

Albuquerque Indian School Now Closing Its Most Successful Year

INSTITUTION PRODUCING SPLENDID RESULTS

Rapidly Becoming One of Best Equipped and Most Efficient Schools in Indian Service.

GROUP OF BUILDINGS BECOMING IMPOSING

Some Facts Worth Knowing About Big Albuquerque Institution Where 400 Indians Are Being Trained for Useful Lives.

Closing exercises of the Albuquerque United States Indian school will begin Saturday and end on June 5th, the four hundred boys and girls on that date beginning their vacation at their homes in the various pueblos and in many lines of profitable employment at trades for which they are qualifying. There will be no graduating exercises at the school this year, for the very good reason that there are to be no graduates. It is an interesting light on the growing efficiency of this big institution that the absence of graduates this year is due not to lack of work completed, but because the Indian boys and girls are completing their book work too fast.

To explain Superintendent Hubert Perry, a firm advocate of the fullest industrial education possible for the Indian, along the most practical lines, has been advancing and increasing the industrial work of the institution as rapidly as possible. He has found that the Indian pupils are coming to the school earlier, that they come better prepared for the work offered, from the Indian day schools, and that they complete the eight grades of school more or less work, before they have completed and thoroughly learned a trade. It is the purpose of the school to see that every boy and girl who leaves it, leaves equipped to earn a living at a trade. In order that this object may be fully carried out, it has been found necessary to add another year of "book learning" to the course, so that the school room work and the practical trade education may finish at the same time. So it happens that the boys and girls who would have graduated from the eighth grade this year, are staying another year to complete their trade education.

Nor does this mean that the Indians are slow at learning the several trades taught. On the contrary they are particularly apt at industrial and domestic science work. But the courses offered are so thorough that more time is required for their completion.

Probably very few Albuquerque people fully realize just how big and how efficient and how interesting an institution it is that has grown up just beyond the northern city boundary line; or how remarkable has been the growth in both size and efficiency in the institution during the past half dozen years. We have come to take "our" Indian school pretty much as a matter of course. It is there, and there is a perfectly abled bodied government with a large treasury behind it, so we've come to let it go at that. And all the while the school has been going ahead, New

buildings have been added; the work has been modernized, the grounds beautified, the equipment perfected until it stands today as one of the best equipped and most efficient schools in the whole great United States Indian service.

The word "efficient" is likely to be overworked in this story about the Indian school. That same thing of "efficiency" with a capital "E" is what stands out all over the big institution. It impresses you at first glance and it is the strongest impression one carries away after a careful inspection of the whole extensive plant. The wheels are running smoothly. The grounds are clean, and well cared for and attractive; the floors and windows and ceilings are spotless; there is an atmosphere of cleanliness, of clean living and clean thinking about the place. The faces one sees on every hand are bright and smiling and happy. The school hospital is almost empty. There isn't a house-fly in sight. That one fact which the writer demonstrated to his own satisfaction, struck harder than any other one thing. In all the whole institution with its 400 Indian pupils, big and little, we didn't encounter a single fly in the whole town of inspection. One wonders if as much could be said for any private house in Albuquerque. If that single fact does not entitle one to overwork the word "efficiency" there are plenty of other excuses.

There were plenty of other facts which struck hard and rang the efficiency bell during a trip through the buildings and grounds. To mention them all would be quite impossible without writing a book, for this school is about the biggest, single thing in the way of an organization in these parts and one doesn't appreciate fully how big it really is until one undertakes to get it catalogued in one's head or a notebook. Then the proposition begins to assume its true proportions.

Think about these things a few minutes: The government allows a lump sum of \$167 each for the maintenance and education per year of 400 Indian boys and girls at this school. The enrollment is now a little over capacity. They use 160 pounds of flour out there every day in making bread. They use two thousand pairs of shoes every year, 140,000 pounds of flour, 18,000 pounds of sugar, 90,000 pounds of beef, 4,000 pounds of mutton, 15,000 pounds of dried fruit, 2,500 pounds of coffee, 12,000 pounds of soap—notice the consumption of soap—3,000 pairs of socks, \$600 worth of hats and caps, \$500 worth of notions, \$4,000 worth of boys' clothing. And so it goes right on down the stock of a huge warehouse grocery and supply house. Every item is in the figures. They indicate that our United States Indian school is something of a school.

Industrial Education.

The work at the Indian school is typical of the soundest, though in modern education in this land of practical common school work. One building with eight class rooms suffices for the text book work and probably will continue to do so for several years to come, unless the capacity of the school should be materially increased. But for the kind of industrial education which the school is teaching and will teach several buildings are required and are now in course of construction. The last Indian appropriation all provided for a manual training building and a domestic science building, both are in course of construction and will be complete when the school opens in September. It is the purpose to send every pupil away from the school equipped to earn a living at a trade. The purpose is being accomplished right along. At the risk of repetition, the work done by the domestic science department, even with the meagre equipment which has been available, has been so good that there is an eager demand for the little Indian girls in Albuquerque households and not one who cares to work during the summer months has any trouble of finding employment. They are taught plain sewing, plain cooking, house-keeping and cleanliness, with special emphasis on the last. Their pin-net dormitories show how well they are instructed.

The boys are taught any one of the

trades which go to make a complete manual training course. We visited the harness shop, now housed in one of the old frame buildings soon to be discarded. Here under the guidance of Guy Gilmore, a San Carlos Apache, a large class of boys are being turned into expert harness makers, shoe makers and shoe repairers. The shop now has a contract for forty sets of double harness for delivery to the government commissary next year. Every item of shoe and harness repairing required by the school is done in this shop, which also turns out the school's considerable harness equipment. We saw tables, cabinets, chairs, and even buffets turned out from the cabinet making department which indicated perfect training in that trade. There is a barn, one of the finest in New Mexico, built entirely by the Indian carpenters and stonemasons and brick masons, at a cost of approximately \$5,500. Its duplicate at another southwestern school, when built by contract, cost \$10,000. Every sash and door for the new buildings now under way will be turned out of the carpenter shop at the school, the work being done by the boys.

It means that the boy leaves this school, leaves it prepared to earn his living on an equal footing with his school trained white brother, and maybe on just a little better footing, from the standpoint of the thoroughness of training.

Buildings and Equipment.

It is for the housing of the manual training and domestic science departments that the new buildings now under way are designed. The new shops building has a floor space over all of 72 by 147 feet. The first floor will house the blacksmith shop, wagon shop, carpenter shop, machine shop and paint shop, equipped with cement floors. On the second floor will be a big hall for use as an armory and band room, and surrounding it the harness shop, shoe shop and tailor shop, for there is to be tailoring, in contrast in tailoring. The building will occupy the northwest corner of the big plaza, leaving just room enough for the construction of the new assembly hall and gymnasium building, which it is now expected will be provided for by the pending Indian appropriation bill, and for which there is pressing need, since the present assembly hall in the class very building is being used for teaching.

The new domestic science building is located just behind the girls' dormitory and is also two stories, with floor space 25 by 44 feet. The first floor will contain the kitchen, dining room, sewing room, living room and teachers' room, while the second floor will have five rooms in which the detail taking the work will live. In the present equipment the detail of work in domestic science has been limited to four girls. With the new building the details can be increased to ten or twelve girls doing the work two months each.

The third building provided for by this year's appropriation is a double cottage for the use of employees.

If the appropriation asked for by the department, on Mr. Perry's recommendation, is approved by congress, the gymnasium and assembly hall building can be built within a year.

One other building Superintendent Perry needs to complete his "plant" and make it up to his very high ideal of thorough equipment. This is a library building, and this he hopes it will be possible to get within a year or two.

Practically all of the old frame buildings with which the school originally was equipped have been discarded, torn down or moved back for secondary uses. The dormitories all are of brick, with more than adequate air space, broad sleeping porches, heating and recreation rooms, the latter being appropriately termed "rough house rooms." One of the older buildings in the west side of the plaza is used by the very little boys. The dormitories have capacity for 150 girls and 250 boys, each with an individual bed and without crowding. All the beds are full.

The girls' dormitory, where all the Indian girls, both big and little, live, while one of the older buildings has been completely rebuilt under Mr. Perry's direction. Hardware, doors and steel casings have been installed and the whole building surrounded by broad, deep, double-story porches which make for comfort, convenience, room and the homelike atmosphere which pervades the whole institution. The dormitories are models of neatness and the rooms given to the larger girls, three to a room, are attractive. The sleeping porches on the girls' dormitories have been fitted with drop-down windows, installed by Mr. Perry and which have since been ordered for all similar porches built in the Indian school service. They convert the porches for all practical purposes into so many additional rooms.

The dormitory for the larger boys is a new three-story and basement, contract-let building constructed on modern lines. It has 504 cubic feet of air space for each occupant, is equipped with sanitary drinking and toilet devices, shower baths and three hundred steel lockers, and has a number of recreation and "rough house" rooms.

The task of feeding four hundred healthy boys and girls is made easy by a modern kitchen and dining room equipment, housed in its own building. The whole school, teachers and pupils, eat their meals in one big dining room, six feet above the ground, and almost completely surrounded by windows. Under it are the kitchens, with steam cookers and a huge range, the bakery, where every bit of baking for the school is done by Indian boys learning the baker's art under an experienced baker, and where four hundred pounds of flour are used in two bakings of bread daily, and a double refrigerator plant and storage room. It was in this building that we looked carefully for a house fly and could not find a single one or even a sign of one.

The food furnished the students is plain, but it is wholesome and likewise effective. For evidence there is

NERVOUS HEADACHES

Heavy Feeling, as If My Brain Was Pressing Down

Mrs. Hill says: "I cannot tell you how much I have suffered during the past twelve years. Twelve years is a long time for any one to suffer. A great multitude of women in this country know what Mrs. Hill means when she says, 'Heavy feeling, as if my brain was pressing down.' So nervous I could not get my rest at night. I would have sinking spells and then, as weak that I could not do my work." A great many women in the United States will recognize in this description their own experience.

Mrs. Hill found a remedy. After taking four bottles of Peruna she gained in strength and flesh and wrote us that she was a well woman again. She says, "I cannot thank you enough for my recovery."

This is no ordinary incident. Twelve years suffering. Four bottles of Peruna. Restored to perfect health. If Peruna can do this for one woman why can it not do another? Is it not worth your attention? Is it not worth trying?

Those who object to liquid medicines can now obtain Peruna Tablets.

The fact that this year's enrollment, weighed when it entered school in September, had put on 1400 pounds of weight when weighed again the first of January. The average is considered good.

The class room building on the west side of the plaza is one of the older buildings, but adequate for the present needs of the school except for the assembly hall, which is too small for the increased capacity. It is this need which will be cared for in the new building provided for in this year's appropriation bill. The building is large and airy, and has been improved with steel ceilings. The kindergarten class was at work as we were going through the building, some fifty tiny Indian boys and girls being busily engaged in learning the intricacies of a Maypole dance, with here and there a disposition to tango.

There were five patients in the hospital, a building which has been built by Mr. Perry and made thoroughly modern. It is situated in a detached corner of the grounds, and has its own kitchen and dining room, and a school pharmacy and has been equipped with sleeping porches. It will care for twenty-six patients. Of the five patients one was recovering from pneumonia and the other four were recuperating from accidents on the athletic field, chiefly strained or bruised feet. They were a fairly cheerful lot of invalids and represented the average hospital attendance during the year. Think of that, an average daily hospital roll of five out of four hundred Indian boys and girls. Nothing speaks more certainly of the healthfulness of the institution and the way its management is being guarded.

The office building, in which are the general offices of the school and the superintendent's private office, with the department of book work, employes, the laundry and the commissary building make up the main equipment of the "plant." The laundry is operated exclusively by the pupils. It is equipped with two large washers and the general equipment of a modern steam laundry. In summer electric irons are used in winter a stove heats the clothes, dry goods, sundries, etc.

Grounds and Water Plant.

The Indian school grounds are rapidly becoming beautiful. Just a few years ago the whole group of buildings could be taken with a panoramic camera. Now it is difficult to get a good view of any of the groups of buildings because of the trees which have been planted in long rows all over the grounds. The lawns are beautiful and are being extended all over the whole parking around the main buildings.

This is made possible by a modern high pressure water plant supplied from wells, with pressure tanks for buildings and grounds, and operated at an approximate cost of \$15 a month. Mark that \$20. This school through a well managed individual plant is able to supply water for its four hundred students, its stock and dairy, and to irrigate about five acres of lawn and trees. Which is going some for a water supply in these parts.

The School Farm.

The Indian school farm, while not

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THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A VERY FEW OF THE SCORES OF BARGAINS IN THIS SALE. WRITE FOR A FULL LIST IF YOU CAN'T CALL.

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In a little book designed for expectant mothers more complete instruction is given than in any other book. This is an external embrocation applied to the abdominal muscles for the purpose of reducing the strain on ligaments, cords and tendons.

It thus brings relief and avoiding pain great good is accomplished. It serves to ease the mind, indirectly has a most beneficial effect upon the nervous system and thousands of women have delightedly told how they were free of nausea, had no morning sickness and went through the ordeal with ease the muscles, cords, tendons and ligaments involved here is perfectly safe to use by all women. It is used very successfully to prevent sickness of breasts.

"Mother's Friend" is prepared in the Laboratory of Bradford Regulator Co., 424 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

as large as the management of the school would like. It still is large enough to supply boys and much of the work used in the school. The alfalfa fields are splendid stands and are being cut for the first time this season. They are good for a yield of a ton and a half per acre for three cuttings each season. These fields are being increased by flooding of adjacent land, washing and the alkali and building up the land with soil. The farm is irrigated from one of the Rio Grande ditches. There are thirty-five acres in the farm, most of which is in alfalfa.

A large reservoir at the pumping plant is used for the lawn and tree irrigation of the grounds and also as a swimming pool by the boys.

The school has its own dairy plant with eighteen cows, all Jersey, and housed in a thoroughly modern dairy building, built by the Indian boys. It is equipped with cement lined feed troughs, the cows feeding through a feed station invented at the school and which is being adopted generally throughout the Indian school service. The cows feed through a trough.

With the new buildings under construction, and proposed, the Indian school's plant will be complete for many years to come.

As it stands the school is one of the most interesting and one of the most efficient schools of its kind in the world, an institution that will attract more and more attention to Albuquerque, and which in equipment, management and results is a credit to Superintendent Hubert Perry and the men and women who assist him.

Transfer of lots by the Southwestern Presbyterian sanitarium to the board was recorded at County Clerk A. E. Walker's office last week. The board acquires lots 9 and 10, block 15, of the Terrace addition, for a consideration of \$500.

A substantial cottage is to be erected at once adjoining the Presbyterian sanitarium. That cottage will form an addition to the latter institution in medical attention, but will be owned absolutely by the board of ministerial relief.

The cost of the cottage, which will be known as the "Ministers' Memorial Cottage," and will probably be the first of a number of buildings, will be exclusive of lot and furnishings, about \$10,000. There will be at first room for only ten ministers. Every room will have an open-air sleeping porch and all of the appointments of the cottage will be the best that science and skill can devise. Until the enlargement of the building it will not be the policy of the board to admit such cases as are hopeless, feeling that its first duty is in the interests of economy and humanity, is to endeavor to restore to normal health those who are but slightly affected by the disease.

The raising of the new fund, of

which \$6,000 has been collected this week, is in charge of Rev. William H. Foulkes, of New York; and it is the hope of the ministers that the entire fund may be collected without any assistance from the lay members of the church. The new sanitarium will be erected by the board of ministerial relief exclusive of the \$10,000 which it has pledged itself to collect for a fund in aid of old and incapacitated members of the ministry.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FINAL DETAILS ARE CLOSED FOR BUILDING

Appropriation for Home for Ministers and Purchase of Land Mark Notable Addition to Presbyterian Sanitarium.

Appropriation of \$10,000 by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church for a sanitarium here, which was reported in a telegraphic dispatch to the Herald from Chicago yesterday, marked a forward step in a project which has just been started by the Presbyterian board of ministerial relief and sustenance. The project is the establishment of a sanitarium for the care of ministers of the church and members of ministers' families who are suffering from tuberculosis. The sanitarium is to be in effect an adjunct of the present Presbyterian sanitarium in this city. The board has felt so keenly the need of such an institution because of the ravages of the disease among indigent ministers that it is sending a personal appeal to all the ministers in the country, asking them to contribute.

That the success of the project is assured is indicated by the facts that the ground for the proposed sanitarium has already been purchased,



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