

The Indian Advance

Devoted to the Welfare and Education of the Indian.

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THE WAY TO WIN.

"Strike" while the iron is heated,
"Pause" and the iron's cold—
If you strike too late on the hardened
plate,
The weld will never hold.
"Suck" and success will follow;
"Wait" and it passes by;
Be quick to grasp, then hold it fast
And trust for a better try.
"Work" and the world works with you;
"Loaf" and you loaf alone;
This strenuous world's a confining whirl,
It offers no room for the dream.
"Life" is an undertaking;
"Death" is a silent thought.
So let life's light illumine the night
With the deeds which you have wrought.
—P. Gorham Mills in Indianapolis Sentinel.

The following papers were prepared and read at Commencement exercises June 24 by those completing the 8th year work.

WE MUST PUSH ONWARD OR FALL BACKWARD.

LENA JACK.

The only way of ever reaching or getting anything desirable is to work for it, because nothing can be accomplished without hard labor and reason. Inventors, scientists and other great workers would not know or do the things that are now being done if it were not for the mistakes suffering, poverty, and contempt that they have gone through. It is evident that all these things combined tend to make one stronger, both mentally and physically. Without mistakes, it is possible we could not learn as much as we do if we make mistakes, because by making mistakes, other difficult and hidden parts are discovered. Every one who has gone through life and has done something above the ordinary things done daily, has passed through trouble and difficulties, but by hard labor and ambition, they have conquered all the discouraging little things and have pushed their way onward to the standpoint for which they were aiming. For example we have some men we can refer to, as Booker T. Washington, who took three months in working his way to Hampton Institute, because he wanted to have education enough to do some thing toward helping others and today he is doing much toward helping and raising his race, and is the founder of the largest school for negroes. Suppose he had given up and fallen backward,

many of the negroes who have got good education and are doing good work would not be enjoying the life and pleasure they are enjoying now.

Peter Cooper who erected a large industrial building in New York, which bears his name, had it erected because he knew when he was a boy how he wanted education, and saw the necessity of it and having had hardly a fair chance to go to school, when a boy because he was poor, he wanted to give others the chance he could not have, so there is Cooper's Institute, to which any man who wishes may go and study anything he pleases, and in this way many young mechanics have gotten knowledge of what they would not have known were it not for Cooper's kindness and generosity in doing this.

There are many people who say they cannot do certain things because they have not done it for so long or are out of practice, this shows that they don't push on but fall backward when they strike anything that requires some reasoning time and labor. Things once done ought to always be done, if accomplished in the right way at first. If they cannot be done, that shows that all the small things in connection with it were not all completed to stay, and that the best of labor and time were not devoted to them. Difficulties that come up ought to strengthen a person's will power, so that they can go at things with more determination to conquer them.

The government is pushing on with the Indian schools; we often hear that the Indians are the stubbornest things to deal with and many people oppose their education and say it ought to be stopped. Although the Indians are very discouraging, those interested in educating them have hope for the Indians, and no doubt they will succeed in putting the Indians on a level with the whites. Indian boys and girls after leaving school ought to always push onward toward better state of living and not fall back to the old ways of the old people.

As there are two ways to everything, thing will have to go one way or the other. But since everything is in its lowest state in the beginning it ought to reach its highest state in the end, so by labor things can be lifted up, because labor conquers all things. Then as every living thing, and above all, mankind can labor. Every one ought to do something, if not everything to help on others, by doing things and showing them what can be done and setting for them examples, that they will be glad to follow.

ON THE WAY

FRANK JOHN

If we start on the way we do one of two things we will go ahead and advance or go down to the same condition as we were before we came to school and, I think it is better for those who are not going to try while they are in school not to come to school in the first place. Those that go ahead and advance will find something in this world to benefit them and not only themselves but all other people of their surrounding and the people will be influenced by the ways of the pupils after they leave school that they can do just the same as and white children.

The class of 1903 are on the way to higher studies and advance work in school and will no doubt be well prepared for future life and will use their minds and reasoning power to think for themselves. They have the best of opportunity of going to a larger school where they can go to school at government expense and soon become fitted to go out into the world and earn their living and leave no yawning gaps between then and through their life. They should still stand by their ignorant friends and help them out of their distresses and miseries; but I do not blame those old Indians for being as they are today because there were no schools for them around here when they were young and as the pupils will go out to their parents they will make them realize that going to school does something toward helping out the Indian and lifting up the burdens of those who never had the chance of going to school as we are having today.

Here are the Cubans just started on the way with a new government. It is a little over a year old and they seem to be carrying on their affairs in good ways and Cubans are on the way to become one of the most noted nations and have as good educational system as any other nation on the globe.

Filipinos are now developing their country and make use of their soil and they are on the way to civilization. It is probable that if the Filipinos become educated and know how to govern themselves that the United States will let them manage their own affairs but they are now just on the way of being more civilized and settling down to their own business. They are erecting new schools in those islands to educate those people some of whom perhaps never saw a school before but the time will come when all of those children on the islands will be educated as well as anybody today.

The Indians are also on the way of more civilized life. Before the whites came to America the Indians were in the

(Continued on page 4.)

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THE LIGHT HOUSE.

Among the decorative drawings on
the blackboards at recent commence-
ment exercises was a picture of a light-
house.

This seemed especially appropriate in
its significance. It is a guide to safety
and a warning from danger.

It can not save the vessel that does
not obey its warning, though many are
saved and helped on their way daily and
attract no attention, while the occasional
one that is wrecked by carelessness, or
unusual conditions attracts much atten-
tion, still we have not heard any one
advocate the destruction of the light-
house because of its failure to prevent
the wreck.

This is symbolical of Indian schools.
They guide many in the right way, and
the substantial daily good passes before
us unnoticed while the occasional failure
and wreck is heralded loudly and the
whole fault attributed to the school by
a large class of prejudiced, narrow mind-
ed people.

STATUE FOR AN INDIAN WOMAN.

An Indian woman, Sacajewea, is to
have a statue at the Lewis and Clarke
Centennial Exposition. The women of
Oregon and neighboring State have
formed an association to raise \$6,000 so
that she may have a place of honor a-
mong the memorial statues. Sacajewea
was a Shoshone, the wife of a half-breed
French interpreter. Lewis and Clarke
record how at one time when the expe-
dition was at the point of failure for
lack of horses she pacified the shoshones,
secured the horses, and helped make
friends among the hostile Flatheads and
Nes Perces. During the winter spent at
the mouth of the Columbia she helped
them in many ways and acted as guide
on the return trip, having, it is said, the
instinct of the homing pigeon in thread-
ing the pathless wilderness.

The time of her death and place of
burial are unknown, but her brave life
is not forgotten. All honor to her.
May the statue worthily proclaim her
deeds!—INDIAN FRIEND

COMMON WISDOM.

It is surprising how much one may
learn by listening to the fore of the rail-
way car, or other public place.

Coming through Nevada recently we
learned from a fellow passenger that
Indian babes never cry. Our informant
had been among them for years and he
knew.(?)

The same authority informed us that
all the Indians of Nevada lived on a
reservation at Wadsworth where the
government fed them, clothed them and
supplied them houses, utensils and im-
plements, though what they want with
implements, in such case, he didn't say.
He knew all about this too because
"he had lived right there"

The truth is, about ten percent of the
Indians of this state live at above reser-
vation and of that number only a few
old and dependent ones receive govern-
ment aid to any extent, possibly ten
percent of their support comes from the
government.

Of the five or six thousand Indians
living in this state there may be about
two hundred old and helpless ones who
receive government aid to a limited ex-
tent, the remaining fifty hundred sup-
porting themselves by farming for them-
selves or laboring for white ranchers
and wherever work is obtainable.

There are many communities in the
state where the ranchers and their
wives depend almost wholly upon In-
dians for their help. And most if not
all of them express a preference for In-
dians above the transient white laborer.

There are some of them loafing about
railroad points, and so are there some
white men, usually doing as much mis-
chief as their fellow loafers, the
Indians.

As it is a poor class of whites who are
chronic loafers so it is of Indians and
many of the better class are seldom if
ever found at these public places.

They are law abiding and peaceful
seldom causing any disturbance even
among themselves. Why are they such
objectionable people as some contend?

WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY. Owyhee, Nev.

There seems to be an impression
throughout the country that Indians are
all living in idleness and being fed from
the U. S. Commissary.

I want to invite the attention of any
having that idea to take a glimpse of this
reservation at this time. Many of them
are out shearing sheep and have been
out six weeks or more, busy most of the
time, and letters have been received
from other sheep shearing men waiting
Indian shearers. The number so engaged

is increasing yearly, and the demand
is greater than the supply. All sheep
men who have had them prefer them to
white shearers.

Others are camped on the line of the
ditch under construction and working
there with teams and by hand. Others
are on the adjacent ranches as vaqueros
and regular ranch help and the demand
is not supplied. Others are busy on their
own farms, sowing grain, fixing ditches,
irrigating lay, pushing their work to get
time to work on irrigation work or else-
where.

Several of the women are working in
families on ranches and in mining camps,
and letters still came calling for more,
which we cannot supply.

In July and August the demand for
hay hands is greatly in excess of any
possible supply though every available
man is out unless busy at home. The
school and traders' freight must be hauled
and they do it well in the fall, besides
getting wood to use and sell, attending
to their horses and cattle and various
other things. They are fairly busy
through the whole summer and are well
fed and clothed as a result.

—FROM INDIAN HERALD.

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Opposite post Office Carson

It is reported by daily press that Supt. Frank Terry, of Puyallup Washington is to exchange places with Supt. Linton of Round Valley, California.

F. M. Norton and wife have returned from a vacation spent in San Francisco and report an pleasant time as can well be had in the logs of this season there.

We sent delegates to assist in the celebration of the Fourth of July at Virginia City, and Gardnerville, and had a little celebration at home for those who could not go elsewhere.

Supt. Anbury and family made a flying trip to Lake Tahoe recently and are much impressed by the grandeur and immensity of the Lake the mountains and the prices of that region.

Mrs. Maggie Allen, cook, who came here from Illinois in May was called home early in July by the serious illness of her daughter. It is a long trip to make in case of sickness, especially when she had come so recently.

Mrs. McFadden's experience as a Mesa cook in the Indian Herald shows a familiarity with the subject and portrays humorously a truth of which we are not proud. It is a good chance for some Kickers to see themselves as we others see them.

W. H. Embree who has been principal teacher at Western Shoshoni for a year and half has been transferred to a position at Yakima, Washington.

As he was employed there for several years and lives in that locality it is like returning home for a time.

Xavier Casker, who spent his vacation at his home in Arizona, has returned and reports warm weather at home.

He has been wearing his overcoat while becoming acclimated again. When we realize the delight of this climate we wonder why people will stay out of Nevada.

A day school is soon to be opened at old Fort McDermitt in the northern part of Humboldt County near the Oregon line. This school has been in contemplation for several years and now seems in fair way to be opened as the old Fort buildings are being repaired for the purpose. The school will be under supervision of Supt. Spriggs of Nevada agency.

Wm. E. Carson, special allotting agent is busy in this region looking up land suitable for allotment to Indians who have not had land, or only such as was utterly worthless.

If all business for Indians had been done with the same care and interest shown by Mr. Carson, what endless trouble and delay would have been saved.

Many of our boys have been taking athletic training on the ranches of the valley. Reports come from various ranchmen that they are highly pleased with the boys and prefer them to the white men who can be picked up for such work.

We will send a contribution of three or four boys to Chillico to join the Indian band for the St. Louis Fair.

This is a rare opportunity to see that great exposition and mingle with the world and we are glad to see our boys anxious to go. They are ambitious, mainly young men and we expect them to be a credit to their people and to Nevada Indians.

Ed Hicke, who has been a pupil of this school for some years and who has acquired skill as a carpenter is working at his trade in Reno. If he is given a fair chance with other young men he will give a good account of himself.

MONUMENT AT WOUNDED KNEE.

Five thousand Sioux Indians gathered around a little knoll in the lonely valley of the Wounded Knee near Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. D., on the spot of which in one huge grave lie buried hundreds of red warriors. was the curious sight the few whites who were at the dedication of the "Big Foot" monument saw on May 28.

Patterning after the whites, who called the battle on the Little Big Horn the "Custer massacre," and builded a monument in memorial to the slain, the Sioux have erected a tall marble shaft to their fathers and brothers who were killed at Wounded Knee and term the battle which occurred at that place the "Big Foot massacre," after the chief under whom they fought.

After the monument was finished and effecting marks of grief on the part of the Indians over, the regular ceremonies were conducted by the missionary and prominent Indians all in the Sioux tongue.

After the exercises were finished, the Indians filed past the monument and those who could read English read to the others this inscription: "This monument is erected by surviving relatives and other Ojallala and Cheyenne River Sioux Indians in memory of the Chief Big Foot Massacre, Dec 29, 1890, Colonel Foreythe in command of the United States troops. Big Foot was a great chief of the Sioux Indians. He often said: 'I will stand in peace till my last day comes.' He did good and brave deeds for the white man and for the red man. Many innocent women and children who knew no wrong, died here."

—Minneapolis Journal.

Peter M. Johnson a Paiute boy who has been a pupil here up to a short time ago is seeking to learn whether he has the rights of a citizen in entry of land, mining property etc. or not.

He says he wants to know whether he has as much privilege as an ignorant "dago" who has just landed in the country.

We know he should have and believe he will find he has as much right in that matter as any man of whatever color. He is a native born and maintains no tribal relation and makes his living as any honest laborer.

His desire to know where he is at is laudable.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

One of our boys who is working during vacation and has worked at the carpenter trade two years has decided that he is going to make a success of his trade, to prove this he has handed to Mr. Sampell the carpenter \$17.00 with which to buy his set of Carpenter tools. This boy is Willie Watkins.

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|||||

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a call.

state of savagery and as the whites increased soon became acquainted with them and in some places followed their examples and in 1879 the first Indian School was erected at Carlisle, Penn. to educate the red race of America and when time passed by some sprung up and to-day there are 23 nonreservation schools and a great deal more reservation schools.

The Indians are to-day sending their children to school to make something out of them. It will be in the future that all of the old Indians will pass away and only those who are going to school will go out and fight the battle of life when there is no one to hold them down to the lowest way of living. There are to-day in the Indian Territory the five civilized nations who are on the right road to civilization. They have their own schools at their own expense and are as happy as any body in the United States. The Indians will in time become true and intelligent citizens and help in the affairs of our government. There is to-day an Indian in Congress. Chas Curtis of Kansas has succeeded in working his way to this place. He is honored as any other person in Congress.

DECIDED BY INDIANS.

Status of North Carolina Cherokees Determined by election.

The Cherokee Indians of North Carolina numbered by the last federal census 2,885, and there were by the same census in North Carolina 231 "Indians not taxed," this being the distinction between Indians having the right to vote and Indians not having that privilege. Indians not taxed are tribal Indians whose relation with government of the United States are regulated by treaty; Indians paying taxes are Indians who have surrendered their allegiance to their chiefs and have become American citizens with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities which that relation implies.

The state senate of North Carolina at Raleigh has recently decided a contested election between Cannon and Franks from the extreme western or mountain district. Cannon, a Democrat, contended that the election of Franks, a Republican, was obtained by the votes of Cherokee Indians in Swain county who were not qualified electors. The committee on elections, to whom the matter was referred, decided that those Indians are not tribal under the treaty of 1835, and should be recognized as citizens of North Carolina. Franks retained his seat.

The relation of Indians to the suffrage

has long been a subject of dispute and a matter of controversy in the election laws of the United States. In Arizona all Indians are excluded from territorial suffrage. In Michigan and Minnesota untaxed Indians are excluded from rights which in the former state aliens enjoy. In Mississippi untaxed Indians are excluded in the same official category with idiots, felons and insane persons and citizens who have not paid their taxes. In Montana and Nevada all Indians whether retaining their tribal allegiance or not, are excluded. In New Mexico all Indians are excluded except Pueblo Indians who are exempted. In Oklahoma Indians having tribal relations are excluded from rights of suffrage, as they are in Wyoming, while in Washington the untaxed Indians are excluded and the taxed Indians are permitted to vote. It is a somewhat marked peculiarity of Indian election laws that in those states or territories in which the Indian population is considerable the suffrage of Indians is rightly provided against, whereas in those states in which the number of Indians is small, they are admitted to the rights of suffrage under terms similar to those prescribed for other citizens.—Sel.

The world is full of people who are unskilled in work, and willing to work for the lowest wages. Those in demand to day are the ones who are master of a trade. The boy who hopes to accomplish anything should endeavor to become an expert at some trade, then his services will always be in demand and he can command good wages. To do this he must be careful and painstaking with his work, always striving to do every job better than the one just completed. It is too often the case that a boy, while learning a trade, wants to advance rapidly, and when given something to do, instead of trying to do it right, will attempt to do something else that only skilled work can do.—Progress.

DRINK AND CYCLISTS.

Zimmerman, the world's champion, says to cyclists:

"Don't smoke it depresses the heart and shortens the wind. Don't drink—drink never win races. I have trophies at home which would have belonged to others if they had left liquor alone."

And J. Parsons, the fifty-mile Victorian champion, who does not smoke and has given up alcoholic stimulants says:

"I abandoned even moderate indulgence in liquor because I could not win races when so indulging. Since I refrained altogether from drink I have started in five races and have won four—the

fifty-mile championship, the Victoria road race, and the half-mile and ten-mile races in Adelaide."

While Mr. Tebbuttson being asked, his opinion, replied:

"Well, it sometimes happens that a non-abstainer wins, but invariably they have kept off the drink for some time previous to the race and when they start drinking again their form goes off. In racing you require your head clear, for so much depends upon your judgement from first to last. In the race I rode better in the final than in the previous races, and without feeling the least excited, though, there were twelve of us—all intent on winning. The excitement caused by partaking of liquor would have taken away my coolheadedness."

And he added:

"A young fellow cyclist recently accompanied me on a long road journey which caused me some fatigue. He fancied a glass of whiskey would stimulate him a bit. Well, it did for about a quarter of an hour, but after that he was ten times worse, and I had to slow off to enable him to keep up with me at all. This is only one case out of several of similar effect which have come under my notice."—NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

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