

Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

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10,000, the white miner of the North sharing, also occasionally in the use of the reindeer as a beast of burden and in sustaining life.

Dr. Jackson graduated from Union College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1858 was ordained a Presbyterian minister. He shortly after began missionary work among the Choctaw Indians. From 1859 to 1869 he prosecuted his labor in Wisconsin and Minnesota, except for a time when he carried his work among the soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland.

In 1869 he was appointed Superintendent of the Presbyterian mission in Western Iowa, Nebraska and the Rocky mountain territory, and was given a wider field the next year, when he was put in control of Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. In 1877 he was sent to Alaska to organize missions, his territory also including that year Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Between 1870 and 1879 he was the principal founder of the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

HIS WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT

His first government appointment came in 1877, when he was given the task of selecting the Indian children from Arizona and New Mexico for the Carlisle school. In 1879 he was sent to Alaska to report on the condition of the natives and the agricultural possibilities of the Yukon. From 1872 to 1882 he edited the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian at Denver, and from 1882 to 1884 the Presbyterian Home Missionary of New York. In 1883, while on a visit to Alaska, he organized a canoe mail service

among the few settlements between Wrangel, Juneau and Sitka. In 1885, through his efforts, a public school system was organized, and he was placed at its head, and new mission schools were encouraged to be opened by the Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant, Episcopal and Methodist churches. He continued for many years as the agent in Alaska of the bureau of education. In 1891 he secured the appropriation for the reindeer.

He was a member of the National Geographical, National Educational, National Statistical and some forty other societies. For his display of educational methods and results at the World's Columbian Exposition he received two diplomas and two medals, received also a medal at the Pan-American exposition. In 1896 he represented Alaska at the Mexican International exposition. He was made moderator of the general Presbyterian assembly in 1897 and was a member of the seventh general council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches of the World, holding to the Presbyterian system.—Ex.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND FISH, United States Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, May 10, 1909. SEALED PROPOSALS, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for Wood and Fish", and addressed to the undersigned at Chemawa, Oregon, will be received at the Indian School until two o'clock p. m. June 2, 1909, for furnishing and delivering at the school as required, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, about 2,000 cords of wood and 20,000 lbs. of fish, as per specifications obtainable at the school. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Service. The wood and fish offered for delivery under contract will be rigidly inspected. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some United States Depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case a bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. For further information apply to

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT,
Superintendent.