

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. II

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1906.

No 29

"THEY ARE NOT LOST"

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,
Spoken so low that only angels heard;
The secret act of pure self sacrifice,
Unseen by men, but marked by angel's eyes,
These are not lost.

The happy dreams that gladdened all our youth,
When dreams had less of self and more of truth;
The childhood's faith, so tranquil and so sweet,
Which sat like Mary at the Master's feet,
These are not lost.

The kindly plan devised for others' good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood,
The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win
Some wanderer from the ways of sin,
These are not lost.

Not lost, O Lord! for in Thy city bright
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer light,
And things long hidden from our gaze below
Thou wilt reveal; and we shall surely know
These are not lost.

—Howard Times.

FARMING IN THE ARID REGIONS.

A Talk by Mr. Spiekerman to the Students.

MOST of the land that receives rain enough to be profitably farmed by ordinary methods has already been taken up by settlers; the remaining government land is mostly in the arid, or dry regions, which can be farmed only by irrigation, or in the semi-arid, or partly dry, regions, where different method must be used from those used where rain is plentiful. Moreover, much of the Indian land is in the arid or the semi-arid region, so that the subject of farming in those regions is an important one to most of the Indian race.

Where plenty of water can be had for irrigation, the farmer in the rainless regions is in some respects better off than the farmer who depends on rain. He has no long wet spells to drown his corn roots, hinder cultivation, and fill his fields with weeds; neither do his crops suffer from want of water in the long dry spells. He can have moisture just when his crops need it, and as much or as little as they need, and plenty of sunshine at the same time.

Irrigation has been practiced for thousands of years in some parts of the world that would be deserts without it. Egypt, for instance, is a strip of land bounded on both sides by deserts, which would itself be a desert but for the waters of the Nile, which make it one of the most productive countries in the world. Irrigation has also been practiced from the earliest times in India, Persia, Syria, and Asia Minor. The Indians of Mexico and Peru were experts in irrigation long before the white men ever came to this side of the ocean.

The simplest method of irrigation is by conducting the water of a running stream to the land through a ditch or a flume from a point in the stream higher than the land to be irrigated. Sometimes this is not such a simple matter. It may be necessary to construct a ditch or a flume many miles long to reach a place that is higher than the land to be irrigated, since water will flow down hill, but not up hill. It may be necessary to go around hills and across ravines, requiring considerable en-

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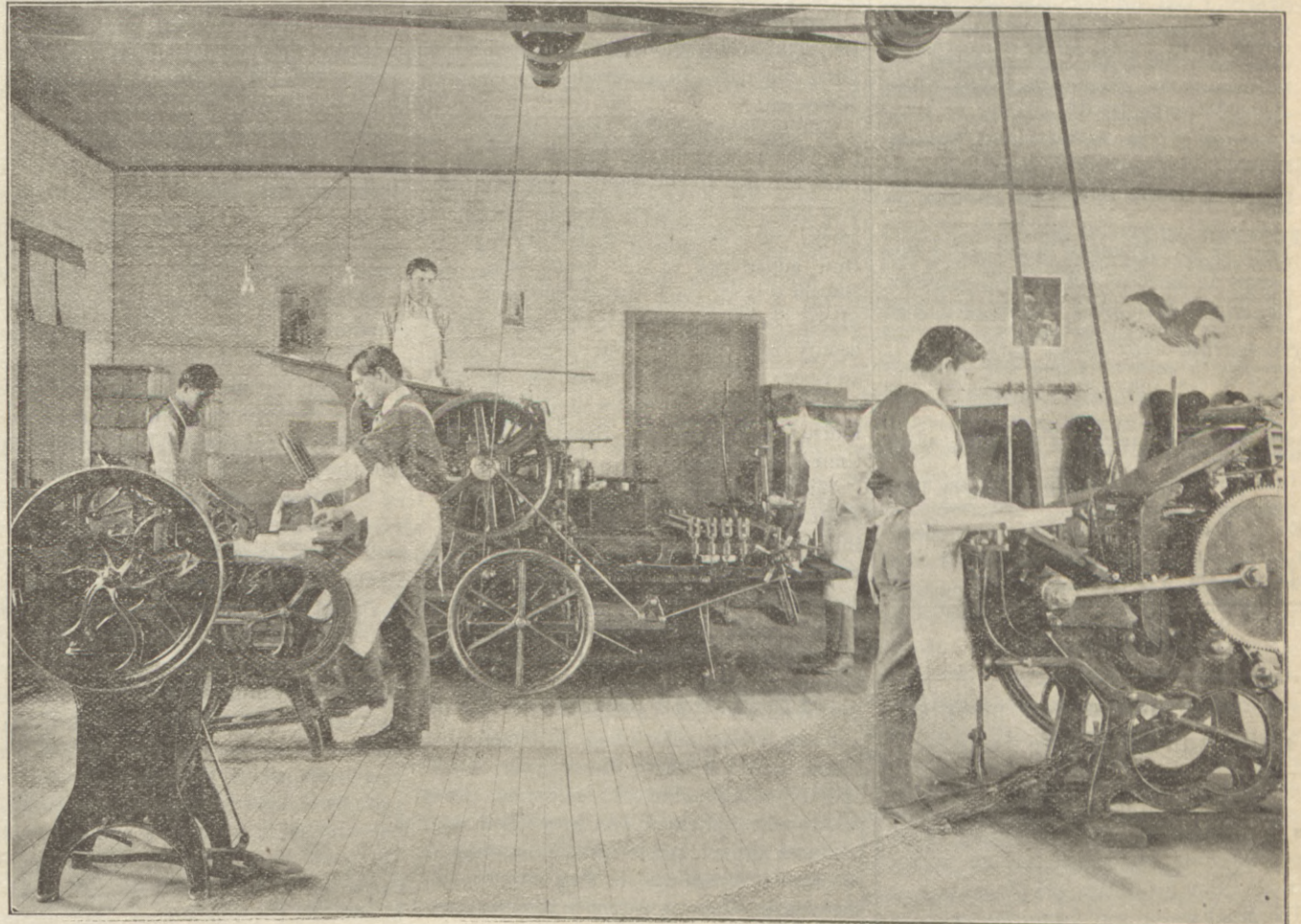
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gineering skill. Usually dams are built to raise the level of the water, so that more land can be irrigated by it. The British government recently finished at Assuan, in upper Egypt, the largest irrigating dam in the world, changing a large extent of land from desert to fertile farms. Our government is now building still larger dams at Roosevelt, Arizona, and Shoshone, Wyoming and other dams, not so large as these, in other parts of the west. The dam at Roosevelt is being built largely by Indian labor. There are 100,000,000 acres of desert land in the western part of this country that can be made fit for farming by irrigation. As yet, only a small part of the water available for irrigation is being used. By the terms of the irrigation law, the lands thus reclaimed are to be for actual settlers under the homestead act, no person to have more than 160 acres. The settlers will pay nothing for the land, but each will pay his share of the cost of constructing the dams, reservoirs, canals, etc., and this money is to be used in reclaiming more land.

The government is also providing for irrigation in the Indian reservations in the west. Congress appropriated \$ 185,000 for this purpose a year ago.

Some lands that can not be reached by water from a running stream can be irrigated from artesian wells. These are wells bored down to an underground vein or sheet of water which flows from higher ground, perhaps hundreds of miles away. The weight of the water flowing down from above causes it to spout up through the opening, in some cases to a great height.

Sometimes water is pumped from streams or wells by windmills, steam or gasoline

engines, horse power, or even by hand. Where wind mills are used, a reservoir is usually made at the highest part of the land, to store the water that is pumped in windy weather, for use when there is little or no wind. The reservoir is made by scraping out a large hollow in the ground, pumping in enough water to make the bottom muddy, and then tramping it with teams to make it practically water-tight.

Many farms in western Kansas are irrigated in this way. Besides furnishing water for the land, these ponds are often used for raising fish, and also furnish the farmer with ice for summer use.

Sometimes water is pumped from a stream by bucket wheels, hydraulic rams, or other machines worked by the stream itself.

Sometimes a tunnel is dug into a hillside, making what is called a horizontal well, from which the water flows in a stream.

In other places, where there is an underground sheet of water, not too far below the surface, a ditch is sometimes dug down to bed rock, and filled with a dam of concrete, thus holding the sheet of water up to water the crops. This is called underflow irrigation.

If the field to be irrigated is uneven, it must be made as nearly level as possible, or the water will collect in the low places, and leave the high places dry. There are different ways of applying the water to the land, depending on the lay of the land and the kind of crop to be raised. For crops like hay and small grain, that are not sown in rows, the ground is usually flooded. A dam is made in the ditch, causing the water to overflow and wet the soil. When

the ground near one ditch has been flooded enough, the water is turned into another ditch, and so on, until the whole field has been flooded. The form and direction of the ditches will depend on the slope of the land. For crops that are planted in rows, like corn and potatoes, it is best to make a shallow ditch a longside each row. Water is allowed to flow through the ditch until the ground next to it is sufficiently watered; then the water is shut off from that ditch, and let into another. As soon as the water in a ditch has settled, the ditch should be filled with loose dirt, making the space between the rows as nearly level as possible. Level ground has not so much surface exposed to the air for evaporation as a ridge and a ditch, and besides, the mud in the bottom of the ditch, if not covered, would bake to a hard crust, as it dried, and a crust draws the water from the soil below much faster than loose soil. Moreover, making the ditch, and leveling it, after it

(Continued on second page.)

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PROVERB.

A well instructed people,
only, can be a free people.

(Continued from first page.)

has been irrigated, kills all the weeds between the rows, and leaves the soil in the best condition for the growth of plants.

Too much water may harm the plants as much as too little. The roots of land plants need air, and if the soil is too wet, the air can not get in. To let in plenty of air, the soil should be stirred and kept loose; but stirring soil that is wet causes it to bake in hard clods. Some lazy farmers try to make irrigation take the place of cultivation. Thorough cultivation, to save the moisture that is in the soil, and irrigation only when needed, is the best rule.

One difficulty about irrigation is that the water available for irrigation often contains alkali, which is injurious to plants. The water evaporates, leaving the alkali in the soil; the next irrigation brings more alkali; until the soil is unfit to raise crops. This can to a great extent be prevented by providing sufficient drainage to carry off the surplus water, with the alkali dissolved in it.

The farmer who works by irrigation must study the character of his soil and his water supply, and fit his methods to those conditions, for the methods of irrigation that work well in one part of the country may be a failure in another place where conditions are different.

But there are some parts of the country where there is no water to be had for irrigation, and the rainfall is not enough for profitable farming by ordinary methods; yet farmers have been able, by studying the conditions, and adapting their work to those conditions, to raise good crops. Farming in the semi-arid regions without irrigation is called "dry farming."

One point in dry farming is not to sow or plant the seed too thickly. What might be just the right stand in a place where there is plenty of rain would be too thick where there is not enough moisture to support so many plants.

Another point is to select crops which will stand drouth, since some plants will thrive on less water than others. All of the sorghums are good dry-weather crops. Besides the saccharine, or sugary sorghums, raised for sugar and molasses, there are the non-saccharine sorghums, such as Kafir corn, Jerusalem corn, doura, and millo maize, raised for feeding stock, and broom corn, used for making brooms. Oklahoma now raises more broom corn than all the rest of the world. Its crop last year was 35,000 tons. Broom corn is a necessity,

the demand for which is likely to increase as civilization advances. The sorghums not only produce a crop with less moisture than corn, but are not so particular about having moisture at a certain time. Corn has its time for blossoming; if it has not enough moisture when in blossom—that is, in silk and tassel—it will not produce grains, and rain later in the season will not cause it to blossom again. The sorghums are able to produce seed-heads at any time in the season when there is enough moisture. Besides furnishing excellent stock feed, the seeds of some of them are used, to a limited extent, as food for mankind.

Sugar beets are another crop adapted to the semi-arid regions; they are raised in large quantities in Colorado and western Nebraska.

Alfalfa does well where there is water below the surface, and a soil that will let its roots through to the water. Soybeans and cow peas, which are very useful as feed for stock, will stand a good deal of dry weather. One advantage of the beans, peas, and clovers is that they enrich the soil. All plants need nitrogen; most of them can get it only from the soil, but clovers, beans, and peas get nitrogen from the air, and store part of it up in swellings on their roots, leaving the soil richer in nitrogen than it was before.

Within the last few years, the Department of Agriculture has introduced into this country two kinds of grain which do well in dry regions. One is durum wheat, also called macaroni wheat. It is the only kind of wheat that will make good macaroni; its usefulness for making flour is at present a disputed point. It produces a good crop where it is altogether too dry for ordinary wheat. The other is emmer, or speltz, a kind of wheat whose grain is enclosed in a hull, like oats or barley. It is said to be equal to oats for stock feed, and produces a much larger and surer crop in the semi-arid regions. It has not yet been used for bread to any extent in this country, but is said to be used for that purpose in Russia.

Cactus, which grows where it is too dry for any other plant, is known to be good food for stocks, and some species also produce food for man. Its prickles, or spines, have been a hindrance to its use for feeding stock; but Luther Burbank, of California, has, by crossing different species of cactus, and selecting the best plants, produced a species that is free from prickles; and it is said that with it, the deserts alone will produce enough food for four times as many people as are now living on the earth.

For the hot regions, dates are an important crop. While the date palm needs much water, it is able to reach its roots far below the surface for it, and live where no other crop could be raised. It is raised in some parts of the great desert of Africa. It can also stand more salt and alkali than other food plants.

But the selection of drouth-resisting crops is not all. The soil must be cared for, so as to store up and use all the moisture that it receives. Weeds rob the soil of much moisture, as well as other plant food, and the farmer must keep up a fight against them.

Mulching, that is, covering the ground with straw, manure, leaves, and such things is a great help in saving moisture. The mulch catches the rain, and causes it to sink into the soil instead of running off, and it also keeps the moisture below from drying out. Some time in the summer, when the ground is hot and dry, compare the ground that has been covered with straw or other trash with ground that has lain bare, and see how much more moist the covered ground is. Weed seeds will not come up through the thick mulch. Mulching does not kill the weed seeds, however; they are there, ready to come up as soon as the mulch has rotted; and the mulching material often contains weed seeds. Moreover, for lack of material, this kind of mulching must usually be confined to gardens and small fields.

But there is another kind of mulch that is always available, and its use destroys weed seeds, instead of adding to them; that is a mulch of loose soil. If the top of the soil is loose, the rain sinks in, instead of running off, and it also keeps the moisture

below from drying out, just as a mulch of straw does. A hard crust on top of the ground draws the moisture out of the soil, just as the wick of a lamp draws up the oil. Stirring the surface with a plow, harrow, disk, or hoe, tears up the wick and stops evaporation. Every time a crust forms on top of the ground, it should be broken up. This makes a mulch, and at the same time kills the weeds.

I knew a farmer in Kansas, who raised some fine, large potatoes one dry summer when his neighbors did not raise any at all.

He was asked how he raised such fine potatoes in such a dry season, and he said that he first plowed the ground thoroughly, and then kept his hired man harrowing it until the hired man thought he was crazy; then, after the potatoes were planted, he kept them well cultivated, so that the ground did not dry out as others did.

A few years ago, a farmer named Campbell in western Kansas, perfected a system of dry farming, by which paying crops are now raised nearly every year on land where crops formerly failed nearly every year.

From 40 to 56 bushels of wheat to the acre are raised by his method on this semi-arid land. The main point in his system is to keep the surface of the ground always loose. Sometimes the fields are allowed to lie idle for one year, disking frequently to kill the weeds and keep the surface loose, so as to store up the rain for the next year's crop. With his system, 14 inches of rain will go as far as 25 or 30 inches with ordinary methods of farming.

One of the enemies of the farmer in the dry regions is the chinch bug. These bugs do not thrive in a cool, moist season, but in hot, dry summer they multiply rapidly and do much damage to grain, millet, and sorghum by sucking their juices at the time when they can least afford the loss. The best plan yet discovered for fighting this pest is by encouraging its natural enemies, the birds. The quail is probably the best chinch bug destroyer known, and if we can make the hunters let the quails alone, they will make the chinch bugs let the grain alone.

Since many of the crops that do best in the dry regions are those that are used for feeding stock, it is necessary that the farmers in those regions keep live stock and understand their breeding and care.

Don't forget the chickens and the bees. Chickens get much of their living from insects and weed seed, which we want destroyed, and scattered grain and other refuse that would otherwise be wasted. In some of the dry years in the west, the chickens, living largely on sunflower seed and whatever else they could pick up, and have supported their owners' families until another crop could be raised. In the summer, the praries are gay with flowers, from which the busy bees gather a good supply of honey, even in dry years, when crops are short.

These things go to show that the farmer, in the dry regions or any where else, needs to think about his work; to use his mind as well as his muscles. The man who plans his work and works his plan is the one who succeeds, in farming or anything else. One of man's advantages over the beast is that we can reason; we can study conditions and plan our work to fit them. A mule can carry a heavier load than a man can; a steam engine can outdo both; but it takes a man or woman to think. The man who can not or will not think, who works only with his muscles, and has to have a boss to furnish the brains, will find the mule and machine crowding him out of his job; they are of more use than he is; but the world has plenty of good places for the man who has brains and will use them.

His Opinion of Boys.

A little girl wrote the following essay on boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by and by. When God looked at Adam he said to himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and he made Eve. Boys are trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made and on the seventh day he rested. Woman was then made, and she has never rested since."

—Philadelphia Inquirer

ATHLETICS

➔ Athletic pictures and banners, footballs and pennants, now adorn the entrance hall of the gymnasium which has been turned into a trophy room. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is as one small boy said "All very slick."

BASEBALL AND TRACK SCHEDULE.

April 7, Franklin & Marshall here
" 11, Ursinus College here
" 14, Lebanon Valley College at Annville.
" 16, Mercersburg Academy here
" 17, Villa Nova College here
" 18, George Washington Univ. at Washington
" 19, Univ. of Virginia at Charlottesville Va.
" 20, " " " " " "
" 21, Washington and Lee at Lexington Va.
" 23, Georgetown at Washington
" 27, Bloomsburg Normal here
" 28, Lebanon Valley here
May 2, Niagara University here
" 4, Susquehanna College here
" 5, Ursinus College at Collegeville
" 5, State College track, here
" 7, Washington and Jefferson at Washington
" 8, Waynesburg College at Waynesburg
" 9, East Liverpool at East Liverpool.
" 10, West Va. University at Morgantown
" 12, Annapolis at Annapolis
" 16, Washington & Jefferson here
" 19, Lafayette track, here
" 25, Albright College here
" 28, Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg
" 30, Villa Nova College at Atlantic City
June 1, Gettysburg College here
" 2, Susquehanna College at Selins Grove
" 6, Bloomsburg Normal School at Bloomsburg
" 8, Mt. St. Mary at Emmitsburg
" 9, Gettysburg College at Gettysburg
" 11, Albright College at Myerstown
" 12, Lehigh at South Bethlehem
" 13, F. and M. at Lancaster
" 19, Lafayette College at Easton
" 20, Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown

SOMETHING NEW IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A NOVEL electro-photographic process has recently been patented in Germany by Dr. S. Kaltcher and E. Ruhmer of Berlin, the latter being well known for his many experiments with selenium. The prime essential for this new process is a metallic plate of varnish intervening between the metal surface and the selenium. This plate is then placed in a glass jar filled with an ordinary electrolytic bath formed by a solution of potassium silver cyanide, and is used as the cathode, while a plate of pure silver is the anode. A lens throws the image of the object on the selenium film, while a weak current is passed through the bath from the silver plate or anode to the cathode. As the conductivity of selenium varies with the amount of light it receives, it follows that where the most light strikes there is greatest conductivity, and the greatest amount of metallic silver, which has a white color, is deposited on the plate. In this way all the gradations of light, shade, and color are preserved, and a positive is produced which, when sufficiently intense, has merely to be removed from the bath and dried.—Harpers Weekly.

ELECTRIC FARMING MACHINERY.

THE electric current is crowding the horse on his own stamping ground in Italy, where the Electro Technic Society of Lurin has taken up the manufacture of electrical machinery for agricultural purposes. The plowing system consists essentially of two motor winches, mounted on trucks, one stationed on each side of the field to be plowed. A gang plow similar to that used for steam plowing is hauled across the field in either direction by the winches by means of a steel cable. The winches are equipped with a twenty-horse-power induction motor, connected with the windlass by a reduction gear. An hour and a half suffices for the plowing of an acre, the plow turning three furrows at any depth from ten to twenty-four inches at the rate of one thousand feet in eight minutes.—Inglennook.

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Miscellaneous Items.

→ It snowed nearly all day yesterday.

→ Moses Elkface and Susie Foster are new students from South Dakota.

→ Mr. Spickerman who has been with us for several months, has gone to his home.

→ Annie Blackchief went home Friday evening. Her friends were sorry to see her go.

→ Miss Stella Blythe, Class '05, writes that arbutus is in bloom already in North Carolina.

→ The boys and girls practiced their commencement gymnastic and military drills last night.

→ The officers that visited the girls' quarters on Sunday morning said the quarters were in good condition.

→ A new \$225 sounaphone has been received for the band. Louis Bear seems to be at home playing it.

→ A full rehearsal of the gymnastic and military work to be given at commencement will be held tomorrow night.

→ Sunday, Major and Mrs. Mercer escorted a large party of girls to the poultry farm to see the little "peeps."

→ The outing office is busy arranging for the first party of boys and girls who will go out the last of the month.

→ Miss Scales entertained a few friends last Friday evening. An evening of games was followed by a Delmonico repast.

→ A strange collie dog was seen on the grounds this morning. It is evidently a pet dog and has wandered away from home.

→ Captain Roy has been working hard since his arrival. All the boys are following his example and our prospects for a good baseball team seem brighter than ever.

→ Daniel Eagle, class '04, arrived Monday with two new students from South Dakota. Daniel expects to resume his business college course at Trenton, New Jersey.

→ Many boys who wish to take part in the class contest in track and field sports are working up gradually. The running track in the gymnasium is in almost constant use by the track boys.

→ Last Sunday evening Bishop Darling held confirmation services at St. John's Church. All the Episcopalian pupils attended the meeting, and a number of them were confirmed.

→ The social Saturday night was opened by a game of basket-ball between the Sophomore and Junior teams. The game was very exciting and the final score was 12 to 3 in favor of the Sophomores.

→ It has snowed three days during the week. Thursday morning the early risers were surprised to see the ground covered with a heavy mantle of snow which obliterated the "keep off the grass" signs.

→ A large number of students visited the chicken houses last Sunday afternoon. The place is very interesting on account of the recent talks to the students on poultry, and poultry raising as a means of lifehood.

→ A very fine entertainment was given in the Auditorium last Monday night by Mr. Harry Bryant. The program consisted of stories, imitations and ventriloquism. It was especially for the little ones and was greatly enjoyed by them.

→ The landscape scene was set for last Wednesday evening's meeting in the Auditorium. This is the first time the school has had the opportunity of seeing this setting and it was pronounced fine by all. Other settings will be displayed from time to time until all our fine scenery will have been seen.

→ The commencement gymnastic and military work will be given in full Tuesday night at seven o'clock for the citizens of Carlisle who are requested to attend at this time that visitors from a distance may have a full opportunity to see these drills Wednesday afternoon and night. Our Carlisle friends are requested to inspect the school on Tuesday.

→ As the usual experience meeting will not be held Wednesday night the program of drills which will be given Tuesday night will be divided into two parts for Wednesday, one part being given in the afternoon, the other in the evening. Thursday morning school rooms will be inspected. Graduating exercises will be held at 1:45 in the afternoon. The alumni Association will meet Friday evening.

Society Notes

→ The following programs were given in the societies last Friday:

SUSANS.

Song—Comrades All	Society
Essay	Olive Wheelock
Story	Rosabelle Patterson
Recitation	Clarissa Winnie

Debate.

Resolved:—That it is to our interest to be more friendly to Germany than to England.

Affirmative	Negative
Dora La Belle	Josefa Maria
Margaret Cadotte	Bessie Johnson

STANDARD.

Declamation	Michael Balenti
Declamation	Isaac Gould
Impromptu	Carl Silk
Declamation	Lonnie Patton

Debate.

Resolved:—That the Indian Agency system as carried on since its establishment should be abolished.

Affirmative	Negative
Ernest Sutton	Eli Peazzoni
Thomas Walton	Juan Osif
Carl Silk	Michael Balenti

The negative won.

INVINCIBLE.

Declamation	Louis Chingua
Essay	Albert Jackson
Extemporary Speeches	David White
	Edward Wolfe
Select Reading	Albert Scott
Oration	Wesley Tallchief
Saxophone Solo	Charles Kennedy

Debate.

Resolved:—That the United States should permanently retain the Philippine Islands.

Affirmative	Negative
Morgan Crowghost	Michael Chabitinoy
Peter Billings	Joshua Billings

The affirmative won.

SET YOURSELF earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it; and the loftier your purpose is the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of yourself.—*Phillips Brooks.*

WE are apt to be very pert at censuring others where we will not endure advice ourselves. And nothing shows our weakness more than to be so sharp-sighted at spying other men's faults and so purblind about our own.—*William Penn.*

LITTLE THINGS.

LITTLE things are found everywhere, in the social, and in the spiritual world, and who will deny that the little things sometimes count more than the large ones. The importance of little things in the world is very great. The world is so large, and so many cruel and heartless things are said and done that when the little acts of charity come they are appreciated.

Take the little acorn lying on the ground. You pay no attention to it whatever, and in a few years in place of the acorn you find a large spreading oak tree. It does not seem possible that anything so large as the oak could grow from so tiny a thing as an acorn.

It is the same with honesty. If a person is honest in doing little things he will be honest in doing great things.

It is the same in regard to everyday life. He who is faithful in tending to the little duties of life will also be faithful in tending to the greater ones.—*Pittsburg Observer.*

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SOME ORCHARD OBSERVATIONS

Low-headed trees are growing in favor not because they are apt to suffer less from the wind, but also because they protect the bodies from sun-scald. Early prunings should be made to produce these low heads. Pruning should also be done to protect bad habits of growth—to prevent undesirable and crowded limbs, and to take off occasional suckers.

In the case of the neglected orchard, care should be used not to remove too much brush all at once. Cut out the worst one year and remove some more the next year. If necessary, limbs three to four inches in diameter may be removed, but the stubs must be painted at once. White lead paint is the best material for this, all things considered.

Better brake up the sod with a disk, if one is available. If a plow has to be used it must be run very shallow or too many roots will be broken. Continued disking when the soil is moist will cut up the sod pretty well. If "the head of the house" cannot see the benefit of cultivation in an orchard or thinks he must use the orchard for a pasture or meadow, see what can be done by pruning the trees for two or three years. Try pruning the trees for two or three years. Try pruning on the near approach of the growing season.

Unleached wood ashes would certainly do the tree good. Professor French recommends sowing ashes broadcast under the trees, just so they whiten the ground—the nearer they cover all the soil under which there are roots the better.—*Rural Home.*

LIME AND SOIL FERTILITY

Lime has been used in Europe for many centuries, as an aid to soil fertility. In America its value to the farmer has been generally admitted and in some sections its use has been quite common. In fact, many of our farmers, particularly in the Eastern States, consider it necessary to all successful crop production. Of all mineral substances ordinarily employed as a hard stimulant, lime is the most important. Chemical analyses of the ashes of cereals, grasses and other useful plants, indicate that all crops require varying quantities of it. Lime may be applied to the land in the form of quick lime or calcium carbonate; in the form of marl and chalk, both similar in chemical nature to limestone and like it too must be burned or calcined before fitted for a dressing to the land; and in the form of gypsum or calcium sulphate which, in the powdered form, is called land plaster.

Quicklime, the most common of all lime field applications, is quite soluble in water; hence, it can readily perform its part by the help of moisture after it has been thoroughly worked into the soil.

SIZE OF A THUNDERBOLT.

"**D**ID you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist. "Well here is the case which once enclosed a flash of lightning, fitted it exactly, so that you can see how big it was. This is called a 'fulgarite,' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass."

"When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus by its great heat it forms a glass tube of precisely its own size."

Now and then such a tube, known as a fulgarite, is found and dug up. Fulgarites have been followed into the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the 'bore' of the flash. But fulgarites are not produced alone in sand. They are found also in solid rock, though very naturally of slight depth, and frequently existing as a thin, glassy covering on the surface.

"Such fulgarites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat in Armenia. The rock is so soft and porous that blocks a foot long can be obtained, perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle green glass formed from the fused rock."

"Some wonderful fulgarites were found by Humboldt on the high Nevada de Toluca, in Mexico. Masses of the rock were covered with a thin layer of green glass. Its peculiar shimmer in the sun led Humboldt to ascend the precipitous peak at the risk of his life."—*Star and Enterprise*

BE OF GOOD COURAGE.

THERE is nothing more important and necessary to success in life than good courage. The cheerful, persevering, energetic, undiscouraged man is the one who wins every time. The man who says "I can't" never gets anywhere.

Let not valuable time be wasted in envying the man of millions. Everybody cannot be a capitalist. There must be laborers, and the laborers want to realize and accept the fact that if there were no great fortunes, the whole vast system of political economies would speedily go to ruin.

And on the other hand, capitalists want to bear in mind that without labor wealth could not be developed, and progress would stop at its reception. Envy is at the root of untold evils. And envy—the lowest and meanest of all human passions—has no business in the breast of an honest man. It should be a matter for rejoicing that prosperity is broad in the land. No man's path to progress should lie across the shipwreck of any fellow-man's hopes and aspirations.

Courage makes a man the peer of kings. It lifts him above worldly disasters. It keeps him true to his purpose, loyal to his convictions, and earnest and untiring in his labors. It says to Doubt, there is no such word as fail. Disappointment that discourages is impossible, for courage shall in the end prevail over everything adverse, and victory shall crown patient and persistent endeavor.

Do not sit down in idleness because the right opportunity does not lie ready to your hand. Work at what offers, and work faithfully, and in the meantime be on the lookout for the opportunity you long for. Do not allow any would be philosopher of a pessimistic turn to dishearten you by the kind of cheap talk which would have you believe that all the best positions in the world are filled, and that there is no longer any chance for the earnest and willing worker. Look for your chance, and when you have found it put your trade-mark upon it and stick to it.

Persistent effort wins. Faith can remove mountains. Seas have been converted into dry land, continents have been reclaimed from the wilderness, deserts have been transformed into blossoming Edens, the ocean has been made the medium by which the far East speaks to the far West, and the people of the setting sun have been brought within a few days' distance of each other by courage and effort.

No good thing is brought forth from the storehouse of Nature without labor. Work is God's own law and method. Be glad that it can be yours, also. Make the most of the powers you have, and don't waste time in vain and weak repinings.

And no matter what betides, cultivate a cheerful, happy spirit and in so doing you not only make your own chances of success tenfold greater, but you are the means of putting new hope and vigor into many a despondent and disheartened traveler along the pathway of life.—*Advance*

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Academic Notes

- ➔ The freshmen class are studying about the Spanish-American War.
- ➔ The seniors who are to speak at commencement are working hard on their essays.
- ➔ Juanito Poncho's moth, measuring four and one half inches from tip to tip' was eaten by a mouse.
- ➔ The pupils of room No. 9 have written compositions on dairying. Some of them are very interesting.

EARLY AND LATE EASTER.

Easter Sunday cannot happen earlier than March 22 or later than April 25, but between these two dates it has a range of thirty-five days. At the time of the council of Nice, 325 A. D., it was agreed by the representatives present that from that time forward Easter should fall on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or next after March 21, or in other words, "on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the sun crosses the line." Since the above arrangement was adopted by the great ecclesiastical council referred to Easter has fallen on March 22 and on every date between that and April 25, but it is only after long intervals of time that it occurs on its extreme dates. In 1886 Easter fell on April 25, its latest possible date, an event which will not again occur until the spring of 1943. The last time Easter fell on its earliest date was in 1818. This will not happen again until after this century. —*Steeleton Reporter.*

SPRAY OR DIE

MOST people seem to have the cheerful notion that a tree once planted will go on producing its foliage, bloom and fruit without further attention. Perhaps it was so once, but the San Jose scale has changed all that. Prior to the advent of this insect, spraying was merely practiced in a very limited way by a few expert gardeners and commercial orchardists, in order to combat rust, smut and some insect pests notably the scab and the codling moth of the apple. But not until the Giver of All Good Things sent along the San Jose scale did the public awake to the fact that it was a case of spray or die. And now all over the country people are becoming acquainted with their trees and learning something of their habits and needs, thanks to a pesky little plant louse hiding under a shell-like tent, almost too small to be seen by the naked eye—so small that millions of them may be on a tree before being discovered says "Country Life in America." —*Harrisburg Independent*

RAPIDITY OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

ACCORDING to Sir William White, formerly director of English naval construction, the adoption of the explosion, or motor engine, at sea opens up possibilities of swift locomotion which exceed the wildest imaginings. The reciprocating steam engine, with the boilers, etc., weighs six times as much as the explosion engine for the same power and range of action. All that is needed is a practical combination of the turbine principle with the explosion engine, which is the problem to be solved, and a degree of speed is assured approximating that of an express train on land. Even with the present mechanism, the possibilities of speed with motor engines promise to be extraordinary. Science has already produced naval destroyers capable of traveling at upwards of forty miles an hour. —*Inglenook.*



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INDUSTRIAL.

- ➔ Twenty-eight fine music stands are being made for the band.
- ➔ Many of the shops have had "house cleaning" during the week.
- ➔ Robert Davenport and Levi Williams have joined the printing force.
- ➔ Albert Jackson says he likes his work in the steam plant, very much.
- ➔ The printers are over-run with work in preparation for commencement.
- ➔ Our printers printed the invitations for the Charles—Knudsen wedding which will occur March 29th.
- ➔ The dressmakers are making dresses for the first party of country girls who leave after commencement.
- ➔ Many of the blacksmiths and woodworkers have been assisting on the outside work during the past two weeks.
- ➔ Who was the printer that when given the form of a wedding invitation to distribute, suggested that it be kept standing? Some say it was "Punch."
- ➔ The results from the first setting with our incubators are excellent. There are now about 500 peeps in the brooder house. More are expected this week. Mr. Egolf is to be congratulated on the large percentage from this setting.
- ➔ Mr. Weber and his boys had a difficult emergency job the first part of the week. A bad leak developed in the steam pipes between Major Mercer's house and the office building, which necessitated digging up the pipe between these buildings. The job was done, however, in record time.

GET TO WORK.

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work;
If the atmosphere is blue,
Get to work.
Fostering your discontent
Will not pay the landlord's rent,
Will not gain for you a cent—
Get to work.
Brooding doesn't help your cause,
Get to work,
Nothing gained by picking flaws,
Get to work.
Weak are trampled by the strong?
You a victim of men's wrong?
Stand the storm, it won't be long—
Get to work.
If success will come, you must
Get to work;
There's no other way but just
Get to work.
It may yield not wealth nor fame;
Much or little, just the same,
If you perish you'll die game—
Get to work.
—*Daily Mills.*

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RELIGIOUS NOTES.

- ➔ All the Catholic pupils went to church in town last Sunday evening.
- ➔ Miss Mc Dowell chaperoned several girls to the services at the Lutheran Church Sunday evening.
- ➔ Mr. Schaal led the large boys' meeting last Sunday night, and Wm. Scholder the small boys' meeting.
- ➔ Mr. Spickerman led a very interesting meeting in the girls' quarters last Sunday evening. Many student took part
- ➔ Prayer Meeting Topic for Sunday. "Christ's life. His summary of conduct; the Sermon on the Mount. Matt., chapters 5, 6, and 7."

BIBLE IN 360 LANGUAGES.

WHEN a translation of the Bible which Rev. F. W. Price, a missionary in Guam, is now working on shall have been completed, the scriptures, or portions thereof may be read in 360 different languages. Heretofore the number has been 359.

The language of the natives of Guam is called Chamorre. It is one of the most difficult of the South Sea dialects, which have always proved difficult for the white man's tongue. By assiduous labor Rev. Mr. Price mastered it sufficiently to undertake the translation, so that his wards may read the Bible in their own language. He is translating only portions of Scripture.

When it is taken into account that few persons can name fifty languages off hand the fact that the Bible has been translated into 360 is evidence of the wide scope of missionary work. These forerunners of Christianity have penetrated into every corner of the earth and the Bible societies follow them closely.

It is estimated by members of the American Bible Society, which will publish Mr. Price's translation in Chamorre, that more than 1,000,000 copies of the Bible were printed and circulated during 1906.

From the invention of printing the Bible has been "the best selling book."

MAKING ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

FEW problems have had greater interest for the chemist than the artificial preparation of diamonds and other precious stones, though their efforts have not been marked with conspicuous success, despite the invention of the electric furnace and other means of producing high temperatures. A recent process is the making of artificial rubies, and has been discovered by a German chemist named Verneuil. It consists of fusing a mixture of clay and chromium oxide with the heat of an oxyhydrogen burner and then allowing the mass to cool suddenly, thus producing crystals. The two materials are placed in alternate horizontal layers, and the heat, which is as intense as possible, is applied from above. The quick cooling caused by suddenly shutting off the blast produces the hardness characteristic of the ruby, and the resulting crystal, which is pure and brilliant, is said to possess all the physical properties of the natural gem, being cut readily and taking a fine polish. —*Harper's Weekly.*

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BURNING CHARCOAL.

WOOD used in making charcoal must be quite dry. It is better if cut in the winter and allowed to dry until late summer before burning. Although almost any good wood will make some charcoal, hardwoods will turn out a better product, says the Farm and Home.

Split the blocks about six feet long into quarters and place in the pile with the bark side out until dry. The wood is placed in a conical pile about 12 feet high and 8 to 40 feet in diameter. Pour charcoal dust or ordinary coal dust all over the pile and cover the entire heap with soil. It will stand better if some solid sods are placed on the outside. Holes are made at the sides near the top to allow air to enter to the fire.

Build a fire in the center of the top of the heap and allow it to burn down inside the pile, and as it descends make another row of holes about half way down the sides of the pile, as smoke ceases to come out of these holes make others below and stop those above. With some woods considerable tar and acid will be formed, which must be drained off from the bottom of the pile by a ditch.

When smoke no longer comes out of the holes they are stopped and the whole pile allowed to cool two or three days. Then remove the soil and sort the charcoal, putting any that is still hot into water and quench it. If thoroughly burned and well managed a cord of wood should give 30 bushels of charcoal. —*Richmond Planet.*

WEIGHING THE MAILS

IT IS ANNOUNCED that some time this spring the government will weigh the mails west of the Missouri river for the purpose of fixing the compensation the railroads shall receive during the next four years for carrying the mails. The weighing will occupy about 100 days. The railroads will be paid for four years on a basis of what is carried during the weighing period. This plan makes it easy to pad the mails during the weighing period. It has been charged time and again that during the mail weighing season the mails have been loaded down with public documents sent out under congressional frank and shipped from point to point, weighed and reweighed time and again during the weighing season. That the payments made to railroads for transporting the mails are responsible for the deficit in the postal department is well known. Forty millions of dollars are paid every year to railroad corporations for mail service. Pound for pound the railroads charge 800 per cent more for mail carrying than they do for express carrying, and instead of furnishing cars as they do to the express companies, they charge Uncle Sam a rental for the mail cars that annually equals the cost of the cars, and in many cases exceeds it. —*The Commoner*

WONDERS ABOUT SKIN PORES.

EACH square inch of the human skin contains no less than 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiration pores. Each of these tubes, although wonderfully minute, is about one-fourth of an inch in length. Each of these sweat tubes may be likened to a tiny drain tile. We find that the adult has about 2,000 square inches of skin on the surface of his body. Each square inch of this outer cuticle is, as we have said, literally permeated with its 3,500 quarter inch perspiration ditches. If we could put each of these little tubes end to end we would find that they would extend a distance of not less than 201,166 feet. Had you ever before stopped to consider the fact that the aggregate length of the tile ditches for draining the human body is almost forty miles? —*Steeleton Republic.*

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