# The <br> Red Man $\%$ Helper 

THE BRD MAN
This is the number ywor time mark on
FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1904.
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## THIS IS THE INDIAN'S HOME.

By A.0.Wright, Supervisor of Indian Schools.

EONG before Columbus westwara, Song before find the Indian coast, Fabled Vinland found and lost In this country lived the red men, North and south, east and west, enturiss uncourted vanished. While their tribes this land Iroquois and Cherokee
In the forests, on the prairies, Fought and hunted, wild and fre Chased the bison, trapped the beaver
Planted pumpkins, beans and corn Smoked the peace-pipe. scalped the foema Laughed his torture fires to scor
Then the white men came as traders; Much hey learned and powder. sold the red men guns and powde Sold them liquor, drunkard-m+king; Deep the curse this gift con
Corn, pouatoes and tobacco, These the gifts the white men gained. Then the white men came as settlers With the peacerul sheep and Fled before the ax and plow Gardens hoed by squaws expanded Into fields of corn and wheat Trail and packhorse chan
And to busy city street. And to busy city street.
Then the white men came as teachers, Taught them how to write and rea,
How to work and save their money. How to work and save their moed: And the missionaries taught then And the missionaries taly Book
Of the Church and Hcly And they followed Christ the Savi And the pagan dance forsonk. Soon the last wild pagan Indian Will forsake the tribal rule, All the children in some school: Whites and Indians then united Make one nation, great and free One alone will be their country,

One alone whe be flag shall be.

Chipp

## MOHONK NOTES

From addresses made at the Lske Mo honk Conference of Friends of the Indians, last October, we take a few more extracts:

## Individual Instructions Did It

It has been my ill fortune never to have seen a hostile Iudian; never to have seen a tribe of Indians; never to have seen any Indians except those at the railway stations, and
When Colonel Pratt was Captain Pratt the chief bugler at $m y$ headquarters was an Indian, and he was as good a bugler as any other bugler I ever saw in the army.
I attributed it chiefly to the fact that he was individually instructed and placed among the people where he was to practice his art-Maj. General James H. Wilson.

The Indian's Destiny is to be Absorbed
The Indian lands are allotted; the Indian is an American citizen; he has his rights, he has his courts, he has his individual land, and he soon will be one of the body of the whole people.
As was so well said by Colonel Pratt quoted in the little statement which Dr. Abbot made, the Indian finds his destiny in being absorbed into our civilization, and staying there.
The hopeful thing is that all this present progress on behalf of the North American Indian, all this rapid progress in our new territorial possessions, is the evolution of the idea which you represent here,-the ides , that States, the Americas, loumen system, shall stand for the development of the man, whether it be the white man of the North, the colored man of the S iuth, or the dusty islander of the sea. -[Hon. John D. LONG, Ex-secretary United States Navy.

## Statistics

The appropriations for the Indian service for the last fiscal year, including deficiences, aggregated $\$ 9,172,173$. For the
current year it is $\$ 8521307$ a decrease of ation is devoted to the support of Indian schools.
The 257 Givernment Indian schoole have enzolled 24,357 pupils, and have secured an ave"age attandance of over 85 per cent.
A\& compared with last year there is a slight decrease in the enrollment, which is nverbalanced by the increase in average attendance
Ninety-one schools are boarding schools on reservations, and 140 are day schools. The remainder are the 26 non-reserv ion schools wbose capacity is 7,750 . The superintendents and employees in the schools numbered 2282, of whom nearly one-fourth were new appointees during the pist year. Twenty one per cent of the school employees are Indians. The outing system is spreading, and is reported by eight schools as successful, the number of pupils placed out in families varying from eight at Flandr au to 617 at Cartisle, 1287 in all.- FFrom re617 at Carlisle, 1287 in all.- [From re-
sume of year's work of the Indian Desume of year's work of the Indian De-
partment, prepared by Miss Einily S . Cook.

## The Same Methods Are Needed.

The question of the Indian resolves itwelf into the question of training the incividual to meet the responsibilities of life, and the same methods we pursue to bring about the results in our own communities are needed to make the Indian intelligent and strong, able to resist evil and to earn bis own livelihood.
For the encouragement of all efforts in behalf of our native population it can be stated that there are now hundreds of young men and women who are holding positions of responsibility in the many arts and crafts of our country, and these aff.rd ample proof of the capacity of the Indian to become an enlightened citizen of the United States - [From a paper pre pared by Alice 6 . Fletcher.

## Agency System Should go.

I believe it would be good for Congress to pass an act declaring that at some near date the agency system should cease. Sumething of that sort I believe might cult problem to accomplieh, It is true cult problem to accomplish, It is true there is a great deal of red tape about the whole Indian question, but it is not impossible to do it. You have begun now a good work in this direction by devolving the work of the agencies upon bonded superintendents of school. -Hon. Philip C. Garrett.

The time has come for the abolition of the agencies, and I think the commissioner would sayfso. He has made an advance step in putting bonded superintendents in charge of many of the agencies. If bonded superintendents were in charge of all, $[$ think that in less than ten years the reservation would be a thing of the past. The abolition of agencies should be left to whe discretion of the Commiseioner of Indian Affairs.
-Mr. Frank Wood, of the Boston In. dian Citizenship committee.

## Moral Civilization Depends upon Religion.

I presume that the object that we all have nearest to heart is to civilize the Indians, not merely by the external civilization of progress in the arts and manufactures, but in the moral civilization of the Indian heart. And all moral civilization of any people will depend upon religion, as affording motives sufficiently
strong to overcome human passion. - [Most Reverend P. J: Ryan Archbishop of Philadelphia.

## "Tannhauser" by Indians.

It was my pleasure while at Carlisle to Edoard Remenyi, the great Hungarian violinist.
I was anxious to have him hear the

Carlisle band, in which I always took more than a passing interest.
The selection played was the overture to the opera "Tannhauser,"一-a difficult, intricate, taxing composition.
On our way home the great artist, not yet recovered from his amazement, gave soliloquy:
"I remember when Wagner composed that overture there were not forty artists in Germany who could play the first violin psrts of it decently, and herican savages playing those same American savages playing those sa
You can draw your own conclusion

- [Rev. Dr. H. G. Ganns, Financial
Agent. Board of Catholic Indian MisAgent
sions.


## How Can it be Done.

1. want to see the children of this Republic taught seven days in the week the religion of the Lord Jesus Thus is secured the building up of character, and without this all other forms of education are as nothing or even worse than nothing. Now, how are we going to do this?
What is the order that has gone forth from Washington? It is this, that there shalt be given opportuaity in the Indian scbools under Government to the different denominations to teach religion for three hours in a week, provided they do
not interfere with the working of the schools.
That means, as I understand it, that the teachers are instructed to arrange a time -ordinarily outside of school hours-in which anyone of any of these religious faichs who is disposed may teach the children who will voluntarily attend on their service.
I do not know that I have any objection o that.
I know that the Archbishop has no objection.
I am not quite sure but that there is ur modus vivendi.
If it is, it is one of the greatest discover ies of this age, and I shall look anxiously, hopefully, and prayerfully to the future to see whether or not this is the solution of the problem.-[Rev. Dr. Addison $P$ Foster.

## Racial Troubes, Why?

The pride of race and contempt of ineriors is offensive to God and man alike, and is largely accountable for all our acial troubles.-Rev. Dr. Francrs E, Clakk, President United Society Caristiau Endeavor

## The Religious Question at the Bottom.

The religious question is at the battom of the whole Indian problem, as it is at the heart of every human problem. Not by Governmental action is it going to be solved, whether it be reservation or non reservation, or Interior or Indian Depart ment or War Department or any other but ouly by religiuas, Christian education That must be the beginning and middle and end of every serious endesivor to lift the Indian people to our country.-[Rev. terian Board of Home Missions.

## HARD TASK BEFORE HIM.

Major Samuel W. Campbell, as Indian gent for Northern Wiscousiu and Min mesota is making for himself a fine record, says the Hudson Star.Times, and it is further stated:
Mr . Oampbell is a man of rare courage, public duty. In his capacity as guardian of the Nation's wards these qualities are asserting themselves to the full, and he is doing valuable service to the Indians and their "Great Father our good Uncle

The Red Man is pleased to note that the special record commended by some western papers, is his +ffort to get Indian boys and girls out in good homes.
The Ashland Press says of this move:
Indian Agent Campbell's policy in the government of the Chippew Indians of
attention, and the time will come when his official conduct, in relation to Indians, ill be pointed to as a model, and as the first practical step that has been taken by a government officer, at least among the Chippewas, towards making the Indians self-supporting citizens of the United States.
The sale of the Indian's pine was inaugurated a few year ago by Major Campbell's predecessor. Fortunately for the Indians, the Major became agent at time when they began to receive their pay, and it has been his lot to see that beir money was not paid to them on demand but only as needed for the purmand but only as needed for the purchase and improvement of homes, aud alo for real necessities. The Pine will be 11 gone from the reservation in a few years, and the Indians will have left only their real estate, and some will not have hat even, they will become paupers uness they support themselves as other persons are obliged to $\mathrm{d} \delta$, by the sweat of their brow.
"It is one of the objects of my life," says Maj. Campbell, "to fit the Indian boys and girls under my charge, so that they will be able to support themselves by honest work when they become of age. The money that is due them from the The money that is I want to see expended for bale of land is immeasurably more important to them is that they shall more important to them
I expect to place four wore Indian girls in good homes this week. I am also looking up the subject of placing boys on farms."
This move has the support of the Hayward R9publican, but the Press also says in this connection:
Major Campbell is not having the support of parents in some cases in his plan for putting out Chippewa sirls and boys. In some cases-not all of course, the paents who protest against having their sons and daughters placed in good homes, are people who are incapable of bringing brought up. In some cases, the parents are either of
bad character, or the children go to ruin bad character, or the children go to ruin
on the reservations, but being parents, on the reservations, but being parents,
they have the right to have charge of
their children, whether they are ideal parents or not.
The government has built a fine school building over at Nett Lake, Minnesota, for the education of the children, but not having authority to bring children from woods, half starved in many cases, and are growing up in ignorance, while the are growing up in ignorance, white the found necessary lately, to send a special agent to the Minnesota reservation, with the instructions to try to induce the parents to
scheol.
It is a hard job to educate and civilize children, when the parents are uneducated and in many cases semi-civilized.

## CHOCTAW ORPHAN'S HOME.

At Cairo, a station on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Guif railroad about three miles from Coalgate there is to be established a Choctaw orphan's home. The home will control a large body of good farming land and the inmates will be taught farming, and all the allied branches of agriculture. It is the intantion of the management to introduce industrial and technical education and the rudiments of the variuus mechanical trades. The home is to be and will be in time ne of the most important charitable institutions ia the territory.- [THe Indian Orphan

## "REMFMBER LOT'S WIFE."

But one thing I do, forgetting the things which are $b \in$ hind, and stretching forward to the thinge which are before," writes the last of the apostles.
In a great international running race, as the goal was neared the leader looked back, faltered in his stride for an instant, and the race was lost.

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MHy Mmobavital Work on meis Papme
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TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A
YEAR IN ADVANCE
: TWENTY-FIVE CED
YEAR IN ADVANOE.

Miss M. Burgesse sience arcistes. PA

## Entered in the Post Office at Carlisle. Pa. as Second

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

To Civilize the Indian get him into civilization, to keep him civilized, let him stay.
How is an Indian to heonmea 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 from any country in the world to reservate and double-bureauize them as we do our Indians.
The (1)nly
THE PROBLEM OF EACH INDIAN IS NOT SOLVED THROUGH ANY CHANGES, HOWEVER EXOELLENT,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 POPULATION. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS COURAGE and ability is the only indian problem.

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WE ANSWER, NOTHING IN THE MAN HIMSELF, ABSOLUTELY Nothing.
GIVEN THESAME CHANCES AS OTHER MEN, HE BECOMES EXACTLY LIKE THEM, IN THOUGHT, SPEECH AND ACTION.

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 ELABORATELY AND WIDELY PICTURE HIM IN THAT LIFE AS TO LEAD THE PUBLIC TO BELIEVE that nothing else can be ExPEOTED.

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SECOND, THEN EXAMINE CAREFULLY THE INTENTIONS OF THE indian bureau and the mis. SIONARIES AT WORK AMONG THE INDIANS, AND FIND IF YOU CAN, IN THE CURRICULUM OF EITHER OF These commanding influ. ENCES A DECLARATION OR AN AOT WHICH INDICATES A REMOTE PURPOSE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL TO SEE AND KNOW AND LEARN TO SEE AND LIVE OUTNIDE OF AND BEYOND THE TRIBE.
7or ahey do dnytiting but飛egregate?
FIND, IF YOU OAN, THAT THESE TW O ABSOLUTE SUPERVISORS 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 AS REMOTE
AS POSSIBLE FROM ALL CONTACT AS POSSIBLE FROM ALL
WHERE THEN IS THE HELP TO THE INDIVIDUAL INDIAN?

## We ought to quit

Wo ought to quit talking about civilizing the Indian or else give him a real chance to be civilized; to quit talking
about citizenship for him or else give him a real chance to become a citizen; to quit talking about educatiug him or else giv Civilization, citizeuship, education, al involve the dissolution of the tribe ab solutely and the energizing of the individual, and command most liberal contact with civilization.
Both experience and common sense prove that segregating is the enemy of progress and that wide opportunity and wide contact are healthier and absolutely necessary to success.
That the segregation of the Indian should be continued for the further accommodation of Chureb, so-called science, speculators, or of any other ulterior inThe fact that we have so long segregated in the interest of these influences is the real cause for our limited success.
In the interests of his highest, quickest and healthiest development, spectal industries and special methods of any sort only obstruct by encouraging segre-
gation, and the only proper mission of gation, and the only proper mission of
the temporary special Indian school is to the temporary special Indian school is to
bridge Indian youth quickly across the bridge Indian youth quickly across the
chasm from useless Indian life to the solid ground of active, intelligent useful civilized life.
Ecunomy and success in every way bids us get him into our iudustries, into our schools, and into fullest association with us. When we accomplish that, and not before, this well-nursed device of ours -our perennial Indian problem, vanishes.


EXTRACTS FROM REPLIES TO INVITATIONS.

## Long a Teacher in Indian Schools.

"In other Indian schools my voice has been heard for Carlisle though it may not have reached your ears. My experience in reservation schools has only strength ned the Carlisle idea in my mind."

A Well Known Newspaper Editor.
"Allow me to salute you with heartiest respect and fervent wishes for continued health and strength and utmost prosperity for your great school, an institution that has been a kind of coefficient of that immense and fundamentally civilizing work that still waita to be done-not alone for our Indians but for our Porto Ricans and Filipinos
From an Uuswerving "Othodox Friend" of Carlisle.
"I often tell my friends about my vis. its and the remarkable results that system of training of the Indian has won. I am well persuaded that if we would accomplish anything in the way of developing and uplifting people whose opportunities have been too small, we can only do so if we give them the opportunity to work out their career for them-

## Always a Friend to Indians.

"Mrs. - and myself have a living interest in Carlisle, both for your own sake and that of the braves you are training for strenuous and nuble life amidst the ad

## Thirty Years Among The Indians.

"That you may live to see your highest ideal worked .ont in Indian life is the prayer

A Noted Church Official.
"I admire the work you are doing and commend in the highest terms its scope and management."

## Well Known Editor.

"Mrs. - and I both appreciate the noble work you are doing for the In dian youth. I believe you have the right system and right methods, and that there is no school in the country that approaches yours in usefulness."

Long Eminent in Interest for Indians.
"But there will be no one present who feels a deeper interast in the success of the school, or more pride in the results already obtained by this noble piece of work, than do I."

Many Years Working for Indians.
Every new movement in the Indian
work only demonstrates the more plainly ow much Carlisle is needed
Thirty Years a Missionary Among the Indians "If it were not for distance it would give me great pleasure to meet with you. While some of our young people come home from other schools worse heathen ha whe han when we sent ther, we know that they are safe and well cared for at Car isle.
Hoping that you may yet long continue a the good work, with our best wishes for your welfare and best regards.

## From a Teacher of an Indian Day-school.

"May the spirit of the institution and the high ideals of the school go with the graduates to their different homes, which will strengthen them in the various vocaions they may follow. May the school continue in the good work.
Our work is the germinating of the seed. which we are all hopeful of producing good fruit. All have their place. It matters little whether we sow, nurture or reap, so the resultes are good.
An Aged and Life Time Missionary Among The Indians.
"What an interesting time you will have the Silver Anniversary of your school, and its Sixteenth Commencement Exercises! We may well say, "What hath God wrought!
It seems but a few years since I met in Roxbury, Mass., a lady who taught in your Sabbath school, in which you secured the help of earnest, loving teachers for teaching the Indian prisoners at $\$ \mathrm{St}$. Augustine, whom you had in eharge. I do not now recall her name, but I wonder if she is still living to see what "a little eaven" has done. If she is, I am sure he reviews the work done in St. Augustine, and that which has grown out of it, with a truly thankful heart.
"Allow me then to congratulate you on the Providential care which has enabled you to carry forward the great work through so many years and which $I$ trust will spare jourself and companion to see he anniversary when so many will doubtless meet you, and present in person their congratulations."

## From an Agency.

"I am deeply interested in the advancement of these people, both Industrially, Intellectually and Morally, because I beieve there is excellent material in them of which good, self-supporting, and selfrespecting citizenship can be developed.'

## A Most Noble Agent.

"I send you my best wishes and trust that Carlisle may continue her good work until the Indian Problem is laid to rest, which, by the way, is not many years hence.

## A Perambulating Indian School Official.

"Whenever I see any of your old students, as I frequently do, it is a pleasure to see their faces light up when I tell them I had a call from you. They always ask after your health and with some warm word of affectionate regard. It is a great thing to have influenced so many ives for good. Our great regret is that you could not stay with us long enough to see what we are doing and how your old students are progressing."

## A GIRL OF HONEST PRINCIPLES.

One of our girls received a certain number of tardy marke, and was obliged to ork Saturday afternoon for punishment The lady to whom she was detailed did not know the girl was under punishment, but noticed how excellently she did verything and observed the fine spirit with which she worked. So when it came, time to go, the lady offored her some money, as a reward of merit.
"O, no, I cannot take it," replied the girl.
"Yes," said the lady. "You have done your work so well, I wish to reward you, not for pay, understand, but as a reward of merit."
The girl said "No," again, and explained:
"I am under punishment for tardy marks. If I take the money, it will be no punishment."
It is needless to say that the lady did not insist, but afterward in speaking of the incident to a friend, said:
"Rarely have I seen such devotion to Tit principle.
The world is made better by the lives f such people.

JAMES B. GARCIA.


We are not "carrying a message to Garcia" but will give the readers of the Red Man a message FROM the subject of our sketch.
The above photograph of James Garcia was taken years ago when he was a student at Carlisle.
The following elipping from an Eastorn paper was sent to us by Mr Garcia himself, but as he does not give the name of the paper neither can we:

## Married After 18 Years.

There is somewhat of a romance connected with the marriage of Miss L Lura Walton, formerly of Salem township. Miss Walton was married at Chic December 12, to Mr J B. Garcia, of
Albuquerque, New Mexico. Some eighteen vears ago Garcia came Salerz for Mr. Walton on his farm in He remained upon the farm for severa years. Mr. Walton finally discovered that there was a love match on his hand between his daughter and the "hired
Young Garcia was promptly fired and the enraged father supposed he had put an end to the courtship.
Such was not the case, however
The young people had promised to be true to each other and bide their time.
When Mr. Walton left lost trace of his prospective bride and it was not until last summer that and it ceeded in locating her in Philadelphia where she was matron of a day nursery. Correspondence ensued and arrangements for the marriage completed.
Meanwhile Garcia
home in New Mexico. He sent for Miss Walton to meet him in Chicago where she arrived December 12th.
They were marriied the same day and in the evening left for New Mexico on The bride and gruom
have everything in order and are their Christmas dinner in their own cosy and well-furnished home.
Mr. Garcia holds a good position with the Santa Fe railroad at a goud salary.
This is the happy ending of a courtship begun eighteen years ago on a Salem farm.
Mr. Garcia's letter speaks thus of the remarkable incident:
"I am one of your Carlisle boys. I am here in New Mexico.
I have a very comfortable and happy home with my eastern girl.

I sent for her, she came out here
I send you a clipping from an eastern paper. James came out all right in the end.
I have a very good positiou. I am working for the Santa Fe Railroad company. I am Section foreman and get $\$ 85$ a month, with house and c al free and other advantages this company gives their men.
There are a good many boys and girls out in this Territory doing well.
Charles Kie, Car Inspaetor at Gallup, New Mexico is getting $\$ 7500$ per Julia Dorris is teaching in Albuquerque. Many others I can well. Some, I'm sorry to say came back and are not using their education.
Ask Miss Blanche Wainer if she ever got left? The train conductor on the
"Father" Burgess will be 81 years of age to-morrow. His best valentine is good health.
You may get a Valentine on Sunday On ly coarse people send mean valentines

Man=on=the=band=stand

## Foggy Sunday

Lincoln's Birthay
The snow is going rapidly
Roy Duncan is at work on a Colorade River steamer.
The first sign of Spring is our smal oy with his marbles
Nannie Sturm renews this week. She s now at Ft. Cobb, O. T.
Electa Hill has left Oneida. Wisconsin, nd is living at Kaukauna.
Miss Blanche Warner of Buffalo is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warner.
Assistant-Superintendent Allen has re turned from the Indian Territory
We fear the ground-hog prediction is ight, from present weather conditions.
During the bright warm days of the week, the birds proclaimed that Spring had come.
To secure a picture for auswering the enigma, three cents postage must accompany the letter.
Mrs. Foster has found a watch chain. To anyone proving property she will glady restore the same.
Remember Lot's wife! The little se lection taken from the Sunday School Times first page seems to have a special ingnificance to those of us w passing out from the school.
Supt. Geo. W. Nellis of Pine Ridge has been tendered the position of bonded superintendent at the Pawnee, Okla., school vice Mr. W. A. Harvey resigned, says the Flea1 dreau, S. D. weekly review. One of the best building at the Pawnee school recently burned.
The eighth of February is recognized as Dawes Day in the Indian service. It was the eighth of February that the eminent Senator's Bill for the Indians to receive Lands in Severalty was approved by the President.
The Civic Club of Carlisle gave Direc tor Wheelock and his Band compliment ary tickets to hear Mrs. Sheridan at Boser Hall, on Tuesday evening in return, as the Club says, for the Band's courtesies 0 them. The boys evjoyed the concert and appreciated the compliment.
The meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall last Sunday night was a splendid one, many of the boys responding with good thoughts. Mr. Scott was leader. It is to be hoped that the boys will continue to do their share of preparation on the topic as this is what makes an interesting meeting. -
Justin Head has not been heard from for a long time. He is at Jerome, Arizona, and working "righter long for W. A. Jordan. He is a very good man to work for him. I am glad to hear that the school are getting larger that ever been used to be. I think it is better to go to school to get opportunity."

Mrs. Annie Moore Allison has been visting her aunt, Mrs. Given, for some time at Ponca City, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Allison have moved from Chicago to Holton, Kansas, Mr. Allison's business keep. ing him tıavelling much of the time, when Mrs, Allison will be with her mother, at Mrs. Allson will Holton. She has not fallen in love with
the winds of Oklahoma, but likes Kansas the win
At Sunday morning inspections now-adays there seems to be a good wholeand young entlemen as to the order of their rooms. When one young man's room was so fine that not a speck of dust could be seen, a member of theinspecting party thought she would look behind a party thougha 10 and behold, the certain picture, and 0 , and behold, the
dust came showering down, all over her dust came showering down, all over her
clean dress. He will dust behind the pictures hereafter.
The Freshman, class gave its last entertainment. as Freshmen, on Wednesday evening of last week. It was held in the
music room during the study period, with music room during the study period, with a number of invited guests present. The President, Wm. Isham opened the meet-
ing with a short address in which ing with a short address in which he brought to mind some of the necessary
things which go to make a successful meeting. Beautifully printed programs were given to each one, the work done by Ferdinand Gonzalez. Everyone that was on the program did his or her best, and it was said by those who were there, that it was just as good if not better than the Seniors ente

How old is Ann?" Miss Ely had irthday on the 8th
Misses Clara and Mary Anthony of N College St. attended the Invincible en tertainment.
Too many birthdays in February - Mrs. Pratt's, Miss Ely's, Miss Wood's, Miss Barr's, Lincoln's, Washington's, etc.
Messrs. Bennett and Allen attend the Invicibles to night, Mrs. Canfield and Miss Miss Bowersox and Mr. Miller the Susans.
We learn through Miss Mary G. Bilton, Carlisle, that Myron Moses has gone to his home from the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, to be with his mother and brother. Myron is not feeling so well, the last few days.
The reason Major Campbell's scheme of getting the Indian bo is and girls from camp into families (see 1st page) is slow in arriving at the success he would like is that the families are too near home. The farther from bome the better!
At the close of a letter renewing three subscriptions, Jesse Palmer, '01, write from Ft. Totten, North Dakota, that "Business is dull but weather roaring, mercury has been lying in the bulb for week or two with a couple of blizzards thrown in for good measure. Best regards to everybody.'
It is interesting to note that two of the Russian war ships sunk this week by the Japanese-the Retvizan and the Variag are the very two whose christening ceremonies at Philadelphia were witnessed by Colonel and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Richenda Pratt. on invitation of the Com manding Officers of the unfortunate ves. sels.
Mr. G. S. Warner, our able football coach for five years, has been recalled to his Alma Mater, Cornell, to resume his former place as head coach, with ample powers. This is a well deserved recognition of his great ability, and we tender him hearty congratulations and best wishes for continued victories. Our loss is Cornell's gain.
The graduating class of 1904 and the members of the faculty were guests of Colonel and Mrs. Pratt on Saturday evening last at their residence, and a happy event was the result. One of the new games was the matching of quotations that had been written on square cards and then cut in halves from corner to corner. It was great fun and great was the mixup of people. Each member of the class was presented by Mrs Pratt with a very excellent photograph of the Colonel, which had been recently taken. On each was his autograph, and the gift was highly appreciated. All through the evening delightful draughts of orange-lemonade from the never-failing punch-bowl, was indulged in by the seemingly all-the time thirsty guests. Refreshments were served soon after which the company dispersed, and the class reception for nineteen hundred and four had passed into history.

## ATHLETICS.

The baseball and track schedules for the coming season are nearly completed, and some interesting contests have
been arranged for the wearers of the red been arran
and gold.
The baseball schedule includes games with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, as well as games with nearly all the college teams in this vicinity, and the baseball boys will have to put forth their best efforts if they are to hold their own with their opponents. The team this year will be provided with new suits and an up-todate outfit of gloves, bats, etc., and Captain Nephew and his men are expected to
make a good record for Carlisle in basemake a good r
ball this year.

The track team will have more contests this year than ever belore, and will have to put forth their best effiorts if they dupligate the resord made last year, when Carlisle was not defeated in a single contest.
The annual cross country run will likely be held the latter part of March, and the class contest the last of Aprif. Be sides the relay races at Philadelphia Carlisle is sceduled to meet Swarthmore, Bucknell and state College in dual meets. There will be two meets with the latter
college, one taking place here and the college, one taking place here and the other there, making fou
sides the other contests.
The cage will be put into condition, and active training of both baseball and track candidates will start the week after Com mencement.

## THE INVINCIBLE ENTERTAINMENT

On Monday evening last, the Invincible Debating Society gave its annual entertainment.
At the appointed hour the literary war riors marched from a side room into Assembly Hall mid cheers of welcome, as the decorated platform and drawn curBlue programs, printed by society mem. bers) told the tale in advance that the bers) told the tale in advance that the
evening was to be full of enjoyment.
The Invincible MarineRand's sprightly pening selection cheered all hearts, and the dignified address of President, Wilson Charles, gave further evidence that the entertainment was to be no small attempt The quartet song, an oration by Daniel Eagle, which was able and earnest, a vo cal solo by the President, and we were ready for Hamlet
Parts of Scenes I, II, IV, V of Act I and Scenes $I$ and II of Act $V$, were so well rendered as to astonish the audience. Charles Williams made an excellent Hamlet, graceful and impressive. William Mahone as King of Denmark Antonio Rodriguez as Queen, Frederick Nicolar as Horatio, William White as Laertes, Joseph Baker as Osric, Albert Exendine as Marcellus and Antonio Lubo as Bernardo, acted well their parts. Horton Elm made a capital Ghost. His sepulchral tonee nearly froze the marrow in the Man on-the-band-stand's bones.
Oliver Exendine and Henry Mitchel made good clowns and grave diggers.
Every one was more than satisfled with the Indian boys' interpretation of what is considered by many as Shakespeare's deepest production.

It is well to attempt great tasks, and not to be baffled by the sayings of those who have seen the finest artists, that it is futile for Grammar grade students to try to interpret classic literature.
Our "well doing" on Monday night "put to silence the ignorance of foolish men" and the histrionic talent of the Invincible Society showed great possibilities. As a side performance Milo Doctor pleased everybody with a Xylophone selection. The Society Song, words composed by William Mahone and Danipl Eagle, was full of loyal spirit, and closed the program.
Colonel Pratt commended the performance in words of appreciation, which is always a tonic for his students who do thẹir best.

MORE RENAISSANCE OF INDIAN ART.

## Apache Bead Work

It is amazing what funny things one can see at a curio store sometimes. The Benham Indian Trading Company recent y published in New York and has on sale at its stores at this city, a paper covered book on the subject of A pache beadwork. It is an iustructive volume and will be a great help to those who are studying bead work or who care to solve its mys teries. But in getting out the book it was desirable of course to make it typographically attractive and unique as well as instructive.
To that end, besides the explanatory illustrations, there was printed on the cover the picture of a beautiful Apache maiden and on one of the opening pages the "Home of the Original Beadworke" The joke lies in the fact that the first wide circulation of the "Home of the Beadworker" was in a similar publication called "The Papoose," written by Tom Barnes, well known here, where the same picture did duty as the "Pima Bas ket Maker at Home.
The Apache maid on the cover is in reality a Canadian Indian girl and in the picture she wears a Sioux apron and Cheyenne moccasins, while at her right stands a Zulu shield and at her left a Pima basket. Mr. Benham must have spent a great deal of time in the Apache country to find a combination so true to life.-[Arizena Republican.

## Encouraging.

A New Jersey subscriber closes her renewal letter with these encouraging ords:
'Your excellent little paper is doing good work among those especially interested in it, and sets an example of clean journalism which might well be copied by many a more pretentious sheet. That it may live long and prosper is the wish of your subseriber.'

## a ninth grade essay.

## The Price of Success,

When we hear or read of those who have been successful in the achievement of their purposes, we seldom think of the cost of that success. Few, perhaps, realze the meaning of the word success. Those who have become successful have earned its meaning,--the long, weary ears of hard labor, struggle and countless disappointments until they, at last, became cunquerors and wrote their names among the successful. So if we wish to add our names to the same list the price we must pay is hard and earnest work for "There is no excellence without great labor.'
Would you be willing to walk forty miles with Abraham Lincoln to obtain a book you could not buy? Is incessant labor for fifteen weary years too great a price to pay for George Stephenson's first successful locomotive? Would you be willing to wear threadbare clotbes and work your way through college? If there were no other road except such as was traveled by these and other great men would you be equal to the stern ordeal? is a question each must determine for himself and learn, as they did, that "the royal road to learning" is a myth, but the real road is one that tears the brow with its thorns and tires the heart with disappointments.
All would wish to succeed but that is not enough. Who would be satisfled with the success that may be had for the wishing? How many of us are willing to strive until we gain that success? Napoleon waited for an appointment seven years after he had thoroughly prepared himself and then spent all his leisure time in further study. Samuel B. Morse waited eight years for a patent on telegraphy. Shakespeare wrote his plays but it was two hundred years before they were recognized, and he died without even receiving mention. Beecher began preaching in a church of nineteen members in a little town in Indiana where he acted as sexton janitor and minister. If we are made of wish material os we are made of if material as this we shall succeed, if not, in spite of

Hattie Miller,- 05 .

## THE DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

Fort Berthold agenoy, N. D.
Armstrong Sub Agency.,
Jan. 30th 1904.
Strike Enemy, one of the noted Chiefs of the Arickaree Indians, fell dead from heart affliction on the 28th inst.
He was engaged in gathering a load of wood in the timber about 3 miles from his home, when he suddenly fell, never

## ABRRAHAII LINCOLNS'S GEPTYYBURG ORATION

Delivered at the Dedication of the Nationa Cemetery on Gettysburg Battle Field. November, 19, 1863.

${ }_{2}$OURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposi tion that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long en dure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final restingplace for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fltting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poo power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living. rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, sball not perish from the earth. ..

## LINCOLN THE PEER.

It has been my fortune to know Abraham Lincoln in all the walks of life-as a private citizen, as a candidate for Congress, as a statesman-and I heard a portion of his great debate with Douglas which was the most noted discussion of political questions which ever occurred in this country, outside of the halls of

I knew him as President, and I was permitted to know him in the sacred precincte of his family at home.
I have studied the lives of the great men of the world, and now, after nearly fifty years have passed away since his death, I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion that he was the peer, in all that makes a man great, useful and noble, of any man of any age in the world's bistory.
His name is firmly placed by the side of Washington's-the one after a struggle founded our republic; the other after a struggle made it secure upon its founda-tions.-Senator Cullom, in Phila. Press.

## OUR FIRST PRINTER BOY YEARS AG0

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Townsend, of White Earth, Minn., arrived Dec. 13. Although much delayed, their arrival was hailed with pleasure as our corps of employees is decider ly thinned out. Mr. Townsend is industrial teacher and Mrs. Townsend has been appointed to the position of assistant matron. Although being with us but a sbort time they have already proven themselves good employees. - [Nadeau, Kansas, items in Indian Herald.

## THE FIRST SEPARATION.

The first thing to mark the difference between a sober man and a drunkard is THE FIRST DRINK. Not every man who has taken a drink becomes a drunkard but he has turned his face toward that end and has taken one step in that direction. On the other hand, the one who always resists the temptation to take the first drink never becomes a drunkard. - [Orphanage News Letter, Kodiak, Alas-
alaska indians eager for civill- interpreted by a new england paper. ZATION.
Edward Mardsen, the Alaska Indlan. graduate of Marietta College, who has captivated audiences in all parts of the United States by his story of the social and religious experiments on the Island, Metlakahtla, addressed the men at the Sunday Club at the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon, says the Portland Oregonian.
Chas. Cutter, the Indian basso, was on the musical programme.
Mr. Mardsen has a steam launch, in which he views his different points, and has done some splendid things for his people, commercially as well as along missionary lines.
Rev. Marsden is on his way back to Saxman colony, in Alaska, having just been to the Carlisle Indian Schorl in Pennsylvania to take a party of 33 Indian boys and girls to that educational institution.
In opening his address the speaker invasion historical sketch of the Russian that occurred batween them and the natives.
When the Americans entered the country conditions were changed and peace reigned.
"The climate in Alaska is not so bad in every part," said he, "as people may suppose it is. In the northern portion it is severe, but in the south and southeastern portions it is very mild.
The country produces gold, copper, coal oil, iron and coal. It is:heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce and cedar. Now the blessings of civilization as I call them, are finding their way into the country.
By that expression I mean the railroads, the telegraph, telephone and other modern conveniences.
Alaska is destined to become a great country, and the time will come when one can ride from Portland there on a train.
Just at present there is a movement on foot to have a territorial form of government established in Alaska. The natives are greatly interested in this.

Ir a goverament is founded which makes special provisions for the natives and holds them as inferior it will not please them at all
They feel that they are entitled to fuli recognition and they think they have demoustrated that they are capable of
accomplishing somethiug, if only given accomplishing somethiug, We are all glad that the , boundary question has been settled.
I am glad, even though it has shut me out of one of my preaching stations by giving it to Canada.
The speaker told of his experience in preaching to the natives. He was as signed to duty among the Saxman colony.

I found that they were all anxious to live Uhristiau lives," said he, "but they did not want to give up some of the old habits and customs that they had practiced for years.
Now some of these customs were in direct conflict with the teachings of the Bible, and of course it has been a hard struggle to completely eradicate them and establish the Christian religion
Drinking was one habit, harder than any other to overcome.
But by constant work we have over come it today; there is no drinking in the colony,
The need of the natives of Alaska is education.
We want schools in our country.
The young people are anxious to learn and their paren
An evidence of this was furnished me when I was instructed to gather together about 20 boys and girls for the Carlisle school.

I got the 20 without any trouble.
The trouble came in refusing the others. I had to take 12 more, and then had to refuse two or three times as many more. One boy was so determined to go to school that, notwithstanding the fact I told him he could not be takeu, he stole on the ship the night we left and I discovered him when we reached Seattle.
There was nothing for me to do but to take him. He was received in the schoo and I believe he has the character in him to make a good man.

The Superiutendent of the Carlisle Indian Induatrial Sehool has the right idea bout the Indiau
He girls into the shool it it wrong to take boy and girls into the shool at Carlisle, civil ze them, and theu send them back to be neivilized and become blanket Indians.
What he wauts done is to have the What he wants done is to have the
graduates of Carlisle received into civilizgraduates of Carlisle received into civiliz ed society, given employment and allow ed to become like other Americans.
He is opposed to the policy of segregating the Indian in masses on reservations. We do not pursue that policy with the representatives of other races that come here to seek a home, and why should we and owned race that is native to the sol man came.
It is not good policy for the Russians. Poles, Huns, Greeke, Turks, Armenians and what not, to keep to themselves in communities and maintain the manners, oustoms and speech of the countries they have left behind, and why should it be good to keep the Indians in tribal condition?

When the time comes that government shall deal with the Indians as individuals and not as tribes, the Indian troubles will be over for good and all. Colonel Prat is working in the right direction and he ought to be encouraged by governmental action, looking to the breaking up of the tribal idea, and incorporating the Indian into the condition of a civilized industrious and patriotic American.
Col. Pratt says in the Red Man and Helper, published at Carlisle, Pa.:
The problem of each Indian is not solved through any changes, however excelleut, that may be wrought in his sentiments and qualities, so long as he has not eceived individual courage and competitive ability to go out from his tribe and take his place as a very part of our gener al population. To accomplish this cour age and ability is the only Indian prob lem.-[Lynn Item, Mass.

## ONE GREAT FAULT.

## From A Carlisle Alumnus.

Col. R. H. Pratt,
Carlisle, Pa.
Dear Str:
I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the Commencement exercises at Carlisle. I thank you very much for emembering me in this way
I am very sorry indeed, that my duties are such that it is utterly impossible for me to be away from my work long enough to avail myself of your invitation, much as I would like to.
To your invitation to say something to the outgoing class, permit me to spaak of one great fault I have seen in returned students, especially graduates.
On their arrival at home their parents and others, are more than likely to make a great deal of them, and as a consequence the studen's are, to use the vernacular of the streets, apt to $q$ et the "swelled head."
This, in my opinion, is a serious fault for the reason that prospective employers become diogusted at their ways, and as a result our returned students find no better paring position than a recumbent posture on the shady side of some agency building
I fully believe that if the returned students, on the arrival at their homes, if they must return to the reservation at all, would start to work at something-chopping wood, hoeing in the garden, milking cows, or anything at all in the line of work, they would soon be asked to do more remunerative work.
In different parts of the country I have een many Carlisle students come back to their homes, and, candor compels me to say it, in the majority of cases they have spent many glorious davs, replete with opportunities, whittling on dry gonds boxes, waiting for a $\$ 1000$ per annum jo to beoking for then. Wh now that it seldom, if ever, find them.
I might go on and name a number of other mistakes, but I do not wish to take up too much of your time, and as I deem his the most serious one, I speak of it in the hope that it will be of some benefit to the young men and women who are about world.
With best wishes to all.
I am very truly yours
J. G. Morrison, class '93,

Feb. 3, 1904.

FEBRUARY

1. EBRUARY, how you vary!
Not alone in length of days, Warm and sunnyg, cold and airy-
Strange to us are all your ways. Strange to us are all your way
ust a hint of spring's caressing
Comes o ous some sinnny noonComes o us some sunny noon-
How you love to keep us guessing
Next day sings a different tune: Winds are wailing, mnaning, sighing,
Whirling snowfakes fill the air. on you there is no relying;

are fickle, we declare

## WHAT A FARMER CAN DO IN WINTER

As some of our ex-students are living on their own land while some are living on Eastern farms as they go to school, they may be interested to read how Mr. E. E Miller, in the Farm Journal thinks the farmer may employ his time with profit in winter:
He can taka care of his stock, see that $t$ is well-stabled and well-fed, and that t gets sufficient exercise.
He can repair tools of all kinds and get them ready for work in the spring.
He can flx up things in the barn so that they will be more convenient. He can do this in the house, too.
He can, during pleasant days, look over the wood lot, cut old trees for wood or lumber, clear out brush where necesary, prepare wood for next winter, etc. He can grub out bushes, fill ditches, haul away stones, and repair fences, if any of these thing need to be done
He can get his hot-beds going.
He can do many of the little odd jobs that he has neglected because he did not have time to do them
He can study seed catalngues, implement catalogues, and all other catalogues which are likely to be useful to him.
He can lay out his plans for the com-
He can resd and study apricultural papers and books, and other good books and papers.
It would be a good idea for him to select some branch of his work for special study, and to take this up systematically and thoroughly.

He can visit the schools.
Best of all, he can rest, and can cultivate the virtues of patience and cheerfulness.

## HE DOES NOT BOTHER WITH THE VICES

One of the early graduates of the school who has been a farmer first on the reservation and then on his own allotments near a white town, says that he now has 300 acres under cultivation, mostly in corn, cotton, wheat and millet, and 500 head of cattle.
He says that the coming of the white settlers has been a benefit to him as they brought schools and churches and civilization into his neighborhnod.
Of course they bring liquor and other means of demoralization, but he seems to be one who does not need to bother with that, but has the good sense to turn his back unon the evil and take up only the gnod things of civilization.-[Talks and Thoughts.

## natural gas.

Our town of Pawhuska, will soon be lighted and heated with natural gas, and we hope so get it piped up the hill to the school for heating and cooking purposes.


## Enigma

