

THE TOMAHAWK,

"Truth before Favor."

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The TOMAHAWK.

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER devoted to the interests of the White Earth Reservation and general Northwestern News. Published and managed by members of the Reservation.

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THE TOMAHAWK
WHITE EARTH, MINN.

RESERVATION LANDS TO LEASE

100,000 acres of first class farm lands on White Earth Reservation, in tracts of 80 acres and more, by ALLOTTEES.

INDIAN PROTECTIVE Association
200 Bond Building
Washington D. C.

Dan'l B. Henderson, Att'y.

Indian claims against the United States a speciality.

K. S. MURCHISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LATE LAW CLERK, LAND
DIVISION, INDIAN OFFICE.
DEPARTMENT PRACTICE A
SPECIALTY.

LOAN AND TRUST BLD'G.
WASHINGTON D. C.

Hotel Leecy.

White Earth, Minn.
The Largest and Most
Commodious Hotel on
the Reservation.

Table always bountifully supplied with everything that the market affords, including game and fish in season.

A large and comfortable, Feed and Livery stable in connection with Hotel.

JOHN LEECY Prop.

Selam Fairbanks,

Dealer in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE
and
Lumbermen - - Supplies.

Market price paid for Ginseng Snake Root and Furs.

Orders for pure Maple-Syrup, and wild rice promptly attended to.

BEAULIEU - - - - MINN.

"the Tomahawk."

TRIAL Subscriptions.
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ECONOMY ADVOCATED.

The members of this Reservation have strongly expressed their disapproval of any proposition which contemplates the purchasing of lumber outside of this reservation for the use of the Mille Lac Indians that are about to be removed here, and reservation sentiment is all in favor of manufacturing the lumber on this reservation that will be used for this purpose. This opposition is based on the present high prices of lumber, outside of the reservation, which would cost from twenty five to thirty dollars a thousand for the most inferior grades, while the best lumber, if manufactured on the reservation, would cost not to exceed ten dollars per thousand feet.

We do not believe that the agent contemplates buying any lumber outside of this reservation for the use of the removal of Mille Lac Indians since he has repeatedly expressed himself in favor of having the lumber for these Mille Lacs manufactured on this reservation in order to enable him to furnish them with employment.

Knowing what he does regarding the shortage in scales and inferior quality of the lumber that has been manufactured on this reservation, in the past, under contract, the agent would hardly favor having any more lumber manufactured here under the contract system.

In our opinion, it would be for the best interests of the business community and the Indians on this reservation if the government would erect a saw mill, or even a good portable mill, and manufacture lumber under the system that was adopted during the administration of Agent E. P. Smith, namely; under the exclusive supervision of the Agent. During that period the young men, or at least a great many of them, were kept employed all summer at the big saw mill that was destroyed by fire at White Earth Lake, and on this account the Indians and business interests of this reservation were more prosperous than they now are and everybody was happy and contented.

Under recent policies everything has been done by contract and labor has been imported into the reservation while the members thereof have either been compelled to seek employment elsewhere, and thus to contend with the popular prejudices against Indians which exist in the communities outside of the reservation, or have been compelled to remain idle if they stayed on the reservation.

If there are any good grounds for the belief that exists here, that lumber for reservation use is going to be purchased outside of this reservation, then the TOMAHAWK will raise its voice against any such proposition.

FUND FOR REMOVING MINNESOTA INDIANS.

Washington, July 3.—Indian Commissioner Jones yesterday directed Indian Agent Michelet at White Earth Indian Reservation to furnish him with an estimate of the cost of removing the Indians from Mille Lacs Indian Reservation to White Earth.

There are about 600 Indians to be removed to White Earth, and the head of each family will be given one pair of oxen, set of farming implements and a house.

A number of Indians want to go to Leech Lake Reservation, but

the land there has been all taken up for settlement. No report has been received at the Indian Office concerning the alleged demonstration by the Indians against their removal to White Earth. As soon as Commissioner Jones receives the report from Agent Michelet the necessary funds for removing and fitting out the Indians will be sent to him.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Washington, July 2.—According to reports received at the Indian bureau the officials at White Earth are having considerable difficulty in removing the Indians at Mille Lacs in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of Congress.

Agent Michelet reports that while the majority of the reds desire to go to White Earth, many of them express a preference for Leech Lake. The Washington authorities want the Indians to go to the former agency, as there is adequate land there for allotments. Provisions cannot be made for the Indians at Leech Lake.

The White Earth Agent has been instructed to make a thorough report on conditions at Mille Lacs and to submit an estimate of the cost of transportation of the Indians and of the amount that will be necessary to supply them with the equipment authorized by congress. Every effort will be made by the Washington officials to have the Mille Lac Indians go to White Earth.—Pioneer-Press.

It is undoubtedly true that a great many of the Mille Lac Indians prefer to remove to the Mississippi Chippewa reservation to coming here. This they have a right to do since the act of last year, providing for their reimbursement for the damages sustained by them for the loss of their improvements at Mille Lac, gives them a right not only to remove to that reservation but to any Chippewa reservation in Minnesota where allotments are being made.

We have always taken an active part in trying to secure justice for the Mille Lac Indians, and while we will use every effort to induce them to remove to this reservation, we will do whatever we can to secure allotments for them at any reservation to which they may select to remove, and in this way fulfil our promises made to them in the McLaughlin councils of last year even if the departments refuse to comply with the laws, and its agreements with the Indians.

NEWS FROM PONSFORD.

Clarence R. Beaulieu, who has been employed at the Pine Point School, for the past three months, as principal teacher, returned home on Sunday. Rudy will not return to Pine Point, for the position which he so creditably filled has been abolished by the department and it is expected that the superintendent of the school, in addition to his regular duties must teach. This is seemingly another instance of ill-advised economy on the part of the department, as this superintendent of the school, considering the number of pupils in attendance there, should be provided with at least two assistant teachers to insure the progressive status of the school.

It is rumored that Mr. H. J. Curtis, the present superintendent contemplates resigning his position, as he feels that the addition of teaching school in connection with his already overtaxed duties, is more than one man can consistently do and do it well.

AN ABSURD REPORT.

Indians are not Contemplating An Uprising.

There is not the least danger of an outbreak among the Mille Lac Indians as some mischievously inclined and selfish people would lead the government and the public to believe. These reports have undoubtedly emanated from the settlers and speculators who have stolen the Mille Lac reservation from the Indians, and who now seek to drive them from there; the most persistent of these being foreigners who can scarcely speak English. If the Indians are so obnoxious to these foreigners the latter should have remained in Europe where there are no Indians, instead of coming to this country and dispossessing the original owners of it of their homes.

Scandinavians are, in some respects, all right, but they have no regard for the rights of Indians, and their influence with the Minnesota Congressmen, who want their votes, is too strong for the Indians to look for much justice.

The Mille Lac Indians have all gathered at Maosomaunay Point at Mille Lac, for the purpose of holding the Spring meeting of their Grand Medicine Lodge, which was delayed, and not for the purpose of resisting any attempt which may be made to remove them from Mille Lac, for there will be no forcible effort to do this because it would be contrary to existing law, and besides this, force will not be necessary to remove them since more of them may remove to White Earth this year than the government can provide for.

It is not to be expected that the Indians will pack up their effects one day and all be shipped out of the country the next like a lot of cattle, but it will take a number of months, and possibly a couple or three years, to move all of them.

The success of this removal will depend largely on its management and if every effort, compatible with reason, is used to make the first two or three months of their settlement on this reservation agreeable, there is not much danger that any of them will return to Mille Lac to spread hostility towards removal.

THE PLAY OF "HIAWATHA."

The company from this place who played "Longfellow's Hiawatha" at the Ponsford celebration met with no small success, notwithstanding the fact that it rained and there was some disagreement in regard to previous arrangements.

It seems that the owners of the fine hall in which they had agreed to play decided at the last moment that they would keep the place and use it for a dancing hall for themselves.

Of course this put the players at a very great disadvantage but an indomitable will and feeling of 'stick-to-it-iveness' prevailed in them and they set to work with new courage and determination to build a bowry in which to have their play. Although this erection was more open than the building they had arranged to have, it was very nicely fixed up and their performance there drew a large crowd in spite of the fact that many who intended to come from Park Rapids and other points were kept away by the heavy rains.

THE 4th AT WHITE EARTH.

The day that played so important part in bringing forth the first Fourth of July, by announcing the birth of a new nation, when the Declaration of Independence was read, is regarded as the greatest day to all American people in the United States, hence, we too played a little part in our little village in celebrating the 127th birth day of our nation.

At Sunrise, the federal salute was fired with one hundred canon. At 9 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read by H. H. Beaulieu after which Judge W. F. Campbell gave an eloquent and patriotic speech; going into detail of those whom honor is due by our nation. The President of the day, B. L. Fairbanks spoke a few words and received a large and beautiful bouquet from the ladies, Miss Ella Beaulieu presenting it.

In the afternoon all the games that are usually played by native Indians were in progress also bowery and Indian dancing.

The Peerless Brass Quartette which was engaged failed to appear, owing to an accident of their wagon between here and Strawberry Lake, as luck would have, the Gull Lake String Quartette was on the grounds, hence their engagement. Louis Emily, and Frank Charrette were with them.

BASE-BALL GAME.

The ball game between two aggregations chosen respectively by Ben L. Fairbanks and John Heisler, played a game of four innings and owing to rain and wet grounds the umpire called the game off with the score at 24 to 22 in favor of Ben's nine.

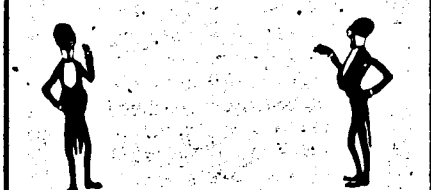
This nine had their pictures taken just before the ball in full evening dress and are as follows.



B. Fairbanks, P. Capt.
H. Selkirk, C.
W. Campbell, 1st.
A. Vanoss, If.



P. Boupre, ss.
Geo. Fox, 2nd.
H. Beaulieu, 3rd.



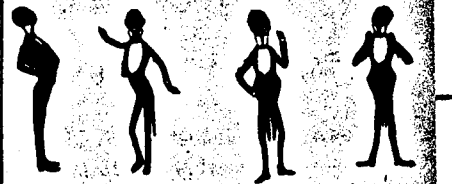
J. Fairbanks, rf. H. Belcourt, cf.

While the ball players were having their pictures taken, umpire Leecy was found missing and it was not until after considerable searching that he was found at the squaw dance and here he is in full array.



John Leecy, umpire.

John Heisler, the captain of the other nine, states that the old men had money and consequently bought the umpire out for one dime and four pennies, so he called the game off on the fourth inning with the score as above stated on the grounds that there were too many aged players on Ben's side and could not stand the running and also could not see after four o'clock.



J. Heisler, 2nd. Capt.
Wm. Henry, 1st.
J. B. Louzon, 3rd.
Geo. Campbell, If.



Ben. Brunette, P.
Joe. Louzon, C.
L. Brisbois, rf.



Joe. Goyon, ss. G. Johnson, cf.
FIRE-WORKS AND DANCING.

The dance in the evening was well attended, over thirty couples being present. The fire works interrupted the dance at 9:30 p. m. and everyone was out to view the grand display which was in progress for an hour.

Antoine Charrette, marshal of the day says that it was the most gentlemanly crowd of people he had ever seen.

The nation's birth-day was properly celebrated here and we wish every one many returns of the day.

THE 4th at PONSFORD.

A large delegation of our people went to Pine Point to celebrate the Nation's birthday. It was expected that the school band would also be in attendance, as by previous arrangement with the leader of the band, Mr. Herr and Mr. Aspinwall, one of the Pine Point celebration managers, the price of transportation, board etc., was supposed to have been definitely settled, but through some very undecided pretext the band failed to show up. The managers had prepared a very interesting program, including native games and dances etc., in Porteon Grove on the reservation and about 1 1/2 miles from the school buildings.

In and around the grounds were about 100 tents and tepees and more than 500 Indians. Of course the wet condition of the weather in the forenoon dampened the order of the celebration considerably and notwithstanding that fact that an opposition celebration was attempted at Curtiss and Nunn's store, about two miles distant, the reservation people kept the attention of the crowd and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Mr. Samuel Grais and William Aspinwall, the managers, are certainly deserving of praise and credit for the energetic labors they manifested in the interest of the reservation people and the general success of the celebration.