

# The Carlisle Arrow

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EDITED AND PRINTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

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## PHYSIOLOGY.

LAURA TUBBS, Cherokee.

1. The chief work in digestion is to first make the food into liquid, then change it into blood.

2. The teeth are very important to the digestive organs. The food must be thoroughly masticated and the teeth grind and chew it and the saliva mixed with it, then swallowed into the stomach to be changed into blood by the different processes of digestion.

3. A tooth has a crown, neck and root. The crown is covered with a hard white substance, called enamel. The root is a bony substance, resembling cement. At the tip of the root is a small opening through which the blood tube and nerve enter the tooth.

4. There are thirty-two teeth in the permanent set. On one side there are two incisors, one canine, two premolars and three molars, making sixteen above and sixteen below.

5. The first set are called milk teeth and are twenty in number.

6. The teeth should be brushed with a soft toothbrush and tepid water three times a day, or after each meal. This is to remove all particles of food left on the teeth after eating. If the food is left on the teeth they will often decay. The teeth should be picked with a soft wooden toothpick after each meal to remove particles from between them.

7. The cause of decay is by letting the food remain on them. This often forms a brown substance called tarter, and the acids of the food wear on the teeth. In using a metallic toothpick the enamel is often broken, and the tarter is then exposed to the bony part and causes them to decay. The teeth should be examined twice a year and all cavities promptly filled.

8. Saliva is secreted by the salivary glands and helps in digestion.

9. The use of tobacco is weakening to the salivary glands. It causes a constant flow of the saliva and afterwards causes a dryness that often leads to alcoholic drink.

10. The continued habit of gum chewing is injurious for about the same reason as the use of tobacco. The saliva is used up by the chewing of gum and is taken away from the digestion of food.



## STOCK RAISING.

EDWARD EAGLEBEAR, Sioux.

The chief occupation in the State of South Dakota is stock raising. Very little farming is done by the Indians; not enough to be called an occupation. Most of the farming is done in the eastern part of the state and mostly by white settlers.

In the central part of the state on Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations stock raising is the leading occupation. Every Indian has a large herd of cattle and horses. As all these animals could not be kept near home it is necessary for every Indian to put a mark on his stock to identify the lost or stolen.

The way in which all the cattle and horses are marked is a painful thing for the stock. In the spring, about April or May, all the cattle are rounded up for the purpose of branding. It takes about one month to do the work and a gang of twenty-five to thirty men are chosen for the work. When the cattle are collected together, all the spring calves are separated from the herd to be branded. One of the men goes among the herd on horse-back and ropes the calves one at a time and drags them to the fire, then they are branded.

Each Indian has a brand of his own, which is a piece of iron shaped in any figure that the Indian wishes to have. There are a great many interesting things to tell about stock-raising in South Dakota by the Indians.

## AN OSAGE TRADITION.

JOHN WHITE, Mohawk.

The Osages believe that the first man of their nation came out of a shell and that the man when walking on earth met the Great Spirit who asked him where he resided and what he ate. The Osage answered that he had no place of residence and that he ate nothing. The Great Spirit gave him a bow and arrows and told him to go hunting. As soon as the Great Spirit left him, he killed a deer. The Great Spirit gave him fire and told him to cook his meat and eat. He also told him to take the skin to make himself clothing and also the skins from other animals.

One day as the Osage was hunting, he came to a small river to drink. He saw in the river a beaver hut on which was sitting the chief of the family. He asked the Osage what he was cooking for so near his lodge. The Osage answered, that being thirsty he was forced to come and get a drink. The beaver then asked him who he was and whence he came. The Osage answered that he had been out hunting and that he had no place of residence. "Well," then said the beaver, "You appear to be a reasonable man. I wish you to come and live with me. I have a large family consisting of many daughters and if any of them should be agreeable to you, you may marry her." The Osage accepted the offer and sometimes afterwards married one of the beaver's daughters. This marriage of the Osage with the beaver was the beginning of the Osage tribe. The Osages do not kill the beaver, thinking that when killing a beaver they are killing one of the Osages.



THE ARROW always appreciates an item of news regarding people or students who have ever been connected with our school. If you know such an item, please send it to us for publication.

## The Carlisle Arrow

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About ten months in the year.

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Address all communications to the paper and they will receive prompt attention.

### GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.

Louisa Kenney is doing typewriting at Mr. Nori's office.

Miss Wolf is in charge of the laundry during the illness of Miss Albert.

Among the new pupils that arrived last week from New York was Lida Shongo.

A cloak room has been added to the tailor shop for convenience of the apprentices.

The Sophomores find their work in partial payment both interesting and instructive.

A good delegation has been sent to the state Y. M. C. A. convention at Pottsville, Pa.

The half holiday which was given to the school on Lincoln's birthday was enjoyed by all.

The Catholic pupils are to have their annual retreat from the seventh to the fourteenth of March.

The basket-ball team went to play Albright College last Saturday. They won, the score being 33-24.

Nora McFarland, who has been working in the sewing-room, is now detailed to the Art department.

Emma Newashe, a member of the Freshmen Class, has been detailed to the printing office as a typewriter.

Among the visitors at our last Saturday evening reception was Rev. Diffenderfer. He is always welcome.

The inspection party who went to the Small Boys' Quarters found that the young men are very good house-keepers.

Samuel McLean, '09, was the speaker for the afternoon division on Monday. His subject was "Abraham Lincoln."

After spending several months in the hospital, Ernest Irons has been

dismissed, to the great pleasure of his friends.

The candidates for the base-ball team will have their first practice to-day. There are about seventy candidates.

The boys and girls in the opera are practicing hard. George Thomas is proving himself to be a phenomenal singer.

The entire period taken by the Junior Class for their meeting this month was devoted to the transaction of business.

The relay team that will represent Carlisle against Syracuse at Buffalo next Saturday had their picture taken last Monday.

Our new physical director, Mr. Crispen, has introduced a new method of gymnastic work. He puts vigor into it.

We were all glad to have Naomi Greensky back with us again. She entered the plain sewing class and was gladly welcomed.

The talk so full of good advice given by Mrs. Carter to the Susans last Friday evening made a strong impression upon the girls.

George Red Wing, a member of the second band, is practicing hard for promotion. His friends admire his spirit and wish him success.

Last Saturday morning the girls had a fine inspection. This shows that the room girls and house girls must have worked very faithfully.

The weather in the north-western part of Wisconsin has been very cold. A letter recently received from there stated that it was 40 degrees below zero.

Our new physical director began his duties by showing the boys a new method of formation for drill. He also gave some new commands for arm exercises.

Last Saturday morning Mrs. Denny was surprised to see Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith walk into her office so unexpectedly. Mr. Smith graduated with Mrs. Denny in 1890.

The speech given by our new physical director in the auditorium last Monday afternoon was enjoyed by all who heard it. We shall all try to make his work as pleasant as possible.

The girls spent Saturday afternoon in the gymnasium playing basket-ball and other gymnastics. Several of the teachers at the time were trying to use roller skates.

In the carpenter shop the boys have each received a new set of tools and a bench. They are making good use of them and take more interest in the work than they used to.

Edgar Moore and Simon Fancy Eagle spent Sunday afternoon at the home of their Sunday-School teacher in Carlisle. It is needless to say they had a most enjoyable visit.

Word has been received from Virginia LaRocque, one of the ex-students of Carlisle, that she is doing nicely in the hotel where she is working in Walhalla, N. Dakota.

In a letter to her sister, Susan White states that she is getting along well with her studies in Norbreth, Pa. She is under the outing system and expects to come in this spring.

Through a friend we learn that the ex-students of Wind River, Wyoming, are doing nicely so far. It is also reported that Eunice Passadoah was married to Mr. George Enos, of the same place.

Coach "Pop" has invented a machine somewhat like the old time "cotton gin." It will be used at the Athletic Club house to smooth the floor. All are invited to come and see the wonderful invention.



#### Nice Furnishings for Print Shop.

Two more tables came over for the Printing Department this week from Mr. Lau's department. They are for our stock room and are certainly nice ones. Mr. Lau and his boys take much pride in turning out work that is creditable in every way, and they have made us some furniture we can't help but be proud of.



#### Excellent Printing.

We are in receipt of the new edition of the Roster of Officers of the Indian Service which bears the imprint of the Carlisle school, and we are inclined to think that it excels the work heretofore put out by the Government printing office at Washington.—The Weekly Review; Flandreau, South Dakota.

**GENERAL SCHOOL NEWS.**

All were glad to see Melissa Cornelius, an ex-member of class '09, who came from her Wisconsin home a few days ago on her way to New York City, where she will live with Mrs. Taylor's aunt.

Sunday evening the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. had a union meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall. Harry Wheeler presided at the meeting. Miss Wister gave a very interesting talk on the work done by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., all over the world. She spoke especially of that done in Japan and India.

Miss Wister gave a brief but extremely interesting outline of the work done all over the world by the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. at the union meeting last Sunday evening. The choir sang "Speed Away." Miss Wister, in closing, spoke of the convention which is to be held at Chambersburg next month from the fifth to the eighth. This school will send nine representatives from the Y. W. C. A. They, as well as the delegates from other schools and colleges, will be entertained by the Wilson College association.

The Mercers meeting of Friday evening last was interesting from start to finish. The program consisted of, a story, "The Black Horse," read by Fannie Charlie; declamation, Anna Rolette; recitation, Rebecca Thomas; vocal solo, Mabel Logan; and a debate: Resolved, "That the non-reservation schools should be abolished." Agnes Waite and Lidia Wheelock upheld the affirmative side; Rose Hood and Flora Eaglechief the negative. The latter side won the debate. The visiting committee complimented the members on the excellent order they kept.

**Susan Literary Society Meeting.**

The feature of the Susans' program last Friday evening was "Tenting To-night," sung by Helen Lane, Elizabeth Webster, Elmira Jerome and Fannie Keokuk. They responded cheerfully to an encore. For the regular program Josephine Smith gave a select reading entitled "Why She Had a Happy Old Age," an impromptu given by Bessie Johnson, relating her experience before she entered Carlisle, was unusually good.

The debate was not up to the usual standard. Mrs. Carter gave the society a farewell talk, which the Susans will always remember. Mrs. Carter has been a mother to all the girls and we shall miss her very much. We thank her for the encouragement she gave us and also for all past favors.



**Meeting of Standards.**

The following programme was rendered by the Standards last Friday evening in their hall: Society song, by the members; declamation, Wm. Nelson; impromptu, Isaac Quinn; essay, Hulsie Seneca; select reading, Joseph Picard. The question was, Resolved, "That the Indian race will be absorbed by the white race." The speakers in behalf of the affirmative were, Spencer Patterson, Montreville Yuda; in behalf of the negative side, Howard Jones and Augustus Welsch. As most of the speakers on the affirmative side were already "absorbed," they won the debate. The official visitors were Miss Guest and Mr. Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey read an interesting article on the make up of a young man. After that the house adjourned.



**Invincible Debating Society Meeting.**

The violin and guitar duet rendered by John Monhart and Hugh White at the Invincible meeting last Friday evening was highly appreciated. After the miscellaneous business the following program was rendered: Song, Tom Myiow; essay, William Beaudoin; extemporaneous speeches, Richmond Martin and Jerome Kenerly; song and recitation, Stephen Glori; debate, Resolved: "That it is more for the interest of the United States than of Japan that friendly relations be maintained between these two countries." The speakers were Alonzo Brown and Albert Scott on the affirmative, Peter Houser and Fred Cornelius on the negative side. The latter won the debate. Instead of the general debate Harry Joe was called upon for a violin solo. A few of the many visitors present were called upon. The visiting committee for the evening were Miss White and Mr. Denny. The latter, being an old member of the Invincible Society, was listened to with unusual interest.

**ABOUT CARLISLE ATHLETICS.**

The relay team leaves for Buffalo tonight, where they will meet the strong 74th Regiment team of that city Saturday night.

The school basket-ball team defeated Albright College in Myerstown last Saturday night 33 to 24. A return game will be played here with Albright the coming Saturday evening.

The relay team and some of the other track men will probably take part in the Trenton Y. M. C. A. indoor meet February 26th and the Georgetown University meet at Washington March 6th.

The annual athletic reception will be held in the Gymnasium next Tuesday evening. All wearers of the C, the entire football squad, the employees of the school and their ladies, are cordially invited to be present.

Base-ball practice commenced Monday and candidates are very numerous, but the eagle eye of Captain Balenti will soon detect those candidates who give promise of developing into material for the team and the others will be weeded out as rapidly as possible. Some good new men have already been detected and prospects for a strong team are very good.

**OUR BASE BALL SCHEDULE**

March 31, Albright.....	Indian Field
April 3, Franklin and Marshall.....	Indian Field
April 7, Ursinus.....	Indian Field
April 9, Pennsylvania.....	at Atlantic City
April 10, Pennsylvania.....	at Atlantic City
April 14, Mercersburg.....	Indian Field
April 17, Harrisburg Tri-State.....	Harrisburg
April 21, Lebanon Valley.....	Indian Field
April 23, State College.....	at State College
April 24, Bucknell.....	at Lewisburg
April 29, Andover.....	at Andover
April 30, Holy Cross.....	at Worcester
May 1, Brown.....	at Providence
May 7, Syracuse.....	at Elmira
May 8, Cornell.....	at Ithaca
May 12, Dickinson.....	Indian Field
May 14, Fordham.....	at Fordham
May 15, West Point.....	at West Point
May 18, Eastern College.....	Indian Field
May 19, Dickinson.....	at Dickinson Field
May 21, Cornell.....	Indian Field
May 22, St. Marys.....	at Emmitsburg
May 26, Annapolis.....	at Annapolis
May 29, Mt. Washington.....	at Baltimore
June 1, Univ. of Pittsburg.....	Indian Field
June 2, Mercersburg.....	at Mercersburg
June 7, Albright.....	at Myerstown
June 8, Gettysburg.....	at Gettysburg
June 9, Franklin and Marshall.....	at Lancaster
June 12, Pennsylvania.....	at Philadelphia

## ABOUT INDIAN TOTEMS.

CHARLES MITCHELL, Assiniboine.

Totems, according to Webster's definition, is a rude picture of a bird or beast used by the North American Indian as a symbol for the various divisions of a tribe.

The general system of totems among the tribes is an evidence of race unity and points to a common origin.

The prevailing custom was that no man was allowed to change the totem under which he was born, nor his descendants and the prisoners he might adopt. This totemic custom was similar to the institution of surnames.

They also considered it criminal for parties of the same totem to intermarry. Violators of this rule were often put to death.

Another custom, resembling the present institution of Freemasonry, was that members of the same totem, whether belonging to different and hostile bands, were obligated under any circumstances, to treat each other as friends and brethren.

It is remarkable how these totems of the American Indian resembles the coat of arms of the various nations of the Old World, as the eagle of Persia and Rome, the ox of Egypt, owl of Athens and the dragon of China and Japan. We cannot help but recognize the resemblance between these totems and the escutcheons of the proud nobles and lords of medieval times.

Many people are inclined to ridicule the totem as only rude carvings or sketches of some bird or beast. They do not know that behind them the design and purpose are the same as the coat of arms of the christian nations, as the unicorn and lion of England, the great bear of Russia and the double-headed eagle of Austria. Following the comparisons down to the shields of the nobles and lords and the seals of our own states, with all their devices and figuring, we might learn to appreciate the Indian's ingenuity as shown in his totems.

Strange to say the ethnologists in trying to discover the relationship between the people of the Old and New Worlds paid very little attention to the resemblance of the totem of the American Indian and the coat of arms of the nations across the oceans. It will be noticed that the Indian

chooses only animate objects for his totemic symbols.

The bands of Ojibwas have the following totems: eagle, reindeer, otter, bear, buffalo, catfish, and beaver.

The Iroquois recognized the wolf, bear, beaver, turtle, deer, snipe, heron and hawk.

One of the totems of the five nations has a sinople or green field with four elks looking towards the corners of the escutcheon and a heap of sand in the middle.

The totemic custom is gradually dying out and becoming only a matter of history.

The Algonquin Indians developed the highest system of totems.



## LESSON FROM THE TAILOR SHOP.

EDWARD PAUL, Nez Perce.

In making uniforms and things in the line of tailoring one has to learn to sew and learn to make button holes, back stitch and do other things.

This is done for a month or two and one is able to make a pair of trousers as his start, and the next pair he is to make all alone without the help of the instructor.

Then he learns how to press and clean.

After this is done he shows what he has done.

In a month or two, or three, he goes on with the work till he can make a pair in half a day.

One has to make trousers for a month or two then he's alright to make a coat.

In making trousers for a boy he has to be measured for the waist and length and so on.

There is much to learn in cutting out also.

The hair cloth, wigan, and canvas are used mostly on coats.

The hair cloth and the canvas keep the coats from wrinkling. If it wasn't for these two articles the coat would look old in a few days.

The officers' coats are made different from the privates'.

The officers' have six buttons.

Captains' uniforms have stripes made from the broad cloth.

These stripes run down to the hem, about two inches wide.

The non-commissioned officers have narrower stripes than those of captains' and lieutenants'.

WHY THE GROUND MOLE IS BLIND—  
AN INDIAN LEGEND.

PHENIA ANDERSON, Concow.

Once long ago there lived a little boy and he used to stay with his grandmother. He liked to fish and hunt. When he would go hunting he brought home a great many birds. He would take the feathers off and throw the meat away. For this his people called him Hunter Brave. One day when Hunter Brave went hunting he killed a great eagle. When he got home he cleaned it and told his grandmother to cook it for his supper. While he was waiting for his supper the chief came to visit Hunter Brave's grandfather. Hunter Brave was afraid to let the chief see the feathers because he thought he would take them. After the chief went home Hunter Brave told his grandmother to make him a coat out of the eagle feathers. His grandmother made the coat and when Hunter Brave went to hunt he always wore it, but the coat seemed to trouble him, so one day he took it off and put it on a rock, then went on hunting. When he came back the sun had burned it and the beautiful colors were all faded out. He went home and told his grandmother about it. Then he said, "I know what I shall do. I shall take grandfather's large rope and fasten it to the top of the mountain so when the sun comes up I can catch him," and sure enough he did.

The next morning the people went to the Chief and asked him if the Evil Spirit had come and he said, "No it is Hunter Brave." The people went to Hunter Brave and asked him about it. He told them just what he had done. The sun could no longer move around as it had done. It was damp and cold under the ground and the mole came up to see what was the matter. They told him what had been done. He started out and said, "I will see about this and find the sun." He crawled up the rope until he came to the knot where it was tied and began to gnaw it. The sun was bright and hot, so the mole had to shut his eyes. It took him three moons to gnaw; when he got done the sun rolled away and left the poor mole blind. To this very day the mole has been blind and has to live under the ground where it is always dark.