The Red Man & Helper.

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

This is the number your time mark on EIGHTEENTH YEAR OR VOL, XVIII No. 41. (18-41)

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper Vol. III, Number Thirty-seven

THIS ONE HOPPED.

A little bird sat on a twig of a tree,

A-swinging and singing A-swinging and singing as happy as could be.

And shaking his tail and smoothing his dress, And having such fun as you never could guess.

And when he had finished his gay little song. He flew down in the street and went hopping

This way and that way with both little feet, While his sharp little eyes looked for something to eat.

A little boy said to him: "Little bird, stop and tell me the reason you go with a hop. Why don't you walk, as boys do and men-One foot at a time, like a dove or a hen?"

Then the little bird went with a hop. hop. hop; And he laughed and he laughed, as if he never

would stop,
And he said: "Little boy, there are some birds
that talk,

And some birds that hop, and some birds that

"Use your eyes, little boy; watch closely and see What little birds hop with both feet like me, And what little birds walk like the ducks and

like the hen: And when you know that, you'll know more than some men.

Every bird that can scratch in the dirt can walk Every bird that can wade in the water can walk Every bird that has claws to catch prey with

One foot at a time-that is why they can walk.

"But most little birds that can sing you a song Are so small that their legs are not very strong To scratch with, or wade with. or catch things

They hop with both feet. Little boy, good-bye."

FOR THE RED MAN AND HELPER

HAMPTON'S ANNIVERSARY.

After many days of cold wet weather, Anniversary week has with its beautiful bright days been a most welcome change. On Tuesday the twenty eighth of April occurred the dedication of the fine new Huntington Memorial Library Building. This building is a gift from Mrs. C. P. Huntington of New York in memory of her late husband, who was formerly a member of the board of trustees of Hampton Institute. The building stands on the site of the old gymnasium not far from the entrance of the grounds, and the natural beauty of the structure is enhanced by a wealth of green lawn in front and on both sides. It is built of brick in colonial style, is two stories in height, and is surmounted with a graceful dome of white granite.

The exercises took place in the gymnasium which was filled with a large crowd of some 2,500 persons.

After the opening devotional exercises, Principal Frissell introduced George H. Hamlin, a Chippewa of this year's class, who gave an address entitled "Along New Trails." He was followed by one of the negro members of the class, Lorenzo Hall from Alabama who spoke on the class motto "Service Our Mission." Then followed singing by the school, and more speaking by Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; Dr. Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; and Canon Chapman of London,

The presentation of the keys of the Library building took place on the steps of the new building, whither the whole audience proceeded from the gymasium.

Here the dedication hymn was sung by the school to the music of Haydn's hymn, the words having been composed by Miss H. W. Ludlow. The keys were presented to Mr. R. C. Ogden, President of the Board of Trustees, by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. Mr. Ogden made a graceful speech in acceptance, after which the audience was dismissed, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop McVickar of Providence.

Tuesday night an informal "family gathering" was held in the gymnasium at which the school and many of the guests reassembled and listened to facetious speeches from Dr. Robert C. Ogden, President of the Trustee Board; Rev. Alex McKenzie, D. D. of Cambridge, Mass.;

vard University; and Bishop W. N. Mc- course. Vickar, of R. I.

Wednesday morning the classes, and shops, and various buildings were inspected by the visitors, including a number of the graduates and former students from Norfolk and vicinity.

In the afternoon at two o'clock the gymnasium was packed to its fullest capacity for the Anniversary Exercises.

After devotional exercises and the singing of some Plantation Melodies the programme was carried out as follows:

S. Emma Thorne of Washington, D. C. gave an attractive picture of her childhood and early school days in the country, and of her later experience as a seamstress in Washington. She then spoke of the change that had come in her life as a result of her Hampton training and how she had come to realize the dignity of labor and the true meaning

P. J. Williams of Greenwood, S. C. made a strong plea for an all round training for mechanics.

Evalina Davis of Burkeville, Va. read an interesting paper on "Cooking and sewing in the country schools."

Thomas W. Alford of Shawnee, Okla. a graduate of the class of '82 and the first Indian graduate of Hampton was scheduled to speak on "the Shawnees of the present." He however was not able to be present on account of illness, and his paper was read by his youngest son, Paul Alford, who is now a student here in the Junior class.

Pierrepont Alford of this year's class, the eldest son of Thomas and the first "Indian grandchild" to graduate gave an excellent paper on "The Shawnees of the Past "

Addie Cradic spoke on "Improvement in Rural Life;" John E. Smith on "A Changed Idea;" and Frank Trigg a graduate of '73 gave some account of his work as a teacher in the Lynchburg, (Va.)

Miss Lucy I. Conger, a Sioux graduate of '97 class, gave a very pretty and entertaining account of an Indian childhood. This was followed by the presentation to the Board of Trustees of candidates for Diplomas and Trade Certificates. Included in the 80 odd names of these candidates who will receive diplomas in June are two Indians in the Normal (post graduate) course; five in the general course;

Following the exercises by the students came addresses by Mr. Washington, and Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York.

The presence on both days of a large party of distinguished educators and philanthropists, who came down from the Richmond conference, under the charge of Dr. Robert C. Ogden of New York, was a feature of the occasion and lent eclat to the proceedings.

Altogether Hampton's Thirty-fifth Anniversary can be safely scored as a grand

F. D. GLEASON.

AN ESTEEMED FRIEND KILLED BY A FALL

On Saturday last Col. and Mrs. Pratt were greatly shocked to learn of the accidental death of their loved friend, J. Wells Champney, the Artist. The particulars of the terrible affair are given as follows in the New York Times:

James Wells Champney, the Artist, was killed yesterday morning by falling down an elevator shaft at 5 Thirty-first Street. Mr. Champney left his home and studio, 96 Fifth Avenue, shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, saying that he was going to the Camera Club to develope two plates and that he would be home for luncheon. He went directly to the building, where the club is situated on the eighth floor. He was apparently in a hurry, and disregarded the advice of James Kerr, the elevator boy, to wait for the next trip, as he was carrying a table on the top of the elevator for one of the new tenants.

Mr. Champney said that the table would not bother him, and entered the car. The table, a large walnut piece of furniture, too large to be carried other than on top of the car, was held in position by an expressman. In some manner it slipped between the fourth and fifth floors. One of the legs struck the running balance weights, jamming and stopping the car. The wire ropes slackened, and Mr. Champney found himself a prisoner. He waited for a minute and then opened the elevator door. Against the protests of the elevator boy, he attempted to swing himself to the floor below. lost his hold on the car floor and fell down the shaft. His skull was crushed and his limbs broken.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital. Mr. Champney died

Rev. Francis G. Peabody, D. D. of Har- and one in the Blacksmithing trade as the surgeon reached him. The doctor said that he had not suffered, his injuries being such that death was practically instantaneous.

> Mr. and Mrs. Champney had their passage booked for Europe early in July. It being their intention to spend the late Summer and early winter in Russia. Mrs. Champney was notified by the police of her bereavement, and showed great fortitude after learning of her husband's death.

> "We were very happy together," she said. He was one of the most beautiful characters in the world and was always lovable. His life was just like his work."

> Mrs. Champney stood in the studio looking at the paintings her husband had been working on just before he left on his fatal journey. There was a large portrait of Mr. Fargo. Beside it was a pastel of a

> "He was hurrying to finish these," said Mrs. Champney, "that we might get away for our trip abroad."

Mr. Champney leaves a son, F. E. Champney, an architect, of Washington, and a daughter, Mrs. John Humphrey, the wife of an architect in New York She is well known in artistic circles as "Marie Champney," a painter of miniatures. Mr. Champney's widow, has a wide acquaintance through her literary works. Her maiden name was Lizzie Williams, and she was born in Ohio.

James Wells Champney was born in Boston in July, 1843. At an early age he started as a wood engraver. In the civil war he served with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1866 he went to Paris, where he studied under Edouard Frere. After further studies at the academy in Antwerp he returned to the United States and opened a studio in Boston. During the Carlist war he made many sketches in Spain. In 1882 he was elected an associate member of the National Academy. Among his earlier works which gained for him a leading position in the art world were "Which is Umpire?" "Sear Leaf," "Not So Ugly as He Looks," 'Your Good Health," "Where the Two Paths Meet," "Song Without Words," and many other favorites.

Three types of his American girl are now on exhibition at Knoedler's Art Gallery, 24 Fifth Avenue. In his earlier work Mr. Champney signed his pictures "Champ," but later gave his full name. He became a leader of the pastel school,

Continued on Last page.



REPAIRING THE STONE FENCES ON THE SCHOOL FARM.

THE REDMAN AND HELPER.

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. 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.

To make a man a man he must at least be made to feel he can be a man and have a chance to become a man and to remain a man, whether he be white, black or red.

principles that govern handling annually hu of foreign emigrants.

Our every experient that it is just as succession.

The doctors are agreed that'a good way to make a man sick or keep a man'sick is to keep him in bed and tell him he is sick. The infant will continue an infant if always treated as an infant though he grow to man's estate.

Educate, train and otherwise manage our foreign emigrants the same as we do our Indians, for ten years, and Uncle Sam will lose his identity and be in the throes of dissolution, from indigestible and insoluble race problems.

We induce the degenerate of foreign lands to emigrate and scatter among us in America, and in a few years they become useful citizens. We persuade and compel Indians to remain in communities by themselves, away from all association with citizens, and then find fault because generations come and go and the Indians do not rise to useful citizenship.

If one-fourth the money spent on Indian youth, to hold them to tribal and reservation conditions under the claim of fitting them for American citizenship through home education, had been spent in helping them to migrate from the tribe and scatter among our citizens, like foreign emigrants, there to get their Americanizing education and industrial training, our perennial Indian problem would now be well evaporated.

EASY FOR A NATION TO BE INCONSISTENT.

If one were asked to name the strongest proof of the virility of the American race, he would not be far wrong if he pointed to the fact that we are able to receive and assimilate the enormous immigration which pours like a flood year by year upon our shores, without losing our strongly marked characteristics either in the nation or in the individual. How vast is this immigration is shown by the statistics of the number of cabin and steerage passengers landed at the port of New York during last year, in which all previous records were surpassed. Of cabin passengers there were 139,848, while the enormous total of 574,276 steerage passengers was landed at this port. The previous year the figures were 128,148 cabin and 438,868 steerage passengers; while in 1900 137,852 cabin and 403,491 steerage passengers were landed in New York City.

das, 868 steerage passengers; while in 1900 137,852 cabin and 408,491 steerage passengers were landed in New York City. Evidently the tide of immigration is rising steadily. But just to think of it! Over half a million of foreigners of all nationalities, composed chiefly of the very poorest and most ignorant peoples of Europe, are absorbed by this country, so easily and naturally, that beyond the mere registration of numbers, this multitude makes, for all evidence to the contrary, no visible impression upon the routine of our daily life. The explanation of our easy assimilation of these heterogeneous millions is to be found inour magnificent public school system, which is undoubtedly the chief agency in making the immigrants' children who are native by birth, native also in sympathy and training.—[Scientific American.

"Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," was one of the similes used by the great teacher. His application of it was to individuals but probably no individual case in the history of the world was ever more forceful and real than the case of our great American nation, in its comparative treatment of foreigners and of the simple minded natives of our country. The fact above, that at the one port of New York 714,124 foreigners of all nationalities, chiefly of the poorest and most ignorant peoples of Europe, can enter our great country and be dispersed throughout our communities and assimilated in one year and that we cannot disperse and

assimilate 250,000 of our own natives, is without doubt the most significant illustration of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," that the world ever saw. The hordes of Europe are assimilated by being placed among us and getting into the public schools. Ten millions of black savages from the torrid zone are practically being assimilated in the same way. It only shows that it is just as easy for a great nation to be inconsistent as it is for an individual.

For twenty-four years we have been bringing into relations with our own people and pressing upon the Indians so far as we have been permitted to, the same principles that govern the nation in its handling annually hundreds of thousands of foreign emigrants.

Our every experience has demonstrated that it is just as successful in the one case as in the other and yet in spite of it all, the nation has adopted and continues to enlarge and utilize in the wrong direction the one (school) system that accomplishes such great results in one case and would accomplish in the other. "The very poorest and most ignorant peoples of Europe are absorbed by this country, so easily and naturally, that beyond the mere registration of numbers, this multitude makes, for all evidence to the contrary, no visible impression upon the routine of our daily life," through sending them into the public schools and compelling association with our own. In the case of the few Indians, the Government uses the school to compel isolation and in order that it may seem (not be) generous, it builds great school buildings and employs large school force for what? To bring them into association with our own people, which will accomplish their assimilation? No! but to use the very school as a hindering medium and influence. Verily, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

In this connection we again emphasize the following editorial in the Red Man seven years ago. Why continue to multiply unnecessary expense, and invite, nay insure failure?

INDIAN EMANCIPATION.

If there is one principle standing out more prominently than any other in our American compact, it is the principle of personal right and privilege, as opposed to class or cast right and privilege. The lowest born may enjoy chances of development, prove the possession of ability and reach the highest station.

If there is one principle more encourage.

If there is one principle more encouraging and full of hope than any other in the Christian religion, that principle is the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

These two principles working together have united the children of many nations into our one great nation, and brought about a united language and purpose among a people springing from almost innumerable languages and purposes. The most efficient offspring of this American principle and this Christian principle is the public school, In its hands the old

and antagonistic habits and diverse languages are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathering in one school-room, under one teacher, studying one language, contending brain with brain, and matching brawn with brawn, have pressed forward in friendly rivalry to gain for each and all, the one high boon of American citizenship. In this mill all are counted grain; none set apart as chaff. The frigid Norwegian, Swede or Russian, the temperate English, Dutch or Frenchman, and even the torrid African, all go in, and, behold the result! None are indigenous to the country and many were enemies before, but here they united and conquered not only the natives, but climate, soil mountain, river, forest and plain, and now present a vast continent subdued and utilized as the brightest gem in the galaxy of nations.

To the question, How was it brought about? there is only one answer, and that is, that through associating and competing with each other in their one home both in youth and manhood, they all had not only the chance but were compelled to become thus united. No association, no school, no struggling brawn, no business nor labor competitions, no battling shoulder to shoulder to down common enemies, THEN, NO AMERICA! and where is the crime which alienates the native-born Indian peoples? The crime is to be found in every scheme or plan which isolates them from the same associations, school-rooms, play-grounds, business, labor, etc., which unified the others. Whether such plans were separate reservations, separate schools separate churches separate governments, separate vernacular Indian language, systems it matters not. Ishmaelitish schooling has borne only its proper and legitimate fruit.

We say we want to emancipate this man from his low estate If we really believe in our American principle of opportunity for every man, and if we really believe in our Christian principle of the brotherhood of men and fatherhood of God, we must reverse the past. We must hasten the day when there will be no Indian schools separate and apart from other schools to educate the idea of difference and separation We must hasten the day when the difference of language shall be broken up, obliterated. We must hasten the day of equality and welcome our native born, copper-colored brother, into our midst, without any reservation whatsoever. Nor is consummated, short of this, Indian emancipation.—[Col. Pratt in Red Man, April, 1896.

COLONEL PRATT'S MESSAGE TO THE TOMAH CONVENTION

CARLISLE. PA., May 5, 1903.

J. F. House

INDIAN SCHOOL CONVENTION, TOMAH, WIS.

The following is my contribution to the Convention:

Our Supervisor details me to say something on character building, because, as he says in his letter, "It has been remarked to me in the field, that the Carlisle returned students evince strong and firmly fixed characters."

Character, for the most part, is builded out of the necessities of the surroundings.

The character building that concerns us in the Indian service is the kind which will make Indians useful, independent men and citizens. We criminally blunder

assimilate 250,000 of our own natives, is without doubt the most significant illustration of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," that the world ever saw.

and antagonistic habits and diverse languages are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathers in one school-room, under one tagcher studying one languages are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathers in one school-room, under one tagcher studying one language are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathers in one school-room, under one tagcher studying one language are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathers in one school-room, under one that the common language are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathers in one school-room, under one that the common language are most speedily eradicated and the common language are most speedily eradicated and the common language and purpose established. The youth of many nations gathers in one school-room, under one that the world ever saw.

During last year 714,000 emigrants to America from all lands and from lowest conditions landed in the one port of New York, and scattered throughout the country, without creating any material public notice and by so scattering they soon become English speaking, useful Americans and citizens.

The American character building of these emigrant citizens accomplishes itself, through association.

If these adopted fellow citizens were placed under the same system of education, management and isolation that we force upon the Indians, they would continue alien for generations.

Our experience at Carlisle, during twenty-four years and with all the tribes, warrants the statement that Indian youth placed in the public schools and in general association with our people build equally as competent characters and as quickly.

We need to get the young of the Indian race into our public schools and into association with the youth and people of the country and into our general industries the same as we do the foreign emigrant.

So then the fault for continued uselessness of the Indian rests entirely on the system, for which the Government and not the Indian is responsible.

When we begin on this practical line, to give the Indian a fair equal chance we will have begun the kind of character building that will make a success of solving our Indian troubles, and not before.

Let us then abandon our present system of attempting the impossible by segregating and isolating, and swing wide the door of opportunities through association to our Indian charges, and help them out from their reservation prison-houses into the contact, which will build their characters into fullest ability for worthy American citizenship.

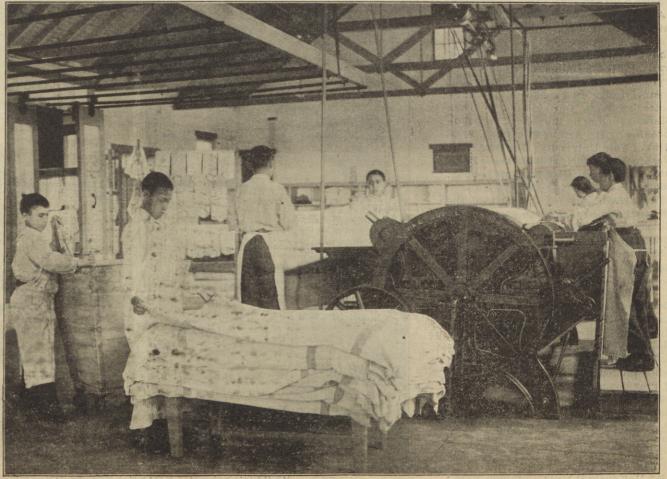
R. H. PRATT.

CARLISLE PRINTER BOYS.

Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, is our new printer. He and his wife and a little daughter arrived Saturday, 18th instant. They come to us highly recommended, and we hope they will like their new home and find their work congenial.—[Chippeway Herald, White Earth, Minn.

Our old printer, Mr. Wm. Lufkins, has left us. We are sorry to lose him but hope the change is for his benefit. Will is a good printer and is said to be a good ball player. The Herald will always remember him kindly and wishes him succes in his new field.—[Chippeway Herald, White Earth, Minn.

The athletic field can now be sprinkled by means of pipes laid by Mr. Weber and his force.



SMALL BOYS IRONING SHEETS, etc., ON THE MANGLE.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

Miss Senseney has returned from Balti-

Mr. Weber and his boys are now white washing the fences.

The band will play at Myerstown Pa. the sixteenth of May .-

A new carpet will soon be put down in the girls' society-room.-

Mr. Davies spent Sunday with friends at Mooredale, near Carlisle.

Mr. Siceni Nori has gone to Trenton on important personal business.

Mrs. W. W. Ross, of Pittsburg, was a guest of Miss Clara Smith for a few days.

After a few days of sickness in the hospital, Miss Edith Bartlett is with us again -

Mr. Thompson was installed last Friday as critic of the Standard Literary Society .-

Miss. Richenda Pratt's friends are glad to see her out to her meals again after a week's illness.

As the Normal boys are helping on the farm in planting, they are going to school only half a day .-

The girls are occupying the first and third floors, while the second floor rooms are being kalsomined.-

Through a letter we learn that Joel Cornelius is working at the Oneida Boarding School, Wisconsin.-

The large number of girls who went to the country last Saturday morning are missed by their friends.-

Mr. Thompson had a business trip to Chicago last week, and saw the Commission of Indian Affairs there.

Miss Searight, who was Miss Goodyear's assistant in the dress making department, is now sewing for Miss Ferree .-

The boys who won the first, second and third prizes last week in the class contest have received their medals.-

Mr. J. B. Given, Miss Moore, Miss Paull and Mrs. Warner, took dinner with Mrs. Hawkins, in Steelton, last Saturday.

Miss. Peter, Colonel Pratt's Secretary, has gone to Chicago, to spend her annual leave with her mother and sisters.

Miss Olga O. Koener, of St. Paul, Minn, is the civil service appointee to take Miss Searight's place in the sewing room.

Last Friday night in the girl's society Emma Logan told a very interesting, Indian legend of how the robin came -

John Archulcta, one of our new students, is a photographer, and many of the students have had their pictures taken .-

Matilda Garnier one of our faithful Porto Rican printer girls has gone to live with people at Swarthmore, for the summer.

Miss Lila H. Connolly, of Carlisle, graduate of the Carlisle Commercial school is taking Miss Peter's place for a

Miss Emma Skye, class '03, has returned from her home in Nebraska, and leaves to-day for Wildwood, New Jersey, for the summer.

Miss Elizabeth Knudsen, class 1903, writes from Beverly, New Jersey that she is getting along very nicely in a pleasant home .-

John Susep is off duty in the wagonshop for a few days, owing to an injury received on the hand while working with a sharp edged tool.

Several of the Band boys, who are going to Lake Mohonk May 23, are practicing the music, which they are going to play while there .-

To-night Mr. Sherry and blank will visit the Invincibles; Messrs. Colegrove and Wheelock the Standards and Miss Ferree and blank the Susans.

George W. Hogan who has been in Philadelphia for medical treatment, returned last Saturday night. He has improved a great deal since he went there .-

being beaten last Saturday did them a great deal of good, because they could see where their weakest points were.-

Miss Ruth Bryce, of Pittsburg, has been a guest of Miss Bryant for a week. She formed many friends and acquaintances who regreted to see her leave yesterday.

Special Agent Charles S. NcNichols of the United States Indian Service with Mrs. NcNichols and little daughter Elizabeth called on their way west from Washington.

It has been noticed that the Man-on. the-band-stand has turned over a new leaf. He goes to his meals on time, and was the first one at dinner table on Sun-

Mrs. Rumsport has gone to Huntingdon to visit her daughter for a brief period. Mrs. Hoffman of Elm St., is taking her place, in the teachers' club kitchen.

It is reported that a snow storm was raging in Nebraska last week and much damage was done to garden plants. Our weather was beautiful, but we got a touch of the cool wave .-

On Monday, Miss Paull attended the funeral of Mr. John Craighead, at Craighead Station. The deceased is a father of Mr. Charles Craighead with whom Emma Strong lives.

Henry St. Pierre, of Loretta, South Dakota, writes of the death of Emma Mc-Bride on the 2nd of April. "Still," he adds, "she is in a better place than we are, where there is no sorrow or pain."

Mr. Joel Tyndall, class 1889, now employed at the Chamberlain Indian School, closes a letter renewing his subscription with: "May success crown our beloved paper "THE RED MAN AND HELPER!"

All the Roman Catholic boys and girls are requested to be present at the meeting next Tuesday in order to begin to practice for the celebration that will take place in St. Patrick's church the latter part of this

Miss Weekley went with the out-going girls on Saturday morning as far as Philadelphia on her way home to Charleston, South Carolina, where she will spend her annual leave, and will not be back till the first of June .-

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and daughter, a Senior in Dickinson College, were visitors at the Sunday afternoon service, with our neighbors, J. W. Wetzel, Esq. and family, whose guest Dr. Schaef-

Assistant Superintendent Allen is attending the Tomah, Wis., Institute this week. Mrs. Allen went with him part way, taking with her Mary Louise Jerome to North Dakota. Mrs. Allen expects to visit her sister in DePere, Wis. have a very nice school." Esther is with her mamma.

Mrs. Wheelock and baby Isabel arrived on Wednesday from Philadelphia, and Isabel is busy renewing old acqaintances, who are delighted to see her looking so well after such a siege of illness, which nearly cost her life. She weighs five pounds more than when she left in

Mr. Caleb Sickles, class '98, has returned to Columbus, Ohio, from New York, finding that his injured arm did not permit him to play ball as actively as the League requires. He stopped off on his way and seemed in good spirits. He will get employment in Columbus for the summer and finish his Dental course next year.

We are informed that Supt. Jas. K Allen is transferred from Carson Indian School to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Superintendent Calvin Asbury, goes from Western Shoshoni, to Carson, Nevada; Supt. Horton H. Miller, goes from Ft. Bidwell, California, to Western Shoshoni and former Supervisor Rakestraw to Ft. Bidwell.

Mrs. Dandridge, formerly one of us dropped in unexpectedly on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Dandrige have been employed at the Keams Canyon Indian School for several years, but have returned to their Harrisburg home for a rest, intending to enter the Indian service again after six months or so. Mrs. Dandridge speaks of the enjoyment of her work among the Indians in Arizona, and hopes to be able to find pleasant occupation in the same line somewhere a little nearer to the railroad.

Mrs. Wright, formerly Miss Lydia Captain Henry Mitchell says that their Hunt, and a teacher with us, writes from Oklahoma where they have lived for the last few years, that their city and country are all that they could wish and they have made marvellous progress and development. Her niece from New York is with her, teaching in Hobart. She sees the Kiowas and other Indians of that section. Many returned students visit her and she is glad to be a friend to them. Mrs. Wright was at San Carlos as Superintendent and brought a number of pupils to Carlisle, all of whom she is glad to learn are doing well.

Athletics.

Our first important contest in track and field sports will take place one week from to-morrow when we have a dual meet with Bucknell on our field. Now that the class contest is past, the whole school should put forth every effort to win the meets with Bucknell and State College and wipe out the defeats of last year.

It is much more important that Carlisle should win these coming meets than that any class should win the banner, and the same spirit and enthusiasm which made the class contest such a success and caused so many records to be broken last week will greatly help toward gaining victories in our coming contests. Let's lay aside our "class spirit" for the remainder of the Spring and all pull together for "Old Carlisle."

The baseball team was defeated for the first time this season by the Harrisburg Athletics at Harrisburg last Saturday. the score being 9 to 2. Our team was out played both in the field and at the bat, and while the players did not put up their usual game it is doubtful if they could have won if they had played in their best form. The score:

Harrisburg...... 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 4 0-912 4

The team will play two games tomorrow at Myerstown and Lebanon.

Frank Mt. Pleasant won first in the 440 yards dash and first in the broad jump at the Dickinson Inter-Scholastic track meet last Saturday, and he also ran with the winning relay team. In the broad jump he broke the Dickinson record with a jump of 20 feet 8 inches.

Voices from the Country.

Angela Rivera writes from Bloomsburg where she is attending the Normal:

"I do not find the work in either the dining room or school room too hard. I guess it is because I want to do it."

Lulu Coates writes from Mt. Holy: "I have a nice country home which I like. I think I will stay out next winter. We

Alice Johnson says: "I am very happy in my old country home and getting along nicely with my country mother. I lived with her all last summer. Sallie Sundown lives near me and we are always glad to see each other."

Lizzie Chubb who is living at Wawa, Pa. with Nemuica Orriola writes, "You do not know how kind the family is to us. I do not think I ever could get to another place so nice as this place is. It is just like home to me."

The school was taken by surprise and more than surprised was his cousin Miss Moore at the sudden arrival of Mr James B. Given, banker of Oklahoma, who was known as "Jim" when sojourning at Carlisle with his father, Dr. Given of loved memory and his mother, for a long time in charge of small boys. Mr. Given is looking remarkably well, as though Oklahoma agrees with him, and he says it does. His commendation of the resources and possibilities of that land makes all who heard him almost wish they had a chance in such a growing country. On Friday evening Colonel and Mrs. Pratt invited a number of the old workers to dine with the distinguished guest, after which he sang in the parlor to the enjoyment of all. He left the next day for Washington, D. C. and from there home.

The Man-on-the-band-stand wishes to make amends for a wrong impression given out last week regarding the 2-mile race in which Salem Moses was a contestant. It appears that he had more than the hundred yards to run when he gave out. He had another time around the track to go, but he would have stuck to it had he not misinterpreted a sign given him by Daniel Eagle, who ran out to help him along. He understood that he was to stop. Salem is a plucky man and would never give up without good and sufficient cause, and he deserves praise for his noble effort on behalf of his class.

An interested friend inquired how a large number of eggs reported some time ago, were cooked for our students. They were boiled by placing them in perforated buckets set in caldrons of boiling water for four minutes.

COL. PRATT LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.'

This was the subject of Col. Pratt's talk last Saturday night, which was listened to with peculiarly marked attention, as though each individual was taking the message home to himself. Our stenographer being absent the RED-MAN report-r secured the thought only in

The speak er said that the sentiment of the text quoted from Proverbs was as true to-day as the day on which it was uttered. A boy diligent in the schoolroom becomes learned, and diligent in the shop he grows into skilfulness, and so on the farm, in a profession or in any walk of life.

Industrious and skilful people are the ones who are wanted, and the more industry and skill they possess the greater is the demand for them.

We may not always come before titled kings; yet, always before KINGS. The country is full of kings. All countries have many kings-kings of finance, kings of railroads, kings of manufactures, of agriculture, kings who are professors, lawyers, doctors, kings of music, of art. There are ruling kings in all lines.

A man diligent no matter how unpretentious he is will grow skilful.

Diligence and skill lead to success. He shall not stand before mean men.

Lazy fellows stand before mean men. A lazy man seeks his kind and his kind seek him.

Lazy men are in the way of the dili-

The example of a diligent man is a reproach to a lazy man.

When the spirit of diligence gets into every fibre of our being, until it becomes a living principle, it will lead us to such worth as to bring us to stand before kings of industry, who after all are bigger and better men and far more valuable to the world than most hereditary

This truth does not apply specially to diligent white men.

It does not mean any special race or nation, it applies to all men, everywhere, of every race and color.

It becomes our hope, our strength, and I am glad we have it as a special message to-night.

Seest thou an Indian boy diligent in his work, ALWAYS diligent, any Indian boy anywhere, he shall stand before kings, not bow down before kings, but STAND up erect and manly before kings, because he has become a man to be respected.

"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will notdepart from it."

These truths entail great responsibility. They are not old fogy statements. Usually if we could know all the facts about the boy who has gone wrong we would find that he had not been trained in the way of diligence.

Just as soon as a boy or girl begins to understand and appreciate the reality of life and the truth of these two messages there comes to them a grave duty in connection with their own training and preparation for life.

They ought to yield themselves to this duty and to help work into themselves great diligence and thus strengthen and lift up themselves.

In referring to the chapter read from which the two texts were quoted, the Colonel said when he was a boy he had heard that chapter read by his mother many times and had seen tears flowing from her eyes as she read.

At such times he realized that she was thinking and feeling anxious about him and his brothers, and he hoped all would remember this 22nd chapter of Proverbs and these texts of this Saturday night, May 2, 1903.

Phil. Lavatta, has resigned his position as a district farmer on the reservation and moved to his ranch eight miles west of Pocatello Thursday. Mr. Lavatta who is a student of Carlisle is very popular in Blackfoot. For several years past he has played with the local ball team and won many hard fought battles for them in the box. His departure will be a source of deep regret to all who know. him. Harry Hutchison, another Carlisle student has relieved Mr. Lavatta. Mr. Hutchisonis well known in Blackfoot and the appointment is a popular one.-[The Bingham County Democrat.

Continued from first page

it is said by accident. A pupil asked him so many questions about pastels that he experimented and found a success so surprising that he largely confined his efforts to pastels.

Mr. Champney was one of the charter members of the National Arts Club, and was elected Governor on April 8. Two weeks ago he delivered a lecture at the club on "Pastels." Many who have not seen him since will most readily recall his skill as shown in two illustrations he made with amazing rapidity. He changed a cloud into an ideal head of a girl, outlined and completed a landscape with a few touches, and thoroughly delighted his company with what he called his s'stunts.

Mr. Champney was a member of the Century Club, Player's Club, Twilight Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Fine Arts Society.

Kerr, the elevator boy, who lives at 416 West Seventh Street, was arrested last night by order of Coronor Jackson and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was held for examination.

ALL IN ENVIRONMENT.

The following from the Osage Journal, published in the heart of the Indian country is a striking instance of a white child becoming Indianized. By environment and education the Indian child becomes "whitemanized," "saloonized," "citizenized," "farmerized," "Christianized," "civilized" according to his surroundings and education.

The other day, says the story, old man Pretty Hair adorned himself with all the war paraphernalia known to the tribe and accompanied by his wife came and camped down near W. C. Brook's on Salt Creek, where was stopping and making her home, Mary Pretty Hair his adopted daughter.

Mary Pretty Hair made her home with Pretty Hair and Phoebe Pretty Hair up to the time of Phoebe's death, at which time realizing the serious loss of Phoebe, Mary decided to adopt the way of her own people, the whites, and accordingly made application to Mrs. Julia Del'Orier for a place as a home.

Mrs. Del'Orier immediately surrounded her with all the comforts that money could throw around her and she was apparently fully enjoying her style of living and was progressing swimmingly in learning the customs of the white people and besides was a good worker.

Mrs. Del'Orier and the whole family in fact had learned to appreciate Mary to the fullest extent and treated her as one of the family.

When the old man Pretty Hair adorned himself with the full equipment of war paint and bowie knives he looked the typical warrior.

Mary having been raised since a little baby among the full-blooded blanketed Osages and herself having always worn a blanket, understood the ways of the Indian, and she was quick to grasp the fact that old man Pretty Hair meant business when he demanded that she would either go back to her old style of living with him or he would kill her.

It must be said that while the threat must have been made in all earnestness by Pretty Hair it would not have been carried out.

It was certainly nothing but a bluff, But come to think of it there must have been a longing deep in Mary's heart for a life like she had always lived.

Spring was coming on and the nice spring like weather gave her an invitation to get out in the woods where she could fish and otherwise enjoy herself to the fullest extent without any restraint being put on her actions.

Be that as it may Mary has left a good home demonstrating the fact that even though of white parents by birth the fact that she had lived a life of idleness and become so accustomed to the free open air life of living makes one think that the Indian problem is a hard one to

Among Annual Reports received this week, the Fifty-second Annual from the Cincinnati House of Refuge shows excellent training on the part of the instructor in the school of printing. And the statistical information therein is interesting.

Industrial Farm, is an interesting illustrated pamphlet just received, thanks to terious things once happened. Supt. W.W. Mayo.



TEACHERS' QUARTERS, BAND STAND AND SOUTH END OF STUDENTS' DINING HALL

A LETTER TO THE NEXT GENERATION.

In the corner stone of a new building for the boys at the Chemawa, Oregon, Indian School, a letter signed T. W. Potter, Supt., and W.P. Campbell, Asst. Supt., contained among other things these sentiments:

On this 21st day of April, A. D. 1903, at 9 A. M., the 600 pupils and 50 employees together with many friends from Salem and the surrounding country assembled around this building to celebrate the laying of its corner stone. We have deposited in this stone as you will see our names, a short outline of the various departments as well as other relics. We hope and pray that no calamity will befall this beautiful structure, and that it may stand as a useful and lasting monument to this State and country. If storms or fire do not destroy this building, we prophesy it will last for at least 100 years. That you will, therefore, about that time open this stone and see its contents. At that date we predict there will be no Indians in this country and no Indian Schools, and that you, our unknown friends and future generations, will probably have built a large city at Chemawa, and may have used this very building for the needs of your city.

While those of us who are here today celebrating the laying of this corner stone will all be sleeping under the sod and forgotten by the world, we cannot refrain from writing you this letter, which we hope will be of as much interest to you as it is of pleasure to us, and while we wish that we could take a peep at you 100 years from to-day and see the wonderful development of science, and invention that will no doubt be enjoyed by those who are fortunate to live at that time, yet we will have no doubt to be contented with our lot and thankful we are enjoying the enlightenment of civilization and advantages of this day and age.

We have not the flying machine and many other new and wonderful things which you are enjoying, but we are proud to know that we have thousands of inventions and improvements which would astonish our forefathers 100 years ago.

Wishing you and yours happiness and pleasure which we here enjoy, we remain,

Your unknown friends, Superintendent, Employees, Pupils and Friends of Chemawa School.

WHICH WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

It is an Indian custom to get one of the elderly people to name a new baby. One of our church couples have been recently blessed with a third girl.

They applied to an old man over eighty, who is one of the old chiefs, for a name for the child.

He has given them the choice of four One is Odadetsakish, which means she

stands up well. Another is Mahakua-wakush, which The Annual Report of the Berkshire means "at the pond," and is connected with a certain pond or marsh where mys-

The third choice is Midaha-hishish,

which signifies red basket. Women make the baskets, and this probably prophecies the little one doing particularly fine feminine work.

The last of the four is Itaodish and refers to the full and regular shape of the ears of corn that she is to grow, or that she is to resemble.

Some poetry or sentiment is embodied in them all.

It is obscure to white people, but plain enough to those who have been brought up amid Indian life.

We have called the little one Christine, and had to give an idea of the meaning of that name to the Indian parents.

They are satisfied with the idea that the baby is to be Christ's little one.

What's in a name?-A good deal when you think of it .- [The Word Carrier.

EXPRESSIVE.

One of our good girls whose name we do not wish to give assures the Colonel that she is doing well at home in these words:

DEAR FRIEND COLONEL:

Just a line to let you know that I am still alive and still have my hat on.

(It is thought by some when an Indian girl discards her hat and wears a shawl over her head, she has gone back to Indian ways.—Ed.)

I have not gone back into Indian ways yet, and I don't intend to either.

And Colonel I still have a temper and strong will, that you so detest of my having them, and I am glad I have them, they help me on to live like a white woman.

I don't allow these Indians to pull me one way or the other, and whenever they say anything about my being too much like a white woman, they always hear my speech that I mean to be like a white woman, and I do not care for their Indian ways. I wish you could keep the boys and girls that went from here for ten years. They all seem to like it there.

PROPOSALS FOR NET BEEF, FLOUR, COAL, LUMBER AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE, CARLISLE, PA., April 22, 1903.

CARLISLE. PA., April 22, 1903.
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Net Beef, Flour, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Carlisle, Pa., will be received at this school until two o'clock p. m. of Saturday May 18th 1908 for furnishing and delivering as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. about 5,000 pounds bacon, 9,000 pounds beans, 190,000 pounds net beef, 75,000 pounds feed. 180,000 pounds flour, 6,000 pounds rolled oats, 18,400 pounds dried fruit, 2 200 tons coal, 48,500 feet lumber, besides assorted shop supplies, subsistence. besides assorted shop supplies, subsistence

pounds dried fruit, 2200 tons coan, 20,000 tour, been beer, besides assorted shop supplies, subsistence, clothing, etc.

Specifications for said articles, together with a full list thereof, may be obtained at the school.

Bidders will state specifically the price of each article to be offered under contract. All articles so offered will be subject to rigid inspection. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the service.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, said check or draft to be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a satisfactory contract in accordance with his bid; otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of certified check will not be considered.

R. H. Praatt,

Col. U. S. A., Superintendent.

SCHEDULE FOR SPRING SPORTS

April 4-Baseball, Franklin & Marshall at Lan-Cancelled on account of rain, April 10-Baseball Syracuse University, here.

Won 8 to 7 April 11-Baseball, Lebanon Valley College at

Won 9 to 4. April 18-Baseball, Franklin & Marshall here, Won 10 to 4.

April 24-Baseball, Lebanon Valley here. Won 16 to 1 April 25-Relay races in Philadelphia.

Won, April 28 - Annual class meet.

Sophomores won. May 2—Baseball, Harrisburg at Harrisburg. Lost 9 to 2.

May 9-Baseball, Albright at Myerstown.

May 16—Dual meet, Bucknell, here. May 22—Baseball, Lewistown at Lewistown.

May 23-Baseball, Lewistown at Lewistown. May 25—Dual meet, State College, here. May 30—Baseball, Gettysburg, at Gettysburg.

(Two games.) June 6--Baseball, Bucknell at Lewisburg. June 15--Dual meet, State College at State Col-

CHIEF'S TO MEET.

Chief McCurtain of the Choctaw nation has issued a call for a meeting of the chiefs of the Five Tribes at Eufaula May 20th, to urge separate statehood for Indian Territory.

The council of the chiefs will consider the McCurtain plan of holding a constitutional convention, to be composed jointly of Indians and whites, at which a temporary form of government will be organized and a demand upon congress to admit the new state to the Union in 1906 when the tribal governments are abolished - Indian Journal.

Ernest W. Biggs, now at Houston, S.D. wishes to be remembered to his Carlisle acquaintances.

Enigma.

I am made of 8 letters.

Some of our shop boys can make 8, 4, 7 cups.

The same boys can make a tin 3, 2, 1 to a coffee pot.

If we 1, 2, 5 we can do almost anything. If we are 2, 1, 3, 6 we cannot accomplish

My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 was the key word to Col. Pratt's talk on Saturday night.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGNA: Class songs.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Expiration.—Your subscription expires when the Volume and Number in left end of date line left 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.

Kindly watch these numbers and renew a week or two ahead so as to insure against loss of

when you remember by lease always state that your subscription is a renewal. If you do not get your paper regularly or promptly please notify us. We will supply missing numbers free if requested in time.

Address all ousiness correspondence to Miss M, Burggess Supt. of Printing Indian School, Carlisie,