

The Red Man and Helper.

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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1901.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper.
Vol. I, Number Forty.



QIV.

THE blossoms, pink and white,
Robin's nest just out of sight,
Dandelion chains for baby,
Flowers wherever flowers may be,
Best of concerts every day,
That's the darling month—that's May.



"THERE IS NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT
GREAT LABOR."

This was the leading sentiment of a brief address by Colonel Pratt at the close of the Academic Department's April Entertainment, last Thursday night. And then he told this story given in the Saturday Evening Post for April 20th; showing that it pays to do MORE than one's mere duty:

A Huge Salary For-Working Overtime.

In the seventies, Mr. John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, then a young man with a wife and two children, received an appointment in the New York State Insurance Department in return for work done for his political party.

When he entered upon the duties of his position, which was that of a clerk at \$1200 a year, he dropped politics and attended strictly to business.

This fact did not save him from being marked for dismissal when a Republican Insurance Commissioner was appointed to succeed the Democrat under whom Mr. McCall held office.

Things looked pretty black for the young clerk.

Out of his salary he had been able to save little or nothing after providing for his family, and the prospects for getting another place were almost hopeless.

But the fact that he was going to lose his job did not apparently interfere with Mr. McCall's conviction that he ought in the meanwhile to earn the salary he was still drawing.

Therefore it happened that the new Insurance Commissioner, in passing the Capital late at night, noticed on half a dozen occasions that lights were still burning in a room of the Insurance Department.

This made him curious, and he determined to investigate.

So he went upstairs and found young McCall bending over ledger and record, and working away as though his term of office were to extend forever.

"How is it you are working here so late when everybody else has gone home?" the new Commissioner asked.

"Well," was the response, "there is a lot to do, and when I go out I want to leave everything cleaned up."

"Was it you that was here last night, and night before, and the night before that, burning the State's gas?"

"Yes, I was here."

"Are you in the habit of working nights?"

"Whenever it is necessary, I am."

"And have been in the past?"

"Yes; whenever there was work to do, I have always thought it a good scheme

to get it out of the way, because it proves troublesome if I let it accumulate."

"H-m!" grunted the New Commissioner. "I am glad to see that somebody is anxious to earn his salary. Good-night."

The next day the Republican Commissioner saw the Republican Governor and said:

"I guess that fellow McCall is all right. He is the sort of chap I want, even if he is a Democrat."

As a result, the notice to Mr. McCall, advising him that his services were to be dispensed with, was withdrawn, and he remained in the Insurance Department, in various successive capacities, until 1883, when he was appointed by Governor Grover Cleveland as Insurance Commissioner.

After his term expired he accepted an offer from the Equitable Life Insurance Company to act as its Controller, and when the New York Life was reorganized he was, by the unanimous vote of its directors, elected as President.

He now receives \$75,000 a year salary, having had a recent rise of \$25,000.

EMPLOYEES TO BE DISTRUSTED.

The late Governor Burnett, of California, who was for years the president of a bank, once expressed this opinion of clerks, which has in it several excellent hints for the young.

"The discipline in a bank must be as rigid as that in an army.

If an employee wilfully and deliberately disobeys orders, he should be discharged.

If when caught in a mistake he manifests no feeling, no regret, but takes it coolly and indifferently, it shows that he has deliberately trained his feelings to bear reproof, and he is not to be trusted.

If he shirks his duty and throws an unfair proportion of the work upon others, he exhibits an unjust disposition, and should be discharged.

If he is late in coming to the bank, so as just to save his time, he should be watched.

If he is too fond of display, and carries a little cane for show, you had better conclude—

Little cane,
Little brain;
Little work
And big shirk.

He will spend too much time on the streets, to show himself.

If he is a fast young man in any way, he is unworthy.

If he expends all his salary and saves up nothing, he is unfit.

It will do him no good to increase his salary, because he will be just as poor at the end of the year as he was at the beginning.

In fact, an increase of compensation is a positive injury to him, because it increases his fast habits in proportion.

But a young man of correct habits, pleasant manners, fair health, and good temper, who saves a portion of his income, may be safely trusted.

To bear the continual strain of good economy is a clear proof of integrity, sound common sense, and self-control.

Occasionally a young man may be found who is competent, sober, economical and industrious, and who will yet steal from sheer avarice; but such cases are rare.

An inordinate love of pleasure is the ruin of many a young man.

Extravagance in dress and living is the great, besetting sin of the times in almost every portion of the world."

REAL EXPERIENCES.

Teacher M. W. O'ell, of the Freshman class, has taught Day School among the Indians in California.

One day the writer questioned him regarding some of his experiences and secured this choice bit. We hope it will be followed by others:

The Story.

While teaching a Day School in Southern California it became necessary to heat the schoolroom on several occasions during the winter.

Stoves are scarce in that section and the only one that could be obtained was a cook stove that the Missionary loaned the school.

The boys helped me get the stove in position; then I told them to put some chips into the stove and build a fire while I washed my hands and got ready for school.

Soon after I came into the room and found it full of smoke.

The stove did not appear to draw well. Damper and pipe were all right, still the smoke continued to roll out of all parts of the stove. Finally, in a desperate effort to clear the room of smoke, I concluded to put out the fire.

Upon removing the lids, however I was surprised to find no fire there.

Seeing that I looked puzzled, one little fellow pointed to the oven, and sure enough, when I opened the door, there the chips were all on fire. The boys, it seemed, had done the best they knew how, built a fire in the cook stove, but it happened to be in the oven of the stove.

After I had made things right they saw what a mistake they had made and had a good laugh at themselves. So ended the first lesson that day.

A CURE FOR LAZINESS.

John Adams, the second President of the United States, used to relate the following anecdote:

When I was a boy I used to study Latin grammar; but it was dull and I hated it.

My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could study it no longer; and going to my father, I told him that I did not want to study, and asked for some other employment.

My father said: "Well John, if Latin grammar does not suit you, try ditching—perhaps that will. My meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that."

This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went.

But soon I found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced.

That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on.

That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it.

I dug all next forenoon and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating, and I could not do it.

At night toil conquered pride, and though it was one of the severest trials I ever had in my life, I told father that if he chose I would go back to Latin grammar.

He was glad of it, and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the day's labor in that ditch.—[Christian Standard.

FACTS ABOUT PORTO RICO.

As there are several Porto Rican boys and girls now numbered among our students, and 14 having arrived this week, it may be well to freshen our memories with a few facts about our promising new possession.

The Home Mission Monthly for May is a Porto Rican number, and we gather the following from its pages:

Porto Rico passed formally into the hands of the United States October 10th 1898.

Situation.

The distance in a straight line from the Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, to Morro Castle, in San Juan harbor, is 1,400 miles. So unimpeded is navigation that having cleared Sandy Hook, the vessel keeps to a direct southeast course until she drops anchor in San Juan harbor. This journey of 1,400 miles consumes five days, almost as long as the voyage to Europe. But this is because we have no fast ocean greyhounds plying between our port and Porto Rico.

Size.

Porto Rico has increased our domains by only 3,000 square miles. Comparatively speaking, it is a small island. The State of Connecticut has a greater area; New Jersey is twice as large. The leading cities of Porto Rico are San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez—all of which are sea-coast towns.

Climate.

Almost perpetual summer prevails. The average temperature is about eighty degrees. Not an overcoat is to be found on the island. Thin cotton garments suffice for the natives, while many children run about naked. It is a land where life is easy and wants are few. There is a very marked difference between one time of the year and another. December, January and February are somewhat cooler than the other portions of the year, because the sun is farther south at that time. Properly speaking, there is no seed time, as seed placed in the ground at any time will grow.

The People.

The population is somewhat over 800,000, half of whom are whites. By white is meant having at most only a touch of negro blood. The better class are bright, willing and anxious to learn American ways; they are not cruel or criminal, but vices abound; gambling and a low state of morality are the most common evils. Persistence and energy—such as characterize the Anglo-Saxon—are wanting. The great mass are poor, with a deplorably low plane of morality—purity of family living being almost unknown.

Illiteracy.

Not fifteen per cent. of the people can read or write. The Government of the United States is making an effort to establish schools and a good beginning for an educational system has been made, which is to be enlarged as rapidly as funds permit.

Religion.

The Catholic Church has had full sway in Porto Rico for four hundred years.

Whoever is satisfied with what he does, has reached his culminating point—he will progress no more. Man's destiny is to be not dissatisfied, but forever unsatisfied.—F. W. ROBERTSON.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER

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INTERESTS OF THE RISING INDIANThe Mechanical Work on this Paper is
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POINTS OF VIEW.

EDITOR RED MAN AND HELPER:

In your issue of April 12th, you say that "home (reservation) schools fail to plant or grow individuality or any desire for American citizenship." I do not deny this statement, but in defense of my class of Indian workers, beg to say that for six years I have worked in a Rosebud, South Dakota, day school, and have had some experience with and some opportunity to study several of the Carlisle ex-pupils, and judging from the samples here, am led to believe that you fall about as far short of the mark as we do. Of course you teach the Indian pupils much more than we can. You can make a much greater showing than we can. You have many advantages that we do not have, but you have a selected class of children, while with us "everything goes." You lift up a few of the brightest, we gradually, slowly and surely elevate the whole Indian community, and do what we can to prevent the returned boarding school pupil from lapsing into barbarism. You are doing a great and noble work, we are doing the best we can. We do not try to keep the Indian youth in our little day schools, but on the contrary we continually urge him to study and prepare himself for a higher school; to get out in the world where he may learn to be a man and not a parasite.

Yours respectfully,
DAY SCHOOL TEACHER,ROSEBUD, S. D.
April 23, 1901.

This is a frank statement, and we gladly publish it. Our assertion referred to is based upon the results of home school education for Indians as we have seen them. We have repeatedly stated that we did not know of a single Indian made competent to hold his own and compete in civilization, who did not acquire the qualities necessary for such competition, away from the tribe, and that we know of many who had become competent to thus compete by going away from the tribe and placing themselves under proper influences and training. So far as we know, this statement has never been controverted. Experience shows that it makes no difference whether the Indians educated in the home schools are in the remote West or in the remote East, the result is the same.

There are 5000 Indians in the State of New York, and their tribes have been under the influence of home school education for 75 years, yet they are tribal masses, requiring the care of an agent and Governmental supervision. Another conspicuous result of home school education is found in the five so-called civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. While they have many able men among them, quite a proportion of whom were educated away from the tribe, it was all tribal education from the fact that the tribe paid the expenses of the remote education, and such education was expressly given in the interest of the tribe, all of which has made the people more tenacious of tribal conditions, and more averse to becoming United States citizens.

Our belief is that when the Government spends its money for Indian education it should not be with the view of strengthening the tribal relation, but should be in the interest of disintegrating the tribe and leading the individual out into American life.

Experience having so well established that home-school education is a tribe builder and not an American citizenship builder, it seems to us well that the

facts should be known, and then we should declare our purpose, and if it is to continue to build up and maintain the tribe, we should keep on strengthening home school effort and encouraging the militating against non-reservation schools. But, if, on the other hand, it is the intention to make the Indians American citizens, and it is possible to make them somewhat equal to this responsibility before thrusting citizenship upon them, and it is demonstrated that a class of non-reservation schools or a different line of opportunities can do that and home and day-schools cannot do that, then the demonstration ends all argument and should be the guide.

Experience shows that Indians if given the same opportunities may just as readily become useful, individual, independent American citizens as any other class or race of people admitted to this high honor.

We differ, somewhat, from "Day School Teacher" in our views about returned students. Environment has a deal to do with every man, no matter how strong his character and educational preparation may be. It is a fact sustained by abundant evidence that Anglo-Saxons practically become Indians when isolated from their kind and made to live among the Indians. It is also well established that Indians isolated from their tribes and living among Anglo-Saxons almost immediately adopt the ways of Anglo-Saxons and abandon their Indian modes, nor is it necessary in either case that the individuals should be young. Experience and environment are the real moulding schools. The theorizing of schools doesn't do it.

A great deal of capital has been sought to be made against the non-reservation school by alleging that young Indians returning to their tribes do not remain steadfast to their acquirements gained in non-reservation schools. If white men going among Indians drop to the Indians' level by a little application of the education of environment, why blame the young Indians who are returned to such environment, for doing the same thing?

The samples of Carlisle ex-pupils on the Rosebud reservation have been long returned to the Rosebud environment, and in attendance at the school of Rosebud environment. They may not have been very long at Carlisle, which is an element in the question of very considerable bearing. It is well known that the opposition to Carlisle on the Rosebud reservation has been anything but encouragement and help to the returned Carlisle students. Very many young Indians have wanted to come to Carlisle in recent years from that reservation, but have not been allowed to come, because those at work and those in authority there were against it. Had the regular flow of students from that reservation been kept up, the showing would be far better. From the fact that these adverse influences to Carlisle have insisted on ample schools for all the children on the reservation, we have been led to hope the ultimate intention was civilization and citizenship for the Rosebud Indians, else, why the schools? The plan resorted to has seemed to us to resolve itself into an intention to get the Indians into civilization by keeping them out of civilization, which both reason and all observation and experience indicate to be impracticable. No people in the history of the world have cost another people as large a per capita sum of money or more trouble in so short a time as the Sioux Indians, including Rosebud, have cost the United States.

Since the treaty of '77, the 20,000 Sioux have cost the Government not less than \$40,000,000, and, whether intended or not, this enormous sum has been expended directly in the line of keeping the Sioux Indians from contact with the other people of the United States, and this want of contact is the main reason for their remaining what they are—an incapable mass of paupers, unequal to the demands of American civilized life. We believe the same policy continued will leave conditions pretty much the same generations

hence. That it is healthful and preservative of even the manhood they once possessed, no one familiar with the conditions and facts would admit.

If the day school were not there, and the schools in the midst of our civilization were available to him (and they are and have been all the time) the Rosebud Indian youth would readily go to the school where he could see civilization and have opportunities to practically contend in it, and this would make him equal to it.

If the Rosebud Agency, with its issue of rations and its imperious espionage for him to remain a part of the agency, were not there, he having learned to compete and contend in civilization, would remain and compete and contend in civilization, and so competing and contending continue to grow into fuller ability and greater manhood.

Our correspondent asserts that we have a selected class of children. Our general experience is, with some noble and most gratifying exceptions, that if the Agent and the home school have incorrigibles and incompetents, and they have to yield to send some away, this is the "selected" class that goes to the non-reservation school. This statement we are entirely ready to show full proof of.

The Indian question is to be settled by placing the Indian man on his feet as a capable individual and producer in the American family. All experience shows that no scheme or alleged help that holds him to his tribal condition is real help in this direction but is rather a hindrance to the accomplishing of the citizenship result.

For many years we have been subject to attack, and exparte statements against returned students have been the sole theme of these assaults. Home schools have had four or five times as much opportunity, both in length of time and in the numbers handled, to demonstrate their worth. No one who asserts against the returned student has ever yet alleged superiority by comparison, and called attention to the more excellent qualities of the home product. We have realized that nothing but experience would settle the controversy, and have worked on with such patience as we could bring to bear, waiting for the results of experience. It seems to us that the time has arrived when we may fairly ask a showing, and with this showing we shall be entirely content if it shall impartially illustrate what each system is doing to transform the Indian man from a dependent tribesman into a useful, independent citizen.

We are much obliged to "Day School Teacher" for the letter, and beg to assure him of our entire confidence in his zeal and ability. We cannot see why it is not possible for us all to argue the question and state our cases for the sole purpose of arriving at the truth and right of the matter. We believe we are contending for an essential principle and are earnest about it, because that principle came to us through an experience and observation which has made us feel sure it ought to prevail in order that the degrading treatment may stop and the Indian may cease to deteriorate, and come quickly to his healthful and rightful place among us.

The Rice Station Boarding School, Arizona.

"A corps of twenty employees are trying to start this new school," says Miss Emma Johnson of Talklai, Arizona. "Its capacity is 200. The school opened December 1st and since January 1st we have had our full number.

The children are bright and are desirable pupils in every sense of the word." It has been an experience that few people have had, Miss Johnson thinks, and she also says they have a very nice, congenial set of employees.

So far, the weather has been very pleasant, but they are expecting to have "A Hot Time" before many weeks."

The Times-Democrat, Oklahoma, has it that the Pawnee Indian Agency has been detached from the Ponca Agency, and they will have a separate Agency.

COMMANDER HALL.

Commander Hall, of the United States Navy, (retired) who is visiting Colonel Pratt gave the student-body a talk on Tuesday night that took them nearly around the world, at least from the West India Islands to the Philippines, and he stopped at interesting points on the way. It was a quiet talk, full of the most valuable information. He is the first visitor from the Navy that we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. Colonel Pratt explained, in introducing the speaker that the "Navy is the Army on water." Commander Hall had met Father Osborne, who spoke to us on Friday night, in Cape Town, Africa, and he began his address by delivering a message which the Father forgot to say, and that was when any of our students saw him anywhere in their travels, to go up and speak to him and make themselves known.

Commander Hall gave a number of very interesting stories and anecdotes in his talk, which were well received.

He spoke of the advisability of the Indians entering the Navy, and told of the possibilities of promotion through hard work and faithful service, but skill and learning are essential to occupy a high rank. He would advise some of our boys to try, and by industry they may reach the high places. He spoke of the advantage it is to all to learn a trade of some kind. He had met men in Australia, graduates of high colleges, who could find nothing to do because they had learned no trade, and congratulated the students of the Carlisle school because they are taught trades.

Some observations he had made in China quite amused the audience. The small boys in China do not play with kites, but the old men do, and the old men play other games that the young people only, play here.

The account of the cleaning up of the streets of a foreign city full of disease, when 700 tons of filth were carted out, the story of the Chinese Emperor who had the heads of 70,000 of his people taken off in one year, and a number of other things related made us feel glad with the speaker that we belong to the United States of America.

Colonel Pratt said a few words at the close of Commander Hall's talk, in which he stated that he was specially interested in what the Commander had said about Indians joining the Navy. He believes that the Indians should furnish their proportion of the Navy. They owe the Government the same loyalty given by all the other peoples of the United States. He thanked Commander Hall for his interesting and profitable talk.

Wednesday Aftersoon's Sports.

The Athletic sports on Wednesday afternoon were a success in every particular. The weather was perfect, and a half day in the open air was beneficial to all concerned.

The game of ball between Lebanon Valley and our nine opened the program. This was watched with intense eagerness, and at the close the score stood, Indians 13 to Lebanon Valley 8.

Immediately after this the racing began.

Frank Beaver won the 100 yd. dash; Ed. Metoxen the 1-mile run. George Moore jumped the highest. Johnson Bradley beat in the High Hurdle contest. Beaver won the 220 yard dash. Preston Pohoxiet came out ahead in the half-mile run. Walletsie threw the 16 pound shot the longest distance. Wilson Charles beat in the 220 yard low hurdle. Rogers made the highest pole-vault jump. Beaver made the longest broad jump. Cusick came out ahead in the quarter-mile race. Joseph Hummingbird won the 2-mile race. Walletsie threw the hammer the longest distance.

The time and distances will be given next week.

There was quite a class rivalry, and points for the various classes were taken. All the details will have to be left for a future writing. The Band discoursed fine music between the innings of the ball game, and before and after the game. A number of people were out from town.

Man-on-the-band-stand's Corner.

Fine weather for the farmer.

Croquet has begun in earnest.

Bicycle riding has taken a fresh start.

It is a pleasant walk to the near farm.

Arbutus parties to Mt. Holly were in order on Saturday.

The cherry-tree back of teachers' quarters is a thing of beauty.

Wednesday, the day of sports, was a splendid day for breathing.

Washburn is making a reputation for himself as an artistic printer.

The story of the banker, on first page, has in it truth that is helpful.

The regular monthly sociable, Saturday evening, had its usual pleasures.

Mr. John Urick, of Harrisburg, was a guest of Miss Newcomer on Sunday.

Miss Jane Cooper, of Edgewood Park, Pa., was a recent guest of Miss Paull.

Planting and growing has begun in earnest on the farms belonging to the school.

Miss Forster has been called to her home in Harrisburg by the serious illness of her father.

Mrs. Gardner of Baltimore, was a guest of her niece Miss Senseney on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Anna Mohler of Carlisle was a guest of Mr. D. Miller at dinner Wednesday evening.

Miss Lida Standing of the Pennsylvania Hospital Philadelphia, is visiting her parents at the school.

The weather has been hot enough in this vicinity, for sunstrokes, but at this writing steam heat is on.

Mr. Isaac Fleming, of the Denver Chemical Company was a guest of Miss Burgess to lunch on Friday.

Didn't the young printers, Fred Tibbetts and Frank Jude, vault both gracefully and high on Wednesday afternoon?

Mrs. McKeehan and Miss Nancy Zeigler of town were out to the Father Osborne talk on Friday evening.

The school-building grounds are to be beautified by flower-beds. Good! The shops have been ahead for several years on that.

Little Nana Foulke is enjoying these lovely Spring days as much as any one on the grounds. She spends a good deal of her time out in the air at play.

Now that our number of Porto Ricans is increasing, it might be a good opportunity to drop the name "Indian" from our school and call it Industrial School.

The after-work hour during these long evenings after supper is an enjoyable period, if we have worked well during the day and feel that we have earned it.

Forty-five girls and thirty-eight boys went to country homes this week, Miss Jackson in charge of the former and Outing-Agent Thompson in charge of the boys.

To-night some one in Mr. Simon's place and Mr. Nori will visit the Invincibles; Mr. Walter and Professor Bakeless the Standards; Mr. Haldy and Mr. Wheelock the Susans.

William Mt. Pleasant and James Arnold attended the State Young Men's Christian Association Convention held at Gettysburg, last week. They went as delegates from our Association.

We are to be congratulated on having the benefit of practice concerts by a Band that is fast becoming one of the best in the country. The evening concerts on the bandstand are exceedingly enjoyable.

The Voluntaries by Miss Moore at the Sunday afternoon services are being more and more appreciated. The present piano makes fine music when the keys are manipulated with skill and feeling.

A number of our teachers have had experiences among the Indians that would be interesting to read about, and they ought to be preserved before they are forgotten. Let us have the benefit of them in the shape of short stories!

Dick and Sarah Pratt have the glad news that a little baby brother has come to live with them at Steelton, and they are anxious to go home to give him a welcome. Dick is not quite sure which place to assign him on his football team.

The visiting Indians from Kiowa all look like William Penns with their long frock coats, broad-brimmed hats and unbarbarized hair. They are erect in bearing, dignified, and command the respect of everyone, notwithstanding they cannot read or speak English.

All might take a lesson from the respectful manner in which the visiting Indians listened to Commander Hall, last Tuesday night. It was a long lecture, requiring close attention from the most intelligent to get all the valuable information given. Some of the audience (not all children) grew restless. Did the Indians from the plains, who could understand not a word of what was being said, show signs of restlessness? THEY were polite listeners.

Among the Indian visitors are Chief Lone Wolf, Chief White Buffalo, and Chief Kiowa George, all Kiowas. With them, as interpreters, are Delos Lonewolf, class '96, now Government farmer at the Agency, and former student, James Waldo. It will be remembered that Delos was the Center of our first football team and made quite a record. We are always glad to see our friends from the West.

Mr. Kensler came near having a serious accident on Saturday. Black Beauty was attached to the Herdic, and being hitched too close to the dashboard, soon after they started to market, began kicking. The heels of the horse came in contact with Mr. Kensler's legs, breaking the skin and bruising the flesh very unpleasantly, and sending the dashboard dangerously near his head. The driver sprang and caught the horse by the head, or the accident might have been much more serious. Mr. Kensler was laid up for a few hours only, after the dressing of the wounds, and is now on duty as usual.

Lively Debate.

On Monday evening the Sophomore class debated the question—Resolved, That the withdrawal of the United States troops from Cuba is a poor policy.

The debate showed a good deal of careful preparation, and was handled with spirit and force that speak well for the class society.

Miss Bowersox, Miss Morton and Mr. Beaver acted as judges, deciding in favor of the affirmative, at the same time complimenting especially the leader on the negative side, for his good delivery and the excellence of the points brought out.

General Gobin Here.

The school was favored with a visit from Pennsylvania's Lieutenant Governor—General Gobin, on Friday evening last, and he spoke in stirring words to the student-body, in which he reminded us that this country to-day is a great world power, and we are entering into a new condition of things. To-day the reveille we sound in the morning is sounded all over the world, and he would have us prepare for the great work before us. We wish we had his thrilling address, word for word.

A Hit.

In reference to Mr. Wheelock's clarinet playing at a concert in Martinsburg, W. Va., last week, the Evening World of that town says in part:

Mr. James Wheelock made the hit of the evening. His solo—"My Old Kentucky Home" literally brought down the house. He responded to the encore by bowing several times, but this would not satisfy the audience, and he was compelled to render parts of two more selections before the audience would permit him to stop.

Answers to last week's Conundrums.

1. Umbrella. 2. A door bell. 3. When it is dew (due) in the morning and mist (missed) at night. 4. A fire. 5. A draft.

Our relay team was defeated last Saturday at Philadelphia by State College, Dickinson and Bucknell. The boys ran a plucky race and were not far behind at the finish, but they were not fast enough. We will meet all the above Colleges in track sports before the spring is over, and will endeavor to get even. Our boys learned many things at the races which should improve their speed.

Miss Alice Fletcher's "Indian Story and Songs from North America" is a book that every one who would like to have an idea of Indian music will want. The notes of the weird songs are given and stories about the same. Miss Fletcher has had exceptional opportunities for getting the genuine stories and the true songs of the camp Indians around the camp fire. There is a scientific value to these aboriginal songs in the study of the development of music. The book is sold by the publishers—Small, Maynard & Co. Boston for \$1.25. We will sell it for a dollar. By mail \$1.08.

A Bustleton subscriber says: "I want to tell you that I like your paper in its present form better than ever. I do not miss the little Helper as some did, for this contains about the same news and comes every week, while we get the Red Man's news every week instead of every month, and I like that. Your school is doing far more good than Cody's Wild West Show ever did, and I hope it will be in existence as long as Indian Schools are needed. Always your friend,

ALICE M. RIDGEWAY."

The Man-on-the-band-stand wondered if the visiting Indians ever saw a prettier picture than greeted their eyes on Tuesday evening as they sat upon the Colonel's balcony listening to the Band concert. The little girls in their white aprons were playing on the pretty grass plot in front of them, older girls were promenading upon the walks, and the boys in blue were off to one side on their own ground sitting around, listening or gambling about in quiet games. The air was balmy and the sunset magnificent. We wished for Miss Johnston to snap the happy picture.

Adam Spring is again working at the Exposition grounds in Buffalo. He has sent his teacher a very attractive little book illustrating the buildings and some of the principal features of the exposition, giving one a strong desire to visit a place which promises so much beauty and interest.

A paper from China called the China Times, published at Peking, has been sent us by Arthur Bonnicastle. As an illustration of how the white people are carrying civilization to that country, we see in the paper, (and it is a small sheet about the size of the REDMAN AND HELPER) no less than nine advertisements of wines, whiskeys and other intoxicating liquors.

A traveller in the Southland recently expressed himself by private letter as "liking the old Rip Van Winkle-esque places, and I shall not soon forget some of them, especially Lake City, where I took a Sunday stroll in the old Magnolia woods.

Mobile is all right. It is more like the West than any place I have yet visited. There is a hustle about the town that is very refreshing after sojourning in some of the country towns of Florida."

As the list of words for the orange treat cannot be gone over by the judges before we go to press for this week's issue, the number of the school-room winning the treat cannot be given till next week. The oranges, however, will be given as soon as possible after the judges hand in their decision.

We cannot always feel like being exactly perfect in conduct, but let us not think for a moment that we can do things we ought not to do in public assembly and not be seen. We ARE seen, and those who see us form opinions about us.

The weather this week has been perfect enough for anyone,

APRIL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Academic Department's evening of recitation, song and instrumental music, given last Thursday night, was again enjoyed.

The Band opened and closed the exercises and was encored.

As the program proceeded, the Man-on-the-band-stand made these comments on the margin:

Reuben Sundown—Good.

Charles Powlas—Good.

Nancy Thomas—Good, notwithstanding she showed signs of stage embarrassment.

"Sweet and Low" by the choir—Fine.

Bert Harris—Very Good.

Walter Jemison—Good selection and plainly given, but too fast.

Alice Denomie—Good.

Song by the school—Not up to its usual merit.

Lucy Ramone—A great deal of sameness in tone.

Carrie Parker—Good if could be heard. Did not open her mouth.

"Frogland Academy" was one of the most spirited numbers of the program. It was a little song by Elkin Wolf (Cherokee), Louis Sanchez, (Porto Rican), Helen Frates, (Aleut), Phebe Scanandoah, (Oneida), Joe Brown, (Onandago), Harry Seonia, (Pueblo), Bertha Johnson, (Seneca), and Reuben Sundown, (also a Seneca)—eight pupils representing seven different peoples. They sang in clear, sweet tones, that could be heard distinctly all through the hall, and every word was understood. The song was an example of their regular grade work, the children being especially interested just now in watching the life of the frog with "its coat of green and its tiny vest all white and clean."

Patrick Miguel—A good selection, with considerable "tone" in rendition.

Martin Costa—Good.

Joel Cornelius—Very good.

Ida Wheelock's piano solo was highly appreciated, as shown by the enthusiastic applause. She played Chaminade's "The Flatterer."

Nellie Lillard—Excellent.

John Miller—Good.

College Team With Whom we Compete Have Greater Advantages than we have.

The Chemawa American thinks that Carlisle has entered into athletics rather extensively, and mentions the fact that we have a training table and also employ a coach the year round.

Our teams compete with college teams which have vastly greater advantages than we have here, and as long as our boys earn the money by gate receipts to employ their coach and furnish their training table, using the regular recreation hours for practice, we fail to see where there is room for criticism.

We are trying to demonstrate that Indian boys are as capable as white boys if given the same advantages—in the school-room, in the shops, on the farm and in their games.

A Distinguished Missionary With Us.

Rev. Father Osborne, for many years a missionary in southern Africa, carried us to the scenes of that far-off land on Friday night. He had many stories to tell of the people and their customs, all of which were exceedingly interesting.

He wore the long black gown of his office as head of the Episcopalian Order of St. Johns, the Divine, and being a large man, his appearance was very striking. Father Osborne has the magnetism and the simplicity that attracts, and so fastened the attention of our students and the rest of his audience, that the usual hour for our evening gatherings to close was ignored. We hope to give parts of his stories of life among the African natives in future issues.

We see by the Homer Echo that Louis Levering's father has passed away at the age of 75 years. He was an Omaha Indian.

A COMPOSITE ARTICLE WRITTEN BY
CLASS 1901.

The fact being known that a composite article about the school was written by the class that graduated this year, calls have been made for the same. The composition was written as a class exercise in language, and was secured by The Normal Echoes, published by the East Stroudsburg Normal School. It is as follows, with an unimportant paragraph or two eliminated:

This school was established in October of the year 1879, with eighty-six pupils who did not understand English, but had to be reached through an interpreter. On anniversary occasions, we have heard many interesting stories of the early days of the struggles of pupils and teachers and of the encouragement of friends. In the beginning there were many severe criticisms made and strong opposition manifested, on the part of the public, now with the kindly co-operation of the Government, Col. Pratt, the founder and superintendent, is able to do more effective work in solving what was once a problem—the civilizing of the Indians.

The industrial training that a student receives at Carlisle furnishes a foundation for whatever trade he wishes to follow.

The pupils have access, daily, to a fine reference library and it is in constant demand. It is well equipped with charts and helps for illustrating lessons, the library containing the best works of many of the standard authors, also papers and magazines that enable the pupils to keep up with the news of the day.

The advantage which this school has over other Indian schools is that of its location, many miles from any reservation, and it is in the center of the most thickly populated district of the United States. Its situation enables Col. Pratt to find homes for the pupils among industrious people. There they can learn not only how to work but how to be economical and how to make a good home. Pupils often spend the whole year in the country and attend the public schools.

There are three debating societies, held every Friday evening, which are conducted by the pupils according to parliamentary usage and each member is required to do his best to bring his society to a standard of excellence. Impromptu speeches and lively debates on the questions of the day, together with music, orations and dialogues fill up the program.

The chapel is used for religious services and school entertainments of various kinds. Every month, an exhibition is given in which every school room is represented, and music is furnished by the choir and band. Formerly, the pupils were allowed to attend lectures and concerts given in town, but the last two years have furnished the money for a course of entertainments given in the chapel and enjoyed by all. Some minister from town preaches in chapel every Sunday afternoon and a prayer meeting is held in the evening. The students attend the various churches in town and the boys are members of the Sunday schools while the girls receive instruction in the school building.

The home Sunday school is self-supporting and belongs to the county organization. The Y. M. C. A. of the boys and the King's Daughter's Circle are doing effective work, and their influence is felt among the pupils.

Many of them think that a Carlisle graduate is a failure unless he succeeds in becoming famous immediately. They do not stop to consider that it takes time, even for a graduate of the highest institution of the land, to accomplish that for which they are striving. The aim of a Carlisle graduate is to become a useful, independent citizen. Many of our graduates are now holding responsible positions in different Indian schools throughout the country, while others are leading quiet lives at their homes, helping the community by being good citizens. There

are several girls who have become trained nurses and are efficient workers under city physicians of good standing. Others are now in training for the same profession and will no doubt succeed. Among the boys is one, who is filling, with credit, a position in a newspaper office in New York State, another—a Tuscarora, will graduate from Princeton next June. The former leader of the band is well known to all. There are scores of others, who are making good records for themselves and who are a credit to their race.

Carlisle does not aim to turn out lawyers and statesmen, but does aim to make strong men and women, fitted to take their place in any community and to be good citizens of the United States.

THE SECOND ARBOR DAY FOR
PENNSYLVANIA.

Last Friday was celebrated in some places in this State as Arbor Day, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Stone. As we had celebrated the first date mentioned in his proclamation—the 12th, of April, there was no special ceremony held at our school on the 20th. As apropos to the season and occasion, however, we clip the following beautiful selections.

It was Lucy Larcum who sang:

"Gifts that grow are best;
Flowers that bloom are best;
Plant—life does the rest."

"Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his work its own reward shall be."

In the same strain our beloved Quaker poet emphasizes the refrain:

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubble rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree is more than all."

"For he who blesses shall be blessed;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave at his bequest
An added beauty to the earth."

Do You Know English?

Let him who thinks he knows the English language try writing this from the Boston Writer at some ones dictation:

"In promulgating your esoteric cogitations or articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversation possess clarified conciseness, compacted comprehensibility, coalescent consistency, and conglomeration of cogent. Eschew all conglomerations, flatulent garrulity, jejune bablement, and asinine affections. Let your extemporaneous decantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility, without rhodomontae or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, and ventriloquial verbosity. Shun double entendre and prurient jocosity, whether obscure or apparent. In other words, speak truth fully, naturally, clearly, purely—and don't use big words."

Maybe some of our Indian girls
can solve it?

"Annie and I got into a terrible tangle shopping day."

"How?"

"I owed her 10 cents, and borrowed 5 cents and then 40 cents."

"Well?"

"Then I paid 50 cents for something she bought."

"Yes?"

"And she paid 40 cents for something I bought, and then we treated each other to ice-cream soda. Then I treated to luncheon that cost 35 cents for her and 30 for me."

Well?"

"She, says I still owe her a nickel."

Consistency.

Twenty thousand pigeons are to be killed or maimed in what some persons engage in a "tournament" on Long Island call "sport." But we stopped cock-fighting in the Philippines because it was uncivilized.—[New York Journal.

OF A LIGHTER VEIN.

The Man-on-the-band-stand has had such a bad cold of late that he could not even thank our new subscribers for their "bunny" and do it comfortably.

When a person in attempting to open a bottle of ginger-ale the other evening was annoyed at not being able to keep it from running over everything, the writer was reminded of the story of Bridget:

"Have you opened that bottle of ginger-pop, yet?" was asked.

"Faith, I started to open it, an' it began to open itself. Sure, the mon that filled that bottle must av put in two quarts instead of wan."

A popular Boston doctor tells this story of his active nine-year-old boy.

Not long ago his teacher kept him after school, and had a serious talk with him.

Finally, she said:

"I shall have to ask your father to come and see me."

"Don't you do it," said the boy.

The teacher thought she had made an impression.

"Yes," she repeated, "I must send for your father."

"You better not," said the boy.

"Why not?" inquired the teacher.

"Cause he charges \$3 a visit."

"What is the matter?" said the oldest sister.

"That fellow out there hit me in the nose."

"Well, why didn't you hit him back?"

"I hit him back first," quoth the little pagan.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure."

"O, Charley, how sad! Why should you say that?"

"I spent all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me and my clothes don't fit."—[Life.

Teacher.—Where were doughnuts first made?

Scholar.—In Greece.

Nimrod—Pat, did you ever catch frogs?

Pat—Faith, an' Oi did, sir.

Nimrod—What did you bait with?

Pat—Begorry, Oi bate 'em with a stick.

The Indians in Baseball.

The Indians are in about as unsettled a condition as we are. Consequently, predictions as to the outcome of Monday's game must be vague. The Indians won from State, 10 to 3 on Thursday last. Wednesday Villa Nova won from them by a score of 9 to 1. There are a few points that these games have taught spectators. The Indians are able to handle the stick well at critical times. It was this fact that discouraged State and won the game. In LeRoy and Pratt they have good men for the pitcher's box. The outfielding is very ragged. The Villa Nova game gave instances of this. Without boasting, however, we think we can say that they excel us in the last points only. Perhaps it may lose them a battle, and win us a victory.—[The Dickinsonian.

Dickinson won by the score of 12 to 9.

Not for our Town People.

Spring cleaning is necessary in other places than in the rooms of a residence.

The yards and the garden and the alleys and streets need as much attention as the living and the spare rooms of a house.

And the live citizen will not permit the housewife to do all the labor without as well as within the home.

If he abhors the labor of putting down carpets let him wrestle with the rake and the hoe and beautify the grounds, and the street if the latter escape the vigilance of the commissioner of public thoroughfares.

Beautiful as is the village at present it can be made still more inviting by the combined efforts of citizens and officials. —[The Booneville Herald, N. Y.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The opening of the Pan-American Exposition has been postponed until May 20th, as the result of the storm which visited that section Saturday the 20th.

Last week Governor Odell of New York signed a law giving owner taxpayers in villages and towns a right to vote on propositions to expend money for public purposes.

The recent floods along the Ohio River did great damages.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 lepers in the Philippines.

The Easter number of Our Companion, published by the Cincinnati House of Refuge was printed in green ink and bore the cover of green very artistically gotten up.

No Test.

Friends of the red man thought they were doing a good thing for him when they induced the Burlington Railroad Company to employ Crow Indians for the grading of the Wyoming branch. Several hundred began work last autumn, but it has been necessary to hire Japanese laborers to continue the grading, nearly all of the braves having quit in disgust because of "too much sweat." One Crow buck expressed the broad sentiment that "dig dirt white man's work; no good for Indian." It is a question, however, whether the white man would dig dirt for extra pocket money if he should be able to draw supplies from the Government. There can be no test of the Indian as a worker until he shall be dependent on his labor for his bread. —[Philadelphia Record.

Enigma.

I am made of 11 letters.
My 8, 6, 2 is a table beverage.
My 4, 7, 1, 8 is a lumber float.
My 9, 10, 5 is to chop.
My 3, 11, 10 is anger.
My 6, 2, 4 some boys get boxed.
My whole is what made nearly every one smile this week.

Baseball Schedule for the Season.

April 12, Albright at Carlisle. Won 8 to 3.
" 13, University of Pennsylvania, at Phila.
Lost 7 to 1.
April 18, State College, at Carlisle. Won 10 to 3.
" 25, Villa Nova at Carlisle. Lost 9 to 1.
" 27, Mercersburg, at Mercersburg. Won 13 to 3.
" 29, Dickinson on Dickinson Field. Lost 12 to 9.
May 1, Lebanon Valley College, at Carlisle.
" 4, Columbia, at New York City.
" 8, Gettysburg, at Carlisle.
" 11, Gettysburg at Gettysburg.
" 15, Susquehanna, at Carlisle.
" 18, Mercersburg, at Carlisle.
" 23, Washington & Jefferson, at Carlisle.
" 30, Dickinson on our Field.
June 1, Albright, at Myerstown.
" 5, Princeton, at Princeton.
" 6, Fordham, at New York.
" 8, Cornell, at Buffalo.
" 12, Yale, at New Haven.
" 15, Harvard, at Cambridge.
" 19, Bucknell, at Lewisburg.
" 20, Bloomsburg Normal at Bloomsburg.
" 21, Bloomsburg Normal at Carlisle.

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