

ART INDUSTRY SCIENCE

THE ARROW

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Vol. I

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

No 39

DECORATION DAY.

By George W. Brown.

*Hark! What means this thronging of people,
So loyal, so solemn, so true?
Why gather they from the field and the workshop,
Under the shadow of the red, white and blue?
List! We hear the low trill of the fife;
We hear the drums' sad, muffled sound.
Why they're paying a tribute of honor
To the war-scarred veterans, so loyal, profound.
To the graveyard out on the hillside,
They're marching, with slow, solemn tread;
With wreaths and garlands of flowers
To strew o'er the graves of our dead,
Who lie 'neath the sod in sweet slumber,
Ne'er troubled by the soldier's dream.
Not to be waked by the reveille
Until resurrection's bright gleam.
This day we hail in sweet silence,
In honor of our patriots dear,
Both those who are sleeping in peacefulness,
And those who are still with us here.
Each year brings tears and deep mourning
For some one, sad-hearted, bereft;
A soldier has dropped from the ranks,
And only a few more are still left.
Our heads are bowed lowly in silence,
While words offered up to our God
Drop from the lips of the living
O'er the graves 'neath the green, grassy sod.
But while we are strewing our garlands of flowers
O'er the tombs of the sleeping past,
Oh, let us remember our living patriots,
And let not their strewing be last.
Let us heap some garlands of flowers
About their wearied feet;
For, ah, too soon, will the inevitable
Hearken them, their Creator to meet.
No more will they fight o'er the battles
Of war, or this wearied life,
But their eyes, closed in peaceful slumber,
Will be free from our great nation's strife.*

How Some Common Things are Made.

Cork, as most persons know, is the outer bark of an evergreen oak-tree which grows in Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Morocco, and to some extent in Italy. Its peculiar properties, especially its lightness and its compressibility, make it valuable for scores of purposes, but its original use, in the manufacture of corks, or stoppers for bottles, still consumes the greater part of all that is brought to market.

The cork oak varies in diameter from six inches to three feet. By a generous provision of nature, the tree may be periodically



A view of a portion of the School Campus showing Band Stand, Girls' Quarters, and Large Boys Quarters.

stripped of its outer bark without losing its life.

Twenty years is the usual age at which the first cutting is made. After that the cork may be harvested about every ten years. The first cut, which is called virgin bark, is of little value, as it is coarse in texture and deeply seamed. The tree may be expected to live and yield cork until it is one hundred and fifty years old.

In Spain and some other European countries corks are still made by hand, each one being pared from a square block by a common knife. In this country, where are made the finest corks in the world, the work is done by machinery, all of which is of American invention and manufacture. Every boy who has ever whittled a cork for a fishing "bob" or a pop-gun pellet knows how difficult the material is to cut smoothly. To do it well his knife must be as sharp as a razor and must be used with a drawing motion, not a mere pressure; and if the cork be wet, so much the better. The same difficulties confront the manufacturer by machinery, and are met in the same way.

The bark, after having been wet, and then allowed to remain for a time in damp cellars to soften, goes first to the stripping-machines, which reduce it to slabs of a size proportionate to the cork to be made. These machines are merely small iron tables, through which appear very thin steel disks, like circular saws, except that they have no teeth. They are really keen edged steel knives, as thin as paper, and running at a high rate of speed, but so smoothly they seem to the spectator to be standing still.

The little slabs or strips of cork go next to the "blockers." The cutters are cylindrical

steel punches, or tubes, with razor edges. They are arranged in rows or "gangs," and instead of being simply pressed through cork, are also revolving at high speed, and so cut their way through. Having perforated the slab, the cutters back away automatically, while plungers like pistons working in the cylinders come forward and punch out the cores, which, for some purposes, are already finished corks.

They are, of course, perfectly cylindrical, that is, without taper, and in that form they are preferred by bottlers of effervescent liquids because their shape enables them the better to resist the pressure of the restrained gases.

But for the use of druggists, who are the great users of corks and need the very finest, a tapering stopper is preferred, and this necessitates another operation. The tapering-machines are run mostly by young women. Each machine consists of a little lathe which centres the cylindrical cork automatically and then brings it into contact with the edge of the cutting-knife, which, like the cutter of the slicing-machine, is a very thin disk. As the cork touches this knife a thin shaving rises and curls away, light as a puff of smoke.

One who knows nothing of the machinery could see no reason for it, but during the second that the cork has been in contact with the apparently motionless disk

some dozen yards of flying, razor edged steel have been at work, and the cork is now a perfect truncated cone, with a fine, satin-like surface and an even and regular taper. By hand a very rapid and skilful cutter can turn out twelve or fourteen gross in a day. With these machines one girl will produce four hundred and twenty gross.

There are few businesses in which the quantity of waste material is so large as in the manufacture of corks. In the best managed factories it ranges from sixty to seventy per cent; but American ingenuity and industrial development have succeeded in transforming it into a source of profit. By grinding the waste to various degrees of fineness and pressing it, with glue or shellac, into various shapes, it is made useful for the inner soles of shoes, for bathroom mats for insulation it refrigerating plants and the deadening of sound in apartment houses the making of bicycle handles and the grips of tennis rackets, fly rods and golf clubs; and there are dozens of other uses for the waste which are quite as interesting.

A few years ago one manufacturer of corks was paying a teamster a dollar a load to cart away his waste and dump it on a refuse heap. To-day he receives sixty dollars a ton for the very cheapest quality of waste.—*Glen Mills Daily.*

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PROVERB.

Better little talent and much purpose than much talent and little purpose.

AN HONEST TRADE WELL MASTERED.

There is an unfortunate tendency among young men to absolutely disregard places of employment where shirt cuffs and pressed trousers would be out of place, yet many brilliant successes and large fortunes have been founded on an honest trade, well mastered. During the course of a strike in one of our cities recently it came out that many of the skilled workman earned as much as \$1.08 an hour, and could earn as much as fifty dollars a week without overexerting themselves. A young man who has a trade at his finger's end may feel secure. His trade is always a valuable asset. Such a man will not lose his position for a trifle, or through the whim of an employer, nor does he have to enter into competition with all the riffraff of the labor market.

GIANTS OF THE PAST.

The past was more prolific in the production of giants than the present. In 1830 one of these giants, who was exhibited at Rouen was ten feet high, and the giant Galabra, brought from Arabia to Rome in the time Claudius Caesar, was the same height. Fannum, who lived in the time of Eugene II, was eleven and one-half feet in height.

The Chevalier Scrog in a journey to the peak Tenerife found in one of the caverns of that mountain the head of a giant who has sixty teeth and who was not less than fifteen feet high. The giant Faragus, slain by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, according to reports, was twenty feet high. In 1814 near St. Gernad was found the tomb of the giant Isolent, who was not less than thirty feet high. In 1590 near Rouen was found a skeleton whose head held a bushel of corn and was nineteen feet in height. The giant Bacri was twenty-two feet high.

In 1623 near the castle in Dauphine a tomb was found thirty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eight feet high on which were found in graystone the words "Kentolochus Rex." The skeleton was found entire and measured twenty-five and one-fourth feet high, ten feet across the shoulders and five feet from breastbone to the back.

But France is not the only country where giant skeletons have been unearthed. Near Palermo, Sicily, in 1516, was found the skeleton of a giant thirty feet high and in 1559 another forty-four feet high.

Near Magrino, on the same island, in 1816 was found the skeleton of a giant of thirty feet whose head was the size of a hogs head and each tooth weighed five ounces.—Glen Mills Daily.

"BY HEART"

A fine old phrase, which under the new methods in education has fallen into disrepute, is that of learning "by heart". Half a century ago learning by heart was the chief feature of the ordinary school course.

Pupils learned their English and Latin grammars by heart; they committed to memory, whole pages of history and geography, long lessons in natural philosophy and endless passages from the English classics.

Above all, they learned, word for word, chapters, and sometimes books, from the old and new testaments. Doubtless in those days many a pupil with a facile memory slipped through his course, or let it slip through him, and gained little in mental fiber and power. Yet after all, there are few better possessions than something of the world's best treasure of wisdom or beauty learned by heart. One of our greatest naturalists was compelled in his boyhood to commit to memory the entire new testament and a large part of the old. Without that early training he would not have gained the clear and vigorous beautiful style by means of which he has been able to open the eyes of others to the wonders of nature.

There is no such model of style as the old book of our fathers.

Lucy Larcom, enjoying to her last days the verses learned in her window seat library in the mill; Madam Willard, finding delight in her eightieth year in the treasures committed to memory in her girlhood; Whittier, cheering sleepless night with the rich stores of his memory—these and hundred of others bear witness to the value of wisdom learned by heart.

But it must be by heart. The treasure must be used and loved and cared for, not put into storage and forgotten. So used and loved, the words of the masters reveal deeper meanings as the years go by. They become enriched to us by a thousand associations—days of gladness of sorrow to which they have ministered, times of trouble or danger in which they have stood as beacon lights. They become part of the very fibers of our lives. Not only have they given us wisdom and counsel and delight; but also something, at least, of the culture of a high friendship.—Exchange.

WHAT ASBESTOS REALLY IS.

In the important work of protecting life and property from fire, there is a growing appreciation of the value of asbestos, and a constant increase in its use. It has a combination of properties unlike that of any other substance found in nature. No other product as yet discovered could take its place. It has been called mineral wool, and, also, the connecting link between the mineral and the vegetable kingdoms. After the fibers of asbestos have been separated from their mother rock they have a fluffy softness and whiteness much like that of wool or cotton, and by a process very similar to that of ordinary weaving they are converted into cloth. It is a cloth, however, which, owing to its mineral origin, is impervious to fire, and herein lies its value. It is more and more extensively used in this country for fireproof theater curtains, for firemen's helmets, jackets and leggings, and for gloves and shields for men working at the mouths of furnaces. The texture of the fabric resembles that of canvas, so it is too coarse, as now manufactured, for such delicate materials as those of lace curtains and womens dresses, for which its use has been suggested, but an interesting way in which it is now utilized is in the work of surgeons in making splints and dressing wounds. Cotton and wool must be especially treated to be rendered absolutely clean and antiseptic, while asbestos is naturally so. The greatest drawback to its widespread utilization, at present, is the cost of the fabric. The standard price of the cloth is three dollars a yard. When made into a fireman's jacket and leggings, the latter cost about fifty dollars. While asbestos-bearing rock is found extensively throughout the world, most of that which yields the fibers used in manufactures on this hemisphere is mined in Canada, about seventy-five miles from Quebec.

DR. BASEHOAR, Dentist, extracts, and fills teeth. Painless. Carlisle.

SOME TROUBLESOME INSECTS.

And The Way to Deal With Them so They Will Not Bother

It is estimated that nearly one-half of America's apple crop is annually ruined by the codling moth. Yet, strange to say, few fruit growers have ever seen a codling moth or would recognize one if seen!

This moth seldom flies except at night, and, moreover, is not attracted by lights. But it is a beautiful little creature, measuring about three-quarters of an inch from wing-tip to wing-tip. The fore wings have the appearance of brown watered-silk; the hind wings are of a lighter, grayish-brown color.

The codling moth appears in the spring about the time the blossoms are falling from the apple trees, and after a few days glues its tiny eggs on to the skin of the miniature apples or, sometimes, upon the adjacent leaves. In about a week the eggs hatch, and, as a rule, the little apple-worm soon finds its way into the cup-like blossom end on top of the apple. No matter where the egg may be laid, the worm, when hatched, usually seems desirous of making its way to this particular place, and here, snugly held as if in a cradle, the little worm feeds and enjoys itself for several days. Then—getting right down to business—it bores its way into the apple, to the core.

The time to fight this pest is when it is feeding on the outside of the apple, in the little cup-like cradle. A drop or two of posion then applied will quickly kill the worm and thus save the apple; whereas if the fight is delayed until he has really entered the apple, no outward application of posion can affect him.

"The falling of the blossoms is the signal to begin spraying; the closing of the calyx lobes a week or two later is the signal to stop spraying."

So the time to fight is short. Begin in time, but never spray while the blossoms are still on the tree. Use the regulation Bordeaux-Paris green mixture. One thorough application will answer, provided that rains do not wash off the poison during two weeks. If such rains come, a second or a third application may be necessary. And, in any event, it is always safer to apply a second spray a week or ten days after the first.

There is usually a second brood of the codling moth, but if proper precautions are taken to exterminate the first brood, there is little to fear from the late comers. Besides spraying, 'tis wise to destroy all windfall apples promptly (by feeding them to stock), to scrape tree trunks, and to destroy all cocoons found. Also, to put bands of burlap around tree trunks, with overhanging folds which may serve as tempting hiding places for the insects. Inspect these bands at regular intervals during the season, and kill the inmates.—Exchange.

FAST RAILROADING.

The recent experiments with high-speed electric motor-cars on the specially prepared Berlin-Zossen line may result in building a railway between Berlin and Hamburg, on which trains will run regularly at a speed of 100, or even 125, miles an hour. Estimates have been obtained from two important electric construction companions, which seem to indicate at least the possibility of making such a railroad a commercial success. The chief requirements are a straight track, a level grade, and heavy cars with specially constructed running-gear. The Germans having been the first to demonstrate the practicability of running trains at such speeds, are naturally ambitious to crown the work by constructing the first modern high-speed railway. The estimated cost for a double-track line 155 miles long varies, according to the degree of speed required, from between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000 to more than \$35,000,000.

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TWO COLLEGE BOYS

Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college, after which they must depend entirely upon their own efforts. They attacked the collegiate problems successfully, passed the graduation received their diplomas from the faculty, also commendatory letters to a large ship building firm with which they desired employment. Ushered into the waiting-room of the head of the firm the first was given an audience. He presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the man of millions.

"I should like some sort of a clerkship."

"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and should we have anything of the kind open, will correspond with you."

As he passed out, he remarked to his waiting companion. "You can go in and leave your address."

The other presented himself and his papers

"What can you do?" was asked.

"I can do any thing that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.

The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.

"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"

"We want a man to sort iron," replied the superintendent.

And the college graduate went to sorting scrap iron.

One week passed, and the president meeting the superintendent, asked, "How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh" said the boss, "he did his work so well, and never watched the clock, that I put him over the gang."

In one year this man had reached the head of a department and in an advisory position with the management at a salary represented by four figures, while his whilom companion was "clerk" in a livery stable, washing harnesses and carriages.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

As our week is not used except among Christian converts, the Chinese are accustomed to count by the days of the moon. Certain days are considered specially sacred; such as the first and fifteenth of each month and the dates on which the numbers are doubled—as the third of the month, or the seventh of the seventh month. Particular attention is given, in the calendars for general use, to the lucky and unlucky days sometimes even to the neglect of astronomical information and predictions. Some editions combine rather poetical matter with its practical and superstitious notes, giving the date when the rainbow will first be seen, the time for the opening of certain flowers and the migrations and songs of birds. The official calendars are issued annually, after they have received the emperor's approval; and, although filled with superstition and inaccurate in many particulars, they are most interesting and attractive, and present a good example of the lore and science of the Chinese people.

The largest of the Aval islands, which are scattered over a considerable area in the Persian gulf, is said to be earth's hottest place. The mean temperature of Bahrein, as it is called, is 99 degrees for the whole year. No European can endure the heat which at midnight rises to 100, in the morning is 107 or 108 and by 3 in the afternoon reaches the phenomenal height of 140 degrees. The following high temperatures are also experienced at the places named: Parts of Algeria, 127 degrees; Agra, 117 degrees, and Lahore, 107 degrees.—Exchange.

We will be pleased to see you!!

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Miscellaneous Items.

→ Captian Mercer has received a fine saddle horse. His name is "Bobby."

→ "Kola" Captain Mercer's Collie has been very sick but is improving.

→ The Band will play for the Harrisburg Country Club on Decoration Day.

→ Joseph Washington sent a fine photo of himself in uniform to the Tinnors.

→ Special medals will be awarded those who break school records in athletics.

→ The student body had a treat of ice cream for dinner and supper last Sunday.

→ Our tulips and hyacinths have seen their best days, and Mr. Lehman is replacing them with geraniums and other attractive plants.

→ Prof. Sweeney of Emmittsburg College visited the school on Sunday afternoon and gave the Catholic boys and girls a good talk on Temperance.

→ The last number of The New Indian published by the Indian Training School, Carson City, Nev., contained a nice cut of our Sloyd Department.

→ Prayer meetings of last Sunday evening were led as follows:—Mr. Venne, Large Boys; Miss Scales, Small Boys; Miss Hawk, Large Girls.

→ Gold medals for first place, silver for second, and bronze for third place, were given Saturday night at the close of the Social, to the winners in our spring sports.

→ James Wheelock made us a flying visit Tuesday while on his way to Chicago where the famous Wheelocks' Indian Band is assembling preparatory to starting its yearly tour.

→ The boys who joined the 7th Cavalry Band are now on their way to San Francisco California. They started Saturday afternoon and they expect to be on the road 5½ or 6 days.

→ Francis Freemont, who went home early in the spring writes to a friend, that he is enjoying himself at his Nebraska home. He has been very busy helping his father on the farm.

→ The aquariums in several of the school rooms are very interesting places for the pupils. The development of the frog from the eggs through the tadpole stage is being watched and recorded daily.

→ The pupils in No. 1 are having some interesting reading lessons on the shops and the work the pupils are doing there; also about the trees now in blossom and the garden vegetables that the pupils helped to plant.

→ The Juniors have finished reading "Iyanhoe" which they found very interesting. The story is of English Life in the 13th Century. The different characters were assigned to different pupils which made it more enjoyable.

→ Misses Mary Christy and Grace Fulton of Wilson College were guests of Miss Robbins over Saturday and Sunday. They visited the different departments in which they found a great deal that interested them. They enjoyed their visit very much.

→ Miss Wood's croquet balls and wickets have been repainted. The Junior girls now enjoy themselves playing championship games with the Senior girls. As the evenings are so pleasant and long sometimes as many as seven games are played before the whistle blows and we have to adjourn.

→ On Saturday morning the girls did their own mending in their rooms and enjoyed it very much. Some had so little to do for themselves, they kindly helped their neighbors. Mrs. Head, Misses Goodyear and Zeimer gladly came to Miss Veitch's rescue in teaching the little tots to mend their own clothing.

→ A subscriber renewing his subscription to the Arrow writes as follows:
Wishing God speed to a good work.
If the whole nation would help, each man a mite to the children of those who were native to the soil, the real Americans; then the work of the Carlisle School would be made more effective.

HAROLD A. LORING

LECTURE—RECITALS

On the music of the

SIOUX INDIANS

Address

Portland, Maine

→ Printers Yukkatanache and Chauncey Charles are helping out at the Sentinel office.

→ The painters have finished the Teachers' Quarters, and are now working on the Girls' Quarters.

→ Our game last Saturday at Kutztown with the Normal School was very disappointing to the supporters of our team. We had the game well in hand up to the last inning when several costly errors gave Kutztown enough runs to win out. The score was 11 to 10. Our boys said the visit was a very pleasant one.

→ The open air band concert Tuesday evening was greatly enjoyed. The band is improving, and concerts are being given oftener to the delight of all. The following program was rendered.

1. "Deed of the Pen" - - - Moret
2. "The Girl and the Bandit" - - Wight (from the Opera)
3. "Sextett from Lucia" - - - Donizetti
4. "American Fantasia" - - - Bendix
5. "Sitting Bull" - - - Brockenline
6. Star Spangled Banner.

The composer of "Sitting Bull" is Chief Musician of the 7th U. S. Cavalry who presented Captain Mercer and the Band with a manuscript copy.

CHAPEL TALK

BY MRS. FOSTER.

School life was "sweetened" last week by a bright and instructive talk from Mrs. Foster. Her subject was "Sugar." She told us how honey was first used for sugar. The Moors introduced sugar cane into Spain, and on his second voyage Columbus brought it to the United States. Pieces of cane are planted in trenches and new plants spring from the nodes. It takes six tons of care to plant one acre; the longer it takes to ripen the more sugar it contains. In tropical countries it is allowed to stand ten or fifteen months; in our own, not more than eight or nine on account of frost.

The process of making sugar from cane was most interestingly described—the sending of the cane down long chutes to three sets of rollers for crushing; the use of the ashes left from the burning of the bagasse, or dry cane; the syrup's finding its way to straining and purifying cylinders; and finally the "dancing barrels" into which the sugar is packed for market. In 1747 a German discovered that sugar could be made from beets. Our seeds of sugar beets are imported from Germany. An acre will yield fourteen tons of beets, at a cost of twenty-five dollars. They sell for sixty-five dollars. A profit of three thousand and two hundred dollars on a farm of eighty acres is almost as good as being a football coach and better than being a first class teacher. Michigan and California lead in sugar beets.

Glucose is made from the starch of corn and potatoes. It is used in most of our table syrups and in plain candies. The Indians taught us how to make sugar from the maple. It takes four gallons of sap to make a pound of sugar and a tree may yield eighty gallons of sap. We get from Germany, France, and our island possessions \$175,000,000 worth of sugar. Think how much would be added to the wealth of our farmers without their going to Klondike if they only realized that this beautiful sum lies at their very doors!

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ATHLETICS.

BASE-BALL AND TRACK SCHEDULE FOR 1905.

April 12—Mercersburg at Carlisle. Won 11 to 3.

" 14—Albright at Carlisle. Won 11 to 3.

" 15—Lebanon Valley at Annville. Lost 3 to 1.

" 19—Harvard at Philadelphia. Lost 23 to 2.

" 21—Ursinus at Carlisle. Lost 17 to 1.

" 22—Harrisburg Athletic Club, at Harrisburg. Lost 6 to 0.

" 24—Class athletic meet. Won by Class '06.

" 26—Villanova at Carlisle. 11-Inning—Lost 5 to 3.

" 29—Lebanon Valley at Carlisle. Won, 16 to 2.

" 29—Univ. Penna. Relay Races at Philadelphia. Lost.

May 5 —Wyoming Seminary at Carlisle. Won 10 to 5.

" 6 —Ursinus at Collegeville. Won 5 to 4.

" 6 —Dickinson track at Carlisle. Won 69½ to 34½.

" 10—Dickinson at Indian Field. Lost 11 to 7.

" 13—Lafayette track at Easton. Won 53 to 43.

" 17—Washington and Jefferson at Carlisle. Won 3 to 2.

" 22—State track at Carlisle. Won 53¾ to 50¾.

" 26—Susquehanna at Carlisle.

" 27—Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.

" 30—Gettysburg at Gettysburg — 2 games.

" 31—Mercersburg at Mercersburg.

June 3 —Dickinson at Dickinson Field.

" 7 —Gettysburg at Carlisle.

" 9 —Burham A. C. at Lewistown.

" 10—

" 12—Villanova at Villanova.

" 12—State track at State College.

" 13—Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

" 15—

" 17—Fordham at Fordham.

" 20—Lafayette at Easton.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

→ The annual dual meet in track and field sports with State college was held on Indian field last Monday.

The day was ideal for the purpose, and those who attended expecting to see a close and interesting contest, were not disappointed. It was "nip and tuck" from start to finish. It is without a doubt the best meet ever held on Indian field. One of the most notable features was the good fellowship exhibited between the contestants and the absence of wrangling.

The 120 yds. hurdle was run ½ second faster than our school record; the mile run within 2 seconds; the 440 yds. dash, 1 2-5 seconds faster; the two mile run within 1 2-5 seconds; the 220 yds. hurdle, 1 1-5 seconds faster; the half mile run, 4-5 second faster; the 220 yds. dash 1-5 second faster; the high jump within ½ in. of the School record; the pole vault within 2 ins.; the shot put broke the record by 6½ ins.

Summary:
100 yards Dash— 1. Mt. Pleasant, C; 2. Henry, S. Time 10 2-5 seconds.
120 yards Hurdle— 1. Hornbaker, S; 2. Forkum, S. Time 16 seconds.
One mile run— 1. Beardsley, C; 2. Snow, C. Time 4 min. 36 seconds.
440 yards Dash— 1. Mt. Pleasant, C; 2. Arnold, S. Time 50 seconds.
Two mile run— 1. J. Schrimpscher, C; 2. Beardsley, C. Time 10 min. 22 2-5 sec.
220 yds. Hurdle— 1. Hornbaker, S; 2. Forkum, S. Time 26 1-5.
Half mile run— 1. Twohearts, C; 2. J. Kaiser, S. Time 2 min. 4 seconds.
220 yds. Dash— 1. Henry, S; 2. Wright, S. Time 22 1-5 seconds.
Shot Put— 1. Exendine, C; 2. Dunn, S. Distance 39 ft. 2½ ins.
Pole Vault— Jude C, Saunders S, and Zinc S. tied at 10 ft. 4 ins.
High Jump— 1. Exendine, C; 2. Saunders, S. Distance 5 ft. 6½ ins.
Broad Jump— 1. Mt. Pleasant, C; 2. Saunders, S. Distance 23 ft. 6 ins.
Hammer Throw— 1. Billy, C; 2. Dunn, S. Distance 112 ft.
Score— Carlisle 53¾, State 50¾.

Mt. Pleasant break the School record for 440 yds. Dash, and would have broken the World's record had he not slowed up on the last 100 yds. Exendine broke the School record in the Shot Put.

The officials were: Referee, Mr. Thompson; Judges of track events, Messrs. Baird, Williams, Dr. Shoemaker; Judges of field events, Messrs. Nori, Schaal, Bowen; Timers, Messrs. Wise, Colegrove, Canfield; Clerk of course, Mr. Roy; Assistant clerks of course, Messrs. Matlock, Dillon, Gardner; Announcer, Mr. Mt. Pleasant; Starter, Mr. Venne.

A Soldier Boy's Letter

THREE RIVER, CAL.,
May 10th 1905.

The following letter to Mr. Sprow from one of our former tinsmiths will be of interest to many of our readers.

I would have written you a letter sooner, had we not been on our way to the National Parks of the state. The troops of the 3d squadron 4th. U.S. Cavalry, left Presidio of Monterey, Cal. on the 20th of April at 9:30 A. M. 1905. The famous 15th Infantry Band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me." while marching out off the reservation.

The troops were under the command of Captain H. C. Rensen, 4th Cavalry. Captain Hughes, commanding Troop M, Captain O'Shea, Troop L. and Lieutenant Gilen, commanding Troop K.

They were accompanied by a large pack train, consisting of ambulances, escort wagons, and pack animals, making a great procession as they left the Old Barracks.

We came to Madera on Thursday April 28th, had been eight days on the way through the plains and ranches, where nothing but cattle, horses, and sheep were to be seen here and there. Madera was the place designated by the commanding officer for L. Troop to separate from troops K and M, the former Troop to continue their march to Sequoia and Gen. Grant Parks. The other two troops to Yosemite, at which place they will patrol until the fall of snow in that region cuts off the visitors from the outside world.

That afternoon the members of the 13th U. S. Infantry Band arrived from Angel Island. They were traveling through the various points of the state, advertising with stereopticon views taken from the most interesting points at Santa Cruz, Cal. The band was hired by Santa Cruz Club in order to draw the people to their summer resort. When we came to Fresno and Visalia, the band was still with us at which place we left them when the Troop took a new route to the mountains.

We have at last made our temporary camp thirty or more miles from the railroad station at Visalia. Our present Post Office is Three Rivers, California. We will remain here perhaps until the first of June on account of the Parks being covered with snow. We are surrounded by high mountains, part of the Sierra Nevada. While here we will have our pistol practice in which of course I wish to make a good record. Last target practice we had with carbines I failed by a few points to make sharpshooter.

I passed as first-class man very easy and now am "Marksman." It is estimated about thirty-five miles from here to the Parks. We have been already thirteen days on the way and were very tired too. We will guard those Parks until the month of October and then we will return to Presidio of Monterey, California, for the purpose of making preparation to sail for Manila in latter part of November.

I hope to see the 7th Cavalry boys while over there. I am enjoying the army life very much and hope to see more of the Indian boys enlisting in the Cavalry in preference to any other branch of service. For a short time I have been in service it gives me pleasure to say that the Army has done me a great deal in lifting me up into higher civilization. I feel that I have a broader experience in regards to military discipline.

And express my thanks to Carlisle Institution for the amount of knowledge it has given me. With best regards to boys in shop and to all my comrades.

Please inform the Editor (The Arrow) to have my papers addressed to Three Rivers, California, until further notice. I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,
Joseph C. Washington,
Cr. Troop "L", 4th, U. S. Cav.

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TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.

BY J. G. FIGLEY.

The man or woman who is the most successful in this world, is the one who possesses a good technical knowledge of the profession or business engaged in. One man who thinks he is a farmer may fairly starve to death on a 40-acre farm, and declare the land to be "too poor to raise a disturbance on," let alone raise weeds. Another man may eventually take the same farm and by his "technical knowledge" of rotation of crops, drainage, proper farming, etc., make a good living. A man who after a few trials cannot draw a straight line, or even "worm" perfectly for a rail fence, cannot expect to be elected county surveyor, or do such work intelligently.

The school-teachers in these days must hustle to get a certificate by being able to untangle all the new and revised professional "kinks" tied for them by doughty scholars of ripe age and wisdom. The doctor is called a "back-number", who does not read up on, even if he does not practice, hypnotism, and all the other forms of suggestion, mental or applied, and observe the constantly improving methods of profession in alleviating pain and disease, and performing startling and successful surgical operations. It is technical knowledge. So it is this that enables the newspaper man to be able to put a bright, clean, readable paper or magazine before the public, and hold its patronage, and keep his circulation increasing. I mean of course the circulation of his journal.

So it is in all professions and vocations, no matter what. It is the technical knowledge of how to make money—that makes the millionaires, and all the pervading lack of it, that makes the—what? In the manufacturing line a technical knowledge of what may be done with raw material employed, renders the business successful. For instance, a pound of cotton costing, say 13 cents, is made into muslin that sells for 80 cents, or chintz that will sell for \$4.00. So in a mechanical way, as aptly shown by Dr. George Woods, of Pittsburg, Pa., it is technical knowledge that enables a man to take seventy-five cents, worth of common iron ore and develop it into \$5.00 worth of bar-iron, or into \$10.00 worth of horse-shoes, or into \$180 worth of table knives, or into \$6,800 worth of fine needles, or into \$29,480 worth of shirt buttons, or into \$200,000 worth of watch springs, or into \$400,000 worth of hair springs, or into \$2,500,000 worth of pallet arbors. Verily, a technical knowledge of anything is something worth getting.—*Bryan, Ohio.*

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To Burn Down Trees Electrically.

A device for felling trees in which a platinum wire heated red hot by means of an electric current takes the place of a saw is described in The Scientific American. Of this machine, the invention of two citizens of Little Rock, Ark., the paper just mentioned speaks as follows:

"The apparatus comprises a frame similar to that of a buck-saw, across the lower end of which the resistance-wire is stretched. The tension of the wire may be adjusted by a bar which extends between the side-arms of the frame, and is clamped at one side by a thumbscrew which passes through a slot in the bar. The upper end of the frame is provided with a coil spring adapted to draw the side arms together, to take up the slack in the resistance-wire as it expands when heated by the current. Since ashes are apt to collect in the kerf and retard the burning of the wood, the inventor has provided a mechanism for reciprocating the saw-frame. Furthermore, the resistance-wire may also be wound with a short length of platinum wire, and coils of the latter will act as drag teeth to remove the fine ashes and clear out the charred fragments. The mechanism for reciprocating the saw-frame may be driven by an electric motor. The apparatus offers the advantage that it may be operated at long distance from its source of power, thus giving it a wide radius of action. The inventor has designed the apparatus particularly for the use of lumbermen in felling trees. The electric saw permits of cutting off the trees very close to the ground, and at a much smaller expenditure of labor than with the usual hand-operated saw."

—*Literary Digest.*

IF A BOY ONLY KNEW.

If a boy knew his inward life shows in his outward bearing this would be a mighty stimulus to good, honest, straight forward living and thinking.

The difference in the carriage, address and facial expression of a boy when he is trying to live an honest and useful life as compared with when he is leading a lazy, dishonest and insincere life is most noticeable. True, there are a few boys whose face and manner seem capable of concealing their real thought and purpose and feelings, but these cases are rare. There are few boys who can play a part for any considerable time. All boys appreciate and long for approval and praise. If they could only realize that it is useless to expect this unless they really deserve it! They are often deceitful in particular acts and at particular times, the cases are rare when a lad deceives many people as the general course of his life. His usual tone of thought and aim, his likes and dislikes, in fact the general nature of his inner life which is his real life is known to almost all who have to do with him.—*Advance.*

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FISH AND FISHERIES.

Americans have always been such large consumers of meat that not many of them realize the important part which fish plays in the world's bill of fare, or indeed, how much fish the people of the country consumed in the course of a year. It needs some little matter like the loss of the Newfoundland bait privilege to bring out the real importance to the nation.

Not many years ago each region of the country had to content itself with the kind of fish it produced. Dwellers in the Atlantic coast cities and a little marginal strip of territory were aroused twice a week by the tooting of a horn, a signal which called to the door every thrifty house wife who wanted "sea food." The Gulf States and the Pacific coast had their own salt-water fish, but the interior states and all the central portions of the country had only the fresh-water fish of their own lakes and rivers, or the salt and leathery "Cape Cod turkey." Now all this is changed. Refrigerators carry the Florida pompano and the Oregon salmon fresh to New England tables. Broiled live lobsters are to be had in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and every part of the country is the richer for exchange.

The vastly greater market for fish has caused a great increase in price. There is perhaps no article of food the price of which varies so widely according to the place and the season. The chief safeguard against such a rise of price as would be prohibitive to poor men is the work of the United States Fish Commission and of various state commissions which aim to increase the supply by raising and distributing eggs and fry.

The United States Commission alone now distributes more than one billion food fish a year, and in the Great Lakes liberates annually about five hundred million of a single variety—the white fish.

As civilization has advanced, hunting, one of the two primitive occupations of mankind, has survived only as a pastime; but the other, which was fishing, has kept its hold upon the affections of men, and at the same time advanced to the position of a great and vital industry.—*Glen Mills Daily.*

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Lifting by Magnets.

A child playing with a toy magnet will often attach a string to it and use it for picking up nails from the floor. Magnets for lifting articles whose weights are measured by tons have been used in the same way for some years in certain iron and steel works, and the only difference between the toy magnet and that used for serious work is that the latter is of the electric kind.

In other words it consists of a soft iron core, surrounding which is a coil of insulated wire, a current passing through which makes the iron strongly magnetic so long as it is maintained.

At Liege, Belgium, electrical engineers claim to have produced a more perfect insulation of this kind for employment in mills, foundaries, etc., and by its use an immense amount of labor is saved.

One man at a crane fitted with one of these magnetic appliances can pick up enormous masses of iron or steel by just operating the switch which gives the current to the magnet that hangs at the end of the chain under his control.

After the mass of the metal has been carried to the place assigned to it, another touch of the switch stops the current and the burden is dropped. All the time usually consumed in adjusting chains and ropes round awkward shaped pieces of metal is saved, and the employment of many hands is by this means dispensed with.

Another point worthy of notice is that masses of metal far too hot to be meddled with in the ordinary way can be dealt with by the lifting magnet. The apparatus takes two forms, one a single magnet and the double. Now that the electric current is so commonly available, this system of lifting by magnets is sure to come into extensive use.—*East and West.*

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