

The Red Man and Helper.

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FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1902.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. II, Number Twenty-nine

ONE DAY.

HAVE I made my heart or home happy to-day?
Have I cheered the cold hearth-stone of poverty's pain?
Have I turned back the wanderer in sin's weary way.
To receive in forgiveness a new hope again?
Have I checked the fierce word that in anger pressed hard.
With its sharpness to cut, and its harshness to grieve?
Have I owned to the fault that I thoughtlessly marred
Some dear gift of love? Have I scorned to deceive?
Have I kept in the path that is narrow and straight?
Have I sought not my own selfish pleasure to win?
May I hope when I come to the beautiful Gate,
I may hear a sweet voice saying "Enter thou in?"
Oh my soul! Walk on humbly, and evermore pray
That thy footsteps be guarded, thy heart be made strong.
By the strength He can give, who is Life, Truth and Way,
Whom the Father hath sent to redeem us from wrong.

CAROLINE F. ORNE,
for REDMAN & HELPER.

DR. BRUMBAUGH'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

Senoras y Senores: "Yo tengo mucho gusto por hablar a ustedes."

I suppose that is unintelligible to all of you, and yet I do not know why I should not speak to an audience in the United States in the Spanish language, if it were not for this one significant fact, that I do not know how to do it. (Laughter.)

Under the flag of our Republic to-day there are more than fifteen million of souls who speak the Spanish language. These are scattered in the islands of the sea and along the southern borders of our Republic.

On the south of these millions that are ours, are more millions that are looking towards us with a longing heart, and with whom in the very near future we must have increased commercial and governmental relations. So that coming here this afternoon to speak to this large audience, and to meet with the pupils of this splendid school, I do not feel that I am a stranger when I come from one of these Spanish-American possessions, nor do I feel that I am a stranger for another reason: I am a native and to the manner born, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, (Laughter,) and my ancestral line smacks of smear-case and saur-kraut all the way back, for my people came out of Germany before the French and Indian struggle in America, that they might combine with your fathers and your mothers to establish here on this soil a peculiar Government—a Government which has gathered to itself from year to year, larger and larger sections of territory, until it reaches into the Orient and now controls the destiny of ten millions of people in the East Indies, which Columbus sought when he discovered us by accident, a country that has not only acquired territory, but a country that has set the pace in the last twenty-five years for the whole enlightened world; for we belong, in a most peculiar sense, in these opening days of the new century, among the world powers; and the Government of which we are a part is the most healthy, the most vigorous, and the most predominant of all the Governments that formulate the destiny of the whole wide world.

It is worth something, young men and women, to live in this age, and to look forward to a participation in the larger and larger problems that may come to every American in the immediate future.

The Work in Porto Rico.

I wish to speak to you very briefly about the work that has been done in Porto Rico, not because the work was done in Porto Rico, and not because it was my lot to belong to that work, but I wish to speak to you of it this afternoon because it is a specimen of the kind of work that this vigorous young Republic is capable of doing anywhere under the sun.

That is the real truth and something to be grateful for to-day; for through our social organization, the capabilities of men and women are such that they are able to go in any hour as missionaries to any place in the wide world and do honest, effective service for their Government.

Porto Rico is but a type of the work that our nation is doing wherever it is engaged in the work of Americanizing the world.

What character of Government was established in Porto Rico?

In May of two years ago there was sent down by appointment of the President of the United States seven men—a governor, an attorney-general, treasurer, a Commissioner of the Interior, an auditor, and a Commissioner of education.

These men together with a local legislature, afterwards elected under laws which these men had to write and put into operation, organized in that little island of Porto Rico that has become, in less than two years, one of the most successful insular governments that history knows anything about.

I had the real good fortune this morning to speak to the students of Dickinson College, and I wish this afternoon to repeat one of the views to those who have come here this afternoon and will hear it for the first time, that when our vessels touched the shores of the little island of the sea, the Anglo-Saxon people holding sacred in their hearts the spirit of the Republican institutions, undertook to inculcate themselves into the Latin race that had been dominated by monarchical institutions for four hundred years.

It would have been relatively simple to make a change in the Government of Porto Rico from one monarchical power to another, but it was a more difficult and exceedingly more complex problem to inculcate into these people the views that America holds so sacred, that the people themselves are the Government.

Porto Rico is for the most part one hundred miles long, and forty miles wide. It contains 3,600 square miles. It has not a single acre of land that is not cultivable. It is most fertile and most beautiful.

Around the border is a low plain of from two to five miles in width upon which sugar-cane grows luxuriously. On the hills coffee is cultivated to the very summit of the mountains. In the valleys tobacco and various tropical fruits are swinging everywhere.

On this island live one million of people. They have lived there four hundred years. They are made up of four distinct groups of life: first of all, the native or Indian life who were on the island when Columbus touched there in 1496; second, the early Spanish life that came and intermarried and developed the laboring class; the third element is the slave element, the colored race, brought in from Africa, emancipated in 1872, and largely increased in numbers since, owing to the incoming of colored people from the Barbadoes and from other Antilles of the east.

So we have here the Indian, and the

Spaniard and the Negro, and over and above all of these in point of significance and in point of power, the landlord class from France and Spain who own the soil and who for many years dominated the government of the Island.

We have found that the first three classes I named were most anxious to receive the American people. We did find at the beginning some hostility, some opposition and the most criticism from the fourth class I have described. This opposition did not persist for the simple reason that it was carried off its feet by the celerity with which the American Government grappled with the problems of the Island and settled them.

There is one thing which I would like to say to the boys and girls of this school, and that is the motto that Governor Allen announced when he organized his cabinet and when we began to institute civil procedure on the Island.

Governor Allen said these words to us:

"Let us take as our watchword in dealing with these people this statement: We will never make a promise to the people of Porto Rico that we cannot fulfil, and we will never make a promise to the people of Porto Rico that we SHALL not fulfil."

So that from the beginning, whatever criticism the Government may have had, or whatever mistakes it may have made, this one fact stands unquestioned and undisputed: that Porto Rico has an absolutely honest government. (Applause.)

There is to-day in the courts of Porto Rico a gentleman from the United States. He was called as a witness in the Federal court at Ponce. In crossing the Island his coach broke down and he was obliged to walk some distance in a rain storm. His shoes were badly mudded when he reached the city, and before appearing in the Court room he paid a boy five cents to polish his shoes; and thinking that since he had incurred this expense in the performance of public duty, he should charge five cents to the Government of Porto Rico, he did so, and the Auditor of the Island struck out and refused absolutely to pay it, and he never did get his five cents, nor did any man ever receive from the Government of Porto Rico a single cent that he did not honestly earn in the legitimate channels of public service. (Applause.)

Now I want to say to these boys who are going out into this large national life, to take their place and to carve their destiny along with their fellow American people, that it is worth something to know that there is integrity in public life; that there ARE men in public service who are just as democratic and just as conservative in the performance of public service as they would be in promoting their own life or their most salient realizations in home life, and if there is anything that we have to look up to, it is that a true American official is absolutely an unbribable character. (Applause.)

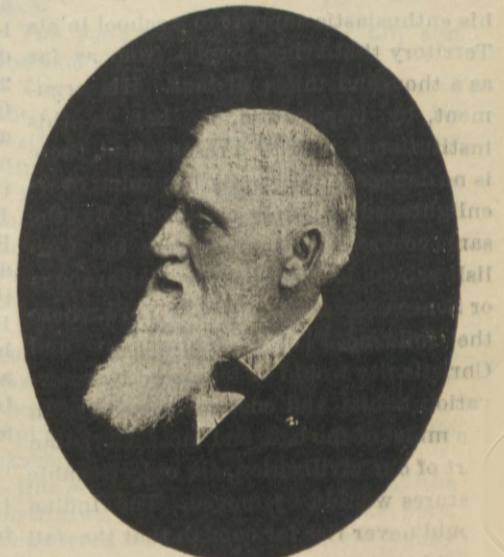
It was my good fortune to have had more than one thousand people employed under me, and I want to say, and I cheerfully testify that no teacher or other official was ever appointed in Porto Rico who had any other recommendation save that which came from his former employer. At the beginning men in public life would send a testimonial down, "I recommend to you John Smith; he is from my district; take care of him," and John Smith had the letter sent back with the statement that we did not care for this recommendation.

What we wanted to know was whether he could teach or what he could do for

Porto Rico. Send us down a testimonial from the principal of your school, or the principal of the school in which you have taught since. We do not care what district you come from; all we want to know is, what can you do when you come here; send us the right sort of a testimonial, or stay everlastingly at home. (Applause.)

It is worth something to do it right. He who never had anything except politics to back him will have to realize that he is to compete in life on the sheer force of his own intellect and his own energy, and I commend to you this afternoon the fact that a boy to get in front in this world will have to rely upon his own metal.

The Army of the United States had charge of the Island of Porto Rico for two years, and General Eaton, who sits here this afternoon on this platform had the rare good fortune to organize the



GEN. EATON, EX-U. S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

first American schools in Porto Rico. (Applause.)

When I went to the Island I found 612 schools in operation, and that the Military Government had expended \$380,000 for schools.

In our first year of civil government, we increased the schools to 765, and the number of pupils to 36,000, and expended \$400,000.

This present fiscal year in Porto Rico we have 1,000 schools in operation, 50,000 children in the schools, and \$500,000 of money to pay all the expenses of their maintenance. (Applause.)

Last night I met twenty-six of the boys and girls sent here from the little Island, and I said to them:

"When I left Porto Rico in the latter part of November, it looked very much as it did when you left it a year or more ago to come to Carlisle; the same palm trees gleaming in the sun of that tropical island; the same mountains lifting their green crests to the sky; the same water surrounding it; the same houses for the most part greet the eye, and the same people come and go, and everything generally in the same ordinary condition, but there is one thing in Porto Rico now that you did not see when you left, and I did not see when I went to the Island, for now, if you cross the Island of Porto Rico, you will find in every town and almost on every hill top a splendid, first class American school building." (Applause.)

When I went to the Island nearly twenty months ago there was not a single school house in Porto Rico. The heritage of Spanish domination for four hundred years was the expenditure of

(Continued on last page.)

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

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Editorial.

TO OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY.

It seems to be and doubtless is, needless to refute each year the assertions of Representatives who in Congress make such unfounded and unsupported statements against "Eastern schools," meaning Carlisle, as were spread upon the Congressional Record last week.

"The gentleman from Arizona" lends his enthusiastic support to a school in his Territory that brings pupils from as far as a thousand miles distant. His argument, by implication, is that as this institution is near to a reservation, there is no danger of the pupils becoming over-enlightened or super-civilized. By the same course of reasoning, were the Carlisle school located on the Cattaraugus or Seneca reservation in New York, where the influences of enlightenment and Christianity would be tempered by reservation habits and customs instead of in the midst of the best and most Christian part of our civilization, all objectionable features would be removed. The Indian would never rise far enough that the fall would jar him.

As to what is taught at Carlisle, gentlemen who have never visited us, though all have received many special invitations to come, continue to make wild statements about "hot-house" methods.

Go into the homes of Pennsylvania and New Jersey where now nearly four hundred of our boys and girls are going to the public schools earning their bread in the sweat of their own faces, and where, beginning with April, there will be not fewer than eight hundred toilers, proud of the consciousness that they are being paid money, not on account of any treaty whose origin is unknown to them, but because they are giving an equivalent in productive labor. Go see these things, gentlemen of the opposition, and then accept our invitation cordial and sincere, to visit Carlisle where girls cook, scrub, sweep, wash, iron and sew, where the boys build, paint and repair houses, make shoes, harness, clothing, carriages and wagons, raise corn and cabbage and milk cows by hand; come and investigate us to the end that you may speak the words of truth and soberness.

Tongue restraint indicates sanity of judgment and self-mastery. First thoughts are seldom best thoughts but promptings of feeling, hence had better not be spoken. We admire calmness and deliberation as marks of great natures. Resentment is the characteristic of small-souled men. The person who rails and scolds, fails to carry weight anywhere. The light, trivial talk, often denominated small talk is vapid, empty, unsatisfy-

ing. The venomous tongue, that makes the cutting remark with the vacant smile of the wax-angel, is satanic, and needs, as Holmes says, to be "chloroformed into the next world," the same as the one who tells a lie. Great souls turn their backs on their evil selves, and rise at once by their own wills into a holier atmosphere than they were in while the mere impulses were dominant. Downing SELF is the great battle. Who does this, succeeds in life. Who loses in the fight fails miserably.

"I did my best." Did you? Not if the work was very poorly thought out and very carelessly done. Not if you did not think about it while doing it. If you DID your best, WE will know it; you need not tell it.

Discouragement demoralizes and unmans the craven and weakling. It stirs the great souled man to the center of his being, but nerves him to greater effort. He climbs on the stair-way of his failures with the energy injected by defeat. Each way that failed assures him that ways of possible success are fewer by that number. Discouragement ought not make us run away from our tasks.

We are disposed to think that no news of "the travellers" is good news, but up to this writing not a word has been received direct from Colonel and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Richenda, who started on their long cruise February 8. We see in the dailies a dispatch from Algiers dated the 20th, that the Celtic arrived there from Gibraltar on that date. This is a day ahead of the published itinerary, circulated before they left. Mail addressed to them before March 7, should be sent to Rougier & Co., Constantinople, Turkey. Put on the upper part of letter "via London" and in the lower left hand corner of the envelope "Clark's S. S. Celtic Cruise." Before mail can reach them they will have visited Malta, Piraeus, Alexandria, and Jerusalem. It is an interesting study to trace the movements of the noted vessel with its load of eminent tourists.

We often notice good sentiments and important general information, biographical, historical and scientific in our exchanges, that it would be pleasant to copy and credit, if our limited space would permit, but said exchanges may have the satisfaction to know, that as soon as we look over the papers and glean some brief salient points, they are taken to the students' reading room where all have access, and the leisure time of many of the studious class is spent in reading and treasuring up facts, which in a modified form often appear in their essays, or in their public literary exercises and debating clubs.

We see by a letter that Miss Lillian Waterman (class '02) is having a good time in Philadelphia, but she says she misses the skating.—

The REDMAN & HELPER is one of the best weekly exchanges received at our table. It is bright and always contains interesting articles on current topics.— [The Nazareth, Pa., Hall Boy.]

Alfred Venne, Joseph Eskuzah, Goliath Bigjim and Marcellus Bezahun attended the State Young Men's Christian Association Convention held at Warren, last week. They return full of enthusiasm, and we are promised an account of their trip in the near future.

The new classes in the Academic Department are all down to hard work. Some are already doing thoughtful work that assures their advance next year. Others blunder and wonder why their efforts do not tell. Some concentrate their minds upon their work. They get ideas clearly. They take pains to express them well in clear forceful English. They do all their written work neatly. With this class of students, only the best is good enough. With the other class anything will do.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

An unsuccessful attack has been made upon the appropriation for the Indian Training School at Carlisle in the progress of the passage of the regular Indian Appropriation bill through Congress. This is a subject in which every good citizen ought to be intensely interested.

The vacillating policy of the Government in regard to the Indian has been far from commendable. Sometimes the tribes have been considered as independent nations and formal treaties have been made, only to be changed at our convenience without respecting the rights of the other party, who has occasionally risen in his wrath and made trouble. Sometimes the Indian has been considered a ward of the Government and has been petted and coddled, with disastrous results. Sometimes he has been considered a nuisance and a public enemy and has been wiped out.

The recent tendency has been to educate the Indian to a better state by means of the schools. Ten years ago this plan was in a high favor. It was shown by statistics and photographs that the son and daughter of the noble red man were not only adopting civilized dress, but were able to appreciate the beauties of the Binomial Theorem. This was considered conclusive.

In recent years there has been a tendency to doubt the efficiency of education alone to effect the desired reform, and it is held by some that education has been worse than useless, since the youth have on their return from school fallen from grace and have betaken themselves to the ancient and approved habits of barbarism.

We think a good deal can be proved on both sides, but the fact is that history everywhere shows that when a person or a tribe or a portion thereof is raised to a higher intellectual and moral state than that to which he or they are accustomed, there must be great care exercised or more harm than good will result.

The sudden striking of the shackles from four millions of slaves was an act of moral approbation, but no one can deny that there were other problems of importance to solve which the Nation neglected and which have produced much individual and national misery.

It is a crime to make a man fitted for better things and then send him back to savagery. The Carlisle School is doing a good work. Its short-comings are due to the lack of further intelligent provisions, and these should be made rather than that the plan should be abandoned.

—[Phila. Inquirer, Feb. 22.]

"A GENUINE REDSKIN."

The above is the caption of an article appearing in the Youngstown Telegram relative to one of our students, James Dickson, who was invited to Youngstown by the Rev. Wm. H. Hudnuts, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of that thriving city. The subject of an evening meeting was "How to Help the Indians," and James was invited over, no doubt for a living demonstration of one way. The following extract tells the rest:

The usual mid-week prayer service at Helen Chapel Wednesday evening aroused marked interest in the subject of home missions. The instance came in the person of James Dickson, a representative student from the Carlisle Indian school and a prominent member of the Nez Perce tribe of Idaho. He himself is a brilliant example of what a little education planted upon a foundation of ambition, and reared by the strength of Christian missionary zeal, can produce. Only two years ago, he entered the Indian school at Carlisle. Now he can speak the English language almost perfectly and in an extensive address that was straight forward and eloquent with simplicity he made but few mistakes.

The young man dwelt upon three points requisite to make life for the Red man worth living. The first of these is that

he be given the responsibility of owning the land upon which he lives. On the Nez Perce reservation this is the case and each family takes pride in cultivating their own land to their own profit. The second point was that the Indian should be educated. Here he took occasion to advance the merits of the school at Carlisle where a manual as well as intellectual education is given. The speaker himself is a blacksmith and a carpenter and in two years has learned to speak the English language.

The concluding point in the speaker's remarks was that the Indian needs most of all a knowledge of the Christian religion. In the west the heathen is without number only awaiting the will of his eastern brother to come and impart the blessing of Christianity. The speaker was taken to see the steel works and enjoyed it very much."

It is but just to state that James could speak some English before he came to Carlisle, having attended school at home and elsewhere. While in Youngstown he met some Carlisle people—Mr. and Mrs. Zug, who are friends of the school.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Moses Miller, of Troop M, 3rd U. S. Cavalry, wrote to Colonel Pratt, the latter part of December, and the letter was received February 11. He says in part:

"I am well, healthy and doing very nicely with my soldier's life; hoping I may continue the same the remainder of my enlistment.

Many of our short term men have started back for the States; I can say that every man who has started for home was not very sorry to go, I would be the same if I had the opportunity. Fifteen men leave this troop the 4th of next month, making the total of thirty-two men since the 14th of October, thus giving us more duty than before.

We are garrisoned in two towns. Of course we do not have any escorting to do, making it little lighter duty for us; but we drill two hours a day.

The 3rd Squadron of this Regiment (3rd Cav.) are to give a field day or tournament next Christmas at Dangras. Fifteen men out of each troop are invited to attend and take part in the programme.

The programme for the day will be as follows: 100 yds. foot race; 200 yds. hurdle race; 100 yds. relay race; 3 legged race; standing and running broad jump; running high jump; throwing hammer; tug of war; "mounted" best drilled squad; fancy riding; rough riding; hurdle jumping; rescue the wounded; pitched tents, men sleep in each, command to saddle; each man to dress, put his tent down, roll his blanket, saddle his horse with the roll on his saddle, load his pistol with blank cartridges and ride 100 yds; after reaching the finish, fires his pistol, signal completed, officers inspect him; last, game of base ball between picked men out of I and M troops against K and L troops.

I don't know just what the prizes amount to, but \$150 go to the troop winning the most prizes.

This will be our first holiday since I have been out here.

The boys are going to give the natives a dance and supper "New Year's Eve," music will be furnished by the native band; a good time is expected for the first time in the Philippines for this troop.

In nearly every mail, I get at least one paper, THE REDMAN & HELPER, which I want to thank you for sending it to me, for it has very interesting items, and cheers me up very much after reading its contents.

In conclusion, I would like to be remembered to all at Carlisle's Great Industrial School, and with best regards to you, hoping I may hear from you soon and often, I am one of your former boys.

MOSES P. MILLER.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

Floods and rumors of flood.

The Pennsylvania creeks and rivers are on the swell.

The Invincible Society has elected Joe Trempe as president.—

Joel Cornelius has been elected president of the Sophomore class.—

During the absence of Mr. Gray, George Pratt was in charge of the dairy.—

The motto in the Sophomore room is, "Live to learn and learn to live."—

The plant which furnished us with electric power was drowned out by the flood, hence a few hours delay in publication.

Skating is gone, but athletic sports are in place. There is still enough snow to show that there has been snow.

Two of our Porto Rican girls lost their trunks in the Gettysburg Junction fire on Friday night.—

With two members by the name of Nick, the Juniors ought always to be on the "Nick of time."—

Wm. Gray, our dairyman went to Westgrove on Monday to attend the funeral of his brother, who was killed by accident.—

The game of basket-ball between the Seniors and teachers was very exciting, and was won by the former, by a score of 9 to 4.—

The new students from Ft. Lapwai who arrived this week are well pleased with the school, and are now feeling quite at home.—

Henry Whiteface, went to his home at the Cheyenne River Agency, N. Dakota, last week, and was met by Dr. Montezuma in Chicago.

The tailor boys are busy making suits for those who are going out in the country in the first party. Last week they made thirty-three coats, altogether.—

Clarence Faulkner, one of our printers, who is now living in the country writes that he is enjoying country life and is also advancing rapidly in his studies.—

A girl in the country says she is learning how to cook, and will go to school all day, and will learn much faster than at the "Governor School" at Carlisle.

The Invincibles will have Misses Roberts and Dutton for visitors this evening; The Standards, Mr. G. W. Thompson and Mr. Beitzel; the Susans, Misses Carter and Burgess.

United States Indian Agent G. T. Stranahan, from Nez Perce Agency, Idaho, arrived early Sunday morning with five pupils. He went on to Washington and expects to return in a few days.

The boys of the Tailoring Department are not only learning how to make clothing but are also learning a great deal of Astronomy, from two Juniors who very often debate on that subject.—

Jennie De Rosier, who graduated this year, writes that she got home to Michigan safely. She expects to come back to Philadelphia, in three or four weeks to take a course in a Business College.—

Élita Romero, who has been very patient during several weeks illness, has gone to Indiana. It is expected after regaining her health, she will return. Miss Barr accompanied her as far as Harrisburg.—

Joseph La Chappelle, '01, writes from his home in Wabasha, Minnesota, that he enjoyed the skating until it snowed. He also writes that he is well and wishes to be remembered by all his friends at Carlisle.—

The Juniors are enjoying the study of the Solar System. They find many interesting items, which are more wonderful than one can imagine. They are now preparing to write essays on the subject.—

The names of the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association recently elected are as follows: President, Hastings Robertson; Vice-President, Seth Ear; Recording-Secretary, Goliath Bigjim; Corresponding-Secretary, Wm. L. Paul; Treasurer, Daniel Eagle.

Marbles have begun in earnest.

The meadow was up to the high-water mark.

Manuel Rexach has joined the printers' corps.

Clarence Rainey has been promoted to corporal of company "E."—

Some girls are too busy improving their looks to improve the mind much.

Nearly all the boys who were vaccinated are complaining of sore arms.—

The items which end with a dash were written by students.

Come, Sophomore girls, let us be the best cooking class Miss Ferree has ever had.—

Two tables are to be made for the Standard Society, which are to be used by the debaters.—

The Athletic work has begun and we all hope the track team will be better this year than it ever was before.—

Dr. Diven, our school physician, has been going around to the different quarters vaccinating the pupils.—

Chauncey Doxtator, Sophomore, has gone to the country to spend the summer. He is also a member of the Band.—

Ida Wheelock, '02, and Ollie Choteau left for Germantown, Tuesday morning, to live with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Borst.—

Miss Glenrie W. Waterman has gone to the country for her health. We all hope she will gain in strength as well as experience.—

Rev. Father Deering of Carlisle is giving special instructions to a class of boys and girls who are preparing for first Holy Communion.—

We naturally think that it does not snow very much in the South, but one day last week sixteen inches of snow fell in North Carolina.—

Miss Annie Lewis of class '02, left for Arizona on Monday, to live with friends. Her many friends here wish her success in whatever she undertakes.—03.

Rev. Mr. Merrill of Oneida, Wisconsin, is expected to visit our school before long. We hope that he will bring many views of the reservation to show to the school.—

Last Saturday we had a little entertainment, and we were surprised that the Band played with skill several fine pieces, directed by the new leader Mr. James R. Wheelock.—

Ernest Many Eagles, who was once a student here and left, came back to start over again. He has learned by experience the truth of the old saying: "A rolling stone gathers no moss."—

The cross country run which was to have taken place last Friday was postponed, because a snow storm came along the night before and covered the path which was laid out for the runners.—

The new arrivals from Lapwai were heartily welcomed at Carlisle by the Idaho students, and we learn through them that Miss Annie Parnell, '01, is enjoying the work she finds at her home.—

The girls' prayer meeting on Sunday evening was led by Miss Bowersox. Many took part, and a very impressive talk was given by Minnie Nick, who was in from a country home, visiting friends at the school.—

It is said that the Indians of Oklahoma have not been benefitted by the opening up of the country. Saloons and other degrading things have been started and will probably have a bad effect on the Indians.—

In a letter from William Mt. Pleasant, '02, he says that when he arrived at his station, Sanborn, N. Y., he had to walk four miles in a blinding snow storm and through the snow three feet deep, before he got home.—

The distinguished G. Campbell Morgan is attracting large audiences at the First Presbyterian Church, in town. Our people are attending.

Letters from Soldiers Paul Teenah, Troop I, 8th Cav. Porto Rico, and Emanuel Powlas, Troop K, 5th Cav. Philippine Islands have been received this week.

Mr. H. S. Otto, of Geneva, N. Y., was a guest of Miss Steele, last Thursday.

Mrs. James Wheelock is spending a few days in Philadelphia with her mother and sister.

Mrs. R. J. Belt, of Wellsville, and friend were guests of Mrs. Brown on Wednesday.

A boy from the far south said: "I like winter. I never felt so strong. The summer land is dreamy and languid. The north land, robust and stirring."

The cold wind pierces to the bone, but it is followed by reaction and a glow of health and bounding energy. How much better than an August hot wave!

A line of automobiles between Ponce and San Juan will be opened on the 15th of April. This will be a great improvement for Porto Rico. Electric cars, which are being established now at Ponce, have been running at San Juan since last year.—

A letter from Samuel Barker, Co. L. 4th Infantry, who has recently been made Corporal, says that Hugh Leider was transferred to Co. L. 21st Infantry, and William Colombe is in the 6th Co. Coast Artillery stationed at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco.

Pedro Musignac, one of our Porto Rican boys joined the Standard Literary Society and was initiated last Friday. When he was called upon to speak, he responded and closed his address with these words; "You may laugh now, but I tell you, two years from now you won't laugh at me."—

That back-woods, stump-speech, oratorical monotone in imitation of a fog-horn, so much in evidence these days by the would-be Indian student orator, is enough to cause nervous prostration to all their listeners. Don't! Don't! The plain unstrained effort, with natural emphasis is the best oratory.

On the 15th inst. Indian Agent James E. Edwards of the Crow reservation, Mont., was in Washington advocating the construction of a new school plant at Prior creek. He says there is great necessity for an adequate school at this point to accommodate 75 children now utterly without school facilities.

Mrs. A. M. Holvey, Superintendent of the Press Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and State Lecturer, has been making Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's her head quarters for several days while filling engagements in the near vicinity of the school. Mrs. Holvey is said to be a fascinating lecturer. We wish as a school we might hear her.

The Cumberland Valley station at Gettysburg Junction was razed to the ground by fire; in the early morning of the 22nd. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and snow and sleet was falling at the time. It was difficult for the Carlisle fire companies to get near enough to the building to do effective work. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is generally thought to be the work of an incendiary who had first robbed the station.

Appropriate exercises to celebrate Washington's birthday were held last Saturday evening in Assembly Hall. There were declamations, maxims, music by the Band, a piano duet, singing, an original poem by Professor Burgess, and an address by Assistant-Superintendent Allen. The platform decorations were unique and attractive, and the evening all through was one calculated to turn our thoughts to the "Father of our Country" in patriotic love and reverence.

The storm which passed over this section the latter part of last week was one of the worst experienced for many years. We at Carlisle did not suffer, except a little inconvenience of a few hours when the telephone wires were down. As when the bright arc lights on the grounds go out for a moment occasionally, it is good to be in the dark for a brief period, it seemed good for a few hours to be where a telephone bell could not call us up, and yet we would not do without the telephone, no indeed. The lines have been repaired and we are taking a new start.

SKATING.

The ice pond has been better than medicine.

Skating was fine for an unusually long period this winter, and our boys and girls have used it wisely and well. Now the fun is over, be it said.

There is a wild abandon of grace in the movements of the skilled skater found in no other physical movements.

The boys and girls who have the chance to gain this skill and do not, are wanting in some elements that make for successful living.

They are old before their years. The most awkward person who has mastered the skating art becomes a graceful individual. He gains confidence and ease. He cannot help it.

We are highly favored to have our pond so near that all can enjoy it, and our discipline so unrestrained and democratic that the perfect freedom that goes with well-bred people everywhere prevails. Indeed restraint everywhere among us is the restraint required merely to give the greatest freedom to the right minded individual.

On the ice this is particularly noticeable. Very little rudeness prevails; very little silliness.

Pleasure is the serious business of the hour, and the mawkish girl or silly boy usually has staid at home.

Everything is movement and joyousness.

The pond is large enough for all, and the small world goes well.

The ubiquitous small boy ventures to the extreme margin, risks a wetting by testing the weak places and precarious situations.

If the cold bath comes he takes it as a matter of course, and appeals to his house-mother to be distributed like a limp rag on the steam pipes for a steaming.

Sometimes he does not change his wet clothing as promptly as he might and a severe cold is the result. On the whole there have been few accidents, little discipline, little sickness resulting from the skating, or originating on the pond.

Our boys and girls are a credit to the institution whether at work or play. They work when they work, they play when they play, and all tends toward manhood and womanhood.

One of the interesting magazines that come in exchange is The Pacific Monthly. The announcement that the March number of this periodical, will be devoted chiefly to the scenery of the Columbia River and will contain over 100 illustrations, half-tones of the highest possible grade, also that Capt. Cleveland Rockwell will contribute the principal and exhaustive article on "The Great Columbia River Basin," and that this will be followed by articles by Mrs. Eva Emery Dye and other prominent writers, affords full warrant for a very widespread interest. It is now assured that this edition will be the finest illustrated number of any magazine issued on the Pacific Coast. In the number for April will appear an article on "Our Coast Line" by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq. of Los Angeles, Cal. also interesting illustrated sketches by Fred Lockley Jr. and others. At home and abroad wherever an interest has been awakened in the Great Northwest, the Pacific Monthly has well-nigh come to be felt an essential to those who desire the best information in the most convenient and attractive form.

We see by a business card from John Lonestar, that he is the proprietor of a restaurant in Shell Lake, Wis. where meals at all hours, fresh oysters, choice candies, etc., may be had. He is another one of Mr. Smith's Indian friends who should not have been permitted to go away from home to get business experience.

All through South Dakota, there is an organization which is known as the "Returned Students Society." The main object of it is to abolish the old customs and to promote the welfare of their people.—

(Continued from 1st page.)

240,000 pesos yearly to education, which was three per cent of its budget, and not one school house for a million of people.

The military government did construct, under Dr. Clark, one school building, but unfortunately it was destroyed by fire two weeks before I came to the Island, so when I got there I received a heap of pedagogic ashes as the heritage of four hundred years of Spanish rule on the Island. Out of those ashes, Phoenix like, there have arisen to the present time forty-six first class American School houses.

These houses were built and paid for by customs revenues collected by the United States Army, returned to the Island of Porto Rico by act of Congress through the beneficent concern and splendid chivalry of our late President McKinley. (Applause.)

To show you the type of people on that Island right across the street from the military barracks in Mayagueza, splendid ten room school has been built, in which five hundred pupils are sitting this afternoon, and over the door of which are these words "William McKinley Public School." (Applause.)

For the people of our Island speak of our late President as the founder of human liberty in Porto Rico.

In twenty-two of these schools the boys study one-half of each day, as the Indians do here, studying their books, and in the other half of each day they work in the soil outside of the school house, for around each one of these schools is an acre of ground, and every child in school is obliged to spend half his time studying scientific agriculture in the most practical way, so with hoe and shovel and rake and machete—they have to have machetes or they would not be Porto Ricans—they work in the soil and produce all sorts of vegetables—beans, radishes, turnips, lettuce; and when the Porto Rican boy carries home his share of the products of the soil that he cultivated, and his family put that into their stomachs, they understand something of the value of education. (Applause.)

Those educational institutions are known as agricultural schools, and the first one is called the Washington Agricultural School; the second one is called the Jefferson Agricultural School, and so every institution, every agricultural school bears the name of men in America whose lives and impulses are known wherever you go.

I should like to say further, this:

We have taught the people of that Island that if they ever mean to share in any degree in the beneficence of our Government they must prove by their own intelligence, their own obedience to law, and their own integrity of character their right to become citizens of this fair Republic. They want to be citizens of the United States.

They were very much distressed when the question was raised as to whether the Constitution followed the flag. The flag is in Porto Rico and the protection of law that is accorded them by Act of Congress, and wherever that is, the Constitution is also.

I am not settling that question here—however, this afternoon.

Now these people, anxious as they are to come into the Federal Union, have been taught everywhere that if they wish to become a part of this great nation, changing from their more possessional relation to one of territorial relation, and later on to one of State relation, they can only do it by reducing the illiteracy of the Island by means of the public schools.

Last year, and I am proud of that fact the average attendance in the public schools of that Island was seventy-five per cent, which is within one per cent of what that State of Massachusetts did in 1898, and one per cent better than we did here in Pennsylvania.

New Mexico which thirty years ago sprang from the same Spanish stock had a little more than 68 per cent for her average.

We were 75 per cent. We opened an

agricultural school near Bayamon, a town in the northern part of the island; and when we went out to dedicate it, we took with us the children who attended schools in Bayamon.

How do you suppose those young children went there?

They didn't walk and you could not guess?

They went in ox carts, with four oxen to a cart, and forty children stuck in each little cart so thickly that they could do nothing but hold up their heads and squeal and wave the American flag, but they sang America and the Star Spangled Banner in the English language, which all the school children in that Island can do to-day. (Applause.)

The teacher announced that next morning that school would be opened and the first fifty children who would present themselves properly clothed—because some children in Porto Rico have still that old style used early in the Garden of Eden—would be admitted into the school.

The next morning there were 162 children in line waiting to enter that school house; so there is a waiting list of over one hundred children for that school, and that is the type of interest throughout the Island. Gov. Hunt not long since was obliged to say, when these facts were placed before his eyes and he said it reverently as I say it to you this afternoon:

"My God, Doctor, we must never allow the children under any circumstances to demand education which this Government will not provide for them," and "we must never allow the children to lift up their hands in the call for help which this Government can give, and which it shall not give," and continuing let it be said that whatever the child desired to know there must be set the institution of learning to grant his desire.

We have given therefore to these people this watchword: That notwithstanding he be Indian or black man or Spaniard, whatever he is, while he lives under the flag to-day, that the door of the public school is the door to Statehood in the Federal Union.

How much our National Government is doing for education, these boys and girls here can rightly esteem.

The benefit that is apparent here shows what that magnificent and splendid head of this institution has had to do in granting education to these Indian boys and girls. (Applause.)

The best money that is expended by the National treasury to-day is the money which is expended here in this great institution of learning. (Applause.)

And the best money which our Government expends anywhere in this whole Republic is the money that it lays down willingly and gladly and with great charity that it may help all pupils in all sections, and in all States and territorial possessions to attain the highest possible intelligence consistent with their environment and consistent with the sense of its policies.

EXTRACTS FROM ALUMNI LETTERS, IN REPLY TO INVITATIONS TO ATTEND COMMENCEMENT, AND THE ANNUAL ALUMNI MEETING, HELD FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1902.

From Annie Goyitney '01, who is attending the Bloomsburg Normal.

"I was glad to get the invitation and was sorry at the same time, as I cannot be there with you on account of my school work * * * Class 1902, you have before you a great many problems to solve. Graduating from Carlisle does not mean that you know everything and that you need not have to go to school any more, but every one of you ought to make up your mind to take up a higher course. It will pay you in the end even if you have to struggle real hard for an education * * * My school life here has indeed been very pleasant, and I have so far enjoyed my work. My best wishes and interest go with you as a whole class, and as each one leaves, may you not forget the inspi-

ration that Carlisle and its Superintendent has so often put before you I am real sorry that I cannot be there, but I am glad that the class 1901 is represented in this meeting by quite a number of the 'naughty-ones.'"

From Edith M. Smith, '97, who is teaching at the Oglala Boarding School, Pine Ridge, S. Dakota.

"Thank you for your kind invitation. I should like so much to be present at the exercises but my duties here will not permit me to enjoy such a rare pleasure. However, I shall be there in my thoughts, and hope you will kindly give my happy wishes to the class of 1902, and my kind regards to my former class-mates and friends. I am teaching the primary pupils here, and enjoy my work very much. My experience so far has been very pleasant, and I think I am fortunate in that."

From Sara E. Smith '97, at Oneida, Wis.

"One year ago to-day, I left Carlisle in poor health. To-day I am in better health than I have been for many years. I expected to go away to work, but it does not seem safe to go now. (On account of small-pox on the reservation.) The returned students are doing as well as can be expected. Remember me kindly to my class-mates, school-mates and friends. Very sorry I can't be with you this Commencement."

From John Warren, '00, a student of the Indiana Normal School, this State.

"I am very sorry to state that I cannot be present at Commencement, because of the extra heavy program I am carrying this term. Wishing you a successful Commencement, etc."

From Jennie D. Wasson, '01, now Taking a Course in Nursing at the Chester County Hospital.

"I am very much pleased to be among the ones remembered with invitations. This being February I shall not be able to attend on account of my own lectures and work at the hospital, though I have looked forward to it since graduating. I should like to give my fellow members of the Alumni Association a word of greeting or experience that would be helpful to them. It is my nature to hesitate in such things, so I will ask to be excused."

From George F. Muscoe, 1900, who is employed by the Lake Superior Power Company, at Sault Ste. Marie.

"I would be pleased to be present, but owing to my work here I cannot possibly leave at present. I hope this occasion will be a great success and that the graduates will leave the school with strong determinations to be successful in all their undertakings in life. I cannot speak too often of my indebtedness to Carlisle for what I obtained while there. It is though its training and recommendations that I have secured my present position."

From Annie E. George, '98, Connected with the Cherokee, N. C. Boarding School as an Employee.

"I only regret to write you that I am unable to attend. Since the fire, my work will not permit me to leave it, but I hope by next year I will be able to attend. I enjoy my work very much. I have been here now nearly three years Olive Larch is here working in the school. Other pupils who are married and are working in various places I have not seen for some time, but all are trying for the best. I send my best wishes and congratulations to those who are to join the Alumni Association."

From E. Lillian Smith, '99, who is in "the hotel business" at Hadlock, Washington.

"You have my many good wishes for a bright and happy future. My experiences these past two years have been

many, but none very interesting to you. This is a great world. One comes in contact with some queer experiences. Since I left you I have been working for myself. I have at least concluded to change my name and have a nice little dwelling-place all our own."

From Susie Henna, '98, Employed in the Boarding School, at White River, Arizona.

"Give my kindest regards to the Alumni. Encourage them to take higher studies and to study a little longer, for they will never know too much for the world outside of that dear little park of Carlisle. Let them bear that in mind that energy and perseverance are the essentials to success."

From Clarence Three Stars, '87 teacher at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.

"I regret very much that I cannot be present, but a letter will give you the news that I am still in the world, and doing the best I can with a limited education, but I am always on the lookout for further advantages and improvement. I have always advised my fellow returned students to subscribe for good papers and buy good books and read them over and over until they have acquired some knowledge of the best subjects and language. Read! Read! Think! Think! and practice what you have learned and add to it and be somebody! Be a man and stay a man and stand your ground! Then you will be respected and treated as such both by your friends and enemies. This is my motto, and I have tried to live up to it for the last fifteen years. My wife Jennie, (also a Carlisle student) wants to go to see Carlisle, but we are in the service and must attend to our business."

From David McFarland, '98, Lapwai, Idaho.

"Kindly remember me in your meeting. Best regards to all 'alumnis.'"

From Edward T. Rogers, '97, who is a student of the University of Minnesota Law Department.

"Owing to studies I will be unable to attend your Commencement this year. Best wishes to the class of 1902 and to the alumni I extend greeting. My experiences since I left Carlisle have been smooth and pleasant. For my room rent I tend a furnace, and for the rest of my expenses I wait upon the table. I find plenty of time for play and study and am getting along well in both. University life is a great thing. Anybody can get through one and earn money besides. May more Carlisle alumni take advantage of this opportunity."

There will be more extracts from excellent Alumni letters, next week.

Enigma.

I am made of 9 letters.
My 1, 7, 3 is that which is owed.
My 5, 9, 2, 6, 6, 8 some water animals live in.
My 8, 9, 2, 3, 4 is an animal that some Indians raise extensively.
All my numbers make what the Carlisle School has suffered more from this week than in years.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA: A postage stamp.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Expirations.—Your subscription expires when the Volume and Number in left end of date line last page agree with the Volume and Number by your name on wrapper. The figures on the left side of number in parenthesis represent the year or volume, the other figures the NUMBER of this issue. The issue number is changed every week. The Year number or Volume which the two left figures make is changed only once a year. Fifty-two numbers make a year or volume.
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