

PROPOSALS FOR THREE BUILDINGS AND EXTENSION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM HEATING SYSTEM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 24, 1901.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for improvements, Salem," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Indian Office until two o'clock p. m. of Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required to construct at the Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, one (1) dormitory, one (1) industrial building and one (1) laundry, (all of brick, with plumbing,) and an extension of the electric light and steam heating systems in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at this office, the office of the "Oregon Statesman," Salem Ore., the "Morning Oregonian," Portland Ore., the "Chronical," San Francisco, Cal., The "Times-Herald," Chicago, Ill., the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Omaha Nebr., the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis., the Northwestern Manufacturers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., the U. S. Indian Warehouses at 815 Howard St., Omaha, Nebr., 235 Johnson St., Chicago, Ill., and 77 Wooster St.,

New York, N. Y., and at the school.

For further information apply to Thomas W. Potter, Superintendent, Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon.

W. A. Jones,  
Commissioner.

One of the most vital questions in the Indian School Service is the transportation of pupils from the Reservation to the Non-Reservation Schools. It is a question that needs radical measures on the part of those in authority. We do not blame our Reservation friends for trying to hold on to their pupils even though they drift back into the tribe when they attain a certain age and then never get the opportunities that they should have, because for every pupil lost the chances are that the employe list for the coming year will be jeopardized. As a result our Non-Reservation Schools throughout the service with one notable exception have a large per cent of mixed bloods and those beyond the influence of the reservation school people. This truth may hurt some but it is the truth and the remedy ought to be supplied and a means found to place more reservation Indians in our large schools.

Supt. Potter has returned from his Eastern trip. He visited Buffalo, Washington, Carlisle and Hamilton and reports having had a pleasant time. He was specially pleased with visit at Carlisle where he was a teacher in 1890-91. He says: "I was proud of the Carlisle Band, and every Superintendent in the Indian Service I am sure would feel the same if they could have heard the Indian boys play at Buffalo. In my judgment their playing was superior to other great bands employed by the Exposition, and did great credit to their leader, and to Col. Pratt their superintendent who was determined to show the world that the Indian if properly trained need not take a back seat to the white man or any other race. The Carlisle school is a great factor in solving the Indian problem."