the red man.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1904.
Comsolidated Red mam and Helper Volin, Number Twenty two
PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY BY APPRENTICES AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

PRAYER.

IDo NOT undertake to say
That literal answers come from Heaven, That literal answers come from Hea
But I know this, that when I pray, A comfort, a support is given That helps me rise oe'r earthy
In vain the wise philosopher Points out to me my fabric
In vain the ccientists aver
That all things are controlled by lav My ife has taught me day by day That it availeth much to I do not stop to reason out
The why and how-I do The why and how-I do not care.
Since I know this. that when I doubt, Life seems a blackness of despair.
The world a tomb; and when I trust. The world a tomb; and when trust,
Sweet blossoms spring up in the dust.
Since I know in the darkest hour. If I lift up my soul in prayer,
some sympathetic loving power Sends hope and comfort to me there, Since balm is sent to ease my pain, What need to argue or explain?
Prayer has a sweet refining grace,
It educates the soul and heart,
It lends a luster to the face
And by its elevating art.
It gives the mind an inner sight
That orings it near the Infinite.
Ella W. Wilcox.

## "INDIAN ART"

The editor of the RED MAN AND Helper, published at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is pleased to note the beginning of reduction sales in "Indian" goods, particularly blankets, ly announced in the great curio stores of the west, as an encouraging sign that "the renaissance of native art" business is on the wane.
"We accept this to mean," is the further comment, "that Indian youth will soon be relieved of the supervisory school pressure requiring them to learn to make old-time Indian articles, which only serves to keep them the play-things of curio lives sitting on the ground in the dirt and dust, manufacturing things of no material utility.'

Colonel Pratt of the Carlisle school has rather strong ideas of his own concerning Indian education and training, and if he speaks intensely it is no wonder. And yet it is impossible not to sympathize with his contempt for some of the manifestations of this "renaissance of native art." One
of the things which has mostattracted the of the things which has most attracted the attention of recent travellers in the great
western country, because it is forced upon his notice, is the marvellous-for amonnt-display of these Indian-made articles in the curio shops. It was but a few years ago that the offerings in beadwork, for example, were comparatively imited in number, and these were the genuine expressions of Indian artistry,
such as it was. uch as it was.
Then beadwork became a fad and a fashion, and the sharp curio dealer seeing large profit to himself while the craze
lasted, immediately proceeded to commercialize it to the last tawdry degree. The result is that bead chains and belts and purses and fobs, as well as many other named and un ameable articles have and, it in fairly appalling quang prices, also. W hatever there was of distinctive. ness in most of these products has largely ness in most of these products has largely
disappeared. Multitudes of them are made with precisely the same patterns, though possibly with some variations in the color of the beads. For the most part they are monotonously and distressingly alike-factory products to all intents and purposes-things made to sell, not made for the love of the making. So far as art goes, they are on the same plane with the products of a picture factory, whose output included water colors, each the work of a dozen different "artists." and each artist with his own cake af paint, which he used in certain previously designated spaces on each picture.
All this may be leading the Indian in the line of his own artistic inclinations, and building on his own abilities and tra-
ditions, and cultivating him on the basis of his natural environment, and letting him be happy in his own way, and so on-to quote the thought, if not the language, of various expounders of the subject. But the manifestation which is founded upon, and so largely stimulated by, the passing decorative whim of the moment, couldn't possibly last.

The reüuction sales to which The Red Man and Helper alludes were bound to appear in the presence of an overstocked
and tiring market and tiring market
A realization had to come of the "insin-
cerity"- to quote another favorite word cerity -to quote another favorite word
of the product of a hurried and overstimulated demand.
We don't know where all these gimcracks are made. If they are actually the product of Indian work, they must be turned out with feverish and inartistic rapidity.
If they are not, but are factory made, they are simply sham-though in that case their influence on the Indian himcase their influence on
self is not so important.
We fancy that the Carlisle paper's intimation that they are largely manufactured in Indian schools is not far out of the way-and if they are, we have no hesitation in saying that the schools might well be in better business.
From other points of view than that occupied by the editor of The Red Man and Helper the renaissance of native art Evening Standard, New Bedford -[The

## FUIURE OF THE INDIAN.

The Indian problem has long been overshadowed by the negro problem, but the red maus still presents somewhat of a question to the citizens of the United States. There is some satisfaction in knowing that a Pennsylvania institution, the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, is helping to solve the problem of the Indian's future. Colonel R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle School, is a thor ough student of the Indian question.

A civilized savage, returned to his uncivilized people, has nothing left to him civilized people, has nothing left to him
but uncivilization. If the people of Pennsylvania can give all of the Indian gradusylvania can give all of the Indian gradu-
ates from the Carlisle School employ ment they will be aiding still further in the solution of this important question. Colonel Pratt says the Indian boys at Carlisle are in great demand as farm laborers. They are certainly great football players. No doubt they can be trained to make good mechanics. Give the Indian a lift. - I Wilkes-Barre Leader.

## it CRIES FOR RELIEF.

The Herald has received a copy of The Red Man and Helper published in the interest of the American Indian, at Carlisle, Pa. This paper remarks in a pithy paragraph:
"It would spoil emigrants coming to us from any countiy in the world to reservate and double bureauize them as we do our Indians."
And this is true. It is not enough that we shall take the lands of the Indian and hand them down a rich heritage to pos-terity-but we must encompass the Indian about with laws, rules and regulations, after depriving him of all legal rights, and thus turn him loose to cope with his fellows, equipped as would illbecome an infant.
It is a matter that cries out to American intelligence for relief.
-[Denison (Texas) Herald.

## One of 'em

The Red Man and Helper, a weekly paper written and published by apprenCarlisle, the Indian Industrial school at Condition of the Indians," prints the following, written by R. H. Pratt, one of the aborigines.- [Richmond, Va., News Leader.

THE RED MAN.
The Times is in receipt of The Red man and Helper, a paper published by apprea tices at the Indian Industrial school at Carlisle, Pa, which contains a marked article by R. H. Pratt on the reservation system. He contends that the reservation doesn't do much for the Indian. So far as that bald assertion goes most people will quite agree with Mr. Pratt. There are some reservation Indians in this neck 0 ' the woods, and about once a year-when the federal court meets we see some samples of these Indians here in Oshkosh. And all who see these specimens readily concede that the reservation aboriginal is a howling unsuccess as far as good citizenship or other desirable qualities go. There are a few exceptions, of course, but the average Indian will get drunk at every opportunity that presents itself. And the Indians at all the reservations are pretty much the same.
But
But Mr. Pratt in his article makes a
contention that is not very often made by contention that is not very often made by
anyone else. He says there is really anyone else. He says there is really
some good in the Indian.-[Oshkosh
Times. Times.

## KEY NOTES.

The official report of what was said and done at Lake Mohonk, last October by friends of the Indian has come to our desk. While we gave an epitomized report at the time, we take pleasure in reading some of the splendid addresses that were made, the key notes of which should be sounded from one end of the land to the other. Here are a few:

## He Must Become the Equal.

Very few at the beginning saw that the time would come when the Indian must be absorbed into the population, when he bhould fully become a citizen and stand before the law and before his fellowmen as the equal of his fellow citizens.
I cannot say that none saw this long ago, for I see Colonel Pratt in the audi-
Now we see that that is the solution. We see also, that the proper education of the Indian children must be a very important factor in it.
We see that wherever there are Indians not otherwise provided for it will become necessary for ihe National Government itself to establish schools for both white and Indian children
There is something in the education of children together that influences them as nothing else in life does.
People come here from all parts of the world with the distinctive characteristics of their native lands, but their children go to our common schools, they mingle with our children, and after the first generation they are Americans.
It is the common schools of America that puts the stamp of Americanism upon them.

It is the most potent influence upon the lives of tbe children in this country, and it is only when the Indian children and the white children are educated together that they will come up as equals, and become in reality fellow citizens. We need schools where Indian children and white children may be educated to-
Then the Indian's right's will be respected.
We may have the Indian brought to a place where, to use the legal phrase, he can sue and be sued, and yet not have him on perfect equality

He must be something more than equal before the courts,-he must be the equal of his fellow citizens in their estimation." -[James Wood, of New York State, introduced by Mr. Smiley, as the foremost Friend in America, the head of eight or ten institutions in New York State for the uplifting of the poor and afflicted, and a man of experience.
Conditions in Alaska the same as in Oklahoma.
We have all classes of whites-good, bad, and in different, the highest and the noblest of Christian characters among
some of those stampeders for the gold fields, and the lowest and the basest sort also among them.
Saloons spring up everywhere.
The natives find their fish wanted, and with their lack of forethought sell them to the white man, and by the holidays they have nothing to eat, and nothing to do.
They must either lie down and starve in their huts as some of them do, or flock into the miner's settlements and hang around the saloous, beg whiskey, and go from house to house begging for something to eat.
They are thrown into all the vice and immorality of a wide-awake mining town, and the result is that they are disappearing from the face of the earth.
Many miners and saloon keepers are joining with the missionaries and asking that the Government should segregate the natives and establish what this Conference and all the friends of the Indian have been trying for years to disestablish in other parts of the country-the reservation system. The question is, What is to be done?
I ask your thought and your prayer in this matter.
We have come to the parting of the ways.
Five years from now there will be but few natives left to save. There will be a remnant round the mission stations, but those not thus cared for will be gone, and rone forever.- [Dr. Sheldon Jackson

## Preaching Under Difficulties,

Our medical missionary has just come home on a furlong. He has been over the whole territory from the Yukon River to the Nushagak, and he comes home with gloomy tales. Villages that used to have three hundred inhabitants have dwindled down to seventy-five. This is largely due to the epidemic which the white people have brought into the country. The natives gather in the winter months in what they call kashimas, corresponding to our clubs, a little bit of a room half underground where thirty or forty people congregate to keep themselves warm. Our missionaries travel up and down the country and preach to the people in these kashimas. One of the missionsries on entering a kashima found the air so foul that he remarked to his assistaut that he must smoke to preserve himself. He could not strike a match tolight his pipe because the air was so foul, so he crawled out again to the outer air where it was 30 or 40 deglees below zero, and lit his pipe and crawled back and preached to the peo-ple.-[Dr, Paul de Schwenitz, Secretary of Missions of the Moravian Church in America.

## IS IT WORTH WHILE TO EDUCATE BOYS AT YALE

A ten line item in the dailypapers tells of the meeting of two of the class of 1890 Yale College students, in an Omaha jail, recently, where they gave the old time Yale yells, and held a reunion.
Had these been graduates of Carlisle or any other prominent Indian school a double headed column would hardly orve been sufficient to inform the public of the fact.-[Flandreau, S. Dak. Review.

## EXAMS.

Wonder how our boys who go to Dickinson College and Preparatory would like to take the
boys do!
It is said that on examination days in China, the boys go to Peking, the capital, and are searched to see if they have any papers hid about them
If not, each one, carrying a candle and food enough to last him three days, is locked in a cell by himself, and the cell is watched by soldiers.
If he succeeds in passing this examination he has not only the satisfaction of doing so, but is sure of getting some office

## THE RED MAN AND HELPER. JANUARY 29,190

THE RED MAN AND HELPER. shop and each one loses 10 minutes a day, Thi Meghantoal Work on gits Paper TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE OENTS A
YEAR IN ADVANOE.
dress all correspondence:
MISS M. Burgess. Supt. Printing Entered in the Post Office at Carliste. Pa. as Second

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

To Civilize the Indian get him into civilization to keep him civilized, let him stay.

How is an Indian to become a civilized individual man if he has no individual civilized chances.

It would rob them of manhood and make paupers of emigrants coming to us rate and double bureauize them as we do our Indians.

## WHAT HINDERS :

The problem of each Indian is not solved through any changes, however excellent, that may be wrought in his sentiments and qualities, so long as he has not received individual courage and competitive ability to go out from his tribe and take his place as a very part of our general and ability is the only Indian problem.

## What hinders?

We answer, nothing in the man himself, absolutely nothing.
Given the same chances as other men he becomes exactly like them, in thought, speech and action.
Then what is the trouble?
For answer to this we invite first a thorough inquiry into the influences of ethnologists, who in all they do persuade the Indian to remain in and exaggerate his old Indian life, and then so elaborateIy and widely picture him in that life as to lead the public to believe that nothing else can be expected.
Second, then examine carefully the intentions of the Indian Bureau and the missionaries at work among the Indians, and find it you can, in the curriculum of either of these commanding influences a declaration or an act which indicates a
remote purpose that the individual Indian shall have a chance to see and know and learn and live outside of and beyond the tribe.
Find, if you can, that these two absolute
influences ever use any part of the large money they secure from the Government and a Christian public for any other purpose than to segregate Indians in masses and as remote as pussible from all contact with the body politic.
Where then is there help to the in

## MR. ALLEN SPEAKS.

Assistant Superintendent Allen last Saturday night, spoke in part as follows: just want to continue for a moment Pratt was int seemed to me Colone evening about keeping up your work to the very last, until it was entirely finished.
Man who hung his pick course of the Irishman who hung his pick high in air, because while it was in the air the signal
came to cease work for a moment, and he was not going to work a second more than he had to, and so, could not lowe the pick to rest.
It is all right to be prompt in quitting if you have begun promptly
I know some good people who are just
as conscientious about stopping on the instant as they are about beginning on the instant, but it is not right to take a long time to begin to quit.
The disposition of the boys in a good many of the shops lately has been to take a long time to get ready to stop.
had a hard prople had a hard problem to kill the time between nine in the morning and four in the evening. It took some of them fifteen to prepare to go.
those who are good in arithmetic would
find that we loose an appalling number of hours in a day, and six times as many in a week. and a very great amount in a in a w
year.
One
One of the boys said to his instructor not long ago, "I don't see why I should
work hard here. I'm not receiving any pay for what I do. Why should I try very ard?"
I speak of the boys because I have noticed that disposition in them. It may be there is a little of the same among the girls, too, and if there is, this applies to I want you to think about boys.
I want you to think about it! You are getting just as much out of the time you are employed in the shops as you do in the school-room. Even if a boy is planing the roughest board that ever was planed, it is good dicipline, because he gets into habits of indust
The fact is, that what you learn in school is not going to help you so much, because you are not going to remember every single thing you memorize, but you learn to study and to find out things for yourself. Of some subjects I studied during my school and collegelife, perhaps not a half dozen facts would come before me now, but I got the mind discipline.
This institution would be run much cheaper witbout the shops. They are not a money making feature. Colonel Pratt never had the shops put there for the purpose of making money, but to make men and women.

I have a very strong and a very warm feeling for you in your school rooms, but perhaps I have had a stronger feeling and
wish lor your success in the shops, becauae wish tor your success in the shops, because I have had more to do with you there, and I want you to feel that industry is a great force and is the making of you.

You get direct practical lessons more surely there than you do in school.
I do not want to minimize what is being done in the school rooms, but I want you to feel that you are getting the same thing at the other end of the grounds.
The one who tries to get out of the shop by the time the steam may be seen from the whistle without waiting to hear it, and tries to make his feet beat th
is not the one who will succeed
You should feel that if you accomplish something here for the Government you It means the formation of character just It means the formation of character just as much as it possibly can.

## We Get Pay According to Worth.

 CoThe boy who said he got no pay, and quit too soon, does get his pry. He gets it in the character he is making for himself, which stays with him all through life. If he works for a firm somewhere he gets
exactly the pay he is worth. The firm exactly the pay he is worth. The firm will know its best and most faithful workmen, and when a time of dullness comes and it must do without some of its hands, they will then pick out and discharge those who have the habit of quitting, but the true man who has been interested in his work and does not quit the moment he hears the whistle is not discharged.
The pay of honest service comes either way. If he is worth less, he gets less. he is worth more, he gets more
The energetic, industrious, willing man is happier and healthier and will make the best husband, girls, you can depend on that.
If I were a girl selecting a husband, that habit of industry and diligence would have great influence upon me.
Beginning on time, working up to the last in school and shop and being faithful all the way through, giving good attention to the end, is a great and most helpful principle, which carries success with it, and we all want to succeed.
There is another principle just as nec essary to success.
We are getting through with a job. The wise, provident person will be looking for the next job. He intends the day atter he graduates to begin to do some arranged to do be planning and have arranged to do that and go at it instantly. improvident person will not care to take up other work at once

I am through. I have graduated I have some money saved up in the bank and I will draw it out and have a good
a course of education that had taken fourteen years. Months before he got do, and he secured for himself an and pointment to work and begin at once ap as soon as he should graduat once, jus "We want you at once," the

## him.

And so that boy as soon as he had gotten through his examinations and was sure he had passed, and his record cleaned up, left the institution withont waiting for the ceremonies of the glad graduating occasion
He did not wait to receive his diploma with the others, but put in several days o work before the other fellows got through with their graduating time. Such has been that boy's habit all the time, and I need not tell you he has distanced nearly Hery fellow in his class
He gets a larger salary now and has larger responsibilities than most members of his class.

## He did not

e found his own opportunities
His father said, "When youn.
education I am not coing have your more for you. You will have anything for yourself."
And he found himself a place and went to work before his class left the college He did not go home, but out among strangers. That is the kind of a boy that succeeds.
This year, graduates who stay here and eat our food will have to conform to all the rules of the school They must perform service of some sort for their own good and in order that they become more fixed in proper habits and be graduate examples to the under graduates.
Upon ourselves is the responsibility
working outour own success, and we cannot do it if we lag and loaf. We must stand by our opportunities and the must bring to us more opportunities.
I shall be most gladif
I shall be most glad if there is not in that spirit of lagging and indife who has Everything that and indifference. sent for our good, even though it may be great adversity, perhaps great poverty.
After all, the Good Father knows best
I want to impress upon you all I can that it is far better for you to go out from all your past and get into a new and wide and helpful future.
Many States have sent agents with large amounts of money to Europe, to induce boys and girls of other races to renounce their allegiance to their own ountry and come uver here and live and be a very part of our American family, not only that, but they give them at once a chance to tase up
ers the country.

## Nobody Encourages the Individual.

But neither the general Government nor any State nor any Church that I know of has tried to encourage individ ual Indians to come among the people, to stay and be useful.
Most of the schools are tribal schools, whether organized by the Government or the Church, and they say to the Indiaus, "We expect you to remain tribes," and there is no teaching or persuading or preparing of the young Indians and urging them as we do Europeans, to move out from the tribe and be individual.
I have said these things over and over and no one attempts to reply. The Government does not deny it, the Church does not deny it, because they know that I can say is true.
I can say, and everyone of you will realize it, there is no boy or girl who has been here three years or more, who has reached near the years of maturity, will say the age of lo years, who is well and sound in body and mind, who is not through Carlisle training perfectly able to go out and become an earner and builder of his own fortunes, and to keep on and on growing up and getting more and more ability, by living with and associating with intelligent weople and placing himself where there is real opportunity to make for himself increasing Waracter and intelligence
What I want to get into your minds is selves where the influences to put yourwill be helpful instead of destroying. If you have not yet found a place where you can go higher, stay here at Carlisle antil you get one.
In the gold mines, in the silver mines by great diligence, and great strength and power some men dig out a great
and quit and then go somewhere else and dig a while and quit and take a little rest. These often work along in this way twenty, thirty, even fortr years, and still hey dig on. We met miners all the way ap the coast in Alaska who had been at work in this uncertain way for many years. They were poor and still working because they were the quitters, the resters.
So I urge you to take up at once the work that comes next. If you have to wait here, to fiaish something you are arrang ing to do, do not violate the rules of the school and degrade and injure your hab its, but make yuurselves an example to all others, and stick to some work until the time comes for you to go to the place you are seeking
The thing that would make me happies about this graduating class is to know that every single member of ithad planned and secured for himself opportuni ties beyond for higher development a place to work, to go to school, either of which means higher development, and shows that training at Carlisle mean sumething.

I do not mean an opportunity to wor for the Government. There mania among the Indians to work for the Government. I do not think many are really working for the Government most of them are simply working the Government.
Liberty is a great thing. The most in telligent, the most diligent person is the one who has the greatest liberty. The one who is nut diligent and does not observe regulations simply loses his liberty Liberty is a wonderful thing. Some people mistake license for liberty.

License is a deplorable thing, useles nd hurtful.
There are forty times as many negroe in the United States as there are Indians, and they are rejected most everywhere Why!
Because they think liberty means li-
They loaf around the market-house railroad station ana the courthouse, talk ing and laughing loud, doing little but wait, wait, wait, smoking cigarettes,chew ing tobacco and drinking whiskey; and so they kill off their chances.
We want the kind of liberty that will enable us to do something worth while.

Let us not be seen on the street corners waiting long for anything, or anybody nor allow ourselves to be long seen doing othing
When Indian boys and girls have this spirit they rise in the estimation of the people, and are helped and wanted be cause everybody respects worth.
They say "The Indian is true, he is worthy, he is going to be a man, not good fur nothing.
It is a problem, boys and girls, what shall be done with the negro, because of his thoughtless misuse of liberty. Don't you be like him! Don't quit one job until you get another. Be sure you hav something to do to morrow, something worth while. I do not mean that you shall never have a day off, but you should take holidays in their course.
The time will come when you will get a chance to rest, but in your youth use you vigur. Better work for nothing than not work. Working faithfully, even for noth

## Man=on=the=band=stand.

## Icicles, but no bicycles

## Snow on snow, last evening

The Juniors enjoy reading "The Conressional Record.
Mr. Thompson has selected the boys fo company drill on Commeucement
Mrs. Bennett's father, Mr. Chas. Flood Richboro, has returned to his home The band concert at Shippensburg was ell attended, and the music appreciated
Miss Ollie Choteau writes from her ome in Missouri that
Why wouldn't this be a good subject or debate-Resolved, That people should e allowed to spit where they please.
No report of the small boys' banquet was handed in, perhaps next week som ne who attended will write it up
Mrs. Munch and Miss Scales will visit he Invincibles to-night; Mr. Scott and Mr. Wheelock the Standards; Mrs. Foster and Miss Paull the Susans
LOST:-Míiss Steele has lost a smal ilver link purse, probably on the ground The finder will kindly return the same its owner and receive gracious thanks
An item last week gave Emma Sky as belonging to class of 1904 ; she is a nineteen naught three girl, and is doing
Yesterday being the day of Prayer for
olleges, our Dickinson boys had some ours to themselves after the able sermon in the M. E. church, in the morning
John Kane, who lives with a family about two miles away from town comes to the First Presbyterian Church nearly the First Presbyterian Church nearly every sunch.-
Miss Smith led the large girls' praye meeting last Sunday. The subject was 'What if Christ should come to our Jown?" The meeting was a very interesting one. -
Owing to the storm last week our pond was damaged quite badly, but Mr. Garder and his force have worked at it. We hope to have
Ida Elm of Oneida, Wiscousin, says i recent letter to a friend, that she has been attending school in Fon du lac; but is now at her home

Daniel J. Tortuga writes from his home n California, that he has fully recovered his health, and although he is very sorry that he could not stay to finish with class of 1905 , he is well contented at home and intends to begin work soon.
KatieWolfe has not missed a single day ince she started to school at Moorestown, N. J. and she feels that she has learned a great deal. She got from 90 to 100 in all her studies; her lowes

Miss Sarah Kate Ege entertained her Sunday School class of Indian boys at Metzger College, last Saturday evening. There were thirteen of them, headed by Wallace Denny, and they are high in their praises of the fine evening they enjoyed.
An exceptionally good meeting was led by Mr. Beitzel for the Large Boys in the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening. More boys than usual took active part in the meeting. They were inspired by the beautiful and help
out by the leader.-
Cecilia Baronovich, one of the new Alaskann girls, received a very pretty calendar for excellent behavior in Bible class during the Sister's instruction period. Alaskan boys and girls, let us show our eastern friends that their
J. M. Carignan, Indian Agent at Stand ing Rock Agency, North Dakota, A,
F. Caldwell, Indian Agent, Ft. Hall, Indian Agency, Ross Fork, Idaho, H. M. Crouse, Issue Clerk, Standing Rock, Chief McKosito and Mr. Walter Battice, Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, were among the visitors this week.
Lincoln and Edna Levering made their first appearance on the stage at ou Christmas entertainment. Lincoln reliant future for him Edna intended to sing but changed her mind, as was he yet three years of age. - [Mountain Echoes, Blackfoot, Idaho.
These are children of one of our early students, Levi Levering, class 1890.

Plenty 0
hese days
work for the snow shovellers,
Paint! U C?" is the sign some wag of a printer put on the door.
What hinders? Editorial first column ells in no uncertain terms.
Mr. Warner has returned from a trip to New York State to see his mother, who is somewhat ill.
Miss Bryant has returned from Pittsburg, where she was called by the death her grandmother
John Foster has taken some pictures of "Nansen" the cat, that make
Word from Myron Moses says he is holding his own in his new home at the
Erie County hospital, and is quite contented.
The painters are doing neat work in the printing office, showing good instruction on the part of Mr. Carns; and they are steady workmen.
Who was not glad to see James Compton, on the platform last night, after such a siege of double-pneumonia as the Doctor and Miss Barr pulled him through. His life a few weeks ago hung by a thread, for hours.
At the election of new officers at the Susan Lonstreth Literary Society, Stella Blythe was chosen President; Alice Heater, Vice-President; Elizabeth Walk er, Recording Secretary; Cornelia Cornelious, Corresponding Secretary; Marshal, Katherine Dyackanoff; Reporter, Lillian Archiquette; Uritic, Stella Laughlin Treasurer, Della Mc Gee.
Edwin Smith, class 01, is now stationed at Port Hadiock, Washington, and is doing well. Although he has been silent since leaving the east, we learn that a baby boy has been boruto Mr. and Mrs. Smith. He expects to move to Seattle, Wash-
ington, in the near future. There are six Carlislers in that thriving city working for themselves.
The band at Har, is burg last Wednesday night had a small but appreciative audi ence. The program was doubled by encores and Mr. Wheelock's interpretahearere. The Oboe, Piccolo, Naxaphone French horn and Bassoon, which not long since were timid and uncertain in effect are now amons the most pleasing instruments
Miss Stewart, in reply to a question from our reporter, says that her sloyd classes are larger and strunger than ever, this year. She has girls and boys both, being carried on in this department wil tell in future years in more useful men and women, than those who grow to maturity without such training. In sloyd small articles in wood are made strictly having his own work-bench and tools.

More snow, more rest," called one of the boys to a passer by as the snow was coming down in sheets. He explained that "More rain, more rest," was a favorite motto among the farmers. But the appropriate sentiment at the time would have been, "More snow, more colds and have been, "More snow, more colds and thoughtless about our feet and clothing after playing in the snow.
The dates for Commencement are Feb ruary 17tb, and 18th. Dr. Newell
Dwight Hillis, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will lecture on Tues day evening, February sixteenth, in the chapel. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be had from Mr. Wm. H. Miller, the school treasurer, with or without trolley car coupons. be thirty cents. Those intending to b present at the lecture are requested to get their tickets in advance, that we may make the necessary provision for seating

The Library has recently added the ollowing to its list of periodicals: Car pentry and Building, Delineator, Good Housekeeping, Journal of Agriculture Ladies' Home Journal, Manual Training Magazine, St. Nicholas, Week's Progress (formerly Great Ruund World), Youth's Companion. We are also taking the Philadelphia Press. The Library is try ing as far as possible to cover all branch departments as well as in the school,
and the Librarian shall be glad if the various instructors will call the attention of their pupils to the special periodicals
beariug on their work. Back numbers can be drawn at any time, and the lates
issues will be found on the reference tables in the Library.

The football team of 1903 made the bes ecord of any previous teams, having lost but two games in the entire season, hence it was fortunate that circumstances were
such we could have the flnest banquet, such we coul
this year.
A hundred and twenty-five guests were invited, and on last Thursday evening donned their best to gather in the gymna sium and Young Men's Christian Asso ciation hall.
The first event of the evening was a grand march led by ex-Capt. Johnsol master of ceremonies. The excellent music of the orchestra, (leader Alfred enne, filled each of the happy company with a desire to march his or her best, and the scene was a beautiful one.
Then followed a quadrille, a vocal solo by Wilson Charles in rich, deep, round voice; a waltz, Virginia Reel, snother rocal solo, by ex-Capt. Johnson, a twotep and a song by the 'Varsity.
This was a whirling, lively, happy hour, but when the company was invited up stairs to the banquet hall, a sight such we have not witnessed before at the schoul, met our gaze.
The large room was trimmed in buntng and sohool colors. The tables wer rranged in quadrangle with beautiful enter piece of grapes, oranges, bananas, in glittering glass dishes and carnations in pretty vases. The lighted candles, red and old gold were numerous, and the covering of the electric-light bulbs were of the same color in subdued tints, which with the spotless linen, pretty Nhina silver in regulation quantity and variety at each plate, sprigs of asparagus at inervals on the white tablea, and hand some Navajoe rugs upon the floor, made a scene unique and artistic.
The handsome programs with embos ${ }^{\circ}$ d Indisn in native dress, and hand painted ootball on first page, and the team of 1903 on the last leaf added to the general interest.
After partaking of the bountiful supply f creamed oysters, roast turkey, cold ham, cranberry sauce, celery, olives, pickles, salted peanuts,sandwiches,chick n salad, pounded biscuits, cheese straws footballs of red and old gold in ice crean assorted cakes, fruit, bon-bons in boxes representing the merriest looking but worst used up players you ever saw, and

## offee, the toasts began

Mr Tcompson was again the honored oastmaster, and was more than usually happy in his wit and humor for the occaion, as the various speakers were called upon.
Mr. Charles Williams, spoke on "Our Western Games," Mr. Johnson on "My Experience as Captain," Captain Shel don on "What makes a strong Team, Mr. Warner on "Five Seasons with the Indians," Mr Allen on "The Indian as an Athlete," and Colonel Pratt on "Has Football at Carlisle been a Success?"
Each speaker was favored with good thought and expression, and not until a concealed clock went on a "strike," as the oast-master expressed it, did the campany of feasters dream that the hour was o late.
After a genuine and hearty vote of hanks to Miss Noble for her unsparing pains in spreading such a bountiful and
elegant feast, the company dispersed, lad that we were special friends of the footballers.

SOPHOMORES! SOPHOMORES! RAH, RAH !
One of the best little entertainments e have attended in many a day was given by the class of 1906, in the
society room last Tuesday evening.
The very atmosphere of that room is intellectual, and there is a coziness about the carpeted floor and walls hung in portraits of eminent women which
Those who took part in the Declamaions, essays, recitations, etc. were C. dick Neer, Emma Hil, Erank Jude and Juliette Smith. A boy's quartette sang well, and "Contentment" a scene from "Little Women"-Mrs. March, Christina Childs; Meg, Josefa Maria; Beth, Mary Guyamna; Amy, Catherine Dyakanoff, charming manner. The girls were natural and entered into their parts in a way of the characters
Wm. Scholder, Blanahe Lay on the affirmative, Ignatius Ironroad snd Anna
not war advanced civilization and the negative got the best of the argument The president, Chaunces Charles made very taking address at the close, and handled the business of the meeting with dignity and ability

## JANUARY'S ACADEMIC ENTERTAINMENT.

## Chief McKosito Spoke

At the monthly exhibition given last night, Louis Paul won the Man-on-the-band-stand's mental banner for the best speaking. "Spartacus to the Gladiators" was his theme, and his delivery showed loss of self in his subject, while his audience was held spell-bound.
The next with highest marks were Minnie Rice, and Isabella Saunooke, the latter giving the best and most natural expression in her rendition.
Jose Thomas, James Compton, Rose Temple, Rollo Jackson, Andrew Herne B njamin Trombla, Philomena Badger, Earl Doxtator, Ephraim Jordan, and Simon George all did well, while the taking little dialogue between pupils of No. 6, was bright and well acted.
In the music line, the Band was at its best,and played with a vim, snap and certainty, which with fine shades of expression satisfied the most fastidious.
Ida Mitchell and Ida Bruce played a pretty piano duet which elicited wellearned applause. The choir sang the "Violet's Fate," and the Juniors rendered a class song with words appropriate ed a class song with
this everybody liked.
this everybody liked.
The school sang "A Song of a Thousand Years," which was entered into with marked spirit by the entire student body. It is always a pleasure to hear the whole school in such splendid volume of song. The. slight tendency to drag, no doubt is caused by the absence of a 1 +ader in front, as all large audiences require.
Having with us on this occasion Chier McKnsito, of the Sac and Fox tribe, and Mr. Walter Battiste his interpreter, he was called upon to speak, and said in part:
"While East we thought we would ome to see you and how you are getting a long. I am glad to see these boys and girls, teachers and all, and to see what you are doing. You are here for a noble purpose. It is evidently the Lord's will that you should be here, to learn the ways of your white brethren. I would have you make good use of your time, for it is the will of the Man above. I want you to leave the vices of this world alone. Study what wtll do you good and do that. Your parents have sent you here to learn the best things. Be careful to go only in steps that will lead you up. Leave drink alone for drink is the curse of the Indians. I want that when you go out from this school you shall be able and useful men and women'
Before dismissing the students, Colone Pratt spoke of what a delightful hour we had had together

## RESOLUTIONS

On the death of Cooki Glook, who died on the morning of January 4, 1904
Whereas, It has pleased God, our heavenly Father, in His all-wise providence to take from this world the soul of our Glook; and
W nereas, We earnestly hoped for he recovery to normal health and strength recovery to normal deaired her presence with us here; and Whereas, We remove her name from the roll of St, Paul's Evangelical Luther-
an Sunday school, with great sorrow; an Sunda

1. Resolved, That we humbly bow in submission to the will of Him, who doeth
all things well, and say: "Thy will be done."


## MY WISH.

Eivery school room sends written work to the Principal's uffice, once a month The Man-on-the band-stand had the opportunity of glancing over what was sent from one of the rooms this month and found among other things, these wishes:

I wish after commencement to be in number five if I learn long division but I can't understand language much. Sometimes I can't answer questions. I have never been to school when I was a little years of age it was too late for me If I be in school when I was little I think I would be in high class by this time but this time I can't do it I leara verv slow learn, but I try hard as I can learn how learn, but Itry hard as I can learn how
to read books. Miy father wouldn't let to read books. Miy father wouldn't let
me go to school when I was a little child. I wish to go out in the couutry next spring to work on a farm and stay all summer when I come back to school again I shal try to study as hard as I can.
wish I was a good skater. I wish spring would come so that I can play base ball. I love to play base ball.
"I wish I could work in some shop. I wish I could go with first party that goes out in the country

My wish is that I want to learn and to finish my course if I can so that I may be useful and help others and set a good example for them.
I wish to be sent home after com mencement. If not sent home, I wish to go out to the country. If not sent out th the country I wish to be dining. hall girl If not a dining-hall girl, I wish to be an office girl."
"I wish to have a nice country home this summer for it will be my first time to go sut in the country. This is all I wish and if they come true I'll be happy as a bird."

I wish altime to go up higher and higher and I wish all my classmates will go up too."
"I do not wish to go home until I grad"Iate."

I want to stay at Carlisle as long as I live, because I like it very much indeed I wish to learn good english before I go back to old -. I wish to learn good house keeping and cooking. I wish to be a good girl as long as I stay here at this school."
"I wish the graduating class may be appy where they go.'
'I wish I could do as I please go to town just when ever I feel like it. I wish my sister and brother were here. I wish they wouldn't give us so much gravy to eat in the dining-room, I am so tired of
wish I would get promoted after commencement day. But I do not want to leave No. 4 school room I like it in No. 4 very much. After commencement I wish I would be a blacksmith. And I want to learn to be a good blacksmith
boy, and make wagous for the school And I want to be a good worker.'
"I wish after commencement that I would be in good health and go out in the country and earn some money. wish that I would learn more next winter. I wish that I would learn great deal more than now when my times up."
Think of good that you may aveid thinking of evil. The mind of man cannot for one moment remain in
inactivity, -Saint Ephraim.

It would seem that fates are against the Indian and Uhinaman alike. The following from Kansas City Star proves Car man get him into America and to keep him Americanized, let him stay. There is ties do not want their people Americanized, hence they take them away from America. The United States Government does not seem to want the Indian to be civilized; every inducement is used to civilized; every inducement is used to entice him away from civilization. Ra-
tions, lands, lease muney, annuities, are the enticers toward idleness, vice, and speedy destruction:
Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the present Chinese minister to the United States, was a school-boy twenty-flve years ago at Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts.
Pi Yuk Liang, as he was then called, was a favorite with his school fellows, who, says the Star, lost the feeling with regard to him that there is something queer about a Chinaman.
An old school-fellow of Pi Yuk says that the young Chinese aristocrat came to Andover in 1879, and entered the third year, thus becoming a member of the class of 1882.
He was a large boy, about seventeen years old, robust, handsome, full of fun and spirits.
There were several Chinese boys at the Academy then, including Pi Yuk's roommate, Lien Lin Lieu.
The Chinese boys were just like other

## oys.

They wore clothes like ours, and put their pigtails down the backs of their necks inside their coats, so that one could see only a small part of the rope
They were manly, clean in morals, and well bred,
Pi Yuk'a manners were especially charming.
He was
He was a great lover of nature, and iked to take walks in the moonlight.
He used to say that he would marry an American girl and spend the rest of his days in this country, which he loved deeply.
"The greatest proof of Pi Yuk's Americanism was the enthusiasm with which he adopted the great national game. He pitched a baseball with great skill, and alchuugh he delighted in all out of-door sports, baseball was his fovorite.
He was a regular pitcher on
He was a regular pitcher on the An-
dover team, and one of the most cool and steady players in the pitcher's bool and Pi Yuk and his countrymen wer
llowed to agraduate from Andover.
During the summer after their second year an emissary from China discovered
wi ioh horror that the boys were becoming too good Americans, and soon becoming were sent home to the Celestial Kingdom.

## IT IS SUPPOSED THAT

Kentucky does not mean "dark and bloody ground," but is derived from the Indian word "Kain-tuk-ee," signifying "land of the head of the river.
Massachusetts is an Indian word signifying "country about the great hills.
Dakota $x$ eans leagued or allied tribes.
Wyoming is the Indian word for big plains.
The real name of Connecticut is "Quon-eh-ta-cut," It is a Mohisan word, signifying "long river."
Three or four Indian intepretátions have been given to the word Arkansas, the best being that it signifies "smoke river," the french prefix "ark" meaning "bow,"
Tennessee, according to some writers, is from Tenasea, an Indian Chief; others have it mean "river of the big bend."
Ohio has had several meanings fitted to it Rome say that it is a Suwanee word, meaning "the beautiful river." Others refer to the Wyandotte word, "Oheza," which signified something great.
Indiana means land of Indians.
Illinois is supposed to be derived from an Indian word, whicb was intended to refer to a superior class of men
Wisconsin is an Indian word, meaning ild rushing waters.
Missouri means muddy water.
Michigan is from an Indian word, meaning great lake.
The name Kansas is based on the same as that of Arkansas.
Iowa is named from an Indian tribethe Kiowas; the Kiowas were so called by the Illinois Indians because they were Nebraska means shallow waters.

The Harrisburg Patriot these days is sounding in strong terms the death knell to the filthy spitting habit. What if some of US like the St. Paul people were made to stoop down andifith our handkerchiefs clean up the filth we chrow from our mouths upon the walks and steps?

## The Patriot says

Those were somewhat heroic measures adopted in St. Paul the other day to enforce the spitting ordinance, when the sons, and, taking no heed of the wealth and position of offenders, forced more and position of offenders, forced more their handkerchiefs the saliva they had carelessly ejected on the sidewalks: but it is safe to say St. Paul will have cleaner pavements in consequence.
ach an object lesson would have infinitely more weight than the imposition of the heaviest fine. For men of prominence to pay such penalty for what is after all but a habit if a filthy on $\epsilon$ will do more to inculcate good manners, not to mention a proper respect for a city's appearance and the public health, than any other measures which can be adopted, Ridicule is a more wholesome deterrent than fine or imprisonment.
In many cities ? spitting ordinances which have been practically dead letters are in a period of resurrection of late.
New York, face to face with an epi demic of grip, is enforcing her's with a vigor as a matter of actual sanitary precaution: while Chicago and St. Louis have also come to the point of decisive action to overcome what has become an acknowledged menace to health.
These ordinances almost everywhere have been, as in Harrisburg, the result of protests and earnest effort on the part of womens clubs and it is an encouraging sign that at last the authorities have decided their active co-operation is necessary to keep the streets of cities decent in
appearance, and as far as possible sani appea
tary.
In a letter read before the Civic Club on Monday the Mayor assured the members that the Harrisburg ordinance would be enforced; while the President of the Traction Company, though speaking of the difficulties in the way, also said he would do everything possible to prevent the violation of the rules against spitting in cars.
There is nothing on which this club has matter stronger stand, than on this matter of spitting, and there can be no which effectull being defiled bry prevents our sidewalks being defiled by an utterly unnecessary and disgusting habit. European citios fortunately have no necessity for an antispitting agitation and it is sincerely to be hoped that America will in the near future be in like happy state
The Flandreau, S. Dak. Review, says on the same subject:
An "anti-spit" ordinance is to be passed by the town alderman, forbidding spitting on sidewalks in the limits of the village. This action should certainly be commended by all decent people, for what is more filthy than a cement sidewalk covered with half an inch of tobacco juice?
"Other disgusting sputa is far more danfilthy than that from tobacco which is tand enough," adds the Man on-the band

## Was a First Student.

Reuben Q. Rear, passed through the agency on his way to Black Pipe. He ave us a call in our office and left with for him.- [Rosebud New Fra
Reuben was one of our first pupils near
ly 25 years ago-a bright, quick little boy.

## Nothing Personal Intended.

"I like music, but I can't sing. As a singist, I am not a success. I am saddest when I sing. So are those who hear me. They are even sadder than I am."-ArteMAS WARD.

The Printing Office Neighbors Next to the Band Room.

Somebody asked Spurgeon if a man could be a Christian and belong to a brass band.
"Yes, I think be might," Spurgeon re plied, "but he would make it very diff
oult for his next-door neighbor to be one.'

It is often easier to do a hard thing than an easy one. An easy thing does powers, as a hard gathering up of one's thing is let slip, one does; and the easy would be taken hold where the hard oue It it taken hold of with energy
It is the little things requiring attention day after day at one's office desk, or in one's home work, that are likely to be neglected, while the great d $\epsilon$ mands on one's time are met manfully as they come. Many a person does best in an emergency, "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much," but it is not always true that he that is faithful in that which is much is faithful also in that which is least-「Sunday School Times.

## Getting Rid of His Brains.

I hate to see a boy so conceited as Tommy Bills
"Wonceited? Why?"
Why? There he goes now smoking a cigarette and nowadays that's like hangng out a notice, 'I have more brains than need, and this is the easiest way to get rid of them.
What I want is not to possess religion, but to have a religion that shall possess me.-Charles Kingsley.

Oscar Davis, of Lisbon, N D., is here visiting his grand mother, Mrs J. Warren.

John B. Warren, who has been attending the State University, and who is a member of its football team, returned to his home here last Wednesday, where he will remain the balance of the winter - [The Tomahawk, White Earth, Minn.

Life is what we are alive to. It is not length but breadth. To be alive only to appetite, pleasure, pride, money-making, and not to goodness and kindness, purity and love, history poetry, music, flowers, stars, God, and eternal hopes, is to be all but dead-Maitbie D Barcock.

## WHO CAN WRITE THIS?

Of course, all Printers should be able to write the following in words, but the marks are ordinary, and others not printers, should know how. Try it! And if your teacher says you did it correctly without aid from her, we will give your name in the Red MaN. Let the list be a long one! If the printers can't doit, shame them!

A Texas editor has found a few unused sorts in the cap case.

## Here is the result

The of our girls are small, tapering and beautifully shaped; their i i ii are as brilliant ****; they are without \| in this or any other $\oint$ : their frown are like $+\uparrow$, and their 123456 excite ! ! ! ! of pleasure. Read this closely; do not ? its readability, and try~ the situa-
-[Illinois Advance.

## Enigma

I am made of 17 letters:
My 6,5,12, 3, 4, 16 is how Indians as a My are divided
My 1, 2, 14,16 does not pay to tell.
My 11, $17,15,16$
My 11, 17, 15, 16 is something to look hrough.
My i0, 9, 8, 12, 13 is what Doctors give My 4, 9, 13 we see with.
My 4, 9,13 we see with.
My whole are two words connected by my 8, 9, 10, which Colonel Pratt made so

