The Red Man & Helper.

THE RED MAN.

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Consolidated Red Man and Helper Vol. IV, Number Twenty four

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

THIS IS THE INDIAN'S HOME.

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

NG before Columbus westward, Sailed to find the Indian coast, Long before the daring Norsemen Fabled Vinland found and lost, In this country lived the red men, North and south, east and west, Centuries uncounted vanished. While their tribes this land possessed.

Here Algonquin and Dakotah, Iroquois and Cherokee, In the forests, on the prairies, Fought and hunted, wild and free, Chased the bison, trapped the beaver, Planted pumpkins, beans and corn Smoked the peace-pipe scalped the forman, Laughed his torture fires to scorn.

Much they learned and more they taught. Sold the red men guns and powder. Traded for the furs they bought; Sold them liquor, drunkard-making; Deep the curse this gift contained; Corn, posatoes and tobacco, These the gifts the white men gained. Then the white men came as settlers, With the peaceful sheep and cow: And the bison and the beaver Fled before the ax and plow; Gardens hoed by squaws expanded Into fields of corn and wheat;

Then the white men came as traders;

Trail and packhorse changed to railroad And to busy city street. Then the white men came as teachers.

Taught them how to write and read How to work and save their money. And be clean in work and deed: And the missionaries taught them Of the Church and Hely Book; And they followed Christ the Savior, And the pagan dance forsook Soon the last wild pagan Indian Will forsake the tribal rule, All the reservations opened,

All the children in some school; Whites and Indians then united Make one nation, great and free, One alone will be their country, One their speech and flag shall be.

- [Chippeway Herald.

MOHONK NOTES

From addresses made at the Lake Mohonk 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 a few that found their way into the army.

When Colonel Pratt was Captain Pratt the chief bugler at my 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 Invidual 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. dian Citizenship committee. 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 idea that the United States, the American flag, the American system, shall stand for the development of the man, whether it be the white man of the North, the colored man of the South, or the dusty islander of the sea. -[Hon. John D. Long, Ex-Secretary United States Navy.

Statistics.

vice for the last fiscal year, including deficiences, aggregated \$9,172,173. For the

\$650,000. Forty per cent of the appropri- more than a passing interest. ation is devoted to the support of Indian

The 257 Government Indian schools have enrolled 24,357 pupils, and have secured an average attendance of over 85 per cent.

As compared with last year there is a slight decrease in the enrollment, which is overbalanced by the increase in aver- that overture there were not forty artists age attendance.

Ninety-one schools are boarding schools on reservations, and 140 are day schools.

The remainder are the 26 non-reservation schools whose capacity is 7,750.

The superintendents and employees in the schools numbered 2 282, of whom nearly one-fourth were new appointees sions. during the past year. Twenty one per cent of the school employees are Indians.

The outing system is spreading, and is the number of pupils placed out in fami-617 at Carlisle, 1 287 in all.-[From resume of year's work of the Indian Department, prepared by Miss Emily S. ing. Now, how are we going to do this? Cook.

The Same Methods Are Needed.

The question of the Indian resolves itself into the question of training the individual 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 his 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 afford ample proof of the capacity of the Indian to become an enlightened citizen of the United States -[From a paper prepared by ALICE C. 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. Something of that sort I believe might wisely be done. I believe it is not a difficult 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

The time has come for the abolition of the agencies, and I think the Commissioner would say so. 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, I think that in less dian is an American citizen; he has his than ten years the reservation would be rights, he has his courts, he has his indi- a thing of the past. The abolition of agencies should be left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. -MR. FRANK WOOD, of the Boston In-

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 entertain a musical friend occasionally, The appropriations for the Indian ser- Edoard Remenyi, the great Hungarian

I was anxious to have him hear the

The selection played was the overture to the opera "Tannhauser,"-a difficult, intricate, taxing composition.

On our way home the great artist, not yet recovered from his amazement, gave his opinion of the performance in this

"I remember when Wagner composed in Germany who could play the first violin parts of it decently, and here are American savages playing those same parts on the clarinet.'

You can draw your own conclusion. -[Rev. Dr. H. G. GANNS, Financial Agent, Board of Catholic Indian Mis-

How Can it be Done.

I want to see the children of this Rereported by eight schools as successful, public taught seven days in the week the religion of the Lord Jesus Thus is selies varying from eight at Flandr au to cured the building up of character, and without this all other forms of education are as nothing or even worse than noth-

> What is the order that has gone forth from Washington? It is this, that there shall be given opportunity in the Indian schools 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 faiths who is disposed may teach the children who will voluntarily attend on in this connection: their service.

to that.

I know that the Archbishop has no objection.

I am not quite sure but that there is our modus vivendi.

If it is, it is one of the greatest discoveries 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 inferiors is offensive to God and man alike, and is largely accountable for all our racial troubles .- Rev. Dr. FRANCIS E. CLARK, President United Society Christian Endeavor

The Religious Question at the Bottom.

The religious question is at the bottom 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 nonreservation, or Interior or Indian Depart. ment or War Department or any other, but only by religious, Christian education That must be the beginning and middle and end of every serious endeavor to lift the Indian people to our country.—[Rev. Dr. C. D. Thompson, Secretary Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

A HARD TASK BEFORE HIM.

Major Samuel W. Campbell, as Indian Agent for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota is making for himself a fine record, says the Hudson Star-Times, and it is further stated:

Mr. Campbell is a man of rare courage, great energy and has a high sense of 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 effort 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 Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin has attracted a great deal of

current year it is \$8 521 307 a decrease of Carlisle band, in which I always took attention, and the time will come when his official conduct, in relation to Indians, will 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 a time when they began to receive their pay, and it has been his lot to see that their money was not paid to them on demand but only as needed for the purchase and improvement of homes, and also for real necessities. The Pine will be all gone from the reservation in a few years, and the Indians will have left only their real estate, and some will not have that even, they will become paupers unless they support themselves as other persons are obliged to do, by the sweat of

"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 sale of land I want to see expended for their good. But what is immeasurably more important to them is that they shall become self supporting.

I expect to place four more 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 Republican, but the Press also says

Major Campbell is not having the sup-I do not know that I have any objection port of parents in some cases in his plan for putting out Chippewa girls and boys. In some cases-not all of course, the parents who protest against having their sons and daughters placed in good homes, are people who are incapable of bringing up their children as they should be brought up.
In some cases, the parents are either of

bad character, or the children go to ruin on the reservations, but being parents, they have the right to have charge of their children, whether they are ideal parents or not.

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 other reservations, they run wild in the woods, half starved in many cases, and are growing an interconnect while the are growing up in ignorance, while the school is so nearly empty that it has been found necessary lately, to send a special agent to the Minnesota reservation, with the instructions to try to induce the parents to consent to send their children to

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 tablished 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 intention of the management to introduce industrial and technical education and the rudiments of the various mechanical trades.

The home is to be and will be in time one of the most important charitable institutions in the territory .- [THE INDIAN ORPHAN.

"REMFMBER LOT'S WIFE."

"But one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things 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.

Life has no time for backward glances.

"No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."-[Sunday School Times.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

THE MECHANICAL WORK ON THIS PAPER IS DONE BY INDIAN APPRENTICES

TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE: MISS M. BURGESS. SUPT. PRINTING CARLISLE, PA.

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

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

get him into civilization, in the interest of these influences is the to keep him civilized, let real cause for our limited success. 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 from any country in the world to reservate and double-bureauize them as we do

The Only Indian Problem.

THE PROBLEM OF EACH IN-DIAN IS NOT SOLVED THROUGH ANY CHANGES, HOWEVER EX-CELLENT, THAT MAY BE WROUGHT IN HIS SENTIMENTS AND QUALI-TIES, SO LONG AS HE HAS NOT RECEIVED INDIVIDUAL COUR-AGE 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.

What Hinders?

MAN HIMSELF, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

GIVEN THE SAME CHANCES AS OTHER MEN, HE BECOMES- EX-SPEECH AND ACTION.

Then What is the Trouble?

FOR ANSWER TO THIS WE IN-VITE FIRST A THOROUGH IN-QUIRY 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 EX-PECTED.

Find it if you can!

SECOND, THEN EXAMINE CARE-FULLY 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 terest in Carlisle, both for your own sake OF THESE COMMANDING INFLU- and that of the braves you are training for ENCES A DECLARATION OR AN ACT WHICH INDICATES A REMOTE vantages and the fruits of civilization," PURPOSE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL INDIAN SHALL HAVE A CHANCE TO SEE AND KNOW AND LEARN YOND THE TRIBE.

Do They do Anything but Wegregate?

FIND, IF YOU CAN, THAT THESE TWO ABSOLUTE SUPERVISORS EVER USE ANY PART OF THE LARGE MONEY THEY SECURE FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND A CHRISTIAN PUBLIC FOR ANY OTH-ER PURPOSE THAN TO SEGREGATE INDIANS IN MASSES AS REMOTE AS POSSIBLE FROM ALL CONTACT WITH THE BODY POLITIC.

WHERE THEN IS THE HELP TO THE INDIVIDUAL INDIAN?

We ought to quit

We 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 work only demonstrates the more plainly a real chance to become a citizen; to quit how much Carlisle is needed." talking about educating him or else give Thirty Years a Missionary Among the Indians him a real chance to become educated.

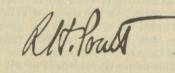
Civilization, citizenship, education, all involve the dissolution of the tribe absolutely and the energizing of the individual, and command most liberal contact with civilization.

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 Church, so-called science, speculators, or of any other ulterior interests ought to be no longer considered. To Civilize the Indian The fact that we have so long segregated

> In the interests of his highest, quickest and healthiest development, SPECIAL industries and SPECIAL methods of any sort only obstruct by encouraging segregation, and the only proper mission of the temporary special Indian school is to bridge Indian youth quickly across the chasm from useless Indian life to the solid ground of active, intelligent useful civilized life.

> Economy 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 WE ANSWER, NOTHING IN THE in reservation schools has only strengthened the Carlisle idea in my mind."

A Well Known Newspaper Editor.

"Allow me to salute you with heartiest ACTLY LIKE THEM, IN THOUGHT, 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 waits 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 visits 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 themselves."

Always a Friend to Indians.

and myself have a living ina strenuous and noble life amidst the ad-

Thirty Years Among The Indians.

"That you may live to see your highest AND LIVE OUTSIDE OF AND BE- ideal worked out in Indian life is the prayer of your missionary friend."

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 Indian 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 interest 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

"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 than when we sent them, we know that they are safe and well cared for at Carlisle.

Hoping that you may yet long continue in 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 vocations 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 results 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 1St. Augustine, whom you had in charge. I do not now recall her name, but I wonder if she is still living to see what "a little leaven" has done. If she is, I am sure she 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 yourself and companion to see the 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 believe 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 lives 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 marks, and was obliged to work 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 everything and observed the fine spirit with which she worked. So when it came time to go, the lady offered her some money, as a reward of merit.

"O, no, I cannot take it," replied the

"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 honest principle."

The world is made better by the lives of 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 clipping from an Eastern 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 Lura E. Walton, youngest daughter of Joseph Walton, formerly of Salem township. Miss Walton was married at Chicago,

December 12, to Mr J B. Garcia, of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Some eighteen years ago Garcia came to work for Mr. Walton on his farm in

He remained upon the farm for several years. Mr. Walton finally discovered that there was a love match on his hands 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.

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 Salem, Garcia lost trace of his prospective bride and it was not until last summer that he succeeded in locating her in Philadelphia where she was matron of a day nursery. Correspondence ensued and arrangements for the marriage completed.

ments for the marriage completed.

Meanwhile Garcia was furnishing his home in New Mexico. He sent for Miss Walton to meet him in Chicago where she arrived December 12th.

They were married the same day and

They were married the same day and in the evening left for New Mexico on the Santa Fe railroad.

The bride and groom arrived in time to have everything in order and a'e their Christmas dinner in their own cosy and well-furnished home.

Mr. Garcia holds a good position with the Santa Fe railroad at a good salary. This is the happy ending of a courtship begun eighteen years ago on a Salem

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

I have a very good position. I am working for the Santa Fe Railroad company. I am Section foreman and get \$65 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 Inspector at Gallup, New Mexico is getting \$75 00 per month.

Julia Derris is teaching in Albuquerque. Many others I can't name are doing well.

Some, I'm sorry to say came back and are not using their education.

Ask Miss Blanche Warner if she ever got left? The train conductor on the Six o'clock can answer. "Father" Burgess will be 81 years of

age to-morrow. His best valentine is good health.

You may get a Valentine on Sunday Only 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 small boy with his marbles.

Nannie Sturm renews this week. She is now at Ft. Cobb, O. T.

Electa Hill has left Oneida, Wisconsin, and is living at Kaukauna.

Miss Blanche Warner of Buffalo is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Warner.

Assistant-Superintendent Allen has returned from the Indian Territory.

We fear the ground-hog prediction is right, from present weather conditions.

During the bright warm days of the week, the birds proclaimed that Spring had come.

To secure a picture for answering the enigma, three cents postage must accompany the letter.

Mrs. Foster has found a watch chain. To anyone proving property she will gladly restore the same.

Remember Lot's wife! The little selection taken from the Sunday School Times first page seems to have a special singnificance to those of us who are about 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 Flear 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 Director Wheelock and his Band complimentary tickets to hear Mrs. Sheridan at Bosler Hall, on Tuesday evening in return, as the Club says, for the Band's courtesies to them. The boys enjoyed 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 visiting 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 keeping him travelling much of the time, when Mrs. Allison will be with her mother, at Holton. She has not fallen in love with the winds of Oklahoma, but likes Kansas

At Sunday morning inspections now-adays there seems to be a good some rivalry between the young ladies and young gentlemen 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 the inspecting party thought she would look behind a certain picture, and lo, and behold, the 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 a number of invited guests present. The President, Wm. Isham opened the meeting 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 active training of both baseball and track Seniors entertainment. Hoorah, for the

"How old is Ann?" Miss Ely had a birthday on the 8th.

Misses Clara and Mary Anthony of N. College St. attended the Invincible entertainment.

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 Ferree the Standards, Miss Bowersox, and Mr. Miller the Susans.

We learn through Miss Mary G. Hilton, 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 bors 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 home the better!

At the close of a letter renewing three subscriptions, Jesse Palmer, '01, writes from Ft. Totten, North Dakota, that "Business is dull but weather roaring, mercury has been lying in the bulb for a 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 Commanding Officers of the unfortunate ves-

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 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 baseball this year.

The track team will have more contests this year than ever before, and will have to put forth their best efforts if they duplicate the record made last year, when Carlisle was not defeated in a single con-

The annual cross country run will likely be held the latter part of March, and the class contest the last of April. Besides 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 other there, making four dual meets besides the other contests.

The cage will be put into condition, and candidates will start the week after Commencement.

THE INVINCIBLE ENTERTAINMENT.

On Monday evening last, the Invincible Debating Society gave its annual entertainment.

At the appointed hour the literary warriors marched from a side room into Assembly Hall mid cheers of welcome, as the decorated platform and drawn curtains, (not to mention the Red, White and Blue programs, printed by society mem. bers) told the tale in advance that the evening was to be full of enjoyment.

The Invincible Marine Band's sprightly opening 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 vocal 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 tones nearly froze the marrow in the Man on the band stand's

Oliver Exendine and Henry Mitchel made good clowns and grave diggers.

Every one was more than satisfied 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 Daniel Eagle, was full of loyal spirit, and dreams and wishes we shall fail. closed the program.

Colonel Pratt commended the performance in words of appreciation, which is always a tonic for his students who do their 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 recently published in New York and has on sale at its stores at this city, a paper covered book on the subject of Apache beadwork.

It is an instructive volume and will be a great help to those who are studying bead work or who care to solve its mysteries. 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 Beadworker." 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 Basket 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.-[Arizona Republican.

Encouraging.

A New Jersey subscriber closes her renewal letter with these encouraging

"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 subscriber."

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, realize the meaning of the word success. Those who have become successful have learned its meaning, -- the long, weary years of hard labor, struggle and countless disappointments until they, at last, became conquerors 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 clothes 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 satisfied 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 such material as this we shall succeed, if not, in spite of all our

HATTIE MILLER, - '05.

THE DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, 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 showing any signs of life after.

He was 72 years of age.

So slowly but surely the older remnants of this one time strong tribe, are falling by the wayside.

Strike enemy was a particularly bright and intelligent Indian. For 52 years he had been one of the leading Chiefs of his people.

He was noted for his good common sense, and also for the always good example set before his people.

Strike enemy was very industrious; he wished to be self-supporting.

Long before civilization was brought to his people, he had led them to practice fair dealing and honesty.

His strong influence is shown to this day on all sides.

He was strong both in mind and in direction, still he had a big heart and was noted for his always kind expression as well as over-looking care of the sick and

needy among his people. He was the delight of the young men, and they always respected his wishes.

Long years ago he united with the Catholic church, and was ever after a faithful, and loving follower of his God.

His home was always open to any and all who came.

He commanded and had the respect of all white people who knew him.

His burial took place on the 30th of January, under the charge of the St. Joseph Catholic society, the service being nearly all conducted by young men of his people.

A large concourse followed his remains to the little Church Cemetery. He suffered no lingering sickness, simply

his work done, was called to his maker. A FRIEND.

LINCOLN'S DAY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ORATION

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

OURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition 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 endure. 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 fitting 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 poor 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, shall 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 Congress.

I knew him as President, and I was permitted to know him in the sacred precincts 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 history.

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 foundations .- SENATOR CULLOM, in Phila. Press.

OUR FIRST PRINTER BOY YEARS AGO

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 deciderly 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 short time they have already proven themselves good employees. -[Nadeau, Kansas, items in Indian Herald.

THE FIRST SEPARATION.

The first thing to mark the difference THE FIRST DRINK. Not every man who has taken a drink becomes a drunkard but he has turned his face toward 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, Alaska.

ALASKA INDIANS EAGER FOR CIVILI- INTERPRETED BY A NEW ENGLAND PAPER. ZATION.

Edward Mardsen, the Alaska Indian. a 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 School in Pennsylvania to take a party of 33 Indian boys and girls to that educational insti-

In opening his address the speaker gave a historical sketch of the Russian invasion of the peninsula and the fights that occurred between them and the

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

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.

If a government 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 full recognition and they think they have demonstrated that they are capable of accomplishing something, if only given a chance.

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 assigned to duty among the Saxman

colony. "I found that they were all anxious to live Christian 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 ny other to overcome.

But by constant work we have overcome it today; there is no drinking in the colony.

The need of the natives of Alaska is ed- more remunerative work. ucation.

We want schools in our country.

The young people are anxious to learn and their parents are anxious to have them educated.

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 between a sober man and a drunkard is 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 that end and has taken one step in that 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 school and I believe he has the character in him to make a good man."

The Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School has the right idea about the Indiau.

He believes that it is wrong to take boys and girls into the shool at Carlisle, civil ize them, and then send them back to be uncivilized and become blanket Indians.

What he wants done is to have the graduates of Carlisle received into civilized society, given employment and allowed 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 apply it to a race that is native to the soil, and owned the country before the white man came.

It is not good policy for the Russians, Poles, Huns, Greeks, Turks, Armenians, and what not, to keep to themselves in communities and maintain the manners, customs 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 Pratt 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 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 population. To accomplish this courage and ability is the only Indian problem.-[Lynn Item, Mass.

ONE GREAT FAULT.

From A Carlisle Alumnus.

COL. R. H. PRATT,

CARLISLE, PA.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the Commencement exercises at Carlisle. I thank you very much for remembering 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 speak 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 students are, to use the vernacular of the streets, apt to get the "swelled head."

This, in my opinion, is a serious fault for the reason that prospective employers become disgusted at their ways, and as a result our returned students find no better paving position than a recumbent posture on the shady side of some agency build-

I fully believe that if the returned students, on the arrival at their homes, if they must return to the reservation at all, ould start to work at somethingping wood, hoeing in the garden, milking cows, or anything at all in the line of work, they would soon be asked to do

In different parts of the country I have seen 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 days, replete with opportunities, whittling on dry goods boxes, waiting for a \$1000 per annum job to be looking for them. We all know that it seldom, if ever, finds 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 this 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 to begin their battle in this busy, cold world.

With best wishes to all.

I am very truly yours, J. G. MORRISON, class '93. Supt. Cross Lake School.

Feb. 3, 1904

FEBRUARY

EBRUARY, how you vary!
Not alone in length of days, Warm and sunny, cold and airy-Strange to us are all your ways. Just a hint of spring's caressing Comes o us some sunny noon-How you love to keep us guessing-Next day sings a different tune Winds are wailing, moaning, sighing, Whirling snowflakes fill the air. On you there is no relying; You are fickle, we declare

WHAT A FARMER CAN DO IN WINTER.

-[Farm Journal

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 take care of his stock, see that it is well-stabled and well-fed, and that it 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 necessary, 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 catalogues, implement catalogues, and all other catalogues which are likely to be useful to him.

He can lay out his plans for the coming year.

He can read and study agricultural 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 system. atically 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 neighborhood.

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 upon the evil and take up only the good 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. -[Pawhuska Itama, Indian Herald.

I am made of 9 letters. My 5, 4, 6, is used to cath fish with. My 1, 7, 5, 9 is what grapes grow on. My 3, 2. 8, 4 is a narrrow roadway. My whole is what many at the school

may get on Sunday.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA; Icicles.

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