

# THE ARROW

ART  
INDUSTRY  
SCIENCE

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

Vol. I

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

No 41

## LET ME BUT LIVE.

Let me but live my life from year to year  
With forward face and unwilling soul,  
Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear  
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils, but with a whole  
And happy heart, that pays its toll  
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.  
So let the way wind up the hill or down,  
Through round or smooth, the journey will  
be joy;

Still seeking what I sought when a boy—  
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.  
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,  
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

## THE DICTIONARY.

Whoever says "dull as a dictionary" cannot be very familiar with one. We may sympathize with the old lady who remarked of the dictionary that she "didn't think much of the story," but nevertheless no one can use a good unabridged edition with any frequency and not attest to the fact that it is full of the most fascinating reading. Indeed, notwithstanding the old lady's opinion, the dictionary often exerts a charm not unlike that of an exceedingly interesting novel. To be sure, the narrative lacks consecutiveness, but the work is full of most interesting stories.

When we go to look up a word we are in doubt about we are attracted to other words in its neighborhood; they enlist our curiosity; we are compelled to find out their meaning, too, and to make ourselves acquainted with their life histories. Very strange things, most unsuspected things, they often tell us. Occasionally a very familiar word that we thought we know all about reveals most remarkable qualities—much as some commonplace neighbor who for years we have nodded to in passing to and fro, regarding him as an excellent but rather dull individual, may chance to join us in a walk down the street or sit beside us on the train and casually betray traits, interests, qualities of mind or heart that entirely change our opinion of him. So we may read on and on, perhaps forgetting all about the word that we set out to look up, and finally have to turn to it again to reassure ourselves as to the precise point we were in doubt about.—*Boston Herald.*

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THE KITCHEN

## THE USES OF ELECTRICITY.

Considered in detail, the possible ways in which electric current may be utilized are multifarious. Yet, by the way of recapitulation, they may be roughly classified into three divisions as follows:

First, cases in which the current of electricity is used to transmit energy from one place to another, and reproduce it in the form of molar motion. The dynamo, in its endless applications, illustrates one phase of such transportation of energy; and the call bell, the telegraph and the telephone represent another phase. In one case a relatively large quantity of electricity is necessary, in the other case a small quantity; but in the principle involved—that of electric and magnetic induction—is the same in each.

The second method is that in which the current, generated by either a dynamo or battery of voltaic cells, is made to encounter a relatively resistant medium in the course of its flow along the conducting circuit. Such resistance leads to the production of active vibrations among the particles of the resisting medium, producing the phenomena of heat, and if activity is sufficient, the phenomena of light also.

The third class of cases in which the electric current is commercially utilized is that in which the transformations it effects are produced in solutions comparable to those of the voltaic cell. By this means a metal may be deposited in a pure state upon the surface of another metal made to act as a pole to the battery; as, for example, when forks, spoons and other utensils of cheap metals are placed in a solution of silver compound, and thus electroplated with silver.

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## OBEYED ORDERS.

An Irish member of the Sixth Regiment of South Carolina Infantry was stationed on the beach of Sullivan's Island with orders to walk between two specified points, and to let no one pass without giving the countersign. He was one of the soldiers who believed in obeying orders to the letter. Two hours after Hugh had thus been stationed, the corporal with the relief appeared in the moonlight, and was astonished to see Hugh walking to and fro up to his waist in the water. The tide had come in.

"Who goes there?" demanded the sentry. "Relief," answered the corporal. Halt! relief! Advance Corporal and give the countersign."

"But I am not coming in there to be drowned. Come out and let me relieve you."

"Niver a bit," said Hugh. "The liftenant tould me not to lave my post."

"Well, then," said the corporal, starting to move away, "you may stay there all night."

"Halt!" thundered the sentry. "I'll put a hole in ye if ye pass without the countersign. Them's me orders from the liftenant," and he cocked and leveled his gun.

"Confound you!" answered the corporal. "Everybody will hear it if I bawl out to you."

"Yis me darling, and the liftenant said it must be given in a whisper. In with ye; me finger's on the trigger."

There was nothing for the corporal to do but to wade out to where the faithful sentinel stood. "Be jabbers," said the worthy, "It's well ye come. The bloody tide has a most drowned me."—*Washington Post.*

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## HE WAS THIRD.

There is in this city an indulgent father who encourages his little boy to strive for good marks at school by offering and paying rewards of various kinds for his attainment. Recently the young hopeful put in a petition for a new patent top which had caught his fancy.

"All right," replied his father; you have it if you stand third in your arithmetic class." Being a sensible boy, he didn't want the boy to "cram" and would be satisfied with good average.

For about a week the youngster came home with a glowing face. He went to a private school, by the way.

"I'm third pop," he gayfully announced, "Do I get the top?"

"Pop" looked at his report and thought the mark a little low, but the boy explained the lessons were very hard and he had to struggle to get his coveted place, so the father brought home the coveted top.

That night as the youngster was playing with the new toy a sudden thought struck his father.

"By the way, Bobby," he asked, "how many are there in your arithmetic class?"

"Four was the cheerful reply

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## THE ARROW

A Paper Devoted to the Interests of the Progressive Indian, only Indian Apprentices doing the type-setting and printing.

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## PROVERB.

Who drives not his business  
is driven by it.

## A DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER.

At Buffalo on Decoration Day, under the auspices of the Historical Society of that city, was unveiled a monument erected to the memory of that distinguished soldier, Brig. General Ely S. Parker.

Brig. Gen. Ely S. Parker was a remarkable man, with quite an exceptional record in his civil and military career. Cast aside, if you will, the charitable race mantle, but observe the daring stride of civilization, and you will only reveal with more forcible conviction superior mental faculties.

A full-blooded Seneca Indian, the grandson of Red Jacket, the famous uncivilized oratorical chief, whom he succeeded as chief of the six nations, consisting of Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, Parker was led from the wigwam to the school room by a friendly hand. When he left the reservation he forsook at the same time his distasteful Indian appellation. Nature's wonderful gift of mental comprehension brought him through the most perfect grammatical teachings without a shadow of accent. His patience in geography and mathematics naturally led in after years to the selection of civil engineering as a chosen profession.

Gen. Parker's field duty culminated in the McLean house parlor at Appomattox, Va., at 4 p. m. on the 9th of April, 1865, when he, as military secretary, was prepared to complete records and memoranda concerning Gen. Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. As Gen. Lee was on the point of entering the parlor he was dismayed and would have drawn the color line but Gen. Grant's quick perception and assurance that his military secretary required no apology, since his right to American citizenship antedated by many generations their own, long before Plymouth rock loomed up in the world's eye. Parker was so unemotional in his seat that a stranger might have accused him of deafness. This was race inheritance.

When Gen. Grant became general, Parker was commissioned as aide-de-camp on Gen. Grant's staff. How ably and faithfully he served from the beginning to the end is better told by extracts from the war department records which render comment quite unnecessary. A letter from the secretary of the interior, reproduced, establishes the fact of his service as commissioner of Indian affairs in that department. After his marriage in Washington to Miss Sackett, the charming daughter of Col. Sackett of

the 22nd New York Cavalry, Gen. Parker took up his residence in New York city, where he died August 30, 1895, and his remains were taken to Buffalo, for interment near Red Jacket's grave.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
AUG. 31ST. 1904.

Hon. James S. Sherman, M. C., Utica,  
N. Y.

Sir—Referring to your letter of the 29th instant, received to-day, in which you request to be furnished with the military service of Ely S. Parker, who is said to have entered the army as captain and assistant adjutant general on General John E. Smith's staff in 1863, and promoted to colonel and military secretary in 1864, and who you believe was further promoted by brevet to brigadier general in 1865 or 1866, I have the honor to inform you as follows:

It is shown by the records that Ely S. Parker was appointed captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers May 25, 1863, to rank from the same date; that he accepted the appointment June 4, 1863; that he was commissioned second lieutenant, 2nd United States Cavalry, April 28, 1866; to rank from March 22, 1866; that he accepted the commission May 2, 1866, that he was mustered out of the volunteer service July 1, 1866; that he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, 2d United States Cavalry June 1, 1867, and that his resignation as of the last named grade and organization was accepted by the President, April 26, 1869.

It is also shown by the records that he served as division engineer, 7th division, 17th army corps, from July 10, 1863, to September 18, 1863; as assistant adjutant general department of the Tennessee, to October 18, 1863; as assistant adjutant general, military division of the Mississippi, to April 6, 1864; as assistant adjutant general on the staff of Lieutenant General U. S. Grant to August 30, 1864; as military secretary on the staff of Lieutenant General Grant, with the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel, to July 25, 1866, and as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Grant, with the rank and pay of a colonel, to March 4, 1869.

The records further show that he was brevetted colonel of United States volunteers February 24, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services;" brigadier general of United States volunteers April 9, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee," and first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general, United States army, to date March 2, 1867, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH.

The Military Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14. 1904.

Hon. J. S. Sherman, Utica:

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, requesting information as to General E. S. Parker, you are advised that Ely S. Parker of the District of Columbia, was appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs April 21, 1869. His successor was appointed December 16, 1871. Very respectfully,

THOMAS RYAN.

First Assistant Secretary.

—Utica Daily Press.

## INDEPENDENCE.

Look out for your record, young man and young woman. Keep it clean and yourself unentangled. As you value freedom, the boon of a clean reputation, and an unobstructed passage in your upward climb, do not tie yourself up—financially, socially, morally, or in any other way. Keep yourself clear of crippling obligations of all kinds so that you can act with freedom and untrammelled faculties. Keep your manhood, your womanhood, and independence so that you can look the world squarely in the face. Do not put yourself in a position where you must cringe or bow your head or crawl before anybody. The habit of placing a small deposit in a good building and loan association, a small amount perhaps, but one that would otherwise be foolishly squandered, will later become a happiness protector, a fortune protector, and an ambition protector as well. A little ability with freedom and a persistent determination is better than genius so tied up that it cannot act. A productive, effective mind must be untrammelled. —American Building Association News.

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## THE COCOANUT PALM.

When a traveler gets his sight of a palm grove he does not easily forget it. He sees the trees springing up, as it were, from the water in which their shadows are reflected. Besides being beautiful ornaments to a landscape these palms are among the most useful gifts which nature has given to the inhabitants of tropical islands. In supplying actual necessities and in the number of useful purposes to which it can be applied bamboo takes first rank, but the palm comes next. To many of the people of Ceylon the cocoanut trees are everything, and their very lives depend upon them. The tree supplies most of their wants, besides giving them valuable commercial products. In this island there are estimated to be nearly 20,000,000 palm trees, and among the poorer classes a man's wealth is estimated by the number of trees he owns. They form the most important asset of his estate and by will are generally divided among his family. As one of the important traits of the Cingalese is his love of litigation, one can readily see what an important part the palm tree plays in the law cases there. There is a case on record in which the two thousand, five hundred and twentieth part of a grove, containing only ten trees, was the subject of dispute. One of the greatest difficulties which the engineers had to encounter in building a railroad across the island was to determine the ownership of the palm trees. The ramification of relationship and the fractional claims set up were most difficult to understand and disentangle.—Exchange.

## THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

The brilliancy of lightning is due to the excessive vibration of the luminiferous ether caused by the flash; the deafening sound of the thunder results from the violent vibrations excited at the same time in the air. The sudden heating and electric disturbance along the path of the flash have much the same effect in producing sound as the firing of an explosive substance. When a flash occurs near the observer, the sharp, cracking reports first heard come from the smaller branches that are nearing the trunk; the heavy crash immediately following comes from the nearer part of the trunk flash; and the rolling thunder that then succeeds comes from the more distant part of the trunk, as well as from reverberation among the clouds. The rolling is greatly intensified among lofty mountains.

When lightning strikes the earth, it sometimes fuses the sand along its path, forming virified tubes of fulgurites, having a depth of several feet below the surface. A flash may pass along beneath the surface at a slight depth, turning up a furrow of earth, probably by the sudden vaporizing of the moisture that it encounters. In striking trees, the bark may be split off, or the trunk shattered; but if the bark is smooth and well wet by rain, little injury may be done. When an unprotected house is struck, its walls are more or less fractured, and if built of wood may be set on fire. There is no truth in the saying that lightning never strikes twice in the same place.—Extract from Davis' Meteorology.

## HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

Honesty is a quality which ought to be taken as a matter of course. Honesty can not be patented. It is not to be boasted of as a rare and unusual possession. It is an instinct in all mankind to be honest and condemn dishonesty. It does not occur to the man who has worked hard all his life, conscientiously giving a true day's work for a true day's wages, paying those who work for him what he believes their labor is worth, fairly discharging his debt to man and God, telling the truth always, no matter what it may cost, bring up his children to honesty and to respect the rights of others, it does not occur to this man that the community owes him anything for being honest and teaching honesty; not even if strong temptation assail him, and he resists it and remains honest, does it occur to him that he should be rewarded by the community and, my friends, ninety-nine out of a hundred men are men of this kind.—Exchange.

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

## SAME STYLE ON EVERY SEA.

"The Sailor's trunk," said an old salt, "is a canvas bag cylindrical in form and about four feet long and eighteen in diameter, and when he's got that bag packed with stuff, the whole outfit, bag and all, constitutes his kit. He couldn't carry a regular trunk even if he wanted to, for there would be no place for it in a ship's forecastle. But a dunnage bag takes up only so much room as the stuff inside of it takes up.

"And then this bag is a mighty sight handier to carry than a trunk would be when the sailor-man goes ashore, or when he goes from his boarding-house to a vessel when he ships for a new voyage. He can just pick that bag up and sling it over his shoulder, and it's flexible enough to fit there easily, and sag down a little forward and aft, making it easy to carry.

"You can buy dunnage bags in any of the sailor's outfitting stores, and you can also buy them second-hand just as you can anything else in the world that I know of. And then sailors make their own dunnage bags, many being mighty handy with the needle and every sailor carrying in his bag a housewife, with needles and thread and buttons and such things, just as every soldier everywhere carries one in his knapsack.

The bag is made with a shirring string at the open end by which it can be closed there. Sometimes if his bag is packed so plump full that he can't close the end the sailor puts over his stuff on top a canvass disk for a stopper and then draws the shirring string on that.

"Sometimes the sailor carries his dunnage bag always just as it was made in the plain canvass and then sometimes he paints it to make it water-proof. And sometimes they ornament 'em.

"A common way of doing this is to paint on the butt or close end of the bag a star, maybe a double star, one inside of the other and in different colors, the inner in a ring and outside of the ring the rays of another star running round like the points of a compass. Sometimes they paint pictures on them, maybe pictures of ships.

"But whatever they may do about such details as these the sailors of whatever country use a dunnage bag in which to carry their personal belongings. The world over in the ships of every nation a dunnage bag serves as the sailor's trunk.—Exchange.

## APPEARANCE TELLS.

Henry Ward Beecher said at one time: "Men carry unconscious signs of their life about them. Those that come from the forge and those from the lime and mortar, those from the humid soil and those from dusty travel, bear signs of being workmen and of their work. One need not ask a merry face or a sad one whether it hath come forth from joy or from grief. Tears and laughter tell their own story. Should one come home with fruit we say, 'Thou art come from the orchard;' if with hands full of wild flowers, 'Thou art from the fields;' if one's hands are full of roses we say 'Thou hast walked in a garden.' But how much more, if one hath seen God, hath held converse of hope and love and hath walked in heaven should he carry in his eyes, his words and his perfumed raiment the sacred tokens of Divine intercourse!"—

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# Miscellaneous Items.

→ Our boys are already talking football.

→ A paddock is being built around the stable.

→ The hothouse will be under glass in a few days.

→ Rain prevented our game with Gettysburg Wednesday.

→ Joseph Murdock is visiting friends in the country this week.

→ The Tinsmiths are busy repairing the roofs and water spouts.

→ We are glad to have Zenobia Calac with us again. She expects to leave soon for her home in California.

→ The fence has been taken down from around the athletic field. This improves the appearance very much.

→ The baseball souvenir issued by Dickinson College for our game Saturday contained several cuts of both Institutions.

→ The hot weather has struck us at last and school work is at a discount. The weather all summer has been ideal for studying.—

→ Thressa James and Jerome Walker two of our Idaho students who have been ill for some time left for their homes last Saturday.

→ Miss Newcomer is working for Mr. Wise at the office. Miss Robertson is teaching No. 12 and Miss Scales No. 7 and 8 combined.

→ Captain and Mrs. Mercer left Monday for a short trip through the West. They will probably visit the Lewis and Clark exposition while away.

→ Misses Josephine Mark and Amelia Metoxen who are in Portland Maine, we learn are enjoying themselves these warm days by going boat riding.

→ Through a letter we learn that William B. Jackson is improving in his health. And hopes to be with us the coming fall, to join the foot-ball squad.

→ A part of the program in every school room this week is to clean the text-book put new covers on them and get them ready for another year's service.

→ Mr. Charles H. Darlington Editor and Proprietor of the Phoenix Advocate has been looking us over with the view of giving the readers of the Advocate an insight into the workings of Carlisle.

→ Many of our old students will be interested to know that Jack Standing was graduated yesterday from Dickinson College. Jack is the son of Mr. A. J. Standing who was for many years a faithful employee of our School.

→ Mr Thompson has been trying to arrange a few games for the Junior Varsity with the town teams. The Juniors must take a brace and make a better showing then they did in the last game if they hope to win.

→ Mr Leaman, our florist, takes great pride in his work, and every day sees some improvement in the grounds. Old flower beds are being filled with choice plants, and new beds are being placed in advantageous places. As a result our school grounds are looking better than ever.

→ Our Band played Thursday at Middle Springs at the dedication of a Soldiers Monument. The band is improving very fast under the leadership of Mr. Stauffer. Several engagements have been filled lately, the greatest satisfaction having been given in each engagement. Tuesday morning it played at the Dedictory Exercises at Dickinson College, and Tuesday night for the graduating dance.

→ Several years ago while playing with a small boy, Dock Yukkatanache was unfortunate enough to have a needle which was in the bosom of his shirt, forced into his breast where about half an inch of it was broken off. He has suffered no inconvenience from it until quite recently. Monday it pained him so that he had Dr. Shoemaker remove it. The needle had about half an inch of thread to it.

## HAROLD A. LORING

LECTURE—RECITALS

On the music of the

SIoux INDIANS

Address Portland, Maine

→ Miss Margaret Eckart is taking her vacation.

→ The fences have been whitewashed and look nice in their new coat.

→ The band played at the promenade on Dickinson campus on Monday evening.

→ Miss Hill was called to Montreal last week by the sudden death of her aunt.

→ The Juniors and Seniors attended the Dickinson Commencement on Wednesday.

→ Mr. A. M. Venne is acting Disciplinarian during the absence of Mr. Colegrove.

→ Miss Virginia Collins, returned to Washington D. C. last Monday after making a pleasant visit at Carlisle.

→ We had a very heavy rain Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Just before dinner we were treated with a short but severe hail storm.

→ George Balenti, class '04 who has been taking a special course at Drexel Institute has returned, and has already found a place to work in Harrisburg, for the summer.

→ Wednesday June 14th will be Flag Day, and the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States.

→ The Carpenters have just finished and turned over to the painters and upholsterers, the wood work of a fine set of office furniture for the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

As we go to press, No. 1. Vol. 1 of The Albuquerque Indian reaches our desk. It is gotten up in magazine form, contains twenty pages of well printed and interesting reading matter within a red decorated cover printed in colors. Albuquerque is to be congratulated.

→ Dr. and Mrs. Gosman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Mercer, have arrived at Manila after a tempestuous voyage on the transport Thomas. The accounts say that for five days the transport was buffeted about, without being able to take observations, in one of the severest storms ever met by an army transport.

→ Letters have been received from Messrs. Spencer Williams and Albert Jacquez, both of class '05. The former holds a responsible position at Buffalo, and the latter is employed by a Canal company in New Mexico. Both express deep gratitude to Carlisle for the benefits received from there. They wish to be remembered to their Carlisle friends.—

→ On Wednesday last week our Methodist boys gave a surprise party to their Sunday School Teacher, Miss Edna Albert who was graduated yesterday from Dickinson College. During her term of college years Miss Albert has taught a class of our students at the Methodist Church—Sunday School. Although the class will miss her presence very much, they are glad of her graduation and extend their wishes for her success.—

→ An interesting game of baseball was played by the Varsity and Young Cuban Giants on the Athletic field last Monday evening. The latter won by the score of 3 to 1. The Giants are picked players from the scrub teams and constitute a fast aggregation on the diamond. In the game the youngsters played in superb style shutting out the varsity until the final inning. In fact, it was a pitchers battle between Gardner and Henry Thomas, each allowing only a few hits. The latter excelled by striking out seven Varsity men. The game was called in the fifth inning on account of darkness. The batteries were for the Varsity, Gardner and Jude; Young Cuban Giants, Thomas and Dextator. Umpire Roy.

→ The last weekly chapel talk for this year was given by Miss Newcomer on the Lumbering Industry in the United States. In her introduction Miss Newcomer gave credit for help in preparation to Lawrence Mitchell and William Isham, two of our boys who have had experience in lumber camps. We gained an idea of how the trees are felled and transported to the saw mills, how the men live in the camps and some of the implements used in their work. Then something of the work of a saw mill and the value of lumber and its scarcity. The talk was full of information of a very practical nature. The necessity of preserving our forests at the head of streams so as to prevent droughts or floods was the closing thought.

# 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. Lost 10 to 4.

" 7 —Gettysburg at Carlisle. Wet Field, Wet Field.

" 9 —Burham A. C. at Lewistown.

" 10— " " "

" 12—Villanova at Villanova.

" 12—State track at State College.

" 13—Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

" 15— " " "

" 20—Lafayette at Easton.

# BASE BALL

Our second and last game of the season with Dickinson was played Saturday on Dickinson field. Dickinson played a splendid game while our boys played very poorly. Roy was not well and consequently did not pitch a good game. Towards the end of the game Nephew was placed in the box and pitched a splendid game.

The score.

Indians.	Dickinson.
R. H. O. A. E.	R. H. O. A. E.
Jude, lf. 1 3 2 0 0	Wolf, c. 2 2 8 1 0
Mitch'fss 1 1 0 3 1	Simp'n lf2 1 1 0 0
N'ph'w, lb 1 1 1 1 0	Davis, lb 2 3 11 2 1
Twin, 2b. 0 0 4 2 0	Ling'r 2b 2 3 5 0
Baird, c. 0 1 4 2 0	Curt'y cf 0 3 1 0 0
Young'rf. 0 0 0 0 0	Li,gle, 3b 0 2 1 0
Hen'ks. 3b 0 0 2 1 0	S'nm, ss. 0 0 1 1 0
Gard'r. rf. 0 2 1 0 0	D'ni'l, rf. 1 0 0 0 0
Roy, p. 1 0 0 0 0	Spenc'rp 1 3 0 1 1

Totals. . 4 8 24 11 2 Totals. 10 14 27 11 2

Indians. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4


Dickinson . . . . . 2 1 0 0 4 0 3 0—10

Three-base hits. Jude 2. Mitchell. Two-base hits Crutchley, Davis. Lininger. Spencer, Struck out by Spencer 5 by Roy 4. Double plays. J. Simpson, Lininger and Davis and Simpson. Base on balls off Spencer 3. off Roy 2. Umpire Brown,

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# THE AUTHOR OF "LITTLE DROPS OF WATER"

Allen Ayrault Green

In Galesburg, Illinois, there lives an elderly lady whose rhythmic words nearly every English speaking person has recited. She is Mrs. Julia A. Carney, the author of the famous poem "Little Drops of Water," and she is nearly eighty-two years old. While Mrs. Carney has devoted most of her life to writing, —publishing a greater part of her widely read poems anonymously,—her popularity rests upon the one short poem, "Little Drops of Water," as it is popularly known, or "Little Things," which, the author says, is the real title.

A short time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Carney, who lives in a small, prettily-situated house. I was escorted to her room and found her at a small writing table. Something in the radiance of her pleasant countenance told me that I was more than welcome, and without hesitation I took the advantage of the situation. Finding that she seemed pleased to converse, I directed a few questions concerning the writing of "Little Drops of Water."

The poem was written while Mrs. Carney was attending a class in phonography held in the old Tremont Temple, Boston, fifty nine years ago. She wrote it in ten minutes merely as an exercise in meter which a professor desired the students to practice. The next morning she made a few changes in it, adding a verse or two, for she enjoyed teaching a Sunday-school class, and thought that it might be well to read her verses as a poetic lesson. This she did on the following Sunday, and the parents of some of the children who heard the lines were so impressed that they sought a publisher for the young authoress. Several periodicals published the poem soon after. Thus "Little Drops of Water" found its way to the world.—Success

## ST. HELENA.

St. Helena is a great place for caves and hills. Both abound, particularly the latter. Geologically speaking, the island is largely, if not wholly, volcanic, and a lot of extinct craters are apparent. Some of the pinnacles have queer names, such as Lot's Wife, the Man and the Horse, the Asses Ears, Hold-fast Tom, Old Joan Point, Stone Top, etc. The only inhabited place is Jamestown, which has a population of about 2,500. It lies in a deep valley surrounded by very high hills. It is not a particularly healthy place. Ladder hill is where the government house is situated. It is so called because of the almost precipitous ladder like wooden stairs, by which its acclivity of 606 feet has to be scaled. Nearly four miles inland from Jamestown is an isolated farmhouse, on an elevated plateau about 2,000 feet above the sea. This is Longwood, where Napoleon lived from 1815 until he died there in 1821. The house is a long, low, whitewashed, fairly trim building, with extensive out-houses, some rather fine old trees and a good bit of decent farm land.—Ex.

## OUR FLAG IS THE OLDEST AND THE BEST.

It is not generally known that the star spangled banner of the United States is older than any of the present flags of the great European Powers. It was adopted in 1777 by the Congress of the thirteen colonies of North America, then at war with the mother country.

The yellow and red Spanish flag came out in 1785; the French tricolor was adopted in 1794; the red English emblem, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, dates from 1801; the Sardinian (now the Italian) flag first fluttered in 1848; the Austro-Hungarian flag was one of the consequences of the compromise of 1867; the present German flag first appeared in 1871, and the Russian tricolor is quite a recent affair.

The only modification that the American flag has undergone since its origin consists in the addition of a new star every time a new state is taken into the Union. The stars now number 45.

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## CHARACTER BUILDING.

What is it we all have in common, no matter what our environments? Life, that glorious opportunity to be, to do, and to grow is ours. Life, with all its possibilities, the greatness of which we have not dreamed, is actually slipping by without our cognizance, because we are so occupied with the things which we think made us unhappy, and which have grown to tremendous proportions, magnified by our vision.

What matter it if others are rich or famous, so long as we have the one great chance in life which overshadows all these things, and is the things which will stand the test of time?

In a few years death will claim the rich and they must depart, leaving that for which they have labored all behind. But the character goes on forever.

Happiness being a condition of the mind, yours is the power to place happiness there by creating this condition, which you can do solely by your thoughts.

Thoughts which cause unrest or worry, you must cast out. This is not easy for those who have been accustomed to allow themselves to be constantly annoyed by these things.

Remember, first, to place character above all else, for there is nothing to be compared with it. And determine that, no matter what else you have in life, this you will acquire. This determination will alter your frame of mind, and when firmly fixed, will change the appearance of conditions and surroundings.

All thoughts which are not character builders you must banish, and you must view everything in this light. This cannot be done at once, and is only achieved after many trials.

Always see what you have to be thankful for when depressed or unhappy. This mental inventory will make lighter any load. Don't worry about anything, for it does no good, and only lessons your opportunity for helping yourself.

If you are character building there is nothing that can come to you which cannot be used as a step onward, if looked at in the right light, and anything which will place you a step forward cannot bring harm.

Always look on the bright side of everything for there is always a bright side of everything if we will but see it.

Cast out all thoughts of anger or rage, and never allow yourself to lose your temper.

School yourself in conquering fear of all descriptions. To him who builds character there is nothing to fear. And just in proportion as you obtain this mental balance you will find happiness everything, and life will become a glorious thing, instead of a drudgery.—New York Weekly.

## MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

The average American boy is splendid material, but in the rough he is conspicuous neither for order, system, nor respect for authority. The military system supplies the most effective remedy for these defects—effective because the remedy is sugar-coated.

What boy with red blood in his veins is there, who does not feel a thrill at the tap of the drum or the sound of the trumpet, who does not delight to handle a rifle, or, if he is proof against these, who will not yield to the dashing interest of the mounted cavalry exercises? What other method is there that will so surely and so quickly make the unpunctual boy on time to the dot, the untidy boy neat and trim, the bashful boy confident and assertive, the round-shouldered figure erect and full-chested?

The boy who at home, unheeding the gentle maternal protests, varies his rising hour indefinitely breakfastward, at the military school springs from his bed at the first note of the reveille, and dresses as though the house were on fire. The boy whose mother "picked up his things" for him at home, is now his own chambermaid, he makes his bed, sweeps his floor, keeps his furniture innocent of dust, keeps everything in its place. The boy who was accustomed to argue indefinitely with parental authority now obeys without question or delay the commands of the smallest and most youthful corporal. The boy who at home thought it looked "stuck-up" to stand and walk straight and slouched disfiguringly, goes about now with his head up and his chin in, his chest out and his stomach "sucked up," his figure straight and well poised and a goodly sight to see.

The military method, however, to be affective must be real, there must be no sham about it. It must not be too diluted, too modified. The military schools that succeeded best are those that have been the strictest, and have trained their cadets in their military work as earnestly and exactly as if the making of soldiers was the end in view, and not only a means.

The mere nattiness and glitter of the uniform can appeal only to the unworthy traits. If it is to appeal to the best there is in a boy the uniform must stand for something more than a mere tickler of pride or fancy. The uniforms of the best military schools are eloquent of prompt and unquestioning obedience, of system and order, of setting-up exercises that square the shoulders and expand the chest, of drills with every detail accurately hammered out, of days of early to bed and of wholesome living and of many other things which must of necessity exercise on the cadets after life an important and lasting influence.—Scientific American.

## ROAD FIVE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

The road from Homs to Hama runs almost due north, a straight white line cutting across the green fields. It is one of the oldest routes in the world. Caravans have been passing along it for at least 5,000 years, just as we saw them—long strings of slow-moving camels with their bright colored bags of wheat.

One could almost imagine that Pharaoh was again calling down the corn of Hamath to fill his granaries against the seven years of famine. But even here the old things are passing. Just beyond the long line of camels was a longer line of fellah woman, their dirty blue robes kilted above their knees, carrying upon their shoulders baskets earth and stone for the roadbed of the new French railway.

The carriage road is French, too, and a very good road it is. Some men were repairing it with a most ingenious roller. It was a great round stone, drawn by two oxen and having its axle prolonged by a twenty foot pole, at the end of which a barelegged Arab was fastened to balance the whole affair. If the stone had toppled over the picture of the Arab dangling at the top of the slender flagstaff would have been worth watching.

All along the ride we were reminded of the past. It is a fertile soil, but the very wheatfields are different from ours. Only a few yards in width, they are often of tremendous length. I hesitate to commit myself to figures, but it is certain that the thin, green fields would stretch away in the distance until lost over some little elevation. At one place the road was cut through a hill honeycombed with rock tombs which the haj said were Jewish.

Every now and then we passed a tell, or great hemispherical mound, built up of the rubbish of a dozen ruined towns, for even as late as Roman times this was a well-cultivated and populous country. There is now no lumber available for building purposes, and in a number of villages the houses are all built with conical roofs of stone.

Where the rock happens to be of a reddish tinge the houses remind one of nothing so much as a collection of Indian wigwams. Where the stone is white, as at Tell et Biseh, it glitters and sparkles like a fairy city cut out of loaf sugar.—Scribner's Magazine.

## THE EVIL OF UNSKILLED LABOR.

The following paragraphs from President Layton's inaugural address at the tri-state meeting at Ashland is one of the great number of good things which that paper contained:

"Men who work regularly, even at unskilled labor, are generally honest men and provide for the family. A habit of irregular work is a species of mental or moral weakness, or both. A man or woman who will not stick to a job is morally certain to be a pauper or a criminal. One great benefit of going to a school regular for eight or nine months each year for eight or more years is that it established a habit of regularity and persistence in effort. A boy who leaves school to go to work does not necessarily learn to work steadily, but often quite the reverse. The boy who goes regularly to school and graduates has settled habits of effort. Did you ever think how the unskilled workmen of this country are made up of men who never even graduated from a grammar school? They say they had no chance; I say they had no ambition.

## LARGEST FLOWER IN THE WORLD.

The Rafflesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, governor of Sumatra at one time, and his friend, Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of a brick red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish whiteness. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy dish, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns?

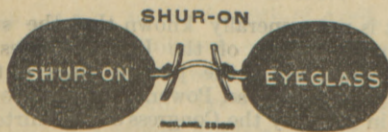
The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness. With its beauty one is led to expect sweetness, but its odor is that of tainted beef, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick dish, taking it for a piece of carrion.—Exchange.

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