

The Indian Advance

Devoted to the Welfare and Education of the Indian.

Vol. V. CARSON INDIAN SCHOOL, CARSON CITY, NEVADA, SEPTEMBER, 1903. No. 1.

"The fools are not all dead yet," said the angry husband.

"I'm glad of it, dear," calmly replied the other half of the combination. "I never did look well in black."

* *

Ambiguous—How are you, old fellow? Are you keeping strong?

"No; only just managing to keep out of my grave."

"Oh, I'm sorry to hear that."

* *

Physician—The truth can no longer be hid ten, ma'am, I am obliged to tell you that your little son is—er—weak-minded. That is—well, it must be said, he is an idiot.

Mrs. Highupp—How fortunate it is that we are rich! No one will ever notice it.

* *

"I am afraid the nobleman who is to become your son-in-law has not much talent for business."

"I don't know," answered Mr. Cumrox. "If he can manage to get as good prices for other merchandise as he does for a title, I'll trust him to take his chances in business."

INTERESTING INCIDENTS RELATING TO JOHNSON SIDES THE PEACEMAKER.

Just east of the Flanigan warehouse old Johnson Sides, an Indian no less noted in Western Nevada than old Winnemucca, the former chief of the Piantes, lies at his humble home at the point of death and it is believed that he cannot survive but a few hours.

Johnson Sides is really a historical character of Western Nevada. Year ago, when the earliest explorers and venturesome emigrants pushed westward over the barren wastes of the American desert in search of the "land of gold" and new fields of adventure, Johnson Sides was simply a stripling, yet a youngster with a keen desire for a more extended knowledge of the world than his primitive and savage life afforded. The advent of the whites was a revelation to him and with a naturally inquisitive mind he soon realized that the coming of the white man meant progress and development and the be-

ginning of a new world. Unlike his red brothers of the desert he welcomed the pale faces and offered them safe guidance through this then strange country. Among the early settlers was a family by the name of Sides, the members of which soon discovered in Johnson a boy far superior in intelligence to the majority of his race and then encouraged him to remain with or near them at their home in Washoe Valley. From time to time his services were sought as a guide and as a messenger and he was always found trustworthy and prompt. His intimate association with the Sides family soon made him one of them and gave him the name by which he has been known these many years. As regards his tribal connections, there is nothing authentic and even he has some doubts regarding whether he can claim Piute, Washoe or California Indian origin. When asked by the writer to what tribe he really belonged his reply was "Well I dunno, may be Piute may Washoe; long time ago, me pretty young; now I United States peacemaker with all Injun." His association, however, has been principally with the Piantes and he recognized at a member of that tribe. He speaks the Washoe, Piute and Digger fluently, and Spanish and English fairly well.

During the earlier days, when the Indians were more or less troublesome, Johnson gave his services to the soldiers and emigrants in an endeavor to quiet the Indians, acting as guide and scout to trains, warning them of danger and posting them regarding feed and water on their routes. In this capacity, he frequently checked the thieving intent of marauding bands of Indians and gave the emigrant trains timely notice, so that stock would not be stampeded, when his arguments for peace seemed to be of no avail with his people.

During the Indian war in Western Nevada in the early sixties, his services were of great value to the whites and in recognition of such service, he was, in course of time, uniformed and a medal struck and he was given the title of "United States Peace Maker."

This title he has been very proud of and the medal or badge he has treasured with a jealous care for these many years.

Many wondered how he could have escaped the anger, at times, of his red brothers, when they must have known that their plans had often failed through the information given the whites by Johnson, but the facts were that when Johnson's arguments failed he would simply tell his brothers what he was going to do. They recognized his superiority and influence over them and instead of taking his life or resorting to other means of ridding themselves of his presence, looked upon him with mysterious awe and feared his displeasure.

Yet, he was gentle and kind to them, constantly advising a course which would elevate and improve their condition and deprecating excesses, dishonesty or anything which would cause unhappiness or suffering.

He was always anxious for his people to improve and urged that the children of various tribes be sent to school and try to learn trades and occupations which would insure them a livelihood and the respect and recognition of the whites. Whenever the opportunity offered, he addressed his people advocating industry among them, sobriety and the acquirement of a little property or a home. Had Johnson Sides been born a white man, his tendency in life would probably have been to have followed the profession of the law, for his powers of reasoning and argument are above the average and his desire for information and a knowledge of public matters other than those relating to his people, showed a superiority over many of his pale-faced brothers.

His race is nearly run, but he is entitled, by virtue of his loyalty to the whites, his advocacy of the improvements of the condition of his race, his efforts in behalf of morality and good influences, to more than a passing notice and his last days should be full of that peace which, though in his early life and associations, he could have had no knowledge, yet his inclination and love of his fellow man made him the earnest and proud advocate of such policy at all times.—NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

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The mailing list of the advance has been considerably neglected the past few months but it is the purpose to thoroughly overhaul in the next month and we hope that deligent subscriptions may be paid and new ones added.

It is not probable that it will be noted for its size soon but an effort will be made to make it worth 25 cents a year in information as to Indian Education in Nevada and the cause of the Indian generally and in the encouragement of the Indian pupils by whom the paper is published.

WALKER RIVER OPENING.

Much has been published recently to the effect that the Walker River Reservation would soon be opened to entry. The condition is about as follows. The Indian appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 provided:—

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby directed to allot from the land on the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, susceptible of irrigation, twenty acres to each head of a family residing on said reservation, the remainder of such irrigable land to be allotted to such Indians on said reservation as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, not exceeding twenty acres each; and when a majority of the heads of families on said reservation shall have accepted such allotments and consented to the relinquishment of the right of occupancy to land on said reservation which can not be irrigated, and land which is not necessary for dwellings, school buildings or habitations for the members of said tribe, such allottees who are heads of families, shall receive the sum of three hundred dollars each to enable them to commence the business of agriculture, to be paid in such manner

and at such times as may be agreed upon between said allottees and the Secretary of the Interior. And when such allotments shall have been made, and the consent of the Indians obtained as aforesaid, the President shall, by proclamation, open the land so relinquished to settlement, to be disposed of under existing laws and the money necessary to pay said Indians is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The appropriation act for the Current Fiscal year provided for the necessary surveys and other expenses necessary to carry out the above enactment.

Bids have just been received for the survey of the reservation and the contracts will be made in few days. It is estimated that nearly a year will be required to make the survey and have it approved, after which some months will be required to make the allotment which must be done and the consent of the Indians obtained before the land can be opened to settlement.

At best it appears that a large part of two years must elapse before the opening can be made and as government business has a way of requiring considerable time it is liable to be more.

Until the proclamation issues to open it no one will have any right to prospect or mine within the reservation.

THE CATERPILLARS BALL.

The caterpillar's dance was the biggest thing that the caterpillar family had given for many and many a long day, and you may rest assured that not one of the invitations that were sent out was thrown away.

When the fiddlers had just begun to fiddle and the dancers had lined up on the floor for the first grand waltz, who should come along but Mr. Earthworm.

"Only caterpillars are admitted here," said the chief doorkeeper.

"Well, I'm a caterpillar," answered Mr. Earthworm, and he looked offended.

"What kind of a caterpillar?" asked the doorkeeper.

"I'm a baldheaded caterpillar," answered the earthworm promptly.

So they decided to let him in anyway and soon he was in the hall and dancing

with the prettiest lady caterpillar there.

But one of the little caterpillars dropped a peice of chewing gum on the floor, and right in the midst of the whole affair Mr. Earthworm slipped on it, and down he went in a heap on the floor.

Everybody cried "Oh!" for they thought that he must have been hurt, but he sprang up quickly enough and was ready to keep on dancing. But, wonderful to relate, the earthworm got up wrong end foremost and began to dance around upside down, for you know that one end of an earthworm looks as much like his head as the other. But the caterpillars knew the difference, and they all thought that he must be a ghost. The lady caterpillars screamed, and the gentldmen caterpillars jumped out of the window, and that ended the big ball, except that that when Mr. Earthworm started to go home a crowd of caterpillar policemen caught him and sent him to jail for three summers for his badness.

Moral — Don't go where you don't belong — Chicago Tribune.

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Detail changed this week. Sept. 7.
The general health of the school is excellent.

Mrs. Dr. Perkins of Truxton, Arizona has been visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Ansley here for the past month,

Active steps are being taken to have a Nevada well represented at St. Louis next year to convince some people that there is something in and among her hills besides sage brush and alkali.

W. P. Squives, disciplinarian at Grand Junction made the school a short visit recently. He was visiting at Carson City, and we presume he was attracted here by the delightful Nevada climate as his home is in Ohio.

A number of the pupils were granted permission to accompany a party of hop pickers to the vicinity of Sacramento where they would earn some money and see many things of interest. For pupils from remote localities such a trip is a valuable experience.

The new bathing system and closets are nearing completion after many delays and long waits. When the painting is all done and a big porch is built; for which material is authorized, it will be a fine improvement and what we will be proud of.

J. H. Graham formerly a pupil here and afterward at Haskell Institute, brought up some very desirable pupils from his home at Berlin, Nevada. He will make a trip East where he thinks of doing some more school work in special lines. Probably in Chicago.

Miss Cora Embler has just been transferred from Greenville to this school as cook. She has been in the service but a short time, regularly, but her father having been in the service for several years, the work is not new to her. She is expected here in a few days.

Pupils are returning daily from visits home, and from the places they have been at work. They usually seem glad to get back to their school home, and why should they not be, where they are met by a hundred eager mates running to welcome them.

The Pacific Coast Indian Institute met at New Port Oregon again Aug. 17-23 where they must have had an interesting meeting if the program as outlined was carried out. It was our misfortune

to have no representative there, so we are unable to give a detailed report of the meeting.

A party of four young men have started to Chilocco to join the band that is being organized for St. Louis next year. Harrison Diaz, John Cromwell, William Cypner, and Ike John compose the party and all are manly, ambitious young men who we believe will give a good account of themselves.

Employees are about all back from their vacations. Miss Jones visited in Oklahoma, Miss Lemon in Illinois, Miss Van Voris, in California, Mrs. Botkins near San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson and Miss Vornholz at Reno, and all are equally broke and ready to begin contentedly a years good work.

An advertisement is running for a large bill of lumber, shingles and etc. for miscellaneous repairs and improvement about the school in addition to which authority has been asked for various other minor repairs, so the outlook is that the carpenters will have plenty to keep them out of mischief for some months to come.

Charles E. Shell, who has been Superintendent at Greenville, California, several years has been transferred and promoted to Pala, California where he will have charge of the Warner Ranch, Indians, and others that have been attached to the Mission agency. He will be succeeded by B. B. Custer, who has been disciplinarian at Phoenix.

Miss Florence Kinderdine, kindergarten of Truxton, Arizona, has been transferred to the same position here to succeed Miss Flora V. West, who has just been transferred to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Miss West has been here over five years and has had a very sincere interest in the children which they reciprocate with love. The later pupils hardly see how they can have school without her.

Special agent F. M. Conser has spent a portion of the past month here and in this region investigating the water rights of the Indians of Walker River Reservation. There are many settlers above them and when water is scarce the Indians are apt to be left with dry ditches, as their ditches are among the oldest along the stream it is to be hoped their rights can

be fully established and protected by the Court

Robert A. Lovegrove, farmer, has just been transferred to position of farmer at Sherman Institute Riverside California, where the farm, orchards and dairy are to be made a special feature of the school, and great care has been used to find the right man to have charge of their development and no mistake has been made in the selection.

Just upon their departure Mrs. Lovegrove was taken sick and upon advice of Physician was taken to San Francisco for an operation which was performed but, too late as she died Aug. 31st.

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INDIAN MEETING AT BOSTON.

The "Advance" is indebted to the office of Superintendent Reel for a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Department of the Indian Education of N. E. A. at Boston in July.

This meeting had some rare advantages, it brought together the actual workers who know the true conditions and have little theory left, and the Eastern friends of Indians who know nothing of the Indians and are full of theory.

It is to be hoped that both were benefited by the contact.

The opportunity to be addressed by Dr. Hale, Dr. Winship, Dr. Hall, and other men of international fame was a privilege Indian workers seldom enjoy.

In the discussions prominence was given to subjects bearing on development of independence and manhood and looking to respectable self support.

A valuable feature of the meeting was the visits to schools devoted to various kinds of manual training from which many valuable points were learned.

Our space will permit of only limited quotations from the numerous interesting papers.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale:—

"Four or five different systems have been adopted in succession in connection with this work by different administrations. These have all been adopted with good motives. The trouble is you had to change plans because you had to change managers. At the present time, the Government seems to me to be distinguishing itself by the intelligence of its work amongst the Indians. Since General Grant, in 1877, took the matter in his masterly hands, up to this moment, we have seen much improvement in the work of the management of these affairs."

Lieut. Governor Guild—of Mass.:—

After paying high respect to John Elliot, the pioneer in Indian Education, and an early advocate of Industrial instruction, and taking to Massachusetts the chief credit for it all he said:—

"To you whose lives are spent as Elliott's was spent, in the noble work of preparing the American savage for Ameri-

can citizenship, Massachusetts has a double welcome. The field of your work is no longer within our borders. To the student of primary, of technical, or classical education our scholars may yet have something to teach. To you, the teachers of the Indian, we came to learn. To you, struggling with a task of which we in the East of today know nothing, we offer the bay that so become the brows of faithful service.

The reward of your work may seem small and the results perhaps ephemeral, if not discouraging, but remember it counts, oh so much, not for the mere number of red men of this or that tribe weaned from savagery to civilization, but for the general uplift of downtrodden humanity.

J. D. Benedict,—Supt. Indian Territory Schools.

After reviewing the establishment and growth of schools in the territory and their improvement in equipment and efficiency of instructors he said:—

At present there are about thirty Indian boarding schools and four hundred Indian day schools in the Territory all of which are fairly well attended, and all supported entirely from the funds of the five tribes.

J. J. Duncan,—Inspector of Dayschools Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

Showed that the percent of attendance in the Day schools was very high circumstances considered and that these schools come closer to the Indian family and effect the homes more directly than other schools. He says:—

I believe there has been nothing done at these day schools to more completely break down all opposition to schools and to make the infants even familiar with school life, than the gathering together of parents and their children at these schoolhouses on Christmas occasions and in the evening, where they see their children perform, and they themselves speak and take part.

Supt. H. B. Peairs of Haskell Institute reviewed briefly the treatment of the Indian, and the final establishment of schools among them and emphasized the importance of training in domestic arts, and the occupations that are most apt to benefit them. He said:—

We must not become impatient, for work cannot all be accomplished in a generation. Yet, the present generation of young people should in some way be made to realize that they must very soon depend upon their own efforts for whatever they get out of life.

The following item clipped from the Register of Wilbur, Wash. gives a glimpse of wild west Indians as they may be found in many places.

"There was a great number of Indians in town last Saturday. Many of them came over from Fort Spokane with the ball team, but a larger number were returning from Creston with reapers and other farm machinery. Many of the latter were traveling in covered wagons for the protection of their families from the hot sun and the possibility of rain. Many were in hacks, and altogether they bore a very prosperous aspect."

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