

The Red Man and Helper.

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY BY APPRENTICES AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

THE RED MAN.

This is the number your time mark on wrapper refers to

FRIDAYS, MARCH 6, 1903.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. III, Number Twenty-Eight.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR OR VOL. XVIII No. 32. (18-32)

HUNT FOR A STAR.

DON'T look for flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of the light
Somewhere in the shadows hiding;
It is better far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

REJOICE WHEN RATION DAY IS ABOLISHED.

F. D. Gleason, in the Southern Workman, says of Ration Day among the Sioux:

To each family is given a ticket showing the number of pounds of meat to which it is entitled and this, when presented at the slaughter-house, entitles the holder to obtain the amount specified.

Usually it is the women of the family who go for the meat, and around the entrance they gather waiting their turn to enter and be served. Each one is provided with a piece of cloth or burlap in which she folds her parcel of meat. This she swings over her shoulder and trudges off to her camp. The other women of the family are waiting for her and at once all of them proceed with sharp knives to cut the beef into thin slices, which are hung on poles to dry in the sun. It is intensely interesting to watch the women at this process of cutting or "jerking" the beef.

Seated on the ground, one of them takes a large piece of meat in her left hand, and holding with her right a broad-bladed knife, she deftly separates a thin film of meat, cutting, not away from her left hand but downward and apparently directly into it. It seems inevitable that she must cut herself, but no such thing happens. In response to any inquiry she will very likely say, "Too easy for me. Cut meat in my sleep, but never cut hand."

While the women are looking after these matters the old men gather in groups on the grass, where they sit in a circle and smoke and talk. Sometimes one will tell a story, but generally they have some subject up for general discussion. One pipe suffices for the group and this goes from one to another, each man taking a few whiffs and passing it on to his neighbor. The boys and young men find this a favorable time for horse racing and other sports. Or if not riding about, they may generally be seen smoking cigarettes, which they roll for themselves and consume in great numbers.

One interesting though not altogether delicate feature of ration day is the disposition of the offal and hides. Every family has its turn at receiving a hide, which may be sold or used as it pleases. With this go also the entrails, head and sinews of the animal; for no part save the horns and hoofs is thrown away. Around the waste-way of the slaughter-house may always be found a group of old women many of them very old and wrinkled, who attend to the cleaning and preparing of these parts. The intestines are washed in a creek if there be one near, and hung up to dry. Later they become a part of the food supply. The tripe may be pickled or otherwise made use of, and the sinews are saved for making moccasins or other bead-work.

After the day is over dancing is sometimes indulged in. Or possibly a large portion of the company will attend a prayer-meeting or other religious service. Issue day is often appointed for Saturday so that the people may remain in camp over Sunday and attend Church. In the haying season ration day has always been a serious hindrance to the gathering of a crop. Other farm work has also been somewhat hampered in the same way. The keeping of milch cows or chickens is almost impossible, too, because when all the family is away for three or four days every fortnight, there is no one to care for the animals and fowls. And, so, notwithstanding there was much that was interesting and picturesque connected with ration day, one can but rejoice that the time has come when it is gradually being abolished.

CLOSING OF KAW ESTATE.

Agent Mitscher of the Osage Agency, has begun preparations for closing the Kaw estate. He says:

"All the details relating to the final rules of the tribe, upon which the division is based must pass the closest scrutiny of the Interior Department, and must be right. The bill passed by congress and approved July 1, 1902 providing for the dissolution of tribal relations, accepted the roll of the Kaw tribe to December 1, 1901, which includes all the children of parents legally on the roll on December 1, 1901. Any child born after December 1, 1902, has no share or part in the tribal lands or moneys. "Several questions relating to children born prior to December 1, 1903, have arisen, however, and will acquire adjustment before such children can be enrolled. Irregular questions of this kind are referred to the Indian office and the Secretary of the Interior for final determination. After the tribal roll is finished, it must be approved by the Secretary and no division of property can be made till such approval is given.

There will be about 242 names in the final Kaw roll which will give 413 acres of land and \$1,000 in money to each enrolled member of the tribe. Of the 242 members on the roll, about twenty-five are dead, and the property of these will be inherited by their next kin, as provided under the Oklahoma statutes. The land will be divided in acres by a commission consisting of the Osage Indian Agent, the clerk in charge of the Kaw tribe, and three persons selected by the Kaw council in conference with the agent and clerk. This routine will consume much time. The final awards can hardly be made and approved and the deeds issued before next fall. The lands are all tribal property till deeds are issued to individuals."
—[State Capitol.

GOT HIS EDUCATION AWAY FROM THE TRIBE.

Hiram Chase, a half breed of the Omaha tribe, is County Attorney of Thurston County and went recently to Lincoln, where he appeared before the court representing the decendants of Black Bird, Chief of the Omahas in a case which involves millions of acres of land.

Attorney Chase comes from a long line of distinguished ancestry on both sides. His grandmother was the daughter of Wahnookega, the Omaha chief whose name appears on all treaties signed by the Omahas.

Attorney Chase was born on the Omaha Reservation, now Thurston county. He was educated at Government schools, then at the State Normal School at Peru, after graduating at Peru he attended the Cincinnati College of Law and graduated there in 1889 with the honors of his class. He is very proud of his ancestry.

He married a Miss Cynthia Snyder, a highly educated lady of New York State, who went to Thurston county to teach the Indians. They have four boys and three girls, who are being educated as the better class of white children are. As soon as they are old enough they will be sent to the University of Nebraska.—[Pender Times.

INDIAN BANKERS.

T. E. Gibson has severed his connection with the Citizen's Trading Co., and is now assistant cashier in the First National Bank. Emery is one of our most substantial and reliable young men and is perfectly eligible in every way for the position.—[Osage Journal.

If this is our old Osage student, Emery Gibson, he is the fourth one of our students connected with banking business—Mr. Frank Hudson, class 1896, who is bookkeeper in the City Deposit Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. William Hazlett, class 1895, vice-president of the Caddo County Bank, Oklahoma, and Mr. Frank Jones, class 1897, cashier of a bank in one of the towns of Oklahoma.

MESA GRANDE.

Mesa Grande is derived from two Spanish words, 'Mesa, table, grande, big', so you see we live on a big table; but this meaning is subject to changes in the form of fertile and productive valleys, and snow capped mountains whose slopes afford excellent pastures throughout the year. The mountains are of quartz formation, producing, in places gold in paying quantities, besides antimony, copper, lead, and iron.

Tourmaline is the principal gem being one of three mines found in the world; Maine, Australia, and California.

The principal employments of the people are stock-raising and farming but some make a specialty in raising fruits as apples, grapes, peaches, and cherries; no tropical fruits are raised here, because of altitude, being 3,500 above sea-level in full view of the Pacific ocean, but if you go to Romona, ten miles away you will find orange groves, then go back to Julian 4,000 feet altitude, you may land in a snow storm, so you can find any kind of climate you want. If you want it hot go to the Colorado Desert, 20 miles east. If you want green fields and ideal spring weather with telephone, daily mail, good store, a fine class of white people and Indians come to Mesa Grande.

We are fortunate in being located at this place, it being considered the finest in Southern California.

When we arrived at the place we were welcomed by one of the former teachers, Mrs. Watkins, who has taught here six years. She now has a beautiful home near the school, and has been giving me many points pertaining to the work among the Indians. Prior to my coming the school was taught by a substitute for six months.

One man and wife were appointed before we came here but they showed the "white feather." We found things about what should be expected of a school in the hands of a substitute. I have had in this short time many new and interesting experiences. The school has increased fifty per cent in numbers. The work is unique and full of interest for us both.

Both of us have already been benefitted by the climate and are delighted with our surroundings. We expect to buy a horse and wagon for next summer to travel over the country camping like gypsies. All well.

Very respectfully,

AMOS R. FRANK (Senor)
MAY FRANK (Senora)

ERROR CORRECTED.

The RED MAN AND HELPER:

Will you not admit into your paper a correction of a mistake quite frequently made, that I have translated the Bible. Even the translation of the New Testament is not wholly my work, and I try to correct the mistake about that. Mathew and the three epistles of John were printed before I began translating the New Testament, and I had the help of imperfect or incomplete translations of Luke, John and Acts, so that I can not be said to have translated the Greek Testament as a whole, although I did translate the most of it, and gave the final preparation to the whole.

As yet the Creeks have only Genesis and Psalms published by the Bible Society, the first work on which was done by Rev. J. R. Ramsay, of the Presbyterian mission among the Seminoles.

The American Tract Society have published for me the first third and sixth chapters of Daniel, of which I enclose a specimen copy, and I have translated for the people by request the fifty third and fifty fifth chapters of Isaiah. I have translated and had printed in a local paper about half of Exodus. So now it will be seen how little of the Bible those Creeks and Seminoles have, who are too old to learn English

A. M. E. ROBERTSON.
MUSCOGEE. I. T. February, 1903

CATHOLIC INDIANS.

Through the zealous effort of the Rev. Father Ganss, the rules relative to religious instruction which govern the Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, have been extended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the various Indian schools throughout the United States. In a circular promulgating these rules, the agents and superintendents are urged "to co-operate loyally with the honest and sincere desires of religious authorities to furnish the Indian pupils in the government schools with religious instruction of the faith to which either pupil or parents are adherents." We regard this action of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as a great victory over the enemies of the mission schools. But might we suggest to those who conduct them that when difficulties arise with Indian agents the bishop of the diocese be consulted before complaints are lodged in Washington? It may be said further that the interests of Catholic Indians are now so well safeguarded that the airing of any grievances in Catholic papers is not only useless but calculated to do great mischief. The friends of the Catholic Indians have always been zealous, but their zeal has not always been unto sobriety.—[The Pittsburg Observer.

TWO GREAT BIRTH DAYS.

Washington's and Lincoln's Birthdays came and went as we were at the work of preparing the Commencement Number of the REDMAN, hence no comment, but Josiah W. Leeds of Philadelphia, sends us this sentiment from George Washington which he says "Pass along, for it is the conviction of one who, like Cincinnatus went back from war to peaceful pursuits of an agricultural life, and so had regard for the promise, 'They shall beat their swords into plough shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'"

Washington's Wish as to War.

"My first wish is to see this plague to mankind [war] banished from the earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in more pleasing and innocent amusements than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind."

DOING THINGS.

If you ever find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret. Take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after, like a company of well drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word "now"—[Helpful Thoughts.

SANTEE'S CREED.

The creed of the Santee Normal School, in Nebraska, says F. B. Riggs in Congregational Work is:

"Any one who does not learn how to work and learn to like to work, is of no use in this world, and will never even enter heaven."

In the mechanical arts our object is primarily not trade training but "manu-mental" instruction, development of the mind and character through the hand and body.

Blacksmithing, carpentering, printing are used for their mental and ethical value, a means to all-round development. And the foundation for trade training is incidentally laid in this manual training.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE RISING INDIAN.

THE MECHANICAL WORK ON THIS PAPER IS DONE BY INDIAN APPRENTICES.

TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Address all Correspondence:
Miss M. Burgess, Supt. of Printing,
Carlisle, Pa.

Entered in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., as Second class matter.

Do not hesitate to take this paper from the Post Office, for if you have not paid for it some one else has.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence is published as a part of the history of this Carlisle School:

Telegram.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 17, 1903.
COLONEL R. H. PRATT,
CARLISLE, PA.

You are retired from active service to-day. Printed order by mail.

HALL, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Telegram.

CARLISLE, PA., Feb. 17, 1903.
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

War Department notifies of my retirement from active service to-day. I therefore resign superintendency of this school and request to be relieved at the earliest date practicable.

PRATT, Colonel.

CARLISLE, PA., March 2, 1903.
TO THE HONORABLE,
THE COMM'R. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: Having due respect to your repeated wishes, and yielding to the widespread and overwhelming urgency and the practical demand of personal friends and friends of the school I feel compelled to and do hereby withdraw my resignation.

Respectfully,
(Signed) R. H. PRATT,
Col., U. S. A., Supt.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS OF ALASKA.

The disease forced and the cruelty committed on the helpless natives of Alaska has reached such a stage that to be quiet is criminal. The matter has been laid before the proper officials of the territory but they are unable to do anything under the present laws. Perhaps by bringing the subject before the public, some action may be taken and therefore I write this.

The statements below have come under my personal observation during my three years' residence in the Village of Unga, Western Alaska, and while traveling along the Alaskan Peninsula. I am told that the conditions in other parts of Alaska are about the same as those here described.

In 1899, when I first came to the Village of Unga, there was an old Aleut, about fifty years of age, who was very sick and who died soon after. This is his story:

His wife was a native, much younger than himself and who was liked by a young Norwegian fisherman. One night he came to the home of the couple, bringing liquor with him. After they had had a few drinks together, he began making advances to the woman which the old man resented; and the fight that followed resulted finally in the death of the old man and the marriage of the white man with the woman.

One day, in the Spring of 1900, while going through the village, I noticed the mother of one of the school boys, apparently well. The next morning she was found on her cabin floor dead and a Scandinavian fisherman, with a whiskey bottle in his hand, asleep by the side of her. The woman was a widow and her son became homeless.

During the winter of the same year and in the same village, there was an old inoffensive Aleut, suffering with a broken leg. One night after he and his very old wife had retired, a young, strong white man came in, dragged the old man from the bed, jumped him up and down, naked and helpless, dropped him on the floor, and then replaced him in bed. A little later the old man died.
In the Fall of 1901, when all the hunters

of the village of Belkofsky were away hunting and only the women and children remained, two white men came by and, noticing a young woman who seemed to please them, went into her house one night and carried her off, and when through with her sent her back.

A few years ago, so I am told, two white Kodiak hunters, while on their way to the mainland where they intended to spend the winter, stopped at a native settlement, kidnapped two women and kept them until Spring.

These are not isolated instances. It is the normal condition all along the Alaskan Peninsula. Some of the scenes cannot, with decency, be described, but are witnessed by the boys and girls. In none of the above cases was any action taken, and the guilty parties are to-day continuing in their sinful ways.

Some of the United States Commissioners and United States Deputy Marshals appointed to protect these people are models of vice. One United States Commissioner, now in office, lives in open adultery and for many other reasons would not be tolerated in a decent community. To one of the districts was recently appointed a United States Commissioner, who is without dispute, the most noted adulterer in every possible sense of the word, in that district. He has right along violated the laws and has given liquor to natives and is perhaps doing so at the present time. What protection can the natives expect for their wives and daughters from such officials? Since the Government does not allow these officials any regular salary, they try and make it from fees and perhaps other ways.

We have societies for the protection of cruelty to animals, and yet no restraint is put upon the cruelties committed on the natives of Alaska.

They are poor and diseased, but they ask no alms nor help from any one; they merely beg for honest police protection such as any human being and beast is entitled. Protection for themselves, wives and children of whom they wish to make good men and women.

Is the United States Government so poor financially and in good, honest, pure men that it can not afford to protect the lives and honor of a few harmless natives? It is the least that can be done, and it is all they ask.

F. A. GOLDER,

Treasurer U. S. Public School at Unga, Alaska 1899-1902, and U. S. Commissioner 1902.

APPRECIATED.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, Feb. 10, 1903.

GENTLEMEN:— I enclose 50¢ for subscription to THE REDMAN AND HELPER.

I wish to say that I appreciate this little paper very much. I wish that it could be placed in the hands of every intelligent man and woman of our country as it is a great educator on the Indian question. It is a fine arsenal for the missionary to natives from which to draw weapons to combat the enemies of missions. Every missionary and preacher should not be without it. It deserves unstinted praise. God bless you in your noble work.

I hope to be able soon to send it to at least a half-dozen of my friends.

Very truly yours

L. F. JONES,
Missionary.

FROM PORTO RICO.

Miss Ericson, in Porto Rico, says by recent letter:

"Naturally the Porto Ricans at Carlisle greatly interest me and I read eagerly every item about them in the REDMAN AND HELPER. I am glad if they do well in school and wonder sometimes how they like the cold climate. In this sunny Island, one forgets entirely what seasons are, and reading about snow-storms and skating elsewhere seems like a fairy tale. I do love these warm winters for I never was fond of ice and snow. Guess I had too much of it in Finland in former days. My new work at the industrial school here is lovely. I have a large room well fitted up for Sloyd—six classes of pupils; a number of señoritas come to me at different hours of the day. I am undertaking for the second time in my life to teach Sloyd in a foreign language."

A merchant always watches the clerk who watches the clock, and the fellow who quits a job before he is through soon has no job to quit."
—[SAMUEL SALT, in "Adam Rush."

FROM A RETURNED PORTO RICAN BOY.

PONCE, P. R., 18th February, 1903.

DEAR RED MAN AND HELPER:— Last mail brought to me the annual commencement program of the Carlisle Indian School and enclosed therein a slip of paper bears these words: "Compliments of Lt. Col. R. H. Pratt" for which please accept my sincere thanks. The printing work of said program is fine.

Although I do not write often to any one in that school, I always have in mind the nice time spent among you, and the kindness of Col. Pratt, whose name is so well known to the people all over this Island for what he has done and still does in behalf of our Porto Rican boys and girls. Days ago I read in the Puerto Rico Sun a protest made by Mr. Rexach of Dickinson College against the rumor propagated down here by some lazy or invidious person about the treatment our boys were having at the Carlisle School, and as I know very well what those in your school do and what is done for them (for I think one must be treated as he deserves,) I do not hesitate to second Rexach's protest making public the falsity of this belief.

No more talk about this matter has been heard since.

Well I'll close with best wishes to all.

Yours respectfully,
CASTULO RODRIGUEZ.

We all remember Castulo—bright, ambitious, faithful and always a gentleman. We are pleased to see his master, of English as portrayed in the above, and wish for him great success.

CHIEF LOGAN DEAD.

The news of the death of Chief Logan, at his home, Winnebago Agency, Neb., startled our little school community. He was with us Commencement week, and was an interested visitor. Not being well when he arrived, he was hardly able to go with the party to Washington after the exercises, but went, and was taken worse there. He returned here ill, and was a few days in the hospital under treatment, when he resumed his journey homeward. Chief Logan has two children here—Albert and Emma, sister and brother of the lamented Howard Logan, who died a few years ago at his home, a student of marked ability and promise.

We greatly appreciate such words as these coming from so eminent a source:

MY DEAR MISS BURGESS: With renewing my subscription for the RED MAN AND HELPER let me congratulate you upon the never failing interest and excellence of its pages.

Sincerely Yours,
EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Ramon Lopez and Pedro Musingnac have returned to their Porto Rican home. Both were in a run-down state of health. It is hoped the freedom and air of their native climate may restore them to health. Ramon has been of rather delicate health ever since he came. Having worked a little at printing in Porto Rico, he chose the printing-office here and was given light duty at which he excelled. He soon became one of the most accurate and speedy type setters and stood high as a trust worthy student and workman. Another year would have given him the mastery of English. He was ambitious to rise rapidly, and through correspondence secured the promise of a place in a New York City office, but health failing was obliged to give up for a time. Pedro was also an exemplary young man, anxious for a higher standing of scholarship.

Josie Vetter who came to attend Commencement and to visit her eastern friends left for her home in Iowa, yesterday. She claims to have had a very enjoyable time, and her friends certainly appreciated her stay with us. Josie when a student here was one of the faithful and true, and has shown the same sturdy characteristics ever since she left us, years ago. Her life at home has been useful and helpful, and she is respected and loved by all who know her.

Through the columns of the Haskell Indian Leader, Lawrence Kansas, we see that they have engaged Hernstein, the great half-back on the Michigan team last year, as football coach. It is said that he had no superior on the Michigan field.

Mr. James Stuart of Idaho, and Mr. Chas. Hood of Indian Territory, were the last (save Miss Vetter, still with us,) to take their departure for their western homes after Commencement. Mr. Stuart is a representative of the progressive element of his people, the Nez Percés. Many remember Harriet Elder, one of our girls of years ago. Mr. Stuart married Harriet and they are living in a town started since their lands were allotted. Mr. Stuart is one of the best and most reliable surveyors of that section, and he is also a member of the town council and of the school board. Mr. Hood is a friend and a man esteemed for true worth in the community he lives, a help and constant example for good to the Indian race.

A run through the school rooms during the study hour is inspiring. It is the only time during the day that the rooms are full, as half of the students work each morning and afternoon. In the evening all are down quietly over their books, the rooms are well lighted by electricity, and are warm and comfortable, with cheery pictures and drawings on the walls and boards, and potted plants in several of the windows to add to the attractiveness of the scene. On looking over the shoulders of the students one finds them plodding away over problems in arithmetic, or down hard at their geography, history and other lessons.

Mr. William Jones, of Sac and Fox descent, graduate of Hampton and of Harvard, now engaged in anthropological and ethnological work at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City, has been here for a few days looking into the derivation of Sac and Fox and Kickapoo words. Mr. Jones has the air of a gentleman and a scholar and makes friends wherever he goes. The students he met and conversed with became attached to him, and all others who met him but casually enjoyed his association.

Eunice Williams, of New York reservation writes of her marriage to David Maybee, Dec. 15, 1902, so "Maybee" she is married now. After it was once before reported in these columns there was a rumor that we had been misinformed. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Maybee, and trust they will have a happy life. Eunice says "I have found out that Indians don't know what they want, don't know what is best for them. I am so glad that I was at Carlisle, it has done me great help."

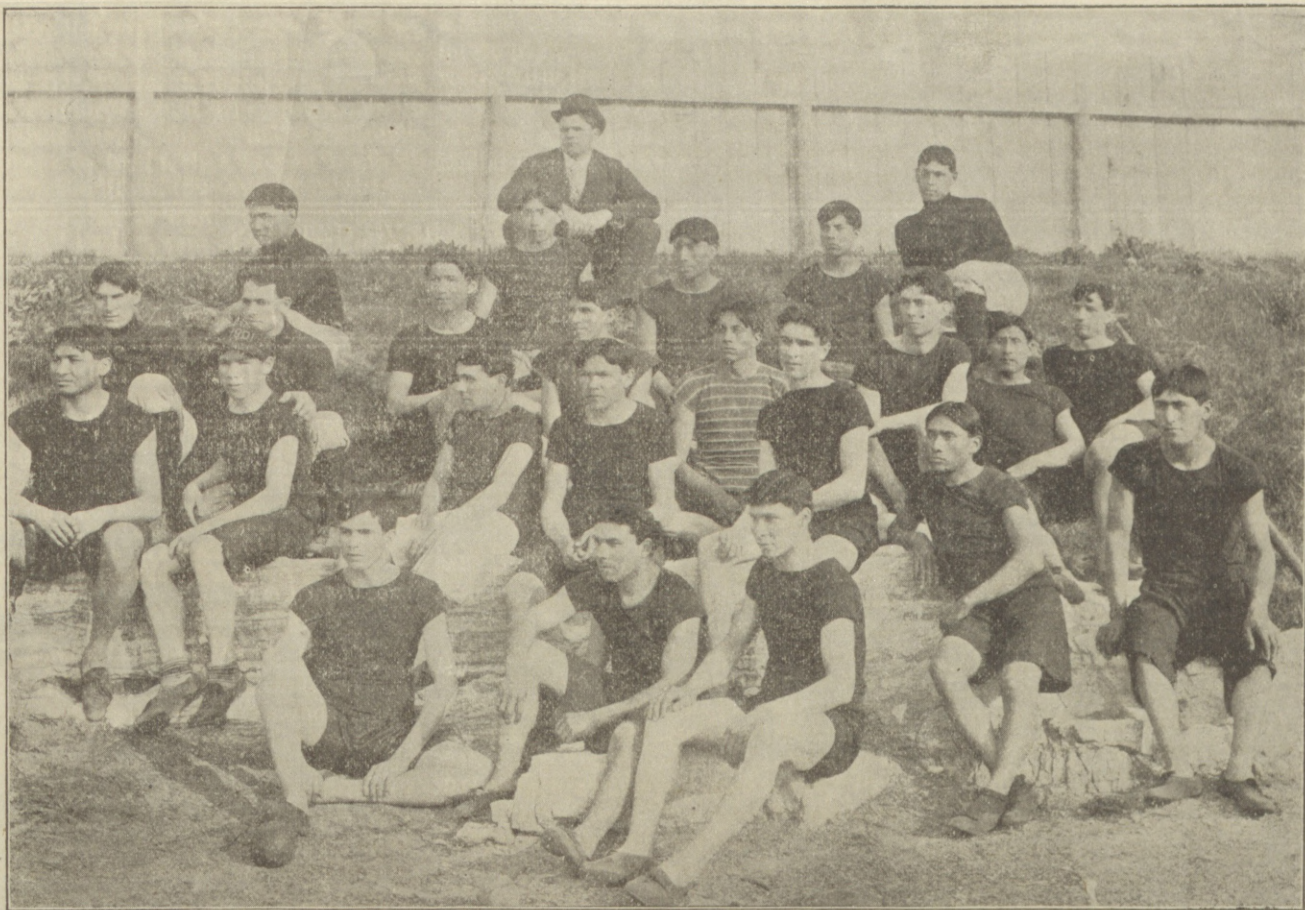
Harriet Jamison and Edith and Agnes Marmon, ex-Carlisle students, write on illustrated letter sheets, showing scenes in California, of their beautiful summer in the midst of winter at Sherman Institute, but they often long for Carlisle skating, and snow and the happy winter sports. There are 350 students there, about as many as our girls number. They have fine times eating oranges from the grove, but Christmas seemed like the Fourth of July.

Charles Coleman, class 1902, is at his home in California, he writes, and is working for himself. He has done satisfactorily, with even better prospects for the future. His words of encouragement to the class of 1903 are full of the right ring. As so many others who have tried life's experiences, he warns them that difficulties and disappointments lie in their pathway, but with a strong determination they can overcome them all.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. and Mrs. Dennison Wheelock's little baby boy, Leland, at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, January 25th. Mr. Wheelock graduated at Carlisle in 1890, soon after which he married one of our girls, Miss Louise LaChapelle and they lived here for some time, the former in the capacity of band instructor. All the friends of the bereaved parents express sympathy for them in their affliction.—

Arthur Bonnicastle, after serving in the Army most honorably through the Spanish and Chinese War, has returned to his studies, determined to learn more from books. An increase of technical knowledge, with his wonderful experiences in travel will give him a fund of information that should place him in time among men of affairs. He has been elected Captain of A Company.

Buy fruit with your extra pennies! Give the "pies'n cakes" a rest.



TRACK TEAM.

The above cut shows the track Athletic team squad of 1901. Twelve of those in the picture are still at the school. Wilson, Charles, the captain of this year's team is the central figure in the picture and the others who are here are as follows: James Johnson, Johnson Bradley, John Wizi, Randolph Hill, Preston Pohocicut, George Field, Genus Baird, Wallace Denny, Edward Metoxen, William White and Joseph Hummingbird.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

Moon-light nights.
 Forward—MARCH!
 It's the season for marbles.
 Are you getting the farm fever?
 The skating pond has been drained.
 These fine days bring many visitors.
 More cold weather may be expected.
 Neglect of ones teeth brings sickness.
 The Athletic field has been sown with grass-seed.
 Items ending with a dash (—) are written by students.
 Colonel Pratt and son Mr. Mason have gone to Florida.
 Unclean teeth and unclean finger-nails go with an untidy person.
 Birds, buds, balmy breezes, and sprouting grass tell us Spring is here.
 Printer Vaughn Washburn is under the weather, having taken cold.
 The beautiful weather of the week was broken by a rain storm yesterday,
 Blue-birds and robins have put in an appearance, so Spring is surely here.
 It is not wise to spare one's winter underclothing, the first warm day of Spring.
 If we go by the calendar, Spring is here, but real Spring does not begin till the 21st.

The coming in of March was a little lion-like. Maybe it will go out like a lamb.
 Assistant-Superintendent Allen is in charge during the absence of Colonel Pratt.
 Mrs. Munch, who has been visiting girls in country homes is expected in soon.
 The Y. W. C. A. has taken up the study of St. John's Gospel for their Bible band.—
 Miss Rose Nelson led an interesting meeting last Sunday evening in the Society room.—
 The Young Men's Christian Association elected William Mt. Pleasant, for President of the new term.—
 The views of the tin-shop do not speak in as flattering terms of that place of industry as an actual visit there.
 It is said that little Effie Nori does her work faithfully in quarters, even better than some of the large girls.—
 Miss Mabel Jones left on Wednesday morning for Waterbury, Conn., where she is to take a course in nursing.—
 The new Seniors find their studies very interesting and they are working faithfully to keep up the standard of their class.—
 The Invincible Debating Society has a band known as the Invincible Marine Band. It is under the leadership of Eugene Fisher.—

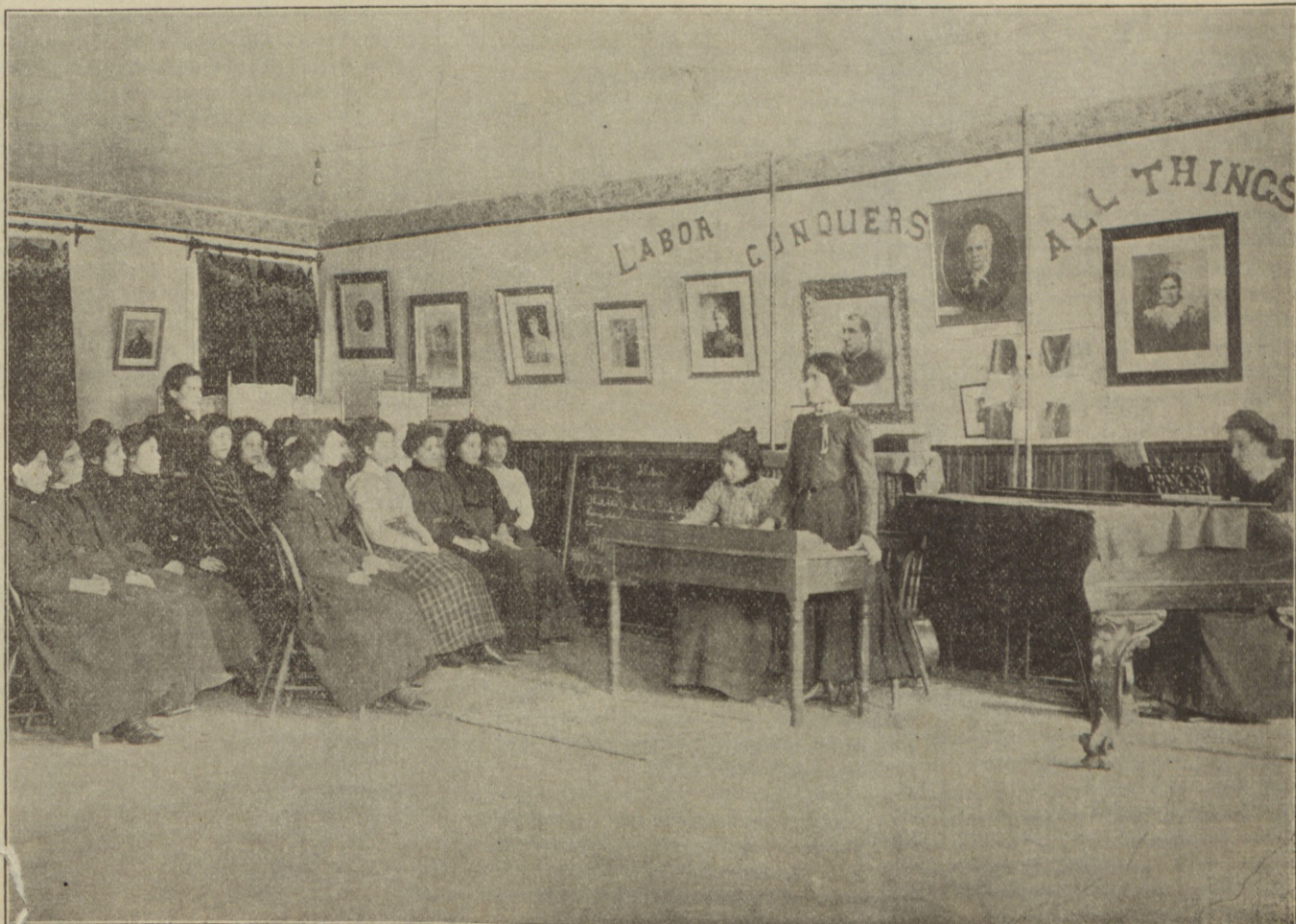
The athletes in their scanty uniforms—about thirty-cents worth of covering, may be seen these evenings on the field running track.
 The different companies of the large boys are beginning to train for the Cross Country contest which is to take place in the near future.—
 These are busy days for Miss Ely, Miss Robertson, Miss Swallow, and Mr. Gansworth, placing hundreds of our boys and girls in country homes for the summer.
 At a dual meet at the University of North Dakota, where Fred Peake, class 1892, is a law student we see that he took part in one of the winning races recently.
 Flora Howard, a former student, writes from Riverside, California that she is having a good time. Mrs. DeLoss, formerly of the girls' quarters, is at the Riverside school.
 Word has been received that Anna Minthorn who went home because of sickness, is now well and around at her work. She sends words of congratulations to her classmates, who are now Seniors.—
 An error was made last week in the society detail. This week Messrs. Thompson and Gansworth will visit the Invincibles, Misses Burgess and Swallow, the Standards; and Miss Roberts and Mr. Reising, the Susans.

Mrs. Canfield and her force in the sewing room are very busy with the work-dresses; as each girl is to have two dresses every one has to do her best.—
 Abbie Doxtator left for her home in Wisconsin, February 17th. She spent a few days visiting parents and other relatives and then left for Elbowood, N. Dakota, where she is to be employed as teachers' club cook at the Indian School.
 The program of the Susans was altogether impromptu, last Friday night, and the visiting committee report an excellent meeting. The music was good and the volunteer essays and declamations spoke well for those who took part. Mr. Davies made a brief address.
 Miss Pratt entertained the Eurydice Club of Carlisle last evening. The parlor was converted for the time being into a concert hall, Austrian and Hungarian music of a high order, forming the program. Miss Senseney and Miss Moore assisted and the evening as we were going to press gave promise of a treat.
 Last week, Miss Cutter gave a talk at the opening exercises of school, on "The Nineteenth Century Writers as Educators." She dwelt especially on the reform brought about by Dickens' stories. It was a fitting close to the literature talks during this Winter.

Coach Warner is the top man in the track team picture.
 Our band will furnish music for the Dickinson College Inter-Society Debate in Bosler Hall, to-night.
 Fifty-five of the small boys go to country homes on the 1st of April. Over a hundred from the large boys' quarters are promised.
 James Dixon, George Willard, Tiffany Bencer and Victor Johnson are in attendance upon the State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association Convention, now in session at Lebanon.
 Jas. A. Ryan, manager of the Francesca de Remini Co., visited the school this week, and was much interested in the work he saw being done here. Being a printer he could not leave without first stepping into our office to see the progress of the Indians in that line.

We are sorry to learn that Ella Romero, whom we all remember as having gone home on account of ill health two years ago, died, a short time since, in Kansas. Ella was of very sweet and lovely disposition, and many friends mourn her death.
 James Dixon has been appointed Captain of Company E—small boys' quarters. His duties are many and the place is one requiring tact and patience. Captain James Johnson, of the football team, has held the place for a year, and retires to take active part in the Spring sports. He was a most faithful and excellent officer.
 This past week the tanners have been very busy cleaning and boxing the tinware. From the shop it was taken to the store-house where it will be kept ready for shipment to other schools. The shop looks quite bare now, but Mr. Sprow will not let it remain so long, as he is ever teaching his boys to keep ahead of the orders.—
 Joseph Ruiz, 1903, has gone to his home Las Cruces, New Mexico. In his departure the Band loses its leading clarinet player, the printing-office a faithful and agreeable helper, the boys battalion an efficient officer and the school a popular and excellent young man. We trust he will find pleasant paths of usefulness wherever he may go.

Annie D. Rankein, who went to her home in Unalaska, some time since, gives a discouraging picture of her surroundings in the town she lives. "This is a very bad town," she says. "Even the women here get drunk and they smoke." She wants to come back to finish her education, and has the consent of her father.
 Albert Nash, class '97, who is at the Andover Academy, Mass., gives a long letter of advice to the class of 1903, but he would have them know that what he says to them he says to himself as well. He would have none of the class think their career was ended when they received their diplomas, but let each have a purpose in life and work with a will toward the fulfillment of that purpose.



CORNER OF THE SUSAN LONGSTRETH LITERARY SOCIETY.

INDIAN ORPHANS' HOME.

To THE-MAN-ON-THE BAND-STAND:

I have been an interested reader of the REDMAN for several years, and was interested in the notice of the Murrow Indian Orphans' Home in the issue of Jan. 24. Industrial training has received more attention in our school than in any other school in the Indian Territory, and the results have been gratifying. The school has been known in the past as the Atoka Baptist Academy, and was under the management of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In December the property was sold to the Murrow Orphans' Home corporation, and it is the intention to soon select a suitable location for a permanent home and erect buildings where industrial education for Indian orphans may receive even better attention than here.

Respectfully,

E. H. RISHEL

ATOKA, IND. TER., 1 30-1903

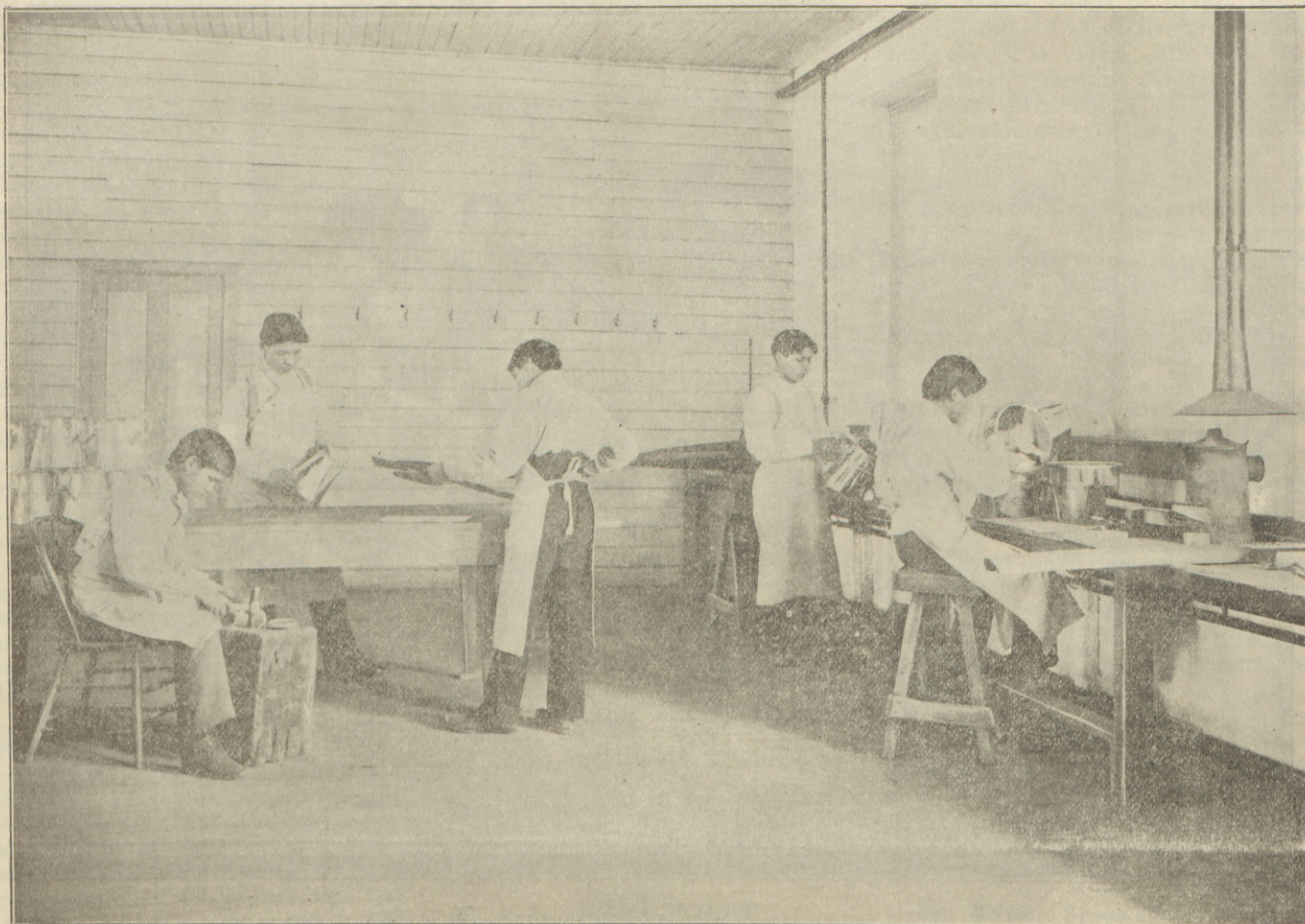
Invitations to attend the Commencement exercises at the Riverside Indian Industrial school, called the Sherman Institute, which were held on the 10th of February have been received. Large crowds attended the exercises which were interestingly written up by the Riverside Morning Enterprise, that paper devoting almost a full illustrated page to the account. Superintendent Hall is to be complimented for the excellent showing his school has made thus far in its career.

The Pender Times, Pender, Nebraska, cites a recent dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the effect that a delegation of Omaha Indians appealed to Nebraska's Senator Millard for help. Uncle Sam is keeping \$398,000 of their money in trust. When the Senate had finished considering the Indian appropriation bill, Senator Millard offered an amendment on behalf of these Indians, which was adopted without division. The item authorizes payment of nearly \$200,000.

The Phoenix Native American reports the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Collins as superintendent and principal of Albuquerque Indian School, New Mexico, to take effect March 1st.

We note in the Dupuyer Acantha that White Calf, who accompanied the Piegan delegation to Washington died while there. White Calf was a noted chief in his tribe, and was well known, by the Old Timers of Montana, as a man whose word was as good as his bond.

Two Flathead Indians were called before the United States court on a charge of taking liquor on their reservation. Indians are not citizens but there is no question but that they are "persons" and consequently come under the law. If they are made to understand this the cause of temperance will thrive on the reservation, for the Indian will hardly sacrifice his love of liberty to his thirst for fire water.—[The Dupuyer Acantha.



TIN SHOP CUTTING AND SOLDERING

Civilized Indians Paid to be Savages.

A London dispatch to the papers of the United States says:

While in London, General Nelson A. Miles, with a party of other notables, was entertained by Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. An interesting meeting took place between the General and some of the old Indians. The chiefs greeted their old enemy with the utmost cordiality, many of them not having seen him since they fought against him, and they seemed pleased at the privilege of shaking hands with the white chief. With this Wild West party traveling in Europe, are some of the Carlisle pupils, who have learned to support themselves at honorable work, and did so for years until now they are well paid to put on savage garb to display to the gazing Europeans the savagery of America.

We see by Great Falls Leader, Montana, of February 9th, that in a basketball game played between the Helena high school and the Fort Shaw Indian school, the pale maidens were easy losers by a score of 28 to 10. Their audience numbered 800, and is said to be the largest ever seen in the city at an indoor meet. The Helena girls played ball from the start, but they could not go against the wonderful work put up by the dusky maidens. A game between the Fort Shaw Indian boys and the Helena high school boys has been arranged to take place in Great Falls.

A GOOD REASON FOR NOT TELLING A LIE.

A little newsboy, to sell his paper, told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath-school.

"Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of the boys.

"No, ma'am," answered Dick very decidedly.

"For a dollar?"

"No, ma'am."

"For a thousand dollars?"

Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. O, would it not buy lots of things?

While he was thinking, a boy behind him roared out:

"No, ma'am!"

"Why not?" asked the teacher.

"Because, when the thousand dollars is all gone, and when all the things that they have got with them are gone, too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy.—[Foster.

A Porto Rican Honored.

There being several Porto Rican students enrolled in our school, the following may be of special interest:

Felipe Guasp Vergera of San Juan is the first Porto Rican to receive an appointment in the government service at Washington. He was educated at the National University in Madrid, and in the civil service examination made the remarkably high average of 98

ADVICE TO PRINTER BOYS.

The printer of to-day must be sober and industrious.

If you are deficient in education, especially grammar, you will be the loser. It is true you may secure employment with a house and gradually grow into the work, as it were, but what a beautiful expense to you. If your education is complete at first, why you can command a good wage at the start, provided you know the rudiments of printing, and in a short time you can be earning a weekly wage of from \$18 to \$24. The pay is 40 cents per 1,000 ems.—[American Boy.

TWELVE INCHES ONE FOOT.

One day an American was looking at a statue, when an old fisherman came up to him and said:

"What a large nose that man has!"

"Yes" said the American, "it is eleven inches long."

"Why do they not make it twelve inches long?" said the fisherman.

"Because if they did, it would not be a nose, it would be a foot."

SCHEDULE for SPRING SPORTS

- Mar. 5—Evening in-door athletic meet in the gymnasium.
- April 4—Baseball, Franklin & Marshall at Lancaster.
- April 11—Baseball, Lebanon Valley College at Annville.
- April 18—Baseball, Franklin & Marshall here.
- April 24—Baseball, Lebanon Valley here.
- April 25—Relay races in Philadelphia.
- May 2—Annual class meet.
- May 9—Baseball, Albright at Myerstown.
- May 16—Dual meet, Bucknell, here.
- May 25—Dual meet, State College, here.
- May 30—Baseball, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg. (Two games.)
- June 15—Dual meet, State College at State College.

Egnima

- I am made of 12 letters.
- My 1, 4, 5, 6, is what the birds do.
- My 2, 9, 10, 11, is a harbor or refuge.
- My 3, 9, 11 is what potatoes do when stored away in the cellar wet.
- My 1, 9, 11, 12 is what drunkards will become if addicted to liquor.
- My 7, 4, 8 is to drink.
- My whole is what many of the boys of the Carlisle school are thinking about just now.

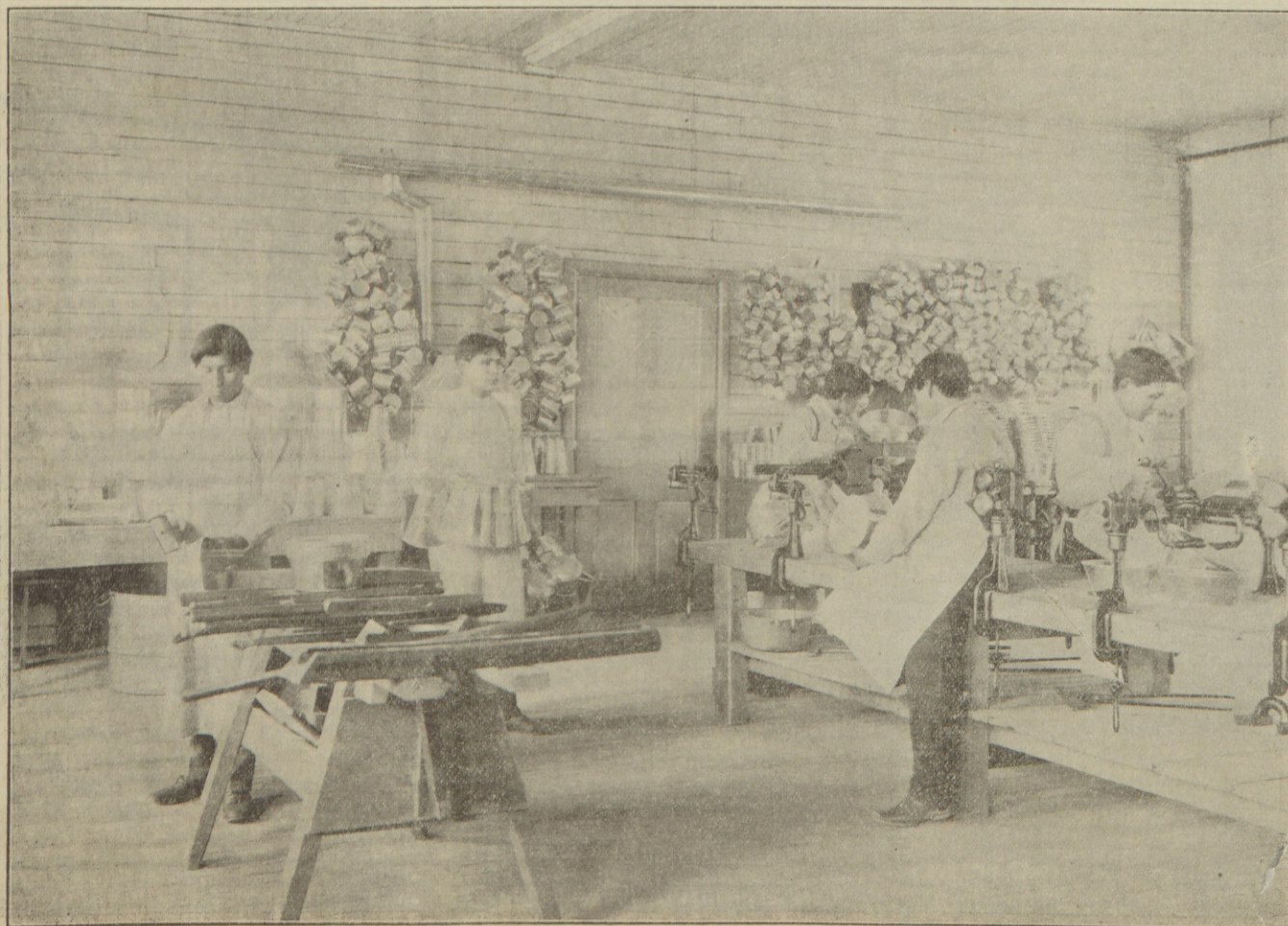
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CORNER IN TIN SHOP