

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. I

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

No 40

TO-DAY

ONLY from day to day
The life of a wise man runs;
What matter if seasons far away
Have gloom or have double sums?
To climb the unreal path
We lose the roading here,
We swim the rivers of wrath
And tunnel the hills of fear.
Our feet on the river's brink,
Our eyes on the clouds afar,
We fear the things we think
Instead of the things that are,
Like a tide our work should rise,
Each later wave the best;
To-morrow forever dies,
To-day is the special test.
Like a sawyer's work is life,
The present makes the flaw,
And the only field for strife
Is the inch before the saw.
—James Boyle O'Reilly.

HOW SOME COMMON THINGS ARE MADE

BY EDWARD WILLIESTON FRENZ

POSTAGE-STAMPS

The first mechanical process in the manufacture of a postage-stamp is the cutting, or engraving, of the die. This is a piece of steel of the finest quality, on the polished surface of which a man slowly and patiently cuts, line by line, the portrait or other emblem which has been adopted for this particular stamp. A steel engraving is what is called an incised plate; that is, every line which is to show in the finished print is cut into the surface instead of being left in relief, as in wood-engraving.

The die which the engraver cuts is a "negative"; in other words, a reversal of the design which the stamp will show. The reason for this soon becomes apparent.

When the die is finished and proofs show it to be satisfactory, it is hardened and fixed in the bed of a powerful press. Over it is then passed a steel roller, the circumference of which is several times—perhaps four times—the diameter of the die. Immense pressure is applied, so that every line on the surface of the die is impressed upon the surface of the roller as many times as the circumference of the roller is larger than the area of the die. In this way four perfect copies of the die are reproduced on the roller, but reversed. Each of these impressions is a "positive." This roller is now hardened in turn in order that it may transmit the impressions once more, this time to the plate from which the actual printing is to be made. This plate is also of steel. The size is sufficient to print a whole sheet of

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stamps—from two hundred to three hundred at a single impression.

Into the surface of this plate the impression on the roller is forced by great pressure, once for each stamp in the subsequent sheet, and then the plate is hardened. These impressions are negatives, so that the prints from them—the stamps themselves—will be positives.

The reason for all this preliminary work is most interesting. In the first place, printing could not be done from a single die, because of the vast quantities of stamps required. In the second place, it could not be done from the roller, because on that the lines are in relief instead of being incised; and in the third place, it would not be feasible to have several dies, or a large number of them, engraved, both because the expense would be prohibitive and because no two would then be absolutely alike. The present system makes it certain that every stamp of a certain lot is exactly like every other of the same lot—a great safe guard against counterfeiting.

When three printing plates have been made, they are all fastened to the bed of a special made printing press. When the machinery is started, the first plate is inked, then automatically wiped till it is like a mirror. The wiping removes all the ink except what clings in the lines of the two hundred duplicate engravings which dot the surface.

Over the plate is laid a sheet of dampened paper, the plate is slightly warmed in order to permit the ink to swell, and heavy pressure is then applied. Meanwhile the second plate is receiving its ink, and then the third comes into play; so that

although all three are on the same press, each is, at a given moment, undergoing a different process from either of the other two. This has wrought a great saving of time over the old process of printing by hand. When the printed sheets are dry, they go to the gumming machine, in which they pass between a dry roller on one side and one moistened with mucilage on the other. From these rollers they are cast out, wet side up, upon an endless web, which carries them through a steam-heated box.

They come out dry, ready for perforations which permit them to be torn apart easily. These are very easily made by passing the sheets between one cylinder studded with steel pins and another perforated with holes to match the pins. The two together act like the jaws of a conductors punch.

The last process is pressing the sheets by hydraulic power to counteract the tendency to curl, which is imparted by the mucilage.

The printing of stamps, like the printing of gold and silver certificates and banknotes, is subject to the most careful and add constant inspection.

Every sheet of paper is counted before it is delivered to the printer; and before he goes home at night he must return exactly the same number of sheets, either of perfect stamps or spoiled paper; and no "second" or samples are given away to visitors.—Youths' Companion.

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THE CLOVE.

Cloves are the unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance the laurel of the bay. It is a native of the Malacca or Spice Island, but has been carried to all warmer parts of the world, and it is now cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size and grow in large numbers, in clusters, to the very end of its branches.

The cloves we use are the flowers gathered before they are opened and while they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts of a round head, which are the four petals or leaves of the flower rolled up, enclosing a number of small stalks or filaments; the other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact, the flower-cup of the unripe seed vessel. All these parts may be distinctly seen if the cloves are soaked for a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flowers soften and readily unroll. Both the taste and smell of cloves depend upon the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold, and the odor and taste in consequence much weakened by such unfair proceedings.—Good Housekeeping.

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Excepting the last two weeks in August and Holiday week)

BY THE

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PROVERB.

Genius is infinite painstaking

Lady Florence Dixie discovered in Patagonia a people hitherto unknown to the ethnologist, the Araucanians. These savages, among other peculiarities, have not a hair upon their faces or heads. Lady Dixie is the world's authority upon Patagonia.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Bendigo, in Australia. The mine in question is called the New Chum Railway mine, and its main shaft is sunk to the depth of 3900 feet, or only sixty feet short of three-quarters of a mile.

No one need die of thirst in Australia if eucalyptus trees are near. By cutting a sapling into sections of about ten feet and standing them perpendicular with the small ends down half a pint of water may be obtained in fifteen minutes.

An ingenious New York school-teacher has put railroad time-tables to a new use. To arouse the interest of her geography class, she gave the time-tables to the pupils, and told them to plan trips round the world, or to various points in Europe and America. The imagination of the boys did the rest, and when they were examined they passed with higher marks than the pupils in the classes taught in the ordinary way. This teacher had the right idea. Boys, and men, too, learn ten times as much when they are interested as when they are indifferent.

Experiments show that plants cultivated to the depth of an inch and a half evaporated 2000 pounds less water per acre daily than plants having no cultivation. On heavy clay soil the difference in some cases was as much as 4000 pounds per day on an acre. Cultivation, therefore, means saving the moisture in the soil.

The desire to try everything new that is introduced sometimes leads to mistakes.

No new plant should be adopted until the farmer is satisfied that it is better than some already used by him. Alfalfa is a success in some portions of the East, but it cannot take the place of red clover. In the West, especially in Colorado, alfalfa thrives better than clover. The climate and soil should always be considered. Before growing something new as a crop, first test it in a small plot.

Tomatoes that are grown early and set out are less liable to injury from unfavorable seasons than those set out late, but early transplanting requires strong and stocky plants.

OILED ROADS A SUCCESS.

Crude Asphaltum Mixed with Naptha on Eastern Highways.

Much interest has been felt in different parts of the United States in the use of oil for treating the surfaces of highways, in order to lay the dust and to offer a hard, impervious water-proof service, says an exchange. In California such treatment of roads has met with a high degree of success. Similar experiments, however, in the east, proved complete failures; the oil failed to bind on the surface of the road.

When it was found that the main difference between the California natural oils and the eastern lay in the fact that the California oils contained an asphalt base, while the eastern oils contained a petroleum or vaseline base, the United States agricultural department immediately suggested that the failure of previous eastern experiments was directly due to this fact, and road builders throughout the country were urged to make experiments with mixtures of crude oils with crude asphaltum. Last year the commissioners of the District of Columbia consented to make such an experiment. A street in Washington was selected for the purpose and a number of mixtures of southern crude oil and asphaltum were spread in adjacent sections.

At first the experiment was looked upon as a failure, but the road has been steadily improving, and at present there is every promise of the experiment proving a success. If it proves true that mixtures of eastern crude oils and asphaltum make as good roads as the California oils do, a great advance will be made towards the betterment of rural highways.

HE KEPT HIS SEAT.

A man who had not been to church for a very long time, says a London exchange, finally hearkened to the persuasions of his wife and decided to go. He got the family all together, and they started early. Arriving at the church, there were very few people in it and no openers at hand, so the man led his family well up the aisle and took possession of a nice pew.

Just as the service was about to begin a pompous looking old man came in, walked up to the door of the pew and stood there, exhibiting evident surprise that it was occupied. The occupants moved over and offered him room to sit down, but declined to be seated. Finally the old man produced a card and wrote upon it with a pencil:

"I pay for this pew."

"He gave the card to the strange occupant, who, had he been like most people, would have at once got up and left. But the intruder adjusted his glasses and with a smile read the card. Then he calmly wrote beneath it:

"How much do you pay a year?"

To this inquiring the pompous old gentleman still standing, wrote abruptly:

"Ten pounds."

The stranger smiled as though he were pleased, looked around to compare the pew with others, admired its nice cushions and furnishings and wrote back:

"I don't blame you. It is well worth it."

The pompous old gentlemen at that stage collapsed into his seat.

PRACTICAL BOOKS.

A Manuel of Mechanical Drawings by Philip D. Johnson, Superintendent and Mechanical Engineer, West Point Foundry. David Williams Co. New York.

To one who wishes to take up Mechanical Drawing without a teacher, or to the teacher looking for a desirable text book, this work is indispensable. It covers the field in a most thorough and comprehensive and progressive manner. Geometrical definitions are followed by simple problems; separate chapters treat on the selection, care and use of drawing instruments; Mensuration Mechanical Powers and Tables; The Planes of Projection and Projections; Comic Section; Various Curves; Intersections and Envelopes; Sections, Isometrical Projection and Shop Drawings.

The work contains 69 full page plates and is profusely illustrated.

D. R. BASEHOAR, Dentist, extracts, and fills teeth. Painless. Carlisle.

PETITION OF THE BIRDS

By Senator G. F. Hoar, of Mass.

We the songbirds of Massachusetts and their playfellows, make this our humble petition. We know more about you than you think we do. We know how good you are. We have hopped about the roofs and look in at the windows of the houses you have built for the poor and sick and hungry people, and little lame and deaf and blind children. We have built our nests in the trees and sung many a song as we flew about the gardens and parks you have made so beautiful for your children, especially your poor children, to play in. Every year we fly a great way over the country, keeping all the time where the sun is bright and warm. And we know that whenever you do anything the other people all over this great land between the seas and the Great Lakes find it out, and pretty soon will try to do the same. We know.

We are Americans just the same as you are. Some of us, like you, came across the sea. But most of the birds like us have lived here a long time; and the birds like us welcomed your fathers when they came here many, many years ago. Our fathers and mothers have done their best to please your fathers and mothers.

Now we have a sad story to tell you. Thoughtless or bad people are trying to destroy us. They kill us because our feathers are beautiful. Even sweet and pretty girls, who, we should think would be our best friends, kill our brothers and children so that they may wear our plumage on their hats. Sometimes people kill us for mere wantonness. Cruel boys destroy our nests and steal our eggs and our young ones. People with guns and snares lie in wait to kill us; as if the place for a bird were not the sky, alive, but in a shop window or in a glass case. If this goes on much longer all our songbirds will be gone. Already we are told that in some countries that used to be full of birds they are now almost gone. Even the nightingales are being killed in Italy.

Now we humbly pray that you will stop all this and save us from this sad fate.

You have already made a law that no one shall kill a harmless songbird or destroy our nests or our eggs. Will you please make another one that no one shall wear our feathers, so that no one shall kill us to get them? We want them all ourselves. Your pretty girls are pretty enough without them. We are told that it is as easy for you to do it as for a blackbird to whistle.

If you will, we know how to pay you a hundred times over. We will teach your children to keep themselves clean and neat. We will show them how to live in peace and love and to agree as we do in our nests. We will build pretty houses which you will like to see. We will play about your gardens and flower-beds, ourselves like flowers on the wing, without any cost to you. We will destroy the wicked insects and worms that spoil your cherries and currents and plums and apples and roses. We will give you our best songs, and make the spring more beautiful and the summer sweeter to you.

Every June morning when you go out into the field, oriole and bluebird and blackbird and bobolink will fly after you and make the day more delightful to you, and when you go home tired after sundown, vesper sparrow will tell you how grateful we are. When you sit down on your porch after dark, ffebird and hermit thrush and wood thrush will sing to you; and even poor whip-poor-will will cheer you up a little. We know where we are safe. In a little while all the birds will come to live in Massachusetts again, and everybody who loves music will like to make a summer home with you.

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ALWAYS LEADING WITH THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

AT LOWEST PRICES!

THE BON-TON

HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE

FAILURES THAT HELP.

By C. A. S. Dwight

While there is truth in the saying that nothing succeeds like success, it would not be unreasonable to speak also of successful failures. The success of to-day is largely built upon the failures of yesterday. It might be said indeed that in order that one should succeed, ten must fail, on the principle that the most of the trees in a wood must be small in order that here and there a giant of the forest may stand forth in lonely grandeur. But success that is built up on inferiority or discomfiture of one's rivals, it must be conceded, but the poorest kind of a triumph.

True success is self-development which helps rather than hinders the growth and good fortunes of others. Such self-realization is often the product of one's own previous disappointment and discomfitures. It takes rebuffs and denials to bring a young man to a sense of his own weakness and to an appreciation of the cost of success. Jacob was thrown back in weakness upon himself at the ford Jabbok, until he halted upon his thigh before he was worthy to be invested with the panoplied strength of a prince of God. David was beaten and badgered about among the mountains of Judea in order that, having often been discomfited, he might afterwards learn how to bear regal honors with soberness and humility. The most divinely successful life in the history of the world was a failure in the eye of Christ's contemporaries, the passing shame contributing to the permanent success.

This general principle runs through human experience. To fail in one way is to find in another way, to be disappointed to-day is to be exalted to-morrow, to be crucified now is to be crowned forever. The loss of a lesser thing is often the attainment of a better thing. To succeed too quickly is to court final defeat. Grant was defeated at Shiloh that he might win at Appomattox. O. O. Howard failed at Chancellorsville that he might prevail before Atlanta, sharing in the triumphant progress "with Sherman to the sea." The danger to-day is lest young men and women should be content with the cheap success of early life, and the insincere plaudits of a flattering public. It is perilous to become intoxicated with the sense of achievement while as yet life's hardest riddles have not been solved or its fiercest battles fought. Better a humbling defeat at the outset of a career than a serious of Moscow retreats, issuing in a bitter fiasco of overwhelming reverses at its close.

No young men who has the right stuff in him will allow himself to be discouraged by a few initial failures. Pitt, Disraeli, and other British statesmen failed repeatedly in their first attempts at public speaking, only to end by enthraling Parliament with their eloquence. Invenors, manufacturers, missionaries, and educators have labored for years against seemingly insuperable obstacles until at length their efforts have been crowned with success in behalf of civilization or Christianity.

Nothing that is really worth doing is done in a moment. It takes time to develop individual character or to mature great plans for the race. By the slow process of the toiling, and some-times it may seem failing, years is success built up. Succeed where you can, but when you fail try to work even your failures into the scheme and fabric of a larger triumph. "Build the ladder," and then "mount to its summit round by round."—Young People.

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A splendid assortment of merchandise always at POPULAR PRICES.

FOR THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES VISIT OUR WOMEN'S READY TO WEAR AND MILLINERY ROOMS

Imperial Dry Goods Co.

Miscellaneous Items.

→ The hot house will soon be under glass.

→ Our painters and carpenters are very busy.

→ All the music-stand cases have been repaired by the Harness-makers.

→ Miss Margaret Bigwalker was at the school last Friday to see the game.

→ Ida Bruce '05 writes that she likes her home and the family she is living with.

→ Eli Beardsley left on Saturday for Chautauqua where he will work this summer.

→ Francis Fremont has returned and we are glad to see him back, he is pretty well sunburnt.

→ The minister being absent on Sunday afternoon, a song service was conducted by Capt. Mercer.

→ Mannie Bender stopped a few days at the school while on his way to Chicago to join the Wheelock Band.

→ Elizabeth Walker and Dora LaBelle, both members of the Junior class left for the country on Wednesday.

→ Alice E. Doxtator class '05 after spending a few days vacation at Oneida, Wis. has gone to Flandreau, S. D. to work.

→ Miss Henderson our neighbor and her cousin Mrs. Nevins of Princeton, were entertained on Thursday by Miss Cutter.

→ From a friend we learn of the death of Avis Wells, who went home last summer. Her many friends and class-mates feel her loss.

→ The Seniors have been writing short essays on various subjects. These essays are to show what has been gained in the study of Rhetoric.

→ Frank Mt. Pleasant, Captain of our track-team, and Albert Exendine attended the inter-collegiate meet at Philadelphia last Saturday.

→ Mary Bailey who has been suffering with sore eyes for sometime is improving. She can see well enough to catch a ball and enjoys playing in the evening.

→ Miss Stella Blythe '05 writes to a friend that she is well and expects to have a position sometime soon. Miss Blythe wishes to be remembered to her friends.

→ What a profusion of carnations! Every girl was wearing one on Decoration Day. Through the kindness of Mr. John Lindner, 500 were received at the Girls' Quarters.

→ Lucy Davenport returned on Monday to Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, after a pleasant visit among her Carlisle friends. Lucy and her country people are going to Maine for the summer.

→ In connection with the study of Physics the members of the Senior class last week with their teacher, visited the different Industrial departments to examine the various machines.

→ Considering the number of students that have left for various places, the circulation of books and periodicals in our school library is very encouraging. The total number for the month of May was about four hundred and sixty-six.

→ Mr. W.H. Miller who has been financial clerk for several years has resigned. Mr. Miller carries with him in his new ventures, the best wishes of all his co-workers. He will be succeeded by Mr. Frank Hudson, class 1896. For sometime after graduation, he was Mr. Bietzel's assistant. He afterwards went to Pittsburg where he became book-keeper of the city deposit Bank. Mr. Hudson will make a very able successor to Mr. Miller.

→ Miss Wood told us the story of Ben Hur in chapel last week. Something about the author, Gen'l Lew Wallace, was given and a mere glimpse into the government of the country and the life of the people during the period of history depicted by this book. Then the story of the book in which all of the chief characters were introduced to us in a very pleasing way. Louis Paul recited the chariot race very effectively. Those of us who have read Ben Hur were glad to renew our pleasure in this beautiful story. The pupils who have not read it are eager for the opportunity. We have a copy in our library.

HAROLD A. LORING
LECTURE—RECITALS
On the music of the
SIOUX INDIANS
Address Portland, Maine

Mr. Weber's father is visiting him.

→ Disciplinarian Colegrove has gone on his annual leave.

→ The fences have all received their spring coat of whitewash.

→ The excavations for the new hospital have been completed.

→ Miss Virginia Collins of Washington D. C. is the guest of Mrs. Head.

→ There have been many visitors through the school during the past few days.

→ Bids for supplies for the next fiscal year were opened Monday. There were many local bidders.

→ The grounds are looking beautiful after the much needed rain of Tuesday and Wednesday.

→ The Rev. L. F. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Missionaries from Alaska, were visitors during the week.

→ The old fence around the Athletic Field is being removed. It was unsightly as well as unnecessary.

→ Mrs. Gallup who has been visiting her sister Mrs. Thompson, has returned to her home Albany, New York.

→ The benches look fine in their new coat of vermilion, and form a very pleasing contrast with the green of the parade.

→ A letter from Joseph Blackbear, class '98, we learn that he is well and is still in the employ of Foster & Co, Traders.

→ The following program was well rendered last Thursday at our monthly school entertainment:

Music, Orchestra; Our Standing Army, Philomena Badger, No. 7; Walk or Hop?, Lewis Lyons, No. 1; The Lark and the Rock, Rosina Peter, Normal room; Joseph Jefferson, Frank Defoe, No. 8; Piano Solo, Delia Cayuga; The Robin and the Chick, Tena Hood, No. 2; The Croaker, Thomas Rannels, No. 9; Song, School; Once at Battle Eve, Elizabeth Walker, No. 13; Earnest Workers, Simon Johnson, No. 6; The Birds Petition, Martha Day, No. 11; Song, Choir; Green Apple, Levi Williams, No. 10; Work Out Your Ideal, Alva Johnson, No. 12; The Forest Hymn, Charles Roy, No. 14; Music, Orchestra.

Heaviest Brain on Record.

A man by the name of McNary died in the Northern Indiana hospital for the insane. His relatives wired to inter the body in the hospital cemetery. An autopsy was held, disclosing that the man had died from an affection of the heart and that his brain, which was not diseased, is the heaviest ever found by medical men in the worlds history. The average weight is forty-seven and one-half ounces, but McNary weighs seventy-seven ounces. The dead man was an attendant at institution powerful physically. He was fairly educated. He wore an eight and one-quarter hat. The brain will be preserved and the discovery recorded in medical annals.

THE FLYING-SQUIREL.

Among the small animals which are quite a rare sight to city folks, although familiar enough in the country, is the cunning little flying-squirrel. This is really a wonderful creature, and seems to be a sort of compromise between a bird and an animal. It is about five inches long as to its body, which is black, and gray, and white, and carries a bushy tail about five inches in length, having a peculiar construction, which assists in its flying from tree to tree; but the main apparatus used in flying—or, in reality, leaping—is a loose membrane connected to the front and hind legs on each side, which the squirrel has a power to expand at will, thus increasing the surface presented against the air.

When they desire to go from one tree to another, they first ascend to the topmost branch and boldly leap off into space. Then it is that their kite-like appendages make themselves useful. They spread out, and the little animal, guiding itself by the tail, takes a downward, circular flight toward another tree. When it arrives within six or eight feet of its intended landing-place, it changes its position so as to light upon its feet against the tree, when the membranes become greatly reduced and are not at all in the way.

They live in decayed trees, where, if not disturbed, they become quite numerous. They are difficult to catch, and bite viciously when captured; but they are easily domesticated and make admirable pets, and soon become an unending source of amusement to the children. They live upon nuts, acorns and insects.—*Selected*

BASE BALL

Our game last Friday with Susquehanna on Indian Field was a good game. Score 12 to 3 in our favor.

The score:—

Indians					Susquehanna					
R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	
Jude lf	2	1	1	0	0	Benfer lf	1	2	1	0
Mitch'll ss	1	3	2	0	0	Miller 2b	0	1	1	3
Nrph'w lb	2	3	8	0	0	Tenfel c	1	2	2	1
Twin 2b	3	3	2	2	1	Sunday lb	1	3	14	0
Baird c	1	1	8	4	0	Price rf	0	2	2	0
Young'r cf	0	1	1	0	0	Coru's cf	0	0	2	0
Hend'ks 3b	1	3	0	0	0	Riley ss	0	0	2	2
Brown p	1	1	0	1	0	Uber 3b	0	0	0	2
Balenti rf	1	0	1	1	0	Pifer p	0	0	1	1
						App rf	0	0	0	1

Totals 12 27 10 1 Totals 3 10 24 9 7
 Susquehanna 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 -3
 Carlisle 1 0 0 2 3 3 2 1 x -12

Two-base hits Baird, Twin, Hendricks. Three-base hits, Sunday, Twin. Home runs Mitchell, Nephew. First base on balls, off Brown 2. Struck-out by Pifer 2, by Brown 6. Time, 1.45. Umpire, Ensminger.

→ We won from Franklin and Marshall last Saturday at Lancaster by the score of 6 to 1. The game was well played. Roy pitched a good game.

Franklin and Marshall Carlisle

RHOAE					RHOAE					
Wint, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1	Jude, lf.	1	1	0	0
Sheetz, ss.	0	0	4	6	4	Mitch'll ss.	2	0	1	4
Lentz, c.	0	2	2	1	1	Nep'w, lb.	1	0	14	1
Krause rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Twin, 2b.	0	3	1	3
Her'an lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Baird, c.	1	1	9	2
Nic'las, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Y'gde'r cf	1	0	0	0
Stamm 3b	0	2	1	1	1	Hend's 3b	0	1	0	1
Gaul, lb.	0	0	11	2	2	Balenti rf	0	1	1	0
Gillen, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Roy, p.	0	0	1	3

Totals 1 6 26 14 9 6 7 27 14 6
 Indians - 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1-6
 F. and M. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1

→ We had two games scheduled at Gettysburg for Decoration Day. Honors were evenly divided. We won the first game by the score 6 to 3, and lost the second by the score 6 to 4. Roy pitched a great game in the morning and our boys batted well, Jude making two home runs, Mitchell making one. In the afternoon Gardner started in the box but later was replaced by Roy.

The score:

Indians					Gettysburg				
R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Jude, lf.	2	5	0	0	H.L'tz, ss	0	1	3	0
M'tchll, ss	1	0	4	1	Sieber, 2b	0	1	1	2
N'phw, lb	1	1	13	1	James, c.	0	0	9	2
Twin, 2b.	0	1	0	3	2	K'fman, p	1	0	1
Baird, c.	0	0	4	1	1	V'nzdt, lb	1	0	2
Y'gdeer, cf	1	2	0	0	C.L'tz, 2b	0	1	3	0
H'drx, 3b	1	2	3	0	Black, rf.	1	0	2	1
Balenti, rf	0	3	0	0	P'nbrgr, cf	0	0	5	0
Roy, p.	0	1	1	3	Himes, lf.	0	0	1	0

Totals 6 9 27 12 4 3 3 27 8 3
 Indians..... 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 0-6
 Gettysburg..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

SECOND GAME.

Gettysburg					Indians				
R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
H.L'tz, ss	1	4	0	0	Jude, lf.	0	2	2	1
Sieber, 2b	1	3	1	1	Mitch'll, ss	0	1	1	2
K'fman, rf	1	4	1	0	N'phw, lb	0	1	10	0
V'nzdt, lb	0	2	8	0	0	Twin, 2b.	0	0	2
C.L'tz, 3b	0	1	1	0	Baird, c.	1	1	4	4
Thomas, p	0	0	3	1	Y'gdeer, cf	0	1	2	2
Pof'ger, cf	1	1	2	0	H'drx, 3b	1	2	0	2
Himes, lf	1	0	2	1	Balenti, rf	0	0	2	0
Dickson, c	1	0	5	0	Gardner, p	0	0	1	1

Totals 6 8 27 7 1 4 7 24 13 5
 Gettysburg..... 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 2-6
 Indians..... 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0-4

→ Yesterday we played Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg. It rained considerable during the game which had to be called at the end of the fifth inning—the score being 4 to 4. Brown pitched for us.

→ Among the guests, who were present at our Monthly Exhibition held in chapel last Thursday evening, was Dr. Prince of Dickinson College and his wife and brother. He was called on to speak, and gave in three words what it takes to build true manhood and true womanhood. These were Courage, Dutifulness, and Love. Dr. Prince is always welcome and the students are always glad to hear from him.

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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 53½ to 50½
 “ 26—Susquehanna at Carlisle. Won 12 to 3.
 “ 27—Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster. Won 6 to 1.
 “ 30—Gettysburg at Gettysburg — 2 games. 1st game—Won 6-3; 2nd game—Lost 5-4.
 “ 31—Mercersburg at Mercersburg. 5 Innings—Tie 3 to 3.
 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.

FACTS ABOUT THE PANAMA CANAL

Estimated cost of the Panama canal, \$200,000,000.

Amount paid French company for the title, \$50,000,000.

Amount paid Panama government for perpetual lease of canal lands, \$10,000,000.

Length of canal, 46 miles.

Canal width varies from 250 to 500 feet at the top; the bottom width being 150 feet.

There will be five twin-locks of concrete masonry, each lock 738 feet long and 82 feet wide, with a lifting capacity of 30 to 32 feet.

Lake Bohio (artificial) covers 31 square miles.

Alhajuella lake (artificial) covers 5,900 acres, and will furnish motive power for operating the locks and lighting the canal from ocean to ocean.

Distance from New York to San Francisco by old route, 13,714 miles; by the route through the canal 5,299 miles.

Distance from New York to Manila by present route via San Francisco and Yokohama, 19,530 miles.

Distance from New York to Manila by Panama canal via San Francisco and Yokohama, 11,585 miles.

Distance saved in a sailing-trip around the world from New York by the route through the Panama canal, 2,768 miles.

Distance from Liverpool to Manila by the Suez canal, 9,653 miles.

Distance from Liverpool to Manila by the Panama canal, 14,118 miles.

The Panama canal was begun in 1883 by the French company. They had completed about two-fifths of the length, when because of fraudulent management the company failed, and the work crased in 1889.—Exchange.

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HORSE TALK.

BY TIM

The collar is a thing a horse must wear all day, when at work. Not only that, he must pull against that collar all the time while doing his work; so it should fit the shoulders as perfectly as possible.

It is easy to make a horse's shoulders sore in a very short time if he is compelled to wear a poorly-fitting collar.

The experiment of feeding molasses to horses has been found to be economical and very effective in many cases.

For the morning feed for heavy work horses, give one quart of molasses, diluted with three quarts of water, mixed with one quart of corn-meal and two quarts of wheat bran, and from five to six pounds of cut hay. At noon give four quarts of oats. At night give the same ration as in the morning, with the addition of a little long hay in the manger.

This ration is sufficient for heavy draft horses at heavy work.

It is equally good for driving horses. They do not fag on a long drive, and have plenty of energy, with coats sleek and bright. Horses out of condition always gain rapidly on this diet, as it seems to have an especially good effect on the digestion. It will make inferior hay more palatable.

The floor in the stall for a white horse should be made of 2x4 slats, placed about one inch apart. These spaces can be kept clean with a stiff broom, or with a scraper made the right size and attached to an old hoe handle.

The horse should be bedded with perfectly clean, dry straw.

If by chance he should get stained, rub the spot, when perfectly dry, with a chunk of chalk kept for the purpose. This will remove every bit of stain.

The stains can be washed out with clear water, then, when dry, scour with chalk.

Never use soap in the water, as it sets the stain.—*Farm Journal.*

FLIES AS DISEASE CARRIERS

The common housefly was classed as a deadly enemy of mankind by Dr. Henry Skinner, entomologist of the Academy of Natural Sciences, who last night lectured on "Insects in Relation to Disease," before the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Skinner included the ubiquitous fly in a list of disease-transmitting insects which, it appears, are more dangerous to the human race than wild beasts. The housefly was specially credited with the spread of tuberculosis.

Dr. Skinner said that too little attention was paid by the public to the scientific warnings issued against disease spreading insects. The fly, he said, was also known to be the means of spreading gangrene in hospitals, particularly in war camps. Fleas, he said, undoubtedly spread tuberculosis and also leprosy, and the malarial mosquito now has a recognized place as one of mankind's most dreaded enemies. Hairy caterpillars, according to Dr. Skinner, are disseminators of a disease which has symptoms similar to tuberculosis. That terror to housewives, the night-roving bedbug Dr. Skinner also classed as a source of consumption.

According to Dr. Skinner insects cause a loss of over \$300,000,000 annually in the United States by the destruction of crops and in other ways.

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JAPANESE DWARF TREES.

I once saw in Japan some of the most remarkable trees that ever grew. They were hundreds of years old and not a few inches high. The most marvelous collection being in Count Okuma's garden near Tokyo. Here were pine-trees that started to grow in the seventeenth century, that at the dawn of the twentieth were not too large to be carried in one hand, pot and all. Others, whose seed was planted about the time when Columbus sailed for America, were already outstripped by saplings planted a year before the last.

In another place was a lot of Lilliputian plum trees, gnarled and knotted and twisted by centuries of wind and weather that were none of them too large to grace a dinner table, as they often did when in full bloom. More marvelous still, there were other little trees, planted before most of my readers were born, say in the early "sixties," that were still thriving (it is too much to say "growing") in a teacup, while others planted before Cleveland's first term in office had not outgrown a ladies thimble.

The Japanese are past masters of the art of dwarfing trees. They nip off the tree's roots and pinch its limbs and starve it with little soil and let it go thirsty and dry, but at the same time keep the breath of life in it, until it becomes the veriest travesty of a tree, a manikin vegetable with the wrinkled face of an old man on the legs of a little boy. Infinite patience and skill and time unstinted must have been given thus to stunt and dwarf those grotesque growths.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

WORLD'S MOST WONDERFUL PEARL.

The most extraordinary pearl—or, rather cluster of pearls—known as the "Southern Cross," is owned by a syndicate of Australian gentlemen, who value it at \$500,000. So far as is known it occupies an absolutely unique position. It consists of nine pearls, naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form a perfect Latin cross.

The pearl was discovered by a pearl fisher at the Roebourne, West Australia.

The first owner regarded it with so much superstition that he buried it, but it was discovered in 1874, and five years later was placed on exhibition in Australia.

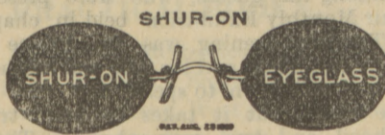
BANANA RAISING.

It is interesting to know that a crop of Bananas is harvested every fifteen days in Honduras. Each banana plant has many suckers or stalks growing from a single root at the same time. One or more bunches of the ripening fruit is cut from a single stalk, while the other stalks growing from the same root are left untouched, and in fifteen days another of the stalks is shorn of its fruit. This process continues without cessation throughout the year. In July and August the ripening bunches are cut off every ten days.—*Watchword.*

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THE THREE THINGS

Three things to love: Courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to admire: Intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to hate: Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in: Beauty, frankness and freedom.

Three things to like: Cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness.

Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends and good humor.

Three things to govern: Temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to avoid: Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to contend for: Honor, country and friends.

Two things to think of; Death and eternity.—*Henry Van Dyke, D.D.*

A FEW THINGS IN WHICH SOUTH AMERICA EXCELS.

- 1 It has the densest and most extensive forests in the world.
- 2 It is richer in birds and insects than any other continent.
- 3 It has the largest river in the world.
- 4 It has the fiercest volcano in the world.
- 5 It has the loftiest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.
- 6 It has more volcanoes than any other continent.
- 7 It has a volcano which has the deepest crater in the world.
- 8 It has more cattle and horses than any other continent.
- 9 It has the largest lake of any considerable size in the world.
- 10 It produces more coffee than any other continent in the world.
- 11 It has the loftiest volcano in the world.
- 12 It is probably the richest mineral region in the world.—*Selected.*

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SANITATION

The doctors are taking to medical science and its new phases as exploited by them all the credit for the marvelous health of the campaigning Japanese. And, no doubt, the earnest activity of the intelligent Japanese military surgeons has had a great deal to do with the keeping down of camp diseases.

But there is another factor, even more important, which the doctors are overlooking, but over which we laymen ought to ponder.

That fact is that the people of Japan are, by tradition of custom, a sanitary people.

They habitually eat in moderation; they bathe every day and wear the cleanest and simplest of clothing; they regularly drink large quantities of water each morning and take deep-breathing exercises.

It is not surprising that the doctors accomplish such results with such subjects.—

TO BE SURE.

"I see," said one policeman to another, "that every trade in the world but ours has had a great and famous man in it."

"So has ours," said the other policeman.

"And who was that?"

"Joshua."

"Joshua a policeman?"

"Surely." Didn't he arrest the sun?

Let anyone who earnestly desires to improve himself in many ways repeat the following once each day:

- Stand and sit erect.
- Move promptly and quietly.
- Speak distinctly and gently.
- Study more than text-books.
- Master what you study.
- Be courteous and thoughtful.
- Be diligent and trustworthy.
- Make the most of the best in you.

THE SIZE OF WHALES

Mr. F. A. Lucas, of the Brooklyn Institute of Museum, who has made a special study of whales in Newfoundland, says that the average length of a full-grown sulphur-bottom whale is just under 80 feet. This estimate disregards the exaggerated reports sometimes spread by sailors, and is based on actual measurements of many individual specimens. There seem to be credible accounts of whales reaching a length of from 85 to 95 feet, but Mr. Lucas did not see any of that size. Whales appear to grow with great rapidity, the length of "yearlings being estimated at from 30 to 35 feet.

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