to farmer, 720, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Demaree, Robert B., teacher, 72 m. Fort Peck, Mont., to principal d. s. 900, Fort Peck, Montana.

Miller, William C., farmer, 840, Fort Yuma, Calif., to ind. teacher, 720, Fort Yuma, Calif.

Sutherland, Sam'l S., farmer, 600, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to add. farmer, 720, Jicarilla, N. Mex.

Kinney, Peleg G., add. farmer, 720, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to add. farmer, 840, Jicarilla, N. Mex.

Hill, Abbie E., seamstress, 500, Jicarilla, N. Mex., to matron, 600, Jicarilla, N. Mex.

Hamilton, Silas, asst. engineer, 540, Leupp, Ariz., to asst. engineer, 600, Leupp, Ariz.

Sullivan, Lois W., fin. clerk, 720, Malki, Calif., to clerk, 720, Malki, Calif.

McCarthy, Bartholomew, clerk, 600, Nevada, Nev., to clerk, 1000, Nevada, Nev.

Stratton, Lewellyn J., carpenter, 840, Osage, Okla., to carpenter, 900, Osage, Okla.

Hamilton, Nellie L., nurse, 600, Osage, Okla., to nurse, 660, Osage, Okla.

Duran, Jacob, disc. and gardener 600, Osage, Okla., to disc. and gardener, 660, Osage, Okla., Ind.

Labadie, William H., engineer, 900, Osage, Okla., to engineer, 780, Osage, Okla. Ind.

Whittenmyer, Louisa A., nurse, 720, Phoenix, Ariz. to nurse, 720, Phoenix, Ariz.

Chingren, Amanda M., outing matron, 720, Phoenix, Ariz., to outing matron, 960, Phoenix, Ariz.

Sheppard, Allen, nightwatch, 300, Pipestone, Minn. to fireman, 300, Pipestone, Minn.

Bebout, William R., physician, 1,100, Rosebud So. Dak., to physician, 1,200, Rosebud, So. Dak.

Brewer, Charley, linerider, 780, San Carlos, Ariz., to Stockman, 900, San Carlos, Ariz.

Rowland, Willis, herder, 780, Tongue River, Mont., to herder, 840, Tongue River, Mont.

Vaulx, Susan E., steno., 720, Union, Okla., to steno., 780, Union, Okla.

Miller, Pauline, seamstress, 500, Western Shoshone, Nev. to matron, 600, Western Shoshone, Nev.

Holm, Sophia M., cook, 500, Wittenburg, Wis., to seamstress, 500, Wittenburg, Wis.

Acord, Albert, Pr & D. S. inspector, 900, Fort Peck, Montana, to exp. farmer, 1200, Fort Peck, Montana.

Montgomery, Cloy, teacher, 620, Pipestone, Minn., teacher, 660, Pipestone, Minn.

Kennon, Edith A., teacher, 540, Pipestone, Minn., teacher, 660, Pipestone, Minn.

Edsall, Lucy A., ass't. matron, 440, Pipestone, Minn., to matron, 600, Pipestone, Minn. Indian

SEPARATIONS—Competitive—Resigned.

Rose, George T., teacher agriculture, 800, Carlisle, Pa.

Dahl, Minnie K., asst. laundress, 360, Carlisle, Penn.

Krebs, Alberta, laundress, 600, Chilocco, Okla.

Ratliff, Russell, superintendent, 1200, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho.

Ratliff, Laura H., lease clerk, 900, Coeur d' Alene, Ida.

Richter, Delia, laundress, 540, Colville, Wash.

Richter, Fred A., engineer, 800, Colville, Wash.

Skardon, Bennett R., engineer, 720, Fort Balknap, Montana.

Oleson, Ole, genl. mechanic, 900, Fort Peck, Montana.

Leader, Alta M., seamstress, 600, Fort Yuma, Calif.

Allison, Nina E., teacher, 600, Genoa, Neb.

Parker, Hattie B., matron, 660, Hoopa Valley, Calif.

Page, Anna M., cook, 500, Keshena, Wis.

Shelledy, George, sawyer, 900, Klamath, Oregon.

Richard, Ida E., laundress, 480, Lower Brule, S. Dak.

Richard, Mathias, carpenter 720, Lower Brule, S. Dak.

Howard, Roy V., engineer, 940, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Whitmer, Charles F., physician, 1000, Pala, Calif.

Gidley, Sadie, ass't. matron, 600, Phoenix, Ariz.

Pense, Clara, teacher, 600, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Vlandry, Allie E., ass't. matron, 500, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Williams, Leonard A., dairyman, 720, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Burke, Madona M., seamstress, 600, Rice Station, Ariz.

Boyd, Bertha, ass't. clerk, 500, Salem, Ore. Indian.

Omen, Lura M., laundress, 500, San Juan, N. Mex.

Taylor, Mrs. Caroline S., seamstress, 500, Seger, Okla.

Thompson, Ford A., farmer, 660, Shawnee, Okla.

Inacho, Irene, cook, 480, Shawnee, Okla.

Haviland, Emma H., teacher, 660, Southern Ute, Colo.

Witzleben, Agnes V., teacher, 540, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Millender, Nora J., nurse, 660, Tulalip, Wash.

Ouray, Utah.

Frink, Frank E., miller and engineer, 900, Unitah and

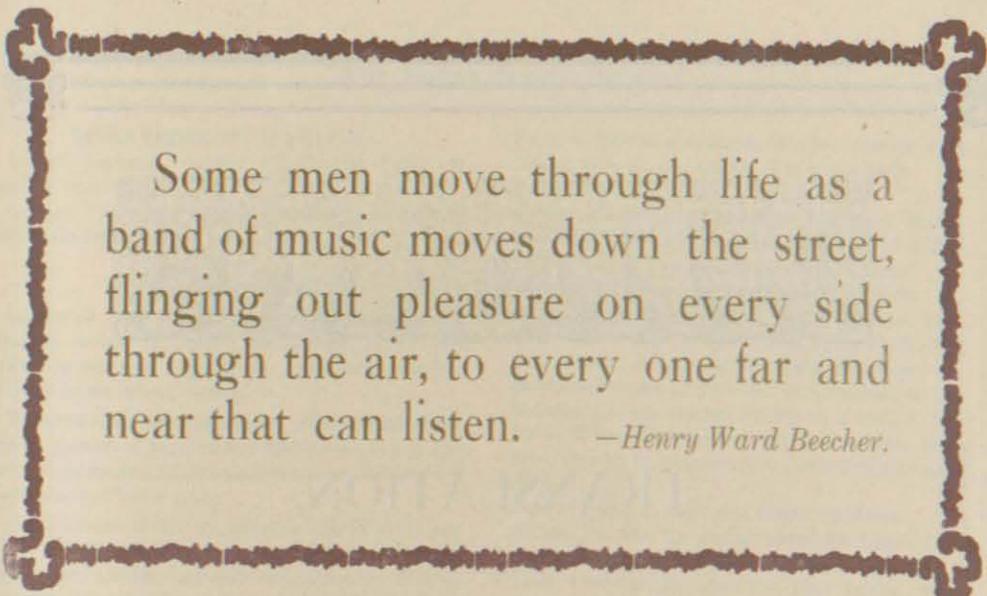
Rodwell, Thomas F., supt and physician, 1500, Vermil-

lion Lake, Minn.

Fisher, Jamee W., teacher, 720, White Earth, Minn.

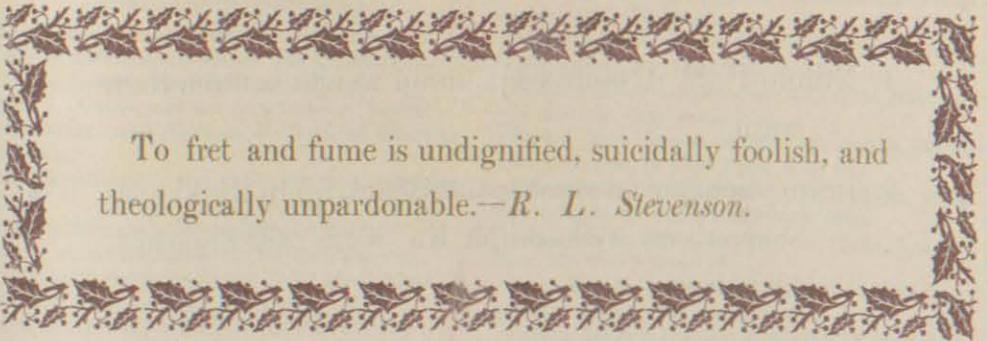
Riggs, Lester D., physician, 1000, Yakima, Wash.

Hallam, Henry J., ass't clerk, 720, Yankton, S. Dak.

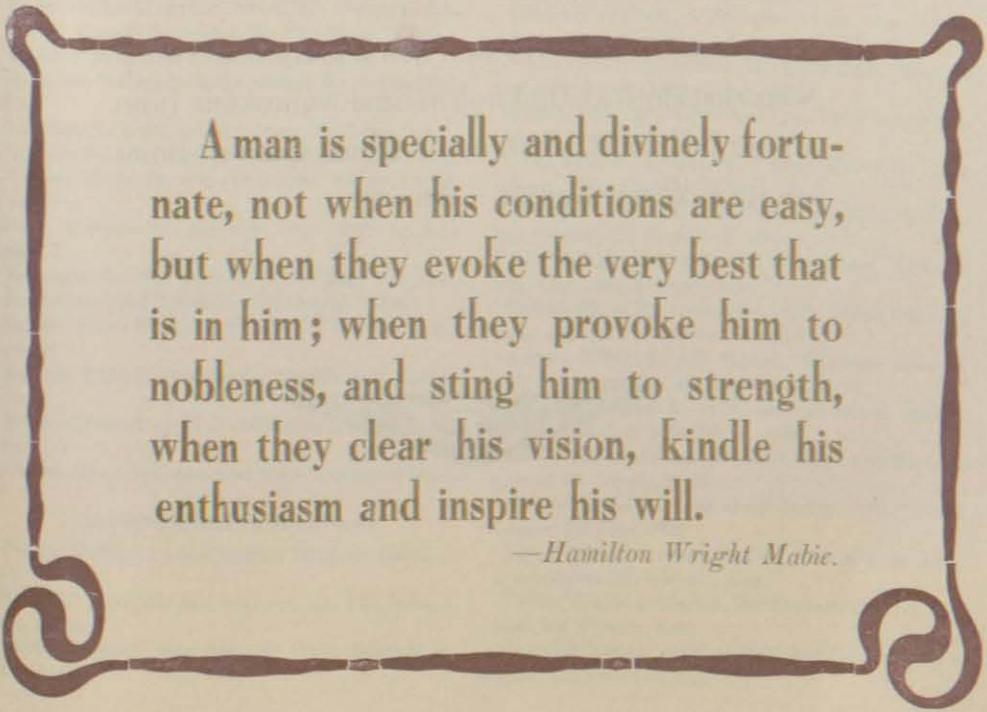


Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air, to every one far and near that can listen.

—Henry Ward Beecher.



To fret and fume is undignified, suicidally foolish, and theologically unpardonable.—R. L. Stevenson.



A man is specially and divinely fortunate, not when his conditions are easy, but when they evoke the very best that is in him; when they provoke him to nobleness, and sting him to strength, when they clear his vision, kindle his enthusiasm and inspire his will.

—Hamilton Wright Mabie.



TRANSLATION.

THE LORD'S PRAYER—*In Nez Perces Language,*
By KATE C. MCBETH, *Missionary.*

1. Nunim Pisht Aishniwashpa imim wanikt hautnin Kam watu.
2. Imim miohatoit ki anashapautsasham, Imim Kutki anashapautsam uyikashliph Ka Kush aishniwashpa, hikutanih.
3. Taks labaipa hipt natsnim taksain.
4. Nuna wasatai nashwaunim Ka Kush nun titokana wasatai awaunaitanah.
5. Wat mat anashtahinawiyukum nuna, matu taklai nuna shapakapshishwiatupkinih natsnahwuinukum: Imin awam inakanikt, imim awam Kapskapsnawit imim awam siskeiwit Kunku. Amen.



SEPARATIONS—BY TRANSFER.

Hetrick, Emma K., teacher, 660, Carlisle, Penn., to teacher, Porto Rico.

Lannan, Thomas C., teacher, Pine Ridge, So. Dak. to Philippine Service.

OCTOBER APPOINTMENTS.

Lorenzo D. Creel of Indiana, special agent for the Seminole Indians in Florida; \$2000 a year, \$3 p. d. and travelling expenses. By transfer from superintendent Nevada Indian School, Nevada.

William E. Johnson of Maryland, chief special officer for suppression of liquor traffic; \$3000 a year, \$3 p. d. and travelling expenses. By transfer from special officer for suppression of liquor traffic.

Commissioners to classify, appraise and value certain lands in Rosebud reservation, South Dakota \$10 a day each while actually employed, and expenses: John H. Scriven, furloughed from duty as special allotting agent, A. E. Kull, and Richard D. Ellston.

FOR NOVEMBER.

APPOINTMENTS—Probationary.

Yoos, Mary, asst. seamstress, 600, Carlisle, Penn.
Brown, Rolla, business teacher, 1000, Carlisle, Penn.
Fisher, Jessie L., baker, 520, Carson, Nevada.
Queen, Florence, asst. matron, 540, Carson, Nevada.
Honert, Amanda C. F., nurse, 600, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.

Fairbanks Jessie C., asst. matron, 500, Cheyenne, River, S. Dak.

Lander, Ella, asst. clerk, 780, Chilocco, Okla.
Knox, Robert H., teacher, 720, Flathead, Montana.
Calhoun, Roena, laundress, 480, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
Roberts, Ida B., cook, 500, Kiowa, Okla.

Kimbrough, Amos H., sawyer, 900, Klamath, Ore.
Nygreen, J. Arthur, teacher, 60 m, Leech Lake, Minn.
Moore, Carl A., indus. teacher, 720, Lower Brule, S. Dak.
Slane, Tillie, matron, 540, Navajo, N. Mex.

Rrooks, Charles N., physician, 1000, Nett Lake, Minn.
Bisbee, Beulah V., cook, 500, Nevada, Nev.
Hammock, Asa D., expert farmer, 1200, Phoenix, Ariz.
Snyder, Pearson O., teacher, 720, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Wamsley, Bess, cook, 430, Sac and Fox, Okla.

Hunsaker, William H., indus. teacher, 600, Sac and Fox, Okla.

Lonsdale, Hortense, asst. laundress, 420, Salem, Ore.
Rhoades, John D., addl. farmer, 840, San Carlos, Ariz.
Vaughn, Arthur P., eng. and sawyer, 900, San Carlos, Ariz.

Dunn, Abraham H., physician, 1000, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

McDougal, Mary B., teacher, 660, Southern Ute, Colo.
Brooks, Raymond E., teacher, 720, Tulalip, Wash.
Roehen, Forest W., indus. teacher, 720, Western Navajo, Ariz.

Edward, Edith L., seamstress, 540, Western Navajo, Ariz.

Miller, Sidney E., indus. teacher, 600, White Earth, Minn.

Stevens, Charley O., carpenter, 600, White Earth, Minn.

APPOINTMENTS—Reinstatement.

Painter, Frank C., indus. teacher, 720, Crow Creek, S. Dak.

Sempson, Cornelius, asst. engineer, 600, Flandreau, S. Dak., Indian.

Huber, Charles F., asst. clerk, 720, Fort Berthold, N. Dak., Indian.

Bunn, L. Bertha, seamstress, 500, Fort Bidwell, Calif.

Hearst, Nora H., teacher, 720, Fort Yume, Calif.

Eager, Frank D., farmer, 900, Genoa, Nebr.

Gorden, James W., disciplinarian, 840, Genoa, Nebr.

Broker, Minnie E., laundress, 480, Lower Brule, S. Dak.

Barlow, Lucy J., teacher, 600, Navajo, N. Mex.

Kelly, John W., engineer, 900, Navajo, N. Mex.

Moore, Marvin C., asst. clerk, 720, Potawatomi, Kans.

Holt, Russell D., physician, 1200, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Gray, Jennie, field matron, 600, Seger, Oklahoma.

Moseman, Eugene D., principal, 1000, Sisseton, S. Dak.

Mehollin, Clara G., teacher, 540, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Baker, Walter, add'l farmer, 720, Tongue River, Mont.

Shell, Charles E., superintendent, 1500, Truxton Canon, Arizona.

Bennet, Robert R., clerk, 900, Union, Oklahoma.

Nelson, Stephen B., stenographer, 960, Union, Okla.

Brown, Josephine T., teacher, 540, Yakima, Wash.

Monk, Frederick H., physician, 1000, Yakima, Wash.

APPOINTMENTS—By Transfer.

Simmons, Belle C., field matron, 720, Moqui, Ariz., to seamstress, 720, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Cowles, Gertrude A., teacher, 50 m, Rosebud, S. D., to teacher, 600, Carson, Nev.

Colegrove, Morton D., clerk, 1200, Yankton, S. D., to superintendent, 1300, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

York, Josephine C., asst. clerk, 900, Crow, Mont., to lease clerk, 900, Crow Creek, S. D.

Marron, Mary E., asst. matron, 540, Truxton Canon, Ariz., to matron, 600, Crow Creek, S. D.

Miller, Horton H., superintendent, 1825, Moqui, Ariz., to superintendent, 2250, Fort Belknap, Mont.

Jones, John E., issue clerk, 1000, San Carlos, Ariz., to clerk, 1250, Fort Belknap, Mont.

Estep, Evan W., superintendent, 1800, Yankton, S. Dak., to superintendent, 1900, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Conklin, James J., indus. teacher, 600, Fort Bidwell, Calif., to farmer, 840, Fort Yuma, Calif.

Dickens, Sarah M., field matron, 720, Seger, Okla., to matron, 600, Fort Yuma, Calif.

Olive, Exie, asst. matron, 600, San Juan, N. Mex., to asst. matron, 600, Grand Junction, Col.

Haycraft, LaFleeta, teacher, 600, Ponca, Okla., to asst. teacher, 540, Haskell Inst., Kans.

Hesse, Orra G., fd. matron, 720, White Earth, Minn., to asst. matron, 600, Haskell Inst., Kans.

Shanley, Margaret A., housekeeper, 540, Flandreau, S. Dak., to matron, 600, Hayward, Wis.

Lydy, John W., teacher, 600, Truxton Canon, Ariz., to principal, 800, Jicarilla, N. Mex.

Parkhurst, Charles D., disciplin., 840, Genoa, Neb., to indl. teacher, 720, Jicarilla, N. Mex.

Veix, Bessie L., asst. clerk, 720, Potawatomi, Kans., to asst. clerk, 840, Klamath, Ariz.

Thorse, Milton M., stenograph, 1,000, Indian Office, to steno. and type, 1,000, Lawrence, Kans.

Somers, Clifford M., add. farmer, 720, Lower Brule, S. Dak., to indl. teacher, 660, Leech Lake, Minn.

Lawshe, Abraham L., third asst. postmaster general, to superintendent, 2,250, Moqui, Ariz.

Bernt, Julius, indl. teacher, 660, Leech Lake, Minn., to farmer, 780, Navajo, N. Mex.

Weston, James A., farmer, 800, Leupp, Ariz., to indl. teacher, 720, Otoe, Okla.

Smith, Myrtle M., seamstress, 540, Fort Apache, Ariz., to seamstress, 660, Phoenix, Ariz.

Schulz, Charlotte, teacher, 720, Klamath, Ore., to asst. clerk, 780, Phoenix, Ariz.

Buzzard, Nora A., matron, 600, Grand Junction, Col., to matron, 660, Pierre, S. Dak.

Flint, Lucy, teacher, 660, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to tchr. 660, Pima, Ariz.

White, Agnes, teacher, 600, Wittenberg, Wis., to tchr. 60 m, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

McNamara, Ida, asst. matron, 480, Red Lake, Minn., to asst. matron, 420, Round Vally, Cal., Indian.

Lovenskiold, Fred S., Philippine Service, to issue clerk, 1,000, San Carlos, Ariz.

Farrell, Fred E., fin. clerk, 1,200, Fort Belknap, Mont. to add. farmer, 840, Santee, Nebr.

Quillian, Harriet, nurse, 720, Phoenix, Ariz., to nurse 780, Sherman Inst., Calif.

Norton, Cipriana G., asst. matron, 540, Pima, Ariz., to asst. matron, 560, Sherman Inst., Calif.

Millard, Frank W., teacher, 720, Haskell Inst., Kans., to fin. clerk, 900, Shoshone, Wyo.

Seymour, Edward L., from Philippine service, to teacher, 720, Shoshone, Wyo.

Parker, Hattie B., matron, 660, Hoopa Valley, Calif., to asst. matron, 600, Tulalip, Wash.

Boley, Emma E., asst. seamstress, 400, Carlisle, Pa., to seamstress, 240, Tulalip, Wash.

Levelace, William, disciplinarian, 840, Carson, Nev., to engineer, 960, Tulalip, Wash.

Van Der Heyden, Emma E., laundress, 500, Fort Peck, Mont., to matron, 540, White Earth, Minn.

Wyman, Pearle, teacher, 660, Cherokee, N. C., to school clerk, 720, White Earth, Minn.

Runke, Walter, clerk, 1200, Klamath, Ore., to superintendent, 1500, Yankton, S. D.

Hale, Edgar H., clerk, 1200, Indian Office, to clerk, 1200, Yankton, S. D.

Wilkinson, Edwin J., farmer, 780, Navajo, New Mex., to farmer, 900, Zuni, N. Mex.

APPOINTMENTS—*Promotion or Reduction.*

Meyer, Harvey K., clerk, 1060, Carlisle, Pa., to clerk, 1200, same.

Sweeney, Margaret, teacher, 600, Carlisle, Pa., to teacher, 660, same.

Perry, James W., (temp), adl. farmer, 780, Carson, Nev., to discipln., 840, same.

Backus, John J., clerk, 800, Cheyenne River, S. D., to clerk, 900, same.

Bibb, Homer J., clerk, 1200, Crow Creek, S. Dak., to clerk, 1320, Crow Creek, S. D.

Tourtillott, Nettie P., asst. matron, 400, Crow Creek, S. D., to asst. matron, 500, Crow Creek, S. D., Indian.

Secombe, America J., kindergartner, 600, Fort Hall, Idaho, to kindergartner, 660, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Warrior, Alvin, laborer, 360, Fort Peck, Mont., to stableman, 480, Fort Peck, Montana.

Oliver, Nellie, ass't matron, 500, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to laundress, 500, Fort Totten, N. Dak., Indian.

Cook, May, laundress, 500, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to asst. cook, 500, Fort Totten, North Dakota.

Farris, Agnes M., (temp.), teacher, 660, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to sr. tchr., 720, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Williamson, John W., farmer, 1000, Genoa, Nebr., to farmer, 900, Genoa, Nebr.

Sample, Sarah E., teacher, 660, Haskell Inst., Kans., to teacher, 720, Haskell Inst., Kansas.

Shockey, Edna M., teacher, 600, Haskell Inst., Kans., to teacher, 660, Haskell Inst., Kans.

Blesi, Minnie C., ass't tchr., 540, Haskell Inst., Kans., to teacher, 600, Haskell Inst., Kansas.

Crook, Mary, ass't matron, 500, Hoopa Valley, Calif., to cook, 600, Hoopa Valley, Calif., Indian.

White, T. C., for guard, 75 m, Klamath, Ore., to for-guard, 960, Klamath, Ore.

Hotchkiss, Alex S., stenographer, 900, Klamath, Ore., to clerk, 1000, Klamath, Ore.

Sloan, Benjamin F., add'l farmer, 720, Leupp, Ariz., to farmer, 800, Leupp, Ariz.

Donnelly, Lizzie M., ass't matron, 540, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to ass't matron, 600, same.

Martine, Charles, ind'l tchr., 720, Otoe, Okla., to laborer, 420, Otoe, Okla., Indian.

Derooin, Logan, laborer, 420, Otoe, Okla., to carpenter, 300, Otoe, Okla., Indian.

Gill, Mary, X., housekeeper, 500, Phoenix, Ariz., to cook, 600, Phoenix, Ariz.

Smith, Nora, camp matron, 680, Phoenix, Ariz., to camp matron, 720, same.

Douglas, Irma J., camp nurse, 600, Phoenix, Ariz., to trained nurse, 720, same.

Johnson, Lillian E., teacher, 660, Pima, Ariz., to teacher, 72 m, same.

Minnis, Jessie M., teacher, 600, Rapid City, S. Dak., to teacher, 660, same.

Bishop, Louisa S., seamstress, 480, Red Lake, Minn., to fin'l clerk, 600, same.

Gillespie, Belle, laundress, 450, Sac and Fox, Okla., to sss't matron, 500, same.

Shelton, Hattie A., fin'l clerk, 660, San Juan, N. Mex., to fin'l clerk, 720, same.

Jensen, Sophus., add. farmer, 1000, San Juan, N. Mex., to add'l faomer, 1200, same.

Loomis, Emma, teacher, 720, San Juan, N. M., to teacher, 840, same.

Snake, Lucetts, cook, 480, Shawnee, Okla., to baker, 180 Shawnee, Okla., Indian.

Blackwell, Mary L., cook, 500, Shawnee, Okla., to cook, 480, Shawnee, Okla., Indian.

Snake, Lucetta, baker, 180, Shawnee, Okla., to cook, 480, Shawnee, Okla., Indian.

Laughlin, Stella E., teacher, 540, Shoshone, Wyo., to teacher, 600, Shoshone, Wyo., Indian.

Hine, Elenora, seamstress, 600, Sisseton, S. Dak., to matron, 600, Sisseton, S. Dak., Indian.

Whitlock, M. Gertrude, seamstress, 500, Unitah and Ouray, Utah, to teacher, 660, Unitah and Ouray, Utah.

Swaim, Celia, laundress, 500, Umatilla, Ore., to asst. matron, 500, Umatilla, Ore., Indian.

Hiskey, William E., asst. cash'r, 1500, Union, Okla., to asst. cash'r, 1620, Union, Okla.

Klick, Chester J., clerk, 1200, Union Okla., to clerk, 1440, Union, Okla.

Brockett, G. Porter, clerk, 1080, Union, Okla., to clerk, 1200, Union, Okla.

Hay, Henry H., clerk, 960, Union, Okla., to clerk, 1080, Union, Okla.

Kraus, George H., fin. clerk, 1000, Western Navajo, Ariz., to fin. clerk, 1200, Western Navajo, Ariz.

Skenandore, Amy, asst. cook, 420, Wittenberg, Wis., to asst. cook, 300, Wittenberg, Wis., Indian.

Nelson, Maggie, assistant, 300, Wittenberg, Wis., to assistant, 180, Wittenberg, Wis., Indian.

Maddox, Myrtle, matron, 600, Zuni, New Mexico, to fld. matron, 720, Zuni, New Mexico.

SEPARATIONS—*Competitive—Resigned.*

Alway, George H., clerk, 1100, Blackfeet, Mont.

Brandt, Clarence N., farmer, 720, Blackfeet, Mont.

Ramsey, Alfred W., business teacher, 1000, Carlisle, Pa.

Miller, Glenn T., gen'l mechanic, 720, Cheyenne River, South Dakota.

Weston, Harrison C., add'l farmer, 720, Colville, Wash.

Marron, Mary E., matron, 600, Crow Creek, S. Dak.

McQuaid, Cora M., cook, 520, Fort Belknap, Mont.

Caldwell, Andrew F., superintendent, 1600, Fort Hall, Idaho.

Kennedy, Minnie A., ass't matron, 600, Haskell Inst., Kansas.

Page, Nina L., laundress, 500, Fort Peck, Mont.
 Allen, Melvin E., teacher, 720, Havasupai, Ariz.
 Garrison, Rachel M., teacher, 600, Hoopa Valley, Calif.
 Gauthier, Adell, laundress, 500, Keshena, Wis., Indian.
 Ludlow, Florence R., asst. matron, 600, Klamath, Ore.
 Tucker, Francis T., genl. mechanic, 900, Mescalero, N. Mex.

McMamara, Phoebe J., kindergartner, 600, Navajo, New Mexico.

Collins, Peter, engineer, 920, Navajo, New Mexico.
 Brown, Hattie R., cook, 500, Nevada, Nev.
 Koser, Mary A., laundress, 500, Pierre, S. Dak.
 Hagar, Hattie L., baker, 400, Ponca, Okla., position abolished.

Allen, Mary A., fem. indl. tchr., 600, Rapid City, S. Dak.
 Rogers, Nellie M., cook, 480, Red Lake, Minn.
 Chatfield, John L., asst. disciplinarian, 600, Sherman Inst., Calif.

Bauman, Celia A., seamstress, 480, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Sparklin, Eva L., teacher, 720, Standing Rock, N. Dak., died.

Keyes, Walton A., teacher, 600, Standing Rock, N. Dak.
 Wilson, Frank G., farmer, 720, Standing Rock, N. Dak., position abolished, Indian.

Atkinson, Enos B., superintendent, 1,500, Truxton canon, Arizona.

Driesbach, Lena, asst. matron, 500, Unitah and Ouray, Utah.

Pendergast, Florence, teacher, 660, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
 Pyatt, Ella M., cook, 600, Western Navajo, Ariz.

Van Der Heyden, Emma E., matron, 540, White Earth, Minn., Indian.

Capleese, Agnes M., teacher, 600, White Earth, Minn.
 Hislop, Jerusha, seamstress, 540, Yankton, S. Dak.

Colegrove, E. H., asst. supervisor, 1500, office Supervisor Dagenett, Denver, Col.

FOR DECEMBER.

CHANGE OF NAME BY MARRIAGE.

Nov. 30, Bonga, Lizzie, assistant cook, 300, Flandreau, So. Dak., now Lizzie Redwing.

Dec. 8, Burton, Maude E., teacher, 600, Grand Junction, Colo., now Maude E. Lee.

Dec. 31, Goodwin, Lizzie, laundress, 500, Pipestone, Minn., now Lizzie G. Sheppard.

Nov. 30, Martin, Maude, laundress, 400, White Earth, Minn., now Maude Holstein.

Broad, Mary, teacher, 540, Zuni, N. Mex., now Mary B. Good Fox. (since died.)

APPOINTMENTS—Probationary.

Kinne, Grace A., teacher, 540, Bismarck, N. Dak.
 Cowell, Frances L., teacher, 600, Cabuilla, Calif.
 Patterson, Alice E., asst. laundress, 360, Carlisle, Pa.
 Boltz, John, shoemaker, 660, Carlisle, Pa.
 Crofoot, Bert E., teacher, 720, Colville, Wash.
 Lukie U. Bradley, asst. matron, 540, Fort Apache, Ariz.
 Denney, Joseph C., physician, 1000, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Crouse, Myrtle M., cook, 520 Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Miller, Mary L., asst. matron, 540, Fort Yuma, Ariz.
 Klougard, Jennie P., matron, 660, Hoopa Valley, Calif.
 Burt, Clinton R., teacher, 720, Kaibab, Ariz.
 Scoles, Samuel G., genl. mechanic, 800, Kickapoo, Kan.
 Vietz, Grace, field matron, 720, Moqui, Ariz.
 Miller, Della C., teacher, 600, San Juan, N. Mex.
 Cambidge, Alfonso, engineer, 1000, San Juan, N. Mex.
 Sadler, Mary G., teacher, 540, Shivwits, Utah.
 Lyon, Lafayette L., miller and eng., 900, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.

Johnson, N. Mildred, asst. clerk, 720, Union, Okla.
 Henderson, Pearl G., blacksmith, 720, White Earth, Minn.

Miller, Ralph S., asst. clerk, 840, Yakima, Wash.
 Ludlow, Anne M., kindergartner, 600, Yankton, S. Dak.
 Sale, Lulie Nourse, matron, 600, Zuni, N. Mex.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Ball, Mrs. Emma M., teacher, 600, Flandreau, S. Dak.
 Foote, Fred A., engineer, 840, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
 Taylor, Margery, matron, 600, Grand Junction, Colo.
 Coverdill, Charles E., teacher, 270, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
 Winnie, Reid B., teacher, 60 m, Potawatomi, Kans., Indian.

Dalton, Ida A. (Miss), seamstress, 500, Seger, Okla.
 Nessel, Margaret, cook, 540, Truxton Canon, Ariz.
 Sherman, Benson O., blacksmith, 720, Yakima, Wash.
 Goodfox, Mary B., teacher, 540, Zuni, N. Mex., since died.

Neff, Adam T., clerk, 900, Keshena, Wis., to stenog., 900, Blackfeet, Mont.

Georgeson, Lottie, teacher, 540, Pierre, S. Dak., to teacher, 600, Carlisle, Pa.

Johnson, Pearl S., asst. matron, 540, Pima, Ariz., to asst. matron, 540, Cherokee, N. C.

Perkins' Bishop H., clerk, 1000, under Nourse, to lease clerk, 900, Cour d'Alene, Idaho.

Oliver, William J., supt., 1300, Zuni, N. Mex., to asst. supvr., 1200, office supervisor, Denver, Colorado.

Washburn, Laventia I., matron, 600, Lower Brule, S. Dak., to housekeeper, 540, Flandreau, S. Dak.

Golden, Gertrude M., teacher, 660, Chilocco, Okla., to teacher, 800, Fort Belknap, Mont.

Jerome, Elmira, asst. seama., 240, Fort Totten, N. Dak., to laundress, 500, Fort Peck, Mont., Indian.

Ells, Ceril J., teacher, 60 m, Standing Rock, N. D., to teacher, sr., 720, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

Bradford, John W., blksmith, 720, Moqui, Ariz., to blacksmith, 720, Leupp, Ariz.

Carr, Alice K., teacher, 600, Carson, Nev., to teacher, 600, Lower Brule, S. D.

Speer, Joanna P., field matron, 700, Zuni, N. M., to matron, 600, Lower Brule, S. D.

Jungers, Miss Kate, cook, 480, White Earth, Minn., to cook, 480, Lower Brule, S. D.

Carr, Leroy, carpenter, 800, Carson, Nev., to carpenter, 720, Lower Brule, S. Dak.

Pendergast, Alice, teacher, 600, Flandreau, S. Dak., to teacher, 720, Osage, Okla.

Ernest, John R., physician, 900, Santee, Nebr., to physician, 1000, Pala, Calif.

Snowden, Edith P., asst. nurse, 720, Colville, Wash., to nurse, 720, Phoenix, Ariz.

Browning, Viola, fld. matron, 660, San Xavier, Ariz., to asst. matron, 540, Pima, Ariz., Indian.

McLaughlin, Hugh, engineer, 840, Fort Lapwai, Idaho, to engineer, 1000, Pima, Ariz.

Coverdill, Ida C., matron, 500, Tongue River, Mont., to housekeeper, 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

Douglas, Irma J., tr. nurse, 720, Phoenix, Ariz. to nurse, 600, Salem, Ore.

Thompson, Emma, (I) ast. matron, 480, Carson, Nevada, to ast. clerk, 500, Salem, Ore.

Robertson, Geo. J., adl. farmer, 720, Truxton Canon, Ariz., to disciplinrn., 720, San Juan, New Mexico.

Robertson, Phoebe, cook, 540, Truxton Canon, Ariz., to laundress, 500, San Juan, New Mexico.

Hart, Edward S., physician, 1000, White Earth, Minn., to physician, 900, Santee, Nebraska.

Buffalo, Michael (I), lease clerk, 1100, Rosebud, So. Dak., to lease clerk, 1200, Standing Rock, N. D.

Mullally, William F., teacher, 720, Pine-Ridge, S. Dak., to prin. m. k. 1200, Standing Rock, N. D.

Caulkins, Sidney D., ind. tcher., 660, Bismarck, N. Dak., to addl. farmer, 720, Tongue River, Mont.

White, Mary H., matron, 660, Pierre, S. Dak., to matron, 600, Truxton Canon, Ariz.

Miller, Elbert C., Philippine Islands, to teacher, 600.

Davis, Frank, farmer, 720, Vermillion Lake, Minn., to farmer, 720, Unitah and Ouray, Utah.

Reynolds, James W., clerk, 1200, Winnebago, Nebr., to exp. far., 1200, Union, Okla.

Mackenstadt, Rogers C., asst. clerk, 930, Yankton, S. Dak., to clerk, 1200, Winnebago, Nebr.

Grant, W. C., stockman, 800, Crow Creek, S. Dak., to adl. farmer, 720, Yankton, S. Dak.

Bauman, Robert J., principal, 1,200, Standing Rock, N. Dak., to superindt., 1,300, Zuni, N. Mex.

Guyer, John J., farmer, 840, Shoshone, Wyo., to exp. farmer, 1,000, Kickapoo, Kans.

APPOINTMENTS—By Promotion or Reduction.

Schumann, Daisy, housekeeper, 40 m. Albuquerque, N. Mex., to housekeeper, 48 m, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Ind.

Hockersmith, Jas. T., assistant clerk, 900, Blackfeet, Mont., to clerk, 1,100, Blackfeet, Montana.

Thompson, John P., (tem) engineer, 720, Blackfeet, Mont., principal, 1,000, Blackfeet, Montana.

Addington, Charles P., shoe and harness maker, 540, Cheyenne River, S. Dak., to shoe and hanness maker, 720, Cheyenne River, S. Dak.

Dunstan, Marie R., cook, 600, Colorado River, Ariz., to seamstress, 600, Colorado River, Ariz.

Amon, Anna M., asst. matron, 500, Crow, Montana, to matron, 540, Crow, Mont.

Spicer, Lydia A., teacher, 720, Fort Belknap, Mont., to teacher, 600, Fort Belknap, Mont.

Engel, Mary L., baker, 480, Hayward, Wis., to baker 540, Hayward, Wisconsin.

Eul, Theodor, farmer, 720, Keshena, [Wis., to farmer, 780, Keshena, Wisconsin.

Likins, George, farmer, 720, Keshena, Wis., to exp. farmer, 1200, Kethena, Wis.

Eaheart, W. A., clerk, 1300, Keshena, Wis., to asst. supt., 1400, Keshena, Wis.

Rodger, Mary Y., matron, 720, Moqui, Arizona, to fld. matron, 840, Moqui, Arizona.

Hunt, Matilda A., asst. matron, 600, Moqui, Arizona, to matron, 720, Moqui, Arizona.

Martine, Charles, laborer, 420, Otoe, Oklahoma, to butcher, 480, Otoe, Oklahoma, Indian.

Deroine, Logan, carpenter, 390, Otoe, Oklahoma, to laborer, 420, Otoe, Oklahoma, Indian.

West, Ella, housekeeper, 300, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., to asst. matron, 500, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

House, Jesse F., supt., 1625, Rapid City, S. Dak., to supt., 1800, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Cochey, F. M., laborer, 540, Rosebud, S. Dak., to laborer, 600, Rosebud, S. Dakota.

Ream, Sarah C., teacher, 660, Rosebud, S. Dak., to teacher, 600, Rosebud, S. Dakota.

Vandegrift, Clara L., seamstress, 600, San Juan, N. Mex., to housekeeper, 600, San Juan, New Mexico.

Tolley, Rose M., cook, 600, San Juan, N. M., to ass't matron, 600, same, Indian.

Robertson, Phoebe, laundress, 500, San Juan, N. M., to cook, 600, same.

Wade, Maud, ass't seamst., 400, San Juan, N. Mex., to laundress, 500, San Juan, N. Mex., Indian.

Ironhand, William, ass't herder, Tongue River, Mont., stableman, 420, Tongue River, Mont., Indian.

Cole, Goldie E., laundress, 540, Truxton Canon, Ariz., to laundress, 600, Truxton Canon, Ariz.

Crain, Alexander, ast. d. agent, 900, Union, Oklahoma, to ast. d. agent, 1200, same, Indian

McVay, Grattan G., ast. d. agent, 900, Union, Okla., to ast. d. agent, 1200, same.

Tiffany, Lyman H., (tem.), add'l farmer, 840, Warm Springs, Oregon, exp. farmer, 1200, Warm Springs, Ore.

Fowler, Nette C., matron, 560, White Earth, Minn., to fld. matron, 720, White Earth, Minn.

Saice, Gabriel, (tem.), laborer, 500, White Earth, Minn., to farmer 600, White Earth, Minn., Indian

SEPARATIONS—Competitive—Resignations.

Simmons, Belle C., seamstress, 720, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Babeock, Ivah H., asst. matron, 540, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Myers, Thomas P., principal, 1000, Blackfeet, Montana. Schoonover, Harvey V., d. s. teacher, 60 m. Blackfeet, Montana.

Kennedy, Luella, cook, 500, Canton Insane Asylum, S. D.

Wisdom, Olive V., matron, 420, Cantonment, Oklahoma.

Grissinger, H. A., farmer, 720, Carlisle, Pa.

Stevens, George W., shoemaker, 660, Carlisle, Pa.

McCue, Belle, laundress, 540, Cherokee, North Carolina.

McMurray, Estee H., kindergartner, 600, Cherokee, North Carolina.

Armour, Elizabeth J., asst. matron, 500, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.

Little, Lyda, seamstress, 600, Colorado River, Ariz.

Foster, Andrew W., indl. teacher, 720, Colorado River, Arizona.

Kalama, Oliver B., asst. clerk, 720, Colville, Wash.

Stark, Mabel, teacher, 660, Colville, Wash.

Wasson, Samuel C., indl. teacher, 600, Crow, Mont.

Shimman, Bessie C., stenographer, 900, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.

Eckley, Fred, engineer, 1000, Fort Mojave, Ariz.

Deroine, Lillie B., laundress, 600, Fort Yuma, Calif.

Olive, Exie, asst. matron, 600, Grand Junction, Colo.

Keck, Katherine L., cooking teacher, 720, Haskell Institute, Kansas.

Klowgard, Jennie P., matron, 660, Hoopa Valley, Calif.

Bowman, Alice S., cook, 500, Jicarilla, New Mexico.

Gregory, Francis G., asst. clerk, 900, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

Hangerman, Charles S., indl. teacher, 720, Kiowa, Oklahoma.

Wheeler, Horace G., blacksmith, 800, Leupp, Ariz.

Abbot, Sarah E., field matron, 840, Moqui, Ariz.

Griffith, Mollie B., teacher, 600, Moqui, Ariz.

Joiner, Esther T., asst. matron, 540, Navajo, New Mex.

Kuck, Joseph, carpenter, 780, Navajo, New Mex.

Lindsey, Louise C., teacher, 660, Navajo, N. Mex.

Ernest, John R., physician, 1000, Pala, Calif.

Bradley, John J., tinner, 720, Phoenix, Ariz.

Mahin, Laura, matron, 500, Red Moon, Okla.

Hunsaker, William F., ind'l teacher, 600, Sac & Fox, Oklahoma.

Croker, Agnes, housekeeper, 600, San Juan, N. Mex.

Weyland, Charles, band and music ins., 720, Sherman Institute, Calif.

Cruicksbank, James F., gardener, 1,000, Sherman Inst., Calif.

Huse, Joseph J., ind'l teacher, 600, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Wilde, Jessy M., teacher, 720, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Burmiester, Otto W., lease clerk, 1,200, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Smith, Manley E., engineer, 840, Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Coverdill, Charles E., teacher, 720, Tongue River, Mont.

Murray, Grace, teacher, 600, Truxton Canon, Arizona.

Gilmore, Ella H., teacher, 72m, Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.

Emerson, Seldom K., farmer, 720, Unitah & Ouray, N. Dak.

Bennett, Robert R., clerk, 900, Union, Oklahoma.

Crafton, Daniel A., district agent, 1,800, Union, Oklahoma.

Thompson, Charles L., asst. dist. agent, 1020, Union Okla.

Harris, John Emanuel, teacher, 720, Upper Lake, Calif.

Davis, Mary E., matron, 600, Vermillion Lake, Minn.

Carufel, Louise M., asst. matron, 500, White Earth, Minn.

Hewey, David, disciplinarian, 600, White Earth, Minn.

Wilson, Arthur R., exp. farmer, 1200, White Earth, Minn.

APPOINTMENTS—December.

Thralls W. Wheat, of Montana, special allotting agent: \$8 a day and travelling expenses.

William Loker of Missouri, special Indian agent; \$2000. p. a., \$3 p. d. and travelling expenses (temp. 3 months).

SEPARATIONS—November.

William R. Logan, supervisor of industries, \$3000 a year. \$3 p. d. and trav. exp., Nov. 30, 1910.

William Loker, commissioner to Alabama Indians in Texas: \$10 a day and trav. exp. and subsistence.

SEPARATIONS—December.

Thralls W. Wheat, special allotting agent, \$8 a day and trav. ex.

An Indian Is Speaker.

A quarterbreed Choctaw Indian, W. A. Durant, is speaker of the house of representatives of the Oklahoma legislature, and is speaker in fact, not the holder of an empty title.

Durant is of an ancient Choctaw family. The city of Durant derives its name from them. He was born of a white mother and a halfbreed father, near Bennington. He is Indian in appearance, in his loyalty to his friends, in his patience. He is Anglo-Saxon in his steadfastness of purpose.

He is speaker not by virtue of a political accident or exigency, but for five years has progressed steadily toward the place.

Before statehood Mr. Durant was prominent in Indian politics as a member of the Choctaw council, and is still speaker of that most important Indian assembly; thus, undoubtedly, he is the only man in the United States who is holding two speakerships at the same time, one of a state legislature, another of the second largest tribe of Indians in the United States.

As a state politician he began as sergeant-at-arms of the constitutional convention—*Exchange*.

J. P. Fulkerson of Mt. Leonard, Mo., a wealthy farmer of Saline county, who brought 3 carloads of feeders here this week, related some of his cattle experiences. "In 1872," he explained, "I drove cattle from Texas up across the Indian territory to Winfield, Kas. On one rip the Indians came upon us and after parleying

around a while, they shot and killed 10 of our best cattle, and feasted on their carcasses right before our eyes. They cut off the raw meat, after removing the skins, and ate it with an apparent relish. Near Pond Creek they killed and scalped a white man. I saw the man soon after the killing. That ended my Wild West deals in cattle, and I went back and settled down in the garden spot of Missouri where I have been farming and feeding cattle ever since. But I have been down across that country since, and found towns and cities where was not a white man in a day's travel in 1872."—*Drovers Telegram*, Kansas City, Mo.

BUFFALO ROAMED PLAINS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

one round-up. After gazing at them a few moments our thoughts turned to that buffalo herd. For a comparison imagine a large pail of water; take from it or add to it a drop, and there you have it. Seven thousand head of cattle was not a drop in the bucket as compared with that herd of buffalo.

Seeing them, a person would have said there would be plenty of buffalo a hundred years to come, or even longer. Just think, that ten years later there was hardly a buffalo on the continent! That vast herd and the many other herds had been exterminated by the ruthless slaughter of the hide-hunters, who left the meat to rot on the plains as food for the coyotes and carrion crows, taking only the hides, which were hauled away in wagons to the Union Pacific railroad, and shipped in trainloads east.

In a few years the bleaching bones were gathered up by the bone pickers, stacked in great ricks at the railroad stations, and later shipped east, to become a fertilizer for wornout eastern farms. Sold for a price of \$6 to \$10 per ton, bone-picking enabled many a homesteader to buy the food to take his family through the winter and until he could raise another crop.

The hides sold from \$1 to \$4 each, with a probable average of \$2.75. The robe hides, those killed late in the fall and early winter, being best, brought better prices, sometimes as high as \$5 each. Small fortunes were made by the hide buyers and trader who furnished the supplies for the hunters. Usually the hunters had little to show for their labor, privations and dangers. We have no word to say against the killers; we were one of them. The government should have passed laws to protect and restrict the killing of buffalo. The danger of extermination was not realized until too late; or, as the Indians would stay in lamentation and sorrow, "Buffalo all gone.

Calendars for 1911 and 1912.

1911								1912							
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Aug.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31					Sept.	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4		Oct.							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Nov.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	26	27	28					Dec.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		29	30	31				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Jan.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	26	27	28	29	30	31		Feb.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
April.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		26	27	28	29	30	31	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	March.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	April.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	30								24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May.		1	2	3	4	5	6		31						
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	May.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	June.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31					28	29	30	31			
June.		4	5	6	7	8	9								
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	July.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	25	26	27	28	29	30		Aug.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
									25	26	27	28	29	30	31
								Sept.							
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7
								Oct.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Nov.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									29	30	31				
								Dec.							
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7
									8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									29	30	31				

The News at Chilocco

Alfalfa begins to show nicely.

A. M. Venne has opened his new office as disciplinarian in Home One.

Valentine's day this year comes on Tuesday, February 14. Juanita is thinking, John!

Thanks to nurseryman Peter Martinez for some fine samples of Jonathan apples in splendid condition.

A large-mouthed black bass, weighing about two pounds, was taken from Lake Chilocco a few days ago.

Miss Sadie F. Robertson has removed into the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis at Home One.

E. G. Van Zant, of Hillsboro, Ohio, has been the guest for a few days of his brother, Farmer John W. Van Zant.

Miss Jennie Hood, formerly a teacher here, was the guest of Miss Sadie F. Robertson for a few days recently.

The doctors are vaccinating the new pupils at Chilocco, and sore arms abound. But that is better than small pox.

Sparrows in pairs are beginning to visit the vines on the administration building looking to find what flats are to rent.

Peter Martinez is acting as assistant disciplinarian. He finds the position affords abundant room for the exertion of all his activities.

Chilocco's horticulturists think the spring is advancing too rapidly for the good of the orchards. They fear frost will kill the buds.

Manure has been sprinkled freely over lawns and preparations made to encourage a blue grass carpet at Chilocco the coming season.

Miss Alma McRae entertained for a short time Miss Alice Pendergest, of the Osage Indian School, of Pawhuska, Okla., where she is principal teacher.

The broom factory has turned out a fine, serviceable product in its supply of 60 dozen new brooms, enough to meet the needs of the school for nearly two years.

The stage in the new school building is rapidly approaching completion. The lights are in place and the carpenters are giving the woodwork some finishing touches.

A. M. Venne, band master, is bringing his group of musicians along finely, and the usual summer concerts in the open will again be a feature of Chilocco summer life.

The printers return thanks to all who helped them make their recent annual party the 400-affair it is always. The committee on "spoons" reported only two violations of the rules.

"Garden" forms the staple conversation at Chilocco these warm days. Visions of early lettuce, radishes, and onions begin to vibrate the ganglia in the gray matter of the employees.

Mr. James Stanion, father of Ralph P. Stanion, superintendent at Otoe, Okla., accompanied by his daughter Grace, were the guests of Miss Lizzie McCormick for a few days in January.

Mrs. Lizzie Davis, for many years matron of Chilocco school, has resigned and is now resident of Chicago. She has been in Chilocco many years, and has many friends throughout the Service.

To Miss M. L. Phillips is the printing office indebted for a bouquet of the first violets of the season grown out of doors, and to Mr. Adelbert Tobey for a samble growth of alfalfa over a foot long.

Our two rain gods, all we have left, are out of business. One has his neck broken and the other has lost an arm and a leg. This probably accounts for the drouth. While they were in good health we had too much rain.

Two buglers, James Riley and Albert Makesry, are the means of maintaining regularity in Chilocco. They never miss a call, and are very seldom late. The latter belongs to the printing office detail and the former to that of the painters.

Mrs. John Washburn is the employees' club chef now and things are moving pleasantly among the members. Of course there are some who are not entirely happy, and one incorrigible insists there should be a law passed limiting the age of eggs.

J. H. Smith, nightwatchman, is still hunting quail and rabbits, which he distributts among the employees and children with a generous hand. 'Possums are his preference, but he seldom or never allows any other game to pass him by.

The roads approaching Chilocco, culverts, bridges, etc., are again receiving attention. Ten or twelve new bridges of stone with concrete arches and wings, of artistic design, are being constructed. The improvements are of the most substantial character.

The night watchman, John H. Smith, has a fine, large, black cat which follows him around in his nightly peregrinations like unto a dog. Sometimes, when dogs abound, she sits upon his shoulder in perfect confidence and safety. Every



Students' Rooms in Large Girls' Home, Chilocco.

night kitty and the watchman may be found together.

Miss Sadie F. Robertson is the new employees' club manager, and while something of a vegetarian at breakfast time, still has not yet attained the distinction of being able to "make a good meal off an apple," so reasonable peace reigns among the meat eaters.

The first bouquets of the season, consisting principally of four leaved clover, were placed on the employee's club tables on January 30. They were immediately transferred by the ladies to a point midway between the third button from the neck and the left seam of their shirt waists.

The springs along Chilocco creek keep that water course well supplied with excellent stock water, notwithstanding the prevailing drouth. A peculiar feature of this creek is the presence of an immense number of turtles, of all sizes. They can be seen sunning themselves on warm days.

The "big barn" is filled with well cared for horses. H. Keton, in charge, has a detail which, in fair weather or foul, is always on hand for duty. Every hoof is kept moving in the constant improvements being made, and the teams are never short of careful and considerate drivers. An Indian loves a horse.

Superintendent Wise continued a course of talks to the student body on Sunday evening, February 5, at the Gym. His subject was "habits" and their relation to the formation of character. It was a clear, forceful and instructive address from which all might profit, and probably did—old as well as young.

The hospital at Chilocco is kept in most excellent condition from a sanitary standpoint. Miss G. Vaughn, nurse, reports daily in writing to Supt. Wise all cases coming under her care, and Mr. Wise gives special personal attention to every case. The health of Chilocco is one of the things in which the school takes much pride.

There is and has been great scarcity of rainfall in this section, but still the Chilocco school springs yield phenomenally. They appear practically inexhaustible. The Arkansas river has been almost dry for six months, and all the creek beds show scarcity. The rainfall last year was less than for ten years past. Unless a radical change soon comes, the conditions will be serious.

The stone crusher is again noisy preparing material for the cement walks across Lake Chilocco. The foundations for these walks have been finished, and are settling nicely. The retaining walls were finished in January, the weather permitting

outside work. Mason Rader has been greatly favored in his work by the fair weather this winter.

The first lawn grass made its appearance Jan. 27th, after a few days of summer weather. It attained a height of about two inches, when a cold wind set in from the north. The maple buds were about ready to burst into leaf, and if the moderate winter weather continues it will be but a short time before every tree, shrub, and flower will be quivering with life.

The following-named delegates were sent from Chilocco Indian Training School to attend the annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Enid, Okla., Feb. 2-5: James Miles, Clayton Dickson, George Haymond, Charles Apekaum, George Viles, Richard Johnson, and Shelby Perkins. It was a very successful convention. Our boys were nicely entertained by the people of Enid.

The stock on the Chilocco farm is coming through in good condition this winter. The cows, particularly, seem to thrive on their ensilage diet and are giving a good supply of milk. A bunch of fullfed steers, with their companion swine, are a delight to the eye of a farmer, and would make the sourest butcher in the world smile. They will be marketed when prices justify.

The gas company seems to have overcome all its troubles, and consequently the fixtures have been replaced in the boiler house, and that fuel is again being used. During the strenuous times our engineers used wood, coal and oil, but have now settled back to gas as the main supply. Our local geologists reason that we have gas very close to this school, and some day will have our own wells.

Miss Lizzie H. McCormick is the matron of Home Four where a family resides of about 130 young Indian girls between the ages of 15 and 21 years. These girls represent more than thirty tribes each speaking a different language besides English, but they are a happy family together. It is a common remark that Home Four was never in more satisfactory condition than at present.

Home Two, Miss Rose Daugherty, matron, is the home of 150 boys ranging in age from 14 to 17. They are a lively crowd of Indians, but the matron, herself an Indian, thinks there are no better boys anywhere than her "boys." If there is any doubt on this proposition, all the doubter has to do is to "tackle" one of them when she is around, or utter a word to the contrary of the above.



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STUBBINS & CO. N.C.



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SCENES ON THE CHILOCCO FARM.

Visitors are always surprised upon being shown the Domestic Science rooms, where, among other things, are charts displayed which tell how the carcasses of cattle, sheep and hogs are cut up. Also, the methods of determining the nutritive value of various foodstuffs as wheat, oats, etc. Under the instruction of Miss Alma McRae, teacher, the Indian girls acquire a scientific as well as practical knowledge of cooking and baking.

The Chilocco laundry is an institution of prime importance and utility. Ample machinery is there for cleansing, boiling, rinsing, drying and laundering the fabrics used hereabouts. An abundance of pure water, from the school's water supply fairly deluges the premises. The Indian girls soap and rub and iron every day in the week, even on Saturday afternoons, under the direction of Mrs. Julia Jones, a graduate of this school, and an Indian herself.

The sewing rooms of Chilocco are attractive places for visitors. A couple of dozen sewing machines are presided over by as many Indian girls, and all the technical stitches known to dress makers are taught. Here the garments of the school are made and repaired in almost endless number and variety. Miss Ada H. Hetrick is seamstress, and Mrs. Emma Long assistant. An unusually large amount of sewing for the school has been turned out this year.

Scrubbing is reduced to a fine art at Chilocco. The main dining hall is perhaps the best example, with the possible exception of the main kitchen. At both places the scrubbing brushes are effectively twirled by the detail of girls every day, and the floors and in fact all the woodwork are a pleasure to look upon. You cannot enter the portals without getting an appetite. Mrs. James Buchanan is in charge of the dining hall and Miss Kate Miller presides in the kitchen.

The Chilocco Sunday School is a useful adjunct of our organization. It is presided over and conducted by the following officers and teachers: Superintendent, Mrs. J. R. Wise; assistant superintendent, Jas. Buchanan; teachers, Misses Elizabeth A. Dempster, Katherine Krebs, Emma Tooker, Alma McRae, and Ella Landers; Mrs. Emma Long and Mrs. J. G. Howard; Messrs. Jas. Buchanan, John F. Thomson, Amos B. Iliff, J. G. Howard, Adelbert J. Tobey, and John W. Van Zant. The exercises begin every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Chilocco stone quarry is said by the State Geologist to be one of the best in Oklahoma. It is a portion of an immense deposit of mag-

nesian limestone whose outcrop extends through the eastern part of the school reservation in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. There is no overlay of earth to speak of where it outcrops, but the strata dip to the northwest slightly, and disappear under the school site proper. The workings are easterly from the bank of Chilocco creek. The upper rock has been injured by water to a depth of about five feet, which has to be removed. Then comes about four feet more of the desirable stone, which can be quarried in any desired thickness or area. It is a beautiful, light-colored, fine-grained rock, without visible fossil remains, and stands the weather on exposure without fading or discoloring so well that it has excited the favorable comment of builders and experts. Under the workable stratum is a blue stained layer of uncertain thickness, and below that is supposed to exist a bed of shale, which would make cement. The haul to the school is about two and one-fourth miles, over a good road. All the Chilocco buildings are of this rock, and no perceptible impression has yet been made on the resources of the quarry.

Instructive Lecture.

Prof. Wm. B. Patty gave a lecture to our School on Saturday evening, February 5, at the Gym. The lecturer covered three topics in his address: Radium, wireless telegraphy, and liquid air, using apparatus to demonstrate and illustrate. The lecturer was clear if not simple in his explanations, and the result was a fair understanding of these three world's mysteries. Particularly is this true of wireless telegraphy and liquid air, which were so nicely demonstrated that all seemed to understand.

Chilocco Dairy.

Dairyman Leib broke all his previous January records in the Chilocco dairy last month, the first two weeks of which were intensely cold. Here is the record: Milk produced, 24,530 pounds; butter, 701 pounds. For the same period a year ago the record was: Milk 18,060 pounds; butter 374. The gain therefore over the same month one year ago was: 10,470 pounds of milk, 337 pounds of butter.

Dairyman C. W. Lieb always likes to back up his assertions with figures. Here are some covering the operations of the Chilocco dairy for the fourth quarter of the year 1910, ending December 31: October produced 15,418 pounds of milk; November, 13,287, and December, 19,305, a total for the quarter of 48,010 pounds of as good milk as is produced anywhere, with special attention given to cleanliness. The Indian boys under Mr. Leib also produced the following amounts of butter for the same period: October,

356 pounds; November, 261, and December 432, a total of 1,049 pounds of high grade butter, every pound of which went to the main kitchen and was consumed by the pupils. As showing progress it should be mentioned that this was a gain in milk over the last three months of 1909 of 8,072 pounds, and of butter, 278 pounds. Mr. Leib's reports are copied into a large number of agricultural journals, and the Chilocco dairy is gaining a merited reputation. The Indian boys who do the actual work of the dairy, aged from 12 to 15 years, take an interest in their work, are conscientious and industrious. They milk a cow dry, do it with clean hands and are ever under the sharp eye of Mr. Leib.

Dr. W. H. Harrison, eye specialist of the Indian Bureau, completed his labors here January 9, and departed for Pawnee Agency. In his report to the Superintendent he mentions the fact that he was ordered here by the Medical Supervisor Dec., 19, 1910, to examine the students for trachoma. Referring to the cases examined May last, he found 83 pupils in attendance, and 48 of them "are, in my judgment cured." He examined 219 new pupils, enrolled since the former examination, and among them discovered 51 cases of trachoma, upon all of whom needing it he operated. The 51 new cases and the 35 old ones, make 86 cases of trachoma now in the school. Most of these cases, old and new, are light, and by proper treatment should, he thinks, be entirely well by the time school closes.

ATHLETICS.

Basket-Ball at Chilocco is Away Up in Front.

The next big game at Chilocco, and probably the most important game of the remainder of the season, is to be played February 25th with the Kansas University quintette. The coaches are working their men hard in a couple-department of the game in which they have shown considerable weakness in the last few games, the main fault being the inability to keep the ball when once it has been secured, so often is it passed directly, and seemingly carelessly, to an opponent. Owing to this fault in the last game the ball was in the opponent's territory three-fourths of the time. Unless marked improvement is made in passing and catching the ball, I fear the jayhawkers will get the better of our boys.

A. M. V.

The basket-ball season is drawing to a close and with a few more games the team will have finished a very successful season.

A contest royal is to take place soon between the basket ball teams of Haskell Institute and

Chilocco, to be played here. This game will be the feature of the season, and will undoubtedly attract wide attention.

On January 20, the basket-ball team made a trip to Tonkawa, where they played the University Preparatory School, a team which is always composed of welldeveloped and experienced men. Our boys won the game by a score of 30 to 28, and it was a clean game, free from rough play.

January 31, the College of Emporia sent a tall team composed of college men to compete with our boys. When the whistle blew for "time up," the Indians had added another victory to their list winning by the score of 34 to 26.

February 1 was looked to as a great day, for it was that set when we should meet the pale faces from the University of Oklahoma. The game was called at 8 o'clock p. m., and the gymnasium was filled to its limit. At the sound of the first whistle the Indians were off with a rush and in a few seconds had scored a basket. Jones, center for the Indians, was a star and Burns, with an accurate eye on the basket, was in his usual form. "Midget" Dominguez distinguished himself by delivering the ball in good form, while Frank Knight and Carlos Tellemontes kept the Oklahomans from scoring more than a few points in the first half. The second half started with a rush by the "varsity", and by some good team work made a field goal. The Indians seemed to be puzzled, but they soon realized that their opponents had awakened, and were growing stronger. The Indians took a strong hold now and by careful team work were soon far ahead. When the final whistle blew we had won by a score of 53 to 21.

On February 6 the University Preparatory School of Tonkawa and the Chilocco Indians played the second game of the series in our school gymnasium, Chilocco again winning by the score of 32 to 22. The next game will be played at the former's gymnasium at Tonkawa.

Basket ball is the leading sport at Chilocco just now. Emporia sent a tall team recently which was beaten by our Indians in a score of 34 to 26. Then came the Oklahoma University boys from Norman, and they went down on a score of 53 to 21. Our local team is certainly coming to the front. Capt. William Burns says he is open to all comers. After the last game, James Jones, player, gave the boys an oyster supper. The names of this excellent team are as follows: Capt. William Burns, forward; Manuel Dominguez, forward; James Jones, center; Frank Knight, guard; Carlos Tellemontes, guard.

CHILOCCO INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL.

LOCATED at Chilocco, Kay County, Oklahoma; was established in 1884, and for more than twenty-six years has been maintained and supported by the United States Government for the education and civilization of the Indian youth of the country. From a beginning of one building when the school was opened for pupils the plant has grown to ambitious proportions; the buildings, numbering forty-eight, of stone and frame construction, are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, with all modern conveniences and extensive equipment, furnish comfortable and desirable accommodations for seven hundred pupils. Health conditions are almost ideal.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.—Chilocco, with its large productive farm, stands unqualifiedly first in its equipment and ability to impart practical knowledge of the agricultural industries, so vital to the success and happiness of a majority of Indian boys. The farm, garden, nursery, dairy, live-stock, and poultry departments afford Indian boys the best possible opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of these industries, and also contribute large quantities of various articles of subsistence, including melons, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, and other fruits, for the pupils' tables.

IN THE TRADES.—Valuable practical training is given in blacksmithing and wagon making, carpentry and cabinet making, shoe and harness making, painting and decorating, electrical and steam engineering, plastering, stone, cement, and concrete work, and other allied industries and trades.

HOME MAKING.—Thorough courses of instruction in every branch of domestic art, including sewing, baking, cooking, housekeeping, laundering, and nursing, are open to all girl students enrolled.

THE JOURNAL PRINT SHOP is in itself a training school in all that pertains to the art of printing, and graduates from this department are capably filling responsible positions in this line of endeavor, both in and out of the Indian Service.

THE LITERARY COURSE embraces the eight grades of a grammar school course, and includes vocal music for all pupils, and instrumental music for a limited number. Special effort is made to maintain a high standard of excellence in class room work, and no pupil is graduated from this department until he is able to pass a satisfactory state examination. Advanced and special instruction are provided for all meritorious pupils.

REGULAR RELIGIOUS EXERCISES are non-sectarian, but the Catholic Priest and local ministers of the various denominations visit the school weekly for the purpose of special instruction, to keep in touch with the student body, and to stimulate the growth of a healthy, moral and religious atmosphere. Chilocco's first aim in all its work is to build good character.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—Plenty of outdoor exercise, military drill and calisthenics are given to insure proper health conditions, and the various forms of athletics are properly supervised and encouraged among the pupils.

TO INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS: Chilocco stands for what you need, and you need all the education and training you can get to guide you in life's great work, and to protect you in your dealings with those who will be quick to take advantage of your weakness or your ignorance. Seek enrollment while you have the chance. Do not wait for some one to persuade you to come; one glimpse of the future must show you the necessity of taking advantage of your opportunities while a generous Government is willing to provide them.



INDIAN STATUE.