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

## Vol. II

FRLiDAY, MARCH 9, 1906 .

## WHEN FINIS COMES.

 When Finis comes,
## SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Extracts from a talk by Miss Newcomer before the student body in the Auditorium CCOTLAND is famous in song and story as the land of the purple heather, the thistle and the broom, the land of wild moors and rugged mountains, the home of the brave old Covenanter, the country of William Wallace, Robert Bruce, Robert Burns, and Walter Scott.

A line drawn from Glasgow to Stonehaven separates the lowlands of Scotland from the highlands. To the sonth and eat of this line is a rich farming country. northwest of it are bare moors and bold mountains, dotted with innumerable little lakns. Much of the scenery is extremely picturesque, but people of other countries knew little of its beanty before Scott wrote his fascinating stories describing the charm of highland moor and glen, lake and mountain. Now thousands of tourists flock to highlands every year in search of the places the which he has glorified.

Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1775. He was the first literary man of a great riding, sporting and fighting clan. Many of his ancestors are noted in Scotch history. Perhaps most famout of all is his grandmother, five generations removed, known as Meikle-mouthed Meg. According to tradition she was $n$ ว beanty, to say the least. In fact she is said to have carried off the prize for homeliness among the women of four counties. One dyy her father captured a young English lord who was making a raid on his lands. The young man Walter Scott, the son of old Wat Scott of Harden. The young man was given his choice between marrying Meikle-monthed Meg and hanging on her father's private gallows: He took three days to consider the matter and ended by choosing life with Meg. He lived happily ever after for Meg was a splendid cook and a good wife.

Walter Scott's father was the first of his race to take up a students profession. He was a lawyer. He was a man of sound principles, strict, upright, and orderly, and a hard worker. His mother was a woman of much culture. She possessed a wonderful memory well stored with the songs and legends of earlier times. From her Scott inherited his love for the chivalrous ballads and wild border stories which he used to such good advantage in his poems and novels. When the little Walter Scott was eight-

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SHOE SHOP-SENING TOP
een months old he was taken ill with a fever which left him lame. As a child he was sweet-tempered and beautiful. Even in babyhood his long upper lip and large mouth conveyed the promise of power. As he grew to young manhood his high, cone-shaped forehead indicated unusual mental vigor, During his schoul days he was never considered a brilliant scholar but even then he was interested in watching the mental workings of his companions and once at least took advantage to his own profit of his insight into the same. He had long desired to get above a certain school fellow in his class who defied all his efforts to do so untill Scott noticed that whenever a question was asked this boy his hands grasped a particular button on his waist coat while his mind went in search of the answer. Scott reasoned that if this button could be removed his rival would be thrown out. The button was cut off and the next time the lad was questioned, his fingers being unable to find the button, he stood in confusion and Scott took by strategy the place he could not gain by Industry.
Out of school he was very popular. He told extemporaneous stories to groups of delighted listeners. When a scrap occured he was always in the thickest of the fight. Notwithstanding his lameness he was renowned for the daring feat of climbing the "kittle nine stanes" which projectel high in air from the steep castle rock.
After a time spent in the Edinburgh high

## Thomas Williams

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## WEAR THEM!

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## Don't Read This

You nèver can tell
What the Candy men sell
But you'll always fare wel
Wlth Thomas Farabelli
school and a private school at Kelso he entered hig father's law office as an apprenice and began work in the law classes of the university. Here he became noticeable or his gigantic m"mory with its rich stores of ballads and legends. He performed great feats of industry pushing through an immense amount of work in a remarkably short time and possessing the energy to labor at a prodigious tisk for fourteen or fifteen hours without stopping for rest or refreshment. At the age of sixteen he had a hemorrhage but there was no recurrence of this until forty years later.
During his apprenticeship be often took long tramps into the highlands gathering from the people a wealth of romantic lemartial. His father felt much doubt about his success at the bar, but in spite of his love of excitement he became a sound lawyer. But he had all the pride and impatience of a genius and could not content himself with becoming a commonly good awyer when the power to excel all others in his chosen line of literature wa within his grasp. He practiced law for fourteen years, but his highest earnings as a lawyer never exceeded \$ 1000 a year During this time he received a permanent appointment as sheriff of Selkirk which office paid him $\$ 1500$ a year.
Parents and teachers everywhere recog ize Scott as one of the best writers for chivalry and adventure, of the daring of the chase and tournament, of the tread of armies, and of that true nobility of character which appeals to all that is fine and man$y$ in a boy. His stories and poems are based on historical facts but they are far ictures that the scenes and people they describe can never be forgotten. Scott takes up public questions and issues and deals
M. Bluzrentithal \& L し O

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## Restaurant

For a first-class Lunch \& Meals go to the
ROOSEVEL'T CAFE
with them in such a large way that his reader is sure to become a more cultured person as well as a little better citizen. Scott's poems were written before his the last Minstrel", "The Lady of the Lay of "Marmion," "Rokeby" and "Lord of the Isles." Marmion is Scott's greatest poem, It was written for the most part in the saddle and the charge of cavalry runs all through it. The battle of Hodden Field touches the poems highest point in its expression of stern patriotism, in its passionate love of daring and in the force and swiftness of its movement. Every boy loves words like these:
'He shook the fragment of his blade And shouted victory!
Charge! Chester, Charge
Were the last
Were the last words of Marmion.
No poet ever equalled Scott in the description of wild and simple scenes and in he expression of wild and simple feelings. han he does as a poet but until near the close of his career he would never reveal the authorship of his novels. He seemed to fear endangering his reputation as a poet His most important novels are: "Ivanhoe,", "Kenilworth," "Heart of Midlothian" "Old Mortality," "The Talisman," The Antiquary," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "Squentin Durward," and "Waverly." If you have never read any of the these stories begin on "Ivanhoe" or "Kenilworth.

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## PROVERB.

## A well instructed people,

 only, can be a free people.
## THE STORY OF ELEVEN POOR BOYS

JOHN ADAMS, second president, was the son of a grocer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.
ANDREW JACKSON was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was reared in the pine woods for which the State is famous.
JAMES K. POLK spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.
MILLARD FILLMORE was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was a humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.
JAMES BUCHANAN was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built the house in what was then a wilderness.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the son of a wretchedly poor farmer in Kentucky, and lived in $a-\log$ cabin until he was twenty-one years old.

ANDREW JOHNSON was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to at tend school, and picked up all the education heever had.
ULYSSES S. GRANT lived the life of the village boy, in a plain house on the banks of the Ohio river, until he was seventeen years of age.

JAMES A. GARFIELD was born in a $\log$ cabin. He worked on the farm until he was strong enough to use carpenter tools, when he learned the trade. He afterwards worked on a canal.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S father was a Presbyterian minister with a small salary and a large family. The boys had to earn their iiving.
wILLIAM McKINLEY'S early home was plain and comfortable and his father

## THE HEIGHT OF WAVES.

THE size of the Atlantic waves has been carefully measured for the Washington
drographic Bureau. In height the waves usually average about thirty feet, but in rough weather they attain from forty to forty-eight feet. In storms they are often from five hundred to six hundred feet long and last ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile and did not spend itself for twentythree seconds.-Success.

## LONGEVITY

[ N all ages and in all lands tried to arrest the dicaly of the body. The Egyptians used antulets and :istronomy; the Greeks believed in athle ic exmrcises; the Romans in athletic exere ces,
ing and rubbing the body. Bothi (ireeks :ind Romans believed that life was prolonged by inhaling the effluvia of youth, and that the old were benefited by sleeping with children. The Alchemist-from their alembics and crucibles distilled their life-giving elixir, and the astrologists drew from the stars of heaven some means of avoiding disenses and danger, while for the same purpose priests offered sacrifices to the gods and distributed amulets and charms which were to protect their wearers from all harm. Methiselah lived 969 years, according to anci nt ciro nology, which would be about 242 of our years. Abraham died at 175 years, Isaac at 180, Jacob at 110, Moses at 120, Aaron at 128, and Mary at 150. Among the Greeks Epimenides reached the ripe old age of 299 This is no doubt fabled-no one beleives it now. There were many fables cone rning this Greek poet: one was that he once slept 57 years and when he woke up he was like our Rip Van Winkle, but he differedfrom Rip Van Winkle in his habits; he then studied and became very learned. It is said he once stayed the plague in Athens as by magic, but this also is doubtful. Hypocrates lived 109, Anacreon, Thucidides and Plato 80 and Democritus 109 years. According to the United States census of 1880 , one million people had passed the age of 70 years, while 4,000 were over 100 years. The census of 1860 showed only 1,174 who were over 100 years
In my opinion it is not a wise ambition to desire to live to be very old. Length of life consists not in the number of summers and winters which you can count, so much as in the good work you do, in your achieve ments. We all feel that we live in certain brief periods of hours or even minutes more than years of the common routine of eating and sleeping. A man who is always ex amining his pulse, and looking at his tongue, measuring his arms and his chest, and spends his time in considering his symptoms, and whose thoughts are all upon his own physical welfare, and whose highest aspiration is to look out with his sleepy eyes upon the world for nearly a century, may technieally be long-lived, but in truth he may have less life than another man who in some grand effort for the good of his fellowmen achieves in a single year more than the other in his century of eating, breathing and sleeping.-Deo Lewis.

## THE VALUE OF THE WORKING MAN.

THE value to the world of the working man is greater than men are accus tomed to think of it. There is a heroism in labor as great as that of the battlefield or of ancient chivalry. Gold is a costly metal, but iron is more useful. Genius may dazzle us, but it is everyday goodness and plodding patience that keep the world sweet and healthy and that moves the race on the high and ever higher heights. Notice that the faithful discharge of ordinary duties in the prosaic present is what give extraordinary privileges in the golden future. The man who labors much today morrow.-E

## TO WORK IS HONORABLE.

THERE has existed and still exists to some extent a false sentiment that labor is degrading or belittling. The contra ry is true. An ideal condition of society can come only when every member of it recog. skill or strength or faculty he possesses to its full capacity, not selfishly or for the sake of gain merely, but for his own happiness ann development and for the benefit of all.
And there should be no restriction on any one, either legal or social or throu association in regard to his labor or its fruits. If by patient application or natural endowment a man possesses more skill than his
fellow, or if he chooses to be more industrifellow, or if he chooses to be more industri-
ous he is entitled to the full benefit of it.ous he is entitled to the full benefit of it.-

Society Notes
Programs of Last Week

## standards.

## Dealamation

 EssayImpromptu
Joseph Sheehan William Weeks

## Debate

Resolved:-That the game of frotball should be abolished within the United States.

## Affirmative

## Michael Balenti

Archie Dundas
Negative Declamation INVINCIBLES

Extemporary Speeches

## Select Reading

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { W } \\ \text { W }\end{array}\right.$
Jefferson Miguel Simon Stapler

Oration
Debate.
Resolved:-That the Negro has made more progress than the Indinn

| Affirmative | Negative |
| :--- | ---: |
| Lewis Chingwa | Wheeler Henry |
| Arthur Mandan | Jobn Holmes |

## Vocal Solo

Dialogue Josefa Maria, Francis Ghangraw Declamation Melinda Cayuga Piano Duet Ethel Bryant, Elizabeth Penny
Class Prophecy
Josephine Smith Juliette Smith
Debate
Resolved:-That the wages of women should be lower
same occupation.

| Affirmative | Negative |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dora Cooke | Mary Beaulien |
| Alice Denomie | Susi9 Whitetree |

## FOR THE GARDEN.

T00 many farmers and others who live far from a large market are content to subsist three-fourths of the year on bread, meat and a very limited supply of vege-tables-most of which have to be bought away from the home, when they could just as well have plenty of the best right at their door, or in their own cellars or root houses. If the garden were planted in rows, so the horse and plow could be used in it, or even those handy little wheel hoes, the task of pulling the weeds from between the plants would be very small, and could be done by a child. The time given to the cultivation would hardly be missed, and even though it were, the wholesome and palatable sustenance to be drawn from it would more than make up for the labor. Vegetables and canned or dried fruits are greatly to be preferred to drugs and doctor's bills.
Remember that spinach is a medicine as well as a food, and the seeds should be sown as early as the ground can be worked, for the summer crop, the ground to be heavily manured and trenched and the seeds to be sown in drills early in March. Sowings at intervals from April to August should be made for a succession. Two ounces of seed will plant five rows, thirty to forty feet long, and the plants should be thinned out as scon as strong enough to draw, leaving them ix to nine inches apart in the row.
A half dozen good roots of rhubarb should be set out very early and heavily manured, spading the manure in the soil before setting out the roots. If well cared for, a few usings may be made the first year, but it is best to wait until the second. Very few farm or vlllage families grow asparagus, yet it is very easy to raise. It
is best to get strong roots in the spring, but it ean be raised from seeds, one ounce of seed producing a thousand plants, sown in a bed twelve feet square. A bed of seedlings will not generally be fit for usa until the third year.-Commoner

## Try W. C. Stuart's Walk-over Lindner Nor Men 32 N. Hanover St. Carlifle, Pa.

## ATHLETICS

## BASKET BALL

1'Our team won from Bloomsburg Normal at Bloomsburg last Thursday by a score of 22 to 18 in what was pronounced the best game seen on Normal floor this season $\begin{array}{lcc}\text { Carlisle } & \text { Position } & \text { Bloomsburg } \\ \text { Libby } & \text { Forward } & \end{array}$ Archiquette Forward Long Gardner Center Schmaltz Wahoo Guard Titman A. Libby Guard
Goals from field-Schmaltz, 4; Titman, Dewire, 2; Archiquette, 2; Gardner Wahoo, 4 ; Libby. Goals from fouls-Dewire, 3; Schmaltz, Wahoo, 2; Garduer, 2. Time of halves-Twenty minutes. Referee Young. Uimpire-Venne.
Susquehanna was defeated by our team last Friday at Selins Grove by a score of 28 to 21. The seore at the end of the first half was 9 to 9 .
Indians Position Śsquelanna Archiquette Forward Sunday Mt. Pleasant Forward Weaver (Rhinehart) Libby Center Shaffer Wahoo Guard Denfer Goals from field-Archiquette, 4; Libby, 6; Sunday, 4: Shaffer, 3; Geise. Goals from fouls-Mt. Pleasant, 8; Shaffer, 5 Offences-Indians. 14: Susquehanna, 10. Umpire-Mr. Venne, Indians. Referee-Mr. Morgan, Susquehanna. Timers Sheldon, Indians; Uber, Susquehanna. Official scorer Houseworth. Time of halves-20 minutes.
Our team met defeat last Saturday at Danville at the hands of the Danville team by the seore of 36 to 23 . Our team was greatly handicapped by playing under the college rules.

| Danville | Position | Indian |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Peters | Forward | Mt. Pleasant |
| Berea | Forward | Archiquett |
| St. Charles | Center | J. Libby |
| Johnson | Guard | Waho |
| Russell | Guard | A. Libby |

Goals from field, Peters 9, Johnson 5 Berea 1, Mt. Pleasant 5, Libby 1, Wahoo 1. Goals from fouls, Mt. Pleasant 9, Peters 6.
$\rightarrow$ The game played with Susquehanna last Tuesday was the best seen on our floor this season. Our team won by the score 31 to 7.
BASKET-BALL SCHEDULE


BASEBALL SCHEDULE.


We will be pleased to see you!! KRONENBERG'S Quething for Laige and Small heyd.

## Miscellaneous Items.



KEEP OFF THE GRASS!
$\rightarrow$ Our band now numbers 53 .
Some of the band boys
new band caps.
Mr.Chas. Roy the captain of our base-
$\rightarrow$ Our blacksmitl.
pleated several more gears
$\Rightarrow$ Miss Minnie Nick, class '04, was a
visitor at the school last Sunday
$\rightarrow$ Miss Lizzie Aiken who is living in Chi-
cago wishes to be remembered to her many friends.
$\rightarrow$ Mr. Gumbriel and his boys are repairing the fences surrounding the school grounds.
$\Rightarrow$ The Indian pupils who are attending the Bloomsburg Normal were all present at the game of basket-ball last Thursday.
$\Rightarrow$ The band boys had a socia! last Thurs day. They had refreshments at half past eight, and the social was over at nine
$\rightarrow$ The senior boys inspected girls' quar ters last Sunday morning. Their comments about the inspection were very compli mentary.
$\rightarrow$ William Winnie joined the band this winter and took up for his instrument, the bassoon. He is getting along fine for a new member.
$\rightarrow$ Prayer meeting topic for Sunday: "James' picture of a perfect man; how can we realize
Jas $1,: 18$.
$\rightarrow$ The girls who have been selected to take part in the club drill for Commencement now spend most of their spare time practicing
$\rightarrow$ Cornelius J. Petoskey '02, is doing fine on his estate in Michigan. He wishes to be remembered to his friends, especially the band boys.
$\rightarrow$ Bertha Johnson, who went home recently says in a letter to a friend that she some for Carlisle.
$\rightarrow$ The girls were very glad to see Claudie Allen in the quarters again after being in the hospital so long. She will soon be able to resume her duties.
$\rightarrow$ Miss Marie Craivford sends buttercups to Nez Perce students every year. Last week they received a box from her. She says they are in bloom now.
$\rightarrow$ Spring seems to have arrived. Tulips, cannas, gladiolus, and tuberoses are sending up shoots and almost before we realize it, we will be enjoging their beautiful flowers.
$\rightarrow$ Mr. John R. Cubberley one of our patrons in writing to the Superintendent speaks so highly about the good conduct of Henry Doctor who has been with him for some time that we feel Henry deserves special mention,
$\rightarrow$ "Keep on the walk" signs have been put around the grounds. If you have been in the habit of crossing lawns, cutting corners, or walking on the grass along the side of the walks or roads, this warning to "Keep on the walk," is for you.
$\rightarrow$ Thursday morning our school was greatly favored,with a visit by a party of Elks who were the guests of the local Elks. Several ladies accompanied the party which was under the escort of our townsman Mr. Jacob Wiener. Prominent in the party was the Elk's guest of honor, Captain Mark Casto, the hero of the "Cherokee disaster at Atlantic City. It is a great honor to have such a man as Captain Casto visit usa man who values his own life second to duty.
$\rightarrow$ We were agreeably surprised a few days ago to have Harvey Warner one of our old students walk in upon us unannounced. He was accompanied by Silas Wood also a member of the Omaho tribe, and a veteran of the Civil War. They had been to Washington on business for their tribe. Harvey, who went home in 1895, played right end on our first regular foot ball team. He expressed his surprise at the many improvements that have been made since he left.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

T HE nation upon Congress calls.
Now fixed in legislative halls.
Now, Congress, list what we must do;
It is not much we ask of you.
First, you must fix the railroad rate,
And kill that secret bad rebate,
Persuade the railroads, each schedule
To run upon the Golden Rule.
The tariff fix from silk to shoddy,
So that its terms please everybody.
In bonds contented make exist
Free trader and protectionist.
The Panama Canal take up,
And all dissensions prompt brake up.
The simplest plan to experts show,
And build it in a year or so.
Change immigration, as it stands,
To get the cream of other lands.
And check the Chinese, full of wile,
With their own bland and childlike smile.
Just cut the Philippines' hard knot,
And make of them an eden spot,
On each insurance company,
Force honesty as best policy.
Trusts, make things eleemosynary,
Each officer a missionary.
All working for the public good,
Square deals in business understood.
Take savages that football ylelds,
And turn them into Chesterfield.
Eliminate the fistie fight
From honor codes as not polite.
Pass laws to make elections pure,
So voters briber will not endure.
There mar be some trifling things
Tims passing, to attention brings.
When these reforms you make just hum.
TThen vote in the mile

WEALTH MADE COREY POOR.
William elilis corey, a millionaire head of the big steel trust, has achieved a great shining heap of what men call go'den success
But, in the fire test of life, it has suddenly turned to dross, leaving upon him a burden of disappointment, anguish and disgrace. Wealth is only a mockery to a heart that is homeless, to a mind racked with vain longings and to a soul that knows not self-respect.
We have heard much of the men whom Carnegie has made rich. Let us think a little of the men he has made poor. He helped Corey and several others into millions, but the millions have distroyed their manhood. In the more precious treasure they have not gained but lost.
The gospel of success has been preached so persistently, and success has been so completely indentified with wealth in the public mind, that our point of view as a people seems hopelessly distorted. We have come to feel that money getting is a pursuit besides which all other of human ac tivity are secondary and insignificant.
The case of Corey and a dozen other recent cases very like it, recall us to the fact that wealth not only does not make the man, but often unmakes him.
In poverty and struggle, Ellis Corey was a manly fellow. He and his brave wife shared together toil and anxiety, happiness and hope. But prosperity is harder to bear for some than poverty. When Corey's millions came they transformed him. The faithful wife was forgotten.
Gilded places of pleasure that opened at the clink of his money allured him from his home ties.
If this is a success, than what is failure.
The glitter of gold-ah, many has it dazzled and fooled! Many has it blinded to the fact that there is no wealth which counts for true happiness but wealth which lies within, and that in the realm of human misery there is no poverty so sodden and deadening as poverty of the soul.
He who builds his "success" in gold alone and forgets the greater things, starves his soul,-The Pioneer.

## \section*{Trolley Sehedule} <br> Leave indian schoo

A. M. $6.35,7.25,8.15,9.05,9.55,10.45$ 11.35
P. M. $12.25,1.15,2.05,2.55,3.45,4.35$, $5.25,6.15,7.057 .55,9.45,9.35,10.25$
$\rightarrow$ Roman Baird, who was in for a visit while his father was here, writes that he felt a little home sick after returning to his country home, but he soon got over it, as he has plenty to do to keep him busy.

WHERE THE WORLD'S GOLD COMES FROM

THE most precious of all metals is gold, and it enters into all transactions of business as well as arts.
Director of the United States Mint Ro berts, where American money is coined, has issued a statement showing where the gold came from during the year 1904. His statement shows the gold producing countries of the world and the value of their production. During 1904 the mines of the world pro duced gold to the value of $\$ 347,150,700$, an increase of $\$ 22,000,000$ over 1903 , and the greatest amount of gold ever produced by man in a single year. In 1890 , the world's
annual gold production was only $\$ 119,000$,000 a year, but it passed the $\$ 300,000,000$ mark in 1899. This was partly due to the discovery of gold in the Klondike and Alaska. The principal sources of supply during 1904 came from, Australia, United States, Africa, Russia, Canada, Mexico, AustroHungary, Brazil, Japan, China, and Korea. Then follow a large number of countries with small amounts of production, countries like Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Chile, Peru, British East Indies and Dutch East Indies.
The United States shows a gain of about $\$ 7,000,000$ in production over 1903 , and the Transvaal a gain of $\$ 16,000,000$. The director says both of these countries are still on a rising soale of production. It is expected that by the end of 1906, the gold production of the world will have reached the enormous sum of $\$ 400,000,000$ per an num, and that the four great sources o supply will be Australia, the United States, Canada and South America.
-Glen Mills Daily.

## The Cost of Firing Cannon.

M
ODERN naval warfare is one of the most costly things that can be imagined, and a combat between two fleets means the expenditure of vast sums of money. Some idea of the high cost can be arrived at by taking a Japanese warship like the Kasuga or Nysshin, and calculat ing the number of shots she would discharge, say, at Port Arthur. The first named ship carr ies four cannon which cost $\$ 30,000$ each. One of these guns can fire two shots per minute, and every shot costs $\$ 40$; thus in five minutes these four cannon can discharge forty bombs at a cost of $\$ 16,000$. The smaller cannon cost $\$ 18$, 000 , and evey shot they fire means an expenditure of $\$ 70$. They are very rapid, and it is estimated that in five minutes the twelve cannon could discharge shot to the value of nearly $\$ 35,000$. -Lesslie's Weekly.

## Kindness

EVERY considerate word we utter concerning those about us; every time we give them the benefit of a doubt in our judgment of their motive; every time we take occasion to couple with our demurrer from their position some saving clause of appreciation, we are habituating ourselves to that charity which "suffereth long and is kind," that heavenly love which alone can make us meet for heavenly company. Just as you now play with the music and do not think what notes you strike, though once you picked them out by slow and patient toil, so if you begin of set purpose, you will learn the law of kindness in utterance so perfectly that it will be second nature to you, and make more music in your life than all the songs the sweetest voice has ever sung.-Selected.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

Guaranteed to Wear.. FURS!!
At the Lowest Prices
X’я Bon- Xon
36 N. Hanover St. Curlisle, Pa hats trimmed free of charge.

## OUR INFLUENCE

NoHUMAN being can come into this the sum total of human happiness, not only of the present but of every subsequent day of humanity. No one can detach himself from this connection. There is no sequestered spot in the universe, no dark niche along the disk of nun-existance to others, where he can withdraw the influence of his existence upon the moral destiny of the world. Everywhere he will have companions who will be better or worse for his influence. It is an old saying, and one of fearful and fathomless import, that we are forming characters for eternity. Forming characters! Whose? Our own or others. Both, and in these momentous facts lie the peril and responsibility of our existance. Who is sufficient for the thought? Thousands of my fellow beings will yearly enter eternity with characters differing from that which they would have carried thither had I never lived. The sunlight of that world will reveal my finger marks in their primacy formations and in their successive strata of thought and life. -Elihu Burritt.

## LINCOLN'S ORDERLY MIND.

INCOLN'S mind was orderly, though 14 his methods were not. He neglected details because his thought, which was "as direct as a flight," passed instantly to the vital spot, and all else seemed unimportant. 'If I can free this case from techicalities and get it properly swung to the jury I! ! win it," he used to say; and this was his mental attitute toward all legal questions. He had no training in technicalities as long as the firm of Sturts \& Lincoln lasted, and it is doubtul if any teaching would have qualified him for attorney work or made him a master of details. Yet as an office lawyer, such as rules the destinies of our modern corporate interests, he probably would have been invaluable. His mind comprehended large subjects without the slightest effort. Once concentrated on an issue he passed directly to the point, disregared the thousand and one contingencies, all the academic pros and cons and reduced the problem to its simplest possible form.-Denison Daily Herald.

## NATIONAL FLOWERS.

FOLLOWING are the national flowers: England, the rose; Scotland, the thistle; Ireland, the shamrock; Wales, the leek; France (under the Bourbons), the fieur-de-lis and (under the Bonapartes) the violet; Italy, the lily; Germany, the cornflower; Prussia, the linden; Saxony, the mignonette; Spain, the pomegranate; Switzerland, the edelweiss; Canada, the sugar maple; Japan, Korea and Siam, the chrysanthemum; Persia, the tulip. In 1889 the American Horticultural Society "adopted" the golden-rod as the American national flower. But it was not in this way, but out of events in history that the floral emblems of other countries came.

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## Academic Notes <br> $\rightarrow$ The freshmen are studying about dairy-

 ing, and$\rightarrow$ Last Thursday the juniors took a trip down to the farm to look at the poultry houses. Mr. Egolf took them around and explained many things about poultry raising. He also showed them the development of the chick while it is still in the egg.
$\rightarrow$ On Monday morning, the senior class went down to Andrews and had their picture taken.
$\rightarrow$ The girls in No $41 / 2$ school spent a pleasant evening with Miss Gedney last Thursday,

Miss Mary Bealieu member of ' 07 class eft Tuesday for her home in Wisconsin.
$\rightarrow$ The sophomore class is studying "THE War for Commercial Independence," and have found it very interesting.
$\rightarrow$ Anna Minthorn is putting some drawings on the black boards in the Normalroom which the children enjoy.
$\rightarrow$ The seniors enjoyed their "grafting" lesson which they had last Friday. It is a very interesting subject to study and to know well.
$\rightarrow$ The Freshmen class entertainment held in the music room last Tuesday evening was more interesting and enthusiastic than ever. Besides the regular program the semi-annual election of officers was held which resulted as follows: ${ }^{*}$ Pres., Reuben Sundown; VicePres, Elmira Jerome; Treas, Wm. Jones; Sec. Guy Cooley; Rep. Michael Chabitnoy; Critic, Melissa Cornelius. A selection by "The Freshman Band" was a special feature of the occasion.
$\rightarrow$ On monday evening No. 10 school had a declamatory Contest in the Auditorum.
This contest was between the A. M ${ }^{\cdot}$ and P. M. divisions. There were three speakers from each division.
One of the rules of the contest was that the speakers should give recitations, that they had never before given in public. The speakers from the A.M. division were Michael Balenti, Stella Skye, and Thomas Runnels. Those representing the P. M. division were Harry Archambault, Moses Raub, and Shela Guthrie. The speakers were all well prepared and the judges found it a difficult to decide which was the best.
They finally agreed to decide on the better division rather than the best speaker. It was decided in favor of the P. M. division. The judges were Messrs, Canfield, Johnson, and Robertscn.

## Thoughts from Miss Collins, <br> talk

Anna E. Minthorn, Tenth Grade.
1 report of Miss Collins' talk to the students.
given in class as a language lesson.
Miss Collins a missionary among the Sioux of North Dakota, gave a very interesting talk on Tuesday evening.
Her talk was based principally upon her wide experience in dealing with both the old and young members of the tribe.
To those who have heretofore held skeptical ideas of these people, she put befure them an entirely new picture, showing what capabilities these people possess.
In referring to the old, she held up before us the true manhood and womanhood of our ancestors, the teachings the girls received from their mothers regarding their purity, gentleness and obedience, and how the boys were taught to be brave and thoughtful of their aged parents. To her, $\stackrel{\text { she said, no people who are in the state of }}{ }$

# SPALDING'S official ATHLETIC ALMANAC 

## FOR 1906

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A. G. SPALDING \& BROS.

civilization as are the Indians, could be more polite. To illustrate this fact, she told
of an instance when she went to visit an old Indian "Touch-the-clouds" who lived in not a very pleasant home. When she entered his dwelling, he arose to greet her and spread his blanket on the floor that she might walk over it.
One thing that she said about the young Indian was very good. She said that the education we receive should not be used as a "polish" for the appearance of an individual. It should be used for the betterment of our people. She in her own words said, "Do not go home polished savages."
Another of the many good things she said was, we should educate ourselves mentally, morally and spiritually. Unless we had all three, we could not consider our selves whole men and women.
Louis Paul, Tenth Grade,
There are three parts essential to the
make up of man,-intelligence, spiritual strength, physical strength. Without any one of these we are only two-thirds of what we should be. We should develop all of these three parts, and develop them well, while we are in school. When we return home we should be able to do the hardest kind of farm work. We should have the strength and grit to stay with the work till it is finished. With the intelligence acquired here in the east we should be able to do the work better than those who have not had our opportunities The conditions on the reservation are such that we should be strong spiritually. When temptations confront us we should have the moral courage to set them aside. When those who know nothing or very little of the truth then we should be able to show them the right. If we are able to do these things to our people and to our nation,
Clrence Faulkner Tenth Grade. While you are here at school learn all you can and strive for the higest and the best ways of living. Have a purpose in life to become somebody. And ahead of you have all your plans laid out as to which occupation you intend to carry out and stick to it until you have accomplished it. If you expect to go back home again learn a trade that will best suit the conditions of your home and one that will be helpful to you in life.
An interesting letter from Frank Logg Dear Editor:-

I wish to inform my friends through the arrow that I am well and getting along fine but many a day I have wished my self back to dear old Carlisle and my only wish is that my dear classmates ' 08 would all stick to the finish, and I advise one and all to make the best of the opportunities that Carlisle affords before leaving the dear old place.
Find enclosed twenty five cent to renew my subscription to the arrow. I am always anxiously looking for the pa per and I want to make sure of it as my subscriptoin expires in April, a dd ress my Arrow to Whitehorse, South Dakot a. I remain, Sincerely yours,

Frank Logg
$\rightarrow$ A letter was received recently for The Arrow with this verse, only, written on the envelope:
dear uncle sam:- I'm very light, so give me a ride in your dear mail-bag. Carlisle, Pa. is the end of my route, The Arrow is waiting me there. Here is my
stamp, so handle with care

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## INDUSTRIAL.

$\Rightarrow$ William Yankejue has joined tie painters. The painters have finished the walls and woodwork of the halls of the Dining Hall. $\rightarrow \mathrm{Mr}$. Thompson's office fioor has been improved by the applicatian of filler and
$\rightarrow \mathrm{Mr}$. Kensler's office floor has been cov-
ered with linoleum.
$\rightarrow$ The tinners are making napkin rings
or the students use.
$\rightarrow$ Nannie Sunnoke has taken up dress-
making as an all-day industrial student.
$\rightarrow$ Wm Moon and Henry Lowe are greatly
interested in their work in our poultry de$\rightarrow$ interested
$\rightarrow$ The woodworkers have turned out an-
other lot of ventilating boards for the
academic building.
$\rightarrow$ The tailors are nearly through with
graduating suits.
$\rightarrow$ The harnessmakers have just finished ten sets of double harness, and have commenced ten more.
$\rightarrow$ The plumbers have installed a new bath tub, boiler, and washstand in Mr. Thompson's house.
$\rightarrow$ The nice driveway between the office and Major Mercer's house has been finished
by Mr. Leaman and his boys
$\rightarrow$ The print shop is busy with work for
commencement.
$\rightarrow$ Mr. Egolf and his boys are making cin-
der paths about the poultry houses.
$\rightarrow$ A telephone has been placed in the offi-
ce of the supterintendent of industries.
$\rightarrow$ The harnessmakers have finished a fine set of double driving harness for agent

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!

0
N A VERY hot day last Summer, one of the editors of the New York "Journal" visited John Wanamaker's establishment, where he was much surprised to find that gentleman, "more than sixty years old, and possessed of an abundant fortune, working in a thin alpaca coat, in the imitation breeze of an electric fan." The "Journal's" editor also said: "At the hour, many thousand men, old and young, who wonder why they do not succeed, were busy sceking the coolest corners at the seaside resorts, or the coolest drinks in the drinking establishments
This indomitable industry is not the seret of Mr. Wanamaker's success only. It is the secret of every prosperous man's success. The rich merchant did not flinch and grumble because he had to work in the city while most self-indulgent people were ying in hammocks, or, at the mountain or seaside resorts, were seeking relief from the heat. He was, by habit, reconciled to his position, for he had persevered under more trying conditions. The maxiom that "there is no royal road to fortune" may be old, but that does not make it less true.Success.

> No action, whether foul or fair,
> As record, written by fingers ghostly.
> As blessings or curse, and mostly
> In greater weakness or greater stre
> The wrongs of ages are redressed,
S. W. HAVERSTICK

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## Religious Notes

$\rightarrow$ The Rev. Rees spoke to our students Tuesday evening in the Auditorium. Hi subject was "What shall I do with Christ?' Several forceable illnstrations were used in the course of his sermon which was a heart to heart talk with our boys and girls.
Rev. Rees is conducting a series of evangelical meeting in Carlisle, and the fact that he took time from his already well filled program to visit and speak to us is greatly appreciated.
$\rightarrow$ Isaac Gould gave a very interesting account of his, trip to the Y. M. C. A. con vention at the Sunday evening meeting.
$\rightarrow \mathrm{M}$ 'ss McDowell took a party of girls to church in town last Sunday.
$\rightarrow$ Isaae Gould «nd John Feather were our representatives at the Y. M. C. A. Convention which ended last week at Washington, Pa .
"About sixty boys went to town to hear Rev. Milton Ries last Sunday afternoon in the Opera House. Rev. Rees is an Evangelist who has been traveling all over America and Europe. His subject last Sunday was, "Twentieth Century Sodom, its streets, avenues and inhabitants.
$\rightarrow$ Miss Newcomer led the large girls'prayer meeting last Sunday, and Miss McMichael the small girls' meeting. Both meetings w re very interesting
$\rightarrow$ Victor Johnson lead the large boys meeting, and John Feather the small boys meeting.

## FOR DISCOURAGED MEN.

CHEER UPI The world is taking your photograph. Look pleasant. Of cours yon have troubles-troubles you cannot tel the policeman. A whole lot of the things bother you, of course, business worries or domestic sorrows it may be, or what not, You find life a hard and rugged road whose stones hurt your feet. Nevertheless cheer up.
It may be your real disease is selfishnessingrown selfishness. Your life is too elfcentered. You feel sorry for yourself-the meanest sort of pity. It is a pathetic illustration. Rid yourself of that and cheer up.
What right have you to carry a picture of your woe-begone face and funeral ways about among your fellows, who have troubles of their own. If you must whine, or sulk, or scowl, take a car and go to the woods or to the unfrequented lanes.
Cheer up! Your ills are largely imagin ary. If you were really on the brink of bankruptcy, or if there were no thoroughfare through your sorrows, you would clea your brows, set your teeth and make the best of it.
Cheer up. You are making a hypothetical case out of your troubles, and suffering from a self-inflicted verdict. You are bor rowing trouble and paying a high rate of interest.

Cheer up! Why, man alive in a ten minute walk you may see a score of people worse off than you. And here you are digging your own grave, and playing pall bearer in the bargai, Man must a whith Daily ! meedily dry. Daily.

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Indian school } \\ \text { souvenir spoons } \\ \text { school pins }\end{array}$ | $\$ 1.75$ to $\$ 2.50$ |
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