SOME PREHISTORIC PEOPLES **UMATILLA INDIANS SHOW RESULT OF SCHOOL** OF THF SOUTHWEST TRAINING Larger Attendance at Classes This Year Than Ever Before in History of Tribe-Influence of Church Does Much for Elevation of Red Men-Study of Indian Children-Happy in Their Droll Way T unearthed in a sacred cave of a

WHEN OUT OF SCHOOL

ANNA KASH KASM, CARLISLE GRADUATE AND TEACHER AT RESERVATION SCHOOL 440

By Lula R. Lorenz. THE increased attendance at the Umatilla Indian school may be taken as an evidence of the progress of the tribe, the showing is most favorable, for the school is enjoying the largest attendance this year that has been recorded in the history of the school.

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SPORTS OF THE YOUNG INDIANS

interest and historical value, and his incimate friendship with such men as Van Moltke, the Emperor William, Bis-

in the front rank of writers gan taking up the brain cells, and how of religious fiction. Few books have the mind used them as its organ, but had a more striking background, and it is the modern psychologist who has faw writers, if any before her, realized combined his laboratories of chemistry, the possibilities for romantic attach-histology and microscopy with his psy-ments that were almost certain to have chological, that has made it just as developed between the Isrealites and scientific to speak of all the cells and the Egyptians during the period of the tissues being organs of the wind the cells and the Egyptians during the period of the tissues being organs of the wind the cells and

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outlines to the archeologist and eth-nologist. Dr. Hough's account of the results of this trip is just published as a bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Insti-tute at Washington, under the direc-tion of which institution the National museum is also conducted. The region traversed is in south-western New Mexico and southeastern Arixona. Most of it for a number of years has been carefully guarded by the government in four forest reserves and an Indian reservation. It is a very uneven country. Mountais ranging over 6,000 feet above sea level, covered with a dense growth of pine constituting part of the greatest virgin forest re-maining in the United States, slope covered plains. The roughness of the region, rendering communication diffi-cult, probably had much to do with the many different varieties of culture rep-resented by the remnants of dwellings and the specimens of handiwork found there.

Before White Men Came.

studies. The boys are under an industrial teacher who gives them drills, lays out their work about the stables and in the field and has general supervision over them when not in the classrooms. The boys are proud of the blue uni-forms with red stripes—a lingering spark of their forefathers' love for the red and gaudy blankets and the spec-tacular war bonnet, and they are never more happy then when on parade in their uniforma, marching to the music of the drum. The girls take a real interest in the It is believed that the region was deof the drum. The girls take a real interest in the domestic science department and the result of this training is visible every-where on the reservation in the im-proved condition of Indian homes. In the increasing number of kitchen uten-sils and furniture and in the grocery bills which the leading tribesmen run in Pendleton stores. serted by its inhabitants long before the middle of the sixteenth century when the gold-seeking expedition of Coronado and his adventurer; passed by these ancient caves and pueblos. Many generations afterwards roving bands of Apaches scoured, the territory, probably keeping away many possible settlers, and in fact it was not until 1885 22 years and that these remeaters

probably keeping away many possible settlers, and in fact it was not until 1886, 22 years ago, that these renegade tribes were pacified through the estab-lishment of military posts. It is not known that the traditions or myths of any of the surviving Pu-eblo Indians refer to these early peo-ples. From a comparison of their arts with those of later tribes, it seems likely from data at hand, that they were distinct from any of their neighbors and sprang from an original local source. Bource

What Became of the People?

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if they found burials in inner rooms, shown on other burials in inner rooms, shown on other burials in inner rooms, shown on other burist in inner rooms.

How They Lived.

The great supply of the material gathered from the region gives as reliable an idea as can be gotten of what these ancient peoples wore, how they furnished their houses, what their occupa-tions were, how they amused them-selves, what their religion was like, and to a certain extent the nature of their

language. Throughout the whole district these former inhabitants wore necklaces of Throughout the whole district these former inhabitants wore necklaces of stone or shell beads, armlets, wristlets and finger rings of shell, anklets of shell and pendants of stone, and in the mountains they went so far as to dec-orate themselves with ornaments of fasthers and fur, portions of insects, dyed cords and other objects. In the lower country the clothing consisted of front and back fringed skirts of cords, tiny facesimiles of which were found as offerings to their gods. Shall cotton blankets were thrown over the shoul-ders and larger ones probably served when there was occasion to wrap the whole body. Fiber sandals protected the feet. In the mountain districts there was need of something warmer. Here pelts of animals were used and even the downy feathers of the turkey were wound about cords in such a way as to be woven into blankets and jackets. Short skirts were also worn, probably by the women, and large robes of fur cord wraped the whole body. Sandais and a kind of coarse woven sock cov-ered their feet. It is also a matter of conjecture as ered their feet.

NEW BOOKS and THEIR PUBLICATION OF THE City of Delight" by Eliza- a heretofore unexplored conception beth Miller, is a new arrival of mind over matter. The suchor's first book, In connection with this subject the in the front rank of writers and taking up the brain cells, and how is the first poet. In connection with this subject the author says: "Many years back we be in the front rank of writers and taking up the brain cells, and how is the first poet. the open in the first poet. the open is the first poet. The full match is the first poet. The full match is the first poet. The full match is the first poet. The first delign is the first poet. The first book is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the match is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the match is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the first poet. The folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who consider dynamic is the folly of the men who cons

"The Yoke," put Miss Miller author says: "Many years back we be-in the front rank of writers gan taking up the brain cells, and how of religious fiction. Few books have the mind used them as its organ, but tone of the which reflect the entire

NOT YET ENROLLED AT SCHOOL.

ing, penmanship drawing, arithmetic,

geography and other common branches, with agricultural and domestic science sprinkled in liberally with the other

studies.

scoomplished piece of work from every standpoint. Its accuracy, its autoen-licity and its familiarity with the times and people with which it dealt, com-mended itself to the scholars and clergy

mended itself to the scholars and clergy of the country. In her researches naturally, the au-thor would accumulate a vast amount of knowledge and many facts that could not be used in one book, beside the study must have been a faschnating one which would lead a student on and on to never fields and deeper investiga-tion, and to have stopped with "Tae Yoke," fine as it is, would have been an untimely closing of a promising ca-rear. The admirers of Miss Miller will be pleased to learn that she has chosen the wiser part and is continuing to

Toke, "fine as it is, would have been an untimely closing of a promising ca-rear. The admirers of Miss Miller will be pleased to learn that she has chosen the wiser part and is continuing to give flotion readers some very excellent ind about the Holy Land. The present story centers around the lease of Jerusalem, 70 A. D. It opens at Ascalon, when Laodice, the daughter of the rich and powerful Costobarus was about to set out for Jerusalem to meet the husband to whom she had been married in babyhood-the descend-nt of the great Judas Maccabaeus, Philadelphus Maccabaeus, who, with the dower she was to take him, would redeed rest. A year was the limit put upon a foreign trip as the best and most acceptable way to secure a much has resulted from this year of pleas-ing Jerusalem, the City of Delight, and redeeming Judea. Costobarus, with a retinue of serv-nits, starts for Jerusalem, but on the sout in Ascalon, and before the party reaches Emmaus only Laodice and the did mute servani, Momus, have escaped its infection. To add to the misery of this bealutiful young Jewess, a conspir-tor had been set afoot by the cousin of

In Ascalon, and before the party hes Emmaus only Laodics and the best estreant, Momus, have escaped meters and Moments, Momus, have escaped meters and the misery of bad been set afoot by the cousin of Maccabaeus which robbed her of and which took her into the house amous courtes an and almost be-and which took her into the house the starts was his first visit, and of that we know of." In passing we stop long enough at this point to reiterate what many before us have said, "What a mistake to visit foreign lands before the beauty and magnificence of America is seen." After reading Mr. Carlisle's book one feels this particularly, as they wish his fine discriptive powers and keen appreciation could have been devoted to writing up the wonders of the beauties and anticit de-almost shudders at the realistic de-ations, they cannot but admire the infection. To add to the misery of bealtiful young Jewess, a conspir-had been set afoot by the cousin of Maccabaeus which robbed her of dower she was carrying to her hus. d. and which took her into the house

The story reaches its climax during the awful carnage of battle and the hor-one almost shudders at the realistic de-converful pen of the author as these times and they still more admire the times and they still here the the the the the the the the the trained legal mind shows itself

her subject. Is the striking feature in all place of importance to familiarize him-self with conditions, customs and peo-self with conditions, customs and peo-the self with conditions, customs and peo-the self with conditions, customs and peo-in the analytical manner in which he takes hold of things and his ability to this case, must be his readers. To have visited so many places and in so short a time would not admit of any close study into social or eco-nomic conditions and the author does not assay to do this; but he sees things, and in an original and bright way writes about them. In writing of Roumania he certainly a of Miss Miller's stories. It would div be fair to draw comparisons, for work of each is equally well done, "The City of Delight" has not in its of of time the tragic or dramatic dents that either of her other books , and the lack of this may be a dis-intment to some readers, but that of her fault.

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the Egyptians during the period of the tissues being organs of the mind, as For yet, through the course of change-former's bondage. The idea occurring being spoken of as brain cells. That ful years, tormer's bondage. The idea occurring being spoken of as brain cells. That to Miss Miller, she took up the investi-gation of Egypt and the Holy Land, and devoted some years to studying its his-tory, people, customs and, indeed, every-thing pertaining to it, and when her book was finally published it was an accomplished piece of work from every standpoint. Its accuracy, its autoen-vinced. The whole book is filled with the values is accuracy in the source of the source of the section station. Again, what Dr. Lindsay has tory people, customs and, indeed, every-to say on "Truth about evil thought transference" is one of the most inter-esting subjects in the book. It is stated in so logical and so sensible a manner that the variest skeptic must be con-vinced. The whole book is filled with fust such valuable and interesting ma-terial and it can mately be said that few have treated hypnotism, telepathy and the two subjects above mentioned in a more scholarly or scientific man

In a more scholarly or scientific man-ner. Dr. Lindsay's occasional lectures in Portland have been most favorably re-ceived, and he is looked upon as high authority among the circles of psy-chological students in the city. Dr. Lindsay is his own publisher. Portland Penating House Printing House.

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ful years, There is more of pleasure befalls than

pain, There is more of sunshine bestowed than There are gleanings of cheer in every

day, There is something beautiful all the way."

While it is deeply reverent and of a decidedly religious character, there is not a pessimistic note in any of the peems, of which there are in all about poems, of which there are in all about 100. They are the kind that uplift and exait the reader, without cant or creed, except the creed of cheerfulness which takes life in a serious but never gloomy way. It is a little volume guite worthy a place on the library table or within easy reach that it may be often read. Richard G. Badger company. Price \$1.

"Lyrics and Idyls," by Nellie C. T.

Herbert, is a collection of something over 100 short poems. It is not notable in any particular, as there is nothing extremely good and nothing wholly bad in it. As the title would indicate, the poems are all of a pastoral nature, many of them quite suitable to be set to music and many of them would no doubt make sweet little songs, but they are not deep or profound. The author textifies to her musical nature and ad-Herbert, is a collection of something are not deep or profound. The author testifies to her musical nature and admiration for some of the masters in many of the poems which refer either to musical subjects or are personally dedicated.

cared. Mrs. Herbert's thoughts are pure and refined, but her expression is rather halting and not at all smooth, which at times rather jars the meter. F G. Badger company. Price \$1.25. Richard

"Jack Lorimer's Champions," by Winn Standish, is by a man who has won a place in the hearts of every boy and girl who loves sport and who has been fortunate enough to have heard of the experiences of Jack Lorimer and his friends in other books.

friends in other books. In "Captain Jack Lorimer" the author related how Captain Jack and his friends raised money and built the gym-nasium at Milville school, and how the boys grew in grace and knowledge through the right use of these advan-tages. tages. Now the author takes the same char-

Now the author takes the same char-acters and writes an interesting story in which baseball forms the principal feature, although other sports are not neglected, and, indeed, are given a good

deal of attention. The story is a wide-awake and up-to-date tale that relates the triumphs and defeats of real live American boys and girls.

ris. It is full of adventures of many sorts, one of the most thrilling of which is an occasion where by bravery and physical strength Captain Jack saves the life of life of n. The another during a balloon ascension. The entire book is clean, wholesome and in-spirational and will give hoys and girls a just estimate of work and play dur-ing their school days. L. C. Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

The definition of the other definition of the definition

ural evolutionary processes working ents and teachers. It is not technical, out in society. For the first time, per- but it shows the results of the author's

forming that is based upon a dennite doctrine, scientifically deduced from the facts of history and social evolution. Far from advocating violence, socialism realizes, even more than its opponents, that it has all to gain and nothing to lose by the peaceful method." The Macmillans are Mr. Hunter's pub-

lishers.

"Life and Letters of George Ban-croft," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is one of the most important books of the year and will be brought out by the year and will be brought out by the Scribners the latter part of April. The book, which is published in two vol-umes, contains, among other things, the account of Mr. Bancroft's life as a stu-dent at Gottingen in 1818-26, with the description of the ceremony of taking the doctor's degree and of his travels subsequently in Garmany and in Liebu the doctor's degree and of his travels for the first time rendered into English. subsequently in Germany and in Italy, It is fully illustrated with numerous when he visited Goethe, Wolff, Humbolt modern photographs and old prints and and Lord Byron. The description of his has as frontisplece a gravure reproduc-experiences as minister to England in tion of a sculptured head now in the 1846, and as minister to Germany in Musee Historic at Orleans, which is re-1867 to 1874, a period covering the puted to be an actual portrait of the France-Prussian war, is of the greatest savior of France.

haps, in the history of the world, a con-structive revolutionary movement is investigation in the field of psychology, forming that is based upon a definite sociology and pedagogy. Moctrine, scientifically deduced from the Professor Swift's book was published

by the Scribners on April 11.

The McClure company has just pub-lished a book by T. D. Murray, entitled "Jeanne d'Arc." This is a reprint at a popular price, of an expensive work, published by the McClure company a few years ago. It is the story of the life, the achievements and the death of the Maid of Orleans, and is the only known instance in which a complete biographical record of historical imbiographical record of historical im-portance has been elicited by evidence taken on oath. This book contains, as did the earlier one, the official Latin text of the trial and rehabilitation of Jeanne d'Arc, rescued from oblivion among the archives of France, and here for the dras time rendered into English.

BEGIN THE TIME TO

sides the child, she carried an umbrella, a bag, a muff and the child's Teddy bear. Of course, her dress was slopped around the bottom, for it was ap-parent to all of us that she couldn't I thought he was a foolish doctor around the bottom, for it was ap-old, parent to all of us that she couldn't. I have held it up while carrying enough ther for two pairs of hands as it was. Some-sinc body moved up to make room for her. begi then,

for two pairs of hands as it was. Some-body moved up to make room for her, and she sat down with the child in her lap, then followed the usual drama, with the case of child with muddy shoes, irate woman passenger in light skirt next to him, and frantic mother of the child trying to make him keep his shoes from softing aforesaid light skirt. But this was the very last thing the child intended to be kept from doing. His mother's "Don't, Willie," was as effective as water on a duck's back, for Willie didn't intend to "don't" until he had finished that light skirt—and he didn't.

By Carolyn Prescott. If there was anything to make us feel more grouchy than we really were that dark, rainy, choking Mon-day afternoon, when it grew dark as midnight at 5 o'clock, we got it when the thin woman with the large child en-tered the car. The child was small enough to be car-ried in its mother's arms, but it was too big to be carried comfortably. Be-sides the child, she carried an umbrelia, a bag, a muff and the child's Teddy

I thought he was a rooms doctor then, but I have changed my opinion since. The time to commence is at the beginning, but there is not the least use in beginning unless one keeps promises. Two or three threats that a child will "be attended to," to forget the threat the next minute is worse than useless.

Several Died From Acidents-Two Their Dwellings.

Died Crossing the Atlantic.

From the Westminster Gazette.

From the Westminster Gazette. Like several of his predecessors as winners of the Derby, Persimmon has ended his days tragically. It is not long since Donovan, who won the blue ribbon for the Duke of Port-land in 1889, dashed into a tree while running loose in his paddock and so se-riously injured his head that he flad to be destroyed. Silvio broke his leg and was shot: Kingcraft, the winner of 1870, died while crossing the Atlantic, a fate which also befell Blue Gown, the hero of two years earlier. Kisber ended his days an exile in Hungary, and George Frederick spent his latter days, sight-less, on a Canadian farm. Hermit, the sensational winner of 41 years ago, lived to a good old age, and his skeleton, we fancy, still survives in the Royal Veterinary college, Camden Town; and the 'Flying Amato' lies bur-led in the beautiful grounds of the Dur-idans, Lord Rosebery's Epsom seat.

Douglas Pattison has announced him-self as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois. His home is in Freeport.

they found burials in the outer rooms. Penetrating still farther, they came up-on other burials in inner rooms, shown to have been made at a later time by the lack of offerings of pottery or trin-kets placed with the dead. Still far-ther in, other rooms, the need of them gone, had evidently geen given over to sheltering the departed members of the clan.

sone, had evidently geen given over to sheltering the departed members of the clan. "We have here," says Dr. Hough, a "what seems to be the life history of this pueblo from its culmination to its extinction, the gradually enlarging zone of room burials being an index of the decrease of the inhabitants. The evi-y dence invariably shows that no sudden cataclysm overwhelmed the pueblos, no hasty, disorganized abandonment took place, no wars decimated them, but rather that, like a tree, they passed through the successive stages of growth, decline, and decay to final ex-tinction." As to the nature of these peoples, there may welf have been in the whole region of the Gila and Salt rivers sev-eral tribes distinct in language and arts. Roving clans crossed the terri-tory, local populations inhabited almost placements of one tribe by another. Very generally, however, the arts of all are enough alike to be placed in one class. What differences there were fin-their manners of living were naturally determined by the elevation, and the varied mineral, vegetable and animal resources.

child will be attended to be attende One College Man Who Proved Exthe examination system is a failure and they can cite instances which they be-

peoples may be distinguished.

The type of dweiling that the different peoples may be distinguished.
In the open country, on the plateau, and in the wide river valleys, these early indians, if indians they were, built pueblos of stone or of mud. These pueblos consisted either of collections of houses and plazas outlined with walls, or in the higher, colder country, of more compact masses of rooms. The the course in which he was deficient, built pueblos in the higher, colder country, or more compact masses of rooms. The store of around the wall and very small openings leading into communicating tooms. When the pueblos were built strengther and by a core of river stone.
The national states of the rivers, generally in the marrow canyons near the head waters, peoples very similar to the head in niches or fissures in the store din niches or fissures in the store of not fissures in the store din niches or fissures in the store din niches or fissures in the store of a present of a passed off a year's work triumphantiy.

The dwellings of the region were of different sorts and it is principally by the type of dwelling that the different

the examination system is the ba-they can cite instances which they be-lieve bear out their side of the case. One of these faculty men, a recent graduate from a large university, said: "When I was in college there was a man of great capacity who had neglect-ed one course from his freshman year when he got a condition. When it came down to his senior year he had to make it up, but he let it go until the very hast set of examinations. Then he had to get it off or lese his degree. "This man knew so little of German, the course in which he was deficient, that he could not even read the printed words with ease, let alone understand them. But he passed the examination. "He went to a man in his class who was proficient in German armed with sets of examination papers in that course for about six years back. They incked out the recurrent questions until the went to the there ware anough

usually colored with pigments, wooden ceremonial apparatus, bows and arrows, fiber cloth dyed in various colors, bas-kets of a number of intricate weaves, sets of a number of intricate weaves, and pottery of many whapes and hucs, bowls, platters and small figures. How they amused themselves is shown by a number of rude reed and bone dice, and reed and yucca flutes, and wooden and gourd drums and rat-tles.

Although it is impossible to tell the Although it is impossible to tell the Bound of their spoken language, pic-ture writings of human and animal fig-ures, tracks of bears and turkeys, sym-bols of the sun, water and stars, geo-metric designs, and rudely drawn real-istic scenes of hunting, show that they had something in common with later Indians.

had something many pieces of care-monial paraphernalia and offerings of beads, stones, crystals, etc., from the shrines, and by comparing these with

beads, stones, crystals, etc., from the shrines, and by comparing these with the offerings of more modern Indians, some idea may be obtained of their religious beliefs and practices. Dr. Hough does not attempt a com-plete report on the religion and every-thing that may be gleaned from the surviving evidences of this long-for-gotten culture. He gives merely the main features of each of the separate runs and monuments in the upper parts of the Gila and Salt valleys. As to the general degree of effi-

Very generally, however, the arts of all are enough alike to be placed in one class. What differences, there were in the international sources.
Their manners of living were naturally determined by the elevation, and the varied mineral, vegetable and animal resources.
Their Resources.
Their Resources.
They all had at hand many different kinds of stones with which to built boundary line between the United to built boundary line between the United in the walls, strong creamy-white stone the walls, strong creamy-white stone? Tor floors, liniels and fireboxes, many minerals suitable for axes and other implements, clays for pottery, pigments for its decoration and materials. There were trees of many sorts to for its decoration and materials and weapons. There is no evidence that they knew how to work metals.
There were trees of many sorts to finants firewood, bowk, arrows, basket and willow grass and other stucks, etc. The bark served for bed aling, tying, preserving the fire, cordage and costumes. Reeds were made into a rarow shafts and flutes, tule was woven into mats, and willow grass and other arrow shafts and flutes, tule was woven in the warker for bart for integendation and searced purportation, but could not even work metal and had no beasts of burden with a mater of mechanical transformer to columents of mechanical transformer to substant and dyes were derived from wild plants turned into sandals, baskets and mates for clothing and saared purportation, but could not even work metal and had no beasts of burden work were coultivated for means of subsiste or for clothing and saared purportation. We proved Express.
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aminations Worthless.

From the New York Sun.

Some college professors insist that