

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol IV.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1907.

No. 16



Christmas

Though all outside the wild winds blow,
And it is wintery weather,
Beside the firelight's ruddy glow,
Dwell love and peace together.

And sweetly mid the breaking dawn,
The chimes so gaily ringing,
Repeat anew the olden song,
That heavenly hosts were singing.

And if beneath the drifting snow,
The buried flowers are sleeping,
Each heart is still with joy aglow,
A happy Christmas keeping.

And when the light of day is low,
To darker night declining,
How far beneath the mistletoe,
The Christmas candles shining.

The Legend of the Fire

(LOUSIA KENNEY, Sophomore.)

Once the world was so cold that the fowls of the air were obliged to look for some thing warm. They all flew up in the air, and looked down to see if they could see any fire. Finally they saw a fire down in a hole. The birds all rushed to the place and took turns in trying to get the fire out. The turkey succeeded in getting it out but while it was taking it out, all the feathers were burned off its head. The feathers never grew on again, and from that time on the turkey has no feathers on its head.

THE LEGEND OF THE RACCOON AND OPOSSUM

Long ago the racoon and opossum were enemies. The racoon hated the opossum and tried every way to get rid of him. One day the racoon pushed the opossum in the river, but the opossum got out. The racoon tried again and this time when the opossum was knocked in it could not get out, so it floated down the river, and was finally washed upon an island. The opossum was so glad it was safe that it began to smile, and it was an everlasting smile. For now if you look at an opossum you will see it has a smiling face.

Visitors En Route

George Firecloud, John Redthunder and John Williams, prominent members of the Sisseton Sioux tribe of South Dakota, visited the school during the week, having just returned from a visit to Washington, D. C. John Redthunder's two daughters, Nancy and Mary are students at Carlisle.

Invincibles

The meeting of the Invincibles held last Friday evening was well attended. In the absence of the president the vice-president presided.

After the completion of business election took place. The tellers appointed by the chair were Grover Long, Chairman; Garfield Siterangok and Harry Shawbush associates.

Invincibles' band was at its best and furnished good music,—so said all who had an opportunity of hearing it. The band was excellently managed by James W. Mumblehead. It is safe in saying that the musical part of the program was easily the feature of the occasion.

The programme which brought much gratia placende was as follows; Selection by the band; Declamation, Harry Archambault; Essay, Jefferson Miguel; Extemporaneous speeches, James Kowice and Andrew Herne; Select reading, Clarence Woodbury; selection by the band.

The vocal duet by James Mumblehead and his brother, and speeches by the visitors were interesting features.

The question discussed was Resolved, That England has made more progress since the Revolutionary War than the United States. The judges were Ira Walker, chairman; Michael Chibitnoy and Simeon Stabler, associates. The debaters Louis Island and Fritz Hendricks on the affirmative side fought with a win or die determination. The speakers on the negative side did likewise. The negative won.

The unfinished business was next disposed of.

The following were elected for the next term: President, George Gardner; Recording Secretary, Louis Island; Corresponding Secretary, Oscar Smith; Treasurer, George H. Thompson; Critic, Theodore Owl; Sergeant-at-arms, John Monhart; Reporter, Albert M. Screamer. These newly elected officers will take their respective places at the next meeting.

Speeches were made by Misses White, Locrine, Coulon, and Mrs. Nori, Ray Hitchcock, and John Farr.—M. S.

One kick on the new double eagles is that they don't stack up well. But as the stacking of \$20 gold pieces is a diversion of the minority, public opinion isn't likely to force the calling in of the new coins on that account.

Conditions at My Home

(CLARA SPOTTEDHORSE, Freshman)

The Crow Reservation which is about 90 miles square is located in the southeastern part of Montana. The Crow Tribe consisting of about 1900 Indians live on the Reservation. The Crow Reserve is divided into five districts each district trying to do a little better than the other, so in this way they are improving very fast. My home is District 3, or Lodge Grass as it is better known, is the southern part of the Reservation, and being at the foot of the Rocky Mountains is the most beautiful part. There are historical places such as Fort Custer and a few others.

There were not many white people on the Reservation when I was home. The Indians are fast improving in some ways, and in wearing citizen dress. All the men except a very few of the oldest dress like any white man. All the Indians have good houses of brick, stone or frame. All are living on their allotments, farming, poultry or cattle raising. Some of them live in tents during the summer months but as soon as cold weather comes they move back into the houses.

The Indians are scattered over the reserve. A few are at the agency, that is the police forces of the two nearest districts.

Most of the Indians own a good number of horses and all have carriages and buggies. The roads and bridges are very well kept by the road officers. My home is forty miles from the agency and as the railroad goes right through to the agency, most of the people from my home go on the train to the agency.

The women keep house like a white woman. Some of them attend to the chickens. The oldest women of the tribe put up dried fruits for the winter. The Indian houses have from four to eight rooms.

There are five schools on the reserve in which the children get their education. The students learn all that these schools will teach them. Then if they want to learn more they go off to non-reservation schools.

The Crows are governed by an agent. All the people on the reserve do what the agent wants them to do, then in turn the agent gets all his orders from Washington.

There are farmers at each district to see that the people get along well and are at work.

There are a great number of amusements. The most important of them are Indian ball games, in which the women play against the men when they play. They have a way of counting the score. The women have a sport which is very much like golf. Almost every evening during the summer months the men have horse races. The Indians begin training their race horses early in the spring and are very particular in feeding them.

There have been many changes on the Crow reserve. At one time the Indians were all at the district farms, these farms having about one thousand acres. The farm was then divided off to the families. All the vegetables grown on the farms were given to them in the winter.

The Indians used to receive rations every other Friday. Each person getting so many pounds of sugar, coffee, salt, baking powder, flour, bacon and beef. Once a year they receive goods: so many pairs of shoes, hose, trousers, shirts and other articles of clothing. All this has been done away with so all that the Indians get they earn the money themselves. There used to be government employees that did all the blacksmithing, carpentering and harness making for the Indians. That is the Indians did not have to pay to have their horses shod or wagon repaired, but now they have to pay for everything they have repaired. All of them buy their own farm implements and some of their live stock and poultry.

The Crow Indians have a fair in the fall. Prizes are offered for the best things and in this way the people are encouraged. At the end of the fair week the Indians elect officers and judges for the next fair. All the sports and games are in the afternoon. Each district has its race horses and they challenge other districts. During the week of the fair there is a dance. The Indian fairs are among the best that anybody could attend for the very reason they will not have any one sell alcoholic liquors, and do not allow gambling nor betting.

Twenty billion pins and five billion buttons were produced by American factories in 1905. The United States also produced in that year 200,000,000 needles, nearly 400,000,000 safety pins and 250,000,000 hairpins.

THE ARROW

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[All items preceded by an arrow found in the columns of the paper are furnished by the pupils and published, as nearly as possible just as they were handed in, with an eye toward the cultivation of the student's use of words and language and represent the idea and intention of the writer alone.—ED. NOTE.]

CARLISLE, PA., DECEMBER 20, 1907

The Unwilling Student

Think of the hopelessness of the future of an unwilling student! During the very days of his life when thoughts, actions, and conducts are being formed into lifelong habits the unwilling student is bringing about conditions that will mean certain defeat in the end. He can never be happy nor can he give happiness. He will always be at the bottom rung of the ladder while his eager, willing brother is at the top. He will miss the best both now and in all time to come. If he is loath to perform his duties in his classes that feeling will be even stronger when once he gets out from under school rule.

You who are inclined to take up your work reluctantly now can not afford to let this time of training pass. Your teachers are glad to help you and will give most to the one who is most willing to take. As long as you have a year or even a half year left for school life you yet have the opportunity for overcoming this very dangerous fault; but to do it you must fight. You must go into your work wherever it is, no matter how disagreeable it may be, with determination to make it serve you by getting the most out of it. Then, too, you must do the thing because it is a duty; but the doing alone will not bring results. You must strive to keep in a cheerful spirit through every step of the work, persuading yourself that it is the thing you want to do. This method will surely become a habit if you are faithful, and you will find that the discipline of making yourself do when you do not want to is a wonderful developer. This rule applies also to cases where an extra requirement is made of you or a favor asked. So often the extras which must be done cause you to be disagreeable and at times rebellious. Right there is your greatest opportunity in training yourself for your lifework. In no situation or station in life will you be free from the demands for extra duties. Some will be hard and trying, others easy; but whatever the case your attitude toward them will altogether influence the results.

A willing, cheerful manner in any undertaking is three fourths of the process. Therefore if you would make your work easier, if you would gain success, if you would lay up happiness for yourself, place yourself as soon as possible among the willing, cheerful students who are for getting the full benefit of all that Carlisle offers and are building for successful, happy lives.—Adapted from Bulletin.

The only reason you can't fool all of the people all of the time is because some of the people are not built that way.

Susan Longstreth Society

The usual meeting of the S. L. L. Society was called to order by the President, Friday evening December 13, 1907. Roll call was responded to with useful quotations as is the usual custom. The report of Committees was read.

The Reporter's notes were both newsy and interesting. The Program was opened by the Susan's Long, Susans; Essay, Electa Metoxen, which was appreciated by all; Recitation, Nancy Delorimere, which was well rendered; Impromptu, Mary Redthunder, who spoke on her future occupation. "She expects to take Piano lessons all her life, if nothing happens." May every Susan be as industrious and far seeing as our loyal Mary is. Piano Solo, Elizabeth Penny, who was aided by Alice Denomie, in rendering a vocal solo as an encore. Debate, Resolved: That the United States should maintain a first class Navy on the Pacific Coast. Affirmative, Myrtle Peters, Martha Cornsilk; Negative, Cecilia Baronovich, Flora Jones. The judges gave their decision to the Affirmative. Mr. Whitwell made very encouraging remarks, after which the house adjourned.—C. S. B.

The Invincible's Reception

The Invincible Debating Society held their annual reception last Thursday evening in the Gymnasium and it was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The evening was most happily spent in promenading and dancing, and a collation was served which was enjoyed by all present.

President Earl Dextator made a very pretty speech of welcome at the beginning of festivities and made everyone feel at ease.

One of the features of the evening was the prize march, Earl Dextator with Philomena Badger securing first prize, and Grover Long and Pearl Wolf being a close second.

Ex-Captain Lubo entertained the gathering with a society prophecy and ex-Captain Exendine gave his experiences in Society work.

The evening was one long to be remembered, and one that shows the society to be in a strong, healthy state. The other societies were represented by the presence of Ethel Daniels, president of the Mercers; and Florence Hunter, of the Susans; and Lonnie Patton, of the Standards, all of whom responded to the request for a short speech.

Robert Friday to Marry

Cards have been received by THE ARROW announcing the fact that Robert Friday and Martha J. Metoxsin are to be married at Gallup, New Mexico, on Friday, January 3, 1908, and that they will be at home after January 30th at Fort Defiance, Arizona.

THE ARROW takes pleasure in congratulating Robert on his new venture and extends the best wishes of the entire student body for a long and happy life.

Robert left Carlisle about a year ago while in the Junior class to take a government position as baker and has made good, and during a visit of the honorable commissioner a short time ago the commissioner took occasion to compliment Robert on his thoroughness and efficiency. Recent letters from Robert contain many expressions of gratitude for the training received at this school. Miss Metoxsin is an intelligent, educated Oneida girl and a government employe, having received her training at Chilocco. Again, "Congratulations."

New Disciplinarian Here

Mr. William Stimpel, the recently appointed Disciplinarian, arrived on Monday last and has assumed charge of his department. Mr. Stimpel is most favorably impressed with the student body and is positive of gaining and retaining the confidence of the boys. The Teachers' Colony extend a cordial welcome.

A crank is a genius whose theories are impractical.

When reformer meets reformer then comes the windstorm.

No, Cordelia, all trouble-brewers do not work in breweries.

Some butchers supply boneless ham straight from the shoulder.

Removing the Motto

President Roosevelt has given the following explanation for removing "In God We Trust" from our coins:

"When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on. Of course, the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of Congress, and any direction of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present, as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit. Any use which tends to cheapen it, and above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted. It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would be to cheapen it by use on postage stamps or in advertisements.

"As regards its use on the coinage we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins, or show any signs of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have literally hundreds of times heard it used as an occasion of, and incitement to, the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase would excite. For example, throughout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question, the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule; and this was unavoidable. Every one must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like 'In God We Trust for the Eight cents,' 'In God We Trust for the Short Weight,' 'In God We Trust for the Thirty-seven Cents We do not Pay,' and so forth and so forth.

"Surely I am well within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken."

While many see the stealth of atheism in the removal of an old motto from our coins yet not one ought to question the President's motives after reading his defense although it will not sound well in history to read that Roosevelt took God's name off our coins.

Novel Baseball Penalties

A waggish baseball scribe suggests the following scale of fines for assaults on umpires: For pulling an umpire's nose, \$100. For pulling his ear, \$50; two ears, \$75. For pulling his leg, 10 cents. For kicking an umpire in the pants, \$100. For kicking him in the vest, \$75—vests being smaller. For kicking him in the ball park, \$30. For kicking him behind the grand stand, \$10. For calling him names, 7 cents. For thinking mean things about him, \$2. For slapping him on the left wrist, \$57; right wrist, half price. For sticking the tongue out at the umpire, \$3 an inch. For putting hand to nose and wiggling fingers at the umpire, 32 cents a wiggle.—Philadelphia Press.

When Scalps Were in Demand

The scalping of enemies seems to have been a practice rather uncommon in America up to the advent of the European. According to a statement by Geo. Frielerici, in the forthcoming Annual of the Smithsonian Institution, it was the whites who really popularized this engaging pursuit. Previously, he asserts, all of the Indians on this continent had been head-hunters.

The white man not only offered prizes of money for scalps, establishing a regular market for them, but furnished knives suitable for the purpose—cutting instruments, that is to say, vastly more efficient than the knives of shell, of stone and of fish tooth which had been up to that time the best obtainable by the untutored aborigines. The scalping knife, shaped usually like a butcher knife, soon became a familiar merchandise commonly sold by traders.

As far back as 1637 the Puritans of New England (scalping being as yet unknown in that part of the country) offered bounties for the heads of hostile Indians, large numbers of which were brought in and duly paid for. Forty years later the colony of Connecticut advertised for both heads and scalps, and, in July, 1675, the "heroine," Hannah Dustin, received \$250 and "many expressions of thanks" for eight scalps which she had taken with her own hands, two of them being those of women and six of children.

Subsequently, when, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, the English fought the French, both sides sought and paid for each others' scalps. In 1775 General Braddock guaranteed his soldiers and Indians \$25 for every trophy of the kind taken from the enemy; and nine years later Governor Penn, for the State of Pennsylvania, offered \$134 for every scalp of an Indian warrior, and \$50 for every slain squaw.

During the Revolution scalping was freely practiced on both sides, the English paying from \$8 to \$15 apiece for them as a rule. But prices sometimes ran considerably higher, and at one time the Legislature of South Carolina promised \$370 for every scalp of the fighting men of the enemy. Such methods of warfare have long been abandoned by civilized countries, yet in the middle of the nineteenth century the Legislature of the North Mexican States offered \$100 for every scalp of a male Apache, \$50 for that of a female, and \$25 for that of every Indian child.

This state of affairs continued, indeed, well into the eighties, the bounties for scalps raised as high as \$500 for those of hostile warriors. Such prices naturally attracted the attention of adventurers, who formed themselves into scalp-hunting bands, and, as far back as 1845, the leader of one of these marauding parties whose name was Kirker, achieved such success, through the surprise of an Indian camp and the massacre of all ages and sexes, that the treasuries of Sonora and Chihuahua were able to pay him only a part of the scalp money due him.—Ex.

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CARLISLE

LOCAL MISCELLANY

Items of Interest Gathered by our Student Reporters

[All items preceded by an arrow found in the columns of the paper are furnished by the pupils and published as nearly as possible, just as they were handed in.—ED.]

→ Each of the small boys wrote a letter to Santa Claus last Saturday.

→ Mr. Weber and family are to spend Christmas week in Reading, Pa., visiting relatives.

→ Mr. Diffendefrer gave us a good interesting talk about Jacob and Esau last Sunday afternoon.

→ Scott Porter visited the Hayward Indian School last week; the children were very glad to see him.

→ The Susans greatly enjoyed the declamation given by Nancy Delorimere last Friday evening in the society.

→ Through a letter we learned that Blanche L. Shay is now attending a convent school near her home.

→ Lavinia Harris, one of our little girls, is going to go out in the country to visit Artemisa Harris over Christmas.

→ Through a letter we learn that John R. Kane, a former student here at Carlisle, is doing well at his home in Idaho.

→ Winnie Hale came in from the country last week, but she expects to leave again for a new home in West Chester, Pa.

→ The girls are all thinking about Xmas. It is rather difficult to tell what kind of presents some are going to receive.

→ Last Saturday Ira Spring took a swim in the third pond but he didn't stay in very long because it was a little too cold.

→ Sarah Smith is expecting to leave for her home in Nebraska some time this week so that she may be there for Christmas.

→ Jacob Asher is back at school again after spending a few weeks as a baker. We are all glad to see him looking so well.

→ Loyd A. Crouse gave a pop corn party to the following boys: Lawrence Deerdar, Silas Y. Boy, Abe Calomahaki last Saturday.

→ Lewis Ray who is out in the country, states in a letter to friend that he is well and getting along very nicely with his studies.

→ Mr. Hugh W. Taylor, instructor of agriculture, is at present visiting his home in Kentucky, whither he went to spend the Christmas season.

→ Hewitt Ute is again in school after an absence of some days on account of a sprained arm. We are glad to see his pleasant face once more.

→ Emily and Dora Poodry and Anna Sampson have joined the "Mercers Society." We hope that they will keep up with the good work that the "Mercers" are doing.

→ Rev. Father Ganss was up last Sunday to give instructions to the Catholic pupils. We are always glad to have him come, for he gives such interesting instructions.—No. 6.

→ A letter was received from Maggie Burton saying she is getting along well and happy at home in Alaska, and she wishes to be remembered to all her friends in the school.

→ Moses Sowtrem, an ex-student of Carlisle, writes to a friend stating that he is now working for the railroad company in Arizona, at the rate of \$75.00 per month. He also wishes to be remembered to his many friends at Carlisle.

→ The plea for patriotism given by Archie Dundas Monday morning in chapel exercises was a strong one. His earnest voice and manner made the scene he described very real to his audience.

→ William B. Jackson a former student, in a letter to a friend says, that he is getting along very nicely at his home in Michigan. He wishes to be remembered to his many friends.

→ The new basket balls came in on Saturday, as we were told we would begin to practice when they came, all are anxious to go to drills, especially in the four upper grades. Some boys were in all day Saturday trying the new balls.

→ The Seniors are glad to have Miss Wood, who has been ill for the past week, back in the school room again. Miss Wood says the Seniors have worked well during her absence but we can work still better with her among us.—Senior.

→ Reuben Charles says he gives up pole vaulting to take up base ball.

→ Miss Stella Robins, for twelve years a music teacher at Haskell, has resigned and is now living in Chicago.

→ Sam Fremont, who is working in Newtown, Pa., came into the school for a short visit and left on Monday.

→ Last week the boys' white collars had to be ironed by hand on account of the mangle being out of order.

→ On account of the bad weather Sunday, the Catholic girls did not go to Church but attended exercises in the Auditorium.

→ The basketball schedule has been arranged, so as to give every class team a chance to practice on different days of the week.

→ Eugene Beck, who is now working in the kitchen, says that he likes the new work very much and hopes to be an expert cook in the future.

→ There is a story around that the western league is after our foxy outfielder, for the season of 1908, but the offer has been turned down.

→ Michael Balenti, a member of the Junior class, has gone to his home in Oklahoma to spend Christmas. We all hope he will have a pleasant visit.

→ Mitchell White, left last Saturday morning for his country home in Penns Park Pa. Mitchell carried with him the best wishes of his many friends.

→ Winnie T. Hale, who went out to the country last fall, has come in on account of ill health. Her friends were glad to see her back again but regret her illness.

→ Last Sunday evening, Elizabeth Walker led the meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Several girls took part, and the meeting was enjoyed by all who were present.

→ Through a letter to a friend, we learn that Cecil Grant is well and having a free life out in the west. He wishes to be remembered to his friends and classmates.

→ Lottie Stiles, who has been working at the Teachers' Club, says it will soon be time for her to go back to the dressmaking class to make her graduating dress.—Senior.

→ The "Bachelors" have organized a Hockey team and have elected Reuben Sundown as captain. They challenge any fast seven to a friendly game of hockey.

→ Seniors are now studying and reading everything concerning the Pacific fleet, and give recitations on the subject instead of Physical Geography which they have just finished.

→ John Aikens, who has been attending Commercial College in town has entered the Senior Class. Good for the "Big Squad." Plenty of material for a football team, as well as basket-ball.—Junior.

→ The meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last Sunday was led by Garfield Sitaran-gok. His subject was very interesting and helpful. Garfield is capable of being a good leader as well as a carpenter.

→ All are looking forward to the Christmas holidays which are approaching. We shall enjoy them all the more if our "Kris Kringle" will present us with a skating pond having a smooth and glassy surface.

→ John White, member of the Junior Class, expects to make some of the Junior basket-ball players move some for their position on the team, some time in the near future. Keep it up, John we need your assistance.—'09.

→ Through the kindness of Mrs. Nori, Helen Lane gave an enjoyable fudge party Monday evening to her friends. The guests were Elmira Jerome, Laura Bertrand, Philomena Badger, Margaret Blackwood, and Cecilia Baronovitch. All had a hand in making four different kinds of candy.

→ It is very amusing to note what one of the smallest boys said when he was told that a baby was baptized in the school auditorium. He wanted to know whether they broke a bottle on its head. Another said that he didn't think they put enough water on the child's head. We suppose he wanted to see it given a shampoo.

→ The Presbyterians had their meeting last Thursday evening in Y. M. C. A. Hall. Dr. Norcross led the meeting. His subject was, "What will I do with Jesus which is called Christ?" It was a very interesting meeting. These meetings are very helpful to us especially for those who are trying to be Christians. Let every one come next Thursday and learn a lesson which will be a great help to us.—XX.

→ The No. 6 pupils are studying the engineering department.

→ Enoch Pemberton is now a night fireman in our boiler house.

→ Micheal Balenti, the great athlete, has gone to his home for a short visit.

→ The general band rehearsals have been resumed again after a month or more of individual work.

→ Nancy Hasholy is making a beautiful rug and expects to have it finished by Christmas.

→ Nora McFarland and Nancy John have been in the hospital for a week. We all wish them rapid recovery.

→ Pete Hauser has become quite an artist on roller skates. He says he is ready to give lessons in fancy skating.

→ The different classes have written Indian Legends which are found to be very interesting. We publish some.

→ Clara S. Horse gave a nut party on Saturday night after sociable to her roommates which was enjoyed very much.

→ Rose Beck, states in a letter to a friend that she is getting along nicely in her studies and wishes to be remembered to her friends.

→ We learn through a letter from Rollo Jackson that the boys of the 7th Cavalry Band are expecting to be here in March.

→ The pupils of No. 4 have been learning some of the tools which they use in making wagons. They find it very interesting.

→ Harrison Jabeth, who was in the hospital during the last two weeks, is now about again and his friends are glad to see him.

→ The large boys appreciate very much the moving of their reading room over to their assembly room in their own quarters.

→ May B. Wheelock, who is attending the High School in Mt. Pleasant, Mich., may return to Carlisle after New Years.

→ George H. Thompson is learning to be a telegraph operator. He says that he expects to follow the business when he goes home.

→ Victor Three Irons, who went to the country the early part of last spring, says that he has a pleasant home and enjoys his school work.

→ The Seniors find Indian History a very interesting study. It is necessary that the Indians should know something of the history of their tribes.

→ Sadie Dunlap, who has been helping Mrs. Rumsport the last two months, enjoys her work and expects to become someone's expert cook some day.

→ The Senior boys are in hopes that the Senior girls will make a good clean record in basket-ball. The boys expect to have a good team to meet all foes.

→ Sunday evening Elizabeth Walker led the girls Prayer meeting and quite a number of the girls took part. Her topic was a Confident trust in Christ.

→ Raymond Hitchcock distinguished himself last Friday evening, by delivering before the Standard Literary Society one of the best orations rendered this season.

→ The Seniors are developing a number of orators. They have been practicing on an oration about Red Jacket. This seems to favor an excellent commencement.

→ The Standards had a very interesting meeting on Friday last. The vocal solo by Thos. Eagleman was the feature of the evening, though he sang in darkness.

→ The members of the Freshmen class are reading the book entitled "Christmas Carol" and find it very interesting. It is a ghost story written by Charles Dickens.

"Comanche" Shot

As a direct result of the violation of an order, "Comanche," the fine driver and saddle horse which everyone has admired, had to be shot to put him out of misery. The Major gave absolute orders not to hitch up Comanche, yet Leroy George put him in harness and went to town. The horses, who were hooked up too long in the breeching, were struck on the legs by the whiffletrees and naturally started to run. Comanche's hind legs were so battered by contact that after a week or more of the best veterinary treatment, it had been decided to kill him as an act of mercy.

This is an awful object lesson to boys who are inclined to look upon an order as unimportant. This poor dumb brute, the best friend of man, has been suffering untold agony, occasioned by a disobedience of orders,

King Christmas

Sweet is the Spring, with Earth's fresh incense laden;
Richer the Summer with its ripening grain;
Autumn's bright days are loved by you and me;
But Christmas comes o'er all the year to reign.

He brings the scattered flock back to the home-fold;
The wand'ring birdlings to the parent nest;
Grandsire and children worship in the church old,
And praise God for His Son—of gifts the best.

He makes the churlish heart o'erflow with kindness;
E'en from the miser roll the years away.
Until, recovered from his willful blindness,
A child again—he hails the happy day.

He lights the path for those who stray in error;
Proclaims forgiveness, sympathy, and love;
Lifts from the heart its gloom of doubting terror;
Points to the Wise Men's Star which shines above.

He fills the children's hearts with joy and gladness
He makes their elders all forget their care;
By giving pleasure they forget their sadness;
Forgetting Self, the gladness of the Day they share.

Therefore we hail thee, King of every season,
O Christmas, dear, our Sovereign, Comrade, Friend!
Nor in our loyal hearts lurks thought of treason;
Thine they shall be till Earth and Time shall end!

—The Pilgrim.

A Crooked Pencil

Wune be-e-gay-we-ne-nee, or he who uses a crooked lead pencil, commonly known as the sporting editor of the Minneapolis Journal, made a course attempt to ridicule us in last Sunday's Journal for our recent criticisms of the marked prejudices shown by him and some other sporting editors of the Twin City newspapers in their reference to the Carlisle Indian football team immediately after its victory over the University of Minnesota, and thus making more manifest the prejudices with which we charge him.

We are not the only supporter of the Indian team that has found it necessary to criticize the reports of prejudiced newspaper reporters relative to the team, for Glenn S. Warner, the Carlisle Coach, has found it necessary to make a denial of the numerous charges against his team, and he takes the same view that the *Tomahawk* does regarding some of the reporters.

In concluding his statement Mr. Warner says: "It is not intended here to defend Carlisle's methods as no defence is needed but only to explain conditions as they exist, for the information of the public. If Carlisle's methods are not liked, no institution is compelled to compete with the Indians; but when they do compete and the Indian comes out on top, it is mighty poor sportsmanship for the supporters of beaten institutions and some of the \$10 a week moulder of public opinion to come out in the papers and belittle and throw mud at the victors."

And we would add, its mighty poor sportsmanship for the late competitors of the Carlisle team and the supporters to find fault with the personnel of the team after the latter had cleaned up everything along the line. Objections should have been made before the games took place if any of the members of the Indian team were ineligible according to football rules.

The Carlisle Indian football team is always a big drawing card, and the teams which have been fortunate enough to get games with the Indians should be thankful to them for the well filled condition of the exchequers of their respective athletic clubs.—*Tomahawk*.

Y. M. C. A.

Last Sunday evening Garfield Sitaran-gok led the Y. M. C. A. meeting. He read the scriptures and carefully explained what our subject was. He gave good points on his subject which showed that Garfield was well prepared to lead this meeting. Garfield is one of our faithful members of the Y. M. C. A. and he has showed much interest in work. He gave a little account of his country experience, and about Abraham Lincoln's faith in Christ.

A few others took part and gave helpful talks on the subject.

Theodore Owl announced that our Bible studies will begin soon.

All of the officers of the Y. M. C. A. met Monday to divide the classes and appoint teachers. This is our beginning on Bible studies. We want many to join our classes and will be glad to receive them at any time.—H. H. W.

A women is never satisfied unless she has at least one article that her neighbor can borrow.

How the Woodpecker got its Red Top Knot

(STELLA BEAR, Sophomore)

One very frosty morning, a fox who had gotten up quite late was hurrying through a ravine to look for his breakfast when he met a racoon who had a long string of craw fish across his shoulder. After the fox got through licking his chops at the fine string of craw fish, he began to question the racoon as to how and where he got his craw fish.

The racoon kindly told him he got them at the river and said he would have more luck in catching them as he had a fine bushy tail as the craw fish would cling to his tail. The racoon then explained to the fox how to go about it, he said there were plenty of air holes on the ice and in order to catch them he must use his tail as a fish line and stick his tail into the water and sit there until he thought he had all he wanted to catch. The fox, who was hard pressed by hunger, jumped at this chance and went down to the river and lowered his tail into the icy water. Now, the place where Mr. Fox was fishing was on the north side of the river, the wind was high and the air very cold and as he sat there patiently he was frozen or rather his tail was frozen so when he tried to leap and land his fish on the ice he could not move. Then he knew right away the racoon had played a mean trick on him. While he was in distress some beavers came to his rescue which in a short time relieved him. Now the fox was going to pay back the racoon but it seems the racoon always got the better of the fox. One day the fox was wandering through the fields when he came upon a flock of fine geese. After much flattery, he persuaded the geese to dance and promised them he would teach them a new dance. He formed a circle, and then the geese began to dance, with their eyes closed one after another the fox took them by the neck and killed them. One goose who wanted to see how much better she was dancing opened one of her eyes, and giving one quawk, the rest of the geese opened their eyes and flew away when they saw what danger they were in. The fox soon got his fire ready for his supper, he covered the geese under the ashes only their legs sticking out, and thought he might just as well go to sleep while waiting for the geese to get cooked. While he was in the dreamland, the racoon came along, took the juicy brown cooked geese and ate them, carefully putting back the bones under the ashes, and went away. When the fox awoke, he thought of the fine supper that was waiting for him, but to his dismay they were gone. He was so angry that he gave chase to the racoon but the racoon climbed on a big tree. The fox lingered around the tree and waited until the racoon would come down, but soon got tired and went to sleep. The racoon came down from the tree and plastered clay over the fox's eyes. On awaking, the fox was in a bad fix he could not open his eyes. A little bird was gayly singing in a nearby tree and the fox called for help, the bird slowly but surely picked the dry clay from the fox's eyes, but in so doing he pierced his bill into the flesh that caused it to bleed. After the mud was off, the fox thanked the bird and the little bird said, I always wanted a red spot on my head, and so the fox dipped his finger in the blood and placed the red mark on the wood pecker's head, so that is why some woodpecker's have red spots on their heads.

Conditions in Utah

(MINNIE RICE, Freshman.)

My home is at Shem City, in southern Utah. I live on a ranch.

But there is a reservation about a mile from my home. It is called Congar Farm.

Several years ago, after the Mormons had taken their land, the Government "rounded up" the Shevits, as they are called, and placed them on Congar farm.

The Board of Home Missions ever ready to go into the needy places sent Mr. and Mrs. Foster as Missionaries to these Indians.

Indians are no longer able to glean a living from the desert hills. The Government does not give any rations to them, thus the Indian must take up the "white man's burden," a thing which his centuries of wild life has thoroughly unfitted him to do.

I have never seen any of them wear Indian dress. The women buy goods and make their dresses like the white ladies do. Some of the old Indian men wear Indian shoes for they think they are more comfortable. These shoes are made of deer skin.

Most of the houses are made of bricks, a few have lumber houses. As the weather is very warm in the summer the houses made of bricks are the best. They are cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

Some live in villages and others are scattered. Those who have ranches live on them all the year round; of course this does not mean that on a ranch there is nothing but cattle horses and so forth. On a ranch there are also different kinds of fruit trees. It is somewhat like a farm only more pleasant in many ways.

Most of the Indians at home travel by buggy, or horse back, but of course if a long trip is to be taken a train is used.

They keep house just like the white people do. The women look after the house work. They do their own washing and ironing, and cooking. Some keep help. The men and boys work on their farms. A great many of the young men work in the smelter at Shem City, some during the day time and others at night.

Most of them go to school at Panquitch in northern Utah. From there they go to schools in the Salt Lake City. A number of them go to different Indian schools and a few come to Carlisle.

For amusements there are different kinds of games as those played here, going out on horse back, dancing and picnics during summer.

There are a number of changes taking place, more people are coming there. This summer oil was discovered. They are now building a railroad past Shem. A great many people are there besides Mormons.

Conditions at Bad River

(MARIE ARTESHAU, Freshman)

I live on a reservation named the Bad River Reservation. A few Indians are living there, but there are great many more white people than Indians.

Of the few Indians who are there, the men dress in citizen clothes. It is the same way with the Indian women and girls they dress like their white sisters.

The houses are built for summer and winter use. We do not live in any other house but the one all the year around. Nearly all the houses on the Bad River Reservation are frame; a few are stone buildings.

The Indians are scattered in the different sections of the town.

The people travel in rowboats, sailboats, steamships, railroads and on foot. In going to different places on water they use steamboats, and in going a short distance from home they go on foot but they most always go by rail.

Nearly all the Indian men are woodsmen. They work in winter cutting down trees and hauling lumber. Many are employed in sawmills.

On the Bad River Reservation we have a convent for Indian children and about three public schools for both Indian and white children.

For amusements we have many different kinds such as carnivals and circuses. Ashland is about seven or eight miles from Odanah and the Indians usually go to the city to go to theatres.

Bad River Reservation is changing very rapidly. The town in itself is growing. People believe that in a few years, Ashland and Odanah will be one large city on the shores of Lake Superior. The Indians are progressing very rapidly.

Legend of the Quail and Turtle

(STACEY BECK, Sophomore)

Once a quail and turtle met. They wanted to see which could whistle the best.

The turtle tried first and did very well so the quail, who could not whistle at all, asked the turtle to let him use his. This he did.

The quail took the whistle and ran away with it. He can still be heard whistling to his mates in the wheat fields in the spring and summer. The poor turtle has to get along the best he can without making as much as a sound.

Caddo

(SADIE DUNLAP, Seventh Grade.)

My home is in the State of Oklahoma and I belong to the Caddo tribe. There are very few of them, and they live very much like their white brothers who came from every direction of the United States to settle among them in 1889.

The dress of the Caddos is simple and plain. The men dress like any other men, and the women wear plain, neatly-made dresses.

Most of the Indians live in a one-story frame house, and during the summer we have a tent or two to sleep in because it is so hot in the summer time. Some have dugouts for protection from storms.

They do not live in villages but are scattered about; the relatives usually live near each other.

The mode of traveling is by wagons, horse back, and there are trains for those who live near the stations or town.

If they travel by wagons they usually take their cooking vessels.

We always clean our house when ever we think it needs it.

We have very nice schools in Oklahoma, for instance Chilocco, besides the day and reservation boarding schools.

The State of Oklahoma is an inseparable part of the Federal Union. For twenty-one years it will be a prohibition state. Intoxicating liquors cannot be manufactured, sold or be given away except under rigid control, for medicinal purposes. The state has a right to engage in any occupation or business. Each Indian has 160 acres of land.

For amusements we have horse back rides, swimming, fishing and dancing.

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