

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. I

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

No 31

THE SIN OF OMISSION

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

T ISN'T the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you've left undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.
The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way.
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone,
That you had no time nor thought for,
With troubles enough of your own.
The little acts of kindness,
So easily out of mind;
These chances to be angels
Which every mortal finds.
They come in night and silence,
Each chill, reproachful wraith,
When hope is faint and flagging,
And a blight has dropped on faith.
For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great
To suffer our slow compassion.
That tarries until too late.
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you the bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.

THE IDEAL GENTLEMAN.

By President Charles W. Eliot,
Harvard University

[Address to the Harvard Freshmen.]

You have heard that a Harvard man should be an independent, stout individual, that he should be sociable, that he should cultivate friendship, that he should be a hard student, that he should have an enthusiasm, and that he should "hitch his chariot to a star." Now, what is this character—is there any name for it? I think, as I sat here to-night, that I saw what this character might well be called. It is the character of a gentleman, who is also a democrat. Let me try to state to you, in a very few moments, some of the elements of that character.

When I travel in the remoter parts of our country it often gives me a great deal of pleasure to have a lady or gentleman say to me: "I think I can tell a Harvard man by his manners." I always hope that is true. I know it is true of many Harvard men, and I wish it were true of every Harvard man—that you can tell him by his manners. Manners go a long way toward morals. Now, what are some of the characteristics of a gentleman, who is also a democrat? In the first place, he will be a quiet person. I have heard many college professors and teachers in other universities say to me: "Where are the students here? I don't see them about the yard. It seems to me this is a very quiet campus." Now, that is a fact. If you hear a fellow bawling about the yard you can be perfectly sure that he is an outsider or a newcomer. A gentleman is quiet. He does not bluster, or hustle, or hurry, or vociferate. He is a serene person. Another of his qualities is a disposition to see the superiorities in persons, rather than their inferiorities, and to wish to associate with his superiors rather than with his inferiors. Now, this is an excellent rule by which to select your friends. Observe the superiorities in men, and associate with your superiors. This is a part of the generosity of a gentleman—



ONION PLANTING

the discerning of the finer qualities in other people and welcoming of it. No loneliness for him, because he sees and he seeks his superiors.

A gentleman may be generous, though he be poor in money; that is, if he have a generous spirit. He may be very reserved about the state of his own pocket or treasury. He may conform his life to his resources and say nothing about them. He will let the facts speak for themselves. Some Americans seem to think that a gentleman should not economize, or seek the money value of all he obtains, or be particular about getting the money value of his purchases. There is another case of generosity in a gentleman, and by this form you may test the person about whom you doubt whether he is a gentleman or not. A real gentleman will always be considerate toward those he employs, toward those who might be considered his inferiors, and toward those who are in any way, in his power. There is no surer test of the gentleman than that, except possibly that a gentleman will never do anything that might hurt a woman or child or any weaker creature than himself. This is a test which is infallible. I think you will find that rule will go far toward the preservation of personal honor and personal purity.

But there is another quality in a gentleman which is illustrated perfectly in the life of our democracy—and I am trying to describe the gentleman who is also a democrat. The gentleman must be a power. We had arrived at our idea of a gentleman, in good part, in the days of chivalry. The gentleman was then a landowner, a magistrate, or a soldier. He was a vigorous actor, and this type is still in the type of a gentleman, though the modes of his action have greatly changed. The gentleman in a democracy cannot be a lazy, shiftless, self-

intelligent person. He must be a worker, an organizer, and a distinguished laborer in the service of others. I suppose that was the type of a gentleman Professor Fenn had in mind when he talked here to-night. I am sure it was the type of a gentleman. Consider how attention grows into manners. The gentleman attends to the person who is speaking. The soldier, when an officer approaches him, clicks his heels together and stands in attitude of attention. That reminds me to mention, in passing, that there is another quality of a gentleman which is perhaps too much neglected in our day. A gentleman is deferential. He is deferential to age, to beauty, to excellence, to skill, to innocence, and the stronger he is the surer he is to show these qualities of respect to others.

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GATHER SUNSHINE

Some persons are like the human heart, inasmuch as they sprinkle rest and kindness and heart-ease all through their daily tasks. They weave a bright thread of thankful happiness through the web and roof of life's pattern. They are never too busy to say a kind word or to do a gentle deed. They may be compelled to sigh be-times, but amid their sighs are smiles that drive away the cares. They find sunbeams scattered in the trail of every cloud. They gather flowers where others see nothing but weeds. They pluck little springs of rest where others find thorns of distress. Like the human heart, they make much of the little opportunities presented to them. They rest that they may have strength for others; they gather sunshine with which to dissipate shadows about them. The grandest conception of life is to esteem it an opportunity for making others happy. He who is most true to his higher self is truest to the race. The lamp that shines brightest gives the most light to all about it.—Ex.

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THE ARROW

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Excepting the last two weeks in August and Holiday week

BY THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

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PROVERB.

Experience is the best teacher: it is the father of wisdom.

PRACTICAL WORK DONE IN A RESERVATION SCHOOL.

The Superintendent of the Riverside Indian School at Anadarko, Okla. is to be congratulated upon the excellent instruction given in the class-room, as shown by the following extracts from his report.

Plan followed for teaching germination of seeds.—Each class-room teacher has two boxes (one for each division of pupils) with glass sides as required on page 117 and 118 in Government "Course of Study." The pupils were required to plant the seeds closely against the glass so that each seed could be distinctly seen, at depths from one to six inches. The teachers have from day to day had talks with the pupils pertaining to the germination of the different kind of seeds, allowing the pupils to observe for themselves why certain seeds did or did not come up, making drawings at different stages of the germination and growth, carefully observing the proper depths for the different kinds of seeds. I inclose you a drawing made by one of the pupils to-day of the box used in teaching germination in his division. All the pupils of this division made the drawing from the box and were required to state their opinion as to why the seeds sent sprouts up or not.

The knowledge obtained by observation and experiments on different kinds of seeds by the use of the germinating boxes is to be applied and carried out in actual practice in the garden just as soon as the weather will permit.

MODEL GARDEN—I have arranged and fenced a plot of ground which is to be kept as a model garden, to be cared for and cultivated by pupils under the supervision of their respective teachers. This plot of ground is very conveniently located, being just outside of the enclosed school campus and within 30 yards of the school building, making it so both pupils and teachers can daily study and watch the progress of the different plants.

STARTING TENDER PLANTS AND HOT-BED.—The teachers have started some of the more tender plants in their school rooms but plants so started are usually so tender, I have had hot-beds made at a convenient place at a distance of about 18 yards to the rear of the school building. These hot-beds are very inexpensive and the plants raised in them are far superior to the plants raised in boxes in the house. The teachers taught the entire school how to make hot-beds after which the large boys make them, under the observation of the pupils of the

school. Each teacher had their respective pupils to plant the seeds in their allotted part of the hot-beds and the pupils under the direction of their teacher will care for the plants until the time to transplant in the garden and then aid in their cultivation. I enclose you a drawing of the hot-bed made by one of the pupils.

The pupils appear to take much interest in the plant growing in the hot-beds and make daily visits to the beds without being requested to do so by any one.

Our big garden to supply vegetables for the school is divided into 15 squares corresponding to the number of tables in the dining-room. Each square contains 900 square yards. A large boy is seated at one end of a table and a large girl at the other with smaller boys and girls at the sides. The large boys that sit at the ends of the tables, aided by the smaller one that sit at his table, are to plant and cultivate one of these squares. Each square is to be a garden complete in itself and so far as practicable the vegetables raised on each square are to be eaten from the table belonging to the boy that planted and cultivated the particular square. I have tried this plan for the past 4 years and it appears to stir up a friendly spirit of rivalry which increases the interest.

The boys who sit at the head of the tables plant and work the garden under the supervision of the industrial teacher.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN A. BUNTING, Supt.

If you glance around at the work of some of our big men you will be surprised to see how many have made their reputation by doing one small thing, but doing it well. If a man gets to the front in one narrow subject the world credits him with knowledge of all the rest. It is, however, even easier to acquire a large general knowledge than an advanced special knowledge of one narrow subject. The specialty must not be too narrow either. It is often said that the pursuit of knowledge has a nobility of its own. But what knowledge? No knowledge is worth obtaining for its own or any other sake unless it is or will probably be useful to men.

"THE true gentleman," said Cardinal Newman, "carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast—all clashing of opinion, all collision of feeling—his great concern being to make every one at his ease and at home. He guards against unreasonable allusions or topics which may irritate. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort. He is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes an unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for argument."

COCHINEAL insects furnish many of our most gorgeous colors—carmine, scarlet, crimson and purple. Cuttlefish give us sepia, which is nothing more nor less than the inky fluid which the fish discharges to render the water black when it is attacked.

Ivory chips produce the ivory-black and bone-black.

Prussian blue is made with impure potassium carbonate. This most useful discovery was accidental.

Blue-black is the charcoal of the vine stalk.

Turkey red is the madder plant which grows in Hindostan.

Raw sienna is the natural earth near Sienna, Italy.

India-ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this and will not reveal its secret.

—Chicago Journal.

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Greatest Power on Earth.

Christianity is today the greatest power on earth and the most beneficent. The thrones of the whole world have not power to overthrow it. Like the sun, it shines without asking permission, and human power is no less impotent to the blotting out of the one than unequal to the eradication of the other.

The boundaries of empires will change; despotic thrones will chase each other to oblivion; new policies and potentates will rise upon the ruins of the old; names at which the world trembles, and altars at which it offers incense, will become unknown and crumble into nothing; but Christianity, surviving all and becoming more and more lustrous, must continue to lead on and lead out advancing civilizations, becoming itself not only the dominant but the one only power under Heaven in whose name kings shall rule, and for the furtherance of whose ends policies shall prevail.—Bishop R. S. Foster.

The Big Dipper.

The pole star is really the most important of the stars in our sky. It marks the north at all times. All the other stars seem to swing around it once in twenty-four hours.

But the pole star of Polaris is not a very bright one, and it would be hard to identify but for the help of the so called pointers in the "Big Dipper," or "Great Bear." The outer rim of the dipper points nearly to Polaris, at a distance equal to three times the space that separates the two stars of the dipper's outer side. Various Indians called the pole star the "Home Star" and the "Star That Never Moves," and the dipper they call the "Broken Back." The "Great Bear" is also to be remembered as the pointers for another reason. It is the hour hand of the woodman's clock. It goes once around the North star in about twenty-four hours, the reverse way of the hands of a watch—that is, it goes the same way as the sun—and for the same reason—that it is the earth that is going and leaving them behind.—Country Life in America.

The Abstemious Japanese.

The Japanese are naturally abstemious in the matter of eating. Rice is the staple diet, with dried fish as almost the only meat and with plenty of vegetables and fruit when they can be obtained.

A traveler in Nagasaki was amazed one day at seeing the swiftness with which the Japanese men and women, boys and girls, passed baskets of coal from lighter to ship, chattering meanwhile as if it were play.

When noon came and they stopped for lunch he went among them and examined their provisions. One had an apple, a tomato, and an onion. Another had about three heaping tablespoon full of boiled rice. Another had two tomatoes and a tiny rice cake. Of the man with the onion the traveler asked:

"Is that all you have?" "Why, yes," was the reply. "I would not care to eat more just now, for I have five hours more work this afternoon."

"What did you eat for breakfast?" "Oh, something very fine, a bowl of rice with some little strips of dried fish."

"And what will you eat to-night, when work is done?"

"Probably some boiled fresh fish, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, and cucumbers."

Accustomed to such a light diet from infancy, the Japanese build great endurance on it, endurance which is being tested to the quick during the present war.

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ATHLETICS.

BASE-BALL AND TRACK

SCHEDULE FOR 1905.

- April 12—Mercersburg Academy, at Carlisle.
- " 14—Albright College, at Carlisle.
- " 15—Lebanon Valley College, at Annville.
- " 21—Ursinus College, at Carlisle.
- " 22—
- " 24—Harrisburg Athletic Club, at Harrisburg.
- " 26—Villanova College, at Carlisle.
- " 29—Lebanon Valley College, at Carlisle.
- " 29—Univ. Penna. Relay Races at Philadelphia.
- May 5—Wyoming Seminary, at Carlisle.
- " 6—Ursinus College, at Coatesville.
- " 6—Dickinson College track, at Carlisle.
- " 10—Dickinson College, at Indian Field.
- " 13—Lafayette College track, at Easton.
- " 13—Wilmington A. C., at Wilmington, Del.
- " 15—Andover Academy, at Andover, Mass.
- " 16—Holy Cross College, at Worcester.
- " 17—Amherst College, at Amherst.
- " 18—
- " 19—Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire.
- " 20—
- " 24—Washington and Jefferson College, at Carlisle.
- " 26—Susquehanna University, at Carlisle.
- " 27—Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster.
- " 30—Gettysburg College at Gettysburg—2 games.
- " 31—Mercersburg Academy, at Mercersburg.
- June 3—Dickinson College, at Dickinson Field.
- " 3—Franklin & Marshall College, track at Lancaster.
- " 7—Gettysburg College, at Carlisle.
- " 10—
- " 12—Villanova College, at Villanova.
- " 12—State College track, at State College.
- " 13—Lehigh University, at S. Bethlehem.
- " 14—Kutztown Normal, at Kutztown.
- " 15—
- " 16—Seton Hall College, at So. Orange.
- " 17—Fordham College, at Fordham.
- " 20—Lafayette College, at Easton.
- " 21—Muhlenburg College, at Allentown.

➔ Plans are under way for enlarging the athletic field.

➔ A fine new back-stop has been erected on the Athletic field.

➔ Four sections of the bleachers have been repaired and a roof put on. Wire screens are being placed in front of them.

➔ The addition to the east end of cage is being built. It will be a duplicate of the dressing room, baths, etc. on the west end.

➔ The base ball and track candidates are working hard, and the prospect for good teams is excellent, thirty candidates have been placed at the training table. As other candidates show proficiency they will be ordered to the training table.

➔ The annual cross country run was held yesterday at 4 o'clock. The first prize, a pair of running shoes, was won by James T. Snow, in 14 minutes 55 seconds — fast time considering the poor condition of the roads. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes were won by Edward Fox, Samuel Brown, Ossie Crow and William Hornbuckle respectively. Troop E. made the greatest number of points, scoring 310. Troop F. ran a close second with 287 points.

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Miscellaneous items.

- ➔ Nora Printup has returned from the country to join the Junior Class.
- ➔ Miss Beach is taking account of stock in the library this week.
- ➔ As we go to press, 15 bushels of onion sets are being planted by a detail of our boys.
- ➔ The dress makers are very busy making work dresses and summer uniforms for the April outing party.
- ➔ Last Thursday evening a reception was given in honor of Dr. Shoemaker, by the students from Oklahoma.
- ➔ Wednesday morning the annual auction of condemned property was held. Many buyers were in attendance.
- ➔ The new pupil teachers from the Junior Class are Francis Ghangrow and Dora Cook. They enjoy their new work.
- ➔ Louis Island writes from West De Pere, Wis. that they are having rainy weather but that he is enjoying life. '06.
- ➔ Miss Stella Blythe '05 writes to a friend that she arrived home safe. Miss Blythe wishes to be remembered to friends here.
- ➔ Mrs. Anna Lewis Azul says in a letter that she is doing well and wishes to be remembered to all her friends and classmates.
- ➔ Mr. Cornelius Jackson of Michigan, states, in a letter, that it has been a most favorable winter for the wheat crops this year.
- ➔ Robert Van Wert, of Genoa and Carlisle, is now stenographer in the St. Paul offices of the Great Northern. —The Native American.
- ➔ Peter Kilbuck, who went into the country during last fall, has returned to the school so that he might keep up with his Class '07.
- ➔ Dora Cook who is a junior, entered the Normal Room as a pupil teacher last week, and is doing very well. She says she enjoys teaching very much.
- ➔ The monthly chapel prayer meeting was led by Mr. Miller. His subject was "The work of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations."
- ➔ Our first outing party for 1905 are packing trunks and otherwise preparing to go out to country homes. The party numbers 142—52 large boys and 44 small boys and 56 girls.
- ➔ Miss Rose LaForge, class '04, left on Friday for Wisconsin where she is to take a position as a matron. Her friends will miss her but they all wish her success in her new work.
- ➔ Lucy Spalding, one of our small Alaskan girls, died early Saturday morning from that dreaded disease, consumption, which is so prevalent throughout the land. The funeral services were held in the Chapel Sunday afternoon.
- ➔ Miss Lillian Waterman '02 gave a party to the following young ladies before leaving for Cleveland Ohio:— Misses Tibbetts and Goyituey, Christine Childs, Marian Powlas, Lillian Johnson, Ella Beck, Elvira Velez, Rose LaForge and Mrs Matlock.
- ➔ Aramantha B. Cooper has gone to her home in Massachusetts on account of her health. Lillian M. Johnson '05 accompanied her as far as New York City where Mrs. S. Cooper met her daughter. Lillian has gone to Long Island for a few months.
- ➔ Mr. Bert Jacques Class '05, who went home a few days ago says that he enjoyed the trip very much. He had to wait at Pueblo, Colo., ten hours, and while waiting he took a trip out to Pikes Peak. To use his own words he says, "It is the Paradise of the world."
- ➔ A letter from George Ferris, Class 1901, brings the sad news of the death of Jessie Ferris after an illness of over a year. Jessie was a student for five years at Carlisle and was beloved by her class-mates. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives.
- ➔ One evening last week, Miss Reel gave a short but interesting talk to the girls in their Assembly Hall. She urged them to learn all they could towards making good house-keepers. She told of some of the different places that she had visited in the west. She also spoke of some of the returned students, all of which was very interesting.

CIRCULAR NO. 118, INDIAN OFFICE,
relating to fire protection.

It is of great importance that every employee should become thoroughly familiar with the contents of Education Circular No 118, which follows in full;

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1905.

TO AGENTS AND BONDED SUPERINTENDENTS:

The annual loss to the Indian Department from the burning of school buildings approximates \$30,000. Within the last year the principal buildings at three schools have been destroyed by fire. Fortunately, up to the present time there has been no loss of life on such occasions, but the frequency of these disasters demands that constant attention be given to the protection of the lives of the children committed to the charge of the Government. Indian School Rules and the various circulars heretofore issued have emphasized the necessity for efficient safe-guards for life and property. That at the schools where fires have occurred such precautions have been taken is evidenced by the fact that they were not attended by death casualties. The subject is of such importance that, in addition to what has been said heretofore, you should carefully read Indian School Rules 219 and 220 and Education Circular No. 26, dated April 11th, 1899, copied on page 40 of the last edition of the Rules, all of which refer to fire drills and fire companies.

For protection of buildings, your attention is called to Sections 267, 268 and 269, which require the placing of buckets and fire extinguishers in halls, dormitories, and other rooms, and the placing of fire apparatus in the hands of some one person whose duty is to look after it, and know that it is always ready for action.

Your buildings should be carefully examined with reference to means and methods of escape in case of fire. Employees occupying such buildings, as well as the pupils, should be acquainted with such methods of egress, and this knowledge should not be acquired in a perfunctory way, as during the excitement and smoke in a burning building people frequently lose their better judgment.

The fire apparatus of your school should be examined and tested from time to time and if found to be defective, repair promptly with the means at hand. If necessary to purchase materials for such repairs, the same should be immediately reported to this Office with an estimate of the cost.

A number of schools are equipped with chemical fire extinguishers. These should be examined every thirty days and kept properly charged. Employees and the larger pupils should be instructed in their operation. The Superintendent should know that these machines are in good working order and distributed through the several buildings. When required for use, it is too late to attempt to charge them or teach their use. Nothing should be left to chance. Because a building has stood for a number of years and has not burned is no indication that it may not burn at almost any time. Be prepared for every emergency. If the school is not properly supplied with chemical fire extinguishers it is wise to look closely into the matter and report fully on conditions, with an estimate of the number required.

Inspecting officials will be furnished with a copy of this circular and with instructions at each school visited to test the fire extinguishers and other apparatus for fire protection; and if the same is found, without reasonable excuse, to be defective or not in good working order, it will be sufficient cause for prompt action against the Superintendent or those responsible for the condition.

Acknowledge receipt of this circular.

Very respectfully,

F. E. LEUPP
Commissioner.

➔ The Susans have elected the following officers: Pres., Elizabeth Walker; Vice Pres., Alice Denomie; Rec. Sec., Mary Beaulieu; Cor. Sec. Rose Monroe; Reporter, Phoebe Leonard; Marshal, Martha Day; Treasurer, Christine Childs; Critic, Dora Cook; Standing Com., Adeline Kingsley; Emeline King and Selina George.

➔ The following members of our band have enlisted in the 7th Cavalry band and will accompany it to the Phillipines: Chiltoski Nick, Raleigh Jackson, Milo Doctor and Lawrence Mitchell. They write that they have been well received and are treated kindly by all with whom they come in contact. Their present address is Fort Meyer, Va.

➔ Mr. Miller, student Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this state paid our school association another visit. Having held this office four years Mr. Miller is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the work and his advice is worth a great deal to our boys. During his short stay of 36 hours he conducted 8 different meetings including several committee meetings of the association. We are sure that the impression he made on the members and several non-members will be lasting.

➔ Because of the exhibition in gymnastics given Friday night for Captian Hall and the Indian chiefs from Uintah Agency, the Literary Societies held short meetings.

➔ Because of delays on the part of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company last fall, it was impossible to complete laying our new water line and consequently unsightly ditches remained open all winter. In order that the work may be completed without further unnecessary delay, Mr. Weber and Mr. Sprow have taken the work in hand, and it is moving along very satisfactorily.

➔ Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cavalry, acting U. S. Indian Agent, Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, visited the school last week. Accompanying him were Mr. Wallace Stark who has charge of a sub-agency, and the following prominent Chiefs—Chas. Shaveneaux, We-chetz, Arrieve, Ar-reep, Red Cap, Charley Mack, John Duncan, David Copperfield, Appah, and Boco White, interpreter.

Capt. Mercer was formerly agent at this agency.

Our visitors were given a gymnastic exhibition Friday evening, and accompanied the Superintendent and inspecting party Saturday morning during the regular monthly inspection. The party left for home Saturday evening.

EDUCATION FOR EFFICIENCY

Education for efficiency should attend to the imparting of the habit of quick and concentrated attention. Without this habit there can be no true economy of time. A prolonged attention is not natural to children, and should not be demanded of them; but quick and concentrated attention may be reasonably expected for brief intervals from every child, and as the age increases the possible period of close attention will grow longer and longer. The difference between adults in mental efficiency is chiefly a difference in this very power of concentrated attention. The man who has this power will grasp quickly new subjects presented to him, gratify people who have business with him by giving them prompt and effective attention, seize eagerly upon the contents of books or papers which relate to the affair in hand, and despatch his daily work, whatever its nature—mechanical, commercial, scholarly, or administrative. He will do in one minute the work for which an inferior man will need five minutes or five hours. He will effect in every day of his life a great economy of time. There will be no dawdling or vague dreaming in the action of his mind. His thoughts will not be a rope of sand, but a chain of welded links. The great thinkers and doers, philosophers and inventors, soldiers and rulers are alike in possessing in the highest degree this power of concentrated attention: and in common men and women this is the most valuable of all mental faculties. To arouse, awake, inculcate, and train his power in the child and the youth should be a principal object in education for efficiency. We say education for efficiency must especially endeavor to induce young people to think. The incessant hurry and trivial activity of daily life which now characterizes childhood and youth, as well as maturity, seem to prevent, or at least discourage, quiet and intense thinking, and particularly that inventive thinking, which is something more than sorting or putting in order materials supplied to the mind from without.

U. S. COINS.

The Government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of Congress. The mint supplies United States coins and not of any past date. The fifty dollar gold piece and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the 1849 period and not by the United States Government. The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named; half and one cent, copper in 1857; one cent, nickel, 1864; half-dime and three cents, silver, and two cents bronze in 1873; twenty cents, silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1889. The Columbia half dollar was coined in 1892 and the Isabella quarter in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck 1899, the date on the coin (1900) being that the unveiling of the memorial. There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse side near the bottom. These letters are C for Charlotte, N. C. discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D for Dahlonga, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco. The coin of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle; in silver, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime; minor, five cent, nickel, and one cent bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for \$38.50, and a proof set of silver and minor coins for \$1.50. — The Advance.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

The declaration by Charles S. Young, advertising manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in a university extension lecture that railways have found newspaper advertising more profitable than any other form of advertising point to a truth that has been growing steadily in recognition for several years. It is only natural that it won early recognition as truth among those in a vocation attracting, as railroading confessedly does, a large share of the best ability of the age.

We will be pleased to see you !!
KRONENBERG'S
Clothing for Large and Small boys.
No 8, S. HANOVER ST.

A. Gehring
JEWELER
6 South Hanover St. . . . Near Plank's
Reliable Goods
at Reasonable Prices
BEST REPAIR DEPARTMENT
ESTABL — — — — 1866

TWO POLICIES CONTRASTED.

Editor of the ARROW:

I enclose "Two Policies Contrasted" from the olive leaf, London, England—for THE ARROW. It is in the line of the oft-printed narrative about the Latch-String one in the last ARROW. My home where we have had Carlisle girls for the past thirteen years is near the field of the Revolutionary Battle of Brandywine, not far from the scene of the incident recounted in the Olive Leaf.

Truly,

Josiah W. Leeds.

ABOUT five years after the date of the Elm Tree Treaty at Shackamaxon on the Delaware, a startling report became current among the Quaker settlers at Philadelphia that several hundred Indians had gathered among the glades of the Brandywine, with the purpose of raising a widespread insurrection, and cutting off all the English on an appointed day. Fresh in people's minds were the awful horrors and atrocities of King Philip's war in New England, so that the dread rumour that spread on every side created much alarm—the hour of the asserted onslaught being also close at hand. In this time of fear and trembling, however, certain of the Friends having taken counsel together, and being conscious of the rectitude of their intentions and the justice of all their dealings with the red men, agreed that a "forlorn hope" (so called) should ride unarmed to the Brandywine, and learn at the aborigines' headquarters the truth of the report.

No cry was there for the King's militia, for mounted skirmishers or minute-men; but, bold with that consciousness which truth and trust can give, rode the little cavalcade towards the nest of the savage conspirators. Arrived at the Indian clearing in the forest, they found the old Sachem lying quietly in his wigwam upon a pillow, the women at work in the field, the children at play together. When informed of the report which had been spread in the settlement, the Sachem was much displeased, telling the messengers that they might go home and gather their harvests in safety, for his heart harbored no enmity against the English.

History tells of the hard fought battle of Brandywine nearly a century later, when the red coated grenadiers of Cornwallis and the hired Hessians of Knyphausen forced the passage of the babbling stream; and how, crossing the meadows, they reached the heights a few miles above Chadd's Ford, and drove the provincials of Washington and Wayne from the field; and how (it was said) the bleeding body of the youthful Lord Percy, of the noble Northumberland line, was borne into the humble meeting-house of the Friends, where, for many a year thereafter, were shown upon the oaken floor the bloodstains from his death-wounds.

But hardly will the student find in the colonial annals the record of that first peaceful onset when a handful of men, without sword or musket, rode straight to the camp of the "savage foe," with simple reliance on the Lord of Hosts, the spirit of love witnessing in their hearts that they did that which it was their duty to do. The incident may seem, indeed, but a slight one, yet had the rumour of murder been followed up in the usual way, by suspicion, resentment, and call to arms, the record of the early history of Pennsylvania might never have merited the laudations of the philosopher, the statesman, the lover of his race everywhere. The "holy experiment"

might have pitifully failed, and no place been found for a parallelism such as the following by the historian Bancroft. It brings into one focus the resultant of the two policies or methods of treatment which obtained in Pennsylvania on the one hand, and in Louisiana and most of the other colonies on the other.

"Such was Louisiana," says Bancroft, "more than half a century after the first attempts at colonization by La Salle. Its population may have been 5,000 whites and half that number of blacks. Louis the Fourteenth had fostered it with pride and liberal expenditures; an opulent merchant, famed for his successful enterprise, assumed its direction; the Company of the Mississippi, aided by boundless but transient credit, had made it the foundation of their hopes; and, again, Fleury and Louis the Fifteenth had sought to advance its fortunes. Priests and friars dispersed through nations from Biloxi to the Dakotas, propitiated the favour of the savages. But still the valley of the Mississippi was nearly a wilderness. All its patrons—though among them it counted kings and ministers of state—had not accomplished for it, in half a century, a tithe of the prosperity which, within the same period, sprang naturally from the benevolence of William Penn to the peaceful settlers on the Delaware."

Josiah W. Leeds.

A LOST ART.

Fame and fortune await the lucky individual who can rediscover the combination of metals from which the Egyptians, the Aztecs and the Incas of Peru made their tools and arms. Though each of these nations reached a high state of civilization, none of them ever discovered iron in spite of the fact that the soil of all three countries was largely impregnated with it. Their substitute for it was a combination of metals which had the temper of steel. Despite the greatest efforts the secret of this composition has baffled scientists and has become a lost art. The greatest explorer, Humbolt, tried to discover it from an analysis of a chisel found in an ancient Inca silver mine, but all that he could find out was that it appeared to be a combination of a small portion of tin with copper. This combination will not give the hardness of steel, so it is evident that tin and copper could not have been its only component.

Whatever might have been the nature of the metallic combination, these ancient races were able so to prepare pure copper that it equaled in temper the finest steel produced at the present day by the most scientifically approved process. With their bronze and copper instruments they were able to quarry and shape the hardest know stone, such as granite and prophry, and even cut emeralds and like substances. A rediscovery of this lost art would revolutionize many traders in which steel at present holds the monopoly.

If copper could thus be tempered now its advantage over steel would be very great, and it would no doubt be preferred to the latter in numerous industries. It is a curious fact that, though this lost secret still baffles modern scientists, it must have been discovered independently by the three races which made use of it so long ago—New York Herald.

INDIAN SCHOOL SOUVENIR SPOONS \$1.75 to \$2.50
SCHOOL PINS 15 and 35 cents
R. H. CONLYN
JEWELER 3 WEST HIGH ST.
Established 1839

Stambaugh ::
The up-to-date Hatter and Furnisher—Main & Pitt Sts.
Spalding's
SWEATERS
JERSEYS
GYM. SHOES

YORK SHOE
Men's Fine Shoes
PATENT COLT, BOX CALF, AND VICI
All Goodyear Welts
Price \$2.50
144 North Hanover St. W H Morrett.

Agreed with the Lawyer.

"I saw a witness take down a lawyer in great fashion," said Judge Monroe. The witness was a farmer, and he was in court complaining that a certain fellow had stolen some of his ducks.

"Do you know that these are your ducks?" asked the lawyer.

"O, yes, I should know them anywhere" and then the farmer went into detail in describing the ducks and telling just why he would know them.

"But these ducks are no different from any other ducks," said the lawyer. "I have a good many in my yard at home just like them."

"That's not unlikely," said the farmer. "These are not the only ducks I have had stolen in the last few weeks."—Louisville Herald.

Are You Ready For The Next Step?

Many young men miss their chance to rise in the world because they are not ready for the next step up when the opportunity comes. As long as we are satisfied with just enough knowledge or skill to perform the work in hand, we shall never rise any higher. Those who have fitted themselves for a sphere of larger usefulness by diligent study and careful preparation, usually get the opportunity sooner or later.

In daily deeds of good men; in constant effort at self-repression; in steady labor to eradicate evil from our hearts; in scattering seeds of kindness on the fields over which we pass; in ordering our actions by the word of God; in manifesting Christ in every place where we may find ourselves; in avoiding the very appearance of evil; in being all thing to all men, that by all means we may save some; in praying for the awakening of our hearts to spiritual power; in banishing censoriousness from our souls; in forgiving all who offend us as God has forgiven us who have offended him; in so living out Christ before men as to cause Christ to live in remembrance that it is more blessed to give than to receive, shall we, in acts more eloquent than words, express our thanks unto God for his unspeakable gift."



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CARLISLE, PA.

C.C. Failor Fresh Bread, Rolls, Cakes and pies Every Day
Baker and Confectioner
423 N Bedford St. Carlisle, Pa.

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TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING, SHOES, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES
CALL AT **CHAS. BERG**
22 Hanover St. Carlisle.

LOWEST PRICES !! RELIABLE LATEST STYLES !! GOODS

The only exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Store in town.

ALBERT WIENER
107 N. Hanover St

CHINA AND LAMPS
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERS
O GILBY'S
20 West High St. Carlisle, Pa

BAKERY
FOR CAKES, PIES, ROLLS and any thing to order, go to **C F AICHELE, BAKER**
Cor., N. & E. Sts., Carlisle, Pa.

If you want any Fine Fruits or Nuts, Candy, or any other good things For Christmas

Don't Forget **Thos Farrabell**
126 North Hanover St. Carlisle, Pa.
Both Phones Goods delivered

J. S. Bursk
The Leading HATTER and Men's FURNISHER
COR. W. MAIN & PITT ST. CARLISLE

H. A. MINNIUM
Dealer in Pianos, Organs
All Kinds of Musical Instruments, Phonographs and Supplies, Sheet-music and Books.
No 1 East Main St. Carlisle, Pa.

O. T. HARRIS
DEALER in BICYCLES
And Bicycle Supplies.
Carbide in large or small quantities. Gas and Oil Bicycle Lamps.
118 W. Main St. Opposite O. V. R. R. Depot.

MILLINERY
Miss J. R. Fiches
CORDIALLY INVITES YOU !!
20 N. Hanover St. Carlisle.

WHEN HUNGRY STOP AT
Casper Eckert's
RESTAURANT AND ICE-CREAM PARLORS
113 & 115 North Hanover St. Carlisle, Penna.
Ladies' & Gents' Dining-rooms

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS
Ask for EMRICK'S Toilet Soap
Appropriate for Carlisle water.
Don't forget our Perfumery.
24 W. Main St. Carlisle, Pa.

Herman & Strock
Reliable
Shoes Rubbers Trunks & Satchels
4 East Main St. Carlisle, Pa.

Carlisle Deposit Bank
CARLISLE — PENNA.
Organized 1846
Capital & Surplus \$150,000.

Hon. R. M. Henderson - President
Wm. R. Line - Vice-President
Adam Keller - Cashier

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

Carlisle Penn'a.
Capital - - - \$100,000.00
Surplus & Profits - \$37,000.00
Issues DRAFTS and makes Transfers of money to any part of the world.
Offers most liberal treatment consistent with conservative and Prudent Banking
Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

MIND YOUR EYES
SHUR-ON EYEGLASS

Or let US
Mind the Little Ills— That soon bring big ones.
Mind the Warning— That dull, heavy ache, the sharp shooting pain.
Mind Nature— She's just, always and ever; she warns; if you heed not her cries for rest or health, YOU must take the consequences that come from neglect.
Mind your Eye— Let's both mind it. With US, this means a thorough examination, an accurate record of its physical and optical condition, the right glasses or none and our future care for both, your eyes and glasses.
That's Easy for You; Inexpensive and Safe Examination Free and Painless
C. F. Reitling, Expert Optician
25 N. Hanover St. Carlisle, Penna.

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