

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. I

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

No 33

THE OLD ELM TREE.

As
I sat
beneath
an old elm
tree, the wind
went whistling by.
It bent its boughs and
softly breathed follow-
ing with a sigh: "I have lived
here for many a year and saw the
summers come and go. The spring
time with its bowers and rain, the win-
ter with its chilling blast, when white with
snow and ice the skies are over-cast. In sum-
mer time beneath my shade have children of-
ten played, and oh, how oft, beneath my boughs
have lovers renewed their plighted vows and many
a time the old and feeble have sought my shade
to smoke their pipes or ply the needle; and
thus it's been with smiles and tears I have
watched them come and go for three score
years, and many a tale I could tell of
what in that time befell, but age
is now creeping o'er my head
and I fear my limbs
are getting
dead:
and
soon
I will
dry
and
decay
like
those
who sought
my shade each day."—Ex.

PLANT A TREE

HE who plants a tree
Plants a hope.
Rootlets up through fibres blindly grope:
Leaves unfold into horizons free.
So man's life must climb
From the clods of time
Unto heavens sublime.
Canst thou prophesy, thou little tree,
What the glory of thy boughs shall be?
He who plants a tree
Plants a joy;
Plants a comfort that will never cloy.
Every day a fresh reality.
Beautiful and strong.
To whose shelter throng
Creatures blithe with song.
If thou couldst but know, thou happy tree,
Of the bliss that shall inhabit thee.
He who plants a tree,
Plants peace.
Under its green curtains jargons cease,
Leaf and zephyr murmur soothingly;
Shadows soft with sleep
Down tired eyelids creep,
Balm of slumber deep.
Never has thou dreamed, thou blessed tree,
Of the benediction thou shalt be.
He who plants a tree
He plants youth:
Vigor won for centuries in sooth;
Life of time, that hints eternity!
Boughs their strength uprear,
New shoots every year
On old growths appear.
Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree,
Youth of soul is immortality.

He who plants a tree
He plants love:
Tents of coolness spreading out above
Wayfarers, he may not live to see
Gifts that grow are blest;
Hands that blest are blest;
Plant; life does the rest?
Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his work its own reward shall be.
—Lucy Larcom.

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TREE PLANTING.

EDUCATING INFLUENCE OF ARBOR-DAY.

The observance of Arbor-Day has already led to the planting of myriads of trees in this country. Important as is this result, the educating influence of this work is of still higher value. One of these educating forces begins when children are thus led to plant not only trees, but tree-seeds, acorns, nuts, drupe-stones or pits, and then to observe the wonderful miracles which the tree life they have started is working out before them. What interest and profit, what growth of mind and heart they will gain, as they watch the mysterious forces of these living germs, their marvelous assimilating power, carrying on a curious chemistry in their underground laboratory, linked with the mysterious apparatus of the leaves above, transforming coarse earth and even offensive filth into living forms of surpassing beauty and fragrance. It is something for a child, who has dropped such a germ in the earth, to feel that he has made a lasting contribution to the natural beauty around them for there, is nothing more ennobling than the consciousness of doing something for

future generations, which may prove a growing benefaction in coming years—a better monument than any in bronze or marble. The trees which children plant around the homestead and watch the seed, to shoot from bud to limb, and from flower to fruit, will be increasingly prized with a sentiment of companionship and almost of kinship as they grow into living memorials of happy, youthful days. Thus, the educating influences of Arbor-Day will manifest themselves more and more as the years go by, especially to all who apply Dr. Holmes' advice and "make trees monuments of history and character," or appreciate his saying, "I have written many poems, but the best poems I have produced are the trees I have planted," or the striking words of Sir Walter, "Planting and pruning trees I could work at from morning till night. There is a sort of self congratulation, a little tickling self-flattery in the idea that while you are pleasing and amusing yourself, you are seriously contributing to the future welfare of the country."

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PLANT WHICH GROWS DOWNWARD.

Such is the clusia of tropical forests, which, instead of growing up from the ground, grows down to it from the tops of other trees.

Its seed is provided with a pulp very pleasant to the taste of many birds, and it is carried from tree to tree by them and deposited on the branches. There it commences to grow, by putting out innumerable delicate roots that look like small streams of pitch flowing down around the tree trunk. When they reach the ground they begin to harden and spread wider and wider, throwing out side branches, which run together and unite, until the whole tree is bound with a series of irregular living bands. The bark between them bulges out and tries to overlap, but the clusia prevents this by making its roots more numerous and wide.

As the tree becomes more tightly bound its leaves begin to fall, and finally it is strangled to death. After a few years it rots to the ground, leaving only the clusia's column of tangled roots to mark the place where it stood.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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BY THE

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PROVERB.

Progress is the activity of to-day and the assurance of to-morrow.

IN SEARCH OF

LIVINGSTONE'S TREE.

Mr. Weatherby, the explorer, has just returned from Africa, where he has been for eleven years, the only white man among hosts of blacks. In that long period he has had many thrilling adventures, says the London *Daily News*. He has succeeded in making corrections on the map of the interior of the Dark Continent and in discovering the spot where the heart of the great Livingstone was buried, the locality of which had been lost. He has been instrumental in raising a permanent memorial to the famous missionary in place of the decayed tree which marked the site, and he has brought back to the British Museum that part of the tree which bore the original inscription, cut by the natives, who loved and mourned their white chief.

My object, says Mr. Weatherby, was to circumnavigate Bangweolo Lake and to find the spot where Livingstone's heart was buried. Glave, the American who died while attempting to find the tree, was the last man who had any accurate idea where it was. I accomplished both tasks. Old Mshaota, the chief who helped me find the Livingstone tree, told me a strange story. He remembered Livingstone, who, he averred, was shot. Everybody, he said, knew that it was so.

One of my greatest friends was Mewenge, a chief, but it was some time before we understood each other. He had never seen white men, but had heard of them, and when I sent word I was coming, he grew much alarmed. When I went to his tent he rushed out, and seizing me by the arm, slashed his ax over my head into a tree behind me. The next minute he pulled up my shirt-sleeve to see if my arm was white. That gave me time to tell him he might kill me if he wanted to, but that it would be more interesting not to.

I also had a "scary" greeting from Kasoma, a much-dreaded chief. I set out by boat to visit him, with nine men. When we neared the village, and two thousand armed men rushed to the edge of the lake, I found we had left our rifles behind us. With my heart in my mouth, I jumped ashore alone. As I stood before the chief I could see his heart throbbing in his naked chest, and I knew he was in as bad a way as I myself.

"Good morning! How do you do?" I shouted.

The chief gave a signal, and I put hands in my pockets to meet the end calmly. The same moment the chief and every man clapped their hands in unison, knelt down and bowed their heads.

After all, a little bluff is a great help in dealing with natives. I stood once surrounded by four hundred men who had rifles, each waiting either for me to move or for his neighbor to begin the firing. I got one of the men to bring me a shot-cartridge and opening it, I sent the handful of shot to the chief, with the message that he would be more likely to hit me if he used that instead of a bullet. The joke set the whole lot laughing.

—The Youth's Companion.

OUR PINE AND CEDAR.

"The American pine and cedar cannot be equalled anywhere in the world," remarked a foreign manufacturer to a Star reporter, "and my visit to this country this time is to make some contracts for a supply of the same. I am interested in sawed timber of all kinds, the greater part of which, of course, we obtain in Europe. The American pine and cedar, however, has to be secured here. Nine-tenths of the lead pencils used in the world are manufactured of American cedar, a very large part of which is grown in Florida. Some so-called American manufactured lead pencils are made in Europe, but the cedar from which they are made all comes from this country. It is shipped to Europe in convenient sized logs and manufactured in proper shape after it arrives there.

There are a number of cedars throughout the world, but the Florida cedar is particularly valuable in the manufacture of lead pencils. It is of a very fine structure, the grain being hardly distinguishable, and can be worked up to the last inch. In the various grades of the cheaper pencils other cedars can be used, but for the finer goods the American cedar is exclusively used. For all practical purposes all the pencils used in Europe are manufactured of Florida cedar. Much of the lead, plumbago and graphite which is used in them also comes from this country.

"There are a number of woods in Europe that are used in the manufacture of matches, but the American pines are gradually weeding them out, for the reason that the American pines can be handled and worked at less expense than any other woods. The amount of wood consumed in matches amounts to two or three forests a day, but even with this consumption hardly any inroad has been made, for the growth more than keeps the supply. The American match, as well as wood, now goes to all parts of the world. The business is simply enormous, and it is constantly on the increase."—Washington Star.

HOW TO PLANT A FRUIT TREE.

If fruit trees have become dried or shriveled before planting, they should be immersed in water for a few hours or buried all over in moist earth for a day or two, to restore the moisture in the wood.

Moisture is absolutely essential and the most important part of the conditions of transplanting. To lessen the requirements of the tree, we always shorten in the tops very much, leaving only one-third or less of each branch.

Our next consideration is to put the roots into the best possible condition to absorb moisture. This we do by cutting off the bruised ends of all roots of any size, as the fresh-cut ends will much more readily absorb moisture than the bruised, broken, and dead root ends can, as they are left in the process of digging and handling. It is not the aggregate amount of root on the tree that is most valuable in planting, but rather the greatest quantity of ends of roots. It is at the ends of these where nearly all the new growth takes place, and where rootlets must be formed to nourish the tree.

Every tree should have its roots well puddled in thin mud just before being put into the hole. In ordinary clay or common soil make a small hole a foot deep, in which pour a pailful or two of water, and mix with some fine earth until about the consistency of thick cream. After the tree is put in, the earth should be trampled in hard around the roots, and loose earth be left to cover the surface.

To protect the trunks from hot winds and sun, wrap the trees about with rye straw; set it on end around the trunks, and tie in several places with common wool twine. — A. L. Hatch.

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PLANTING A WOOD LOT

How to Grow a Farm Timber Crop.

The present wood supply is fast disappearing, and each tree on a farmer's land will soon be a very valuable asset. Why not have a "lot" of such trees?

By selecting quick-growing varieties, like the yellow locust or perhaps the hardy catalpa, it is possible to grow quite a respectable tree in eight or ten years; and a dozen or fifteen years of growth should accomplish the same result with slower-growing varieties like ash, maple, oak, etc.—the better the soil and care, the faster the growth.

The best way to start a wood lot is to buy—right now—seedling trees of some nurseryman who understands how to grow them properly. Little seedlings, all ready to plant, may be had from D. Hill, Dundee, Ill., or from Robert Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill. These tiny trees are furnished by these firms, we believe in "dollar packages, post paid," containing about one hundred trees (the quantity varies according to the variety ordered). Or, by paying a little more, larger sized trees may be obtained.

The seedling trees, when received, should first be planted close together in rows in the garden, or in some suitable spot where they can be watered, shaded or carefully cultivated during the summer. Then, after one season of such growth, they are ready for transplanting to their permanent quarters—the wood lot.

Where this lot shall be located, is a matter for each farmer to decide for himself. It may be a level field which can be plowed and fitted as for any other crop; or it may be a side hill where a plow cannot go. The main thing is to have good, strong trees to set, to set them four or six feet apart, to thin out the planting gradually as growth demands, and to keep fire and stock out of the plantation.

If planted six by six feet apart, it will require 1,210 trees to set an acre; four by four feet, 2,722 trees.

'Tis possible, of course, to start a wood lot by sowing seed, but it is much more difficult to do it successfully. We advise our folks to send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for free Farmers Bulletin, No. 67, entitled "Forestry For Farmers."—The Farmers Journal.

FAMOUS TREES

The Charter Oak is in Hartford, Conn., and concealed the charter of the colony for several years from 1687.

Washington took command of the army under an elm-tree in Cambridge.

The treaty-elm, under which William Penn signed the famous treaty with the Indians in 1682, was upon the banks of the Delaware. It died in 1829.

The great Linden in Wurtemberg was eight hundred years old. The city of Neustadt was for many years known as the City near the Linden. In 1408 a poem was written about it. It was propped up by sixty-seven stone pillars; in 1674 these were increased to eighty-two; in 1832 to one hundred and six. Its trunk then measured thirty-seven feet. It was wrecked in a gale that year.

The famous banyan-tree is in Ceylon, on Mount Lavina, seven miles from Colombo. There are two roads through the stems. Its shadow at noon covers four acres.

The famous cedars are on Mount Lebanon. There are sixteen that measured more than forty feet in circumference in 1696.

The walnut was originally called the gaulinut in England because it came from France Gaul.) Walnuts played an important part at the siege of Amiens, near the end of the sixteen century, when a party of Spanish soldiers, dressed as French peasants, bought a cartload of nuts to sell, and as the gate opened for them to enter, the nuts were spilled upon the ground and the sentinels stooped to pick them up, when the Spanish soldiers pounced upon them, killed them, and guarded the gates while the Spanish army entered.

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ATHLETICS.

BASE-BALL AND TRACK

SCHEDULE FOR 1905

- April 12—Mercersburg at Carlisle. Won 11 to 3.
- " 14—Albright College at Carlisle.
- " 15—Lebanon Valley College at Annville.
- " 21—Ursinus College at Carlisle.
- " 22—Harrisburg Athletic Club, at Harrisburg.
- " 24 Class athletic meet.
- " 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 Collegeville
- " 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—Boston University at Boston
- " 19—Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire.
- " 20—
- " 22—State College Track at Carlisle
- " 24—Washington and Jefferson 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.
- " 9—Burham A. C. at Lewistown
- " 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 N. J.
- " 17—Fordham College at Fordham.
- " 20—Lafayette College at Easton.
- " 21—Muhlenburg College at Allentown.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT RELAY RACES, APRIL 29.

Pennsylvania's relay Races on April 29th will again be the biggest and most important sports of the season. At present writing (March 17th) though the date for the entries is still distant, there are over 150 team entered and there will over 200 when the starter's pistol sends off the first race on the last Saturday of April. This will create a new record in the number of institutions represented at games in this country but this would not be sufficient to make the games memorable. Not only are the entries numerous but they are of the highest class. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Dartmouth, Bucknell, Dickinson, Lehigh, Lafayette, John Hopkins, and in fact all the big colleges and the best of the minor colleges either have sent in their entries or sent assurances that they will have their athletes at the meet. The school entries are the best ever received. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Baltimore, Worcester and scores of other places will be represented by their best teams. With such a gathering of the athletic clans, some magnificent races will surely result.

The college championships are already attracting the widest attention because of the fact that the very best teams in the country are represented and new world's records are expected in each event. The day will thus be both interesting and exciting and as usual an enormous crowd will be on hand.

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BEST REPAIR DEPARTMENT

ESTABLISHED 1866

Miscellaneous items.

➔ Arbor Day to-morrow.

➔ The Sophomores are learning some songs for Arbor Day.

➔ The Sophomores are very busy preparing for their Arbor-Day exercises.

➔ Thomas Premo who in for a visit from his country home has gone back.

➔ Frank Logg has left for his home in S. D., the carpenter's have lost a helpful hand.—

➔ Stella Ellis and Grace Banks have returned to their country homes at Downingtown, Pa.

➔ The classes are warming up for the coming class contest which will be held Monday, April 24th.

➔ Martha LaClair writes to a friend that she likes her home very much. She is living at Guernsey, Pa.

➔ Thomas Walton, and Bert Wright have come in from the country to take up their studies with the Sophomore class.

➔ Miss Lillie Leonard who went to the country in the first party says that she likes her country home and enjoys her work.

➔ What Junior was that who said, "Oh, see that thunder." While marching to study hour, when a flash of lightning was seen.

➔ Miss Lucy Nauwegsic class 1905, has gone to her home in Michigan, and we wish her success in all that she may undertake in the future.—

➔ Friends have received invitations to the wedding of Lidia Wheelock class '04 and Emmanuel Powlas ex-student to take place on the 11th.

➔ We learn through a letter that Margaret Martin who lives at a beautiful home in Abington, Pa. found her home very pleasant and enjoys her work.

➔ Miss Martha Cornsilk has a millinery shop started in her room. Emma Logan is doing the sewing, the girls enjoy the work very much during their spare time.

➔ Miss Wood very kindly took her girls to Mt. Holly on Saturday. They brought home with them, bright and cheerful looking faces and baskets full of Arbutus.

➔ Mr. Middleton, C. E., is making a survey of the school grounds. The following boys are assisting him: Peter Kilbuck, Wilbur Peawa, Wm. S. Jackson, and Ferris Paisano.

➔ In every thing we undertake to do, let us do our best. We shall make mistakes, and if we let these mistakes frighten us; we ought not to give up. Remember the word, "STICK".—Albert M. Screamer

➔ We learn by a letter from Amantha Cooper, who recently went home, on account of failing health that she is improving rapidly. We hope that she will soon be herself again.—

➔ Leaders of prayer-meetings last Sunday evening were:—Miss McDowell at the Girls' quarters, Mrs. Foster at the Small Boys' quarters, Mr. Gansworth at the Large Boys' quarters.

➔ After playing four innings the Oglalas were defeated by the Y. M. C. A. base-ball team. The Oglalas did not begin to play until the two last inning, making five runs. The score stood five to seven.

➔ Plans are being made of all buildings belonging to the school. The following boys under Mr. Canfield's instruction are doing the work: Wm. B. Jackson, Bertie Bluesky, Alva Johnson, Oscar Smith, Freeman Johnson, and August Mesplic.

➔ Miss Hawk gave an interesting Chapel talk on Coal Mining last week. Miss Hawk lives at Williamstown near one of the largest mines belonging to the Pennsylvania Coal Co. and she was able to use the clear and definite language of one who has knowledge at first hand. She described the formation of coal and told us how it was discovered and gradually came into general use, and gave us a picture of the miner's life and a careful description of a large mine. The charts she used to show the gangways, air passages, and breasts of the mine made the subject exceedingly plain.

We will be pleased to see you!!
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LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The following programs were rendered last Friday evening:

SUSANS.

Recitation - - - - Melissa Cornelius
 Mandolin Solo - - - - Annie Minthorne
 Oration - - - - - Blanche F. Lay

DEBATE.

Resolved—That the Commerce of the Pacific will in fifty years be worth more to the United States than that of the Atlantic.

Affirmative Negative
 Emma Logan Marian Powlas
 Rose McFarland Emma Burrows

The debate was a very interesting one, and the speakers were well prepared. The negative won.

INVINCIBLES.

Declamation - - - - Robert Davenport
 Essay - - - - - Solomon Webster

Extemporaneous speeches { S'm'l Saunook
 John Wabnum

Select Reading - - - - Joseph Sanders
 Oration - - - - - John White

DEBATE.

Resolved—That intercollegiate football promotes the best interest of colleges.

Affirmative Negative
 Antonio Lubo Jonas Jackson
 Wm. Traversie Wm. C. Jones

STANDARDS.

Declamation - - - - Sidney Burton
 Essay - - - - - Clarence Faulkner
 Impromptu - - - - - Nicholas Bowen

Oration (Declamation) - Richard Nejo

DEBATE.

Resolved—That labor organizations restrict the progress of Commerce and Industry in the United States.

Affirmative Negative
 Joseph Sauve Frank Jude
 Thomas Eagleman Robert O. Long
 Ruben Sundown Thomas Walton

➔ Society visitors for next Friday: Invincibles, Messrs. Nonnast and Nori; Standards, Messrs. Matlock and Canfield; Susans, Mr. Gansworth and Miss Stewart.

➔ The following extracts are made from an interesting letter to Mr. Colegrove from Patrich Miguel, Class 1905;

Los Angeles, Calif.

I have been traveling around some since coming west trying to find a place which in some ways, at least, resembles my Alma Mater, but in California, beautiful as it is I can find no spot where I can stop and feel at home. The immense fields of green grass, the high mountains, the tall, shady trees and beautiful flowers do not blot from my mind the picture of that quiet old town in Cumberland Valley.

Four days after I lost sight of the gray buildings of Carlisle I found myself in the midst of orchards and palms trees, heading for "The Carlisle of the West". And Sherman Institute is a mighty nice school and will be a fine school in the course of a few years but it is not Carlisle of the west just at present. I got there Saturday and stayed until Monday. I saw Mrs. Cook who inquired about her friends at Carlisle, also John Bullock, Juan Apachose and some other old Carlisle people.

On arriving at Yuma I found the people in a pretty bad condition. The great flood which had swept away their homes and personal property had just subsided leaving them entirely homeless.

I am now here working for a lawyer and am making good use of his books. I have met Louis Flores, Andres Morrow and Charles Coleman. I find the boys on the reservation are favoring Carlisle for the coming year.

I am in excellent health and doing well and hope my Carlisle friends are the same. Give my regards to them.

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INDIAN SOCIAL WAR DISRUPTS YANKTON SIOUX.

(Washington Times.)

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, March 24.—The Yankton Sioux Indians, at their reservation in western South Dakota, are in a condition of disastrous social chaos because of questions of social standing arising from the experiences of those representatives of the tribe who attended the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Hollow Horn Bear rode in the inaugural parade, and therefore claims that he has been officially labeled as the social luminary of the tribe. But David Sypher and a half dozen braves and minor chiefs who accompanied him to the inauguration, and succeeded in getting received by Indian Commissioner Leupp, declare that they have been shown marks of greater favor and are, in fact, entitled to recognition as the "Four hundred" of the reservation.

Mrs. Hollow Horn Bear is reported to have issued an ultimatum. She proposes hereafter to occupy the same relationship to Yankton Sioux society that is accorded by the New York smart set to Mrs. Astor who doesn't have to use any initials on her visiting cards. By way of inaugurating herself in the social dictatorship she issued invitations to a roast hog dinner, to which Mrs. Sypher was not invited.

Mrs. Sypher, so the accounts runs, on learning that invitations were out for Mrs. Hollow Horn Bear's function, countered by immediately issuing invitations for a dictatorship inaugural function of her own, to which the social leaders of the tribe were invited, with the exception of those presumptuous Hollow Horn Bears, who were omitted from the list.

Now the campaign is on to determine which of the functions—they are both to be held the same day—is going to be accepted by the society as the real thing. Naturally the situation is extremely embarrassing, and apparently certain to line up tribal society in bitterly opposed factions.

The situation is the outgrowth of Hollow Horn Bear's faux pas when he went to Washington. He was instructed by Indian Commissioner Leupp to attend the inaugural as representative of his tribe, and to report first to Carlisle, Pa., to join a party of distinguished Indians who would go in a body from there to Washington, under personal conduct of agents of the department. But Mr. Bear, realizing that his ultimate destination was Washington, saw no sufficient reason for taking a stop over at Carlisle, where he had heard that civilization was so dense as to be catching. So he went straight through to Washington. That was the mistake of Mr. Bear's life.

Commissioner Leupp learning that Hollow Horn Bear had failed to obey orders about stopping at Carlisle, refused utterly to receive him. It was the cut direct. Only by intercession of mutual missionary friends was Mr. Bear able to secure permission to ride in the inaugural parade. He was denied the sunshine of the countenance of the Great Father, even the reflected glory of the Commissioner's satellitious face was not for him.

Meanwhile David Sypher, a chief who has a strain of white blood in his veins and a considerable faculty for frenzied pony trading, whereby he has acquired comparative independence of the agency ration distribution, organized an unofficial party to attend the inauguration. They did not secure permission to attend, but paid their own expenses. Arrived in Washington they found that they likewise, were doomed to languish outside the effulgent circle of official favor; for they had come without an invitation.

But Sypher was smoother than Hollow Horn Bear. He prepared a statement of his financial rating, got it indorsed by a commission agency, and convinced certain Senatorial interests that he was practically a calico pony trust. This established him at once as worthy of the highest remarks of Senatorial favor, and avenue of approach to the Commissioner presently opened itself. Thus it turned out that the unofficial party was presented to the viceroy of the Great Father, the Commissioner, and received the official glad hand.

But the Sypher party was not allowed to ride in the parade. In fact it was a cipher in the big doings. Now the question which agitates Yankton Indian official circles, is

whether the unofficial delegation that reached the throne room, but didn't ride in the parade, shall take precedence of the official delegate who received the snub direct, though afterward being graciously permitted to ride in the procession.

➔ The painters are very busy on outside work.—

➔ New white caps have been supplied the 'varsity members of the team.

➔ The Sewing Room is receiving a much needed renovation. The ceiling and walls have been scrapped and are being painted.

➔ The track men are practicing hard and we hope to have a good team. Trials for the relay team will be held this week and next.

➔ The baseball diamond has been skinned and otherwise improved. The boys will enjoy playing much more than on the old diamond.

➔ The walls, roofs and floors of the addition to the cage are finished, and the partitions, lockers, and other interior fittings are under way.

Henry W. Chadwick, the "Father of baseball," is 80 years, but his writings would not indicate it. He still is keenly interested in the national game.

➔ Mr. Thompson has received a photo of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seneca. The marriage was solemnized last October. Isaac graduated in 1900. He is still in the service at Cantonment, O. T.

➔ Chas. Hood one of our early students from Klamath Agency Oregon, was a welcome visitor for several days. He showed his confidence in Carlisle by entering as students his children Rose, Tena, and Mabel Hood.

The oldest known survivor of the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832 is Alexander T. Sullinger, of McLeansboro, Ill., who is now passing the ninety-second years of his life in the state of which he is a native and a life-long resident.

BASE BALL

We played our opening game yesterday on our field with Mercersburg. But six innings were played as Mercersburg had to catch a train. Roy pitched a fine game, while Brahdtt for Mercersburg became wild in the last inning. Considering the little practice our boys have had, they played very well. Score:

Indians.		Mercersburg.	
R.	H. O. A. E.	R.	H. O. A. E.
Jude, 3b.	2 2 0 0 0	Moore, ss	1 1 0 0 0
Mitch'l, ss	1 1 2 0 0	W'tine, 2b	0 0 2 6 0
Twin, rf.	1 2 0 0 0	Brandt, p	1 2 0 3 0
Neph'w, lb	0 0 5 0 1	Sparrow, c	0 0 4 0 0
Y'ceer, cf	1 1 0 1 1	Shields, lb	0 0 0 0 1
Lubo, lf	1 1 0 0 0	Edw's, cf	0 0 1 0 1
Baird, c	1 0 7 2 0	V'guen, rf	1 1 0 0 0
Roy, p	2 2 0 4 0	Myers, 3b	0 0 0 1 0
Libby, 2b	2 1 4 0 1	Gheen, lf	0 0 2 1 0
Totals	11 10 18 7 3	Totals	3 4 18 11 2

Carlisle 0 0 0 1 0 10-11
 Mercersburg..... 1 0 0 0 1 1-3
 Struck out, by Roy 7, by Bran't 1. Home run, Brandt. Three-base hit, Jude. Two-base hit, Roy, Twin, Libby, vortiguen. Base on balls, Mercersburg 2, Carlisle 7. Stolen bases, Mitchell, Baird. Sacrifice Hits, Nephew. Time, 1 hour 20 minutes. Umpire, Denny.

Mission Indians, California.

Between the years 1879 and 1905 there have been 25 boys and 16 girls enrolled from the Mission agency, California. From recent reports we learn that Satero Amago, Antonio Capistrano, Ignacio Costo, Charles Coleman, Manuel Largo, Carlos Pico, Henry Smith, Abel Subish, and Daniel Tortuga, are farming; Joseph B. Luna is porter at a hotel; Calistro Lugo, Joseph Shoulder, and Julio Romero are attending school; Mistica Amago and Pasquala Anderson are matrons in the Indian service; Evarista Calac, Elena Casera, Eelicitia Lugo, Claudina Molido, Flomeria Subish, Marie Subish are working housework. Louis Chutniet, Alexandero Lugo, Meguil Moat, Maxay Osuna, Louis Subish, Christine Majada, and Floro Moro have passed to the "Great Beyond."

The Mission Indians are so scattered that it has been impossible to get more extensive reports than here given.

DR. BASEHOAR, Dentist, extracts, and fills teeth. Painless. Carlisle, Will be at the School Hospital every Friday afternoon to see students needing his attention.

BREAD-FRUIT TREES.

Of the various trees that produce fruit which is used as a staple article of food by man may be mentioned those of the genus *Artocarpus* (a word meaning "bread-fruit") of tropical countries.

The bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus incisa*) of the southern part of Asia and the South Sea Islands bears a roundish fruit about the size of a melon, rough on the exterior, marked with hexagonal knobs, and of a green color. The pulp of the interior is whitish and of a consistence of new bread.

It is roasted before it is eaten but has little flavor. The best varieties contain no seeds, the tree being propagated by shoots that spring from the roots.

In the South Sea Islands the bread-fruit constitutes the principal article of diet of the inhabitants. It is prepared by baking it in an oven heated by hot stones. The plant is now being cultivated in the West Indies, but does not there equal the plantain as an article of food.

The fruit of the *bedo*, another plant of the genus, contains two large pulpy seeds that swim in a semi-liquid substance of a vinous taste. It, therefore, offers the natives of Java and the Marianne and Philippine Islands, where the trees grow, both food and drink.

The jack (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), another bread-fruit, is a native of the Indian Archipelago and is cultivated in Southern India and all the warm parts of Asia. The fruit is a favorite article of food among the natives, as are also the roasted seeds.

The roasted nuts of *Brosimum alicastrum*, a tree belonging to the same order as the *Artocarpus*, are used instead of bread, and have a taste something like that of chest-nuts.

To this last named genus belongs also the famous cow-tree of South America, which yield a copious supply of rich and wholesome milk, as good as that of the cow. In the same order we find the genus *Phytocrene*, one species of which, when wounded, discharges a large supply of pure and wholesome liquid, which is drunk by the natives.

By a singular anomaly, the order of plants that includes these useful trees embraces the celebrated upas tree, which, when pierced, exudes a milky juice which contains a very acrid and virulent poison into which the natives of Java dip their arrows.—*Scientific American*.

WOODPECKERS

In stripping off the bark of a tree I had felled, says a Canadian lumberman, I observed it perforated with holes larger than those which a musket bullet would make, speared with most accurate precision, as if bored under the guidance of rule and compasses, and many of them filled most neatly with acorns. Earlier in the season I remarked the holes in most all the softer timbers, but imagining they were caused by wood insects, I did not stop to examine or inquire; but now, finding them studded with acorns firmly fixed in, which I knew could not have been driven there by the wind, I sought for an explanation, which was practically given me by Captian S—'s pointing out a flock of woodpeckers busily and noisily employed in the provident task of securing their winter's provisions; for it appears that the sagacious bird is not all the time thriftlessly engaged in "tapping the beach-trees" for the mere idle purpose of empty sound, but spends its summer season in picking those holes, in which it lays its store of food for the winter, where the elements can neither affect nor place it beyond their reach, and it is considered a sure omen that the snowy period is approaching when these birds commence stowing away their acorns, which might otherwise be covered by its fall.

I frequently paused in my chopping to watch them in my neighborhood, with the acorns in their bills, half clawing, half flying round the tree, and admired the adroitness with which they tried the different holes, until they found one of its exact caliber; when, inserting the pointed end, they tapped it home most artistically with their beaks, and flew down for another.

But their natural instinct is even more remarkable in the choice of nuts, which you will invariably find sound; whereas it is a matter of impossibility, in selecting them for roasting, for a man to pick up a batch that will not have half of them unfit for use, the most safe and polished-looking frequently containing a large grub generated within. Even the wily Indian, with all his craft and experience, is unable to arrive at anything like an unerring selection; while in a large bagful that we took from the bark of our log, there was not one containing the slightest germ of decay. They never encroach on their packed stores until all on the surface are covered, when they resort to those in the bark, and peck them of their contents without removing the shell from the hole.—*Advance*

FARM FORESTRY.

Plan Pursued by a Massachusetts Landowner.

Only a limited amount of practical work in thinning, trimming and care of farm woodland has been attempted in the East. Many of the plans described appear rather complicated to the average farmer and the forests are generally allowed to take care of themselves. The plan pursued by Nathaniel Morton, of Plymouth County, Mass., is especially interesting as a study, even in the West, because of its simple and practical nature. Ten years ago he bought fifty acres of white pine and sprout oak. This tract he has managed by removing all the oak that interfered with or shaded the growing pines until the woodland has been transformed from a miscellaneous tract to valuable pine land.

In many parts of this woodland the timber's bulk has doubled in seven years. The plan was to take out those oaks that interfered with or shaded too much the young pines, leaving enough of them to encourage the sprouting of pine seeds which came up in all parts of the ground without planting. The sprouts from oak stumps were pounded off in Winter when the stumps were frozen. Mr. Morton does not wait for limbs to die before pruning, but begins to trim off the lower branches when the trees are five feet high, repeating the treatment when the trees increase in height. This plan keeps the branches from growing into the timber. It is found that quick healing is promoted by cutting the limb extremely close, so that the inner trunk bark on all sides is penetrated, making a scar about twice the diameter of the limb cut off. Limbs up to three inches in diameter cut off in this way heal much faster than those merely cut off close to the outside bark. It is not stated that this principle will apply to trees other than pine.

The experience of Mr. Morton indicates that about thirty-three years are required to bring pines from seed to a size suitable for lumber. Others allow forty-five years. The soil used by Mr. Morton is very light, with a sandy subsoil. Trees ten to twenty-five years old appear to have made an average yearly gain in growth of wood of fully one hundred per cent. The foreign growth has been removed and the trees trimmed since owned by Mr. Morton. The owner estimates that the wood on the lot paid for the expenses of removing the foreign growth. Bushes were kept mowed at a cost of about \$50 for the entire period.—*Orange Judd Farmer*.

WHEN LEFT IS RIGHT.

In a typical Southern home of Tennessee where the regime of ante-bellum days is observed, there is employed a young negro by name George Washington, bright and capable. George is in the height of his glory when "showing off" before company, his only fault being an over-anxiety to please, which once resulted in confusion.

There seemed to be nothing more complex for George to comprehend than the fact that the left side was the right from which to serve a guest at table.

Preparatory to a certain formal dinner, George was drilled anew on this particular point in the art of serving, and his mistress adopted a signal of correction to assist him. At the appointed time he, with immaculate linen coat, appeared, and in his eagerness to do his best, approached the wrong side of a guest.

Quickly observing the mistake, his mistress gave the signal, whereupon George completely forgetting his surroundings, said with great complaisance: "Now, mistis, don't you worry. I'se sarvin' all right, cause dis gem'man, you see, he's left handed.—*Ex*."

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