

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. II

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906.

No 24

INDUSTRIES FOR INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS.

(E. H. COLEGROVE)

WE of the white race delight in listening to the tales told us by our fathers, and grand fathers of those old days when corn husking and quiltings were the centers from which radiated the social life of fifty or seventy five years ago. When we are absorbed in the good fellowship of these old time festivities we forget that then as now our fathers had to earn their living by the sweat of the brow. That for each sleigh ride, quilting, barn raising and corn husking there were days of work in the lumber woods, and on the farm and in the mill and at home, nights of watching by the sick bed when no doctor was near, and meals made perhaps from scanty stores. In short that the business of life then as now was earning the where with to supply the necessities of life and applying these earnings in a wise and business like manner.

When we read of Chief Joseph the Nez Perce—Sitting Bull—American Horse and other old war chiefs and their followers we sometimes place ourselves in an attitude of mind which almost puts all Indians down as a people who before the whites came to them were engaged in fishing—hunting and war. And too often do we think of the fishing and hunting as an out growth of the too beligerent spirit which delights in the shedding of blood though it be animal blood and in conquest though it be only the capture of a finned creature from the stream.

It would be as proper to judge the United States and its glorious prosperity of today by reference to the army that Grant commanded at Vicksburg as to judge the new Indian in his comfortable frame dwelling by the war like bands which made western life a terror in the 70's. Most of the Indian wars were waged as wars are ever waged for territory or principle and the real life of the Indian until our indulgent government interfered was not carrying on war, but was absorbed in earning a living for himself and his loved ones.

The thing we wish our red brothers to do now is what their ancestors did from their occupancy of America till prevented by the (Continued on fourth column)

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MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DILLON

THE NEWLY WEDDED.

Now the rite is duly done,
Now the word is spoken,
And the spell has made us one
Which may ne'er be broken;
Rest we, dearest, in our home,
Roam we o'er the heather:
We shall rest, and we shall roam,
Shall we not together?

From this hour the summer rose
Sweeter breathes to charm us;
From this hour the winter snows
Lighter fall to harm us:
Fair or foul—on land or sea—
Come the wind or weather,
Best and worst whate'er they be,
We shall share together.

Death, who friend from friend can part,
Brother rend from brother
Shall but link us, heart and heart,
Closer to each other;
We will call his anger play,
Deem his dart a feather,
When we meet him on our way
Hand in hand together
—Winthrop Mackworth Praed.

DILLON—LA FORGE WEDDING.

Charles Dillon and Rosa La Forge were married at seven o'clock last Monday evening in the Auditorium by the Rev. Dr. Norcross. The Presbyterian ceremony was used.

The carpeted stage banked with flowers and enclosed by the beautiful church scene made a delightful setting for the occasion. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the school which had assembled in uniform, and a large number of invited guests

Promptly at seven o'clock the orchestra began Tannhauser's Wedding March. Simultaneously the doors at the rear of the Auditorium were thrown open to admit the bride and her party, consisting of Miss Louise French, maid of honor, and Miss Christine Childs, Miss Savannah Beck, Miss Minnie Nick, and Miss Annie Goyitney, bridesmaids. As the bridal party entered the center isle, sergeants from the different troops who were stationed at regular intervals on each side of the isle, "presented" colors and guidons, forming a passageway of red and gold through which the party passed. The prospective bride followed leaning on the arm of Major Mercer.

As the party reached the stage, the bridegroom-to-be attired in a captain's uniform emerged from the first entrance to the left of the brilliantly lighted scene. He was closely followed by the groom's party consisting of Messers. Sheldon, Scholder, Venne, Exendine, and Denny, who also wore the full uniform of their rank. As the parties met on the stage, they formed a semi-circle in front of the chancel, before

which was the Rev. Dr. Norcross who performed the ceremony.

The scene already gorgeous almost beyond description was greatly enhanced by color-sergeant taking position with the national and school colors on each side of the stage.

Major Mercer graciously gave the bride away. At the conclusion of the ceremony which was brief, the orchestra again broke forth with the wedding march and the party preceded by the happy bride and groom proceeded down the isle under a canopy of crossed cavalry guidons.

The tall and stately bride was attired in a beautiful white silk gown with a long train. She wore a long veil and carried a gorgeous bouquet of bridal roses. Her bridesmaids were gowned in white. Miss French the maid of honor carried a bouquet of white carnations. Major Mercer appeared in the rich full dress of the army.

The wedding party and specially invited guests proceeded to the gymnasium which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. Congratulations were showered upon the newly wedded couple. Here a large number of invited guests were presented by Major and Mrs. Mercer. It required several large tables to display the gifts received from friends and schoolmates.

The happy couple left on the ten o'clock train for Washington where they will spend a considerable part of their honeymoon. Amidst a shower of rice and old shoes the wedding party started Mr. and Mrs. Dillon on their journey.

Color sergeant Nicholas Bowen carried the national colors and sergeant Michael Balenti, the school colors. The following sergeants carried the troop guidons; sergeants Lajeunesse, Walker, Creeveden, Hornbuckle, Gould, Deavenport, and Thompson.

(Continued from first Column)

whites—earn a living. It is nothing new in this respect. The only new things to be taken into consideration are the new conditions under which he must earn his living. We are trying to teach him in a few years, as has often been said, what the white man took centuries to learn. Even today with all our boasted industrial and commercial success it is said that only two percent of merchants can be termed successful.

Under the new conditions, the highly complex life of this 1906 years after Christian civilization began, the Indian children from the south, north and west come to Carlisle because they believe as we all here believe, that there is no place where they may be so well prepared to meet life's problems as Carlisle can prepare them. What industries or what line of work will best equip them for their future years in which, let us hope, they are to earn their own bread and thank no man for their home or food.

We must suppose a boy to be in good health and good physical condition otherwise. For however much we may sympathize with the individual when sick we must leave him out of consideration when we are speaking for the future of a race.

One question a boy must ask and answer for himself before any industry can be decided upon is:—"Where am I to locate to spend the days of my young manhood and middle age." If you are going back to the reservation land of Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Dakota or other country where the people must live by tilling the soil, then it is your task to prepare yourself to be the best all round farmer you can make of yourself. No labor is too great and no piece of knowledge too small to prevent your learning of all the vast fund of facts and theories which will go to make you able to make more money out of your farm than will be possible if you do not learn these things now.

Last June I visited the Cherokee country in the extreme western part of North Carolina and saw the whites and Indians (Continued on last page)

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PROVERB.

The gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected, without adversity.

CARNEGIE'S FIRST INVESTMENT.

It was due to Thomas A. Scott that Andrew Carnegie made his first investment—ten shares of stock in the Adams Express Co., valued at \$500. This he did with considerable trepidation. He had labored hard for the money he had saved up while he had worked as a telegrapher.

It is part of railroad history how he later fell in with the inventor of the sleeping car, saw the enormous advantages which that manner of travel held out to the passengers and promoters, and how he interested others in the invention of Mr. Woodruff. This occurred shortly after his return from Washington, when the problems of transportation were still upmost in his mind. He was now on the road to success and wealth as he then pictured earthly possessions. The Pennsylvania fields yielded large returns when Carnegie and other turned their energies in the direction of the newly-discovered territory.

In one year land purchased for \$40,000 increased in value, so that it paid a dividend of \$1,000,000.—Review of Reviews.

GEOGRAPHY AS SHE IS TAUGHT.

LITTLE Rob was the prize geographer of his class; that is, he could locate cities and bound countries with great glibness. He could draw the most realistic maps, printing in the rivers, mountain ranges and cities from memory. Rob considered geography purely in the light of a game, in which he always beat, but he never associated it with the great world about him. Rivers, to him, were no more than black, wiggly lines; cities were dots, and states were blots. New York was green, Pennsylvania was red, and California was yellow. Of course Rob had never traveled. He was born in a canon near the country school he attended. One day the teacher made the discovery of Rob's idea of geography through the following incident. After vainly inquiring of several of the children where British Columbia is located, she called on Rob, who, as usual, was waving his hand excitedly, wild with the enthusiasm of pent-up knowledge.

"It is on page sixty-eight," he declared.

After the roar had subsided, the teacher explained that was only a picture of British Columbia. Then she asked Rob to bound British Columbia.

"Can't, teacher; it is all over the page."

—Success.

BATHING.

By F. Shoemaker School Physician.

Baths are divided according to temperature into the cold, cool, tepid, warm, and hot baths, but for the purpose of convenience we will consider but three kinds, the cold, when the temperature is below 65 degrees; tepid, between 80 and 90 degrees; and the warm, between 90 and 98 degrees. Besides this general classification there is the Turkish or hot air bath and the Russian or hot vapor bath.

The cold bath which includes the sponge, tub or shower, is a very active stimulant and general tonic. Its first effect is to contract the blood vessels supplying the skin and to drive the blood to the internal organs, thereby producing a paleness of the skin. The breathing is quickened and increased in depth. The pulse is slowed and the temperature somewhat lowered. On coming out of the bath, if the reaction takes place as it should, the small bloodvessels of the skin dilate causing the skin to glow, and a feeling of warmth and exhilaration is experienced. When this reaction takes place promptly, and it usually does with those who are accustomed to it, the cold bath is beneficial. After coming out the body should be well rubbed with a coarse towel before dressing. Persons should accustom themselves to the use of the cold bath gradually. It is not advisable for people of advanced age or for those who have any tendency to weak blood vessels, or heart disease. The cold bath is beneficial in maintaining good health and strength, and makes the individual much less liable to the contraction of colds of various kinds. It should be taken preferably in the morning before breakfast and as soon after getting up as possible.

The tepid bath has no particular physiological effect and is used only for the purpose of cleanliness.

The warm bath has almost an opposite effect to that of the cold. It acts as a sedative instead of a stimulant. It dilates the superficial blood vessels and causes a redness of the skin. The pulse is increased in frequency and the temperature is raised. The warm bath is very soothing and restful in relieving muscular soreness after any great physical exercise. It should be taken at night before retiring when it very frequently produces sound refreshing sleep.

The Turkish and Russian baths are usually employed for the purpose of producing perspiration and in the treatment of rheumatism and other diseases.

Bathing of any kind should not be indulged in too soon after meals as it interferes materially with the proper digestion of the food.

Bathing, generally speaking, is one of the most important hygienic measures for the maintenance of good health. It is only necessary to recall the physiological action of the skin in order to realize the extreme importance of cleanliness.

The skin is composed of two layers, the epidermis or outside thin layer, and the derma or true skin. In all parts of the skin are found two kinds of glands, the perspiratory and sebaceous or oil-producing glands.

The perspiratory glands are one of the most important means of removing water and other waste products from the body. They also regulate the body-temperature by producing perspiration which evaporates when the surrounding air is much warmer than the body, and by its evaporation the body is cooled. When the air is colder than the body perspiration does not form perceptibly, consequently evaporation does not take place, and the warmth of the body is retained. The sebaceous glands produce an oily substance which lubricates the skin and keeps it soft and pliable.

By systematic bathing we remove the numerous little scales which are being constantly formed on the skin and which, together with the oily matter and other miscellaneous kinds of dirt, obstruct the perspiratory and other glands and prevent the elimination of waste products in this way. When baths are used for the purpose of cleanliness a good pure soap should always be used. As soap consists of a combination of a fat with an alkali the excess of the latter combines with the oily matter of the skin making it more readily removed by the water.

It may be seen therefore, that bathing is very necessary, not only for the sake of cleanliness, but in order to maintain a high degree of health and vigor

GEORGE ADE OUTLINES
NEW FOOTBALL RULES

Under the revised rules, which I am now submitting through the medium of your valuable paper, the test of a player's ability will be his class standing. It is hoped that these rules will be approved by the W. C. T. U., Prof. Harry Thurston Peck and that vast army of editorial writers whose knowledge of the game has been obtained by reading the headlines. Walter Camp may object to some of the provisions, but what care we?

Section of players—The eleven players constituting the team shall be selected by the faculty, and the students who has received the highest grade in Greek anthology shall be captain of the team. No student shall be eligible for the team unless he is up in all his class work and has established reputation for piety.

Weather Conditions—In case of rain, snow, high wind, extreme heat or extreme cold, a contest may be indefinitely postponed or transferred to a class room.

Preliminaries—When a team appears on a field for a contest, it shall greet opposing team with the Chautauqua salute, which consist of waving the handkerchief. After this a few minutes of social intercourse, with friendly chats concerning books and writers, may precede the opening of the game.

Substitute for "The Toss"—Instead of tossing a coin to determine which side gets the ball, the two captains shall be called upon to extract the cube root of a number given by the professor of mathematics. The captain who is first to hand in the correct solution gets the ball.

Advancing the Ball—The ball having been placed in the center of the field, the umpire, who must be a professor of geology, exhibits to the team having possession of the ball a fossil. All members of the team who think that they can name the geological period to which the fossil belongs hold up their right hands. The umpire selects a player to name the period. If he answers correctly, he advances the ball two yards. If in addition he gives the scientific names of the fossil, he advances the ball five yards. If no member of the team can answer the questions propounded by the umpire, the opposing team shall be given a trial. If successful it is given the ball.

Rotation of Umpires—After each touch down there shall be a change of umpires so that the questions asked of a team may, during the progress of a long and exciting game, cover the class work in zoology, applied metaphysics, veterinary science obsterics sanskrit and other useful studies.

Outside Plays—Any player who makes a grammatical error, mispronounces a word or seeks assistance from a fellow-student shall be deemed guilty of an outside play and his side shall be penalized at least five yards.

Substitute for Kicking Goal—After a touchdown has been made, the team making it shall be credited with five points and the captain of the team shall translate 500 words of Caesar's commentaries. If he does so without an error his team is given an additional point, the same as if a goal was kicked. If he fails the ball goes to the opposing team on the 25-yard line.

Resuming Play—On resuming play after a touchdown, one of the players to be known as "It" is blindfolded and the other players join hands and circle around him, singing:

"London bridge is falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London bridge is falling down,
So farewell, my ladies!"

While the players are circling about the player known as "it" touches one of the other players in a gentlemanly manner and asks him three questions, which must be answered. Then he tries to guess the name of the player. If he succeeds, he kicks up the ball and advances it 15 yards.

Conduct During the Game—No pushing, scuffling or boisterous conversation will be permitted. Both players and spectators must maintain absolute silence during the mental tests.

These rules probably will require further elaboration, but as they are given herewith they are sufficient to start the game on a new humane system.

ATHLETICS

Albright and Indians.

Albright College this afternoon played pluckily against the Carlisle Indians. Myerstown going down to defeat by a score of 39 to 14. The line-up:—

Albright.	Positions.	Indians.
Christ	forward	Mt. Pleasant
J. Kelchner	forward	Archiquette
Glassmire	centre	Gardner
(Gensmer)		
R. Kelchner	guard	Wahoo
Milnor (Stauffer)	guard	Libby

Field goals. Wahoo 2, Libby 3, Mt. Pleasant 3, Gardner 6, Archiquette 3, J. Kelchner 3, Christ 2. Foul goals. R. Kelchner 4, Mt. Pleasant 5.—The Press

BASKET-BALL SCHEDULE

Our basket-ball schedule as far as arranged is as follows:

Jan. 20, Lehigh at South Bethlehem. Lost, 32-19.
" 27, Muhlenburg here, Won 105-4.
Feb. 3, Albright at Myerstown won 39-14
" 7, Harrisburg A. A. at Harrisburg. Lost 20-19
" 10, Open away.
" 13, York Y. M. C. A. at York.
" 17, Bloomsburg Normal here.
" 22, Open away.
" 24, " " "
March 1, Susquehanna at Selins Grove.
" 2, Bloomsburg at Bloomsburg.
" 3, Danville at Danville Not settled.
" 6, Susquehannahere

FOR THE SKATER.

HERE are for the skater
Some rules to observe
To help him to master
Each angle and curve.
The first regulation,
With wisdom replete,
Is one which provides
He must skate on his feet.
It's true a beginner
At times may essay
To skate on his head,
But that's not the right way.
It might to spectators be more of a show
Than if he swung round
On the square heel and toe.
Some fondly imagine
Who hardly have tried
That it is all right
On the backbone to slide
Or ride on their coat tails
And thus without price
To act as a sweeper
And brush off the ice.
And so the beginner
Should labor with care
To see that his pedals
Don't wave in the air,
The feet should be lowly,
Because it is clear
No expert will venture
To skate on his ear.—Ex.

At last we have had a few cold days and as a result have had some skating. What would have been a beautiful surface of ice was more or less spoiled by a light snow before the ice was strong enough to permit its being cleaned off. Wednesday afternoon was fine underfoot and overhead, and Major Mercer permitted all to take advantage of the nice weather and have the afternoon for skating. It was an inspiring sight to see the large pond covered with happy skaters, enjoying themselves to the fullest extent and improving their health.

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Miscellaneous Items

→ Thursday was Dawes' day often spoken of as Franchise Day.

→ Last Saturday the day was well spent in skating, by the boys and girls.

→ The beautiful bridal bouquet carried by the bride was the gift of Mrs. John Lindner.

→ Mr. Canfield with a large detail of boys cleared the snow from the pond last Tuesday.

→ The little girls enjoy playing basket-ball having the door transom for their goal.

→ Mrs. Bender had her little niece Florence White, spend Sunday with her in town.

→ The girls enjoyed the walk with Mr. Spickerman to the farm on Sunday afternoon.

→ We do not like to see the snow just now because it puts the "Skating Pond" out of business.

→ Mrs. J. W. Cook formerly teacher at Carlisle and Riverside is now at St. Elizabeth's School, Grass, S. D.

→ The Dillon-LaForge wedding was the most gorgeous and most impressive affair ever witnessed at the school.

→ Ruth Combs, who has been visiting in Boston for the past month has returned and reports having had a good time.

→ Three of the boys had a pleasant time last Sunday at Mr. John Ludt Jr's home where they were invited for dinner.

→ Mr. Herr is much pleased over the results that have been accomplished on the sash at the entrance of the gymnasium.

→ Lulu B. Coates who is living at West Chester, Pa., writes that she is well and wishes to be remembered to her friends.

→ An Indian boy has been appointed to attend the West Point Academy because he was anxious to get a military education.

→ All pupils, members of the Episcopal Church, were invited to a party given by their Sunday School on Thursday evening.

→ The "little babies" in girls quarters find basket-ball a very amusing game which they play a great deal in their play room.

→ Etta Crow who has been working at Mr. Wise's house, left for her home in N. C. Many of her friends regretted to see her leave.

→ James Dickson, one of our former students is preparing for Missionary Work in Chicago. We all wish him an unlimited success.

→ Miss Bowersox and Miss Newcomer took the girls to the farm Sunday for a pleasant walk along the brook which was enjoyed very much.

→ In a letter to a friend, we learn that Miss Josephine Jenese, who is employed at Elbowoods, North Dakota, is getting along very nicely.

→ How we did enjoy the skating, Saturday. We are also waiting for more cold weather which would freeze the pond, for our enjoyment.

→ Rev. O. P. Anderson and his wife are spending their winter in Chicago, they report of having had a very nice time. They were missionaries in Alaska.

→ Mr. Stauffer is getting some lithographs or pictures of famous bands and band masters of this country and of foreign countries, to decorate the Band Hall.

→ Marian Powlas put a goal in the play room for the little girls so they can play basket-ball. Marian is always doing things for her little girls so that they can have a good time.

→ The members of the orchestra furnished the music at the Opera House in Carlisle for the lecture given by F. Hopkinson Smith. Those who attended cannot say they were disappointed.

→ The band will very likely organize a regular baseball team for the coming season: so that it will be prepared to meet Arthur Pryors or any other team that comes in its way.

→ Mr. John Richard and friend Mr. Jones of Lancaster, were welcome visitors of Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Richards is an old Haskell student and is well known by several of the students and the faculty. He is at present employed in the Lancaster Silk Mills.

LOST

Last Wednesday Mrs. Mercer lost a valuable diamond earring. A suitable reward will be paid the finder for its return.

→ Monona Wise had a birthday party last Saturday. Quite a few of the little friends were present to help celebrate her tenth birthday.

→ Chauncey Charles, a member of the Senior class, who has been on the sick list is improving rapidly. He was out last Saturday afternoon for the first time. Let us hope he can be strong enough to be out again soon.

→ Lt. Col. McGunnegal, 17th. U. S. Infantry, who has been detailed by the War Department to inspect the 3rd. Brigade, N. G. P., and Major W. P. Clarke, Inspector, 3rd Brigade, N. G. P., were interested visitors Saturday. Col. McGunnegal expressed his regrets at not meeting Major Mercer whom he has known for many years.

→ Miss Angel Decora, a member of the Winnebago tribe, who for years has dwelt in New York City where she has done a great deal of work in illustrating books and magazines, in addition to other art work, has been appointed teacher of art at Carlisle by Commissioner Leupp. She is an accomplished artist with the brush and pencil as well as in other respects. We are glad to welcome her as one of our teachers.

**INDIAN GOES TO WEST POINT
President Appoints Pottawatomie Chief's Grandson as Military Cadet.**

THE President today appointed Paul Knapp, a Pottawatomie Indian, cadet to West Point. Knapp lives at Benton Harbor, Mich., where he has been working as a carpenter and cabinet-maker since graduating from Haskell Institute in Kansas. His mother is a granddaughter of the Pottawatomie chief. Simon Pokegon and his father was a soldier in the Civil War.

Knapp got the appointment by his own exertions. He wrote to Indian Commissioner Leupp that he desired to get a military education. Mr. Leupp interested himself in the young man and wrote to his employers, who recommended him in strong terms. The Commissioner took the matter to the President and urged him to aid the ambitious Indian. The appointment followed.

Knapp is five feet eight inches in height weighs 169 pounds and by his proficiency in football may escape hazing that might otherwise befall him. He is nineteen years old.—Public Ledger

Academic Notes

→ The Juniors had a test in Civics on Monday.

→ The Freshman class is now reading Evangeline, they find it very interesting.

→ Anna Minthorn, one of the pupil teachers is having a short rest from her work on account of poor health.

→ Miss Yarnall has been suffering from a sore throat and a cold but her "pluck" has kept her on her feet and at her work.

→ The Junior and Sophomore girls played a good basket-ball game Wednesday evening. The score was 19-2 in favor of the latter.

→ Flora Moon, a member of the Freshmen class, resumed her studies this week. We are all glad to see her back after being in the hospital with a bad cold for over a month.

→ Adaline Kingsley '06 who has been "Mother's head girl" over at the club for the past two months, has been called to the sewing room to make her graduating dress. Adaline is a cook and also a dress-maker.

→ Instead of the regular study hour last Tuesday evening the Juniors had an entertainment in their school room. The program was well rendered, every member on the program responding with earnestness. The program ran as follows:—Declamation, Arthur Doxtator; Piccolo solo, Nicodemus Billy; Class prophecy, Mary Beaulieu; Declamation Wm. Jackson; Essay, Sarah Isham; A story, Susie Whitetree; Oration, Jonas Jackson; Anecdote, Wm. Jackson.

KUNKEL'S DRUG STORE

138 N. Hanover St. Carlisle, Pa.

Religious Notes.

→ Mr. Canfield led the small boys' meeting and reports a very good meeting.

→ The regular Monthly business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening.

→ The topic for last Sunday's prayer meeting was, "New work we may do for Christ and the church."

→ Mr. Henderson led the large girls meeting Sunday. Many took part in it and so made it very interesting to all who attended it.

→ The topic for the small girls prayer meeting was; "Work for the Church." It was made very clear and interesting by the leader, Blanche Lay.

→ The Association is making preparations to send delegates to the Y. M. C. A. State Convention which is to be held in Washington, Pa. Feb. 22-25th.

→ The topic for next Sunday evening's prayer meeting is, "How to conquer temptation. Matt. 26: 41: 1. Cor. 10: 12-13; Jas. 4:7: Heb. 2:18; 4: 14-16; 12: 1-4.

(A temperance topic)

The large boy's meeting was led by Mr. Venne. Several of the boys took part by reading Bible verses and speaking on the subject. The singing of the double quartette and all the boys was excellent.

→ At the girls meeting Sunday evening, a very interesting talk was given by Miss McMichal about the respect due our parents. She said that our parents should always be loved it matters not about the looks, the knowledge not the condition they lived for they were ours to love and cherish. After such a talk it should make then ever heard it loved and respect their parents more.

Literary Societies

Society details for this week:

Invincibles—
Misses Gedney and McDowell.

Standards—
Miss Scales and Mrs. Foster.

Susans—
Messrs Schaal and Dillon.

→ The Standards held a very good meeting last Friday evening. Although several members who were on the debate were absent their places were filled by loyal members who were anxious to volunteer. A feature of the evening was the fine music rendered by the Standard band.

Industrial

→ The work on the new library is progressing rapidly.

→ A 16-foot addition to the brooder house has been finished by the carpenters.

→ Samuel Saunooke has done a good job hanging the blinds in the new library.

→ Archie Dundas is doing some good work on the frames for the gymnasium entrance.

→ The painters have finished Mr. Schaals apartments, and the carpenters have put up picture moulding.

→ The carpenters have put up picture moulding in Mr. and Mrs. Dillon's rooms, also in Miss Gaither's rooms.

→ Fine sets of double driving harness have been turned out by the harnessmakers for Greenville, Calif., and Tacoma, Was.

→ Two "go devils" or scrapers for use in cleaning snow off the pond have been made by the carpenters and ironed by the blacksmiths.

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Adebert Williams who is living at Philadelphia for the winter with Mr. McComas, recently visited the United States Mint located in that city. We think our readers will be interested in the account he writes, to his father about his visit.

"I will tell you about my trip to the United States Mint where the money for the United States is made. It is the new mint, situated on Seventeenth and Spring Garden Street. Rev. McComas, his grandson Henry and I went down there to see this place. When we got there we waited about five minutes for a guide to take us around. You go up to the second story and back down to the first story through windows, and the guide explains everything to you. The first place we came to was where the men melt the gold, silver, copper, and nickle. They make the gold into bricks. When we were there, there was enough gold in bricks to make \$75,000,000 in eagles or twenty-dollar gold pieces, and \$25,000,000 worth of silver, copper, and nickles. The clothes that the workmen wear, such as gloves, aprons etc., are burned once a year whatever they get such as gold, silver, copper or nickle dust is melted over again so there is hardly any waste to it all. The next place we went to was where they put the gold' silver, copper, and nickle into strips which is cut out by machinery the size of twenty dollars, ten dollars, five dollars, and two and a half dollar gold pieces, and one dollar, fifty cent, twenty five, cent, and ten cent pieces in silver, the pennies in copper, and the five cent pieces in nickle. The men put the strips into machines which cut them in sizes as I have said above. The next place is the stamping place where they stamp the different coins, and there the money is counted in bullion or in sacks. There must be a certain number of pounds and the correct value. There was a machine which is the only one that stamps money for the government of Mexico. There was \$31,000,000 in gold and silver for the Mexican government. This is only mint that makes money as small as pennies. There is one in San Francisco but they do not make pennies and it is not half as large as the mint in this city. The money is put into barrels or kegs and sent to different national Banks throughout the country. Each one of these casks holds thousands of dollars in eagles. It is quite an interesting place to go to. We then went into a room where there is a rare collection of coins from different countries. There was the "widow's mite" which was used five hundred and fifty years before Christ was born. So you may know that it is a very rare coin. There were many other coins which I could not fully understand about.

We next went to Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4th, 1776. There we saw the pen which was used to sign the Declaration, and the ink stand; and Washington's chair and sofa and all the chairs on which the signers sat. Some boards which had been kept had some blood stains when it was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary War.

We then went to the National Museum where the historic relics are kept. There were George Washington's swords, slippers and cape; and General Braddock's powder horn, Oliver H. Perry's sword, King George III's sword and his pen, and the first Newspaper published.

We enjoyed our trip very much. Another thing that was in the museum was Capt. Stephen Decatur's pen with which he signed the treaty with Algeria (1789). This is all I can say now."

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Continued from first page

plowing the steep mountain sides with a shovel plow and cultivating corn with a hoe that they might kill out the grass and raise corn. Asheville one of the fashionable and wealthy resorts of the south was paying high prices for dairy and poultry products which were hard to get. I wished in my heart that some day Carlisle may send a Cherokee boy back there with the ability to put cattle on the grass instead of trying to kill it and raise corn, that he may have dairy herds on the mountains and poultry in abundance, that he may capture the markets of Asheville and look for other worlds to conquer in Knoxville and other southern cities.

I verily believe there is a fortune here for several boys who will take the trouble to learn what they can of farming here—spend a year at the dairy with Mr. Gray and finish off by becoming master of the poultry business which our Superintendent has recently introduced. But the boys who get these markets must "know" and to "know" means hard work—cold hands—soiled clothes and reprimands for blunders—who is the fellow for it? Carlisle has done much of the good work which has helped the North Carolina Cherokees but there is more to do.

The St. Regis people of New York, some of the Indians of Wisconsin and many other states own as good a land as ever lay out of doors. All you people need is the knowledge and energy to make the most of it. Many of you are in possession of land which will raise fruit. Mr. Wise has taken much time from pressing work to make the new orchard a future success and to instruct advanced classes in pruning. Do you get all you can from this work? Can you boys whom I saw in the orchards last summer receiving instructions, can you prune an apple tree properly now? If not you have thrown away perhaps many dollars a year for your farm in the future.

But some of you wish to go back to your former homes and yet do not wish to enter into farm work for a livelihood. To you are open several of our best of industries. Some one trade of the wood and iron work should be selected by you, either wagon making, blacksmithing, painting or carpentry.

In many Indian villages a carpenter could earn a good living and leave behind such monuments to his industry and ability as would lead others to provide better homes than past years have seen. Machinery was installed by our Superintendent of Industries so that you may now learn not only of the purely Carpenters' work but you can place yourself in the way of directing the saw mill near your home to provide just the material you need or even of going to the mill and taking charge of the work yourself. In fact I hope soon to see our boys running saw mills in various places rather than being by-standers while white men pocket the cash.

Wagon making and blacksmithing make a combination which may be worked for a living any place from California to Maine. These trades are justly popular with our boys and many is the returned student to-day who is making good returns by working at one or both of these.

Close after the wagon maker and carpenter will follow the painter and while I doubt very much that a painter could gain a livelihood on the average reservation it is quite possible that a hustler with a near by white village and a ready hand at paper hanging

could do passing well. He would in addition have the knowledge that he is educating and materially benefiting his own people by the pursuit of his work. I have never seen the combination tried in business but I believe that the man who can shoe a horse, mend wagons, plows and farm machinery could add many dollars to his yearly income could he mend harness fit a horse collar, repair a saddle and re-top a carriage if necessary.

I believe in knowing a trade thoroughly but I also know that the fellow who knows one trade well and can do repair work in another has a vast advantage in out of the way places, over the man of strictly one and only one trade.

I have spoken to those who wish to return to the Indian country to make agriculture their work and to those who wish to return to the land of their fathers and do other than agricultural work. Now a few words to those, and may the number increase, who are not to return to the Indian village from whence they came—but are to make a place for themselves in some of the, perhaps more crowded, but still larger walks of life where they march shoulder to shoulder with their pale faced brother in the campaign for a manly life among those who head the workmen of the country a solid—sensible God fearing body of men of the working world.

To these the trades of tailoring—engineering—steamfitting—plumbing—printing—cooking—baking etc will be most attractive.

Brick laying—stone masonry and plastering are all good trades which may be learned in a comparatively short time and which pay good wages, but must be followed in populous places—usually far from your old home. It places you often with rough characters where you must assert your manhood or fall into habits which will unfit you for any trade or responsibility.

Tailoring will place even a very ordinary man in the way of earning good weekly wages and the man of more ability with good management can build up a business which will place him in a position of respect and influence in his community. Engineering—steam and gas fitting and plumbing are no trades for weaklings nor those who wish to keep soft hands, white collars or are afraid of getting the shine off their shoes. But for the strong—energetic and those who are good hand workers can earn more than the ordinary tradesman. I am told that 45 cents an hour is the wages here in the east for a 9 hour day—time and a half or 68 cents on hour for time over nine hours a day. This means that from \$4.00 to \$7.00 a day may be earned in eastern cities, more in the west.

To the boy with a taste for the work the greenhouse or florist business is most interesting and pays well in salary or to the boy who has business ability the ownership and operation of a green house is open. Some of the work along this line while not with a view to turning out landscape gardeners will help when you wish to place flower beds—decorative shrubs and shades trees around your own home on the farm. This work though not so heavy as farm work requires perhaps more care and in return pays larger dividends for the time and money invested. Don't think this unmanly work for the business side of it is same as disposing of your wheat or oats and the

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knowledge necessary to bring out marketable flowers is as great as that to produce beef for the market, or horses for the race track. Many good positions are open in institutions each year for a man who can care for the flowers—shrubs trees and grounds. Each college—university—asylum etc in the country needs such a man.

Cooking and baking have their limitations—cooking usually being for monthly wages—but the restaurant and hotel business are open to the ambitious and successful. I know a baker who has supported a family of five and saved \$2000 in three years. He is a hustler and white, but the color of his skin makes no difference if he hustles.

I wish that some first class Indian boy would take up telegraphy and go into railroading. I find that for routine work where promptness—care and a formulated way of doing things count—that Indian boys are superior to white boys. In short I believe they would make efficient rail road employees in any capacity, be it brakeman, clerk or telegraph operator. Some of the boys at Large Boys' Quarters have telegraph instruments, I am watching for results and hope to see something come of this spare time work.

The printing and farther on the news paper business will always interest some of the bright minds of the world. The Indian has shown himself to be a capable printer and recently some of our former students have taken the place of striking printers in a house in Philadelphia. We can never quite forget that Franklin started as a printer boy and believed that the work developed some of those qualities which later made his name a household word and all Americans glad to call him one of us.

But are only the boys and young men to be trained in the present day industries? Let us hope not: I trust the boys may receive no more careful instruction than their sisters. The girls should invariably be instructed in sewing—to go so far as dress-making so that all clothes worn by them selves or their mother or sister may readily be made.

In cooking, enough time should be spent to make her able to prepare a good meal, learn how to keep a house looking home like and neat, how to wash, iron, mend and look after the clothing of a household.

She should some where in her education learn how to care for the sick and attend to little ailments and common accidents without being frightened or made sick herself. In short the industrial work of Indian girls should all be aimed at the one mark—that of making the most of a common home.

She should know one thing well enough so she can earn her living by it—but the girl who can properly care for a home can always earn good wages in that capacity and need never leave the place in the world which God intends her to fill for a place in the industrial or commercial world which will be a burden to her and a detriment to the work which she attempts.

There is no place where an Indian girl can learn so much of value to herself and her people as she can by spending a year with some good christian family in the country or in a small town. She here

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learns all the various duties which are in a few years to be required of her and while the farmer's wife may not be able to instruct her in parlor etiquette—she can instruct her the art of making a home attractive and comfortable—which is more than any college professor from Vassar to Leland Stanford can do.

No Indian boy should apply for a diploma from this school nor get ambitious about business college or university work till he knows the life of a farm boy. The good that has resulted from the Carlisle Outing system has been so far reaching that we cannot appreciate it. May it long continue one of the chief industrial pursuits of our boys and girls of the middle grades.

There is not time to speak of the various lines of work which are open to you boys and girls—with doctors—lawyers—dentists—artists—authors—musicians—merchants and civil engineers from your race there is ample room at the top in any line for you. Don't think however that the only happy and prosperous life lies in line of of some profession. It does not. The proper life is the one lived on a little less than the income. The happy life is the life lived with the consciousness of having performed your work the best you can. Every man is successful in his work if he has chosen the proper line and one he is well equipped for. It is not what kind of work you do but how well you do it that makes your life worth living.

The best that we can learn from any work is to live the life of good men and women. I am glad that Major Mercer has told you that he hopes the Indian race may be perpetuated as the Indian race and not mingled with and lost in other races.

We also want the Indians to remain a race by themselves. If this is to be—the Indian girls must prepare them selves to be among the best of women and the boys must be among the best men. Then will the race continue to be a race to be proud of.

To accomplish this you must work hard and remember that it is as honorable, perhaps more, and as healthful to work on the farm or at your trade as to sit at a desk and dictate letters.

Keep ever in mind that it is not so much a question of what trade you work at as it is how you work.

If you are ever anxious to learn all you can and be courteous to those with whom you come in contact you are being successful and very probably happy.

How much more we respect a man who is a good farmer or mechanic than the man who is a poor doctor or lawyer. Work, and mostly work with the hands must form the foundation of permanent advancement for the Indian.

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