

# The Indian Advance

Devoted to the Welfare and Education of the Indian.

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## A RELIABLE FRIEND.

The DOLLAR is a reliable friend.  
Stick to your dollar and it will stick to you.

Handle it well and it will grow you another dollar.

Be very careful and judicious with it and it will make you rich and happy.

Be careless and contemptuous of your dollar-friend and it will quit you cold, and all your other friends save your dog will go with it.

It is the nature of dollar.

They are made that way and can't help it and so is the of everything else save dogs.—[The Indian Journal.]

## PAIUTE TRADITION WHICH PRESENTS A THEORY REGARDING PRISON TRACKS.

There is a tradition among the Paiute Indians that a big Indian god, many centuries ago, passed through East Gate, in Churchill county, and as evidence of the fact they show his footprints in the solid rock in Buffalo canyon, about ten miles south. The footprints are about twenty-two inches in length, corresponding in size to the tracks at the Carson Prison.

This same god came down to East Gate, where there is a large rough volcanic rock ten feet in diameter, standing two hundred yards north of Dalton's house. On the north side of the rock is a smooth place two feet long, a foot wide and eight feet from the ground and polished as smooth as a bottle. The Indians say that this Indian god rubbed his forehead against this rock until it took on its present perfect finish.

The present Paiutes are known to camp there annually and they have a pile of rocks there on which they climb and rub their heads over the smooth place that "Ondoguinagid" (their god) polished with his forehead. This act is repeated annually for the remission of sins. If you express any doubts about the truth of this tradition they will take you north about fifteen miles distant and point with pride to the imprint of a human hand on a solid rock that he smote in passing over the Alpine mountains in that region. The print of the

hand is about four times the size of the human hand to-day and is conclusive evidence of the truth of the tradition. Moses smote the rock but we are not shown the rock or any other evidence outside the scriptures.—J. C. Leonard in the Winnemucca Standard.

## A CHINESE LEGEND.

The origin of wedding customs, such as the wearing of a veil, the throwing of old shoes for good luck, etc., seem to have a perennial interest for the public. But here is a new and charming legend to account for the throwing of rice at the fleeing bride and bridegroom.

The custom, it seems, is Chinese. A famous sorcerer named Chao became jealous of the power of another sorcerer, a woman, and, conceiving a plan to destroy her, he persuaded her parents to bestow her upon his supposed son. The crafty Chao chose the most unlucky day for the wedding, the day when the "Golden Pheasant" was in the ascendant, so that when the bride entered the red chair the spirit bird would destroy her with his powerful beak. But Peach Blossom gave directions to have rice thrown out at the door, and she passed out unharmed while the spirit bird was devouring it.

## QUALITIES OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, in a recent address before the Sequoia League in New York City, spoke of the traits of the Indians as he knew them in his boyhood. He described the qualities of a chief as follows:—

In order to be a really great man the Indian must be a feast-maker. There was no such thing as money in our life—one of the most powerful things to influence men, both for good and evil. In those days fine muscles were demanded—wonderful endurance—which it took much practice and self-denial to gain. In order to be a feast maker it was necessary to be a fine hunter, and in order to be a fine hunter it was necessary to have a fine body. And you know it takes a good deal of moral fibre to make and keep a fine body! We did not have sleepless nights in those days, and

we did not need to have our food digested before we took it! In order to be a warrior or a chief, a man's nervous system must be kept near to perfection up to the age of sixty-five. Among the Sioux tribe personal worth was the first thing required in choosing a chief. Only a man of spotless character could attain that higher position. That was the way then. There is a great difference now. Indians of no standing have been made chiefs by the American press. A number of such chiefs are not recognized by their own tribes.

## HOW HE EARNED BREAKFAST.

I must have walked the streets (of Richmond) till after midnight. At last I became so exhausted that I could walk no longer. I was tired, I was hungry, I was everything but discouraged. Just about the time when I reached extreme physical exhaustion I came upon a portion of a street where the board sidewalk was considerably elevated. I waited for a few minutes till I was sure that no passerby could see me and then crept under the sidewalk and lay for the night upon the ground, with my satchel of clothing for a pillow. Nearly all night I could hear the tramp of feet over my head.

The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed, but I was extremely hungry, because it had been a long time since I had had sufficient food. As soon as it became light enough for me to see my surroundings I noticed that I was near a large ship and that this ship seemed to be unloading a cargo of pig iron. I went at once to the vessel and asked the captain to permit me to help unload the vessel in order to get money for food. The captain, a white man, who seemed to be kind hearted, consented. I worked long enough to earn money for my breakfast, and it seems to me, as I remember it now, to have been about the best breakfast that I have ever eaten.—Booker T. Washington in Outlook.

## THE PEOPLE BURN THEM.

An Austrian factory makes 2,500,000,000,000 matches annually.



## THE INDIAN ADVANCE.

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### OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

We say aim high. Now this does not mean you should not do lowly things. It may be that you will have to do hard manual labor or perform very commonplace duties when you think you ought to be doing something more elevating. Most men who have been worth anything to the world have commenced down at the foot of the ladder and worked their way up through hardships and difficulties just as trying as those that confront you. If you have to do manual labor, do it. It will in all probabilities make you a better and healthier man. The boy who plows the field, wields the ax or performs other hard labor in order to earn money to buy books and pay his expenses at school is already a conqueror. He has triumphed over poverty and satisfied himself that the world owes him a living if he will work for it. You cannot down a boy of this stamp. He will not be downed. When you begin to throw obstacles in his way he only has to remember the many hardships and difficulties he has passed through and he braces up and overcomes them. The thoughts of his boyhood days when, perchance, he used to plow the old mule in the cotton patch or corn field for a mere pittance, day in and day out, stand out in bold relief before his mental vision. He remembers how, while following the plow across that big field under the boiling sun of a mid-summer day, he used to wonder if it would ever be thus with him, if he would always have to work by days work for a living, and if the old mule would ever die. When he begins to revolve these things in his mind, the tenacity of purpose, the backbone of determination, the power of the man, all rise up within him and form an impenetrable phalanx that makes him invulnerable to the weapons of defeat, and like truth crushed to earth, he will rise again, all the stronger from the exertion.—Sel.

### COUNTING THE COST.

It is estimated that the United States Government has spent \$845,275,290 in subduing, fighting and controlling the Indians of our country, and about \$240,000,000 in educating them, making a total of more than one billion dollars. This means over \$4,000 each for every Indian man, woman and child, including mixed bloods, who are to-day living in the United States.

The item of education, it will be noted is very small one as compared with the cost of the Indian wars of the country. Nor are the Indian schools more expensive than similar institutions for white people. Last year the per capita cost of supporting the Indian schools was \$138.75 against \$160.00 for state institutions of similar grade.

The total cost of the support of Indian schools for the fiscal year 1902, was \$3,437,785. Of this amount about \$600,000 was taken from treaty funds, leaving about \$2,837,785 donated by Congress. These appropriations by Congress have been growing more liberal each year during the past twenty years, the first regular annual appropriation for establishing and maintaining Indian schools being only \$20,000.

We sometimes think we are spending enormous sums of money to no purpose when we begin to contemplate the large amount of money expended each year in educating and civilizing a people whom we thought were fast becoming extinct. But we who so proudly boast of our civilization and the wonderful achievements of the English speaking people of to-day, often overlook the fact that we have been centuries attaining to our present high state of progress and enlightenment. While our ancestors were still wearing long hair, living in caves and rude huts, or as sea wolves ravaging the coasts of the Baltic and "living off the pillage of the world," civilization after civilization had risen and waned ere the light dawned upon their benighted minds. Rome was in the zenith of her glory and had long been sending the torch lights of her civilization into all the barbaric countries of western Europe, still the rude Norseman refused, utterly, to accept the tenets of the golden age. They continued to worship their favorite gods, Woden and Thor, long after Christianity had become the religion of most all Europe. It has been almost fifteen hundred years since the victory of Aylesford when the first conquest of the English began, and still we think we ought to civilize the Indian in one generation.

Experience has proved that it is much cheaper to educate and civilize the Indian than to exterminate him. While it is true that the white man is going to

possess this country and rule it, yet it is believed, and devoutly hoped, that he will possess it honestly and rule it humanely and wisely.—Sel.

### NATIVE NEW ZEALANDERS.

At sunset one evening we sauntered into a Maori village, and found ourselves in the grassy inclosure wherein sat the tribe eating its evening meal, says Blackwood. Some natives might have resented our invasion. Not so the Maoris. With uneffected pleasure, they made us welcome. Swarthy faces beamed upon us; many brown hands were outstretched to grasp ours, and tattooed lips, in hospitable, if quite unintelligible language, invited us to partake. Round two large dishes the entire party of men, women, girls, youths and babes were squatted, and it was interesting to see that in this tribal commune the smallest child had evidently as much right to put his paw in the dish and help himself as had his elders.

In a pool of gravy in a tin pan lay a large hambone at which an infant was picking, but the chief provision lay in a great pie dish full of kumaras (sweet potatoes) and some green vegetable. In addition, there was a splendid loaf of bread, round, flat, nicely browned and closely resembling a huge wheaten scone. The method of cooking was primitive, but apparently efficient. Catching the glimmering of a firelight in one of the larger huts, we entered and found that it proceeded from some glowing ashes on the floor. Over the formed a rude grill, whereon was placed a large tin pan containing another loaf, while a third, still in the dough stage, stood on the floor ready for baking.—Sel.

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One more month till vacation.

Mrs. Simpson is the new mess cook.

The general health of the pupils is excellent.

A large number of pupils will be discharged this year.

The material for the new bathing system is now coming in.

The teachers are making preparations for the close of school.

Mr. Oliver took a flying trip over to Dayton one day last week.

Several of the boys, by choice, are working all day now.

Minnie Pohl has been working half days in the office recently.

The school farm and garden are in a better condition than ever before.

Mr. Sampson and Mr. Leach have begun work on the new bathing system.

The flowers are coming up, please keep off the beds and give them a chance.

Mrs. Kate L. Fowler has been appointed Laundress at this school permanently.

Nearly all the school was at Carson on the 19th ultimo to see the President.

"Who works Wins" is a good motto, so if you want to be promoted, work for it.

The teachers are preparing their annual exhibit for the Association at Boston.

James Howell is greatly missed in his schoolroom as he was a leader in his class.

Dick Bender was called to Loyalton last week to see his mother who is very sick.

Daniel Webster who has been in this school nearly all his life has been discharged.

Harrison Diaz is at work in the printing office again. He will leave for his home in a few days.

Mrs. Maggie Allen is a recent appointee as cook at this school, she hales from Illinois.

A large party of the Christian Endeavor Society from Reno, visited the school a few days ago.

Jessie Thomas has written several letters to friends at the school, she expresses her loyalty to the school.

A band made up from the several Indian School bands will be sent to the World's Fair at St. Louis, next year.

The band under Mr. Oliver is rapidly improving. Several offers for its service on the Fourth have been received.

Superintendent Allen who has been in charge of this school for nearly four and half years has been transferred to the Albuquerque, New Mexico, School. And Calvin Asbury of the Western Shoshone, School transferred to this school. Mr. Asbury is expected to reach Carson about the fifth of this month.

The available appropriation for the Carson school for next year is: For bathing system \$1500; steam heating \$7000; general improvements \$4000; water system \$15000; school building \$15000; Hospital \$5000; Employees cottage \$4000; and for general support \$51,100.

Robert Somerville, Peter Johnson and James Howell have been discharged from school. James and Pete have gone to Virginia City to work. Robert returned to his home at Big Pine, California.

George Minkey who has been at work in the black smith shop says after a trial at other work, that he would rather work at his trade at \$.50 a day than at any other at \$4.00 a day.

Richard Jack who learned the shoe makers trade at Carlisle and Carson Schools has been steadily employed at his trade at Reno for more than a year and is making a success.

We are sorry to lose some of our big boys when they went to work, but it is all right and we send them away with best wishes.

George Minkey, Louis S. Williams and Jack Wilson are assisting Mr. Carson survey the Washoe allotments on the Pine Nut range yet.

May was throughout a cool month. Fires were kept in the schoolrooms nearly every day and vegetation is in backward state.

A substantial coal house with the capacity of 250 tons of coal has been completed.

Superintendent Allen has received a request concerning additional information for the new school building to be erected at this school.

Mr. Lovegrove, farmer has put in a new irrigating system for the lawn, which is an improvement over the old method.

One little boy who saw the President remarked after coming home that Roosevelt did not look as much like him as his picture.

Louis S Williams will accompany Mr. Carson to Fort Mc Dermot to assist in surveying Indian lands in that vicinity.

Jennie Howell is at work for Mrs. Lee.

Miss Jones will spend her vacation at her home in Indiana.

Mr. Z. T. Wilcox is doing the masonry on the bathing system.

William C. Johnson has developed into a first class base ball pitcher.

There has been a large number of visitors to the school in the past month.

Mr. Cawker will go to his home at Sacaton in about two weeks for a month's vacation.

The Standard Literary Society has adjourned to meet at beginning of the next school year.

Mrs. Simpson gave a birth day party in honor of her daughter on Wednesday evening last.

Lettie Gildersleeve who was at work in town for a number of months has returned to the school.

The lawn has put on its annual coat of green, and occasionally the 'click' of the lawn mower is heard.

Mr. Johnson, the photographer, took a number of pictures of the school a few days ago, call on him for one.

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At the celebration of Oklahoma day on April 22, at Okmulgee, I. T., William Mc Combs, a Creek Indian gave an eloquent address. A short extract from it is given below: "Looking about us today we stand entranced as we contemplate the wondrous metamorphosis, the vast and almost indescribable changes wrought by the hand of man since the white man first rapped at the door of the red man. Countless hamlets, villages, towns and cities now dot the land once owned and completely dominated by the Indians. Endless stretches of steel rails now bind the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, the tropical sunlit gulf to the Arctic regions. The demon locomotive with puff and earsplitting screams, rushes madly from city to city, from ocean to ocean, the smoke of numberless forges, foundries and factories now mount the ethereal starways of the skies; the schools, the colleges, the churches and cathedrals are training the minds and comforting the souls of many millions red, white and black of the sons and daughters of men. And here we stand in the midst of this animated scene of life, enterprise and human energy. Nothing stands still either in nature or among men, everything moves either upward, onward or downward. Confronted by these conditions, by this environment what is our duty?"

"Every consideration of expediency, of duty, of right demands of us that we meet the emergencies of the hour; that we step into the front rank of the moving millions of this glorious land of ours; that we buckle on the armor of valiant Americans and armed with the sword of American citizenship cut our way through the ranks of poverty, ignorance and superstition with their concomitant attendants of want and misery, sheltered by the starry banner of our common country, proclaim ourselves active members and earnest workers in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people."—Sel.

#### UNDERGROUND CITY.

In Turkestan, on the right bank of the Amuo Daria, is a chain of rocky hills near the Bokharan town of Karki, and a number of large caves which, upon examination some time ago, were found to lead to an underground city, built apparently long before the Christian era. According to effigies, inscriptions and designs upon the gold and silver money unearthed from among the ruins, the existence of the town dates back to some two centuries before the birth of Christ.

The underground Bokharan city is about two versts long, and is composed of an enormous labyrinth of corridors, streets and squares, surrounded by

houses and other buildings, two or three stories high. The edifices contain all kinds of domestic utensils, pots, urns, vases and so forth.

In some of the streets falls of earth and rock have obstructed the passages, but generally the visitors can walk about freely without so much as lowering his head. The high degree of civilization attained by the inhabitants of the city is shown by the facts that they built in several stories, by the symmetry of the streets and squares and by the beauty of the baked clay and metal utensils and of the ornaments and coins which have been found.

It is supposed that long centuries ago, this city, so carefully concealed in the bowels of the earth, provided an entire population with a refuge from the incursions of nomadic savages and robbers.

—New York Herald

#### PLANT WITH MAGNETIC POWER.

There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant which possesses astonishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it immediately receives a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of 20 feet a magnetic needle is affected by it, and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hours of the day. All-powerful about two o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night. At times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. Birds and insects never alight on this plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would find their sudden death. None of the magnetic metals are found where it grows, which is a proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant.—Sel.

#### VIRUS AND VENOM.

The difference between venom and a virus is very marked. Both are poisons and both of organic origin, but a venom is produced in secreting organs, commonly called poison glands, and is introduced into the system by means especially adapted for the purpose such as stings or fangs. On the other hand, a virus is the result of disease of putrefaction and possesses the property of exciting in the system into which it is introduced the disease which produced the virus. A virus commonly produces little if any local disturbance. A venom generally causes great pain, often severe inflammation and swelling. Venom has a marked local effect. Virus causes a general disturbance of the system.

#### DESERT LIZARDS.

There is no place like the desert for lizards. As a man rides through the white sands or over the black malapai mountains in Arizona or southeastern California and sees the flash and scurry of these brilliant and graceful creatures the suggestion of death and solitude is broken, and, beholding so much life, he is brought to wonder if the country is really a desert or only a land to which a man is not adapted, for here are animals which never drink yet frisk about through thorns and cactus and fatten on the bitter plants. Many a desert prospector had lain down with his burros to die and seen on the rocks about the black heads of the chuck lizards outlined against the brazen sky. The chuckwalla were happy and corpulent with good eating. It was their country. For thousands of generations their ancestors had never thirsted for water, and plants which the starving burros passed by furnished both food and drink for the scaly natives on the rocks. Next to the slow moving and deadly Gila monster the chuckwalla is the largest lizard of the desert, being from a foot to a foot and a half in length.

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