

The Red Man and Helper.

THE RED MAN.

This is the number your time mark on wrapper refers to

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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.

LONG 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 foeman,
Laughed his torture fires to scorn.
Then the white men came as traders;
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, potatoes 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;
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 Holy 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.
—[Chippewa 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 Indian; 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 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 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.

The appropriations for the Indian service for the last fiscal year, including deficiencies, aggregated \$9,172,173. For the

current year it is \$8 521 307 a decrease of \$650 000. Forty per cent of the appropriation is devoted to the support of Indian schools.

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 average 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 during the past 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 Flandrau to 617 at Carlisle, 1 287 in all.—[From resume of year's work of the Indian Department, prepared by Miss Emily S. 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 C. GARRETT.

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 than ten years the reservation would be 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 Indian 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 entertain a musical friend occasionally, 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,"—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 soliloquy:

"I remember when Wagner composed that overture there were not forty artists 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 Missions.]

How Can it be Done.

I 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 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 their service.

I do not know that I have any objection 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 Troubles, 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 non-reservation, or Interior or Indian Department 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 Sam."

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

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 years 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 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 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 in this connection:

Major Campbell is not having the support 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.

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 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 school.

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 Gulf 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 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 LOU'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.

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

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

It would rob them of manhood and make paupers of emigrants coming to us from any country in the world to reserve and double-bureauize them as we do our Indians.

The Only Indian Problem.

THE PROBLEM OF EACH INDIAN IS NOT SOLVED THROUGH ANY CHANGES. HOWEVER EXCELLENT, THAT MAY BE BROUGHT 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.

What Hinders?

WE ANSWER, NOTHING IN THE MAN HIMSELF, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

GIVEN THE SAME CHANCES AS OTHER MEN, HE BECOMES EXACTLY LIKE THEM, IN THOUGHT, SPEECH AND ACTION.

Then What is the Trouble?

FOR ANSWER TO THIS WE INVITE FIRST A THOROUGH INQUIRY INTO THE INFLUENCES OF ETHNOLOGISTS, WHO IN ALL THEY DO PERSUADE THE INDIAN TO REMAIN IN AND EXAGGERATE HIS OLD INDIAN LIFE. AND THEN SO ELABORATELY AND WIDELY PICTURE HIM IN THAT LIFE AS TO LEAD THE PUBLIC TO BELIEVE THAT NOTHING ELSE CAN BE EXPECTED.

Find it if you can!

SECOND, THEN EXAMINE CAREFULLY THE INTENTIONS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU AND THE MISSIONARIES AT WORK AMONG THE INDIANS, AND FIND IF YOU CAN, IN THE CURRICULUM OF EITHER OF THESE COMMANDING INFLUENCES A DECLARATION OR AN ACT WHICH INDICATES A REMOTE PURPOSE THAT THE INDIVIDUAL INDIAN SHALL HAVE A CHANCE TO SEE AND KNOW AND LEARN AND LIVE OUTSIDE OF AND BEYOND THE TRIBE.

Do They do Anything but Segregate?

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 OTHER 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 a real chance to become a citizen; to quit talking about educating him or else give him a real chance to become educated.

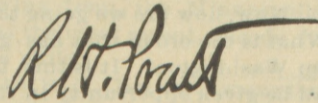
Civilization, citizenship, education, all involve the dissolution of the tribe absolutely and the energizing of the individual, and command most liberal contact with civilization.

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. The 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, 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 industries, 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 strengthened 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 waits to be done—not alone for our Indians but for our Porto Ricans and Filipinos"

From an Unswerving "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.

"Mrs. ——— and myself have a living interest in Carlisle, both for your own sake and that of the braves you are training for a strenuous and noble life amidst the advantages and the fruits of civilization."

Thirty Years Among The Indians.

"That you may live to see your highest 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

work only demonstrates the more plainly how 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 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 St. 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 self-respecting 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 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:

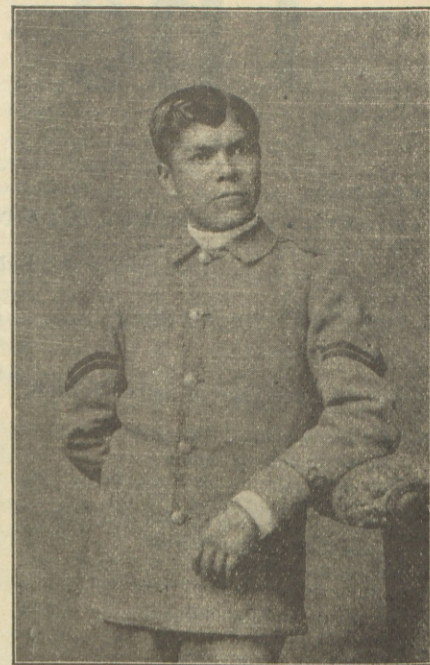
"I am under punishment for tardy marks. If I take the money, it will be no punishment."

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 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 Laura 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 Salem.

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 man."

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 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.

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 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 ate 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 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 position. I am working for the Santa Fe Railroad company. I am Section foreman and get \$65 a month, with house and coal 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 Dorris 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 Birthday.

The snow is going rapidly.

Roy Duncan is at work on a Colorado 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 significance 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 *Flea-dreau*, S. D. weekly review.

One of the best buildings 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 better.

At Sunday morning inspections now-a-days there seems to be a good wholesome 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 Seniors entertainment. Hoorah, for the Freshmen!—

"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 Invincibles 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 boys 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 vessels.

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 mix-up 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-falling 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-to-date 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 contest.

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 scheduled 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 active training of both baseball and track 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 members) 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 Nicolai 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 bones.

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 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 bead work.

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 words:

"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 dreams and wishes we shall fail.

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.

