

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. I

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

No 34

EASTER IS COMING.

EASTER is coming, is coming!"
The little brook sings to the trees:—
"I can ripple my way to the meadow
And not be afraid of a breeze."
"Easter is coming!" the whisper
Leaps earthward from rootlet and seed;
It swells from the bud-laded branches.
It murmurs through woodland and mead.
"Easter is coming,—I bring it!"
The South Wind goes crooning along:—
The prim little Catkins reach upward
A silver gray coin for his song.
"Easter is coming,—we know it!"
Above, and beneath, and around,
The sleep of the winter is broken,
And breaks forth in jubilant sound.

(The Outlook for April 15th)

OUTLINES OF AN INDIAN POLICY

BY FRANCIS F. LEUPP
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

The commonest mistake made by his white well-wishers in dealing with the Indian is the assumption that he is simply a white man with a red skin; the next commonest is the assumption that because he is a non-Caucasian he is to be classed indiscriminately with other non-Caucasians, like the negro, for instance. The truth is that the Indian has as distinct an individuality as any type of man who ever lived, and he will never be judged aright till we learn to measure him by his own standards, as we whites would wish to be measured if some more powerful race were to usurp dominion over us. In the nearly twenty years that I have been studying the Indian face to face in his own home, I have held no brief for him in his resistance to the encroachments of civilization; I have sought no profit for handling his land or his money; I have had no pet philanthropy to advance, no ethnological thesis to defend. My whole purpose and desire has been to know him, as a man and a future fellow-citizen, and to keep him, as far as in my power lay, to get a practical start in the world. Therefore, what I have to say in these pages must derive its value, if it have any, from its appeal to common sense alone.

If, a few centuries ago, an absolutely alien people like the Chinese had invaded our shores and driven the white colonists before them to districts more and more isolated, destroyed the industries on which they had always subsisted, and crowned all by disarming them and penning them on various tracts of land where they could be fed and clothed and cared for at no cost to themselves, to what conditions would the white



HON. FRANCIS E. LEUPP,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Americans of to-day have been reduced? In spite of their vigorous ancestry, they would surely have lapsed into barbarism and become pauperized. No race on earth could overcome, from forces evolved from within themselves, the effect of such treatment. That our red brethren have not been wholly ruined by it is the best proof we could ask of the sturdy traits of character inherent in them. But though not ruined, they have suffered serious deterioration, and the problem now before us is to prevent its going any further. To that end we must reckon with several facts.

First, nothing can be done to change the Indian who has already passed middle life. By virtue of that very quality of steadfastness which we admire in him when well applied, he will remain an Indian of the old school to the last, and all we can expect is to make his declining years as comfortable as possible. With the younger adults we can do something here and there, where we find one who is not too conservative; but our main hope lies with the youthful generation, who are still measurably plastic. The picture which rises in the minds of most Eastern white persons when they read petitions, in which Indians pathetically describe themselves as "ignorant" and "poor," is that of a group of red men hungry for knowledge and eager for a chance to work and earn their living. In actual life and in his natural state, however, the Indian is suspicious of the white race—we can hardly blame him for that—and wants nothing to do with us; he clings to the ways of his ancestors; and he resents every effort of the Government either to educate his children or to show him

how he can turn an honest dollar for himself by other means than his grandfather used—or by an appropriation from the Treasury. That is the plain truth of the situation, strive as we may to gloss it with poetic fancies or hide it under statistical reports of progress. The task we have before us is to win over the Indian children by sympathetic interest and unobtrusive guidance. It is a great mistake to try, as many good persons of bad judgment have tried, to start the little ones in the path of civilization by snapping all the ties of affection between them and their parents, and teaching them to despise the aged and non-progressive members of their families. The sensible as well as the humane plan is to nourish their love of father and mother and home—a wholesome instinct which nature planted in them for a wise end—and then to utilize this affections as a means of reaching, through them, the heart of the elders.

Again, in dealing with these boys and girls it is of the utmost importance not only that we start them aright, but that our efforts be directed to educating rather than instructing them. And here let me say that the foundation of everything must be the development of character. Learning is a secondary consideration. When we get to that, our duty is to adapt it to the Indian's immediate and practical needs. Of the thirty or forty thousand Indian children of school age in the United States, I venture to say that at least three-fourths will settle down in that part of the West which we still style the frontier. Most of these will try to draw a living out of the soil; a less—though I hope an ever-

increasing—part will enter the general labor market as lumberman, ditchers, miners, railroad hands, or what not. Now, if any one can show me what advantage will come to this large body of manual workers from being able to reel off the names of the mountains in Asia, or extract the cube root of 123456789, I shall be deeply grateful. To my notion, the ordinary Indian boy is better equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, can write a short letter, intelligible though maybe ill spelled, and knows enough of figures to discover whether the storekeeper is cheating him. Beyond this scholastic accomplishments his time could be put to its best use by learning how to repair a broken harness, how to straighten a sprung tire on his wagon-wheel, how to fasten a loose horseshoe without breaking the hoof, and how to do the hundred other bits of handy tinkering which are so necessary to the farmer who lives thirty miles from a town. The girl who has learned only the rudiments of reading, writing, and ciphering, but knows also how to make and mend her clothing, to wash and iron, and to cook her husband's dinner, will be worth vastly more as mistress of a log cabin than one who has given years of study to the ornamental branches alone.

Moreover, as fast as an Indian of either mixed or full blood is capable of taking care of himself, it is our duty to set him upon his feet, and sever forever the ties which bind him either to his tribe—in the communal sense—or to the Government. This principle must become operative in respect to both land and money. We must end the un-American absurdity of keeping one class of our people in a condition of so many undivided portions of a common lump. Each Indian must be recognized as an Individual and so treated, just as each white man is. Suppose our Congress were to enact a bill every session, one paragraph of which should be applicable solely to persons with red hair, another solely to persons with round chins, another solely to persons with Roman nose? Yet this would be no more illogical in principle than our

(Continued, page 2)

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BY THE

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CARLISLE, PA.

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PROVERB.

Whatever you have to do,
think out the quickest way
of doing it and do it at once.

THANKFULNESS.

For the quiet of the forest and the grandeur of the hills,

For the glory of the sunsets and the music of the rills,

For the flowers that bloom so sweetly along the woodland ways,—

For these, and countless blessings, dear, Lord, we render praise!



(Continued from page 1)

yearly Indian legislation making one sweeping provision for all Osages, another for all Pawnees, another for all Yankton Sioux, as if these several tribes were not composed of men and women and children with as diverse human characteristics as any equal groups of Germans or Italians. Thanks to the late Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, we have for eighteen years been individualizing the Indian as an owner of real estate by breaking up one at a time, the reservations set apart for whole tribes, and establishing each Indian as a separate landholder on his own account: thanks to John F. Lacy, of Iowa, I hope that we shall soon be making the same sort of division of the tribal funds. At first, of course the Government must keep its protecting hand on every Indian's property after it has been assigned to him by book and deed; then, as one or another shows himself capable of passing out from under this tutelage, he should be set fully free, and given "the white man's chance," with the white man's obligations to balance it.

Finally, we must strive in every way possible to make the Indian an active factor in the upbuilding of the community in which he is going to live. The local frontier theory that he is a sort of necessary nuisance surviving from a remote period, like the sage-brush and the giant cactus, must be dispelled, and the way to dispel it is to turn him into a positive benefit. To this end I would, for instance, teach him to transact all of his financial business that he can in his nearest market town, instead of looking to the United States Treasury as the only source of material blessings. Any money of his which he cannot use, or is not using, for his own current profit I should prefer to deposit for him, in reasonably small parcels, in local banks which will bond themselves sufficiently for its safe keeping, so that the industries of the neighborhood will have the use of it, and everybody thereabout will be the better off for such prosperity as may come to an Indian depositor. On like grounds of reasoning I should encourage every proper measure which points toward absolving the Indian from his obsolete relation to the licensed-trader, and teaches him to make his purchases from those merchant who will ask of him the fairest price, whether near the Agency or at a distance. In short, our aim ought to be to keep him moving steadily down the path which leads from his close domain of artificial restraints and artificial protection toward the broad area of individual liberty enjoyed by the ordinary citizen.

Incidentally to this programme, I should seek to make of the Indian an independent laborer, as distinguished from one for

whom the Government is continually straining itself to find something to do. He can penetrate a humbug—even a benevolent humbug—as promptly as the next man; and when he sees the Government inventing purely fictitious needs to be supplied and making excuses of one kind and another to create a means of employment for him, he despises the whole thing as a fraud, like the white man whom some philanthropist hires to carry a pile of bricks from one side of the road to the other and then back again. I have recently organized an employment bureau for the Indians in the Southwest, and put an active young man at the head of it with instructions to gather up all the able-bodied Indians who, through the pinch of hunger it may be, have been moved to think that they would like to earn some money, and plant them on ranches, on railroads, in mines—wherever in the outer world, in short, there is an opening for a dollar to be gotten for a day's work. He is to supervise their contracts with their employers, see that their wages are paid them when due, and look out for them if they fall ill; for the rest, the Indians engaged are to be required to stand on their own feet like other men, and to understand that for what comes to them hereafter they will have themselves to thank. It is an experiment, of course; but the young man whom I have designated to start it, and who is himself of Indian blood, knows that he is in the service to work for his shoulder-straps, with the door of humiliation yawning behind him if he fails.

Some one has styled mine a policy of shrinkage, because every Indian whose name is stricken from a tribal roll by virtue of his emancipation reduces the dimensions of our red race problem by a fraction—very small, it may be, but not negligible. If we can thus gradually watch our body of 270,000 Indians shrink to 269,000, and this to 268,000, and so on, we may congratulate ourselves that the final solution is indeed only a question of time.

The process of general readjustment must be gradual; but it should be carried forward as fast as it can be with presumptive security for the Indians little possessions; and I should not let its educative value for both the red men and his white neighbor be obscured for a moment. The leading strings which have tied the Indian to the Treasury ever since he began to own anything of value have been a curse to him. They have kept him an economic nursing long past the time when he ought to have been able to take a few steps alone. The tendency of whatever crude training in money matters he has had for the last half-century has been toward making him an easy victim to such waves of civic heresy as swept over the country in the early nineties. That is not the sort of politics into which we wish the Indian to plunge as he assumes the responsibilities of citizenship.

In sketching so bare an outline of a policy for Indian civilization as the space at my command will here permit, I must leave the minds of my readers to work in a great deal of the detail that otherwise I should be glad to supply. The subject is too vast for any single article, or limited series of articles, to treat exhaustively. I should not feel satisfied to leave it, however, without trying to meet a few conventional objections which I know from experience are sure to be raised. "Would you," one critic will ask, "tie the young Indian down in his schooling to 'the three r's,' and then turn him loose to compete with the white youth who have had so much larger scholastic opportunity?"

Who, pray, said anything about "opportunity"? I would give the young Indian all the chance for intellectual training that the young Caucasian enjoys; he has it already between Government aid and private benevolence; and I feel safe in guaranteeing that, while I remain Commissioner of Indian Affairs, no young Indian with talent to deserve and the ambition to ask for the best there is in American education will be refused. All that I have asserted is what anybody familiar with the field can see for himself—that the mass of Indian children, like the corresponding mass of white children are not prepared for conveyance beyond the elementary studies. They are not in a condition to absorb and assimilate, or to utilize effectively, the higher learning of the books, and it is unwise to promote an unpractical at the expense of an obviously practical system of teaching. More over, unlike the average Caucasian, the average Indian hates new things on the mere ground of their novelty, and resists obstinately all attempts from outside to change his condition; while, unlike the negro and some other colored types, he has no strain of the imitative in his nature, and never aspires from within to be a white man. Whatever you do for him in the line of improvement, you have as a rule to press upon him by endless patience and

tact, and by a multitude of persuasive devices; and I insist that it is foolish to force upon an Indian those studies which have no relation to his environment and which he cannot turn to account, as long as there is so much of a simpler sort which he is capable of learning and which he actually must know in order to make his way in the world.

A second critic will doubtless air his fears as to what will become of the Indian's land and money under this "wide open" policy. Well, what is to become of the land or the money that you are going to leave to your children, or I to mine? Will they be any better able to take care of it for having been always kept without experience in handling property of any kind? Swindlers will unquestionably lay snare for the weakest and most ignorant Indians, just as they do for the corresponding class of whites. We are guarding the Indian temporarily against his own follies in land transactions by holding his allotment in trust for him for twenty-five years, unless he sooner satisfies us of his business capacity. Something of the sort will be done with respect to the principal of his money. In spite of all our care, however, after we have taken our hands off him he may fall a victim to sharp practice; but you never saw the man, red, white or of any other color, who did not learn a more valuable lesson from one hard blow than from twenty warnings.

A great deal has been said and written about the "racial tendency" of the Indian to squander whatever comes into his hands. This is no more "racial" than his tendency to eat and drink to excess, or to prefer pleasure to work: it is simply the assertion of a primitive instinct common to all mankind in the lower stages of social development. What we call thrift is nothing but the forecasting sense which recognizes the probability of a tomorrow, and the idea of a tomorrow is the boundary between barbarism and civilization; and the only way in which the Indian can be carried across the line is by letting him learn from experience that the stomach filled today will go empty tomorrow unless something of today's surplus is saved overnight to meet tomorrow's deficit. Another sense lacking in primitive man is that of property unseen. You will never implant in the Indian an idea of the values by showing him a column of figures. He must see and handle the dollars themselves in order to learn their worth, and he must actually squander some and pay the penalty of the loss before his mind will compass the notion that he cannot spend them for foolishness and still have them at hand for the satisfaction of his needs.

A further charge will be hurled against my programme, that it is premature. Such an objection is enough of itself to prove that the objector has sought council of his timidity rather than of his observation. If we do not begin now, when shall we? The whole trend of events, to any mind that studies it sincerely, will commend the plan I have tried to sketch out. One day must come to the Indian the great change from his present status to that of the rest of our population, for anomalies in the social system are as odious as abnormalities in nature. If you were on an upper floor of a high building, and must reach the ground but did not know how, would you rather take your chances of a stranger's throwing you out of a window, or let a friend guide you down the stairs a step at a time? Either our generation or a later will remove the Indian from his perch of adventitious superiority to the common relations of citizenship, and reduce him to the same level with other Americans. I, for one, prefer to start the undertaking myself and guide it, and I am ready to take my share of responsibility for it; for I do not know who may have the direction of it at some later period—whether a friend of my red brother, or an enemy, or one who regards him and his fate with indifference.

Perhaps, in the course of merging this hardly used race into our body politic, many individuals, unable to keep up the pace, may fall by the wayside and be trodden underfoot. Deeply as we deplore this possibility, we must not let it blind us to our duty to the race as a whole. It is one of the cruel incidents of all civilization in large masses that some—perchance a multitude—of its subjects will be lost in the process. But, the unseen hand which has helped the whiteman through his evolutionary stages to the present will, let us trust, behold out to the red pilgrim in his stumbling progress over the same rough path.

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ATHLETICS.

BASE-BALL AND TRACK SCHEDULE FOR 1905

April 12—	Mercersburg at Carlisle.
Won 11 to 3.	
" 14—	Albright at Carlisle.
Won 11 to 3.	
" 15—	Lebanon Valley at Annville.
Lost 3 to 1.	
" 19—	Harvard at Philadelphia
Lost 23 to 2.	
" 21—	Ursinus at Carlisle.
" 22—	Harrisburg Athletic Club, at Harrisburg.
" 24—	Class athletic meet.
" 26—	Villanova at Carlisle.
" 29—	Lebanon Valley at Carlisle.
" 29—	Univ. Penna. Relay Races at Philadelphia.
May 5 —	Wyoming Seminary at Carlisle.
" 6 —	Ursinus at Collegeville.
" 6 —	Dickinson track at Carlisle.
" 10—	Dickinson at Indian Field.
" 13—	Lafayette track at Easton.
" 13—	Wilmington A. C. at Wilmington, Del.
" 15—	Andover at Andover, Mass.
" 16—	Holy Cross at Worcester.
" 17—	Amherst at Amherst.
" 18—	Boston University at Boston
" 19—	Dartmouth at Hanover, New Hampshire.
" 20—	" "
" 22—	State track at Carlisle
" 24—	Washington and Jefferson at Carlisle.
" 26—	Susquehanna at Carlisle.
" 27—	Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.
" 30—	Gettysburg at Gettysburg — 2 games.
" 31—	Mercersburg at Mercersburg.
June 3 —	Dickinson at Dickinson Field.
" 7 —	Gettysburg at Carlisle.
" 9 —	Burham A. C. at Lewistown.
" 10—	" "
" 12—	Villanova at Villanova.
" 12—	State track at State College.
" 13—	Lehigh at South Bethlehem.
" 14—	Kutztown Normal at Kutztown.
" 15—	
" 16—	Seton Hall at So. Orange, N. J.
" 17—	Fordham at Fordham.
" 20—	Lafayette at Easton.
" 21—	Muhlenburg at Allentown.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Indian's Errors Helped Harvard.

Harvard had an easy time swamping the Carlisle Indians at Philadelphia Baseball Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 23 to 2. The Indians were never in it for a minute, their pitcher was wild, their fielding full of errors, and their team work exceedingly ragged. Upon the whole Harvard had little practice in the game yesterday, as the Indians put up such a poor game, she was never put on her mettle.

Right from the start Nephew seemed rattled and could not get the ball over the plate. And when he did the Crimson players would hit him. But if the Carlisle fielders had done their work only fairly cleanly, Harvard's score would have been less than half what it was. Easy flies were muffed, grounders were handled so slowly that the runner reached the initial bag before the ball. If he did not, the throw was so wild that the runner was unfortunate who did not make two or more bases on an easy grounder.

Few of the Indians batted the ball hard, Jude making two home runs and a three bagger.

Harvard line-up:

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ran'll, 1b.....	1	0	14	2	0
Leonard, 3b.....	3	1	1	1	0
Mathews, ss.....	1	1	1	2	0
Schonefuas, cf.....	4	3	2	0	2
Stephenson, c.....	2	3	0	0	0
Dexter, lf.....	2	3	0	0	0
McCarty, lf.....	4	1	0	4	0
Taylor, p.....	2	4	3	2	0
Kimble, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0
Giles, rf.....	0	1	0	0	0
Brad'y, ss.....	0	1	0	0	0
Tweed, c.....	0	1	0	0	0

Total..... 22 19 21 11 2

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Mitchell, ss.....	0	0	0	2	2
Jude, 3b.....	2	2	1	1	3
Roy, 1b.....	1	1	11	0	3
Gardner, rf.....	0	1	0	0	1
Lubo, lf.....	0	1	0	1	1
Youngdeer, cf.....	0	1	4	0	0
Libby, 2b.....	0	0	1	5	2
Baird, c.....	0	0	6	3	2
Nephew, p.....	0	0	1	5	0

Totals..... 2 6 24 17 14

Harvard..... 6 4 1 3 3 2 2 x—23

Indians..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

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Miscellaneous items.

- ➔ Ursinus game tomorrow!
- ➔ The painters are now very busy on outside work.
- ➔ The ground around the new cottage is being sodded.
- ➔ The cherry blossoms have seen their first snow storm.—
- ➔ The new water main has been laid across the Letort.
- ➔ We learn through a letter that Frank Log arrived home safely.
- ➔ The coach and blacksmiths are making a new cart for school use.
- ➔ Quite a little snow on Sunday and Monday. Ice formed Monday night.
- ➔ Mr. Thompson, Supt. of Industries is in New York City on business for the school.
- ➔ A baby boy has come to live with Mrs. Allison. Our Annie B. Moore, former music teacher.
- ➔ Lewis and Josephine Nash of Thurston Neb. have returned to school after an absence of a year.
- ➔ Elias Charles is acting as foreman in the printing office in Mr. Baird's absence and is "making good."
- ➔ Mattie Wells of Anadarko, O.T., who went home a year ago because of illness is now entirely recovered.
- ➔ Solomon Webster who has bravely withstood a long illness is now able to sit up several hours each day.
- ➔ Georgia Tallchief, who went to the country, writes that she has a nice home, and enjoys her work very much.—
- ➔ Adam Fischer of Nebraska, and Amos Elknot of North Dakota left for their homes last week but hope soon to return.
- ➔ Alice Heater, '05, left April first to begin her studies as trained nurse in Jefferson Medical College Training school, Philadelphia.
- ➔ Juniors, we must all remember the meaning of our motto, "PERSEVERANCE" if we expect to accomplish anything Class Contest Day.
- ➔ Miss Lena Cayuga, the sister of Malinda and Dora both students of Carlisle have arrived in Canada for a visit with one of their relatives.—
- ➔ The girls who went with Miss Roberts to the mountains Saturday, enjoyed the little trip very much, and brought home baskets full of arbutus.—
- ➔ Charles Mitchell of the Standard Society has been appointed Sergeant-at-arms to finish the term of James Compton, who has recently gone to the country.—
- ➔ A letter has been received from Henry Sampson saying that he is enjoying his work in the country, but the weather has kept him from plowing for a few days.
- ➔ The four higher classes are quite busy getting up class-songs and yells for the great contest-day. Naturally each class thinks their own a little better than the others.—
- ➔ Dora Reinken, who is in Buffalo, New York at present says in a letter that she is enjoying her short stay there and expects to visit her uncle before leaving for her home in Alaska.—
- ➔ Through a friend, we learn that Ellen Grinnell who left us with the first party is getting along nicely at her country home, and expects to show her appreciation, by her faithfulness to her duties and people.—
- ➔ Miss Barr has been called home because of the serious illness of her sister, the mother of Miss Barr's little niece Ruth Coombs, who has been visiting us. Ruth's pleasant manners and smiling countenance will be missed.
- ➔ Dr. Shoemaker is busy making a systematic examination of all students of the school. He is beginning with boys and finds all examined so far in excellent condition, particularly those engaged in athletics.
- ➔ Sometime ago we heard that our President on his hunting expedition, had gone to Oklahoma, where there are numerous coyotes, and no doubt that the people of that country will be very glad if Mr. Roosevelt could rid the country of some of those animals. Lately he was camping near Quanah Parker near Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

➔ Miss Theresa Eberts, '02, who is a graduate nurse is in charge during Miss Barr's absence and is doing most creditable work in the hospital. Each year finds an increasingly large number of Carlisle's graduates who are able to fill responsible positions.

➔ In the absence of the head of the printing office this week the error on the first page was made. It was not because of carelessness for care was taken by those in charge, but it is an error such as often comes in when a man is doing work in which he is not thoroughly experienced.

The old saying of "right to a t" will not suit us here—we would be right to an "e—r."

➔ The first team being away last Saturday, the second and the Y. M. C. A. base ball teams made good use of the field. The game was called soon after three o'clock. There were few spectators and very little cheering done for either side. The game was interesting in spite of the poor batting of the Y. M. C. A. team although it is true they do not have so much practice in batting as their opponents. When the ninth inning ended, the score stood 6 to 0 in favor of the Second.

➔ Last Sunday the boiler house supply of coal ran short and it became necessary to haul from the coal house, near the siding. Boys of Carlisle are never slow when work needs to be done, and as usual the necessary number cheerfully put off their "Sunday clothes" and went at the dirty work of hauling coal for the night needs. The boys who did the work were, Frank Defoe, Simon Blackstar, James Metoxen, Charles Carter, Theodore Pinkey, Barney P. Eagle, John LaRocque, and Elmer Wheeler.

➔ While Mr. Matlock was in Washington last week, he took a half day to go over to Fort Meyer and see the boys who recently enlisted from here. All the good things that we might wish for them are already theirs, Mr. Matlock says. They are all in excellent health, happy and look as neat as pictures in their new uniforms and campaign hats. They say there are as many temptations there as most other places but they have said together that they are going to do nothing but the right thing. That they have started well was testified by the band master of the Seventh Cavalry. They say they can save money and have an excellent time while doing it. On May 23 they leave for San Francisco and July first sail for Manila. The boys are fond of their horses and are making friends among the men of the regiment.

FT. BERTHOLD, N. D.

April 8, 1905.

Dear friend, Mr. Wise:

I have about 10 acres already plowed and will immediately buy seeds, I am still expecting to plow ten acres or more, I have no time to loaf about towns, still good thing I don't live any where near town. When I got home I wasn't idle two hours. I went right to plowing the same day when I got home. I shall use all the experience in farming what I have learned during my stay at Carlisle or out in country. I know there is plenty of discouragements but will try my best to overcome them. I thank you and Capt. Mercer for giving me this chance. I am well as usual.

Your friend,
CHAS. D. ROSS.

Men find it more easy to flatter than to praise.—JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

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A splendid assortment of merchandise
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ARBOR DAY.

The school assembled at nine o'clock on April 14th in order to celebrate Arbor Day.

After music by the school orchestra the members of the Senior class, each gave quotations appropriate to the day, especial mention having been made of Burbank's recent experiments in California.

Many of the audience hearing for the first time of white black-berries, blue roses and cactus that doesn't prick, as well as other valuable experiments in flowers, fruit and trees.

A song by the Normal children was followed by a recitation, "The Farmers Woodlot," by August Mesplie, a Junior.

After a song by the advanced classes, and more quotations an address was given by Mr. Wise.

He gave some very practical advice as to how to plant trees, in all sections of the country the condition of the soil having much to do with the method of planting and watering.

Mr. Wise also referred to the great lesson of unselfishness given on this day—that of planting that others may enjoy the fruit of our labors.

The trees we plant may shade our grandchildren and if it were not for the thought of past generations the fine old maple and walnut trees on our campus would not be here to shelter us from the sun's hot rays.

The day would be incomplete Mr. Wise continued, if mention were not made of Hon. J. Sterling Morton Ex. Secretary of Agriculture, who, when he was in office inaugurated Arbor Day.

The School then adjourned to the Campus where each class planted its own tree.

The weather was ideal, the sun being warm with a soft breeze blowing and not a shadow in the sky.

A stranger coming into the grounds would have been impressed by the happy faces of the girls and boys as they sang their class songs or gave yells while trees were decorated with their own class colors and named for some noted person of whom they had been studying during the year or for some one whom they wished to honor. The Normal pupils named their tree Katharine Bowersox and Miss Bowersox responded with an address.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

The following programs were rendered last Friday evening:

SUSANS

Declamation - - - - - Vera Wagner
Extempore Speech - - - - - Flora Jones
Oration - - - - - Elizabeth Baird
Piano Solo - - - - - Ida Swallow

DEBATE

Resolved—That oratory is a higher art than music.

Affirmative Negative
Susie Whitetree Nancy Barker
Lucy Coulon Nina Butler

Nancy Barker being absent and Nina Butler not being prepared, the president appointed Annie Minthorn and Marian Powlas to debate in their places the affirmative won.

STANDARDS

Declamation - - - - - Henry Gordon
Essay - - - - - George Degray
Impromptu - - - - - Archy Libby
Oration - - - - - William Isham

DEBATE

Resolved—That education in the smaller Colleges is more beneficial to the individual than the larger Colleges.

Affirmative Negative
Dock Yukkatanache Chauncey Charles
Carl Silk Michael Balenti
Richard Nejo Thomas Walton

INVINCIBLES

Declamation - - - - - John White
Essay - - - - - Olaf Gray
Ex Speeches - - - - - Joseph Brown
Select Reading - - - - - Oscar Smith
Oration - - - - - John Holmes
Bertie Blueskye

DEBATE

Resolved—That the unqualified right to vote conferred upon the negro as implied in the 15th amendment to the Constitution was unwise and premature.

Affirmative Negative
August Mesplie Abraham Hill
John Ortogo John Schenandore
➔ Society visitors for Friday evening: Invincibles, Misses Senseney and Beach. Standards, Messrs Venne and a substitute for Mr. LaMar. Susans, Mr. Stauffer and a substitute for Miss Ferree.

➔ The evening prayer meetings of last Sunday were led by the following:—

Mr. Canfield Large Boys, Mr. Venne Small Boys and Miss Yarnall Girls.

➔ Mr. Charles Hood, of Klamath, Oregon, who has been in Washington, D. C. in interest of his people is favoring his old school with another call and also visiting his three children who are now a part of the Carlisle family.

➔ A letter from Jesse Redwing to Captain Mercer dated Santee, Neb., April 12, tells of his arrival home and of the trouble he had in crossing the river. He closes by asking that the ARROW be sent to his present address, so he will not "get lonesome."

➔ Have you read Commissioner Leupp's Indian Policy as published in the Outlook? This article has been more closely read and more favorable comments passed upon it here than any other magazine article of the year.

➔ Mrs. George Amanda of Philadelphia, who is one of the school's faithful patrons, is spending a few days with us. She is the guest of Ida Swallow and Annie Goyituey. Several of our girls have found real homes and a warm heart with her.

➔ Miss Ida Swallow's many friends will learn with regret that the fall on the ice last winter has caused her considerable trouble and she is, for a few days only we hope, confined to her room.

➔ Mrs. Souder of the Vienna Institute, New York, who is especially interested in the industrial work of our school is with us for a few days. Mrs. Souder visits many public and private institutions and we are pleased to have her come to us for a visit.

Mr. Thompson is in New York City getting in closer touch with the industrial schools of the metropolis and seeing wherein we excel and wherein we are excelled. Carlisle is setting nothing short of the best as its standard of shop work, as in other lines. The work turned out on short notice for the Portland Exposition, shows in a measure, what good work is being done in our various shops, it is surprising to see what can be done for boys in from six to twelve months instruction.

We feel that each article sent to Portland deserves mention but room prevents us telling you about them. The Sloyd Department sent a very handsome exhibit of nineteen pieces of finely finished wood.

Lebanon Valley and Indians

Lebanon, Pa., April 15 (Special).—Marburger's curve's were too much for the Indians this afternoon at Annville, and Lebanon Valley won by hitting Roy's delivery at opportune times. Score:—

Lebanon Valley.					Indians.				
R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Miller, 2b	1	2	5	1	Jude, 3b	0	1	0	0
Shenk, 3b	0	2	3	0	M'chelle, ss	0	0	0	2
Hauts, c	0	9	2	0	G'riner, rf	0	2	1	0
B'hart, lb	1	1	7	0	Nep'w. lb	0	0	10	0
Neary, rf	0	0	0	0	Lubo, lf	0	1	4	0
H'ricks, cf	0	0	0	0	Y'ung, cf	1	1	0	1
Lichty, lf	0	1	1	0	Libby, 2b	0	1	0	1
Oldham, ss	1	1	2	1	Baird, c	0	0	9	0
M'b'ger, p	1	1	0	1	Roy, p	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	7	26	6	Totals	1	6	24	10

*Libby out, hit by third strike.

Lebanon Valley.....0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 x-3

Indians.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1

"My plea, said the young lawyer, who had just won his first case, seemed to strongly affect the jury."

"Yes," replied the judge, "I was afraid at one time that you would succeed in getting your client convicted in spite of his innocence."

DR. BASEHOAR, Dentist, extracts, and fills teeth. Painless. Carlisle. Will be at the School Hospital every Friday afternoon to see students needing his attention.

A. Gehring

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6 South Hanover St. . . . Near Plank's

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at Reasonable Prices**

BEST REPAIR DEPARTMENT

ESTABLISHED — — — — 1866

We will be pleased to see you!!

KRONENBERG'S

Clothing for Large and Small boys.

No. 8, S. HANOVER ST.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT MEN

The inventor of the railroad engine was Oliver Evans, born at Newport, Del., in 1775. At the age of twenty-nine he built a steam engine. But the credit of first using a locomotive to draw a train of cars must be given to George Stephenson, who was in England in 1781. George was a poor boy with no education excepting what a night school afforded him. At the age of fifteen he was a fireman in a colliery: afterwards he became a breakman, and then an engineer. He wanted to emigrate to America, but poverty prevented, so he remained in England finding employment at about the age of nineteen in James Watt's factory where he began studying the steam engine. He was eager for knowledge, and before he was thirty-one had planned a railroad and built an imperfect locomotive. About this time 1812 Fulton's steamboats were running on the Hudson river, but the stage coach did service on land. Ten years later Stephenson's locomotive was employed on a railway eight miles long at Darlington, England. It was not until 1829 the directors of a railroad proposed a prize of five hundred pounds for the best and swiftest engine and Stephenson produced his Rocket, which was really the first locomotive engine to prove successful, and is still on exhibition in the museum at Rensington, London. The first railways were declared to be nuisances and every one foretold their failure. English mobs even threatened to destroy Stephenson's railway and his men had to work under the protection of a guard. Stephenson died in 1848. As a boy he was tall, stout, healthy, industrious and sober. He lived on scant fare and was accustomed to constant toil. He was never discouraged and never repined. His great aim was to be useful to mankind.

From a log cabin with one room to the White House was the career of James A. Garfield. Hard work, little time for reading and few books to read, marked his early boyhood. He learned to read, spell and cypher a little at a country school and during vacations worked at planting and harvesting. He also engaged in carpentering and earned with the saw and hammer enough to give him a few terms at a boarding school. He worked for a time in an ashery for nine dollars a month. He once chopped one hundred cords of hardwood for fifty cents. He often walked as far as ten miles to get a day's work. He took a place as driver on a canal boat and shortly thereafter took sick and went in debt for his doctor bill. He developed a thirst for knowledge, but he had neither money nor friends to help him to an education. He went to an academy at Chester, O., with seventeen dollars in his pocket. With that he got one term of schooling. He began the second term with but a few pennies, which it is said he dropped in the contri-

bution box at church. Then he began to teach school, and all the money that he earned he paid out for instructions at the academy and afterward at college. All the world knows his subsequent career—Major-General in the army, Member of Congress, and finally President. The leading traits of his character were industry, thirst for knowledge, pluck, loyalty to duty, and mastery of self.

When Benjamin Franklin was a boy he spent all the money he could procure for books. His first acquisition was Bunyon's collection in small volumes. These he sold to buy an historical collection, which consisted of forty or fifty small, cheap volumes. Franklin's father's library was made up principally of theological works and the boy read most of these. Among his father's books were Plutarch's Lives, in which he read continually. He himself declared that he found in an essay on "projects," by De-Foe, a source of impressions that afterwards influenced some of the principal events of his life. When a boy Franklin used sometimes to sit up all night to finish reading an interesting book that he had borrowed, so that he might return it the next day and secure another. He read Addison's Spectator before he was sixteen. Having read a book on vegetarianism, he undertook to practice and thus economize. By adopting a diet of rice, hasty-pudding and potatoes he saved half of the sum he had been paying for board, and the savings went to a fund for the purchase of books.

Horace Greeley read the Bible through consecutively when he was five years of age. The first book he ever owned was the old Columbian Orator.—American Boy.

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STONE SAWING BY WIRE.

STONE sawing by wire is now successfully accomplished in France, says E. Bourdon, of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry. The complete plant comprises an endless wire passed round a series of pulleys, one of which is a driving pulley. This wire, driven at a given speed, is caused to press lightly on the stone, the necessary tension being obtained by a straining pulley working on an inclined plane. Between this trolley and the driving shaft is situated the saw frame, carrying the guide pulleys for the wire. The cutting is done by sand mixed with water, conveyed into the saw cut as the work proceeds. Although the operation appears simple various details render its practical application difficult. The force exerted by the wire to produce the cut must be uniform, capable of being readily varied, and proportionate to the length of the cut, and the wire of three steel strands twisted fairly tight should make one turn while moving 1.18 inches.

THE size of the Atlantic waves has been carefully measured for the Washington Hydrographic Bureau. In height the waves usually average about thirty feet, but in rough weather they attain from forty to forty-eight feet. During storms they are often from five hundred to six hundred feet long, and last ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile and did not spend itself for twenty-three seconds.

Making the Lawn.

The most effective background, or "underground" for the flower garden, if the plot is capacious, is a well-kept lawn. Indeed, nothing contributes so much to the general beauty and pleasing effect of the home place as a lawn that is nicely kept. With the work properly done at the outset a lawn will last for years, and the work of laying the foundation for one is not at all difficult. See that the ground is thoroughly drained and then work the soil by plowing or spading until it is thoroughly pulverized leaving the entire surface as nearly alike as possible so the grass will be even in its growth, and finish by raking or harrowing until made very fine, and leveling with a heavy roller. Fertilizer of some sort should be used before the seed is sown unless the ground is very rich. Seeding may be done either in the spring or fall, or if done during the hot summer months the ground must be kept moderately moist. After the ground has been prepared the surface should be gone over with a fine rake and the seeds evenly scattered. Carefully rake or brush the seeds in and follow with a roller. The grass should not be cut until it is about three inches high.

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All Goodyear Welts

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Both Phones Goods delivered

PETROLEUM USED AT SEA.

Liquid fuel is now largely used by the Dutch steamers of the Royal Packet Company, plying between the different islands of the Netherlands Indian Archipelago. It is residue from the Petroleum wells in Netherlands India, the greater part being from the Asiatic Petroleum Company's wells in Borneo.

The total consumption of this liquid fuel by the Royal Packet Company's steamers was 11,700 tons and 16,500 tons for 1902 and 1903 respectively, with an estimated consumption for 1904 of 26,000 tons. The company has contracted for a supply for the years 1905 to 1907 with the Asiatic Petroleum Company to the extent of 32,000 tons per year. The ton is calculated at about 265 gallons. The fuel sells at about \$7.50 per ton, but it is understood no such price is paid by the Royal Packet Company when contracting for large quantities. At the present time there are seventeen of the company's steamers using liquid fuel, and it is found much more economical than coal, better for the boilers, cleaner in every way and fewer men are required to work the furnaces.—The Inglenook.

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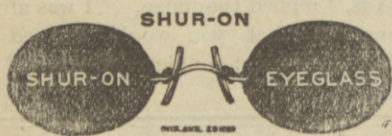
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That soon bring big ones

Mind the Warning—

That dull, heavy ache, the sharp
shooting pain.

Mind Nature—

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.

Mind your Eye—

Let's both mind it. With US, this
means a thorough examination, an ac-
curate record of its physical and op-
tical condition, the right glasses or
none and our future care for both,
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