

The Red Man and Helper.

THE RED MAN.

This is the number your time mark on
NINETEENTH YEAR OR VOL. XIX No. 35. (19-35)

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. IV, Number thirty one

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

Easter Song.

A BABY snowdrop, small and white,
Peeped out on earth at dead of night,
And shivering drew back her head
To seek her grass-caressing bed.
"The world is dark and sad," she said,
She slept. Then something warm and bright
Awoke her, and she saw the light
And glory of the Easter morn.
And heard the birds sing: "Spring is born,
And Christ had healed the heart forlorn."
"For LOVE and LIFE are risen to-day,
And Sorrow's sting are passed away,"
And everywhere the gladness grew.
And all the flowers and song-birds knew
That Love and Spring and God are true.
—[MARGARET B. BAKER,
In Every Other Sunday.

THE REAL NEW YEAR

What the editor of the Harrisburg Patriot has to say editorially on the Easter New Year is encouraging:

It was a queer syndicate of almanac makers who fixed the beginning of the new year at a season when in all latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere outside of the tropics and semitropics the world is dead and bleak upon the surface of things. The real new year begins with the reanimation of spring, when all nature leaps into new life and energy, latent forces awaken, buds swell, roots eagerly drink up the sap which mounts and tingles to the outermost limb and twig, blood pulsates with a new joy and the feminine expression of all the glory of his new-born year bursts forth in the poetry and art of the Easter gown and bonnet.

The almanac new year is but a time for holiday idleness and expenditure. The genuine new year is a moment for renewed planning, production, labor in a buoyant atmosphere which makes physical and mental exertion a real pleasure. The farmer goes blithely to the fields to stir the waiting soil to new activities, and the kite and marble excite to new enthusiasms the souls of the men to be.

The world in all occupations and of all degrees may at the opening of this new year congratulate itself that there is no omen of evil. Last fall and throughout the winter there were many predictions of depression to come. For a time some of the most sanguine prophets were convinced that the period of tremendous production and demand was about to end, and that a "panic" was due.

In no sense have the prophecies been fulfilled. All signs point to a prosperous year. This is especially true of America. It is to be a year of the continuation of great projects already in hand, and of the inception of as great or greater ones. The war on the other side of the earth between two almost isolated nations promises no unfavorable effect here. The producer and the purveyor, the creator and the carrier and the seller, never had better reason to begin with hope and energy a new chapter of life with the budding of the new Spring.

WATER! WATER!

How the Indians are made to Suffer

Rev. George L. Spining, in his Mohonk address last Fall, set forth the present deplorable situation of the Pima Indians, in no uncertain light. We have a number of Pimas at our school, and no more gentle, tractable people or more eager students to learn ever came under our charge.

Dr. Spining said in part:

The Mohonk Conference is, it seems to me, like a great open court of the world where the voice of the weak, the far cry for help, meets with a sympathetic hearing.

You remember that before our war with Spain she was at war with insurgents in the island of Cuba, and that the policy she adopted there was so cruel as to astonish the civilized world.

When this great nation looked down upon that island and saw scores of thousands of women and children gathered into stockades as reconcentrados our hearts were touched, and our sainted

President with his gentle heart rose up and said:

"This condition of things is simply intolerable."

And the American people rose in their might and put a stop to it.

At that same time, far out on the plains of Arizona, under the stars and stripes, there was a condition that afforded a deadly parallel.

And I wrote about that time a circular which was placed in the hands, or on the desks, of every member of both Houses of Congress, entitled, "Our Red Reconcentrados."

There were others at work in behalf of these people; legislation was commenced; I, with others, appeared before the Senate Committee; our witnesses were brought on from far away Arizona; maps were drawn and laid before the proper committees; the position of these people actually described by those who had lived among them for over thirty years.

We won our battle before the Senate Committee and on the floor, and we won the recognition of the government to the priority of right on the part of these Indians for water from the Gila River.

They had lived for centuries under the shadow of Casagrande; there they had cultivated the ground and raised two and three crops a year, and were getting along well in every sense.

Missionaries had been sent to them; one having been among them for over thirty years, and to-day, as the result of his labors, there are twelve hundred of them members of his churches; other communions have been at work among them.

Probably two-fifths of the entire five thousand immediately residing there are in connection with churches; the most of the children are in the schools.

In 1889 had you been going through that country you would have seen whole train loads of wheat at the station of Casagrande on the Southern Pacific being drawn out to the markets; you might have gone into their homes and seen how well advanced they were toward civilization.

And who are these people, and what are and have been their relations to us?

Have they ever done us any harm?

No; they have been a peaceable, law-abiding, agricultural people, never drawing any money from the Government, lying on the track of the early pioneers across this continent and known for their hospitality to warfaring wanderers, and ever lending a helping hand over and over again to the perishing California emigrant.

These are the people who, when Geronimo and his Apaches in that country endeavored to seduce them to join him, would have been worth everything to him had they ceased from their allegiance to our Government.

But they stood like a wall against him, and became the scouts for our armies; and it was to their agency more than that of any other (except the United States Army) that we owe the defeat of Geronimo and the capture of the Apaches.

These are the people who saved our Government millions of dollars by their loyalty to us in a time of need; and had it not been for their steadfast loyalty the bones of hundreds more of our brave soldiers would be bleaching on the plains of Arizona.

This far cry for water has been going up for seven years, but legislation is very, very slow, and in the meantime these people have been suffering; some, indeed, have starved to death.

After we had held them and their pitiful condition up to the eyes of the world for all these years, and finally succeeded in getting legislation, securing a great reservoir for the irrigation of that country then two great factions arose—land speculators and land grabbers,—and it has been decided to build this reservoir at the mouth of the Tonto Creek, where it runs into the Salt River.

It does seem singular that when both

sides in that country have been using the pitiful condition of these five to seven thousand Indians as an appeal to create action on the part of the Government, now when the appropriation has been made for the building of a large dam we are not as sure as we want to be that we are going to get the water for these Indians. There is an eternal question of equity lying back of this, and it is like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

These Indians have the first right to water; others should come second.

Now what is being done?

The Interior Department informs us that there is \$150,000 upon which that Department may draw, that they are buying pumping machinery, and part of it is on the ground, and it is to be constructed as rapidly as possible, with a view to the irrigation of a certain part of that reservation. Now whether this pumping station will irrigate enough land for the Indians is a question.

There is this to say in its favor: right north of the Sacaton Reservation a company from Rochester, N. Y., has succeeded by pumping in getting all the water it wants, and it has turned that part of the desert into a beautiful garden.

I hope that this pumping plant may result in the same thing for our Indians there.

Furthermore, by this system, if it is a success, our Indians are going to get water almost immediately over a limited area of ground which they may cultivate; whereas if they had to wait for the building of the dam they might have to wait for years before they got any water.

In the meantime it is our duty to see that there is no delay in giving this experiment an ample trial. If it is a failure legal redress should be sought, and suit brought against all who are using the water to which these Indian have a legal claim. Their prior right to an adequate amount of the waters of the Gila river and its tributaries still remains, and it is the opinion of the United States Attorney at Tucson, Arizona, that that right can be successfully vindicated.

ABOUT OUR COUNTRY STUDENTS

"It gives me pleasure to inform you of the steady progress that she is making as a pupil of my class Fifth year in the Mt. Airy Public school, Philadelphia. She is especially commended for her excellent deportment, attention and assiduity. Congratulating you on the excellent work of your school and wishing you still greater success."

"E—S—, as you remember lived with me in 1901 and 1902. She writes me very nice letters, is always bright and cheerful, so I hope she is laying a foundation for great usefulness in the future."

"He is a good boy, and is careful of his clothes, but he has grown so since he came here his clothes are getting small for him, (as he expresses himself.) The winter has been very severe and I have tried to make home comfortable and pleasant for the boy, and he has had opportunity outside of work and school to enjoy the skating and coasting which has made him very happy."

"We hope some day to visit your school as we are very fond of her. She is a very good girl and she is very fond of our baby boy. Wishing you success for the future."

"The boys I had last year did well, not having had experience, but were not just what I wanted."

"She has been a very good girl."

"She has been a good friend."

"His conduct and work has been such that I entirely approve of his request to attend Commencement."

"She is working very nicely."

"She has been an extraordinarily good girl."

"She has given us no trouble whatever of late, and her conduct is all that could be desired. This I think is due entirely to the fact that she realizes that I mean to enforce the rules strictly."

"I hope he may be the boy I get, as I liked him so well last summer."

"C—L—, the boy who is in my class is getting along nicely."

"She would like to come in and as her conduct has been such as to fully warrant her having the privilege, we will be pleased to let her have the outing."

"She has been a good little girl for one of so lively a disposition."

"He is a good boy and we think trying to do well at school as also at home, as his report shows an increased average every month."

"All boys from your school that have attended here have been a credit to your Institution. F—V— is especially bright. I have sent some of his work with that of the other pupils to the St. Louis Exposition. A boy with his talents should be allowed every advantage."

"J—T— has been a very good boy and he would like to go, so I thought it would be no more than just to let him go."

"She is prudent with her money and a good girl."

"He has been a very good boy."

"We regret we cannot be present on Feb. 17 and 18th to enjoy the Anniversary and Commencement exercises this year, but sincerely hope to attend on Feb. 1905, when our sweet little friend A—W— graduates."

"She is faithful in going to church and Sunday school, they are kind to her but she does not become acquainted with the members of the class. We do what we can to make her happy. She does not spend money on trifles."

"Hoping that the exercises will pass off well and wishing you continued success in your good work, part of the results of which we have been permitted to see in E—J— whom we hope can be with us soon or another as good."

"She tries to be a good girl I think and I would like her to come see you all."

"She has been with us now nearly two years and has never been back, and her conduct will warrant such a treat to her."

"I think he should come as he is a good boy."

"She is very faithful, deserving of an outing."

"We like him very much for his manly bearing, his diligence to work and his frank way of doing every thing. The pupils and principal all like him."

"We had a letter this morning from J—J— in New Mexico. She was with us about three years ago. She is teaching school and is getting along right well. We are proud of it for she was a good little girl."

Japan has in school one in every nine of her pupils of school age; Russia one in every forty.

The forward look stimulates the forward step. To keep our eyes fixed ahead is usually to go ahead, too.

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 CIVIL-
IZED INDIVIDUAL MAN IF HE HAS NO IN-
DIVIDUAL 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-BUREAU-
IZE THEM AS WE DO OUR INDIANS.

DR. LIPPINCOTT AND COLONEL PRATT

It has been our custom for a long time
to devote the last Saturday in each
month to a school sociable. The last
Saturday this month, however, falling
upon the Saturday before the first large
party of students left for country homes,
and having with us Dr. J. S. Lippincott,
of Philadelphia, our pastor in former
years, the student body gathered in As-
sembly Hall to hear Col. Pratt's advice
to the out-going party, and to listen to a
brief address from our esteemed guest,
before going to the gymnasium, where
the monthly sociables are held.

Colonel Pratt said in part:

Before next Saturday evening a num-
ber of you will have gone to country
homes. This Outing means a great deal
not only to those who are going out, but a
great deal for the Indian School, for the
Indian race, and for the country at large,
because through it the races are getting
acquainted with each other and learning
to think differently of each other.

If we live with a man we learn to know
him well, a great deal better than we can
know him just by hearing of him or read-
ing about him. So that the white man
who is somewhat disreputable with the
Indian, and the Indian who is some-
what disreputable with the whiteman,
when they meet and talk with one an-
other, come to think better by under-
standing each other. Each judges the other
more fairly than before, and we can then
live together peaceably, and work to-
gether and occupy the country together.

I hope not a single one has signed to go
to the country who has not carefully
read the rules, who is not thoroughly in
earnest about it.

If I knew of such a one. I would say,
take back the signature and let it end
right there.

It means so much in every way that
this outing be entirely successful, that
there be nothing of failure to injure us as
a school, or as a people, or as individuals.

Of course if individuals who sign to go
out do well it tells first for themselves,
then for the school, then for the whole
race and for the country.

I feel that of all the things that we do
for your people there is nothing that
counts so much as the experiences you
get by going out in this way to earn your
own living in the summer, and to live
with those from whom you learn habits
of industry and thrift.

I do not care what education you get or
what is done for you at school, this goes
ahead of all toward making you good
Americans.

As you all know, and as those who
supervise it know, there will be some-
things we do not like.

There will be some disappointments
and discouragements. But I think it
would be a great mistake to have every-
thing smooth, and easy and satisfactory,
because then there would be no character
building in it.

What we want to do is to build char-
acter.

We have to meet difficulties and over-
come them, for that is our best way to be-
come accustomed to difficulties.

By overcoming them they will come to
look small to us, and even the great ones
that are sure to come in later years will
not stop us: for as we overcome one diffi-
culty after another, our characters grow
and we gather strength. Greater diffi-
culties build greater character. Greater
character helps to overcome still greater
difficulties and grows greater capabilities.

In your experiences you may find your-
self in company that is not congenial to
you. You may find yourselves side by
side with some one who is disagreeable to
you. There are disagreeable things every-
where if you look for them. What you
want to do is to learn even from the dis-
agreeable things, from the disagreeable
persons you may meet, those lessons of
right-living you might never have learned
had you not come in contact with cir-
cumstances that seemed at the time so
disagreeable to you. Use every oppor-
tunity to improve your character, and
make yourselves equal to whatever may
come in after life.

I hope you will think of your experi-
ences in this way and so turn to good use
all that comes your way. Be useful.
Make of yourselves as good citizens as
possible during the summer outing.

Remember that, "it is a long lane that
has no turning," and it need not be a
long summer to you.

In the fall you will be asked what you
want to do and we will be guided by your
wishes, almost entirely.

Dr. Lippincott then followed and said
in part:

I was very glad to hear Col. Pratt say
what he did to you, and I was especially
glad to hear what he said to me.

If any of you should meet me on the
street in Carlisle or in Philadelphia or
anywhere, I should be very glad if you
would stop me and say, "I belong to the
Carlisle School."

One evening after I left Carlisle I was
walking down Massachusetts Avenue in
Lawrence, Kansas, in the dusk of the
evening, I met a company of young men
who formed a circle around me, and I
did not know but they were going to
scalp me. They were Indians and I had
more hair then than I have now.

One of them said, "We are Carlisle
boys," and I was delighted to see them.

I remember once when Col. Pratt
wrote to me to go and see a boy who
was working at the saddlery trade in
Philadelphia. I went, and we had a very
nice visit together. I was glad to see
him, and I will be glad to see you.

It is a very important thing for you to
settle just what you are going to do when
you are men and women.

A good many of you are just verging
into manhood and womanhood. Have
you settled it? You ought to do so right
away.

What is the best business to engage in?
Is it making wagons?

Is it making shoes or is it cooking?

There is a business that is better than
any other line of business.

Is it to be a lawyer or a doctor?

You can be a good farmer or a good
harnessmaker or a good mechanic in any
line, or wait on the table and at the same
time do what I have in mind. What is
it?

Every one of you has a character to
establish. I am going to tell you three
things that go to make up a good charac-
ter. I think the first that enters into char-
acter is

TRUTH!

If you are learning to plow you can be
true in that. If you are learning to make
bread you can be true in that. We are to
be true to Eternal Truth and that is God.
All of us must be true in our work and
true to Truth; not merely to speak the
truth, but to act the truth, to live truth
and carry it into everything you do.

The second thing if we are trying to
build character, is

HONESTY!

Now, if truth brought us into relations
with God, honesty will bring us into re-
lations with all our fellowmen, and re-
member that if you are honest toward
Him you are building the best possible
character. True to God and honest to our
neighbors.

The third thing that goes to make up
character is a good old Anglo Saxon
word:

CLEANNESS!

Every man and every woman ought to

make an effort to keep clean; clean hands,
clean faces, clean feet—clean from head
to foot. But that is not all of it. We
must be clean in our thinking, clean in
our speech, and if Truth brings us in re-
lations with God, and Honesty with our
neighbors brings us into relations with
God, cleanness brings us into relations
with ourselves.

If we will think over these after we are
gone and practice these thoughts in
everything we do, in the school room,
on the farm, on the football ground,
when we run races, we will be true and
honest and clean, and then there is the
making of a good man of every boy here
and useful woman of every girl here.

I am glad to have met you and that I
had a chance to talk to you.

Col. Pratt had a few more words to
say:

This outing means a great deal. Twen-
ty-six years ago when I was at Hamp-
ton and since then at Carlisle I have
had to go to Washington on business fre-
quently. I never met an Indian from any
but the Five Civilized tribes of Indian
Territory, unless there was some one along
to look after him. Last week when I was
in Washington I met an Indian who had
just been admitted to the Supreme Court
of the United States and had his first
case in that court. I saw another capa-
ble of suggesting legislation for his
people. He had drawn up a petition in
the interest of his people. I was with
him a great deal and counselled with
him. I met another Indian who was
there to see that something that had
been put into the Indian Bill by some one,
which was hurtful to his people, should
be taken out; and was smart enough to
go to the Committee and tell them where
it was wrong, and to bring out a point of
order in the discussion and get the hurt-
ful passage struck out.

I met another who was a methodist
minister and was trying to head off
large schemes that were being crowded
through congress, largely in the interest
of white men, and who was making such
a success of it that one of the men in-
terested came up to him in my presence
and shook his fist in the Indian's face,
and the Indian stood there and was not
afraid of that angry man, and crowded
him back.

Instances are continually coming up
now to show that Indians are becoming
capable, and I want you to take courage.
Without opportunity to go out from the
reservations and get experience, not one
of these men I have been speaking of
could have accomplished anything.

Help others to get up out of their needy
condition. Your ambition need not be
to do the great things—to go into other
places and countries and conquer other
peoples; but to be true and gentlemenly.

Those of you who have been to the west
and all of you anywhere know that your
people are surrounded by the greatest pos-
sible difficulties and that the methods of
the Government of the United States in
giving your people the means to ruin
themselves is a tremendous difficulty to
overcome, and I make no mistake in say-
ing, if you can rise above all these debas-
ing tribulations and show that you have
the material of which righteous citizen-
ship is made you will demonstrate that
there has never in the history of the
world been better material than is in the
Indian. The only question then is, Can
you do it, and will you do it?

THE ST. LOUIS INDIAN INSTITUTE.

The Department of Indian Education
will meet this year at St. Louis, June 27
to July 1, 1904. The meetings will be held
in the Indian building on the exposition
grounds, with the exception of the open-
ing meeting on the morning of June 27th,
and the meeting Wednesday evening,
June 29th, which will be in the Hall of
Congress. By reason of the extraor-
dinary educational facilities for study
and the usual advantages attending a vis-
it to that city this summer, it is expect-
ed that there will be a large attendance
of employees in the Indian school service.

Teachers will be able to attend the
meetings of the National Educational
Association, for which exceptionally in-
teresting and instructive programs have
been arranged. The foreign educational
exhibits, illustrating the educational sys-
tems of every civilized country in the
world, will furnish an unlimited field for
study and comparison of methods, which
will be rendered especially beneficial by
the presence and cooperation of eminent
foreign educators. The double oppor-

tunity of attending these meetings and
at the same time making themselves ac-
quainted with the methods of the schools
of the country in every grade, should ap-
peal strongly to the Indian workers.
Model schools in every branch of learn-
ing will be in operation, which will offer
facilities for improvement that in all
probability will not be equalled during
the present generation. At the time of
the meeting of the Department of Indian
Education the exposition will be at its
best, and all those who can should ar-
range to attend these meetings.

Unusually low railroad rates will pre-
vail, and special concessions on the com-
bined cost of admission and membership
have been secured for both active and
associate members.

Announcements that will be of interest
to Indian employees relative to the St.
Louis meeting, will be made in this pa-
per from time to time.

THE CHEMAWA OREGON SCHOOL.

The Indian School at Chemawa, Oregon
was 24 years old this last February.

On the 25th of February, 1880, Major
Wilkinson, of the United States Army,
founded the school at Forest Grove, be-
ginning with 18 pupils, who were sent from
the Puyallup reservation.

In 1883 it was removed to its present lo-
cation five miles from Salem, because the
citizens of Forest Grove would not co-
operate with the Government in securing
farm land necessary.

To-day Chemawa has reached an enroll-
ment of over 700 pupils and the Govern-
ment employs fifty instructors to teach
trades and all kinds of industrial work,
besides giving the young Indian a good
education as far as the grammar grade.

The above data we get from the col-
umns of the fine special edition of the
Chemawa American, published March
11th, and containing 23 illustrations show-
ing the appearance of the school at pres-
ent.

Superintendent Potter's face occupies
a prominent place on the first page, and
is followed by pictures of the buildings,
interior views of shops and groups of
students.

The writer last August enjoyed a day's
visit with Assistant Superintendent and
Mrs. Campbell and family, and thinks yet
with envy of the beautiful roses that lined
the walks from the entrance, and it was
not rose season, either.

The Chemawa school has become a
very popular institution under the pres-
ent management, new buildings going up
all the while, enlarging capacity for stu-
dents and enhancing facilities for advanc-
ing them to usefulness.

MR. WHELOCK LEAVES.

Mr. James R. Wheelock who has been
connected with the school for the past
fifteen years leaves this week for other
fields of usefulness.

James came to us as a small boy, and
has gone through all the stages of ad-
vancement from the small boys' quarters
to his graduation in 1896, thence to vari-
ous places of trust and responsibility in
the employee force as printer, assistant
band-conductor and finally to the posi-
tion in charge of the Band of sixty mem-
bers.

Last summer he took a trip to Germany
and England in the interest of the school,
and studied under an able German leader.
While abroad he heard some of the best
Bands in the world.

He has been a faithful and efficient
conductor, the music rendered by this
year's organization having received de-
served encomiums from musical critics,
the press and general public, and their
playing at the school has been one of the
pleasures of the past year.

Mr. Wheelock has many warm friends
at the school and in the town of Carlisle
who regret his departure. His genial,
good hearted presence will be missed,
and all join in wishing him well.

He goes for a brief rest to his old home
in Wisconsin and possibly further West
before the summer is over, but his plans
are to return to Philadelphia where he
has made business engagements and will
have further opportunity to pursue his
musical bent. Mrs. Wheelock and their
little daughter Isabel have gone to the
city of Brotherly Love.

Mrs. Tucker, and son, of Toma Wiscon-
sin, is here on a visit.

Mr. Mason D. Pratt of Steelton, is with us for a brief time, while convalescing from his painful rheumatic attack, which held him, not only bedfast but powerless to move a muscle. He walks now with great deliberateness, and it is with considerable effort he makes a motion toward lifting his hat, but that he has recovered so far and is fast gaining in strength and alacrity of motion, is cause for rejoicing all along the line, and no one seems more happy than himself.

The Man-on-the-band-stand takes this to be one of Mr. Hazlett's side issues, as when visited this last summer he seemed engulfed in banking, town-lot selling and other business ventures that go to make up the life of a new country. Mr. Hazlett drove us some thirty miles across the plains in a turn-out of his own, ranking among the best of that section, and Oklahoma is not a land of poor teams.

F. and M. 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-5
 Indians. 1 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0-7
 Two-base hit, Green. Struck out, by Nephew 5.
 White Crow 3, Brady 6. First-Base on balls. Off
 Nephew 1, White Crow 1, Brady 1, Passed ball.
 Green. Hit by pitched ball. Brubaker, Jude.
 Time of game, 1 hour 30 minutes. Umpire, Good-
 year.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Edward MacFadden, who has been low with scarlet fever for ten weeks in Columbus, Ohio, has completely recovered. We get the information from his brother, Rev. Robt. A. MacFadden, of Denver, Mass., who had been to Columbus.

The team will play the University of Pennsylvania team tomorrow in Philadelphia and it is hoped a good showing will be made.

A SONG OF HOPE

Back of the gloom—
The bloom!
Back of the strife—
Sweet life!

And flowering meadows that glow and gleam
Where the winds sing joy and the daisies dream,
And the sunbeams color the quickening clod,
And faith in the future and trust in God

Back of the gloom—
The bloom!

Fronting the night—
The light!

Under the snows—
The rose!

And the valleys sing joy to the misty hills,
And the wild winds ripple it down the rills;
And the far stars answer the song that swells
With all the music of the bells!

Fronting the night—
The light!

STOLEN NOTES FROM RETURNED STUDENTS' LETTERS TO COL. PRATT

From John Kawi, Winslow, Arizona.

I am very grateful to you Colonel Pratt for what I have learned at Carlisle. I only wish I had stayed and learned a little more. However with what little I learned I can get work on the Railroad and hold my own. I have been working for the R. R. Company a long time.

When I started I was under a man, now I have a gang of men that I look after to see that they do the work right.

I always remember your chapel talks and that is what makes me work more, so you see you don't talk to your students for nothing. If we don't think of what you say at the time we are bound to remember it after we leave school, we can't help but remember what you say to us.

I will be glad to hear from you any time and have any advice from you as I feel I am under you yet.

From Ralph Iron Eagle Feather, South Dak.

I would be very glad to come again, but here I am only one remain in the shop, therefore I have more work to do for me this winter, I am so sorry to tell you, it is impossible.

From Dollie Doxtator Wheelock, Wisconsin

How often have I wished that those days could return again. Still I am doing the best I can in the wooly west. The only advice I can give the out-going class as well as others, is what I have found from experience, stay away from the reservation if they possibly can.

There does not seem to be enough for them to do, so mischief finds work for their brains and hands. I am really heartsick over this place, but feel encouraged to think that my husband is thinking of moving away from here and taking a homestead farther north. So if all goes well I hope to be away from here by next fall and out where there is more life and progress.

I am well and think we are doing fairly well at farming. I have [quite a garden each summer and raise enough vegetables to keep us supplied during the winter, but last summer was poor for all kinds of vegetables here.

From Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buck, Montana.

Spyna and I were more than pleased to receive an invitation to your Commencement, but on the other hand, I am sorry to say we can't attend this year. We send our greeting and sincere good wishes to the class of 1904. May every member of the class be crowned with success and have a bright future.

From Nancy Renville, Nebraska.

I would like to be with you; but I cannot go as my work must be done. I have learned how to work and earn my living. I have learned how to save a part of my wages. I remember you and Carlisle well. I hope all the boys and girls will do well when they go away from you.

If they like to work and keep sober they will do well.

I hope you will have a pleasant time.

From Robert J. Hamilton, Montana.

I owe much to the school and thank you, Col. Pratt, for your kind treatment and faithful service. I would say to the Indians let us not be merely professing citizens but practicing trades and service in political life, illustrating our training by works as well as words.

Education, without industrial training is as incomplete as a house without a roof. Give us an industrial training and through it we shall try to work out

our own humble salvation. If this plan is effectually carried out the time will not be far distant when our voices will be heard in legislative assemblies ready and willing to assist our white brothers in making such laws as will better their condition, as well as that of their red brothers, and we will always be found ready and willing to support and defend the constitution of our great country. With cherished remembrance, etc.

From Laura I. Pedrick, Oklahoma.

I shall never forget my visit to Carlisle on last Commencement occasion, nor the pleasant and perfect manner in which I was entertained during my stay there. I hope on some future occasion to be with you again for a visit, and I also hope that some time again I shall have the pleasure of entertaining Col. and Mrs. Pratt, and the party at my own home as I did during their visit to Oklahoma the past year.

To the pupils of the school I desire to say, that as for me I shall never, never forget dear old Carlisle. All that I have and all the success I have attained thus far during my life and work, I owe to Carlisle, and when I say Carlisle it is the same as saying Colonel, and Mrs. Pratt, Misses Burgess and Ely and Miss Cutter, and each and every one who helped to shape my early ideas during the period I remained there.

Learn all you can at Carlisle, obey all the excellent rules, and teaching, and when you leave her sheltering walls shape your lives in such manner that you will never disgrace your Alma Mater. Make your life aim high. Find what you are fitted for in life, and strive to attain the highest degree of success in whatever you attempt.

When dark days and trials come into your life do not despair.

But remember your early training, be patient, steadfast and true, and success will eventually crown your efforts, and throughout the life time of each one of you, never never forget dear old Carlisle.

From Clarinda Charles, 1903, to Miss Weekley.

I came to Cleveland, Ohio, just for the sake of being away from home, and I find myself in a very stylish home with every possible convenience within reach, and Mrs. B—— is good in every thing. I have learned a great deal from her. I must have been well recommended to her as so many wanted me to get them Carlisle girls. A friend of Mrs. B—— heard she had an Indian girl, so when she saw her she said:

"Why Mrs. B——, aren't you afraid to have your little baby with her. All Indians are savages."

Mrs. B—— laughed and said:

"No, I rather leave my baby with her than all the white girls I've had."

She told her I was refined and spoke good English. She is doing everything to help me and make me happy. She said she has gotten over her nervousness just because she doesn't worry about me. She has a plan for me to go so a dress-making school once a week.

She wants another Indian girl to cook, and I am to do her sewing and have full charge of the baby. I feel very much flattered that I can be trusted to anything here. If Mrs. B—— cannot get an Indian girl she'll go without. I think of you often. My love to all the matrons and Miss Hill. I am well and happy. I wish I could tell you all the good things of my place.

From Clarence Whitethunder, Class '97, S. D.

I am very glad to receive an invitation to the Fort from which we are sent out to conquer the difficulties of this world. All we have to do when we go out from Carlisle is to keep the knowledge that conquers all things.

From William Petosky, Michigan

I very much appreciate the invitation. But I am very sorry that I could not come, my work is preventing me. My remembrance always goes back to Carlisle School. And hoping to see you sometime. May God bless you and keep you.

From James W. Maldo, Oklahoma.

If the world was mothered by that kind of schools, there would be no bad Indians.

From Perry L. Tsamawa, New Mexico.

I don't doubt a bit but what my good

and kind Superintendent will let me off but I rather not leave my work though I would like very much to go. At this very moment the saying comes into my mind "Duty before pleasure." As I have already said, this occasion would give me much pleasure to be with you but first I must do my duty. May each one resolve to reach a certain goal, and with hard honest work may they conquer in the end.

A REVEREND INDIAN.

Rev. Frank H. Wright, at the last Mohonk Conference, New York, entertained as well as thrilled the audience with his unique way of telling of his work. He said in part:

My mother came from Connecticut; my father was a Choctaw chief.

I was called to be superintendent of missions for the Dutch Reformed Church, and I went out under those auspices.

I have been working eight years on the plains of Oklahoma.

I have come to this Conference for the third time, and it has been an inspiration to me.

Less than three Sundays ago I was out on the plains living in a tent among the Comanches and Apaches.

You are working on one end of the problem, and I am down there with others wrestling with the other end of the problem.

Being an Indian myself, I seem to have the instinct for the work.

One delusion I have lost.

You can legislate about the Indian, but if the Indian does not want religion what can you do?

Love and patience and faith win with an Indian.

It is glorious to work in the midst of difficulties, and I know that you will solve this problem at last.

My experience as a missionary is that if you just keep at it it will come.

The reservation school is a good thing; and the missionary school is, I believe, the best thing on earth. The non-reservation school is a good thing, but I believe that the outing system is the system. Just take those children and send them to school.

When the Choctaws were first trying to send children to school they got eight boys, among them was my father.

He went to Delaware College and to the Union Theological Seminary, and graduated in the class of '55.

My friends, I can boast of him; he was a true man.

It only shows what can be done with an Indian.

If you send him to school he will go through the college and the seminary, and he will be an honor to God and man.

That is what you can do with a Choctaw.

Break down the barriers between the white man and the Indian.

Every scheme of the reservation, every trick of any school to keep the Indian and the white men separated, is bad.

The important thing is to get the Indians where they will take their place among American citizens, and stand up among them and get their living.

And so try to break down the barriers that keep them apart.

If I had my way I would devote part of our money to building schools where the white children would come; then the Indians and the whites would be good friends.

One thing more, don't think that everything is going fine down there in an industrial way.

Where I am the farming business is now a farce, but we are working at the question and it will come out all right.

If we keep striking; if we keep praying if we keep strong in our faith and our courage, we will win, and the problem will be solved.

WHOLE NATIONS UPSET.

A colored waiter dropped a platter with a turkey thereon, and a gentleman remarked:

"Never have I witnessed an event so fraught with disaster in the various nations of the globe. In this calamity we see the down fall of Turkey, the upsetting of Greece, the destruction of China, and the humiliation of Africa."

If our plans all went right we would soon be too lazy to work at all.

Luxury is more destructive than war.

—[Juvenal.]

DON'T KNOW WHEN TO SIT DOWN.

In our learning to speak in public let us not ape the Don't-know-when-to-sit-down kind.

The knowledge of when to sit down is invaluable to public speakers and to their audience.

Perhaps the best plan is to secure a candid friend who will pull you down by your coat-tails.

A man "on his legs" is one with whom time gallops; he has spoken for half an hour, and to him it seems but five minutes.

The excitement of the brain suggests new and ever new ideals, and the extemporary talker in the pulpit or after a public dinner flounders in pursuit of these will-o'-the-wisps through swamps and thickets of bad grammar haunted by the anacolouthon and other fearful wild fowl.

In the pulpit there is no man to pull the preacher down, and many are his "two words more my brethren."

After public dinners a bored audience begins to talk and laugh, but these symptoms of disapproval are not marked by the self-absorbed public speakers.

In short, the knowledge of when to sit down is rare and hard to acquire.—[Longman's.]

SIOUX INDIANS TO BE RECOMPENSED FOR HEROIC LIFE-SAVING ACT.

Washington, March 16,—Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill to pay \$200 each to the several Sioux Indians for rescuing Mrs. Julia Wright and Mrs. Emma Deaty during the uprising of 1862.

The names of the Indians mentioned in the bill are: Prettie Bear, Swift Bird, Strike Fire, Come Home and Kill-the-Enemy, Four-Bear-Fast-Walked, Black Eagle, Don't-Know-How, Black Cloud, Fool Dog, Walking Crane and Red Dog.

In case the Indians are dead, the money is to go to their heirs.—[The Tomhawk.]

BASE BALL SCHEDULE.

March 30, Franklin & Marshall, at Carlisle.
April 2, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
April 9, Albright College, at Carlisle.
" 15, Lebanon Valley College, at Carlisle.
April 16, Open.
" 19, Villanova, at Carlisle.
" 23, Lebanon Valley College, at Annville.
April 30, Harrisburg A. C., at Harrisburg.
May 4, Gettysburg, at Carlisle.
" 7, Lindner A. C. "
" 10, Wyoming Seminary, at Carlisle.
" 16, Williamsport A. C., at Williamsport.
May 17, Williamsport A. C., at Williamsport.
May 23, Lindner A. C., at Carlisle.
" 28, Open
" 30, Gettysburg (2 games) at Gettysburg.
" 31, Bucknell, at Carlisle.
June 4, Penn Park A. C., at York.
" 8, Franklin & Marshall, at Lancaster.
" 11, Albright at Myerstown.
" 11, Lebanon A. C., at Lebanon.
" 15, Harvard, at Cambridge.
" 16, Fordham College, at Fordham, N. Y.
" 17, Seton Hall, at South Orange, N. J.
" 18, Lafayette, at Easton.
" 22, Bucknell at Lewisburg.

ENIGMA.

I am made of 10 letter.
My 6, 7, 10, 4, some people like to do better than to work.

My 9, 2, 3 burns for a light.

My 8, 6, 5, 2, 4 most of our boys want to become.

My 10, 1, 5, we do with our eyes,

My whole are loved by our students as much as by any other boys and girls.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S ENIGMA:

Keep on the walks.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Expiration.—Your subscription expires when the Volume and Number in left end of date line 1st page agree with the Volume and Number by your name on wrapper. The figures on the left side of number in parentheses represent the year or volume, the other figures the NUMBER of this issue. The issue number is changed every week. The Year number or Volume which the two left figures make is changed only once a year. Fifty-two numbers make a year or volume.

WHEN YOU RENEW please always state that your subscription is a **renewal**. If you do not get your paper regularly or promptly please notify us. We will supply missing numbers free if requested in time.

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

Address all business correspondence to
Miss M. Burgess Supt. of Printing
Indian School, Carlisle.