

# The Indian Advance

Devoted to the Welfare and Education of the Indian.

Vol. IV. CARSON INDIAN SCHOOL, CARSON CITY, NEVADA, APRIL, 1903. No. 8.

## TO-DAY.

Keep out of the past. It is lonely  
And barren and bleak to the view;  
Its fires have grown cold, and its stories  
are old;

Turn, turn to the present—the new.  
Today leads you up to the hilltops  
That are kissed by the radiant sun;  
Today shows no tomb, life's hopes are  
in bloom,  
And today holds a prize to be won.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

## "JUST WHERE."

Just where you stand in the conflict,  
That is your place!  
Just where you think you are useless  
Hide not your face;  
God placed you there for a purpose,  
What e'er it may be;  
Think he has chosen you for it,  
Work loyally..

—Life and Work.

## A NEW IDEA FOR THE INDIAN.

A teacher in an Indian school in Michigan writes as follows; "It is very interesting to study these children especially as we have them from four different tribes, and I should very much like to write my impressions, only that I can scarcely keep up with my work as it is. These boys have a sense of humor. In my flag drill last Friday the partners were a boy and a girl, and where the lines intersect to form the cross I taught the boys to let their partners go first, and hard trouble I had to do, it too. After the exercises Isaac Crane came up to me, and, in his solemn way, said: 'Miss B., in letting the girls pass in front of the boys you have struck at the root of an Indian national custom.' I said, 'How so, Isaac?' and he answered, 'It is custom for the man to go first, carrying his dignity, and for the woman to follow, carrying everything else.'"—Sel.

## THE FIRST LEAD PENCIL.

The lead pencil originated with the discovery of the graphite mines in England 1664, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

## LEGENDS OF THE SKY.

The Canadian Indians tell their children that if they point at the moon their fingers will be bitten off. Some of the tribes of North America believe that there is a frog in it, and the Hindus can see on the moon's face something very like a hare, but among English speaking people the popular legend have fixed upon a man and a dog as its sole inhabitants.

The man in the moon is generally supposed to have been consigned to his present abode as a punishment for gathering sticks on the Sabbath, the idea, it is said, having probably originated from the reference in the Book of Numbers to a man who was stoned to death for a similar offense.

The Chinese consider the moon to be like the sun, a favorite article of diet with certain mischievous dragons, who are supposed to swallow it and thus produce eclipses.

## THE LEGEND OF THE SNOWDROP.

An old legend gives the following as the origin of the snowdrop: After Adam and Eve had been driven from the garden of Eden Eve was disconsolate. One day as she sat silently grieving an angel appeared and sought means to comfort her. She longed for the flowers, but the fast descending snow was wrapping the barren earth in a robe of white.

As the angel stood and spoke words of hope to the weeping, repentent woman he caught a snowflake, breathed gently upon it and said:

"Take form, pure snowflake, bud and blossom and be a comfort to humanity, now and forever."

In a twinkling the snowflake changed into a beautiful flower, as white and pure as the snow itself and when Eve beheld the newborn blossom gladness and hope came to her heart, and she smiled through her tears.

Having fulfilled his mission of love, the angel departed, but where he had stood there immediately sprung up a circle of perfect snowdrops.—Sel.

## READING AND TALKING.

Reading will be of little use without conversation and conversation will be apt to run low without. Reading fills the lamp and conversation lights it. Reading is the food of the mind and conversation the exercise, and as all things are strengthened by exercise so is the mind by conversation. There we shake off the dust and stiffness of a retired scholastic life. Our opinions are confirmed or corrected by the good opinions of others, points are argued, doubts are resolved, difficulties cleared, directions given and frequently hints started which if pursued, would lead to the most useful truths, like a vein of silver or gold which directs to a mine.

—Washington Times.

## PRIMITIVE SLEDS.

From history we learn that the boys in the time of George III. coasted on sleds made of a small board, with beef bones as runners. But these dropped out of sight when an inventive genius built one out of a barrel stave, for his invention was extensively copied. The barrel staves were called "jumpers" and "skippers" and were made of a single barrel stave of moderate width, to which was nailed a twelve inch seat post about amidships. A piece of barrel head constituted the seat. To navigate this craft required no little skill, the revolutions performed by the rider while "gettin' the hang of the old thing" being akin to the antics of a tenderfoot on a bucking broncho. A more stable and docile jumper was made by fastening two or three staves side by side, but these were not considered as fast travelers as the single staves.—Outing.

## SHE COULD USE THEM.

An old lady on seeing the electric light in the town for the first time was struck with amazement. After gazing at it for a space she entered a grocer's shop and asked:

"I say, mister, how do you make that big light o' your'n? I'm tired of burnin' paraffin."

The shopman replied, "Oh, it is caused by a series of electric currents."

"Is it, now?" said the old lady. "then weigh me a pound. If they won't do for lightning, I'll use 'em up for puddin's."—Detroit Free Press.



## THE INDIAN ADVANCE.

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### SMALL THINGS.

One great need in all lines of work is to do what is assigned us without fail. Boys and girls are too apt to let trifles keep them from duty, and are not to be depended upon. In little things they think it does not matter much if it is slighted, and in larger ones they are not thorough. They form careless habits and are of little use because the work must be gone over by some one else to make it sure. So their work is really lost as the other person spend as much time in overseeing the work as was needed to do it. In school these pupils are often a little late, they miss just a few words, they always have lessons to make up, they cause most of the irregularities, they do very little themselves and hinder others.

They do some work on examination but they fail.

In the industrial department it is the same. They are of little use in any place as they cannot be depended upon. This is largely a matter of habit and is one of the worst forms of indolence as they plead that they have tried.

Yet they are failures just as sure as one who tried less and in going over the same lessons the next year they fail again, because they are not thorough and go no deeper than they did before. The worst feature of the habit is that if it is not over come it spoils their whole lives as no one wants a person who cannot be depended upon. This little verse from one of our readers contains the same thought.

Now never be a moment too late,  
For it will soon end in trouble or crime;  
Better be an hour early, and stand  
and wait,  
Than a moment behind the time.

### COMMISSIONER JONES ON INDIAN EXHIBIT.

Mr. W. A. Jones, commissoner of Indian affairs, received a letter from the

officials of the Louisiana Exposition company asking that a representative of the Indian bureau be sent to St. Louis to confer with the exposition officers relative to the Indian exhibit to be given.

"There is not much use of talking about an elaborate exhibit," said Commissioner Jones, "unless the exposition officials make some provisions for increasing the funds to be used for that purpose. The \$40,000 appropriated by Congress will not be more than sufficient to make a display of the work of the Indian schools throughout the country. Unless additional funds are provided from some source this department will confine its efforts to a display of the work of the schools and the Indian farms. We will not be able, for less than \$100,000, to make an exhibit showing the spectacular feature of the life of the Indians. If the exposition officials want a collection of the representatives of the blanket Indians at the Fair they will have to make provision for covering the expense of such an undertaking."—Sel.

### INDIANS ARE AS NUMEROUS, NOW, AS EVER.

The census of 1890 gave the number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as 259,000: the census of 1900 gives them as 270,000. Careful ethnologists see no reason to suppose that since America was discovered there has ever been a time when the Indians on our territory were materially more in number than they now are. They are not "dying out." They are "perpetual inhabitants." They are with us and will be with us, testing our national fitness to deal with less favored races.

While they are often spoken of as "dispossessed of their lands by the whites," their present holdings are not inconsiderable. The Indian reservations set apart by the United States for these 270,000 Indians, about one-third hundredth of our population of 76,000,000 have an area of 119,000 square miles, about one-thirtieth of our entire territory. Each Indian has pro rata from nine to ten times as much land allowed him as is allowed to the average American citizen, since 76,000,000 of inhabitants of our territory have in all but 3,603,000 square miles.

These Indian reservation are equal in area to the entire States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, with over two-thirds of the great State of Pennsylvania in addition. Although a large part of the land on these reservation is valueless for farming or grazing purposes, the "landed interests" involved in the "Indian question" are soon to be im-

mense. Coal and mineral deposits of all kinds still farther complicate the interests involved.

### FINDS FORTUNE IN ELKS' TEETH.

Eight hundred elks' teeth in the grave of an Indian chief, all splendid specimens and susceptible of mounting, was the recent wonderful find by a Philadelphia curio hunter named Zimmerman who has been gathering relics among the canyons of the tortuous Snake river, for several months. Zimmerman dug into the grave, which was in a wild barren and remote country along the Snake river, above Lewiston, Idaho. Some distance down he encountered several small bones, which on examination proved to be magnificent specimens of elks' teeth and on scooping away the earth with his hands he found that a loose tunic wrapped around the ex-chief's skeleton had been literally crammed with teeth the best obtainable in the days when elks were plentiful. Zimmerman took his find to Lewistown for shipment to Philadelphia, keeping very quiet about the discovery. One man to whom he confided the secret in Lewistown offered him \$10 apiece for the 400 with the red streak —San Francisco Call.

## THE EMPORIUM

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or Washoe Indian basket,  
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goods are the best. Give us  
a call. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀



Read last item on third column this page.

The meadow lark is here.

Louie Higgins has returned to school.

John Cromwell has entered the band.

The State Legislature adjourned on the 17th instant.

The lawn is covered with a beautiful coat of green.

Mr. Pike preached at the school last Sunday evening.

Ben Lancaster thinks the way of the transgressor hard.

If you want a first class two horse wagon call at the school.

The farm work is progressing satisfactorily under the farmer.

Mrs. Fowler is pronounced by the pupils a successful cook.

The new office is now in use, it is one of the best in the service.

Jack Mott once a pupil of this school died at Reno sometime ago.

The school band is contemplating a trip to Inyo, County, California.

Tillie Fred, a Paiute girl from Benton, California is a new arrival.

The band under the tutorage of Mr. Oliver is making rapid progress.

Walter Allen had a finger broken in a game of base ball a few days ago.

Peter Johnson has just returned from a trip to Inyo, County, California.

Mrs. Winston has been filling the place of laundress since Miss Brown left.

Mr. Commons and Mr. Ansley are wrestling with the quarterly accounts.

The Base ball team are arranging a game with the Reno High School team.

FOR SALE. Eight new wagons manufactured at the school. Price \$80.00 each.

This section has been favored with several "April showers" in the past week.

El Hicks has gone to Schurz to put in the new scales for the Walker River Agency.

Three new pupils came in from Inyo County California a few days ago.

Mr. Commons and Dick Bender made a business trip to Gardnerville on the 19th instant.

I have been working in the carpenter shop about five months and like my work very much, I am learning wagon making and painting. I think I am first class in the shop.—Abe Smith.

After a silence of nearly three weeks, the merry sound of the telephone bell is heard again.

Lizzie Waters of Virginia City, Nevada has accepted the position of laundress, temporarily.

Mr. Lovegrove is preparing to plant a large number of shade trees around the new buildings.

Miss Brown, who left this school a few weeks ago is now at the Round Valley School California.

We are in receipt of the Indian Herald published at the Sac and Fox Indian School, Tama, Iowa.

Mary V. Barelay of Chilocco has been transferred to the Walker River Reservation as Field Matron.

Authority has been granted to purchase material to complete the new bathing system at the school.

Mr. Norton has moved into the superintendent's old office room, which he will use as disciplinarian's office.

Mrs. Botkins left on the 18th instant for a visit to San Francisco, Mrs. Ansley is filling her place temporarily.

Mrs. Fowler has been transferred to the position of cook, and Mrs. Waters of Virginia City has been appointed laundress.

John Thomas and Ralph Oviato who came to the school a few weeks ago, have accepted work south of the school in Carson Valley.

Miss Thompson who was laundress at this school last year and went home on account of sickness, writes that she is improving in health.

The base ball game between the Indian School team and the Carson High School team last Saturday, resulted 23 to 7 in favor of the Indians.

The lumber for the new coal house is on the grounds, and Mr. Sampsell and his detail of boys will begin the erection of the building in a few days.

Mr. Lovegrove and his detail have slaughtered several pigs recently, and the pupil are reveling in a liberal ration of pork and beans. Their palates are also occasionally delighted with a dinner of hog and hominy.

The Hon. E. P. Holmes, member of the lower house of the Legislature, died March 12, at the residence of his sister in Gold Hill, after an illness of about three days. He was recently a pleasant visitor at this school, and we regret to hear of his death.

Miss Jennie E. Mackey who was teacher at this school nearly four years ago writes to friends here, that she still, maintains a pleasant remembrance of her work while at the school, she sends her regards to her old pupils.

Mr. Leach and Mr. Sampsell and their details are putting the finishing touches on several new wagons. The greater part of the work has been done by the shop boys. If you do not think Indian boys can learn to work, just visit the shops and watch them for an hour.

As soon as possible a pipe line will be put into convey the water belonging to the school from the canyon west of the school. The pipe line will be a little more than two miles long and large enough to supply water for domestic and irrigation purposes. It will obviate the necessity of pumping water for the school as the in-take of the pipe line is 225 feet above the school ground.

#### BASE BALL TEAM.

Daniel Webster.....	Catcher
Wm. C Johnson .....	Pitcher
George Minkey.....	First Base
Xavier Cawker .....	Second "
John Cromwell .....	Third "
Wm. Cypher.....	Short Stop
Louis S Williams....	Right Field
William Bobb .....	Center "
Harrison Diaz .....	Left "

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April first.



### A BUFFALO HERD.

The only buffalo herd is located in Stanley county, South Dakota, according to the Fort Pierre correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune. This herd is owned by James W. Philip at Fort Pierre. It is known as the Dupree herd. There are seventy-five of these fine creatures; and they are confined in a 1,000 acre pasture eight miles north of that city. The pasture is so constructed as to withstand a great deal of resistance—the posts being set very near together and very deep in the ground, and is almost twice as high as an ordinary fence. Within this pasture is a smaller enclosure where the herd can be penned, thus affording visitors a better opportunity of observation. A short distance from this enclosure is the commodious ranch where the keepers reside, and hundreds of tons of hay are kept constantly on hand. The original of this herd were five calves captured by the Dupree family in 1882, while on a buffalo hunt on the Little Missouri River. The captives, that in time were to represent an immense fortune, were hauled in an ordinary wagon to the Dupree home, on the Cheyenne River, about twenty miles below where the little town of Leslie is now located. They were close herded for a time, and then permitted to range at will, as in their natural state. They increased steadily until they reached almost the present number, when, about a year and a half ago, the entire herd was purchased by Mr. Philip from the Dupree estate and moved to his pasture near Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River. It is the intention of Mr. Philip to take this remnant of the great herds of the northwest to the exposition at St. Louis in 1904, and if the constant stream of visitors to the pasture is an indication, it will prove to be one of the chief attractions there.

### NEWS OF THE INDIAN.

The small tribe of Quapaws in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory undertook recently to provide against illiteracy among their numerous white lessees! They established a public school system which was to be supported by a contribution of \$1,000 from Quapaw funds and by a tax of one cent per acre from each white lessee and \$1 per annum from each white laborer. Seven schools were maintained for six months attended by 32 Indian and 200 white children. The Indians paid out their \$1,000; but since there was no force to compel the white beneficiaries to pay up, they failed to contribute their small share and the school had to be closed.

—Selected.

### ON THE RETIRED LIST.

An order was issued at the War Department on February 17, by direction of the President, placing Colonel Richard H. Pratt, thirteenth cavalry on the retired list. A dispatch from Carlisle to the Harrisburg, Pa., Telegraph, says in regard to this: "Colonel Pratt feels his retirement keenly. He has just passed sixty-two years of age and his retirement now is under the act giving the President right to retire an officer after he has served a certain period. Immediately upon being notified by Adjutant General Corbin of his retirement he forwarded his resignation as Superintendent of the Indian training school and asked to be relieved as soon as possible.

Colonel Pratt practically established the Carlisle school for the education of the Indian youth, and for twenty-three years has been Superintendent, doing remarkable service in the cause of Indian education.

Colonel Pratt feels that his enemies have temporarily got the better of him and that his retirement at sixty-two as a colonel is unfair. Younger officials have been retired as brigadiers and he expected similar treatment. His successor as Superintendent of the Indian school will probably be appointed soon."

—Indian Leader.

### DEATH VALLEY.

California can certainly claim the greatest natural wonders of the world. Its Yosemite Valley, its big trees, petrified forests, and other attractions, substantiate the claim.

One of the wonders rarely spoken of is Death Valley. This is the unpleasant name of an unpleasant place in Inyo County, but a very remarkable natural curiosity.

Imagine a trackless waste of sand and rock, shimmering under the rays of a more tropical sun, hemmed in on all sides by titanic rocks and mountains, whose very impress is that of eternal desolation, and you have a fair idea of Death Valley. Geographically it is the sink of the Amargosa River, which is quite a marvel in itself. It rises in the Western Sierras, about two miles from the California line, and flows southward for ninety miles, when it disappears from sight in the bed of an ancient lake at the foot of the Resting Spring Mountains. A little further south it reappears and continues another sixty miles, when it again returns to its subterranean channel. Still again it reappears, and flows nearly one hundred miles, when it finally disappears in the sink of Death Valley. Quite a remarkable river.

Death Valley is eight miles broad by thirty-five miles long, and comprises a-

bout three-hundred square miles of the most desolate country in the world.

It looks as if suffering from some terrible curse, such as we read about in the Scriptures. It lies far below the sea level, some places one hundred and sixty feet. No friendly clouds appear to interrupt the scorching heat. The thermometer registers 125 degrees week after week. No moisture ever falls to cool the burning sand. Bright steel may be left out night after night and never be tarnished. Nothing will decay; a dead animal will simply dry up like parchment, and remain so seemingly forever. No sound is ever heard; the silence of eternal desolation reigns supreme.

It is a curious geological formation, only paralleled in one other instance—that of the Dead Sea. The rocks, lava, basalt and granite, show the volcanic formation which, probably will account for the poisonous quality of the air. It is said that noxious gases are emitted from the numerous fissures in the rocks.

Such is a brief description of the most remarkable in America. Population may press onward, but it will never enter here. Reclamation of vast tracts of land will be accomplished, but Death Valley will never see a plow.

It is forever destined to remain in its state of primitive barrenness. By the workings of some mysterious cause the place is hostile to life. It is avoided alike by man and beast. Geologists tell us it is a striking illustration of the condition of the whole world at an early geological epoch.—Sel.

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