

THE ARROW

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Vol. II

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906.

No. 37

FROM DAY TO DAY.

SOWING AND REAPING.

Aelaide Anne Proctor. (1825-1864.)

Sow with a generous hand,
Pause not for toil or pain,
Weary not through the heat of Summer,
Weary not through the cold Spring rain,
But wait till the Autumn comes
For the sheaves of golden grain.

Scatter the seed and fear not—
A table will be spread.

What matter if you are too weary
To eat your hard-earned bread
Sow while the earth is broken,
For the hungry must be fed.

Sow while the seeds are lying
In the warm earth's bosom deep,
And your warm tears fall upon it:
They will stir in their quiet sleep,
And the green blades rise the quicker,
Perchance, for the tears you weep.

Then sow, for the hours are fleeting,
And the seeds must fall to-day,
And care not what hands shall reap it,
Or if you shall have passed away
Before the waving cornfields
Shall gladden the sunny day.

Sow and look onward, upward
Where the starry light appears,
Where, in spite of the coward's doubting,
Or your own heart's trembling fears,
You shall reap in joy the harvest,
You have sown to-day in tears.

—Rural New Yorker.

THE ECONOMIC SIDE OF INSECT LIFE.

A talk to the student body by Miss E. A. Cutter, Senior teacher.

Insects are found almost everywhere, in the water and in the soil, in plants and on plants, and in animals and on animals. Some are exceedingly injurious, while others are quite beneficial, and others are neutral. While the loss from the ravages of insects in the United States is estimated at more than six hundred million dollars, and in the state of Pennsylvania at over twenty-five million, it must not be inferred that all insects are harmful. Some are directly beneficial, as the honey-bee gives us food and the silk worm furnishes clothing; the cochineal of commerce gives the brilliant red dye; some acids derived from insects are used as medicine. The bodies of insects, as the locust, are food for man in some countries. Many insects act as scavengers to purify the air and the water; others are of great value in fertilizing fruits, while others destroy harmful insects.

Some fruit-growers object to the presence of the bees in their locality, claiming that they destroy peaches, grapes, and other fruits by breaking the skin and sucking the juices. The Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C. has given this matter a thorough test by placing hives of bees in a large closed house where hung many kinds of fruit. They were not given any food and a man was stationed by each variety to notice the action of the bees. Not a bee was seen to cut into any kind of fruit regardless of the delicacy of the skin; but when the skin was broken by decay or a bruise, the bee naturally inserted their tongues and lapped up the escaping juice.

There are records of the destruction of grain crops by the army worm, and of the cotton crops of Georgia and South Carolina by the cotton caterpillar, as far back as 1793,

and in 1800 the Hessian fly brought over by the German Soldiers, had done destructive work.

As commercial relations with Europe and other countries increased and as our country grew in extent, new injurious insects were introduced from abroad. At the Columbian exhibition of '93, a collection of the injurious insects of the U. S. was exhibited by the Department of Agriculture. Of the 602 numbers, 111 referred to imported species.

Among these were the codling moth, the Hessian fly, the asparagus beetles, the buffalo moth, the hop-plant louse, the common cabbage worm, the sugar-cane borer, cotton-boll weevil the wheat-plant louse, the pear midge the oyster-shell bark-louse, the pea weevil, the croton bug, and 23 of the worst scale insects, among them the San Jose.

The smaller areas, the closer methods of cultivation, the more frequent rotation of crops, in Europe, has kept them in subjection. Brought to this country, without their natural enemies, they are free to multiply and spread. Another cause for the ravages of insects may, very naturally, be the destruction of the forests, which formerly furnished their food.

Among the first writers on the subject of injurious insects was William D. Peck, who published in the Mass. Agricultural Magazine for 1795, his, "Description and history of the cankerworm." This was followed by articles on other insects. Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, who wrote in 1823 upon "The natural history of the salt-marsh caterpillar," was probably the first to receive money for his studies, in this line. His "Insects injurious to vegetation," is, today, considered a standard work. He kept constantly

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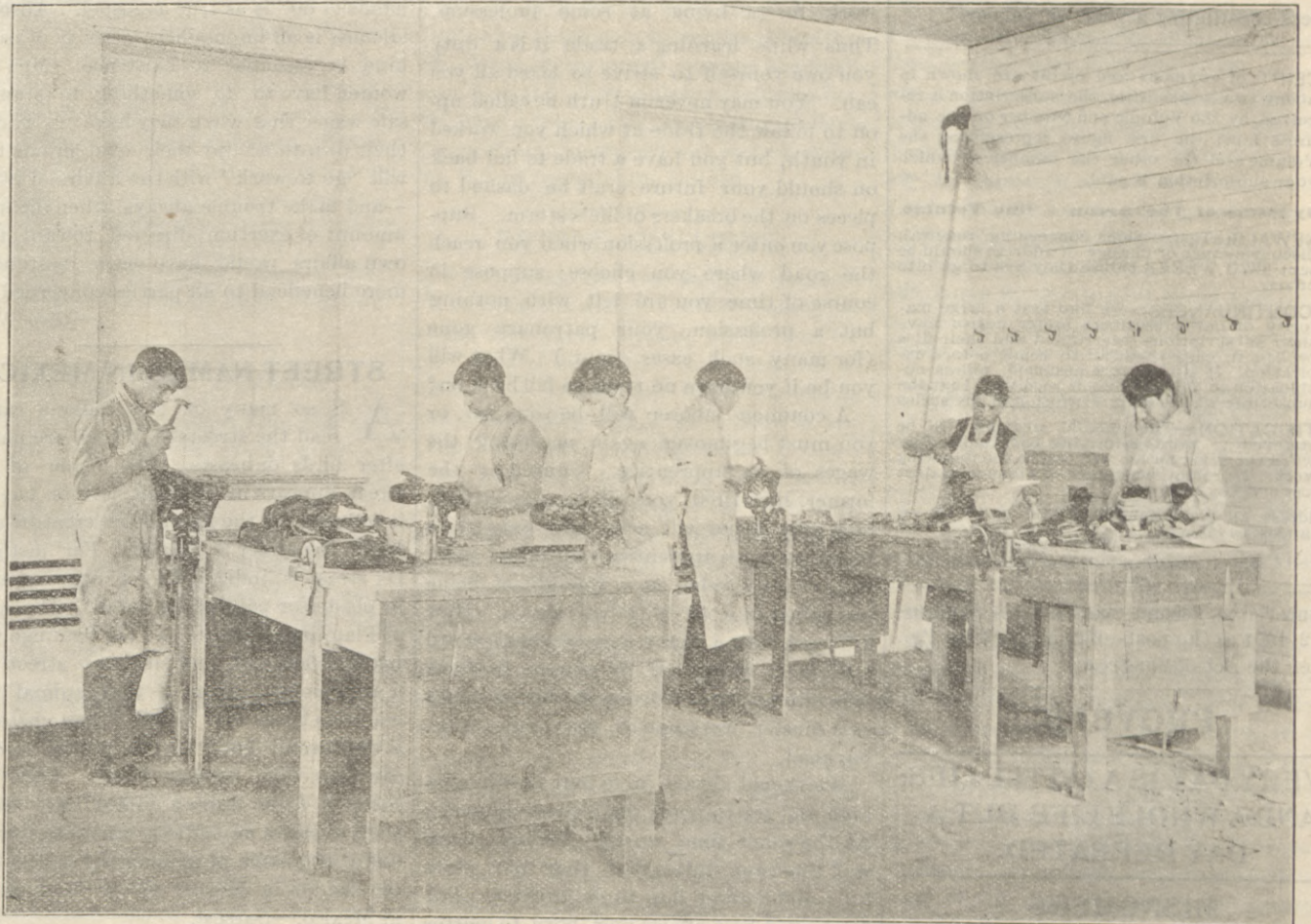
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in mind the idea that it is necessary to know the life history of the insect, before suggesting remedies to kill it. This important idea has been lost sight of until comparatively recent years. Dr. Asa Fitch, of N. Y. began to write about injurious insects during the early fifties and the N. Y. legislature made an appropriation of \$1000 for investigations to be made and Dr. Fitch was appointed to do the work. About the same time the General Government, in a small way, took up the same line of investigation.

A successful fruit-grower must be able to determine what insects are injurious and what are beneficial. To do this he must know their life history, and by that is meant the time of year when the eggs are laid; where they are laid; when they hatch; whether they hatch out as caterpillars or in a form like the parent; what they feed upon and when they mature; how their food is procured, whether by biting or by sucking. If the insect eats the leaves as caterpillars do, the fruit-grower should know that this insect can be reached by poisonous sprays thrown upon the leaves; while insects that suck their food must be killed by suffocating them through their breathing pores with a poisonous powder or the poison may be absorbed by soft bodied insects.

The passage of nearly every insect from the egg stage to maturity is marked by a series of changes, gradual in some, abrupt in others. This growth is called its life history. The grasshopper, escaping from the egg, has much the same form as its parent, the only marked difference being that it is smaller and wingless. In time, the full size is attained with its pro-

portionate wings. In its young stage, it is spoken of as a nymph. Insects having a more abrupt change appear in four forms; the egg, the larva or "worm" stage, the pupa or resting stage, and the adult.

Many people call everything that crawls a worm, but the true worm has no legs, while the larva or caterpillar has six true legs besides the pro-legs which it loses when it becomes an insect. The caterpillars bite the leaves with their sharp jaws while the worms have no sharp jaws.

The thousands of species of insects that infest and ruin forest trees, stored lumber, stored grain and that infest domestic animals would furnish subjects for many interesting talks. The purpose of this paper is to tell you of some of the most troublesome also those illustrated by our lantern slides.

One of the worst enemies of fruit and shade trees is the San Jose Scale.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has proven that its native home is the Great Wall region of China, where it attacks many kinds of fruit trees and other woody plants, but is

Continued on 4th page.

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PROVERB.

EVERY DAY IS A LITTLE LIFE;
AND A WHOLE LIFE BUT A
DAY REPEATED.

MISNOMERS

THE Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs. They were introduced into Europe from Arabian use in the twelfth century, but the system in its complete form originated in India.

The blindworm is neither blind nor a worm. It is a small European lizard, having a slender limbless body and small eyes, which are quick and brilliant.

Bridegroom has nothing to do with groom. It is from the old English word *guma*, a man. Hence, *brydguma*, the bride's man.

Fire, air, earth and water were falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed and were consequently called elements; but they are not elements at all.

German silver has no silver in its composition, nor was the metallic mixture invented by a German. It is a white alloy composed of copper, zinc and nickel, and has been in use in China time out of mind.

Greyhound has no connection with the color gray. While the derivation of the first part of the word is uncertain, it is possibly from the grey or gray, the badger, which was hunted by the hound.

Gothic architecture is not the architecture of the Goths, but the ecclesiastical style employed in England and France before the Renaissance. The term was applied by the Italians as one of reproach.

Irish stew is a dish that is little known in Ireland.

Rice paper is not always made from rice. There is one kind that is produced from the straw of rice in China, Japan and elsewhere, but the term is more commonly applied to a delicate white film which is not rice paper at all, but is prepared in China from the pith of a shrub.

Salt has long been wholly excluded from the class of bodies denominated salts. Table salt is chloride of sodium.

Sealing-wax is not wax, nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is made of shellac and rosin melted with turpentine.

The titmouse is no mouse but a bird.

Turkish baths are not of Turkish origin.

Whalebone is in no sense bone, but an elastic horny substance attached to the upper jaw of the whale.

Wormwood has nothing to do with worms or wood. While the formation of the word is uncertain, it is apparently from the Anglo-Saxon *wermod*, preserver of the mind, from the supposed belief in its medicinal virtues.

MASTER YOUR TRADE

WE have heard many boys make the remark that they do not intend to follow the trade they are now working at, and then they go to work with an indifference with which they intend to emphasize their statement, says the Lone Star.

When we hear a boy make such a statement our heart goes out in pity for him, because we realize that he is of the age in which he neither thinks nor cares seriously for what the future may bring forth.

Boys, whether you will or not, you must work for a living at some profession. Thus while learning a trade it is a duty you owe yourself to strive to learn all you can. You may never in truth be called upon to follow the trade at which you worked in youth, but you have a trade to fall back on should your future craft be dashed to pieces on the breakers of life's storm. Suppose you enter a profession when you reach the road where you choose; suppose in course of time you are left with nothing but a profession, your patronage gone (for many such cases occur.) What will you be if you have no trade to fall back on?

A common laborer will be your lot, or you must begin over again, accepting the wages of an apprentice. Unused by the former, how tired you will be at nightfall, how your bones will ache, and only for a pittance; as an apprentice your proud spirit will secretly rebel at a thought of being compelled to work for boy's wages. How different with a young man who has learned a trade in youth! If his chosen business fails him he can still demand a decent salary as a master workman at the trade of his boyhood.

We should always urge our boys to aim high and try to reach the highest pinnacle. At the same time we urge them to learn well the lesser duties that they may more fully understand how to do greater. Put forth your best efforts now, boys, to master the intricacies of the trade at which you are working.—Our Companion.

YAWNING AS A REMEDY.

YAWNING, though contrary to the cannons of good society, is undoubtedly very beneficial to the individual. Muscles are brought into play during a good yawn which otherwise would never obtain any exercise at all, and it's value as a sort of natural massage is considerable. The muscles which move the lower jaw and the breathing muscles of the chest are the first ones used during the process of gaping; then the tongue is rounded and arched, the palate tightly stretched and the uvula raised. The eyes generally close tightly toward the termination of the yawn, the ears are raised slightly and the nostrils dilated. The crack sometimes heard in the ear proves that the aural membranes are also stretched and exercised, something impossible by any process but a yawn. It has been recommended by some doctors that sufferers from nasal catarrh should make a practice of yawning six or seven times a day and good results will follow. It is also considered valuable in inflammation of the palate, sore throat and earache.—*The Pioneer Pontiac*.

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THE LOAFER.

DID it ever occur to you that about nine-tenths of the trouble and turmoil of the world is stirred up by loafers? Give it an impartial consideration and you will be surprised. A careful investigation will show that nine out of every ten fusses and quarrels that you know of in your neighborhood were attributable, either directly or indirectly, to loafers, who, having no business of their own to attend to, got busy with the affairs of other people. That "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is as true as gospel. Absolute idleness is an impossibility; activity of some kind is essential to existence. Men and women have to do something, to stand a safe wager that when they have no work of their own to occupy their own minds they will "go to work" with the affairs of others—and make trouble always, when the same amount of exertion directed toward their own affairs would have been inestimably more beneficial to all parties concerned.

—Ohio News.

STREET NAMES IN MEXICO

AS so many of the Indians cannot read the streets in Mexico are named after birds or beasts. The name of the street appears in Spanish letters, but this is followed by the figure of the creature after which the street is named. For instance, Ox street is indicated by a figure of an ox in plaster or painted on a wall. The street of Flamingo presents the tall flamingo with back of fiery red, and elephant street has a well molded figure of that animal with enormous tusks and trunk. This custom is a very useful one, for the youngest child can thus find its way home. Even the sheep of little Bopeep might have saved their mistress an endless amount of worry had this custom of naming the streets been the fashion in Mother Goose land, as it is in Mexico.—*Selected*.

THE GIANT INDIANS.

THE Onas, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the mainland of the Tierra del Fuego islands, are physical giants. Their average height is over six feet. A few are six and one half feet; a few fall below six feet. The women are more corpulent and not so tall. There is no race in the world with a more physical development than the Ona Indians. This is partly due to the topography of the country and the distribution of the game, which makes long marches across the country a necessity.

In mentality they fall far below their physical attainment. In the past their supply of game has been plentiful, and this may account for the lack of inventive genius among them. This lack of progressive skill is portrayed in their home life, clothing and homes. Their children suffer from it, for contrary to the practice common among most Indians of feeding, dressing and training the children well, the Onas' little ones are almost naked, poorly fed and altogether neglected. They have abundant material for supplying themselves with clothing and homes, and yet they throw a few branches together, put skins over the windward side and shiver under the miserable shelter.

Scientists who have made a study of the subject say that the language of the Onas is the strangest ever listened to. Many of the words are not difficult to pronounce, nor is the construction of the sentence difficult, but very few words are interrupted by a sound which is impossible to produce. The speaker hacks, coughs and grunts, distorting his face in the most inhuman manner, and then passes on to the next stumbling block. The Onas live principally upon meat, which in former years was obtained from the guanaco.—*Columbia Republic*.

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Athletics

➔ The seniors are proud of their classmates Archie Libby and Nicodemus Billy who broke two school records last Saturday.

➔ The Junior Varsity played five games last week, and won four of the games. It is hoped that they will put up a good showing when they play Scotland here on the 19th of this month.

➔ The largest boys in troop "F" who are not in the "Junior Varsity" base-ball team, have organized a team and call it the "Young Juniors"

➔ The base ball team is on another southern trip

ANNUAL TRACK MEET STATE vs INDIANS.

Our annual track and field meet with State College was held on Indian Field last Saturday. Our team was greatly handicapped by the absence of Captain Frank Mt. Pleasant who was not well enough to take part. We lost the contest by one point. The events were as follows:

100 yard dash—Won by Henry (S), Arnold (S) second. Time 10 seconds.

120 yard hurdle—Won by Libby (I), Zinc (S) second. Time 16 seconds.

Half mile run—Won by Kaiser (S), Blackstar (I) second. Time. 2 min. $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

One mile run—Won by Goeg (S), Snow (I) second. Time 4 min. 47 2-5 seconds.

220 yard hurdle—Won by Libby (I), Long (S) second. Time 28 seconds.

440 yard dash—Won by Arnold (S), Twohearts (I) second. Time 52 2-5 seconds.

Two mile run—Won by Smith (S), Schrimpscher (I) second. Time 10 min. 23 seconds.

220 yard dash—Won by Henry (S), Arnold (S) second. Time 22 2-5 seconds

Pole-vault—Won by Strayer (S), Mitchell (I) and Zinc (S) tied for second place. Height 9 feet 3 inches.

High jump—Exendine (I) and Brewster (S) tied. Height 5 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Shotput—Won by Exendine (I), Thomas (I) second. Distance 37 feet.

Hammer throw—Won by Billy (I), Exendine (I) second. Distance 127 feet.

Broad jump—Won by Charles (I), Thomas (I) second. Distance 20 feet 11 inches.

Score—State 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, Indians 51 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BASEBALL AND TRACK SCHEDULE.

April 7, Franklin & Marshall here. Won 10 to 3.

" 11, Ursinus College here. Won 5 to 0.

" 14, Lebanon Valley College at Annville.

Won 7 to 6

" 16, Mercersburg Academy here. Lost 12 to 5

" 17, Villa Nova College here. Lost 6 to 4

" 18, George Washington Univ. at Washington

Won 9 to 8

" 19, Univ. of Virginia at Charlottesville Va.

Lost 11 to 3

" 20, " " " " " "

Lost 3 to 1

" 21, Washington and Lee at Lexington Va.

Lost 7 to 6

" 23, Georgetown at Washington Lost 7 to 1

" 27, Bloomsburg Normal here Won 17 to 6

" 28, Lebanon Valley here Won 10 to 5

" 28 Penna. Relay Races Lost

May 2, Niagara University here

Lost 2 1-2 innings

" 4, Susquehanna College here

Won 10 to 3

" 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

" 19, Lafayette track, here

" 25, Albright College here

" 26, Millersville N. S. at Millersville 2nd team

" 28, Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg

" 30, Villa Nova College at Atlantic City

" 30, Shippensburg N; S. 2nd team here

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

" 15, Burnham A. C. at Lewistown.

" 16, Burnham A. C. at Lewistown.

" 19, Lafayette College at Easton

" 20, Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown

May 19 Junior varsity vs Scotland here

" 26 " " at Scotland

A few other games are being scheduled for the Junior Varsity.

He Didn't Know

"My goodness! Isn't the speaker done with that toast yet?"

"Yes he's been done for 20 minutes, but he won't stop talking."—*Carlisle Daily Herald*

Some able men are in youth bitter and ripen into sweetness under the frost of circumstances.—*Weir Mitchell*.

Miscellaneous Items

- ➔ It is almost time to whitewash our fences.
- ➔ David Guthrie went to the country last Monday.
- ➔ The weather is unusually cold for this time of May.
- ➔ Selina George left for her home in N. Y. last week.
- ➔ Mr. and Mrs. Schaal have returned from a short leave.
- ➔ Topsey is the name of the little colt down at the school farm.
- ➔ The old base drum has been varnished and repaired and is ready for use.
- ➔ Dr. Shoemaker has been called to Washington by the death of his father.
- ➔ Elsie Valley, who is at Jenkintown, Pa., writes that she has a fine home.
- ➔ Miss Goodyear has gone on her vacation and the dressmakers miss her very much.
- ➔ The rooms occupied by Mr. Walters and Mr. Nonnast are receiving a much needed painting.
- ➔ Elmira Jerome writes to a friend that she has a very pleasant home and enjoys her work.
- ➔ Mr. Zeigler, harness maker, was called away for a few days by the death of Mrs. Zeigler's mother.
- ➔ Bellie Paterson, class '06 who left for the country recently is greatly missed by all her friends.
- ➔ Miss Elizabeth LaFrance left Monday morning to live with the Tomlinson's at Mount Holley, N. J.
- ➔ Mr and Mrs Stauffer have returned from Harrisburg and Hazelton where they have been spending a few days.
- ➔ Robinson Duxtator has gone to the country for the summer. He will live at Yardleyville, New Jersey.
- ➔ Milo Doctor is a corporal in the 7th Cavalry Band, stationed in the Philippines. This speaks well for his conduct.
- ➔ Ambrose Johnson who went to the country recently, says in a letter to a friend that he is enjoying country life.
- ➔ A letter has been received from Gena Cucumber stating that he likes his country home, and is getting along fine.
- ➔ Reuban Sundown, a member of the sophomore class has been called home on account of the death of his father.
- ➔ Elizabeth LaFrance and Elizabeth Lamieux left for the country Monday morning. Their friends regret to see them go.
- ➔ Major Mercer left for the west last Monday. He will be absent several days on business for the school.
- ➔ The Normalites have been giving a couple hours each day to picking dandelions. Their help is greatly appreciated by Mr. Thompson.
- ➔ Miss Rachel Penny who has been working for Mrs. Nori all winter is now working in the laundry. She enjoys working there very much.
- ➔ Mr. Thompson, Supt. of Industries, has returned from a short visit to his home at Albany, New York. Mrs. Thompson will return later.
- ➔ Through a letter from Anna E. Minthorn '06, we learn that she is improving in health and that she is going into the business of poultry raising.
- ➔ Lloyd Charles who is working near Harrisburg at his trade visited the school on Sunday. His friends were glad to see him looking so well.
- ➔ Through a letter we hear that Miss Maggie Venne, who left the school here a year ago on account of her health, is now Mrs. George Campbell.
- ➔ Thomas Walton, a member of the junior class, is unable to attend school on account of ill health. He said that he enjoys pulling weeds around the Hospital on fine days.
- ➔ Dorothy Craft who has been visiting her Aunt, Mrs. Thompson, has gone to her home in Jersey City. While here she made many friends who regret to see her go.
- ➔ Miss Lou French who went to the country in the second party has written to Miss Barr that she likes her new home and her work. She is a member of the Freshmen class.
- ➔ Miss Melinda Saunooke who went home sometime ago writes to her sister Miss Nannie Saunooke, that she is working in Waynesville North Carolina. We are glad that she is doing well.

- ➔ Miss Lucy Coulon, a member of Class 1908, writes to a friend that she is busy helping her mother with her household duties. Since her return to Oneida, Wis., Lucy has been working diligently.
- ➔ Mr. H. E. Wilson, who recently resigned after 16 years in the Indian Service has gone into the newspaper business at Okeene, Oklahoma, and has become the editor and manager of the Okeene Eagle.
- ➔ While in Philadelphia Mr. Thompson saw Dock Yukkatanache, Elias Charles, and Louis Paul, and reports that they are getting along well. He also heard good reports about Clarence Faulkner, George Willard and Chauncey Charles.
- ➔ William Ratley who was for sometime a student of Carlisle is doing well at his home in Cherokee, North Carolina. William is devoting his time to the best interests of his people. He is now a Baptist preacher.

➔ We regret to announce the death of Sophia Teatoff, one of our Alaskan girls, which occurred last Sunday from consumption.

Religious Notes

Topic—Christ's life—Lessons from His miracles of healing. Matt. 9: 27-34; 25: 31-40

- ➔ Rev. A. N. Hagerty conducted the services Sunday afternoon.
- ➔ The regular prayer meetings were held last Sunday evening in the different quarters. Miss Wood led the large boys' meeting; Miss Robertson, the girls; and Miss Seales, the small boys.

THE DRAG OF SATISFACTION

TO be satisfied with yesterday is to fail to-day. The man does not live who cannot do better to-day than he did yesterday; and if he is satisfied with what he has done, he is putting himself on the retired list. It is not half so important to try to improve on some other man's work as to strive daily to better our own. God does not want men to be satisfied with anything that they have done. Oliver Wendell Holmes' message is the true one for every day:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!"

If yesterday was the biggest, best day in your life, it is low-vaulted as compared with what God will help you to make of to-day.—*The Sunday School Time.*

THE ANCESTRY OF THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

THE characteristic head and beak, the gleaming eyes and fierce talons of the eagle, make it a favorite secular emblem, and in its passage from land to land a parallel to the migration of symbols is forcibly suggested. With offerings of Peace and War, it dominates the arms of the United States of America, and is a forceful adjunct to the escutcheons of several Englishmen. It first appeared in the dual-head-form on the Phrygian coins, and later in Asia Minor. From thence it travelled to Flanders, and also replaced the single-headed emblem of the Holy Roman Empire. The Austrians borrowed it, and since the time of Ivan III. it has been the cognizance of Russia.

—*The Christian Register.*

LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.

THE hymn-books do not contain a more exquisite lyric than Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," nor one that is more acceptable to all denominations of the Christian faith. When the Parliament of Religions met in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition, the representatives of almost every creed known to man found two things on which they were agreed: they could join in the Lord's Prayer, and all could sing "Lead, Kindly Light." The hymn was written when Newman, returning home from Italy after a serious illness, was becalmed for a week in the sunny waters of the Mediterranean. In striking contrast, the music was composed by Dr. John B. Dykes as he walked through the Strand, one of the busiest thoroughfares of London. The hymn was a favorite of Gladstone, and also of President McKinley, and it was sung far and wide in the churches on the first anniversary of his death and burial.—*Selected.*

Academic Notes

- ➔ The seniors visited the electric light plant and the ice factory on Thursday and the next day they made ice in the laboratory.
- ➔ The seniors are studying the history of the Indians this month.
- ➔ The entertainment given last Tuesday evening in the music room by the sophomores was greatly enjoyed by those present.
- ➔ The freshman class are reviewing denominate numbers.
- ➔ The classes that have devoted a few hours to agricultural work are glad to see their plants coming up so strong and healthy.
- ➔ Grace Primeau has entered the freshman class and all were glad to welcome her.
- ➔ Miss Cutter's talk before the students was profusely illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. Schaal operated the lantern.

SPRING CLEANING

IF you have not time to do it yourself, interest the children in the cleaning up of the back yard. Nothing works more for the "good of the home" than creating an interest in flowers and flower gardening, and beautifying the waste places in and about the farm or village houses. Many front and back yards may be redeemed from barrenness and neglect and from being a dumping ground for the refuse of the family and farm. If no better can be done with these unsightly places, the gude mon might sow them down to rye or oats, or plant corn in them. Anything is better than briars, bushes, old lumber, broken vehicles, tin cans, and the thousand things it is found most convenient to throw down in such places. Don't allow the calves, or the hens, or the colts, or the pigs to use the yards as a pasture, and then wonder why the girls and boys want to leave home as soon as they are big enough to feel ashamed of "the looks of things." The flower garden, or, rather, the work in one, is one of the best nerve-restorers in the world; better than any pills or powders or "teaspoonfuls." Did you ever see a woman scowling over her flower-bed? Did you ever see a morbid flower-garden? One who has a nice looking yard, with plenty of shrubbery and blooming plants dotting the green sward, is rarely a gloomy person, and never a pessimist. It is seldom the owner of a really "cosy corner" who wants to leave home, and now-a-days, if the girls and boys can be proud of their homes, they find them infinitely more attractive than the life in the dirty town. It is seldom the woman's fault that the yards are full of litter or overgrown with bushes, briars, burdock, cockleburrs, jimson weed nightshade, etc., but she gets discouraged when, year after year, her plant beds and shrub borders are used for a browsing place for stock, and a dumping place for worn out and broken down vehicles, and small wonder if she gets cross and nagging, slipshod and "run-down at the heels." Why should she look any better than her surroundings? She loses all heart. Begin now, to-day, this week, and clean up and beautify the yards.—*Commoner.*

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Industrial Notes.

- ➔ The painters have more work to do at the farm.
- ➔ The carpenters have been kept quite busy doing small general repairs.
- ➔ Mr. Leaman has begun setting out plants. The flower beds are looking fine.
- ➔ The print shop has just finished printing a 40-page pamphlet for the Indian office.
- ➔ Miss Nannie Saunooke is in charge of the dress making class during Miss Good-year's absence.
- ➔ Major Mercer's cabriolet is now in the hands of Mr. Dillon who expects to have the "smith" work done this week.
- ➔ Andrew Duxtator, an industrial student and one of our best blacksmiths, left last Tuesday for his home in Wisconsin.
- ➔ Mr. Lamason and his boys have finished the foundation for the photographic studio and are now working on the walls which will be built of cement blocks.
- ➔ James B. Driver went home last week on account of the illness of his father. Robert Friday is in charge of the bakery.

THE SLEEP OF PLANTS.

Members of Vegetable Kingdom need regular naps.

THAT sleep at regular intervals and for certain periods is necessary to the well being of animals, man included, we all know. That plants, in their turn, need periods of repose, although equally appreciated by the botanist, is an item of nature knowledge in possession only of a few; perhaps it does not hold outside scientific circles. This position is the outcome, in a great measure, of regarding the animal and vegetable kingdoms as related, if at all, only in a minor degree, or, rather, of looking upon them as things apart and irretrievably separated. Plants must sleep, as well as animals, and if the sleep of the former has in some respects rather a different significance than it has in the latter, yet the two have also many points of resemblance, or at least of analogy.

The owner of a garden or grounds well stocked with plants, if he is at all observant, cannot but have been charmed with the bright and open-faced appearance of everything on a clear morning, especially if it has rained overnight or a heavy dew is lying on the plants. The cheerful appearance of everything may be maintained throughout the day, but if the observer, says Cassell's Popular Science, lingers long after sundown, and the dew begins to fall he is almost certain to be struck with the altered aspect of something he may have been looking at during the day. It may be that the foliage of the wisteria or of the false acacia is drooping, or that the clover among the grass at his feet has closed up as if parched with the heat of the day. The fact is that the leaves have gone to sleep, or assumed the night position.—*Glen Mills Daily.*

SHORT STORIES

Harper's Weekly is responsible for the following short stories:

A New England statesman was referring to the dry humor of the late Senator Hoar, when he was reminded of the following:

One day Senator Hoar learned that a friend in Worcester, who had been thought to have appendicitis, was in reality suffering from acute indigestion.

Whereupon the senator smiled genially. "Really," said he, that's good news. I rejoice for my friend that the trouble lies in the table of contents rather than in the appendix."

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so held in check by its natural enemies there that it does not become the scourge that we find it in this country. It was accidentally carried from China to Japan upon trees and imported into America in the vicinity of San Jose upon trees brought from Japan. About 1887, it was brought East by means of nursery stock. In the early part of December in this latitude, the insects are quiet, being fixed upon any part of the tree or shrub on which they occur. They are generally about two thirds grown and covered with a dark colored circular scale which bears its characteristic tip or point in the center. When warm weather comes the quickened insect commences to give birth to living young, a few each day, and continues the operation during the entire summer and even into December. These young crawl around for about two days upon twigs, leaves, and green fruit, seeking a suitable place to attach themselves. The scale is circular with a point in the center like a cone in the crater of a volcano, and it continues to increase in size from the secretions of wax. The male scales are smaller and have wings early in the fall. The young insect may live and develop for about thirty days, before it commences to bear young, but the process of reproduction is so rapid that in one season one individual may become the ancestor of 3,000,000,000. It differs from the oyster-shell and the other scales in that it bears living young, while they lay eggs. The young can be killed by spraying while they are active, but the old ones cannot be killed at the same time except by an insecticide that will destroy the foliage and fruit. When the tree dies the pest dies with it.

The San Jose scale is more destructive than others because it is so very, very small that the tree is injured before people see them; it injects a poison into the tree: it attacks a greater number of varieties of plants than are infested by other species of insects; it is very hardy and is not checked by climatic conditions; it is far away from its native country without its natural enemies to check it. The lady beetle is the chief insect which in Asia devours it, but upon being imported to this country were killed by parasites and the severe weather. Of the proposed remedies for the San Jose Scale, spraying, washing, fumigating, burning, and scraping, the first mentioned is the best. Spraying consists in applying a poisonous liquid in the form of a very fine mist or spray. The lime-sulphur-salt wash is the standard remedy today for the San Jose Scale. You can see the effect of this treatment on the trees of our neighbor, Mr. Wetzel. The work was done under the direction of Mr. H. A. Surface, Economic Zoologist, of the State Department, at Harrisburg, last November. The farmers of the county, and others interested were invited to see the method.

The young or free moving scale may spread from tree to tree in one or more of several ways; 1. The wind may blow it, just as dust is carried through the air. 2. It is carried by other insects. Cornell has a large collection of various species that have been found in the very act of carrying them. 3. Birds have carried them proved by the fact that the scale often starts in a tree near a bird's nest. 4. Cats and other animals that climb trees are also guilty. 5. Cattle and horses brush against the trees and so transport them. 6. Workmen often carry the young insects upon their hands and

clothing while engaged in pruning trees, or picking fruit. Overlapping branches enable them to crawl from one tree to another, but the scale never crawls down the tree and over the ground to other trees.

Some of the other pests of the farmer are the chinch-bug, grass-hopper, the army worm, the potato beetle and the cabbage worm, while the house keepers are bothered with the flies, the buffalo-moths, the clothes-moths, the cockroaches and the ants. Every insect has its enemies and there is always a struggle for existence going on. The housekeepers, and the farmers as well, must keep their premises clean and keep up a lively fight against the troublesome pests.

The other day in walking about the grounds, we found on some of the trees, small dark gray bags covered with little sticks. They are the pupa stage of the bag worm. It is said that the natives of India believe that the larva was once a human being and stole kindling wood, and who now atone for the theft by repeating the act as an insect. We also saw that day some dried leaves sticking to a branch and upon examination found insects eggs stowed away. There are many ways that insects escape notice and thus protect themselves from the birds. Some take on the color of their surroundings, while others look like the leaves and branches.

The Mosquitoes

It is an interesting study to watch the changes in the development of the mosquito. Their eggs can be found in any stagnant pool of water but if a tumbler of water be set out on the window-sill in the late summer or early fall, eggs will be deposited ready for study. The eggs together look like a boat shaped mass and the young hatching from these escape into the water. A rain barrel is usually well supplied with these larvae, commonly called "wrigglers." These move about with a jerky motion, ascending to the surface for a supply of air, which they take through a slender tube at the end of the body. The pupa are active and can be readily distinguished from the larvae by the larger head; which has the feet and developing wings folded about it. The pupa takes air through a tube near the head. When the insect is ready to come out, the pupa rests at the surface of the water, the pupal case splits and the mosquito draws out first the fore legs, which are placed on the water to serve as a support while the rest of the body is withdrawn. This cast-off case serves as a raft upon which the insect floats for a moment while the wings are drying. It often happens that the little fellow loses its balance and is drowned. The best means of dealing with the mosquito are preventive. Rain barrels should be kept covered; standing pools be drained; fill post holes and hollow stumps containing water, destroy old cans and bar-

rels that might hold water. Introduce minnows into ponds, and ditches. Another successful method is to put common kerosene oil on stagnant water, in the proportion of one teaspoonful to a square yard of water.

It has been demonstrated by the experiments of the U. S. Agricultural Department that malaria is caused by a certain kind of mosquito, called Anopheles. The common kind have clear wings while the malarial mosquito has spotted ones. The breeding places of the Anopheles are found in still pools, especially where the greatest amount of green scum has accumulated, and it is upon the spores of the water plants constituting this green scum, that they principally feed. It has been proved also that yellow fever is conveyed, not by infected clothing of yellow-fever patient nor by contact with them, but that it is conveyed by the bite of a certain species of mosquito.

In going through his orchard during the winter, when the trees are bare, the keen eyed farmer will often see a branch that has a peculiar swelling, and he will see that the swelling is caused by a band of small eggs carefully laid, side by side and well covered with a waxy substance. These are the eggs of the tent-caterpillar that are ready to hatch with the first day of Spring, and go out to eat the young buds. If the farmer neglects to cut these off and burn them, there will appear in the orchard, early in the spring, great clusters of caterpillars well housed in large webs in the forks of the trees. The trees, if neglected are soon stripped of their leaves. Another variety of tent-caterpillar builds its tents in the Autumn and is known as the fall web worm.

Of the four hundred or more enemies of the apple tree, the codling moth is the serious obstacle in the way of profitable production of apples by the average fruit grower. From one-fourth to one-half of the apple crop in the United States is ruined annually by this insect. This means a loss of about \$2,500,000. This pest is chiefly distributed by means of the apples, in which the larvae live until full fed. It also eats crab-apples, quinces and has been found upon peaches, apricots and cherries. When the larva first hatches out it feeds upon the blossom end of the apple and it is at this time that it can be most effectively killed, by spraying with a poisonous mixture. If left to itself it goes to some part of the trunk to pupate under the rough bark or to the near by fences. If the apple is taken into the barrel, it will spin its case on the side. It is a night-flier and is not attracted by a light.

It has long been known that birds play an important part in relation to agriculture. Whether a bird is injurious or beneficial depends mostly upon what it eats. If crows or blackbirds are seen about cornfields, or if woodpeckers are noticed at work in an orchard, it is perhaps not surprising that they are accused of doing harm. The birds of doubtful character have been brought before the "Court of Inquiry", or in other words the Agricultural Department at Washington, which had the birds' stomachs examined to determine what they do eat. Thousands of the stomachs of birds have been examined and the results were published in 1893. It has been found that a large percentage of their food has been poisonous weed seeds and injurious insects. The fruit they eat is only a fair price for their labor. If trees of wild fruit be planted much would be saved as they prefer them to the cultivated fruits.

In this state there are seven species which have been considered harmful and are on the "black list", that is they may be shot at any time; the English Sparrow, the Blue Jay, Kingfisher, Cooper's Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Goshawk, Duck Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Great Horned-Owl and the Crow.

A more general knowledge of the English Sparrow, at the time the bird was introduced into the country, would have prevented much harm. In the early days of this school, our trees were the homes of the Oriole, Cat Bird, Wren Meadow Lark, Woodpeckers, Scarlet Tanager, and Song Sparrow as well as the Bluebird and the Robin, but the saucy little English Sparrow drove them all away so that it was a rare event to see even a Robin. A bounty was offered by General Pratt, for their heads and nests during the following years, but it was difficult work to dislodge them and not until the second summer after that, did a few of the old friends come back.

Woodpeckers are looked upon with suspicion but careful observers have noticed that, excepting a single species, these rarely leave any important mark on a healthy tree, but that when a tree is affected by woodboring larvae, the insects are accurately located, dislodge, and devoured. If the holes, from which the bores are taken, are afterwards occupied by colonies of ants, these ants in turn are drawn out and eaten. The one species that has been found guilty of injuring the trees is the Yellow-bellied Woodpecker which pecks holes in the bark of various forest trees and sometimes that of apple trees from which it drinks the sap when the pits become filled. The bird also captures a large number of insects attracted by the sweet fluid.

Insects are the natural enemies of vegetation and birds are the natural enemies of insects, so that if the birds are protected the harmful insects can be kept in check. Frank Chapman, in a few words, thus sums up their work; "In the air Swallows and Swifts are in pursuit of the insects which constitutes their sole food. When they retire, the Night-hawks and Whippoor-wills take up the chase, catching moths and other nocturnal insects which have escaped the day-flying birds. The flycatchers dart from ambush at passing prey. The Warblers flutter about the terminal foliage and pick insects from leaf and blossom. The Vireos patiently explore the underside of leaves and odd nooks to see that no skulker escapes. The woodpeckers, Nuthatch and Creepers attend to the tree-trunks and limbs, examining carefully each inch of the bark for insect's eggs, or excavating for ants and borers they hear at work within. On the ground, the hunt is continued by the thrushes. Many birds feed upon the innumerable forms of insects on the ground and even some species, which pass their earliest stages in the water, are preyed upon by aquatic birds, while the young of nearly all birds are fed with insects.

If the farmers will protect the birds, the birds in turn will save their crops from the ravages of insects.

This information given has been gathered from experience in field work and from the study of bulletins issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., and at Harrisburg, Pa.

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