

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. II

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1905.

No 15

THANKSGIVING.

THE turkey is not a brilliant bird
When all is done and said,
For on all great occasions
He's sure to lose his head.
For his examination
He is crammed like botheration,
Yet he don't seem to be the least bit gay;
For he sees the farmer's hatchet
And knows that he will catch it
In the neck a week before
THANKSGIVING.



THANKSGIVING DAY.

EVERY Thanksgiving I thank God that I am an American. I know the faults of my countrymen, their brag, their bluster, their self-assertion, but I have traveled a great deal and have come in contact with many races of men, and I have never found any where more kind-hearted, more unselfish, more God-fearing, more intelligent, broad-minded men and women than those whom I am proud to call my fellow-citizens.

This year every harvest field groaned under its magnificent tribute. Did that come from you? You, indeed, sowed the seed, you plowed, you reaped, you invented the machines which lessened so greatly the toil, but the sunlight, the mysterious chemistry of the air and the earth, the fertilizing of the rain, that unseen, untraceable force which, out of shining grain, developed the nodding cornstalk with its tassels stirring in the evening breeze, was not all that direct from God? Ought he not to be devoutly thanked for it, not only by words, but by the grateful tribute of an unselfish life?

The Old Testament is full of the thanksgiving of ancient Israel over His mercies to them, but just compare what He did for them with what He does for us. He dried up the Red sea for their marching armies, is true, but He has enabled us almost to annihilate distance and in a few hours to transport our armies thousands of miles. The walls of Jericho fell down at the shout of Judah, but our skill has fashioned engines which would crumble walls ten times as stout to powder. He gave them the little land of Palestine. He has given us a glorious empire that stretches from ocean to ocean, with every climate, and rich with every production. Now do you think we could enjoy all this wonderful blessing of God without condition? That we can do just what we please, and that still our march will be onward? Do you think we can throw away the recognition of God, throw away thanksgiving, throw away the virtues, become a nation of atheists, become a swinish, besotted race, and still be able to possess and enjoy this matchless heritage? You are poor readers of history, to say nothing of the Bible if you think so.—
Clinton Locke, D.D.



THE CLASS OF 1890.

Over fifteen years have passed since the girls and boys in the class picture went out from this school. For fifteen years they have been overcoming the same difficulties and working toward the same goal as many of their white brothers and sisters. Surely a length of time such as has elapsed is severe enough test to place on any class from an institution. The Carlisle boys and girls of 1890 are the men and women of to-day and let us decide whether or not it has paid these young men and women to leave their homes—to do the work—to come under the discipline of this school. Has it proved to be worth while to be a Carlisle graduate? Has it paid the government of the United States to give these boys and girls a "White man's chance?" We are unable to give information regarding all for Carlisle draws students from so vast a territory that it is altogether impossible to keep close account of our graduates who have been so long away.

Stacy Matlock has been employed at several Indian Schools and Agencies in different capacities. He was particularly successful at White Rock Utah and came directly from Utah to Carlisle in 1904 where he now is assistant to Mr. McKay. Mr. Matlock's daughter, Cicilia is now one of our students.

William Tivis has acted as interpreter among the Comanches and has made himself useful in various ways to his tribe.

Benjamin Thomas is a sheep raiser in New Mexico and owns many hundred of these animals and does an extensive business in marketing both sheep and wool.

Levi Levering taught in the Indian Schools of the Northwest several years but has recently gone to his own ranch in Idaho and is living there working his own land and raising stock.

Dennison Wheelock after being employed at Carlisle as band leader for sometime went to Haskell where he organized the Wheelock United States Indian Band with which organization he toured the west and middle west for many months. Last spring however his health failed and he is now in the south west recuperating.

Miss Rosa Bourassa has been almost continuously in the Indian Service and was employed as clerk at St. Louis fair. She is now employed at Haskell.

George W. Means is ranching in the north west.

Miss Nellie Robertson has been and still is employed here. She taught in the Academic department several years but has for some time been Miss Ely's assistant in the Outing office. Carlisle has no more popular or efficient employee than Miss Robertson.

Carl Leider is proprietor of a ranch in Crow Agency and owns several hundred head of cattle.

Julia Bent and Jemima Wheelock of the girls and George Vallier and Howard Logan of the boys have died.

We regret we have not a more complete record of the class of '90 for we believe we could by knowing—add to the list already given to show that it does pay to educate the Indian. We are of the opinion that could we give the history the past fifteen years of eighteen young Indian men and women who were from the same locality and lived under the same conditions as these boys and girls—and who had the opportunity to come to Carlisle and did not come—who did not attend any school—could we give the fifteen years of eighteen of these children we could show by comparison in glowing colors the grand work which has been done here the past quarter Century.

IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS.

AS in the years' swift rush once more
I pause and scan past moments o'er,
And think of all the evil done,
And good, too often just begun;
And how, with tender, watchful care,
My God has kept me everywhere,
Though I have most ungrateful been,
And failed to conquer daily sin;
Should I not always thankful be?
For has not God been good to me,
And given needed daily food,
And love, and home, and every good?
Though he should send afflictions sore,
My soul should only love him more,
And even in grief his presence see,
"For as thy day thy strength shall be."
My soul, give thanks for mercies past,
And all the present joys thou hast:
Give thanks for friends in sorrow's night,
As well as when the sky is bright;
Give thanks, indeed give thanks to-day,
For Christ, the only Living Way!
Giving thanks for countless blessings given,
Give thanks for precious hope of heaven.
—Christain Work.

THE RIGHT KIND OF THANKS GIVING.

AT a certain Thanksgiving season years ago, a New England minister found himself and family sadly in need of the necessities of life. In his extremity, he resolved to inform his people of his condition, and to request them to meet at his house to pray that in some way God would send relief. The meeting was held, a number of neighbors assembling to offer up petitions in behalf of their needy minister.

In the midst of the supplications, a hearty knock was heard at the front door. Opening it, the minister found a bright faced light hearted boy, who cried out cheerily: "Father was unable to come to the meeting, so he has sent me with his prayers—

You'll find them here in the cart; please help me to unload." And there before the tear-dimmed eyes of the grateful servant of God, was a pile of grain, fruits and vegetables, sufficient to last him and his family for many a wintry day.

What an object lesson for those who had merely come to pray! what an object lesson for us who do not unit works with our faith! "Who doeth it profit my brethren, though a man sayeth he hath faith, and have not works? Can faith save him?"

If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them; Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; Notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"—Selected

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PROVERB.

"When you play, play hard, when you work, do not play at all."

Theodore Roosevelt

OLD GLORY WAVES ONCE MORE.

THE flag pole which was blown down last summer has been replaced and Old Glory once more graces our parade. All week in anticipation of Major Mercer's home coming, Mr. Herr and Mr. Reid have been using plenty of boys to complete the flag pole and get it in place. Saturday noon it was finished and the scaffold removed. At four o'clock the band in their attractive red uniforms marched up the parade preceded by the Color Guard, in step with a lively march. They halted at the Administration building and received the colors. When the Guard had received the colors they proceeded directly to the flag pole while the band formed midway between the band-stand and flag-pole. Then as the flag was started up the pole the band began "The Star Spangled Banner," and even the smallest boy stood at attention while the entire piece was played. While our national emblem floated gracefully from its place on high the band gave a short concert on the band-stand. We all went to supper feeling that it is good to have the flag once more over us, and glad that we have the band, the color guard and the military training which makes such occasions possible and helps to keep up the patriotism of the sons and daughters of Carlisle.

→The boys and girls have been happy with the Thanksgiving at hand. The Blacksmiths and Printers battle on the gridiron for supremacy in industrial football. The usual exercises in the chapel and last but by no means least the bountiful repast spread in tempting array in the dining hall. Nearly one hundred turkeys were sacrificed not to mention the pie and cranberry sauce and scores of other goodies which Mr. Kensler with all his experience in dealing with the appetites of hungry hundreds provided. If you are an Indian boy or girl and have not been present at a Carlisle Thanksgiving you may not enjoy the thoughts of the day but if you have been one of us you know of the entire happiness, contentment, and good cheer which is in the very atmosphere of the place at that time. When you read this you can only think "what a good day it was."

WHY THE LEAVES TURN RED

By Herriet A. Jump

"ANKIS, why do the leaves turn red in the fall?"

It was Fritzie who asked the question, one October afternoon, of his friend Ankis, the Indian, as they were walking through the woods.

"Haven't I ever told you?" answered Ankis, in surprise. "It is one of the old legends of our tribe." And, as they seated themselves under a maple-tree that blazed with color, Ankis began:

"Long, long ago there were a great many more trees than there are now, and a great many more birds too. And the trees loved the birds, for the little feathered people sang from early dawn till late at night, and flashed their blue and yellow and brown wings everywhere through the green forest. And the trees said to one another; 'Oh, how dull it would be if we didn't have our birds!' "So the trees spread out their limbs like great loving hands to hold up the tiny nests, and they covered the bird-homes with thick foliage to hide them from the prowling squirrels until the fledglings should have grown up and flown away."

But one night, in the month of the harvest-moon, when the feathery thistle-ships were no longer sailing the ocean of the air, a messenger came running down from the White Country in the North and whispered into the ears of the trees. He was a little Frost Boy, and his words were:

"Beware! The Chief of the Cold is coming! And he has with him a great snow army! And all their quivers are full of ice arrows!"

"Then the trees made ready to meet the army of the Chief of the Cold, and wrapped their bark close around their bodies and the bodies of their frail bud-children. Suddenly some one thought of the birds."

"Do they know the snow army is coming?" And the trees tried to warn their friends, but trees can not talk very loud, and the mother-birds were so busy teaching their children to fly and sing that they heard nothing of what the trees whispered.

"Oh! how can we make the birds hear?" the trees cried in agony. Then a maple-tree said:

"I know! Let's light a fire signal as the Indians do, and when the birds see the flame they will come to ask what it means: then we can tell them."

And they did so, and the next morning the fire signal had been set a burning among all the leaves of the forest, and everywhere the trees were red and crimson and scarlet. And, sure enough, the birds hastened to learn what it meant, and the trees told them that the Chief of the Cold was on his way. And when the birds heard it they swiftly rose on the wing and started off for the southland."

"Since that time every fall when the Frost Boy brings his warning to the trees they light their fire-signal of red leaves. And whenever you see those red leaves, Fritzie, watch carefully, and you will find the birds every night and morning flying southward to escape the ice arrows of the snow army."—Hamilton, N. Y.

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INDIAN SUMMER.

IT is so ordered that in these latitudes winter does not come upon us suddenly like a wolf in the night. It comes by gradual approaches. There is a film of ice in the pail on some fine November morning, but by noon the day is scarcely distinguishable from summer. There may be a succession of genial, balmy days, half autumn and half summer. "The warm late days of Indian summer come in, dreamy and calm, with just frost enough to crisp the ground, but with warm trances of benignant sunny hours at noon." Some authorities convey the impression that the interludes of enticing weather falling in late autumn are peculiar to North America. Others declare that the Indian summer is not an exclusively American phenomenon. It appears in China and elsewhere in Asia, as well as in Europe.

It is not very definitely explained how it happened that the delightful season was originally associated with the North American Indians. It is asserted by one writer that the first European arrivals in America imagined that the haze, with its smoky color, peculiar to the Indian summer atmosphere, was actual smoke from the burning of the western prairies by the aborigines. Another author attributes the name to the circumstances that the phenomenon was more distinctly noticed in that portion of the continent which was exclusively, or chiefly, inhabited by the Indians than it was in the eastern portions of the continent to which the white settlements were confined in early Colonial times. The origin of the term remains obscure. Albert Mathews is authority for the statement that the expression "Indian Summer" did not appear in any printed book or manuscript until 1794, though it was in common use throughout the country.

"The popular belief that Indian summer weather was predicted by the native Indians, in conversation with the first European settlers, finds no documentary corroboration, and the idea that the term Indian summer was employed by the early settlers is a myth."

The phenomenon is designated as "old woman's summer" in Germaay, and in England as "All Hallows," or "St. Martin's summer." There are several Indian summers in the fall, so that the weather wise-acters who confine the genial summer to a particular period in November are wide of the mark. The scientific explanation of the peculiar haze of Indian summer is simple. The air is still, there is no wind, and the dust and smoke in the atmosphere are held in suspension near the earth's surface. The general definition of Indian Summer in this country "is a period of autumn characterized by calm and the absence of rain." —Public Ledger.

THANKSGIVING MEDITATION.

WHAT visions of the past this word calls up! We think of that brave little band of pilgrims on the rocky, storm-swept coast of New England, celebrating with devout and grateful hearts ingathering of that first meager harvest. And now the little one has become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation," and throughout the length and breadth of our noble land the Thanksgiving festival is observed and honored. Happy home-comings, joyous reunion—show the eye brightens and the pulses leap in anticipation of them! We picture country homes, where preparations have been going for weeks, and pantry and cellar are full to overflowing; also city homes of wealth and luxury, with daintily appointed tables and costly viands. And, try as we will, we can not forget that there are other homes—if we can call them by so sweet a name—where grim want dwells and to whose tenants the word "Thanksgiving" seems but a hollow mockery. They will have nothing for which to give thanks unless we—you and I—"show forth our praise not only with our lips but in our lives," by sharing with them some of the good things with which the Lord has blessed us.—Home Visitor.

TRY

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WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON WAS DEFEATED BY THE INDIANS

Carlisle was held safe in the first half but they scored twice in the second

The Contest was Hotly Contested

THE Carlisle Indians defeated W. & J. this afternoon at Exposition Park by the score of 11 to 0. The first half ended with the score 0 to 0, but in the second half the Indians put in some fresh men, and showed renewed strength, with the result that W. & J.'s goal line was twice crossed for touchdowns. W. & J. played hard all the way.

The field was a trifle soft on account of yesterday's rain, and W. & J. men were happy as they figured that, with their superior weight, they could push the Indians over the field. The betting was about 2 to 1 on the Indians, with few takers. W. & J.'s band furnished music for the crowd before the game. The crowd did not come up to expectation. The two teams came on the field at about 2:25.

Indians won the toss and Dubois kicked 30 yards to James, who was downed in his tracks. Wright made four yards through left tackle. James made it first down.

Then he made two yards through right tackle. Little McFarland made eight yards around the end. Indians were penalized five yards for offside play. Hupp made 15 yards around right end. Bridges made one yard through center. Wright made 16 yards through right tackle. Indians seemed easy, and W. & J. was rushing the ball along. Ball on Indians' 28 yard line.

Tanner failed. Indians took ball on downs and Albanez made eight yards. Porter made three yards. Archiquette failed on a delayed pass.

McFarland got Libby's punt on W. & J.'s 50 yard line. Bridges made 1½ yards.

Wright kicked 50 yards to Libby who was downed in his tracks. Ball on Indian's 20 yard line. Archiquette made two yards.

Indians did not seem able to pierce W. & J.'s line. Porter made it first down, Jude made three yards Albanez first down.

Albanez plowed through tackle for three yards. Libby kicked 40 yards to McFarland, who was downed on W. & J.'s 40-yard line. Tanner was thrown for three yards loss. W. & J. fumbled and Morris was thrown for five yards loss. Wright kicked 40 yards to Libby, and Duffy made a nice tackle and Wahoo made two yards and Albanez made it first down. Wahoo made a yard. Ball on Indians' 53-yard line. Hupp was laid out, but was all right in a little while. Albanez carried the ball five yards. Archiquette made five yards, and Albanez made four around the end. Ball on W. & J.'s 40-yard line.

Exendine was holding in the line, and the Indians were penalized 15 yards.

Ball in center of field. Albanez made a yard through tackle. Libby kicked 40-yards and Wright brought it back 5 yards.

James got 1 yard. McFarland lost a yard on a try at end run. Wright kicked 50 yards and the ball rolled over the goal line. It was a touchback and the Indians got a free kick from the 25 yard line.

Booth caught the ball and returned it 5 yards. Ball on Indians' 50-yard line.

Tanner got a yard, Morris hurdled for 3½, Wright made it first down. W. & J. was penalized 15 yards for holding. Wright kicked 45 yards to Libby and Duffy made a fine tackle. Exendine got 4 and Bowen pushed through for 8 yards. Ball on Carlisle's 30-yard line. Libby made a poor pass and Hupp got the Indian for a loss. Libby kicked 50-yards to McFarland, who grabbed the ball on a bounce. Ball on W. & J.'s 35-yard line. Wright kicked to Libby and James missed tackle. The Indians were penalized 15-yards for holding, and Duffy tackled Archiquette for a loss.

Libby kicked out of bounds 35-yards to McFarland. Hupp sprinted around but could not gain. Ball on W. & J.'s 43-yard line. Wright got 2-yards and then kicked 30-yards and Huff fell on the ball, a heady play. Archiquette failed to gain. Bowen found a big hole in the line for 15-yards. Half ended with the ball on W. & J.'s 53-yard line.

Score at end of half, W. & J. 0, Indians 0. The line-up:

W. & J.	CARLISLE.
Hupp.....L. E.....	Wahoo
Bridges.....L. T.....	Bowen
Booth.....L. G.....	Scott
Sutter.....L. C.....	Long Horn
Stuart.....R. G.....	LaRoque
James.....R. T.....	Exendine
Duffy.....R. E.....	Jude
McFarland.....Q. B.....	Libby
Tanner.....L. H.....	Albanez
Morris.....R. H.....	Archiquette
Wright.....F. B.....	Porter
Referee—Hodges of U. P. Umpire—Sharp of Yale.	
Head linesman—Vail of U. P. Time—Two 25 minute halves.	

Miscellaneous Items

→ Who are this winter's champions in basket ball?

→ We are having fine weather now days and it is hoped it will last.

→ We are all glad to have Miss Ely with us again from her vacation.

→ Some of the boys are talking about enlisting in the army or navy.

→ Chas. Roy received news from his home that his brother is very sick. He left for his home on Tuesday evening.

→ We are glad to see Herbert Sickles out again, he has been ill for some time.

→ While in Canton, Ohio the foot-ball boys visited the tomb of Wm. McKinley.

→ Miss Minnie Nick was out to the school Sunday, we are glad to see her looking so well.

→ The Catholic pupils are learning several new hymns for their Sunday School services.

→ The sermon given to the boys and girls in the chapel Sunday afternoon was a helpful one.

→ Our little Lillian Pierce after a siege of sickness, is out again enjoying herself in the open air.

→ The girl's society program last Friday evening was very good as every one was well prepared.

→ Mr. Weber and his steam fitters are kept very busy repairing steam pipes all over the grounds.

→ John Farr is making curtain poles for the girls quarters in the carpenter shop this week.

→ Mr. Kensler, and his boys are kept busy preparing the Thanksgiving dinner for the student body.

→ Mr. Spickerman gave an interesting talk to the Invincibles last Friday evening at the regular meeting.

→ In a letter to a friends, Walter Kakaque says, he is going to hunt his own "Thanksgiving turkey."

→ Henry Thomas who has been in the hospital for the past two weeks with a dislocated hip is again on his feet.

→ Melinda J. Messawat who is living in Moorestown, New Jersey, writes that she is well and likes her home.

→ Miss James highly appreciates Charles Surrall, who is her assistant in the kitchen. Charles is ever faithful and willing to help.

→ Miss Mary Kadashan one of our Alaskans of class '04 is doing remarkably well in her studies at Northfield Seminary, Mass.

→ Sunday evening the girls and boys from Rooms 12, 13, and 14, constituted the choir during the exercises held in the Gymnasium.

→ Mr. Howard Gansworth who is in Philadelphia writes Mr. Colegrove that he is well and enjoying his city life with his two brothers.

→ The girls in the clothing department are very glad to have Mary Cooke back at her duty again. She has been absent for two weeks.

→ Some of the boys in the wood shop have been busy, during the past week sharpening knives for Thanksgiving day, to try the turkeys.

→ Joseph Baker is still attending the Omaha Commercial College and expects to finish soon. He wishes to be remembered to his friends.

→ The friends of Emeline Summers were very glad to see her come in from the country, but sorry her coming in was on account of illness.

→ The Printers as in former years will battle for shop football championship on Thanksgiving day. The Blacksmiths are confident, the Printers hopeful.

→ Emeline Summers, who came in from the country sick, will soon be well. Her friends were glad to see her Saturday when she made a visit to the girls quarters.

→ We learn through a letter that Miss Zenobia Garcier, formally a pupil, was married a short time ago to Mr N. Anninger; she has a comfortable little home.

→ Mr. Walters took Nina Butler, Stella Skye, Rose McFarland, and Frances Ghangrow out for a walk to the cave last Sunday. All report of having a nice boat-ride.

→ The songs given by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. quartettes at the devotional meeting held in the Gymnasium Sunday evening were enjoyed by all.

→ Mr. Canfield has returned from his fall visits to the country boys. He has many interesting experiences to relate and we are glad he is with us again.

→ There being no regular game between the teams last Saturday, the Junior Varsity lined up against a scrub team for fifteen minutes. The result was a score of 11 points to nothing in favor of the scrubs. Only one half was played.

→ A postal card was received from James Dickson, now attending Moody's Bible Band Institution, Chicago Illinois. He says he enjoys his studies, and every thing is pleasant in surroundings. He wishes to be remembered to all his Carlisle friends.

→ Saturday morning we were more than pleased to learn that Major Mercer, who has been in the west with the football team, was again at home. We regret however that it was Mrs. Mercer's illness which caused him to return earlier than he had planned.

→ With the employees and students at large there is no outdoor game so popular as tennis. It is played from early spring till late fall. In the morning, afternoon, and evening, before and after meals on work days and holidays. This year we have eight courts and next year we want more and a tournament.

→ We learn through a letter to a friend that Robert Friday, a member of class 1908, who is out in the country is doing well and is pleased with the public school which he attends. We are sorry to state that Robert is not so well. He has trouble with his eyes and therefore has not gone to school more than a week.

→ Miss Minnie Ferree who for several years was our teacher of Domestic Science, has recently been made superintendent of an orphan home for Chinese girls in California. We congratulate Miss Ferree on securing so good a position and wish her success. Miss Annie Stuart who was employed here as sloyd teacher several years has accepted a lucrative and responsible position as teacher in a Technical High School in Cleveland.

It is a matter worthy of note that employees leaving Carlisle secure very responsible positions in which they are found efficient. It speaks well for the ability of those we have had and have with us.

→ The following from the Carlisle Sentinel of November 27th will cause a feeling of personal loss to each member of the school. Rev. Noll has several times conducted meetings here and was popular at the school. The death of Rev. M. O. Noll, of the Reformed church, is sincerely regretted by the entire community. He was in the prime of life and in the midst of an active and progressive work as pastor of a growing church. He was giving of his time and strength to the utmost, and all will feel that to a large extent, he sacrificed himself for that work. He was popular throughout the entire community and highly respected by all for his integrity and his Christian character. The sympathy of the community is extended to his stricken family.

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Literary Societies

→ Visitors for the societies for December the 1st are as follows, —

INVINCIBLES.
 Misses Laforge and Yarnall.

STANDARDS.
 Messrs Baird and Walters.

SUSANS.
 Misses Goyituey and Wood.

INVINCIBLES
 Saxophone Solo Charles Kennedy
 Declamation..... Frank Doxtator
 Extemporaneous Speeches { A. Screamer.
 John White
 Oration..... Wheeler Henry
 Selection from Invincible Marine Band.
DEBATE—Resolved, That Russian people would be justified in making a Revolution.
Affirmative Negative
 Albert Screamer Arthur Mandan
 Abe Colonaskaski Jonas Jackson
 Music by the Invincible Marine Band.
SUSANS
 Piano Solo Elizabeth Penny
 Essay Alice Denomie
 Recitation Elmira Jerome
 Select Reading Mary Runnels
DEBATE—Resolved, That the United States should retain the Philippine Islands.
Affirmative Negative
 Cecilia Baronovick Margaret Cadotte
 Vera Wager Daisy Dyke
 The program was rendered very well, the debate especially good. Margaret Freemont, Minnie Rice and Claudie Allen have joined the Society. The Susans welcome any one who is willing to help along the work.

STANDARDS
 Declamation Levi Williams
 Essay..... Joseph Sheehan
 Impromptu Louis Nash
 Oration James Compton
DEBATE—Resolved, That Cuba has not shown sufficient ability in self government to be an independent state.
Affirmative Negative
 Patrick Verney Isaac Gould
 Jesse Youngdeer Fred Waterman
 John LaRocque Leo Walker
 The selections given by the Standard Concert Band were enjoyed by all.

Religious Notes

Last Sunday evening the student body and several of the teachers and employees assembled in the gymnasium, which had been seated for the occasion, for prayer meeting. Miss Bowersox, presiding, had some responsive reading and opened the discussion of the topic, "What are we thankful for," with a few remarks then called on Miss McDowell, Miss Robertson and Mr. Henderson who made very interesting remarks. John Feather recited a beautiful poem on Thanksgiving. The boys' glee club and the girls quartette each gave a selection. We are thankful to Miss Hill, who presided at the piano for the splendid singing during the meeting and the good marching of the boys and girls as they passed out to their respective quarters.

Last Friday we were favored by a splendid talk on Bible study by Mr. McArthur, one of the secretaries of the International Young Mens Christian Association. The attendance which was voluntary was remarkably large. It was encouraging, not only for the speaker, but for those also who are uniting in their efforts to bring Christian men and women here also that our boys and girls may have their heart and soul educated as well as their mind and body. As a result of Mr. McArthur's talk several boys and girls are reading the Bible.

All boys, large and small, are invited to join the Bible bands that are held in the Young Men's hall every Sunday at 2 o'clock

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Academic Notes

→ The freshmen are preparing for an examination in history.

→ Albert Exendine was elected captain for the senior's basket ball team.

→ The juniors are studying about the "Passage of a Bill" in Congress.

→ The freshmen had their entertainment last Thursday evening; it was enjoyed all who attended.

→ The freshmen class have finished the study of the Civil War and they are now having an examination.

→ The seniors are enjoying their lessons in physics; although the problems in images made by mirrors are rather hard yet they are very interesting.

→ William C. Jones gave a very interesting talk to the morning division of the freshmen class about his trip through the West with the football team.

→ Everybody was delighted with the appearance of the new stage on Sunday. Mr. Gardner and his boys have been working hard and are to be congratulated.

→ In a copying contest in room No. 2 on Monday, Gordon Shaw did the neatest and most accurate work of all the forenoon pupils, and John Quagins of the afternoon division.

→ Last Friday evening, Miss Hawk entertained the Chart and E classes from the Normal room. Some of them had never seen a cocoanut cake nor pop corn. It was amusing to listen to them described what they had.

→ Election was held by the seniors and the following officers were installed: President, Dock Yukkatanache; vice-president, Christine Childs; secretary, Bertram Blue-sky; boys' treasurer, Wallace Denny; girls' treasurer, Anna Minthorn; reporter, Albert Exendine; critic, William Scholder.

→ At the freshman entertainment given last Thursday evening—Little Miss Dorathy Craft recited two selections before the class, one was entitled "Elizabeth don't act so Proud," and the second "No dew left on daises and clover, no dew in heaven" was spoken very distinctly. The class was very much pleased, and applause was given very freely.

→ All of the lower grades are learning the story of the first Thanksgiving and the interesting history of the Pilgrims in their history and language and reading lessons. Everything that can enlist the interest of pupils in school work is being done and the majority of the pupils appreciate it. We are learning too that there is some real hard work and drudgery that must be done faithful if we would win in getting an education.

→ The Panama Canal was the subject of Miss Hawk's chapel talk last week. She gave us the history of the attempts other nations made in digging the canal. A chart showing the immense amount of soil to be cut away brought the magnitude of the task before us. The personel of the commission, the expense and the problem of labor were all explained to us in simple straight language so that we shall read the papers more intelligently on this subject than we did before.

→ School room No. 5 gave an entertainment in the music room last Monday evening. There were speeches, singing and instrumental music. The pupils deserve credit for trying very hard to make it a success. Those who took part were Dora Snyder, Nannie Saunooke, Francis LaRocque, Lorinda Printup, Esther Moore, Edith Maybee, Flora Eagle Chief, Alice Jake, Mollie Dalalik, Clover Coxe and Rosa Bald Eagle, Peter Dobrovolsky, Louis Bear, David Redstar, Harold Saxon, Theodore Pinky and Silas Arrowtop.

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THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH WEST.

[A chapel talk given by Miss S. Robertson.]

CHARLES DICKENS once said that the typical American would hesitate about entering heaven unless assured that he could go farther west. The progress of the best civilization has always been westward. The story of its march across the Alleghany mountains and the vast slopes and rolling prairies of the west to the western shores of the continent forms one of the most interesting chapters in our history. What were the motives which induced the early pioneers to leave comfortable homes, to turn their backs upon civilization, and to march two-thousand miles through a wilderness to find an abode on the Pacific coast? The discovery of gold is not sufficient to account for the movement although it contributed to swell it and to hasten the settlement of California. The immigration to Oregon began long before Sutter's discovery. The prospect of cheap land does not account for it; land was cheap everywhere. The principal inducements were undoubtedly the mild climate and the rich soil which will continue to attract population until the Pacific coast shall be as densely populated as the Atlantic sea-board. Burrows in his "History of Oregon" speaks of another motive which actuated some of the earlier immigrants to the North West. Speaking of the missionary party which crossed the continent in 1836, the author records a scene which is surpassed by few in historic grandeur. "When the party had reached the Pacific slope they halted and dismounted. Then spreading their blankets and lifting the American flag, they all knelt around the Bible and with prayer and praise took possession of the western side of the continent for Christ and the church." Again many settlers were actuated by a desire to wrest this valuable domain from the hands of the British. The patriotism and courage of a people and their capacity for self-government were never better illustrated than by the pioneers who settled the Oregon country, maintained their allegiance to the general government during the period of joint occupation, and held the territory for the United States. Isolated from civilization, and ignored by the authorities at Washington, they established a government of their own so that when Congress organized a territory it adopted in a large part, the laws already in force.

There is a limit to the western march of colonization—a point beyond which no inviting fields are found. The Pacific Ocean is a barrier which the movement cannot pass. From the earliest settlement of Oregon, the tide of immigration upon reaching this limit, has, in part, turned back. Oregon furnished settlers for Idaho and Montana, and many of those who first settled west of the Cascade Mountains, became in later years, pioneer settlers in eastern Oregon and Washington. Like a stream which meets an unsurmountable obstacle, immigration will gather in volume here upon the confines of the continent.

Last week Miss McDowell told us of the Lewis and Clark expedition. This expedition arrested public attention and speedily led to the organization of a number of companies for engaging in the fur trade with the natives of the North West. The first of these, the Missouri Fur Company, was formed in 1808, in St. Louis, and during the next two years it established trading posts on the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and one west of the Rocky

Mountains on the Lewis River. The latter was the first permanent settlement established in the country drained by the Columbia and its tributaries. It was abandoned in 1810 on account of the difficulty in securing provisions, but more particularly because of the permanent settlement on the Columbia itself which was made in 1809 by some Bostonians, prominent among whom were the three Winship brothers. The ship Albatross was placed under command of Nathan Winship, and fitted out, not only with everything necessary for trade with the natives, but also with materials for building and for the cultivation of the soil. The vessel reached the mouth of the Columbia in May, 1810, and ascended the river to the place called Oak Point, where a house was built, land cleared, and a garden planted. The site selected proved unfortunate in many respects and was abandoned the same year.

About this time, John Jacob Astor of New York City, organized the Pacific Fur Company for carrying on the trade in the North West in connection with trade with China. Mr. Astor's plan was to establish posts on the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and on the coast near the Columbia, where the furs were to be collected for shipment either to the eastern part of the United States or to China, where they could be exchanged for silks or for tea. The first expedition sailed from New York in September, 1810, on the ship, Tonquin. The Tonquin arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in March and the passengers were landed on the shores of Baker's Bay.

From this they removed to a high point of land on the south bank of the river ten miles from the ocean, where preparations were begun at once for building a fort and other buildings necessary for the safety of the occupants, and for an extensive and lucrative trade with the natives. Astoria was the name given to the fort in honor of the originator of the company. The next year the ship Tonquin was destroyed and the entire crew massacred by the Indians.

Just about this time the news reached the settlers at Astoria that the war of 1812 had broken out between the United States and Great Britain. Soon a British naval expedition was reported to be on its way to take possession of the Columbia River.

Previous to this what was known as the North-west Company had been organized in Canada and was doing its best to secure possession of the entire North West.

This company took advantage of the fact that the United States had a war on its hands and sent two representatives to try to force the Pacific Fur Company to give up. The representatives were so kindly received by the members of the Pacific Company that they seemed for a time to forget that they were rivals and foes.

During this time the settlers at Astoria were sadly in need of help. Mr. Astor sent a relief ship loaded with supplies and men but it was wrecked and never reached the Columbia. Then the United States government ordered a vessel to the north Pacific to protect the settlement but just

as it was ready to sail from New York it became necessary to transfer the crew to Lake Ontario to repel the British in that direction, and then the blockade of American ports by the enemy prevented all further efforts at protection.

During this interval the North West Company's party had returned to Astoria and stated that an armed ship was on its way from London for the purpose of destroying every thing American which might be found on the North West coast. So the Pacific Company at once decided to sell all their buildings, furs, and stock to the North West Company for \$40,000. The sale had scarcely been made and the movable property transferred from the factory to the boats of the North West Company when a British sloop-of-war entered the Columbia hoping to secure a rich prize in the capture of Astoria with its supply of provisions and its collection of furs.

The United States flag was still flying on the fort but all that could make the capture valuable was already far up the river on the barges of the rival company. Nothing was left to the British captain but the satisfaction of lowering the American and hoisting the English flag and renaming the factory Fort George. This was the inglorious ending of Mr. Astor's well planned scheme to establish settlements and trade on the Pacific coast.

Its failure was due to lack of wisdom on the part of the originator, but mainly to the war with Great Britain, which made all communication with the settlements either by land or sea difficult and rendered the furs collected of little value, as they could not be transported by the company's vessels to a market in China. When the North West Company came into possession it adopted two measures to discourage immigration from every quarter, and especially from the United States.

The first was to represent the land as sterile and not susceptible of cultivation: an unbroken waste of sandy deserts and impassable mountains, fit only for the beaver the gray bear, and the savage. The second was to discourage all immigration from the East by representing that unsurmountable obstacles were in the way; distances so great that the snows of a polar winter would overwhelm the immigrant before he could reach any settlement; and hostile savages ever ready to plunder and murder the defenseless traveler. These representations deterred most persons from attempts to penetrate the unknown region, a few who were more resolute and venturesome and who set out upon the long journey were turned back by agents of the Company at its eastern forts.

The settlement of Oregon by any organized system began in the year 1834. When Christians in the eastern states were indu-

ced by the earnest desire of the Indians of the far west for the Bible and for religious instruction, to take active measures to provide them with religious teachers. As soon as practicable missionaries were sent and mission stations established among them. The influence and example of the missionaries not only promoted a Christian civilization among the Indians, but also laid the foundation of orderly and law-abiding communities wherever they labored. Their coming opened the way for the pioneer settlers of the country. And their stations formed a rallying point for American immigrants who were yearly attracted in large numbers from the older western states and who afterward obtained ascendancy in the new state.

But the man who did the most toward the settlement of the North West was Marcus Whitman who went to Oregon in 1835. This observant man could not fail to see why the English were trying so hard to gain the ascendancy in the North West and he was too patriotic to look on indifferently while another nation was endeavoring to acquire possession of this valuable territory by actual occupation. Dr. Whitman was convinced that the only way to frustrate the English scheme was to induce a larger immigration of settlers from the United States to Oregon than could possibly be introduced by the English Company. In the autumn of 1842 a messenger arrived saying that a large colony of settlers from near Hudson Bay were coming. In less than an hour Whitman had started for Washington on horseback to convey to the government such information as was needed to settle, aright the question of boundaries between Great Britain and the United States. Reaching Washington, he sought an interview with President Tyler and Daniel Webster, who was then Secretary of State. They told him that a treaty by which all the north western country was to be given up to England was all ready to be signed. Dr. Whitman promised that if the treaty be withheld he himself would conduct a party of 1000 settlers to Oregon to help hold the country. He did this and another long and dangerous journey followed. Then came a bitter controversy between the settlers and the Indians. The Hudson Bay Company, disappointed at not getting possession of the country, sought revenge by inciting the Indians against the pioneers. The result was the massacre of Dr. Whitman. For the ten years immediately following settlers were few but the building of rail-roads over the Rockies led to the immigration of thousands of persons and a marvelous transformation was soon wrought. To-day, civilization reigns instead of barbarism—peace, law and order prevail instead of violence, the country is filled with thrifty, intelligent citizens, and all true American people are justly proud of the great North West.

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