

RECORDING LANGUAGES.

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with the Molalla tribe I will take up the Alsea Indians, of which there are about 15 scattered over the Siletz Reservation, and there may be others in the state.

"It is a curious fact that there are more than 100 distinct languages spoken by the American Indians, derived from 54 linguistic stocks. And it is true that different tribes of Indians residing in the same neighborhood are unable to communicate with one another except by the use of English.

"We always accumulate all the traditional information which can be secured. The stories are printed in the Indian tongue and a literal translation given in English. In that way we have acquired a great deal of interesting information. Perhaps it is not generally known that the Coos tribe has a claim against the State of Oregon and the Government for forcibly removing them from their lands and failure to keep treaty agreements.

"I was told about it by some of the old men of the tribe, who assert that they are now wanderers for that reason. The tribe formerly lived around Coos Bay. In 1852 they ceded one-half of their territory to the United States, the consideration being that each Indian was to receive a wagon and two cows. The Government agreed, also, to build them houses and schools. It was never done, they claim, and when the Rogue River Indian War broke out in 1872 they were removed to Ft. Umpqua. In 1876 the Government wanted the Coos to remove to the Siletz Reservation, and the last council the Coos ever held pertained to that proposition. They decided that they would no longer be subservient to Indian

agents and would return to their own country around Coos Bay. When they arrived there they found that the whites had come in and they were not allowed to occupy their lands. Since then they have been a nomadic tribe.

"I will be at the Hotel Portland for three months, and I would be glad to receive information of the whereabouts of any member of the Molalla or Alsea tribes which may be possessed by Oregon people. Undoubtedly some of your people can be of assistance regarding these and other Indians."—Portland Journal.

THE BOAT CREW.

It was a fine time Mr. Cholercraft had at Tolalip, he says, and he was very much larger (in feeling at least) when he came home because the "Red and White" pennant which floated from one of the canoes in a recent boat race at Tolalip reached port first.

The boat was manned by ten young ladies and captained by Mr. William Shelton. The following were the young ladies who composed the crew which brought our colors in first: Josephine Dunbar, Myrtle Loughtery, Katharine Edwards, Annie Nason, Laura Sidale, Lucinda Pierre, Florence Lear, Lucy Finkhopper, Ellis Libby and Lizzie Adams.

We feel it quite a distinction to have our colors flying from a Tolalip canoe and then—to win. This is courtesy such as we are glad to acknowledge.

President Taft nominated Charles F. Hauke, of Tacoma, now chief clerk of the Indian Office, to be Second Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—Ex.