

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. I

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905.

No 30

THE RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

I HEAR from many a little throat,
A warble interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flute like note,
The bluebird's slenderer song.
Brown meadows and the russet hill,
Not yet the haunt of grazing herds,
And thickets by the glimmering rill,
Are all alive with birds.
O choir of Spring, why come so soon?
On leafless grove and herbless lawn
Warm lie the yellow beams of noon;
Yet Winter is not gone.
* * *
Stay, then, beneath our ruder sky;
Heed not the storm-clouds rising black,
Nor yelling winds that with them fly,
Nor let them fright you back—
Back to the stifling battle-cloud,
To burning towns that blot the day,
And trains of mounting dust that shroud
The armies on their way.
Stay, for a tint of green shall creep
Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor,
And from its bed the crocus peep
Beside the housewife's door.
Here build and dread no harsher sound,
To scare you from the sheltering tree,
Than winds that stir the branches round,
And murmur of the bee.
—William Cullen Bryant.

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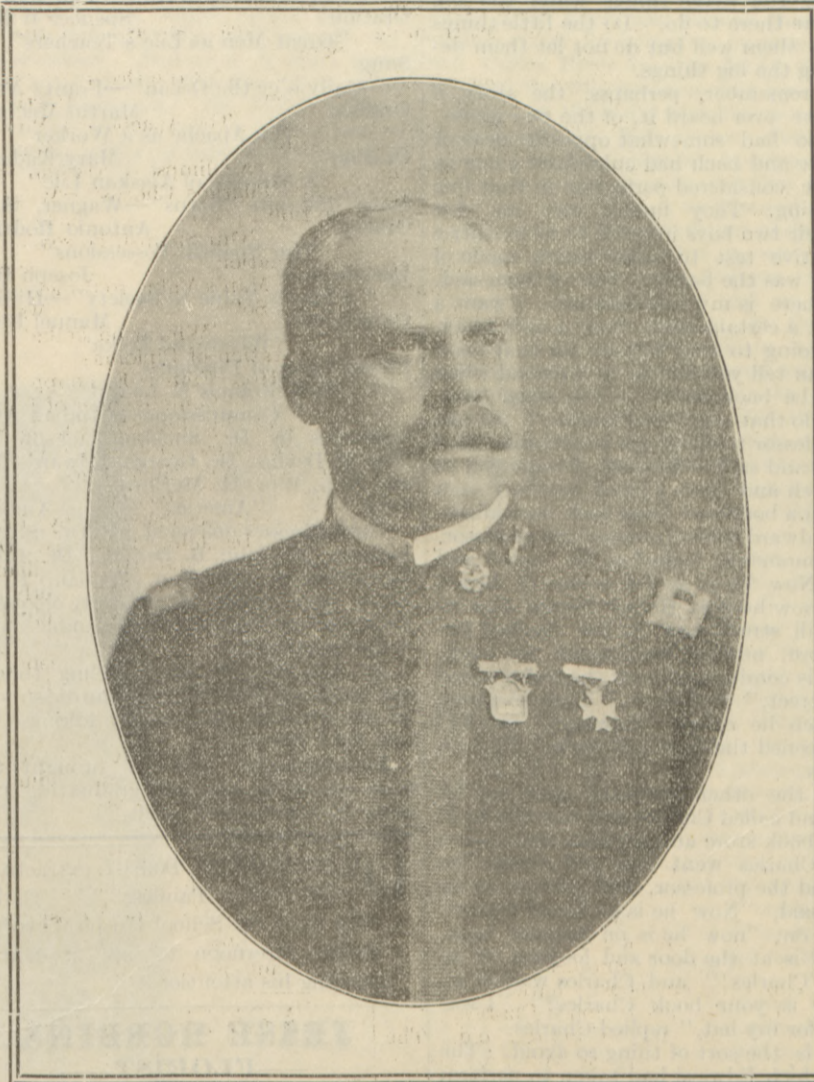
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COMMENCEMENT

THIRTY GIRLS AND SIXTEEN BOYS RECEIVED DIPLOMAS

Presented by Honorable Francis E. Leupp
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

The Commencement exercises of class 1905 were held Wednesday and Thursday, March 15th and 16th. The class numbered forty-six and is one of the largest graduating classes in the history of the school. Wednesday afternoon the gymnastic exhibition was given. It consisted of a troop drill, dumb bell drill by ninety girls, combined fancy Indian club drill by forty-five boys and forty-five girls, wand drill by ninety boys, and heavy gymnastics followed by a game of Basket ball to decide the school championship which was won by class 1907. The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the inspection of the various industries in which unusual interest seemed to be taken. By dinner time, as if by the touch of a magic wand, the spacious gymnasium, which an hour before was filled with gymnastic apparatus and performing gymnasts, was converted into an auditorium with carpeted platforms and seats to accommodate at least 3,000 persons. School and class banners and athletic trophies helped to make up the decorations. The usual "experience" meeting was held at 7:30 in the evening. Captain W. A. Mercer, Superintendent, opened the meeting with the following brief address:

Ladies and Gentlemen:— I have been informed that it has been customary on the evening preceding the regular exercises to hold what is called an "experience" meet-

ing. It is certainly my first experience at an experience meeting. I really do not know what an experience meeting is unless it is that we shall expect to find friends in the audience who will venture to address us. I trust that if we have any such friends they will come forward and we shall be very glad to listen to them. We have provided music and I think we can have a band concert if we cannot have anything else. I trust, however, that we may have some addresses and that before the evening is over we shall succeed in drawing out something that is well worth listening to. The following musical selections were rendered:

Trombone Solo "Romanze"—Bennett Spencer Williams
Piano duet "Festzug"—Yenson Ida Bruce and Matilde Garnier
Song "Comrades All" School
Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman,
Arranged by Meyrelles
Duet "Titl's Serenade"
Chiltoski Nick—"French Horn"
Nicodemus Billy—"Flute"
Selections from "Piff, Paff, Poff"—Schwartz. Band
Song "My Own United States" Edwards School
The musical program was interspersed with several very interesting addresses. Mr. D. A. Harris, a prominent member of

the Catawba tribe located in South Carolina, spoke briefly about his tribe, their home life, industries, etc. He expressed his surprise at finding such a large fine school. Mr. Harris has two children in attendance at Carlisle.

Dr. John B. Devins, Editor of the New York Observer, gave a most interesting and instructive address on education in the Phillipines.

Hon. William H. McElroy, Editor of the New York Mail and Express, related some very interesting anecdotes about Generals Grant and Sherman, and Roscoe Conklin which was interspersed with much humor, concluding with an eulogy on Charles Sprague's description of the Indian.

Mr. Howard E. Gansworth, our boys field agent, gave a most interesting description of the purposes and working of the "Outing System," basing his address upon the "Nobility of Labor."

Hon. Frances E. Leupp Commissioner of Indian affairs gave a very interesting account of the manner in which a trader among the Utes helped to uplift that tribe by creating a demand for better things.

Rev. G. M. Dieffenderfer [spoke of the progress of the Indians and the fixing of their destiny.

President Reed of Dickinson College closed the evening's exercises in his usual happy manner.

Thursday morning the Academic Department was inspected.

Thursday afternoon, the graduating exercises proper were held in the gymnasium. The students marched in to the cadence of a march rendered by the Band.

On the platform with Capt. W. A. Mercer were:

Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Miss Estelle Reel, Supt. of Indian Schools; Hon. W. H. McElroy, Editor of Mail and Express, New York City; Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Commissioner of Education for Alaska; Dr. John B. Devins, Editor of the New York Observer; Hon. Geo. E. Reed, President Dickinson College; Hon. R. M. Henderson; Rev. G. M. Dieffenderfer.
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COLUMN 3)

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Excepting the last two weeks in August and Holiday week

BY THE

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THE ARROW,

INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

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PROVERB.

Instruction ends in the school room, but education ends only with life.

Honorable Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon presenting the diplomas to the graduating class, spoke as follows:

You remember, the words of the Scottish poet:

O wad some Power the giftle gie us
To see ours (l's as ithers see us!

We who inherited America have to-day had the opportunity of seeing how we appear to the original owners of America. We have had our knowledge extended from the point of view of the Alaskan, of the Apache, and of our newly acquired brother, the Porto Rican. It has not been in all cases entirely flattering, but probably quite as good as we deserve. Now it seems appropriate that we should return the compliment and say a few words to you in the way of admonition and advice.

I was very much delighted the other day, on the fourth of March, when I had the opportunity to review the Indian contingent from Carlisle. I was more than pleased, I was exceedingly proud to think that I was connected with that organization even in a semi-parental capacity. Since I have been here I have had a chance to see what the girls can do in the same way, and now I have but one regret in connection with the 4th of March—that we could not have had the girls on parade too, and I am quite sure, in connection with our proposition to inaugurate a stronger military movement at this school, that the idea of training some of its male attendants to serve in the United States Army to help defend our country will lead us eventually, if we should need any such assistance, to organize also an Amazon corps. Besides the enjoyment of seeing that fine body of young men in perfect marching order walk down Pennsylvania Avenue, I was even more delighted at the comment passed by everyone who has spoken to me who say that after they had left the grand route of march and into a comparatively thinly populated street that they kept up their step and carried all the air of the soldier with them. In that respect they were in striking contrast to many of the adult soldiers who had gone before them. It is a fine thing to have people speak well of you when you are on display, but it is a finer thing to have people speak equally well of you when you think they are not looking at you. If you will let that be your rule always you will find it will work wonders in your career. Never mind whether you are in the public eye or in the darkest corner, keep up the same spirit. Do not fail in any particular where you can accomplish anything. Be faithful right through the dark as through the light and whatever good fortune is in store for you will come double. Another thing that impressed me very strongly was the great confidence of your superintendent, for when we had hunted for you, on account of the delayed train, for some hours at the point where you were to rendezvous and I had exhausted all the possibilities of the telephone in trying to find out where on earth you were, as I parted from Captain Mercer he remarked, "Don't be alarmed, we will get

there if we have to break in." After that I had no alarm. Some friends said to me that they understood the Indians were not to be in the parade. I said, "An hour will prove whether they are or not. I know that they will turn up all right," and they came. And I want to say to all of you young men and young women in going through life, if you have got a thing to do and people are depending on you to do it don't desert them. Get into line if you have to break in, but be there where you are expected.

Another thing I wish you would carry in mind, which is a very good trait to cultivate—efficiency. Do not waste all your time on the little things when the big things are there to do. Do the little things and do them well but do not let them delay doing the big things.

You remember, perhaps, the story, if you have ever heard it, of the two professors who had somewhat opposite ideas of brain use and each had cultivated a boy to what he considered perfection in that line of training. They finally met one day with their two boys in order to have a little competitive test to show which mode of training was the better. One of them said, "Now here is my boy Edward. I want a book at a certain store about a mile away. I am going to send Edward for that book and I can tell you almost to a second when he will be back here." The other said, "I can do that also with Charles." So the first professor took out his watch and called Edward and said, "Edward, I want you to go to such and such a place and buy such and such a book and come back immediately." Edward started out and the professor, after a moment, looked at his watch and said, "Now he is at the corner of Broad Street, now he is at Henry Street, now he is at Wall Street, now he has reached the book store, now he has bought the book, now he is coming out, now he has reached Wall Street," and so on. Then snapping his watch he called "Edward!" and Edward opened the door and walked in, with the book.

Then the other professor took out his watch and called Charles and told him to go to the book store and get such and such a book. Charles went out and closed the door and the professor, with his eye on his watch said, "Now he is at Broad Street" and so on, "now he is on his way back, now he is at the door and looking up he called "Charles!" and Charles walked in. "Where is your book Charles?" "I was looking for my hat," replied Charles.

That is the sort of thing to avoid. The period which Edward had taken to perform that little errand Charles had spent looking for his hat. Edward, under the same circumstances, would have gone bare-headed rather than have disappointed his teacher.

I have only one criticism—and that I am going to make on leaving you—upon the speeches of the afternoon, and that consists in the use of one word—a word of four letters, which might better have been three. Our young friend from Alaska, pointing at the stars and stripes spoke of the glory her people felt in **YOUR** flag. She should have said **OUR** flag, for that flag is **OURS**. It will be more and more all of ours as you young people who have enjoyed the benefits of an education go on improving yourselves and helping your race up until we have got all of the best people of this continent to the full stature of American men and women.

About 75 members of the state legislature under the leadership of Hon. Fillmore Maust with their families attended the Thursday afternoon exercises.

The white graduating gowns of the girls looked fine.

The music by the band was well executed.

About 125 of our country patrons attended commencement.

The gymnasium was too small to hold the crowd. There were over 2,500 in attendance.

The weather Wednesday and Thursday was ideal. Couldn't have been better.

Cadet Captain Patrick Miguel commanded the troop that drilled Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Alfred Venne is to be congratulated on the good showing made in gymnastics by the boys and girls.

The commencement souvenir which was turned out by our printers is a fine sample of high grade color and plate work. Frank Jude and Fernando Gonzalez did most of the press work.

The following graduates were present: Daniel Eagle '04, Salem Moses '04, Asenoth Beshop '04, Gorge Balenti '04, Lillian Waterman '02, and Theresa Ebert '02.

A graduating class never appeared to better advantage than the class 1905—the girls in white dresses, the boys in becoming citizen suits—all made at school.

What student possessing a spark of ambition would wish to stop short of graduation?

Our largest graduating classes have been—1897 which had 47 members, 1903 which had 47 members, and 1905 which had 46 members.

(Continued from Page 1)

fenderfer; Rev. Dr. Gauss Rev. Alexander McMillian; Rev. Dr. George Norcross; Rev. Dr. W. P. Shriner; Rev. A. N. Haggerty; Rev. Mr. Claffin; Rev. Mr. Dickson; John Linder, Esq.; Mr. Wise, Asst. Supt.; Mr. Thompson, Supt. of Industries; Miss Bowersox, Principal teacher; and Miss Cutter, Senior Teacher.

The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Shriner.

The following program was then rendered:

Overture "Raymond Thomas" Band
 Declamation Della McGee
 "God of the Open Air"—Van Dyke
 Oration Spencer Williams
 "Great Men as Life's Teachers"
 Song "Gaily o'er the Ocean"—Frantz Abt
 Oration Martin Machukay
 "The Apache as a Worker"
 Oration Mary Kadashan
 "A Glimpse of Alaskan Life"
 Song "Pilgrims Chorus"—Wagner, School
 Oration Antonio Rodriguez
 "Our Spanish Possessions"
 Declamation Joseph Baker
 "A Man's Value to Society"—Hillis
 Cornet Solo Manuel Bender
 "Whirlwind Polka"
 Presentation of Diplomas
 Hon. Francis E. Leupp
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs
 Addresses by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. John B. Devins, Dr. George Edward Reed, and Hon. Wm. H. McElroy.

Song "America" Audience
 The addresses delivered by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. John B. Devins, Dr. George Edward Reed, and Hon. William H. McElroy were pieces of masterly eloquence. Each address teemed with valuable advice to the graduates.

Dr. Jackson with much feeling thanked the families of Pennsylvania who did so much for the Alaskan children by taking them into their homes.

The singing of "America" brought to a close one of the very best graduating exercises Carlisle has ever held.

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GREAT MEN AS LIFE'S TEACHERS.

SPENCER WILLIAMS.

The average young men of to-day, who go out from institutions of learning are possessed, with lofty ideals of what the future might bring them. They have the perfect right to cherish such conceptions, for they are inspired to these ideals by learning of the success of great men.

Every young man is pushed out into the world with no teacher to watch over him in his daily lessons, but he must rely upon his own resources to solve each problem and master its meaning. Great men are not made great in a day, but by doing the little deeds, which, to them seem right, they accomplish great things, just as a mason builds the mansion; brick after brick is laid, and in the course of time we behold the beautiful structure.

One of the noblest friends of mankind, George Peabody, showed to the world, that greatness is not alone in the gain of wealth, but that struggle guided by honesty and truth really make the great man. Mr. Peabody was a poor, but ambitious boy, when he faced the world boldly, and by industry and energy, found a place in it. The world has been made better for his life, which should be an inspiration to all youth. A high purpose, with labor will accomplish this for us. It is the one act of kindness done to-day and another tomorrow, that makes a great character. This is one of the secrets of greatness.

The life of George W. Childs, illustrates most clearly the fact that one must have faith in one's self to make any advancement in the business world. When his friends discouraged him in the undertaking of his great newspaper, he would have been a failure had he not had faith in himself. This enabled him to grasp opportunities at the right moment. We must also take heed lest we overrate our powers, but ever be true to right principles. It is the adherence to the principle of right living that gives us great men. It was honesty of purpose that made Washington great, and to him was given the secret of power from the Divine Spirit. He used his power, not for himself, but that the colonies might become a nation in the New World. Lincoln sacrificed his life that four million souls might become free and the curse of the country be eradicated. He was truly great in the full sense of the word, for he used his power for the good of the country.

Oftentimes great men are not appreciated. They become targets for sharp criticism and must endure all manner of suffering and persecution. People do not realize their genius until too late to make amends. Early history gives us the records of martyred reformers, who on account of their peculiar ideas, were imprisoned, burned at the stake, mounted the gallows, or were sent into exile. Greece condemned her moralist and philosopher, Socrates; Italy imprisoned and tortured her astronomer, Galileo; Spain sent a scientist, Vasalius, on a pilgrimage where he died a miserable death. The life of Alexander R. Shephard is no exception to the rule of struggling against opposition. His name is now honored in spite of the relentless persecution he endured for his achievements in making the capital of our country a model city. Hundreds of others have suffered equally as much and their busy minds and hands have bestowed on us many blessings. Nations have become wiser and, realizing the value of their genius, have given them prominent places in history. The great men of our times suffer hardships, yet it is these very men who are constantly shaping the events of the world's history.

We have also the stories of great men, who were poor boys and who, by courage and perseverance, have risen to prominence. Poverty seems to have been the common lot of many inventors, and especially was this true of James Watt, who gave to the world the principle of harnessing steam. Through want and opposition, he struggled to conquer the science he so nobly developed, and well has mankind been blessed through his labors. Thomas Edison, by his courage and perseverance, taught us the necessity for pluck and endurance to battle against every obstacle. Watt and Edison were not blind, but grasped the opportunities before them. Their youthful minds used every means to gain knowledge of the mysteries of science. By their own efforts and by diligent study came their wonderful achievements.

Some of our greatest men have been self-educated, who, because of their passionate hunger for knowledge, denied themselves the pleasures of the world and sought company with books. They were inspired by the writings of great men who gained knowledge under great difficulties. Their noble lives have inspired us like sweet strains of music. David Livingstone acquired his knowledge by his own efforts and could have gained a very promising position in England, but he saw a greater need. He denied himself the great honors that would have been his, and went into the wilds of Africa, not to seek a fortune, but to uplift mankind. Here he



MISS ESTELLE REEL
Superintendent of Indian Schools

Miscellaneous Items.

- ➔ Base Ball and Track candidates are hard at work.
- ➔ The Small Boys Sunday evening meeting was led by Mr. Matlock.
- ➔ Ground has been broken for the addition to the cage.
- ➔ The Literary Societies held interesting meetings last Friday, as usual.
- ➔ Weather permitting, the annual cross-country run will be held Saturday.
- ➔ Miss Estelle Reel Superintendent of Indian Schools is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Mercer.
- ➔ Lawrence Mitchell, Milo Doctor, Raleigh Jackson, and Chiltoski Nick have joined the 7th Cavalry Band, U. S. A.
- ➔ Mrs. Wise, wife of our genial Ass't Supt., and children arrived for Commencement and will be with us for a few days.
- ➔ The Large Girls' Sunday evening meeting was led by Miss Goyituey and the Small Girls' meeting by Miss Tibbetts. All report having had good meetings.
- ➔ Dr. Gosman, U. S. A. and Mrs. Gosman are visiting Captain and Mrs. Mercer. Dr and Mrs. Gosman will leave shortly for the Philippines.
- ➔ The school is indebted to Miss Hill for some pussy willow twigs. The lower grades are using the buds in their nature study lessons. The pussy willow tree was raised from a twig in a bottle.
- ➔ Mr. Jordon for a number of years an employee of our school is agent for the Boiling Springs Ice Company which has received the contract to supply the school with ice for the ensuing year.
- ➔ 410 pupils were promoted on Monday. They are all down at work and are starting well. There is a chance later on for those who failed to take the step this time. Do your best every day and begin now.
- ➔ The song of the robins, the budding of the trees, the grass turning green, and the peeping of tulips and hyacinths from beneath their winter covering, remind us that nature is awakening from its long winter sleep.
- ➔ A beautiful book case adds to the comfort and beauty of the office in the school building. It is a fine piece of work. It was made in our carpenter shop under the supervision of Mr. Herr. Paul White deserves the credit.
- ➔ Mr. C. E. Dagenett, a graduate of Carlisle and recently a day school teacher at Santa Fe, has been appointed "Clerk to obtain employment for Indians, etc." He is well suited to this work and will doubtless succeed.—Native American.
- ➔ Last Sunday evening the Large Boys' prayer meeting led by Mrs. Beitzel was unusually good. The following members of the late graduating class: Patrick Migual, Jessie Davis, Bert Jacquez and Edith Bartlette, gave some very helpful advice, and several others took part.
- ➔ Mr. Canfield gave a very practical and interesting talk to the pupils on telegraphy. It is not easy to simplify these industrial subjects so that every pupil can understand them and yet stick to the facts and command the attention of the audience. But Mr. Canfield succeeded in doing this.

The story of the first telegraph instrument and the discovery of electric-magnetism and its application in the modern machine for telegraphing was well told and well illustrated, by drawings on charts. The Morse code was shown us. We can all make "periods."

was confronted by every obstacle imaginable, but by patience and courage, he did for the world what no other man had yet done. He was the first to gain any geographical knowledge of that field and played the part of the naturalist, but greater still, the benefactor of mankind. He opened the door to civilization in that region, and the missionaries are now enjoying the fruits of his labor. England is justly proud of his work. O! that some of us might be Livingstones and penetrate the world's darkest places.

One virtue, that characterizes all great men, is that of sacrifice. Nature also teaches us this fact. An acorn loses itself that a sturdy oak might spring from it. The leaves fall and the soil beneath becomes enriched. And so it is with men, they give up many pleasures that other men may enjoy life. Sir Philip Sydney heartily gave up his cup of cold water to his comrade, suffering from the cruelties of war. The name of Sydney was forever dear to the hearts of his men. Let not our hearts faint on meeting our first trials but let us be courageous and persevering as Watt and Edison, in all our labors; let honesty and hope govern our action as they did that of Lincoln and Washington. After completing our education, we are launched, as it were, into the ebb and flood tide of life's great ocean to be beaten by the irresistible waves of opposition and discouragement. We must brave every storm and press onward with the hope of gaining success though we are in danger of rocks and shoals, but the beacon light that guides us in our upward struggles should be the principles that these men have so nobly maintained.

THE APACHES AS WORKERS.

MARTIN MACHUKAY.

The name Apache has been interpreted throughout the country, as meaning a blood-thirsty Indian. How did he receive this name? It is because he slaughtered human beings, not that he wanted to, but that he was forced to do so, in self defence. Prior to the annexation of Arizona, to the United States in 1848, the Apaches had been friendly with the people, but after that they were hostile to the United States, on account of the outrages upon their people. If the government had protected them with soldiers at that time, as they are protected to-day, from the greedy white men, there would have been no war at all. You cannot blame the Apaches in any way for the war. They stood like men against all unjust treatment from the white men until they could bear it no more. The newly appointed United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Francis E. Leupp, in his report of his journey among the Southwestern Indians said, "Most Indian outbreaks have been the result of a situation, which, in a measure at least, justified them. To go on the war path is sometimes the only means left to a tribe for calling the attention of the Government and of the people, sharply to the wrongs it had been suffering." It was justice and self-defence that forced them to take up arms rather than be trodden down like helpless creatures.

After this war, they were called the most treacherous, fiercest people and as merciless as tigers. This may be true, but you cannot find a people more treacherous, more fierce, or more merciless than were your ancestors in the eleventh century, during the reign of King Stephen from 1135-54. Sir Walter Scott, in his description of it tells of the cruelties exercised by the barons and lords of the castles, "They grievously oppressed the poor people by building castles, and when they were built, they filled them with wicked men, who seized both men and women whom they imagined had any money, threw them into prison, and put them to more cruel tortures than martyrs ever endured." I will not tell you the remainder of this description, but if you care to read it, you will find it all in "Ivanhoe."

According to the report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Apaches have occupied the southern part of Arizona for more than four generations. There are many different bands of Apaches and the names they now bear were given by the early Spaniards. Among them are the San Carlos, White Mountain, Coyotero, Tonto, Chiricahua, Yuma, Mohaves, Comanches and others. They now occupy the various reservations in Arizona, and a few who are in New Mexico and Oklahoma were removed there by the Government for being on the warpath and for other reasons. Here on the sunny land of Arizona the Apaches were enjoying the best of nature's life along side with his white brother until the latter began to use force to drive him away from his happy hunting grounds, which resulted in a war with the government.

During the years of 1858-59 the Apaches were placed on the reservation on a land that is not worth much so far as farming is concerned. The occupation of the Indians on the Reservation is chiefly farming and stock raising. Let me describe to you the land on which the Apaches are situated at present. On the south of the reservation is a mountain called Mt. Turnbull

which rises in the shape of an Indian Arrow point and is about ten thousand feet high. At the foot of this mountain flows the Gila River from east to west through the desert land in the southern part of Arizona. This river is about as sacred to the Apaches as the River Nile was to the Egyptians. It is from this river only that the Apaches are able to irrigate their land and raise their scanty crops. Then there is the San Carlos River, which flows into the Gila River, one mile east of the San Carlos Agency. A good rich soil may be found both in the Gila and San Carlos valleys, but some of this fertile land cannot be cultivated on account of its being too high above the bank of the river; also because there is not enough water for irrigating purposes. The San Carlos River dries up during the summer and the Gila becomes very low.

There, on these dry and lifeless valleys of the Gila and the San Carlos, dwell some 2400 strong and energetic Apaches. It is useless for me to tell you that they are idle, because you can readily understand that for yourselves, from the condition of the land. It has been suggested that it would be a good plan to start these Indians in stock raising. That would be just as bad as farming and perhaps worse. In the early spring, there is rain enough to soak the ground, and the hills are covered with green grass and wild poppies which make the land a paradise to the Apaches. But this does not last long because of the hot sun and the lack of water, the young plants soon dry up and wither away. Then comes a sand-storm which carries everything before it, and the land is as barren as before.

Now the question is, shall these Apaches remain where they are? So far, under the most favorable circumstances, the Apaches have shown to the people that they can work and support themselves if they have the opportunity to do so. General R. H. Pratt, the founder of this institution, said of the Apache in his report, "Among the farmers of Pennsylvania, the Apaches are regarded as the very best of laborers on account of their agility and strength." To emphasize this point further, let me say this and you will pardon me for referring to myself. Last summer I worked for a good Christian farmer, who said to me one day while we were working, "I want you to settle here in the east and work on my farm." That farmer is here in this hall to-day.

While Geronimo and his band were at Mt. Vernon barracks as prisoners of war, forty-six of his warriors enlisted in the 1st Co., of the Twelfth Infantry, and he himself wore the United States uniform at different times as one of the police force.

He, who had been known as a heartless and cruel Indian, has shown the people of the United States that he can behave himself and that his heart is as tender as a woman's, if he is treated justly. The report made to the War Department by Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cavalry, shows that Geronimo and his band, stationed at Ft. Sill, have made remarkable progress. During the last spring and summer they cultivated 1100 acres of land; and seven hundred thousand pounds of hay were cut, baled and sold to the Quartermaster's Department. Last spring, their cattle numbered three thousand seven hundred fourteen, an increase of two hundred per cent, in the last four years. These good opinions of these Apaches, do not agree with those of one of the delegates from Arizona, who said, "The Apaches are lazy good-for-nothing Indians." If you go among the Apaches, you can readily see in them the qualities that go to make the true and loyal citizens of this glorious republic. One element of theirs is energy. Everywhere they are spoken of as a vigorous and industrious people.

O! ye citizens of this glorious republic, it is God, the Father Almighty, who placed these poor, ignorant people in your hands for you to help them to stand on their feet, so that they may be men among men, in this glorious country. Abraham Lincoln, our martyred president, said, "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right; let us strive to finish the work we are in—to do all which may achieve for us a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

A GLIMPSE OF ALASKAN LIFE.

MARY KADASHON, ALASKAN.

Whence came the native Alaskan, is the question that has puzzled the scientists for the last thirty years. They have searched for proofs without finding many to determine the history of the race. In former years every event was chronicled by pictures, suggestive of the chief occurrences, carved on rocks, walls, pillars and on poles. These may be seen in some parts of the country now, but many have been carried away by tourists and collectors for museums. The scientists will never understand them until they can interpret the writings in picture forms, which are just as mysterious as the appearance of the race in this country.

The legends of these people are so vague and shadowy that facts can scarcely be distinguished from myths. However, it was told that Raven, one of the great heroes of

the legends, was the creator. We have the story of the flood, and the creator is said to have peopled the desolate country after that. He also caused vegetables to grow, and told the people what to eat and what not to eat. But with all his powers, he was never popular, for it is said he was not honest.

The Alaskans have been a very superstitious people, and believed in witches. The punishments were terrible, the most cruel being to starve the witch until he confessed being one. This punishment is inflicted upon them when a chief or a person of high caste is bewitched, and if they should die, the witch is then starved to death. This may seem a terrible thing to you, but every native was taught to endure hardship and starvation from childhood, so that anyone can go without food for many days and not show much physical weakness. The Puritans and the European nations burned their witches alive, and yet they were an intelligent race and had had Christian teaching for centuries. This evil belief is dying out slowly, but surely. The belief in the Indian doctor was another evil custom. The Indian doctor alone wears long hair, for in that lies all his power. One day, one of these doctors told a tourist that if his hair were cut all the spirits would leave him, and he would become an ordinary man. He gave so much trouble to the missionaries and others that a warrant was sent out for his capture and when caught, he was sent to the states and served a number of years in a penitentiary. His hair was cut, and today he is a peaceable Christian man. There are three more yet to be caught. The Indian doctor claims to have the power to communicate with the spirits, and in a trance they tell him what is to happen. He does not use drugs or herbs for his patients, but sings and dances, calling on all the spirits that possess him. The natives also believed in the bad and the good spirits. The souls of the dead are said to live on the other side of an unseen river and this land is spoken of as the "Land of Silence" for the spirits do not talk there. When once over this river, they cannot return until a certain time when the soul migrates to the family of the next generation and lives again. The Northern Lights are said to be the spirits of the braves who were slain in battle. They are seen only when there is to be a conflict among the tribes. When the wonderful crackling sounds of electricity are heard distinctly, they say the spirits are very much excited, causing the bravest men to tremble with apprehension.

The creed of these people, like the Golden Rule of the Christians, is that all men should treat others as they would be treated. If any harm is done to one member of the clan, his friends must avenge that wrong. They have no word for God, so they say for the Great Spirit, "King Above Us" or "Maker of Our Souls." The natives feel that there is a spirit, great and powerful, where this spirit is they do not know, and in order to please it they hold all things in nature sacred. They feel that there is a spirit in the lofty mountains, in the numerous rivers, in the smoky volcanoes, yes, in the very depth of the sea and all that live in it. Thus the Alaskans are pure worshippers of nature. This belief influences them to be kind to the dumb animals. They never kill any but what they need for food and clothing. The Alaskan boys and girls were taught to observe this same reverence for Mother Earth.

From childhood, the Alaskan boy is taught to love the occupation of his father. If the father is a canoe maker or a carver, a miniature canoe or any carved toy is fastened to the child's cradle and in this way he learns. As soon as he is able to handle tools he begins to make things for himself. The girls are taught to weave blankets, baskets and to make garments. These are their chief accomplishments.

The native Alaskan is very hospitable, and this is one of the teachings of Raven. A man must ever be ready to entertain a stranger, whatever his mission may be. If he is a messenger of war, he is kindly treated at the house of the Chief or his Councilors, and he is allowed to depart unmolested. This is an unwritten law of my people.

Twenty years ago the first Mission was started among my tribe. The life of a Missionary is a hard one, and what they have done among us is great and they have our thanks. We are striving to show the fruits of their untiring efforts.

The largest Mission work is done by the Presbyterians, and there are many other denominational schools, all doing excellent work. Each year, the attendance at school increases and the children are beginning to realize their need of education. They are bright and well-behaved, comparing favorably with children of any community. It is very difficult for them to put into practice the English they learn in schools, as their conversation at home is carried on in their native tongue. But when they enter any boarding school, they are strictly forbidden to use their native dialect, so that a child can talk English in three months fairly well.

In the history of the Alaskans there are two names that will always be prominent as the educators of these natives, that of Dr. Jackson and Mr. William Duncan.

Dr. Jackson, with aid from the governa-

ment started the Sitka Mission school, which has academic and industrial departments where the boys and girls are taught, not only the art of reading and writing, but some trade by which they may be able to earn their living. This school turns out well equipped students every year. Some take chances to come east where they attend colleges and seminaries and return home as teachers. Dr. Jackson will always be remembered by the natives and all those who are interested in his great work.

Mr. Duncan is an Englishman, who came among one of the most ferocious tribes of British Columbia, some forty years ago. He had many difficulties with the natives but with tact, patience and love he conquered their savage wills. Having found that the traders interfered with his work, he petitioned Congress for a grant of land in Alaska. It was given him and he with eight hundred men and women made homes in Alaska. Mr. Duncan taught them how to use tools and make things to improve their homes. With his help, the natives erected their own houses, churches, schools and factories, and along with the art of industry, he taught them Christianity and civilization. To-day, you will find these Indians the best civilized tribe in southeastern Alaska.

The Alaskans and the white men have been working together side by side under the same employer in the mines, in the saw-mills, in the fish-canneries and there has never been any trouble between these two distinct races. The Government has never spent any money for the support of the natives alone and it need never do so. They are hard working people and can take care of themselves. They do not ask why you have taken possession of their country, they are glad that you have come to live among them, rather than be controlled by the iron rule of the Russians. We are not a conquered race, our fathers have never smoked the peace pipe with you. You have not directly driven us from our hunting and fishing camps. You call Alaska yours by right of purchase. The country certainly is yours, but what about the original inhabitants? Are they not yours also? There is not one Alaskan who is not proud to own that he belongs to the United States. There is not one who would not proudly salute the flag of your nation which had set him free. We are proud of your liberal government and all the generous law-makers. To these good friends we turn for strong laws forbidding all unnecessary work on the Sabbath and laws that would prohibit the sale of liquor which is taking them on the downward road, and making the natives a curse to the community.

Teach these primitive people the same trade in which any American is engaged and he will learn it, for as a general rule the Alaskans are intelligent and apt. Give him leave to come East and live among you and he will be a blessing and not a blot on the pages of the wonderful American history.

OUR SPANISH POSSESSION.

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ

You are familiar with the fact, that since the discovery of America by Columbus until the latter part of the last century, Spain held sway over a great part of this continent, as well as over numerous islands in both oceans.

The people of these islands always had a despotic governor appointed by the king and though the native population were continually asking for a voice in their own government, it was never granted them. All offices, from the highest to the lowest, were in the hands of the governor and a few others, who distributed them among their favorite friends. Heavy taxes were imposed upon the people and millions of dollars collected, but very little of it was spent for the improvement of the country and of its people. Some of it went to the national treasury at Madrid, while much the larger portion filled private purses.

Inspired by the success achieved by the American colonies, in their war for independence, and by the principles this country set forth, the Spanish provinces on the continent did not delay in throwing off forever the yoke Spain had put upon them; but the inhabitants of the islands, though lovers of liberty and inspired by the same principles, were not able to shake off the yoke because the Spaniards could so easily surround them. Again and again, we see these people trying to free themselves from the government that had oppressed them for almost four hundred years, but in every instance they were suppressed by the superior forces of the Spanish government.

But they were not to be slaves forever, for in the year 1898, God sent them a liberator, in the person of the President of the United States, who, with the consent of the Senate and influenced by the whole country, declared war against Spain. You are well acquainted with the struggle that followed, and with the deeds of our heroes at Manila, Santiago, and San Juan Hill.

This war put upon our nation great responsibilities, the extent of which was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We could not have escaped the

obligations of victory. We could not have avoided the serious questions which were brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. The war was undertaken, not that the United States might increase its territory, but that oppression at our very door might be stopped. Animated by this noble sentiment, our country, after instructing the Cubans in the art of self government, has set them free, thus showing to the world, the sincerity of our purpose.

The Philippines and Porto Rico were also intrusted to our hands as the results of the the war and to that great trust under the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed.

On May 1, 1901, a civil government was inaugurated in San Juan—something they had never been able to obtain in four centuries of Spanish rule. To-day, the civil government in Porto Rico is working reasonably well and we have a good educational system. Beside the opportunities afforded our youth by the schools, colleges and universities of this country, the government has also furnished free transportation for hundreds of our people and especially for our teachers to come here and familiarize themselves with the various methods of education in this country, while the doors of the summer schools at Harvard, Cornell and Pennsylvania Universities have been opened to them for further development. These are benefits which cannot be overestimated, in their effects not only upon the teachers themselves, but upon the whole population, who through their children, share in the experience these teachers thus carry back to them. Before the occupation of the Island by the United States, we had six-hundred public schools and education was free only to a certain extent; today we have over twice that number and education is as free and liberal as in any state in the Union.

In the Philippines, our civil government assumed the responsibility for the preservation of order and the maintenance of law throughout the archipelago, at a time when the material conditions were most discouraging and presented many obstacles to the successful management of the affairs of seven millions of people. To-day, it can be said that civil government in the Philippines is no longer an experiment. The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, have been favored by Congress with special legislation for the development of their commercial and agricultural resources, and the education of their people has been well provided for. One hundred of their youths have been brought to this country and every opportunity, has been afforded them to further improve their condition.

The Philippines as well as the Porto Rico of the future, will be as different from the islands of to-day, as is California from the Mexican territory of sixty years ago—a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities; a people redeemed from the wars and oppression of a tyrannical government, devoted to the arts of peace, in touch with the commerce of all nations, enjoying the blessing of education, of civil and religious liberty. Their islands, under the impulse of renewed life and by the protection of the United States, will become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, and the inhabitants for generations to come will bless the American Republic because it emancipated their fatherland and set them on the road to progress and civilization.

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The Annual Alumni Meeting.

Last Friday evening the Carlisle Alumni Association held its annual meeting in the gymnasium. The spacious room being separated in the middle by using two large United States flags skillfully draped made it possible to decorate the first half of it and this was done very artistically with the use of the society and class colors and class banners on the railing of the gallery and walls while the floor was covered with rich colored Indian blankets and rugs. The four corners were comfortably arranged with benches placed in a quadrangular shape covered with red blankets and beautiful pillows for which we owe our thanks to several of the teachers. During the first hour the business meeting of the Association was held. The matter of getting a portrait of General R. H. Pratt formerly Superintendent to place in the school chapel was discussed and a committee was appointed to secure the necessary funds from the members of the Association to purchase a portrait that will cost \$35 or \$40. The proposition was endorsed by Captain Mercer. The following officers were elected:

Mr. H. E. Gansworth, President; Miss Nellie Robertson, Vice President; Miss Zenia Tibbetts, Sec. and Treasurer. When the business meeting was over the Association adjourned for a social time. The orchestra, led by Mr. Robertson, started to play and all were in for an hour of general good time. Then came the dainty refreshments consisting of chocolate, strawberry and vanilla ice cream, assorted cake and coffee. This was followed by a short programme of vocal and instrumental solos and impromptu speeches by a few of the members and the teacher of all Carlisle graduates, Miss Cutter. The pleasant evening was brought to an end by a shout of "three cheer" for Miss Cutter and the singing of "America".

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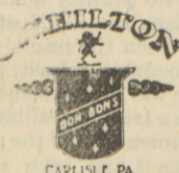
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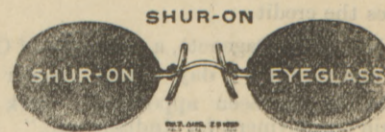
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