

THE ARROW

Publication of the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.

Vol. I

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

No 28

INAUGURATION.

On this to me the day of days,
On which I take the nation's helm,
I offer forth my warmest praise
To all within our noble realm.

I hail them all from Rio Grande
Unto Alaska's mounds of gold,
Likewise the few on foreign strand—
The precious few within the fold.

From north to south, and east to west,
We stand upon a sacred right;
In danger's zone we've stood the test,
But now our hope's serenely bright.

Bless now, Oh, God, our peerless heath,
Our homes and peoples far and wide;
And soothe our anxious children 'neath
The tropic skies where they abide.

God grant that we united be,
Forever in the path of right,
And that our flag from sea to sea
Shall kiss the breeze from ev'ry height.

The sceptered pomp of ancient kings,
May suit the trans-Atlantic mind;
But we who dwell where freedom rings
Leave all their regal pride behind.

Serene aloof from tyrant's sword,
We guard the nations of the West,
And firmly mean no foreign horde
Shall put our Doctrine to the test.

We know full well that troubles rife
May sometimes strive to mar our name;
But still we build new active life,
And add unto the nation's fame.

Columbia, thou brightest gem
Of nations in the crown of time;
Thy freedom art the calcium
That brightens ev'ry age and clime.

On this to me the day of days
On which I take the nation's helm,
I offer forth my warmest praise
To all within our noble realm.

JOHN T. BUSHEY.

THE CAPITAL.

The capital of the United States has been located in different cities as follows: At Philadelphia from September 5th, 1774, until December, 1776; at Baltimore from December 20th, 1776, to March, 1777; at Philadelphia from March 4th, 1777, to September, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., from September 27th, 1777, to September 30th, 1777; at York, Pa., from September 30th, 1777, to July, 1778; at Philadelphia from July 2nd, 1778, to June 30th, 1783; at Princeton, N. J., from June 30th, 1783, to November, 20th, 1783; at Annapolis from November, 1783, to November 1784; at Trenton from November, 1784, to January, 1785; at New York from January 22th, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington.

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Grand Military and Civic Parade the Most Beautiful and Imposing in Nation's History.

The Carlisle Indian Cadets were One of the Smartest Features of the Parade.

Saturday, March 4th, will be recorded as one of the greatest days in the history of the Carlisle School.

Arising at 3:45 A. M., and breakfasting at 4:30, our party were entrained and the journey to Washington begun at 5:30 in the midst of a heavy fall of snow which predicted unpleasant weather for the inaugural parade. Later the sun peeped from behind the clouds which gradually cleared away taking with them any doubts that may have been entertained that the weather would not be favorable at Washington. Lunch was served enroute. We were late arriving and hurried to our position in line which was on the right of the Cadet Division, the last division of the Military Grand Division. The return journey was begun about six o'clock. We arrived at the school in the wee hours of the morning, having for the third time participated in the inauguration of the chief executive of our great country. Our part in the parade is best told by the few extract that follow.

Suddenly there flashed into view a spectacle. Stretched across the broad boulevard, in war bonnets and feathers, were six of the most famous Indian chiefs, warriors all, who have played no small part in the border battles of the nation's progress towards the setting sun. Not stolid, not indifferent were these Indians, although at first all appeared as impenetrable as marble. In the center rode Geronimo, most famous of a longline of famous Apaches, now an old man, bent, yet rugged, sturdy in spite of his age and scars, the noted

chieftain was greeted by whoops of delight.

On either side were Quanah Parker, Buckskin Charlie, American Horse, Little Plume, and Hollow Horn Bear. President Roosevelt clapped his hands with delight, and with reason, for of all gorgeous sights ever witnessed in Washington, these ex-fierce fighters from the burning sands of Arizona might easily claim the first place. In the President's box all rose to their feet.

When the Seventh Cavalry, of the army, was passing the reviewing stand, it band playing "Garry Owen," President Roosevelt remarked enthusiastically: "That is a bully fighting tune, and this is Custer's old regiment, one of the finest in the service."

When the famous Indian chief, Geronimo together with other Indian chiefs, passed at head of the battalion of cadets from the Carlisle Indian School the President's comment was: "This is an admirable contrast—first the chiefs, in their native costumes and then these boys from Carlisle."

—Washington Post.

One of the most interesting portions of the whole parade was the third brigade in this division, which brought up the rear of the military grand division. This brigade was made up almost entirely of military cadets from various schools throughout the country. It was in command of Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, United States army,

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with Major Samuel Reber, General Staff, United States army, as acting adjutant general and the following aids: Capt. J. K. Thompson, G. S., U. S. A.; Capt. S. A. Cloman, G. S., U. S. A.

The battalion of cadets from the Carlisle Indian School constituted the feature of the cadet brigade. When their participation in the parade was first contemplated it was arranged that they should march in the civic grand division, but a later order from Gen. Chaffee transferred all cadets under arms to the military division, putting them in a separate brigade. The Carlisle Indian School, military division, consists of a regiment of two squadrons, of four troops each, composed of the Indian students of the school, and officered by employes, the superintendent, Capt. W. A. Mercer of the 7th Cavalry, being also the commandant. The cadets are uniformed and armed with cavalry carbines, and have a regimental band composed of about fifty pieces, and a small hospital and signal corps in connection with the regimental organization.

In the parade the Carlisle cadets were preceded by six celebrated Indian chieftains, red men of the old school, arrayed in their native costumes of blankets and feathers and war paint. First among these historic aborigines came Geronimo, the Apache and renegade, who eluded Gen. Miles and Crook and who gave Maj. Wade the race of his life across the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. With him were Buckskin Charlie of the Utes, Hollow Horn Bear of the Sioux, Quanah Parker of the Comanches, Little Plume of the Black Feet and American Horse of the Sioux. These old fellows were intended to represent, and in fact are men of historical interest in Indian warfare, but who have bowed to the inevitable domination of the white man and who have acquiesced in the civilization of the American people. These chieftains who made the plains and the prairies echo with their war-whoops and the cries of their victims, today marched in honor of the chief executive of a nation which they opposed so persistently, but so ineffectively.—Washington Evening Star.

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PROVERB.

A pound of pluck is worth
a ton of luck.

BIOGRAPHIES OF OUR VISITING CHIEFS.

GERONIMO.

Geronimo, as near as can be known, was born near the head waters of the Gila River, Arizona, about the year 1835 which would make him now 70 years old. His father (so he says) was chief of all the Chiricahua Apaches and they were engaged in farming. His boyhood days were passed very much as that of other Indian boys at that time.

When he was old enough to ride a horse he sometimes accompanied the braves on hunts for game. At the age of about 18 years he married.

He was little known as a warrior prior to 1881 or 1882 when Ju (pronounced "who") chief of all the Chiricahua Apaches was killed by riding his horse over a bluff while drunk. He achieved great fame after this as a warrior and blood-thirsty man. It is true that his name is known throughout the United States as a great warrior, but his fame or name was made through his powers of a seer of things—a prophet. He would prophesy that a battle would be fought and the Indians victorious. Naiche, son of Cochise, was, however, the war chief and fighting man of the Apaches.

Of the fights he, Geronimo, has had he will not talk, only in a general way. He will occasionally tell of fierce fights with the Mexicans, but seldom speak of a fight or killing wherein the whites were engaged. He has told the writer of an occasional fight, but time and other circumstances have erased it from his memory. He was always a good talker—very diplomatic words flowing from his tongue as oil from a well in a Beaumont fields.

After his last escape from the soldiers in the spring of 1886 at or near San Bernardino, he went into Old Mexico; then back across the line again; then into the mountain fastnesses of Old Mexico, where the American troops followed him way down across the Arroz River below Nacori. He went about 100 miles south of that river; then doubled back and was next heard of in about a week at or near Frontieras, Old Mexico, near the border. Then it was his trail was taken and followed right into his camp and the demand for his surrender made. After days of parleying he agreed to accompany the American troops into the United States to meet General Miles as he said he wanted to talk to him so he could see his mouth move when he talked. He finally surrendered to General Miles at

Skeleton Canon, Arizona, and agreed to go with his people wherever General Miles would send them. They were sent to San Antonio, Texas, separated from their wives and children, he being sent with others of his tribe to Fort Picken, Fla., and the women and children to St. Augustine, Fla.

In May, 1888 he was sent to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., and in October, 1894, sent to Fort Sill, Okla., where he now is.

It has always been his desire to go to Washington and talk with the "One at Washington" and now that after years of waiting his wish has been gratified, he is as pleased as a child over some new toy.

Geronimo is getting old and shows it. He is also getting very absent minded.

QUANAH PARKER.

This noted chief of the Comanche tribe of Indians, was born about 58 years ago, in a large rendezvous camp on Elk Creek, Indian Territory which is now a part of Kiowa County, Oklahoma Territory. Quanah's father, No-ko-nie, was a chief and daring leader, both in their frequent marauding raids into Texas and Mexico, and also of the chase for food and sport. On one of these raids into Texas a seven-year old white girl was stolen and brought to their Indian Territory rendezvous. When grown this unfortunate girl became the second wife of No-ko-nie, and to their union three children were born, two boys and a girl, of which Quanah is the youngest, and only survivor. The Comanche war parties, with which Quanah was always a prominent figure, had for a number of years been routed, pressed, and pushed by the Texas Rangers and U. S. Troops until about 1874, when largely through Quanah's influence, they realized that it was useless to longer fight the white soldiers. They came into Fort Sill and surrendered to General McKenzie, of the United States Army.

At that time Quanah's mother was discovered to be a white woman, who proved to be Cynthia Ann Parker, and from whom Quanah adopted his surname. His mother was taken from the Indians and returned to her own people. She was never satisfied or contented with her people, but pined and mourned for her children and Indian life every day until her death. Quanah never saw his mother after this separation but of late years has made frequent visits to his white relatives in Texas, and has a life size oil painting of his Mother framed at his home, which he cherishes with genuine filial affection. Quanah did not inherit his office or position of chief among his people—the rank is not hereditary among the Comanches. He is a born leader, endowed with rare judgement and an intellect which if properly trained or educated, would have made him a conspicuous figure in any community. He speaks English brokenly, can neither read nor write, but is a warm supporter and patron of schools. He has fifteen children, all of whom have been or are attending the Government schools, except the two oldest who were too old for enrollment when the schools were first established among his people. He has been the proud husband of seven wives, three of whom are at present performing the domestic duties of his household. The others, with one exception, have re-married and "cut off" domestic relations with Quanah.

Quanah's wealth consists in the ownership, together with his wives and children, of about 3,000 acres of land, 200 head of cattle, and 25 horses. He has a modern 8 room residence, and uses all of his influence to induce his people to adopt civilized or modern methods of living and dress. Since Quanah surrendered, or "quit fighting" as he expresses himself, he has never taken issue or even attempted a bluff with the Government authorities. He has depended solely on diplomacy and the justice of his cause, and right well has he succeeded in holding the confidence and respect of every agent sent to govern his people. He won his laurels by force of character, bravery in battle, sound judgment, and he has worn them, throughout the trying vicissitudes of the past decade by foreseeing and accepting the inevitable with a metal grasp of the enforced civilization that marks him truly a noted and unique character.

HOLLOW HORN BEAR.

Hollow Horn Bear, perhaps one of the most influential chiefs of the Great Sioux tribe, was born in Sheridan County, Nebraska, in the month of March, 1850.

His father, Iron Shell, was one of the great war chiefs who led the hostile Sioux in a great many expeditions against the Pawnees and Poncas, and against the United States soldiers that were stationed on the western plains in early days.

When Hollow Horn Bear was 16 years old he accompanied a band of warriors, led by his father, to attack the Pawnees, and a battle was fought near the present site of the town of Genoa, Nebraska, the seat of the Genoa Indian School.

In 1868 he went with a band of Brule Sioux to fight against the United States troops stationed in Wyoming, and the following summer he went with a band of warriors to attack the laborers that were constructing the Union Pacific Railroad. This expedition was lead by Horse Looking and he (Hollow Horn Bear,) was his assistant.

He was one of a party of hostiles that made an attack upon the United States soldiers near where now is located the Crow Agency, Montana.

He was also a member of the party of Sioux warriors that committed the massacre at Ft. Fetterman, Wyoming, in 1869.

He together with three other war leaders, Standing Bear, Black Crow, and Horse Looking, and a large band of hostile Sioux drove the Pawnees south into Kansas and in a battle on the Republican River nearly exterminated the Pawnee tribe.

The year after the battle with the Pawnees he again led his followers against the Poncas, after which he accompanied Sitting Bull in an expedition against the United States soldiers in Montana, and at that time drove the soldiers into a pocket in the mountains and held them there for four days without water.

He started as a leader of a small party into Canada to attack the Rees but on their way came on the trail of Custer's army and followed him west into Montana, and passing him, he rode rapidly on to notify Crazy Horse and his band of hostiles of the coming of Custer. From there he went to the Red Cloud Agency and finding that the soldiers had taken all the horses from Red Cloud's party he hurried on to the Spotted Tail Agency on Beaver Creek and was taken by his father and some other Indians before Captain Lee who persuaded him to lay down his arms.

When the Rosebud Agency was established, Special Agent Pollock, in charge, detailed Hollow Horn Bear and four other Indians to assist in looking after the interests of their people, and when a regular police force was appointed he was selected as a member of the force, and Crow Dog was selected as captain, which position he held until he killed Chief Spotted Tail. Hollow Horn Bear was sent to arrest Crow Dog for the murder and he took him to Ft. Niobrara and upon his return he was appointed Captain of Police and held the position for five years when he resigned, but later was re-appointed as second lieutenant under Agent Spencer but was again forced to resign on account of poor health.

When Gen. Crook was sent to Rosebud to make a treaty with the Indians, Hollow Horn Bear was selected as spokesman for the tribe. He is an orator of unusual ability and is one of the most intelligent of his race.

His people, recognizing the fact that he is far above the average in natural intelligence, look to him for advice whenever questions arise involving their interests.

He has taken his allotment on the Rosebud Reservation and lives on his land in a house like his white brother.

He is willing to listen to the advice of the white man who is sent by the government to look after the interests of the Indians and advises his followers accordingly.

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American-Horse, Wasicu Tashunke.

American Horse was born 66 years ago on Rapid Creek in the Black Hills of South Dakota, at a point where Rapid City now stands. He is a full blood Oglala Sioux, is not a hereditary chief but fought his way up from the ranks—became chief by his own prowess and fighting qualities.

When asked by agent Brennan for information as to how he became a chief he said (using his own language), "The following are the names of the Indians I scalped and stole horses from: the Shoshonies, Arapahoes, Bannocks, Nez Perces, Blackfeet, Piegans, Assinaboines, Arikarees, Omahas, and white men. I defeated every tribe of the above named Indians that I come in contact with. That is what made me chief. After this I became a friend of the whites and killed another Indian of my tribe, named Sioux Jim. I killed him as the wish of my white friends. Then I changed my course and became a better natural Indian than any other Indian at the present time."

American Horse killed Sioux Jim, an outlaw, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, in 1876 at the request, or on an order from the commanding officer of the post. American Horse is above the average Indian in intelligence and it is said by those who knew him in his younger days, and while on the war path, that he was a "past master" in savagery. Like the most of his tribe he has been very improvident; has none of this world's goods to speak of; has had large sums of money at different times; a year ago he was paid over \$3,000 by the Government on an old pony claim. In less than a month he had squandered most of it and was "broke". As the saying is here in the west, "when money comes into his hands, he spends it like a road agent."

He looks to the Great Father to take care of him for the remainder of his days.

American Horse's name appears among the signers of the Sioux Treaty of 1876; in said treaty the Black Hills of South Dakota were ceded to the Government.

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Miscellaneous Items.

- The skating pond has been drained.
- The written work for the Lewis and Clark Exposition is finished.
- Quite a number of Hampton students witnessed the inaugural parade Saturday.
- The girls of the sewing department are glad to have Mrs. Canfield with them again.
- The pupils of No 12 are working hard to complete their history before commencement.
- Mr. John V. La Rocque of the hospital corps has joined the bakers, and enjoys his work very much.
- Miss Bowersox spend Sunday with her mother in Lewistown. Mrs. Bowersox has been ill but is improving.
- We regret to announce that Mr. Standing, for many years the efficient Asst. Supt. of Carlisle, is critically ill.
- The Sophomores have finished the study of "The Vision of Sir Launfal, and found it an interesting study.—S.—
- Miss Emma Burrows of the junior class had the privilege of visiting friends in Washington inauguration week.
- At present the cry is "Girls who want to go to the country for the summer, come and sign in Miss Gaither's room."
- In order to give the boys the needed rest, breakfast for the students was served an hour later than usual Sunday morning.
- A group of girls had their picture taken with American Horse this week. The girls are very proud of having him in their group.
- In a letter to a friend, George Balenti '04. states that he will attend commencement. He wishes to be remembered to his friends.
- The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs honored the school with his presence Wednesday. We regret he did not remain longer.
- A letter received from George Moore, states that he is getting along nicely; and is now employing in a saw-mill in a flourishing little town in Washington.
- Several of the band boys saw Mr. James R. Wheelock, former band leader, in Washington last Saturday. He was playing with the Camden band.
- The singing classes are working hard to get ready for commencement. The drills for inauguration cut off a little of our time but a united effort will accomplish much.
- Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Schaal, Mrs. Stauffer, Mrs. Saxon, Mr. and Mrs. Nori, Mr. Carns, Miss Yarnall, and Miss McDowell, attended the inauguration.
- Miss Carrie Reed who went home last fall is now married and says in a letter that she is happy and wishes to be remembered to her friends and classmates. She was a Sophomore when she left.
- Gymnasium drills have been practically discontinued for some time past that the time might be devoted to drills for the inauguration. A united effort in this direction will make up for lost time.
- The Juniors are studying some of the most prominent bills introduced in the last Congress. The Congressional Records, so kindly sent to the class by Representative Olmsted, are in great demand.
- Miss Cecilia Baronovich, one of our Alaskan pupils, attending school in Wymote Pa., writes that she is enjoying her studies very much. She has passed all her examinations and stands at the head of her class.
- The Junior class enjoyed the remarks made by the boys about the trip to Washington. Although the Carlisle Cadets were delayed at Baltimore they saw some part of the parade. When in the parade many remarks about the Indians were made by the people.
- While unloading the horses at Washington a small colored boy was asked to care for one of the Indian ponies. The lad was well pleased to be of some use. Thereby hangs a tale. The chief was ready to mount so he went up to his horse and reached over to take the bridle from over the boys head. The lad turned and when he saw the chief behind him he became so frightened that he started to run and did not stop till quite a distance away. When at a safe distance he turned and looked back. A bystander remarked that the lad was scared almost white and had the Indian yelled he probably would have run.

Last Thursday evening, the school assembled in the Chapel to listen to our noted visitors who had come to Carlisle to attend the inauguration with us. Their remarks are worth giving in full but lack of space at this time makes it necessary for us to confine ourselves to a few extracts.

QAUNAH PARKER thru Walter Komali as interpreter said: "I desire to talk about the young and cheerful. Quite a number of years ago we were as one nation but of different tribes, no one knowing anything of another's tribe, and talking all different languages, roaming from place to place without any head government and without any future outlook or prosperity, living as wild people without any future prospects. Now this government has taken our tribe—our race—into their hands and has put before us everything that will improve our life now and in the future and has taken the best of care to make us men and women and tries to make us support ourselves and live like white people, to stand individually anywhere, and now it is our time to take advantage of everything they have given us and make the best of it. The government has spent hundreds if not millions of dollars to give you a good education so that you can go forward into life, and you must think of the time they have spent on you and the money. You will find that the government has done a great deal for you—so much that you could not pay for it. The only way you can pay for it is to make yourselves good men and women. Now when you graduate from here and go to your homes show what you have learned here to your fellow men and fellow women and try to teach them how things are to be done, teach them if they do not know how and do the best you can to uplift our nation to a higher standard and make your homes clean and respectable so that any of your teachers or any of the government people may come to your place and that you may not be ashamed that you are a graduate of Carlisle. Show the people that you can work your way as well as any other people."

Speech of Little Plume, interpreted by Joe Tatsey.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Just as Captain Mercer stated a minute ago, I do not use liquor nor smoke. Fourteen years ago I was here to visit this school and I think it has improved very much since that time. There is one thing that pleases me very much and that is the young soldiers. I want all of you children to do what is right; obey your superiors and you will never make any mistakes. If you obey your superiors you are doing that much good for your parents at home. When you leave here and go back to your country, to your tribes, do not take up your blanket and beat the drum or take up the old Indian ways. I was very much surprised to see the children doing so well at this school. Your parents sent you down here to be educated and they expect you, when you go home, to show them the white man's ways and depend on you to support them hereafter. Just as you see me standing here before you is the way I do at home—talk to my people and tell them what is right and what to do to get along all right.

Children, remember what I say to you. You have got a very good superintendent here. Listen to him, he is a man who will not lead you into any mistakes.

BUCKSKIN CHARLEY addressed the school through his son Antonio and said that the Indian costume which he had on in the afternoon was the kind he wore years ago when he hunted and fought with other Indians, but that now he does not wear that kind of clothes but dresses like white men. He said the pupils, when they leave the school, should not go back to the blankets and moccasins but try to live like civilized people and be all one people or tribe and live peaceably together. He said he was glad to see so many boys and girls from so many different tribes getting along so nicely here at the school; that the superintendent had been very kind to him since he came, and with him here he knew it would be a good place for all the boys and girls. He thanked the school for being so quiet while he was talking.

Speech of Hollow Horn Bear interpreted by Thos. Flood.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and I will also say my children: You have heard my career which has been read to you. When my father came to his end he told me it was time now for me to stop and take a rest. This was soon after I came home from the Custer Massacre. My father took me to the agency which was in charge of Capt. Lee. This man gave me a great advice and I listened to him and I find out today that he was telling me the truth.

Now my children, I am sorry that I have never had a chance to go to school and learn the way of the white people as you have now. On several occasions I have gotten letters from my friends and have had to take them and show them to anybody I could get who could read them for me.

Whenever I meet a man like this [pointing to the Superintendent] I am sorry that I cannot go up to him and talk to him without an interpreter. When I come among white people I have to bring an interpreter in order to get along. I have been here many times. I was here quite a while ago. This is an old Government fort and when I was here at that time this place did not look very good. The children I saw here at that time were not dressed as I see them now. At that time they had their hair cut off but they had blankets around them. I told them at that time that if it was a school here it ought to be run as a school. I had a child and I sent it here to this school.

The man who was here before was a very nice man, but I think you have a far nicer man to train you than you had before. I think the nicest people in the world are the soldiers. The clothing they wear and their appearance and the way they treat people and the way they are trained is what I mean. I am proud to see that you have a military man here to train you and therefore I say that you are looking finer than I ever did see you before. You are all healthy, clean and neat and I am very much pleased at it.

I saw you today marching and was very proud of you. I came down here to see the president take his chair. I went to Washington and I understood when I got down there that a number of you were coming down there and I was glad to have a chance of coming up here and when I saw your dress and the way you acted today it made me very proud. Now you see me dressed up here in citizen's clothes, but because I have these clothes on I do not consider that I know as much as you do. It is for your sakes that I wear these clothes. I am trying to urge you to learn the way of white people. I feel that you are far ahead of me and that I am way down low. In the old times a man was made great by fighting but now it is schooling that makes a man great.

When your time is out here, children, ask the Superintendent to try to get you something to do when you go home; ask him to give you a recommendation from the Great Father.

Speech of American Horse, interpreted by Thos. Flood.

Now my grandchildren, I came to see you all and I shake hands with you all with my heart. I do not wish to go back and tell you what I have come through. I am made by the Almighty God the same as any other being, but still I have been through a great many bad things. I have often wished that I had taught myself the ways of white people. I have been all over almost all the country. For 32 years now I have been working the way of the white people. We send you here to learn and be wise men. When this school first opened up I send my children all here. I have one at home who served his time in school and went home. He could not get any work to do and all I could have him do was to carry water for me. If this good looking man (Capt. Mercer) was here at that time I would turn around and talk to him about it but he was not here at that time.

I hope when you leave here that you do as your teachers ask you to do so that you will be able to go home or go any place in the world and make your living, that is what we expect you children to do when we send you to school.

This makes the eighth time I have been here at this school. About 26 years ago the Commissioner of Indian Affairs went to our agency and asked us to send our children to school. We sent them to school, we sent them here. The following year we came down here and saw they were not doing very well. Some of them took their children back home. I afterwards came here and saw the children and they were all doing nicely. They had plenty to eat and they all looked nice, and I thought that we ought to send all our children here, now this time when I come here to see you, you all look like white people. I do not know any of you, you look so well.

Speech of Geronimo, Inter- preted by Mr. George Wratten.

My friends: I am going to talk to you a few minutes, listen well to what I say.

You are all just the same as my children to me, just the same as if my children are going to school when I look at you all here.

You are here to study, to learn the ways of white men, do it well. You have a father here and a mother also. Your father is here, do as he tells you. Obey him as you would your own father. Although he is not your father he is a father to you now.

The Lord made my heart good, I feel good wherever I go, I feel very good now as I stand before you. Obey all orders, do as you are told all the time and you won't get hungry. He who owns you holds you in His hands like that and He carries you around like a baby. That is all I have to say to you.

BIOGRAPHY OF LITTLE PLUME.

Little Plume was born in 1854 on the plains of Montana near the Sweet Grass Hills, which at that time was all Indian country. His father was Medicine Coyote, one of the chiefs of the Piegan tribe of Indians belonging to the Blackfeet Nation. His mother was Many Cuts. Little Plume became a chief in 1879 by distinguishing himself in a fight with Sioux on the Musselshell. He left the band of Piegans with which he was travelling in quest of buffalo and shot two in a coulee. While skinning the buffalo the Sioux attacked him. He fought them from behind his horse until it was killed when he sought shelter behind the dead buffalo and horse. He kept them at bay until evening when they withdrew, leaving him wounded in both legs.

He is remarkable in that he neither drinks liquor nor smokes.

BUCKSKIN CHARLEY.

Buckskin Charley is a member of the Southern Ute tribe of Indians; was born in Colorado and went to New Mexico when quite young. He is now about 60 years, old. He enlisted as a soldier and served as such under Colonel Kit Carson.

The Southern Ute Indians have never fought against the white people, but have against other Indian tribes, and were considered warriors—in fact by the Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other tribes were considered as "terrors." With the help of the Southern Utes, Kit Carson conquered the Navajos.

Buckskin Charley is an industrious man and sets a good example to his people. He has a good ranch and has accumulated some money. His son Antonio accompanies him as interpreter. His eldest son Julian, recently deceased, was educated as a Presbyterian missionary. His death occurred about three months since.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Indian Cadets Win Laurels.

The Carlisle Indian School Cadets never showed up to better advantage perhaps than they did today. The great advancement made in the education and uplifting of the Indian was brought to notice in a striking way by having the Indian chiefs from the west march, or rather ride, at the head of the cadets from Carlisle. For the moment the contrast was lost, owing to the curiosity of the crowd in the Indian chieftains imported from the reservations for the occasion. These Indian chiefs were truly in keeping with the pictures painted in dime novels. But the contrast between the two types of Indian was one that told its own story and which undoubtedly made an impression on all who witnessed the parade.

Indians, Young and Old.

The old and the new were contrasted strongly when the Carlisle Indian School cadets passed, uniformed like regular soldiers and marching quite as well and with them half a dozen Indians in all the panoply of native warfare, with paint and bonnets and leggins and moccasins. These red men had made their mark in the dark chapters of Western history, for among them was Geronimo, American Horse, Hollow Horn Bear and Little Plume.

They wound up the military grand division of the parade which taken all in all was as fine a body of civil and regular soldiery as ever marched along Pennsylvania Avenue.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

By ALBERT B. CARNER.

The president of the United States of American must be a conspicuous figure in any picture of the world's affairs to-day. Though he is not strictly a ruler, but a minister, an employee, yet in some respects he is the strongest of potentates. We may indeed proudly match all our presidents with their contemporaries, and we challenge the world to show another such splendid succession of leaders. Here is the list, which will make the text of a little interesting study:

President	Inaugurated	Born
1 George Washington	1789	Virginia
2 John Adams	1797	Massachusetts
3 Thomas Jefferson	1801	Virginia
4 James Madison	1809	Virginia
5 James Monroe	1817	Virginia
6 John Quincy Adams	1825	Massachusetts
7 Andrew Jackson	1829	North Carolina
8 Martin Van Buren	1837	New York
9 William H. Harrison	1841	Virginia
10 John Tyler	1841	Virginia
11 James Knox Polk	1845	North Carolina
12 Zachary Taylor	1849	Virginia
13 Millard Fillmore	1850	New York
14 Franklin Pierce	1853	N. Hampshire
15 James Buchanan	1857	Pennsylvania
16 Abraham Lincoln	1861	Kentucky
17 Andrew Johnson	1865	North Carolina
18 Ulysses S. Grant	1869	Ohio
19 Rutherford B. Hayes	1877	Ohio
20 James A. Garfield	1881	Ohio
21 Chester A. Arthur	1881	Vermont
22 Grover Cleveland	1885	New Jersey
23 Benjamin Harrison	1889	Ohio
Grover Cleveland	1893	New Jersey
(2nd Term)		
24 William McKinley	1897	Ohio
25 Theodore Roosevelt	1901	New York
Theodore Roosevelt	1905	New York
(2nd Term)		

MAXIMS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The criticism of those who live softly, remote from strife, is of little value.

A medicine that is recommended to cure both asthma and a broken leg is not good for either.

A man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech is not likewise clean and honorable.

Of all the work that is done or can be done for our country the greatest is that of education of the body, the mind, and above all the character.

There is no room in our healthy American life for the idler, for the man or woman whose object it is throughout life to shrink the duties which life ought to bring.

The best constitution that the wit of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesmen in the world have ever reduced to practice by law or custom, all these shall be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a state great by making its citizens honest, just, and brave.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Born Oct. 27, 1858, in New York City.
1880—Graduated from Harvard.
1881-83—Member of the New York assembly.
1882—Married Miss Alice Lee, of Boston, who died two years later.
1884—Chairman New York delegation National Republican convention.
1884-86—Ranching in the bad lands, Dakota.
1886—Unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York City.
1886—Married Miss Edith Carrow, of New York.
1889-95—United States civil service commission.
1895-96—Police commissioner, New York City.
1897-98—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
1898—Colonel of the Rough Riders.
1900-01—Vice President of the United States.
1901—President of the United States.
1904—Re-elected President of the United States.

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INDIANS PARADE.

INAUGURAL CONTINGENT PRACTICE ON CARLISLE STREETS.

Make a Splendid Showing.

Six Chiefs in Native Costume Are a Feature

The Indian School contingent, which will participate in the inaugural parade tomorrow, paraded Carlisle streets yesterday afternoon and made a fine showing indeed. Resplendent in the natty cavalry uniforms, which the service has recently adopted, the boys rivalled the regular army in appearance.

The regiment represented six troops of unmounted cavalry, fifty men to a troop, and the band of forty-six pieces.

Capt. Mercer, in the uniform of a colonel, rode at the head of the column.

Director Stauffer led the band, which is again up to an unusually high standard.

The school physician, Dr. Shoemaker, as troop surgeon; the chaplain, Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Grant Thompson and Major Colegrove were mounted, wearing the uniforms of their respective rank.

A part of the procession which attracted exceptional attention were six chiefs representing five tribes. They were decked out in paint and feathers and all the finery of their wild taste.

The most noted were Geromino, the famous Apache, and American Horse, the well known Sioux Chieftain. The others Hollow Horn Bear, Sioux; Little Plume, Black Feet; Buckskin Charlie, Ute; and Quanah Parker, Comanche.

Their ponies were painted in various colors as well as their faces. At 5.30 o'clock tomorrow morning they will leave on a special for Washington and expect to be in Carlisle again by 10 o'clock at least. They will no doubt be one of the star attractions in tomorrow's great pageant.

[Carlisle Herald March 3-'05.]

PHOTOGRAPHS

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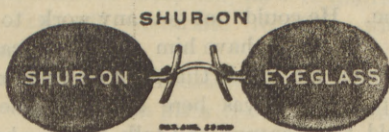
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She's just, always and ever; she warns; if you heed not her cries for rest or health, YOU must take the consequences that come from neglect.

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Let's both mind it. With US, this means a thorough examination, an accurate record of its physical and optical condition, the right glasses or none and our future care for both, your eyes and glasses.

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WASTED ECONOMY.

A man was stranded in Norway with only enough money in his pocket to pay his passage back to England. He thought the matter over and came to the conclusion that he would buy the ticket, and as the sea trip only lasted a couple of days he would go without food that length of time. He realized that if he remained in Norway and spent his money he would never be able to get back home.

So he went on board the steamer and bought his ticket. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell, and when dinner time came and a fellow passenger asked him to accompany him to the dining room he politely declined on the ground that he never ate at sea.

The next morning he skipped breakfast by sleeping late, and at a lunch time he kept to his room. By dinner time at night, however he was so hungry that he could have eaten a pair of shoes.

"I am going to eat," he said, "even if I am thrown overboard afterwards. I might as well be drowned as starved to death."

At the dinner table he ate everything in sight. Then he braced himself for the explosion.

"Bring me the bill," he said to the steward.

"The bill?" queried the steward.

"Yes," said the man.

"There isn't any bill," was the reply. "On this ship meals go with the passage ticket."

Gift of France Unveiled

A bronze bust of Washington like the original marble which was destroyed by fire in the Library of Congress in 1851 was unveiled in the rotunda of the Capital Wednesday. It is the gift of the citizens of France, as was the original, and Ambassador Jusserand made the presentation.

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