

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. II

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No 27

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

ANONYMOUS

Don't tell me of to-morrow,
Give me the man who'll say
That when a good deed's to be done,
"Let's do the deed to-day."
We may all command the present,
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of a past that comes too late.
Don't tell me of to-morrow,
There is much to do to-day
That can never be accomplished,
If we throw the hours away.
Every moment has its duty,
Who the future can foretell?
Then, why put off till to-morrow,
What to-day can do as well?
Don't tell me of to-morrow,
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do,
We cannot do at last;
To-day it is the only time
For all on this frail earth;
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

A talk given by Miss Gedney to the student body in the Auditorium.

"FROM the beginning woman has personified the world's ideals. All things that minister to mankind's good, have, from the very first, by the general judgment, been made feminine,—the ships that bear us through storm to port; the seasons that bring variety, surcease of toil and life's renewal; the earth itself, which through all time and in all speech, has been the universal mother. Always her influence has glorified the world, until her beatitude became divine in Mary, mother of God. Through all time woman has typified the true, the beautiful, and the good on Earth. The character of Francis E. Willard is womanhood's apotheosis."

The sentences quoted are extracts from the noble tribute paid in Congress by Senator Beveridge of Indiana, to the memory of one of the great women of the nineteenth century, to Miss Francis E. Willard educator, writer, orator, philanthropist, and reformer.

In studying the life of Miss Willard, it is interesting to know something of her ancestry and early environment.

She was the product of centuries of culture, being a descendant of the old, New England family of Willards, an illustrious race of teachers, ministers and good women who helped to mould the early history of our nation. Her very name Willard, means "one who wills," and her ancestors were all people of iron wills and unyielding courage.

Her father and mother were more than ordinarily endowed with intellectual gifts, and they continually sought improvement. Francis was born in their home in Churchville, New York, September 25, 1839. When she was about two years old her ambitious parents removed to Oberlin, Ohio, to become students at the college there. At Oberlin a sister to Francis was born, Mary, who with the parents, Oliver the son and oldest child and Frances, constituted a family circle which remained unbroken for many years, and was ever remarkable for its affectionate unity, religion, and cleverness.

At Oberlin, Frances, or Frank as she



TAILOR SHOP—COAT MAKING, HAND WORK.

was dubbed, began to exhibit her remarkable abilities at the age of three. The neighbors in their vicinity were very much concerned over Frank's stationing herself upon a high gatepost and declaiming in imitation of some Oberlin sophomore. This mischievous prank would not of course be indicative of her wonderful display of oratory in later life. But we learn from her childish diaries, that she was passionately fond of poetry, particularly warlike strains, and used to love to recite the verses which she early learned at her mother's knee.

Seven years later, when Frances was almost nine,—in those days when the prairie schooner was a familiar sight, three of these large, white covered wagons holding the Willard family made a trip across the plains to Wisconsin. Mr. Willard's health had failed, so in search of a more healthful climate, they made this Westward march. It ended in their settling upon a farm near Janesville, which they called Forest Home. Forest Home was the scene of Miss Willard's earliest education, and of the happiest period of her life. In later years her memories clung fondly about its associations.

During these years at Forest Home,

Frank, and her sister Mary religiously kept diaries, in which they recounted all the fun and news of Forest Home. They lived out upon the prairies, many miles from a town, in a generation, whose luxuries have become our necessities. They did not therefore have the games and toys which boys and girls have now a days, but had to depend upon their imagination and inventive powers for all their amusements.

They used to make believe that Forest Home was a city. They drew up laws by which it was to be governed. They called it Fort City, since one of their games was to have an Indian attack. Then Oliver, and the dog and Pat, the farm hand, would be the Indians, while Mrs. Willard and the girls would be the defenders, their sole weapon, a basin of water. In this mock town, the pig-pen was the stock-yard, the big barn, the warehouse, the main road, the public thorough fare. The following are the rules of health for the city, very good and sensible ones which they drew up themselves:

"Simple food, mostly of vegetable, fish, and fowl.

Plenty of sleep with early hours for retiring.

Flannel clothing next the skin all the year round.

Feet kept warm, head kept cool, and nothing worn tight.

Just as much exercise as possible, only let fresh air and sunshine go together.

No tea and coffee for the children, and

no alcoholic drinks or tobacco for anybody.

Frank and her sister used to indulge in all the sports that Oliver did, so that they played alleys, walked on stilts when Oliver walked on stilts, climbed trees, and played boyish fashion generally.

The children lived out of doors, growing close to nature. Their father and mother taught them about birds and trees and flowers, so that they learned, in play, what many of us must, perforce, learn in school.

Frances was passionately fond of outdoor life and boyish sports, and confessed to a detest of a needle and dust-cloth. However, she was obliged to ply her needle, and wield a dust-cloth under the tuition of her wise and loving mother, who at the same time encouraged her fondness for the vigorous outdoor life that she so loved.

Life was not always easy for these young pioneers. In Frances' diary the history of one of their Christmases is related. They were evidently poor that year, and Mr. Willard was ill. But the Christmas spirit would creep into the hearts of the Willard children, as it does into the hearts of all children. So they hung up their stockings, and Oliver and the mother dragged in evergreens from the nearby woods. The children next day found in their stockings some old shells, the girls a false curl a piece, a relic of Mrs. Willard's younger days, and Oliver an old book. Mrs. Willard had searched her possessions for gifts for the children and they were highly pleased with her efforts. Their happiness lay in the

(Continued on second page)

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PROVERB.

A well instructed people,
only, can be a free people.

(Continued from first page)

spirit of the season, and the mystery pertaining to it.

Just one more incident to show Miss Willard's inclinations at this age. She was anxious to ride horseback, but was forbidden to do so. She proceeded then to train the cow to draw a sled, and let her mount. Since she would ride, and could not ride a horse, the cow answered the same purpose though she was careful not to ride before her brother.

At Forest Home the young Willard's education began. They had been preparing for it by learning and hearing good literature by observation and in securing good, strong bodies, through their outdoor life. But it is doubtful if Frances at the age of nine could write her name. They learned however in a year or so, what takes perhaps a half dozen years to cover in schools. At first they studied in the evenings about the kitchen table. Shortly they had a young lady teacher from the city of Chicago. Finally a little school house was built of rough logs by a few parents living in the vicinity. Frank and Mary joyfully entered upon the studies there, Oliver going away to school. The first day, Frank and Mary write in their diaries, was a most happy occasion—like going upon a picnic. In those days schools were not common as they are now, and it meant a wonderful pleasure and opportunity to these pioneer children to go to the poor, little unpainted log school house.

When they had attended this school for a few terms, they were sent to the Milwaukee seminary for girls, and finally to Evanston, Ill., to a woman's college.

Always in school Frances was a leader, in her studies, and as well in all the pranks of the school. She had a fine record and graduated as valedictorian of her class.

In passing from the life of school into the school of life Miss Willard took with her a wealth of character. In all these past years of childhood and young womanhood she had builded well. Not only had she reached out for stores of knowledge but her heart had developed as well. Strange to say, that not until the close of her school life did she become a Christian. While she had been reared in a religious atmosphere, her parents being almost puritanical in their faith, she could never bring herself to believe the Christian doctrines. And her

lack of faith was a cause of great unhappiness to her, as well as to her family and friends. She searched the scriptures diligently though, and studied much. Finally "the consciousness of that inner life" came to her.

She confessed her faith one night in church, going to the altar all alone. This gave great pleasure to her friends who so loved her and longed for her to be a Christian.

At the time of her confession of faith she was in her last year of college and was about 18 years old. She was attracting attention generally by her rare gifts of mind and her grace of spirit which did so much to enhance her beauty of person. She was slender and dainty of figure with blue eyes and light hair and complexion—an English type. Her attractions did not lie so much in the beauty of her features, as in the spirituality of her face.

She was serious, but not lacking in humor, deeply affectionate, broad minded and generous, always gracious and friendly, and possessed that indefinable quality magnetism, in an unusual degree.

She seemed to have a consciousness always of the latent powers within her, and was keenly alive to the stewardship of those gifts of mind and heart so generously bestowed upon her by the Creator.

The first sorrow to enter her life after her school days were over was the death of her beloved sister and close companion, Mary, "Nineteen Beautiful Years" is the story of her sister's life written by Miss Willard. It is one of the book which has given her the rank of an authoress.

As soon as Miss Willard graduated from college she entered seriously upon a teacher's career, the only one open to her in her day, and even then in opposition to her father's wishes. In accordance with the spirit of the times, he did not wish his daughter to be independent.

Miss Willard taught thirteen separate seasons, in eleven institutions, in six different towns. Her first school was out upon the prairies near Chicago in a little, red building of proverbial description. Her last position was Dean of the Woman's College in Evanston which had been united with the North Western University.

During this period of her life in which she taught, Miss Willard prepared unconsciously for the great work awaiting her. She traveled two years abroad visiting many European countries and Egypt, studying languages and observing customs. She was particularly interested in the position of women in these foreign countries, as contrasted with the greater freedom, and opportunities offered women in America.

This trip was the gift of a friend with whom she traveled. It was the fulfillment of her childish dreams at Forest Home, an answer to her restless wail as she stood at the old, barn door there—"Shall we ever go anywhere, see anybody, or do anything?" It seemed providential that the way was open to her to indulge in the broader culture afforded by travel. She returned fully equipped to accept the high position of President of the Woman's College at Evanston, Ill.

Her diary during her teaching shows her breadth of character, and yet withal her womanly attention to details. At a college in New York she writes. "Have had my first duty as preceptress to welcome a lot of new comers. Two are Indians from the Seneca Reservation." At another time she makes this entry. "Went down town in the rain to see about my new dress, bonnet etc. These details of a lady's life are very irksome to me, yet quite inevitable. For to express in toilet, manners and the house I live in, that I am civilized of soul I expect and intend."

When Miss Willard became Dean of the Woman's Department of the N. W. University she had attained indeed to a high position. She was so situated as to enjoy life to the fullest with her books and music in pursuit of purely esthetic pleasures and duties. Her sphere of influence was broad, reaching out to many students. And she seemed specially fitted for the work she had chosen and so well succeeded in.

It was at this time that she surprised her friends by entering upon Philanthropic work. In her autobiography, "Glimpses of Fifty Years" she has called this change

of vocation the "parting of the ways."

After successfully conducting the Womens College, a disagreement arose between her and those in charge of the university upon the subject of government. Co-education was a new departure at the college and was occasioning comment and contention. It was impossible for Miss Willard to yield to the wishes of the president and trustees in the matter of the government of the young women, so with great sorrow Miss Willard resigned her position. Many similar ones were offered to her with high salaries and prestige attached, but she refused all. She had been greatly stirred by the women's Crusade against the liquor traffic in Ohio a year earlier. The inspired purpose and bravery of the women in attacking this traffic so menacing to the home, filled her with enthusiasm for the work in the W. C. T. U. work which appealed strongly to her, and which seemed to lie before her as her path of duty. She became president of the W. C. T. U. branch of Chicago. Miss Willard said she always regretted that her work in the W. C. T. U. was the outcome of an apparent failure in her chosen career, that of teaching. But it is very evident that all her former work was in preparation for this greater calling.

As she had conscientious scruples about receiving money for philanthropic work, Miss Willard refused any recompense for her service. For about a year she labored incessantly. Often times she had no money for car-fare or dinner. Finally through such constant application to work, without proper rest and food, she became ill. When it was known in what straits she had so often been, the Chicago Branch at once gave her remuneration for her services. From that time on Miss Willard was freed from financial embarrassments. But while she earned thousands of dollars during her life in lecturing, by reason of current expenses and wide charity she accumulated no wealth. She said, truly, for a philanthropist to accumulate wealth would be to lose public confidence.

Miss Willard became world-prominent in philanthropic work of every kind. She worked with the great evangelist, Moody. She was identified with the National Council of women. As a W. C. T. U. worker she favored the prohibition party which had grown up in the country, and she advocated women's suffrage because she believed that when women had the ballot, and not until then, would the cause of temperance be advanced.

She has always been criticised for introducing in her philanthropic addresses, the subject of politics; but from her heart she believed that if women had franchise and were banded together to do away with the liquor evil, then poverty, crime and disease, the occasions for philanthropy would not exist.

She worked with the W. C. T. U. in its infancy and saw it grow from a small membership to a membership embracing thousands of cities. She held various offices and finally became president, holding that office from 1879 until her death.

She drew up the famous polyglot petition which was addressed to the heads of the various nations of the world, advocating and soliciting favor for temperance work.

Her years were crowded with work—, speech-making all over the country, vast correspondence and organization. Few men accomplished as much as Francis E. Willard, and she was a very frail woman.

People crowded to hear her speak, which testified to her ability as an orator. Her voice was silvery and of that magnetic, compelling force which is better than mere strength.

Her policy as President of the W. C. T. U. was the "Do Everything" policy, so the work was not merely against the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotics, but was against all intemperance and impurity, all vices detrimental to the home.

When her mother died she went to live in England with Lady Henry Somerset who was engaged in philanthropic work in that country. The two were fast friends and worked ardently for the cause of temperance and of purity.

It is impossible to recount her activities, they were so numerous and so broad in scope. To get even an idea one must read her autobiography. She was intensely al-

truistic that is she worked entirely for others. This for instance is a trifling example. She and Lady Somerset, were about to set out upon a trip of recreation of which they were badly in need. There appeared in the newspapers an account of the outrages of the Turks upon the Armenians. These two noble women abandoned at once their pleasure project, and hastened to Marseilles which became the headquarters for Armenian refugees. Thus the first assistance they received from the outside world, came from these two, self-sacrificing women.

Such incessant labor as Miss Willard performed could not but have its effect upon so frail a nature. Her life had reached its closing chapter. After visiting her old home in 1897, where such a joyous childhood had been spent, she went to New York City. There she fell ill. It did not seem that the slight indisposition would destroy her. She continued her correspondence, but grew weaker every day. Telegrams poured in, anxious friends and strangers prayed that her life might be spared. The end came February 17, 1898. "How beautiful to be with God" were the last words she uttered, fitting words to close so beautiful a Christian life. Many tributes were paid her by great men and women; cities mourned with flags at half mast, and thousands of people mourned as individuals. As in life, so in death people rendered Frances Willard homage. Her funeral was a mournful pageantry such was the display of flowers and the number of mourners.

Miss Willard had accomplished her life work. The cause of temperance had received a great impetus from the time that she had first entered into the W. C. T. U. work, and knelt upon the sawdust covered floor of a Pittsburg saloon to pray. Since that time the white ribbon which is the emblem of the W. C. T. U. is worn in many homes, and many weak wills pledged to the organization. Though people as a whole may not favor the strict temperance favored by Miss Willard and the W. C. T. U., teetotalism as we say, since the women's crusade under Miss Willard against drunkenness, that vice does not assume the proportions it once did. Society and business have no longer a place for the drunkard.

Certainly the plane of women was raised much higher to that of man in the example of Miss Willard and her interest in woman's cause. Many men and women no doubt to day owe their spiritual lives and clean homes to her.

Each state has two statues to erect in memory of its two most distinguished citizens in Statuary Hall at the National Capitol Illinois chose for one of her statues that of Miss Willard. Her more than life size figure stands, if I remember rightly, next the statue of George Washington, and with the marble images of the great heroes of our country—the only woman's statue there. As one looks upon the beautifully executed figure in pure, majestic marble, he is filled with a spirit of awe and reverence for this truly great character of the nineteenth century. He is inspired by her strength, her purity, her life-long devotion to the cause of right living.

At the base of the statue is inscribed this expression chosen from an address of Miss Willard in the cause of temperance.

"Ah, it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared, by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay, by the incense of 10,000 prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."

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Miscellaneous Items.

→ Cold wave!

→ Captain Roy is expected in a few days.

→ Base ball practice increases in interest under Mr. Pittenger.

→ Olaf Gray who has been working near Easton has returned to school.

→ The gymnasiuim drills for Commencement are now under way.

→ Through a letter we learn that Rose Nelson is doing well at Worcester, Mass.

→ Noah Sequayah who is in Bucks County writes that he has a nice place.

→ Major Mercer was in Philadelphia last Monday on business for the school.

→ Percy Parroko has come in from the country and has entered No. 6 schoolroom.

→ Outdoor baseball practice will be inaugurated as soon as the weather permits.

→ All the pupils of No. 9 are glad to have Grover Long back again after two weeks illness.

→ Mr. Henderson and a number of small boys went trolley riding on Washington's Birthday.

→ We are informed that Chas. McKee, ex-student, was married and that he is living in Nevada.

→ Crows were numerous Sunday and Monday, and the weather was very suggestive of spring time.

→ Miss Bowersox went to Bloomsburg for a few days to visit the girls that are attending school there.

→ Quite a number of the boys and girls have already signed to go to the country with the first party.

→ Lewis Runnels who has been sick has returned to duty and his class-mates are glad to see him back.

→ Rufus Youngbird writes from the country to his friend that he is getting along well and likes his place.

→ Agnes Aiken who went home last summer in writing to a friend asks to be remembered to all her friends.

→ Word recieved from the 7th Cavalry boys who are in the Phillipines indicates that they are having a fine time.

→ Mr. A. J. Standing visited friends Sunday. Mr. Standing is preparing to take a trip to England to visit relatives.

→ Dora H. Masta an ex-student of Carlisle is visiting relatives in Canada. She writes that she is having a very pleasant time.

→ Miss Eunice Baird, who went home with her father recently, writes that she arrived home safe and is enjoying lovely sleigh rides.

→ Albert Simpson who is a Junior and a good blacksmith is working temporarily outside his shop because of temporary eye trouble.

→ Eugene Funmaker, who is working at the dairy, says he wishes to learn the business so he can follow it after he leaves Carlisle.

→ Florence White and Emma LaMere gave a party recently to their friends. Those who attended enjoyed themselves very much.

→ Adelia Jenese, who is doing office work in Philadelphia, writes that she finds it pleasant and that she expects to visit the school at commencement.

→ Through a letter we learn that Fitz Hugh Lee Smith who while here was in our band, has now charge of the brass band at Owyhee Indian School, Nevada.

→ We learn through a letter that Sarah Jacobs, a member of the Sophomore class, who is living with Senator Long at Washington, D. C., is well and happy.

→ Bertha Johnson from New York has been called home on account of her sister's death. Her many friends extend their sympathy in her hour of sorrow.

→ In a letter to her sister Irene, Sadie Dunlap who is at Moorestown, New Jersey, writes that she is getting along nicely in her country home and her school work.

→ We are having very changeable weather. It rained Sunday morning, Tuesday morning it snowed some. The temperature Sunday was delightful. The thermometer began to drop on Monday and by Wednesday it was very cold.

→ The musical entertainment given by the Civic Club last Friday night was enjoyed by a large number from our school.

→ The social last Saturday night was a very pleasant affair. The military lancers were danced in double sets and were greatly enjoyed.

→ "THE ARROW" is always welcomed gladly, and is read with interest. It seems to find its mark everywhere. May its way be guided for good." From a subscriber.

→ Mrs. A. M. Holvey of West Pittston, Pa., press representative of the W. C. T. U. and a lecturer of note, was the guest for several days of her niece Mrs. Thompson.

→ We are informed that Russell W. Bear a former Carlisle student has been an employee at Chemawa for some time. He wishes to be remembered to his friends.

→ The ice is gone from our skating pond and we fear skating is over for this winter. We do hope, however, that we may get a few days more of it before spring opens.

→ Joseph C. Washington is now in the Phillipines with the fourth cavalry, and is a corporal of Troop "L." Joseph is one of our ex-students from North Carolina.

→ Mr. Amos Baird returned to his home at Oneida, Wisconsin last Tuesday taking his daughter Eunice with him. His son Roman returned the same day to his country home at Moorsdale, Pa., where he will continue his schooling.

→ Last Thursday evening Dr. J. F. Kisner and wife, of West Louthier St., Carlisle, were out at the monthly entertainment in the Auditorium Mrs. Kisner is one of the teachers of the large Indian classes in the Methodist Sunday Schools.

→ Miss Scales accompanied by the girls of her afternoon class visited the Print Shop last Monday. We are always glad to have the teachers and students inspect our shops. Which of the girls made a discovery in natural history while in the shop?

→ Through a letter from Stephen Parish, a former Carlisle student, we learn that there has been little or no rain this winter in his vicinity, Manchester, California, and the grass is all dried up. This seems to be rather an unusual condition.

→ Addison Johnson who is working in the State printing office at Harrisburg spent Sunday with his friends. Addison is very enthusiastic about his work and says he enjoys it. He has very little time to himself as he attends night school.

→ A very enjoyable hour was spent in the Auditorium on Monday evening. After a few minutes singing, nearly a hundred views were shown on the canvas. Mr. Schaal operated the lantern. Most of the views were of scenes, places, and building in Utah, Colorado and Arizona. These were followed by a series of views of many interesting animals, some of which were strangers to us. The entertainment closed with several comic views which caused much laughter. A series of three or four views illustrated some of the difficulties a few of our girls met with while learning to skate.

→ The regular monthly inspection was made by Major Mercer last Saturday. The senior girls accompanied the inspecting party. One of the seniors writing about the inspection says:

"Last Saturday at the monthly inspection, the Senior girls visited the different quarters with Major Mercer and the inspecting party. They enjoyed looking for dust in the different rooms. Some of the rooms were decorated very nicely, showing what good housekeepers some of them are. But the small boys were the best housekeepers of all."

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→ A party was given by Dora LaBelle and Josephine Smith, Thursday afternoon Feb. 22, in honor of their roommate Juliette Smith who is going away in the near future. Invitations were sent out to the following guests: Mary Runnels, Mary Beaulieu, Elizabeth Walker, Alice Denomie, Adeline Kingsley, Cecelia Baronovich, Margarette Freemont, and Dorris Shoemaker. Games were played after which refreshments were served. A group picture was taken of the party.

→ A visit to our greenhouse would indicate that our florist and his boys have not been idle during the winter months. The house was not finished until October, but since then there has sprung up almost as if by magic over 6000 plants of different kinds. There are about 3000 geraniums, hundreds of them being in bloom. 2000 colus golden and red, cinesasia in all its different shades, heliotrope, daisies, carnations, mignonette, candytuft, etc., all blooming nicely. The foliage department has an excellent start. Here are fine ferns, begonias, large and small palms, lilies, etc. Besides all these are several thousand slips of California privet for hedges.

→ Some of the Episcopalian students were very pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Ege at Metzger on Monday evening. "Clap in and clap out," "Feather," and some games which taxed the mental powers were played, after which refreshments were served. Then the good old-fashioned Virginia Reel, with Mrs. Ege herself at the piano, brought a most pleasant evening to an end.

Those who enjoyed Mrs. Ege's hospitality were Marian Powlas, Elizabeth Baird, Dora LaBelle, Blanche Lay, Electa Metoxen Adeline Kingsley, Wallace Denny, Thomas Eagleman, Thomas Saul, Abram Hill, Ignatius Ironroad, William Jones, Miss Nellie Robertson and Miss Gedney.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

→ Society visitors for to-night:
Invincibles; Messrs Hudson and Nori.
Standards; Misses Beach and Goyituey.
Susans; Messrs Baird and Canfield.

→ Literary society program for last week:

SUSANS.

Susan's Song	
Essay	Maria McCloud
Declamation	Savannah Beck
Impromptu	Mary Beaulieu

Debate.

Resolved:—That it would not pay the railroads as a whole to have fare of two cents a mile.

Affirmative	Negative
--------------------	-----------------

Elizabeth Walker	Elizabeth Wolfe
Elizabeth Barid	Elmira Jerome

INVINCIBLE

Music	Invincible Band
Declamation	Robert Davenport
Essay	Fritz Hendricks
Extemporaneous Speeches	John White, John Archileta
Select Reading	Nellis Johnson
Oration	Bertrum Bluesky

Debate

Resolved;—That the Reservation system fails to make useful independent citizens of Indian.

Affirmative	Negative
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Abraham Hill	George Gardner
Manus Scremer	Jonas Jackson

Negative won.

The STANDARD Society did not have its regular meeting.

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ATHLETICS

INDIANS' FIVE BEATEN

Signal Corps Won Rough Basket Ball Match in Brooklyn Armory

The "Big medicine" of the Carlisle Indians failed to work its potent charm last night when they met the Second Signal Corps "pale faces" upon the basket ball field. It weakened to ward the end of the first half, and not even the whooping of the redskins could strengthen it in the second. When the match ended the Second Signal Corps counted 19 points to 16 for the Indians. So far as the contest went, it was filled with encounters between both teams that held a great crowd of spectators intensely excited in the armory of the Signal corps, Dean Street, near Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Right from the face-off of the first half Mount Pleasant, the great quarter back of the Indian football team, got the ball and shot it into the basket. He repeated the trick inside of a few minutes, and then the Signal Corps began to give him some attention. They roughed it with him severely, giving him some straight arm jolts that kept him busy. Fouls against Signal Corps were many during this half, which ended with the Indians leading by 10 points to 8.

Rougher tactics on the part of the Signal Corps enlivened the second half. They relatively out played the Indians by cleverness at trick passing and evasion. Mount Pleasant was sent down to the floor for a bad fall, and while possibly a coincidence, Colton playing opposite him, also got floored. Rogers and Archiquette had a bit of wrestling match upon which a double foul was called. Swift work, however, pulled the Signal Corps through to victory, although Mount Pleasant and Joe Libby scored three goals during the final two minutes of the contest. The line-up:

Signal Corps, 19.	Position.	Carlisle, 16.
Griffiths	forward	Archiquette
Bigelow	forward	Mt. Pleasant
Bradly	center	J. Libby
Colton	guard	A. Libby
Rogers	guard	Wahoo

Goals from field—Colton, 2 Griffith, 2 Bigelow, 3 Bradly, Mount Pleasant, 4 J. Libby, 2. Goals from fouls—Colton, 2 Rogers, Mt. Pleasant, 4. Referee—F. T. Lyons, Second Signal Corps. Umpire—A. M. Venne, Carlisle Indians. Timekeepers—Mr. Davis, Second Signal Coaps; Mr. Sheldon, Carlisle Indians. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. —New York Times

BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

April 7, Franklin & Marshall, here
" 11, Ursinus College, here
" 14, Lebanon Valley College at Annville.
" 16, Mercersburg Academy here
" 18, George Washington Univ. at Washington
" 19, Univ. of Virginia at Charlottesville Va.
" 20, " " " " " " " "
" 21, Washington and Lee at Lexington Va.
" 23, Georgetown at Washington
" 27, Bloomsburg Normal here
" 28, Lebanon Valley here
May 2, Niagara University here
" 4, Susquehanna College here
" 5, Ursinus College at Collegeville
May 7, Washington and Jefferson at Washington
" 8, Waynesburg College at Waynesburg
" 9, East Liverpool at East Liverpool.
" 10 West Va. University at Morgantown
" 12, Annapolis at Annapolis
" 16, Washington & Jefferson here
" 19, Gettysburg College here
" 25, Albright College here
" 28, Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg
" 30, Villa Nova College at Atlantic City
June 2, Susquehanna College at Selins Grove
" 6, Bloomsburg Normal School at Bloomsburg
" 9, Gettysburg College at Gettysburg
" 11, Albright College at Myerstown
" 12, Lehigh at South Bethlehem
" 13, F. and M. at Lancaster
" 19, Lafayette College at Easton
" 20, Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown

BASKET-BALL SCHEDULE

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, Middletown A. C. at Middletown won 23 to 21
" 13, York Y. M. C. A. at York. Lost 26-9
" 15 Steelton all schoolastic team at Steelton. 30-15 lost
" 17, Bloomsburg Normal here. 42-19 won
" 22, DeNeri at Phila.
" 24, Second Company, Signal Corps, N. G. of New York at Brooklyn.
March 1, Bloomsburg at Bloomsburg.
" 2, Susquehanna at Selins Grove.
" 3 Danville at Danville.
" 6, Susquehanna here.

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Academic Notes

→ A pupil teacher in the normal room was giving a conversation lesson on horses, cows, and sheep to the chart class. The teacher asked the question, "Who can tell something about the cow?" One little girl raised her hand and said, "The cow jumped over the moon."
 → The Freshmen are studying promisory notes and bank discounts, and find it very interesting.
 → The Freshman class have taken up the study of "Agriculture" to substitute for history, along with their other studies.
 → The Juniors are greatly interested in poultry, at the present time. They visited the poultry houses down at the farm last Friday afternoon and received some interesting information regarding the raising of poultry, from Mr. Egolf, who is in charge. They found the incubators very interesting.

(Uncorrected class work.)
 CARLISLE, PA.
 Oct. 20, 1905.

Messrs. Stoner Bros.
 Asheville N. C.
 Gentlemen—

I have been informed that you are in need of an experienced floor-walker in your establishment. Have filled a similar situation with Mr. Hiram Lindsey of that City for the last three years, and there is no doubt he will furnish references regarding my ability, honesty, etc. I am desirous of obtaining a salary of \$15.00 a week. If this meets your views and should consider that I am likely to suit, kindly favor me with a reply appointing the time to call upon you.

I remain,
 Yours obediently,
 J. W. Mumblehead.

(Uncorrected class work)
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CLARA SMITH SIXTH GRADE
 George Washington was a man that was greatly and highly honored by the people of North America. When he was a very young boy he began to think of going to sea. One day George talked with his mother about wanting to go to sea. His mother did not know what answer to give her son so she waited for a few days. When a few days had passed his mother received a letter from her older son who was in England stating that he did not wish George to go on sea because it was more dangerous for him then it would be if he stayed on land. This letter however made the mother feel very glad. George asked his mother again if he couldn't go to sea and his mother replied "No" and although George was very much disappointed he took her answer very cheerfully. He afterwards became surveyor.

ARE YOU IN THE LINE OF PROMOTION?

YOU may wonder why you are not advanced, or why some one else is promoted above you when you feel that you are more worthy. But are you really in line of promotion? Have you studied every detail of your business as an artist studies his canvas? Have you read books that bear upon your vocation in order to broaden your knowledge and make you of more value to your employer in the event of your promotion? Are you the best man or woman in your department?

If you cannot answer these questions in the affirmative,—if you are not better qualified than any one around you,—then you cannot expect to be advanced.—*Success.*



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FOR 1906

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INDUSTRIAL.

→ While skating lasted the harnessmakers had many girls' skates to fix.
 → The painters have had quite a little glass to put in during the past week.
 → The tailors have been busy with graduating suits in addition to their regular work.
 → The frames for the entrance to the gymnasium are being put in place by the carpenters.
 → The tinnners are making a large number of sloppails which have been called for by the quartermaster.
 → The steamfitters are putting in a large hotwater tank in the large boys' quarters. This is very much needed.
 → Two fine tables have been made for Mrs. Mercer by the carpenters. They are now in the hands of the painters.
 → The carpenters are pushing the work on the bridge connecting the girl's quarters and the gymnasium. The tinnners have placed a tin roof on the bridge.
 → In the Sewing department, the following girls have been promoted to the dress-making class,—Margaret B. Walker, Elmira Jerome, Polly Plentyfox, and Nannie Saunooke.
 → Mr. Carns has prepared several of our trophy foot balls to hang in our new trophy room. One side has been painted in colors of the team from which they were won, the other in our school colors. The name of the teams, the score and the date are lettered in gold.

(Uncorrected language lesson.)

Blacksmithing.

HERBERT SICKLES SIXTH GRADE

The art of blacksmithing is very old. It dates back to ancient times. The trade can be learned in three years by energetic men or boys. It is very wholesome trade and keep a man or boy in a good physical condition all his life.

The first things that an apprentice has to learn is to draw out iron, to weld and to bend. When a man can do all these things well, he has the hardest parts learned. Then he can begin to make irons for wagons and other things.

He will then be able to make a horse shoe, as that comes under drawing out and bending. After that he learns to pull off horse shoes and pare horses' hoofs.

It is very important that a blacksmith should know how to strike well with a sledge hammer. The apprentice can be of much assistance to his employer.

He can turn the blower and strike with a sledge hammer and help hold heavy iron while his employer works on it. He can also file rough forgings.

When an iron is made it is rough and looks bad. But when it is filed it is smooth and bright.

Hand drilling and thread cutting are very important and should be learned well.

The apprentice can by this time shoe a horse. He must pull off the old shoe, pare the hoof, fit the new shoe, drive the nails file the hoof.

Paring the hoof and filing and driving the nails must be done with great care. If the hoof is pared too deep or filed too much, or if the nails are driven too straight, then the horse will surely be made lame and it may result in his ruin.

The first forge work at horse shoeing is making and welding on calks.

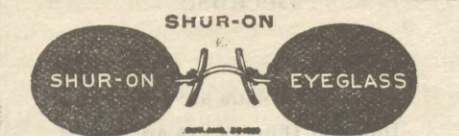
When an apprentice can do all these things good he can begin at ironing wagons and carriages and making and fitting on the parts.

He will by this time know how to make nearly all the tools he uses and to temper edge tools and hammer heads.

He must know the sizes of iron to be used for different thing, and to tell good from poor iron.

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Religious Notes.

→ "Miss McDowell, our Sunday School Superintendent, makes the Sunday School lesson very interesting for her pupils. Every member is given a verse from the lesson and on the following Sunday she is to tell all she knows about the verse."
 → Messrs James Compton and John White attended the Men's Mass Meeting which was held in the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday afternoon.
 → Mr. Williams from Dickinson College led our prayer meeting held in the Auditorium last Sunday evening. Mr. Canfield presided at the meeting.
 → The new officers of the Young Men's Christian Association go on duty for the coming year next Saturday. We wish them a successful year.
 → Prayer meeting topic for Sunday: "What is true happiness? the worldly idea; the christian idea." Luke 6:20-16; 1 John 2:12-17; 2 Cor. 6:10; Phil. 4:4-7.
 → Rev. Diffenderfer conducted the afternoon services last Sunday.
 → Miss Mary C. Collins gave a most helpful, interesting, and inspiring talk to our students Tuesday evening in the Auditorium. The fact that Miss Collins has been a missionary at Standing Rock for thirty-one years adds to the value of her advice.

CULTIVATE THE BEAUTIFUL

JOHN WANAMAKER says that one of the most beautiful sights he ever saw was in a Museum of Arts. "When the twelve o'clock signal for dinner sounded," he says, "two hod carriers came through the galleries and stood awed and fascinated as they studied the pictures; and, as those men stood there I felt they were being lifted up nearer to the angels."

Ruskin and many other great souls made it a rule never to allow an opportunity for seeing anything really beautiful, inspiring, or uplifting, to pass without improving it. Almost everyone, even the man whose daily routine is filled in with drudgery and the most prosy details, can manage to see something beautiful every day, something that will bring a gleam of light and sunshine, an uplifting influence into his dull life.

One should never go past any beautiful object, whether a park, a tree, or the flowers in the show window of a florist, without pausing to enjoy a glimpse of the loveliness and harmony which nature is constantly holding out to us. These passing gleams of beauty become stratified in our lives, and are more powerful influences in character-forming than we appreciate.

A plant which a poor city girl brought to a flower-show took a prize, and people who knew in what a wretched, sunless attic she lived, expressed surprise that she could grow so beautiful a plant in such a place. "Oh," she replied, "a little sunlight comes into the alley every day, and I kept changing my plant to get as much of it as possible. That is what made it beautiful."

There is a great lesson for us in this story. We may be surrounded by the most forbidding environment, and yet we can manage, in some way, to get sunlight enough to brighten life.—*Success.*

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DEPEND ON YOURSELF— NOT ON FATE.

MANY a man has tried to justify his failure on the ground that he was doomed by the cards which fate dealt him, that he must pick them up and play the game and that no effort, however great, on his part, could materially change the result. But, my young friend, the fate that dealt your cards is in the main your own resolution. The result of the game does not rest with fate or destiny, but with you. You will take the trick, if you have the superior energy, ability, and determination, requisite to take it. You have the power within yourself to change the value of the cards which, you say, fate has dealt you. The game depends upon your training, upon the way you are disciplined to seize and use your opportunities and upon your ability to put grit in the place of superior advantages.

Just because circumstances do sometimes give clients to lawyers and patients to physicians, put commonplace clergymen in uncommon pulpits and place the sons of the rich at the head of great corporations even when they have only average ability and scarcely any experience, while poor youths with greater ability and more experience, often have to fight their way for years to obtain ordinary situations, are you justified in starting out without a chart or in leaving a place for luck in your program? What would you think of the captain of a great liner who would start out to sea without any port in view, and trust to luck to land his precious cargo safely?

Did you ever know of a strong young man making out his life program and depending upon chance to carry out any part of it? Men who depend upon "luck" do not think it worth while to make a thorough preparation for success. They are not willing to pay the regular price for it. They are looking for bargains. They are hunting for short cuts to success.

Power gravitates to the man who knows how. "Luck is the tide, nothing more. The strong man rows with it if it makes towards his port; he rows against it if it flows the other way."—*Success Magazine.*

NO INVENTORS AMONG ANIMALS.

IT HAS been said by a writer of nature books that a coon will amputate its wounded foot and treat the stump in a rational way to allay the inflammation. If one coon will do this, then all coons will do it under like conditions. The same writer avers that he has seen a woodcock with a broken leg mend the leg with a cast made of clay and dry grass. Then will all woodcocks with broken legs do the same thing. Exceptional intelligence of so extraordinary a character does not occur among the animals. If one fox has been known to catch crabs with his tail, then will all other foxes under the stress of hunger, where crabs abound, fish with their tails. An animal will not do anything which necessity has not taught its progenitors to do.—JOHN BURROUGHS in *Independent.*

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