



The Carlisle Arrow

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EDITED AND PRINTED BY INDIANS REPRESENTING FORTY AMERICAN TRIBES

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SOMETHING ABOUT ALASKA.

—
VERA WAGNER, Alaskan.

Since the discovery of gold and the passing of the homestead law, Alaska has developed wonderfully. Every spring many people of all nationalities immigrate to this country in hopes of finding gold. Very few succeed, but if they are of the ambitious sort they soon see that there are many other resources by which they can make a living if not a fortune.

In southern Alaska there are excellent farm lands. The climate is moderate and many of the hardier vegetables are raised. Stock raising may be made very successful, for the grazing is excellent. In southwestern Alaska the grass is very nutritious and cattle thrive with very little care. Sheep may also be successfully raised.

The fisheries of Alaska are excellent. Many canneries have been established, but often the fish are uselessly caught because there is no market of importance near at hand. The seal fisheries are still thriving but the United States Government has to keep a strict watch out for poachers. The Japs are the most daring and cunning and often go beyond the thirty-mile limit. The Revenue Cutters and usually one British gunboat, patrol the Alaskan waters during the summer months. This summer two Jap poaching schooners were caught.

In central and southeastern Alaska, timber suitable for building purposes is plentiful. There is no timber on the peninsula or the Aleutian chain yet if planted it would grow well.

Not only have the industries advanced but also the natives themselves. They are eager to learn for they know that the white man's life is the most healthful. They prove themselves to be capable workmen in many ways. A few years ago many of the natives of western Alaska lived in earthen huts, but since the white men began to live among

them they too want the better homes and are now found living in snug frame houses.

Basketry is considered quite an art. Some of the finest baskets in the world are made in the Aleutian Islands. Often one small basket is worth at least twenty dollars. The rich tourists are always willing to buy these beautiful relics.

The schools of Alaska are becoming better year by year. An industrial course has been added to most of the day schools. The pupils are taught the things most useful to them in their own homes. The girls are taught sewing and the boys carpentry and tanning.



THE CALUMET AND HECLA.

—
WILLIAM BEAUDOIN, Chippewa.

I shall try to tell you about the copper mines and mills in Houghton County, Michigan, where I have worked. The mine is four or five thousand feet under ground. The mineral is dug out and brought up in cages and skips that are about five feet wide, five feet high and ten feet long, and are made of iron. Every eighty or hundred feet there are places called levels; these are dug on the side of the shaft and are two or three thousand feet in breadth. The mine is called the Calumet and Hecla, the biggest copper mine in the upper peninsula.

The men and boys work one week day shift and the other week night shift. In the morning we went down at six-thirty and we did not come up again until five-thirty in the evening. When we worked nights we went down at seven o'clock in the evening and came up at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Copper is a solid mineral and is drilled by air and steam drills forty or fifty feet deep, these are filled with dynamite, then an electric battery is attached to the fuse; all the men go to the next level above, and it is then set off.

There are some large pieces which have to be drilled again, but all the small pieces, twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, are put in cars and dumped into skips or cages and brought to the surface where they are dumped into cars, each holding forty tons. The cars are brought to the mills where the mineral is stamped. First it is dumped into a bin and then there are stamp heads where it has to go through to be stamped. The stamp heads weigh forty-five or fifty tons and strike something like fifty times a minute. There the big pieces of copper break out of the mineral; this copper is called heading. All the smaller pieces are passed through screens; this copper is called five-eight or one X. The rest goes to a place called roughs; here is where it is jigged, the copper heavier than the rock goes to the bottom, the rock overflows into a londer, which flows into Lake Superior. This copper is called No. 1, and from there it has to go through eight different jig machines. The first three machines turn out No. 2 copper; the next three No. 3 copper, and the next two No. 4 copper. Then there are slime tables and wilfreys that turn out No. 4 copper also. Now all the copper is put into barrels and shipped to a town about three miles away where it is smelted and wire and ingot bars are made. The bars are sent to manufactories where copper boilers, kettles and many other useful utensils and wire are made. The wire is sent all over the world.

In the mill there are thirty-two stamp heads, each head turns out fifteen to eighteen tons of copper every twenty-four hours. Copper is sold at twenty-seven or thirty cents a pound. There is little copper lost by over-flowing in the lake londer.



CHRISTMAS was a delightful day at Carlisle. We had both snow, and ice for skating, though it was a little too warm for either snow or ice to last long.

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THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL'S CHRISTMAS.

Christmas week at this school was full of interest and pleasure for the student body.

Monday evening a lecture was given by Rev. Robert A. George, a prominent lecturer. He told the beautiful story of "Hiawatha" and illustrated his discussion by the use of one hundred and sixty magnificent colored lantern slides, and over two thousand feet of moving pictures. It was one of the finest things of its kind seen here, and a large amount of valuable information was given to the students in addition to the historical references and description of the play. Mrs. George delighted the audience with several beautiful "Ojibwa" songs.

Tuesday evening a Printers' reception and entertainment was given, which served as a fitting celebration of the change of quarters which had been made possible for the printers by the erection of an ideally planned shop.

The monthly school entertainment was given Wednesday evening and showed careful preparation on the part of the students. The various numbers were all very excellently rendered. The playing by the school orchestra, and the singing of a number of Christmas songs by the entire student body was inspiring. The evening also furnished an opportunity for the first appearance during the year of the Girls' Mandolin Club, the members of which evoked continued applause from the students by the excellence of their playing.

Thursday evening the Christmas tree was held in the school gymnasium. The interior of this building had been beautifully decorated with evergreens and by a liberal use of the school colors, by a committee of students. A large tree, brilliantly illuminated with incandescent lights,

occupied the center of the floor. Each student in the school received a bag of candy, nuts and fruit, and in addition every boy and girl was presented with a useful present. The presents which the boys and girls gave one another were distributed in the afternoon in the girls' quarters to the girls, and in the evening after the "Christmas Tree", in the large boys' home, to the boys.

It was a "white" Christmas which presented itself on Friday and the entire student body entered into the spirit of the day. An excellent band concert was given by the band in the school auditorium in the evening.

A very interesting entertainment was given by the "Caveny Company", Saturday evening. Mr. Caveny is an artist and did some very remarkable work in black and white sketching and in color on large pieces of canvas placed on the stage, so that all could see. The sculpture which he executed, showed to our students the possibilities of skill and training. Mr. Caveny was accompanied by a soprano, and this lady sang a number of beautiful songs.

Regular school work continued until Wednesday evening when a recess was given until Monday.



A CHRISTMAS STORY.

GUY PLENTY HORSES, Sioux.

I was in a Catholic Mission School in the year 1905. When Christmas came we were very glad; the boys and girls prepared an entertainment. The entertainment started on the 24th of December at 3 p. m.

After the entertainment was over we marched to the dining room; the boys and girls were jumping around. Everything was on our tables, I went to my table. There I had a big package of Christmas presents, pocket-book, knife, pencils, string-tops, harps, handkerchief, box of writing paper, false face, gloves, horn and all kinds of cakes and candies.

We had a good time. We went to bed at 9 o'clock and I could hardly sleep. It made me think of Jesus and his father and mother.

The church bell rang at twelve o'clock and we all got up and went to the church.

I couldn't open my eyes in the church for there were so many lights burning.

On the right of the blessed Virgin altar there was a cedar tree all covered with angels and sheep and they put a little house under the cedar tree and there Joseph and his holy child and mother sat in the stable and the child was laid in the manger and the shepherds stood around them while their sheep scattered around the stable. I thought it was the real stable of Bethlehem.

The priest said mass about one hour and then we came out and went to bed again. In the morning my father came after me and I went home with him the same day—the 25th day of December. We had a Christmas dinner.

That night we had a Christmas tree and the Indians hung the presents on the tree in Indian style.

My brother gave me a fine horse for Christmas and my father gave me a nice suit of clothes. That was the happiest day in my life.



MY CHRISTMAS.

ELLA DELONEY, Chippewa.

Last Christmas I was at home in Minnesota and had a very fine time. I got a good many presents, some from my folks and some from the people I stayed with. My work was to take care of the babies. I worked at the same place for almost a year. Christmas Eve they trimmed up the tree and I helped them while the children slept. The lady never told her children about Santa Claus, as other people do, because she didn't want to tell them things that are not true she said—she told them right out who was going to give them presents. I thought she was very funny. I helped her get dinner. There were seven of us in the family and they invited her mother-in-law's folks and so we had a big dinner to get. After dinner I went home and enjoyed myself with my sister and brother; we went to the lake and skated until 11 o'clock at night. There was a large crowd on the ice and they had bonfires along the shore. When we got cold we warmed ourselves near them. I got hurt that night and was laid up for New Years Day.



Notice to Subscribers.

We wish to again remind Arrow subscribers that at the lapse of subscriptions we take them off our mailing lists.

GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

Class '09 wishes one and all a very Happy New Year.

Have you a clean leaf to turn over for the New Year?

The students are now enjoying themselves skating on the pond.

On account of the Christmas holidays the societies did not have their regular meetings last week.

The students are looking forward to some good skating, although our pond is not all frozen solid yet.

The evergreen, mistletoe and holly played a prominent part in the enjoyment of our Christmas season.

The Catholic students held their Christmas tree exercises in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last Sunday evening.

The entertainment given last Saturday night by the Caveny Company was much enjoyed by all who were present.

Lewis Tewani, our long distance runner, is learning how to skate. Here's hoping he may skate as well as he runs.

On account of the pond being fit to skate on last Monday the morning division of the Academic Department was given a half holiday.

Charley Launderville, one of our promising carpenters, went out into the country last Monday morning to spend the rest of the winter.

Frank Scott, a cousin of Albert Scott, was here during Christmas. Frank is attending school at Seamen's Gunning School, at Washington, D. C.

Louis F. Bear, an exstudent of Carlisle, states in a letter to a friend that he is getting along splendidly in his work at Keshena, Wisconsin.

The Seniors are glad to have Martha Day, Alonzo Brown and Earl Doxtator in school again. They have been spending a few weeks at the hospital.

The Seniors' basket ball team has been weakened very much by the loss of captain Earl Doxtator, who because of poor health, resigned his position.

On Tuesday evening a "Boy Evangelist" spoke to the students in the auditorium. He is only four-

teen years old and claims to have some Indian blood.

Ambrose Stone, who orders his ARROW sent to Stormer, Mich., instead of Mt. Pleasant, says "I am well and getting along fairly good. Never will forget old Carlisle."

Many pupils who are members of the various churches in town were invited to attend the Christmas tree exercises which were held last Monday evening.

Lizzie Fish, who went to the country last fall, is living at Washington, D. C. She states that she has a fine country home and is having a pleasant time.

The officers will hold their annual banquet in the gymnasium on Thursday evening, December 31. The prospect is that the program will be unusually good.

Mrs. Carter, our assistant matron at girls' quarters, who is confined to her room by illness, is greatly missed by the girls. We all wish Mrs. Carter a speedy recovery.

Grace Primeaux, a former student and member of the class 1910, is no longer a Miss. She was married on the 9th of December and is now Mrs. Roy Spangler. They are living happily at Fort Yates, N. Dak.

Joseph Esaw, a member of the band, left for his home in Oklahoma last week. On his way he sent a large number of postals to the band boys—and to other friends here who make their home in girls' quarters.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting was held in the auditorium for boys from school rooms No. 10 to 14. Prof. Surface, of the State Board of Agriculture, gave some very instructive facts on the subject of fruit growing.

The morning class took advantage of the half-holiday given them by trying the ice on the pond. The ice was in poor condition, a number of students breaking through, but all enjoyed a good time while it lasted.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is visiting Dr. Norcross, of the Second Presbyterian Church. The Alaskan students are looking forward to the time when he will give them a talk, as he always does when he comes to Carlisle. They all appreciate the good work he has done among their people as Commissioner of Education of Alaska.

ST. PATRICK'S SERVICES.

The annual Christmas carol celebration of the Catholic Indian pupils at St. Patrick's church last night filled the beautiful little church to its fullest capacity. The splendid marble altars, still decked with their Christmas ornaments, the dazzling electric lights and candles, made the scene most charming to the eye. But the feature of the evening was the magnificent congregational singing of the Indian pupils, who entered upon this work with such intelligence, judgment and effectiveness that it surprised all former efforts. As an example, what good training and responsiveness can do, the whole admirable singing was a revelation to every one present.

The address of Rt. Rev. Edward W. McCarty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a masterly effort that left a deep impression on all his hearers, and proved him to be a deep thinker and magnetic orator. Teachers and employes of the school occupied reserved seats, among them being Mr. M. Friedman, the superintendent, and his wife.—The Evening Sentinel, Carlisle, Pa.



School Spraying Demonstration.

The purpose of this demonstration was to show how to save trees from pests. The method is by taking apparatus and material into the orchard there doing pruning and spraying. The material is made in the orchard by boiling 17 lbs. of sulphur with 22 lbs. of lime for one hour, then adding water to make 50 gallons.

The State has equipped cars, in charge of Prof. H. A. Surface, State zoologist. This train is stopping at nearly every station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Farmers and fruitgrowers are attending in great numbers and showing great interest.

Here at the Indian School there was a meeting in the auditorium in the afternoon before they went to the orchard to spray. There were addresses by Prof. H. A. Surface, Demonstrator J. D. Herr and Mr. Gabriel Hiester.



Navajo New Years Greetings.

Hosteen Nez, Hosteen Yazze, Hoste Tso in-dita Nunc-ni-hote, Syna-zhe: ayg-adi-na-ah ne-glee, nanni-nahy-ke ne-che-ne ideo-uh-che-ne ba-dah-ho-zne e-do-ah.

PICTURE WRITING—SIGN LANGUAGE.

JOHN WHITE, Mohawk.

Our Pre-Columbian knowledge of the Amerind people at the present age is meager. The majority of the different stocks had not arrived at the point where they understood how to record their thoughts and their doings. Outside of the Maya and Nahuatl, there is nothing of rude picture writing to refer to beside an abundance of picture writing and legends. All of the Amerind languages are capable of being written. The tribes north of Mexico had languages, but they had not discovered that marks might represent sounds. We trace our alphabet back to the Romans, the Greeks, and the Phoenicians.

Mankind are all alike. They merely show different degrees of culture. The progress of humanity from times of antiquity to the present epoch is divided into several periods of great inventions or discoveries. The most important are: first, fire; second, bow; third, smelting; fourth, phonetic writing, and fifth, printing. This advancement is not even. A people may stand still for a long time and then suddenly become alert in one particular line. Ours is the age of mechanical development; the Greeks made a stride in art. When development reaches a certain point and conditions are favorable for invention, it springs into being, not in one individual alone, but usually in several widely separated ones, as if the seed had been sprinkled over the ground.

"Environment cultivates the mind, and the mind feeds on environment." Only a small portion of those to whom an idea occurs endeavor to work it out. On the Amerind continent before the advent of the European, the various stocks and tribes were rising and falling under the influence of surrounding conditions. In the matter of writing, these races were advancing towards success. The Mayas and Aztecs had reached an important degree of efficiency. Their drawings were an offhand representation of objects in a barbaric style. There was considerable merit in some of the work executed by the sculptors. In the middle regions, the drawings and rock peckings had no artistic merit nor were the Eskimo efforts much better.

The Eastern states do not afford the same abundance of characters pecked and scratched on rocks as those that exist in the Rocky Mountain district, particularly in the southwest. This may be due to climatic conditions and also to the fact that the broad smooth surfaces of sand stone are absent in the east. Certain it is that wherever evidence exists of the former occupation of a locality of the Amerinds of the Pueblo kind, the rocks will be found covered with markings and paintings. The Pueblo went everywhere in their region and they generally left some sort of an inscription on the rocks. The inscriptions were either peckings, paintings of some other form. Some of these marks are recent, while others are ancient and it is impossible to estimate their age. Many of them are found in regions where no Pueblo have lived within historic times. Some of the painted figures in sheltered places appear fresh, but they must be at least a century or two old.

The other Amerinds while they also executed picture writings of various distinctions, did not often decorate rock surfaces. They were more inclined to drawing on buffalo robes, shells, pottery and trees.

Few rock inscriptions are found in the east. One well-known inscription is found on Digton Rock in Massachusetts. The markings are supposed to be of the Algonquin fashion. The markings were for a long time ascribed to the workmen. The trouble arose from the fact that the intellect of the early Amerind has been underestimated. It is believed that the Algonquins developed picture-writing farther than did any other stock north of the Aztecs. Generally speaking picture-writing among all of the tribes appears grotesque and sometimes even childish. Their strangeness is due to our unfamiliarity with the original figures. Some of the ordinary rock pictures may have been carved for amusement but the majority of them were made for a purpose and this was usually the communication or record of an idea.

The Amerind records may be divided into two and perhaps three classes: First, mnemonic; second, ideographic; and third, phoenetic. The ideographic class represents ideas; the mnemonic class does not represent ideas but are simply memory helps. The phoenetic class represents sounds.

THE SEWING ROOM.

HARRISON LOTT, Nez Perce.

The most important thing for a girl to know is cooking, but she should know how to sew and make dresses; she should be expert at it, too. Bachelors should know how to sew, so they can get along better.

In visiting the sewing room with my classmates we found about fifteen girls, busily cutting clothes, and sewing. There were many machines; I am sure there were more machines than there were girls. Two machines had button-hole attachments; they use these for making holes for buttons and they make any size holes.

Different kinds of cloth is used; there are hickory, flannels, serge, and white waisting. Serge costs about seventy-five cents a yard; all the rest about fifteen cents a yard. They use flannels for making underwear, white waisting for white waists for girls; serge for uniforms.

It takes about four yards of serge cloth to make a nine-gored skirt for a girl. Working shirts for boys are made out of three yards of hickory cloth. A girl can make about four shirts in a day.

The girls take turns in cutting out clothes and sewing, so in this way they can learn how to make dresses or shirts, or any other kind of a garment that is made by a seamstress.

There are many things done up there; if I were to tell of all that is done there it would probably fill two large books.

If any person is anxious to know more about the sewing room let them take a visit up there and find out what they want to know for themselves.



Christmas Band Concert.

The students and employees enjoyed the following excellent band concert given in the auditorium Christmas night:

March—"It looks like a Big Night To-night"
Van Alstyne
Novelty—The Teddy Bears' Picnic - Bratton
Overture—"Schauspiel" - - - Chr. Bach
Mazurka Russe—"La Czarine" - Ganne
Selection from "The Time, the Place and the Girl" - - - - - Howard
Patrol—"Guardmount" - - - Eilenberg
Andante Grazi oso—"Serenade" - Moszkowski
March—"The Red Fez" - - - Hearn
American Hymn