

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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Vol. II

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1906.

No. 38

THE BRIGHT SIDE

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

Why should we cloud the sunshine
God sends to us to-day
By fearing that to-morrow
May have a sky of gray?
Why should we mar the blessings
The present has in store
By longing after others
Or wishing these were more?
Look on the bright side always.
What better plan than this?
Since fretting never changes
What we think's gone amiss.
Let's take things as we find them
And make the best of life
By thinking of its blessings
And not its wrong and strife.
Enjoy each hour of sunshine;
God gives it all in vain
If foolishly we waste it,
Foreboding future rain.
Look on the bright side always,
And watch the blessings grow
As flowers do in the summer—
God likes to have it so,
Take what a good God sends you
With thanks for what is giv'n
And trust him for to-morrow
Just as you trust for Heav'n.
Aye, make the most, my comrade,
Of time that flies so fast,
By gathering up its gladness
Before the chance is past!
Look on the bright side always,
And sing when skies are gray,
And little ills and worries—
Let's laugh them all away.

WHEAT

A talk given to the students in the Auditorium by Mrs. Foster, teacher of room five.

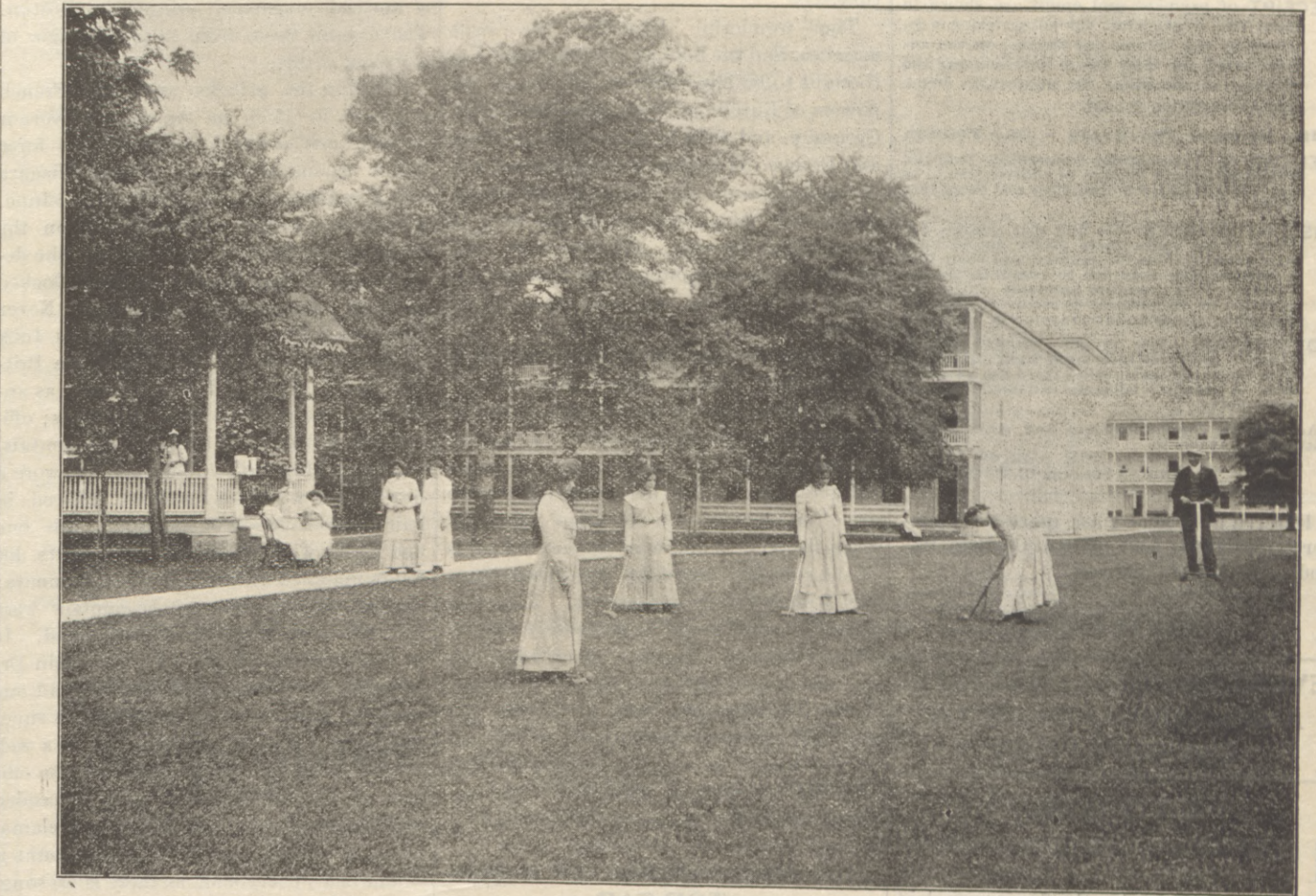
An old Indian chief said to his people; "Do you not see the whites living upon seeds while we eat flesh? that flesh requires more than thirty moons to grow up, and is than often scarce? that each of the wonderful seeds they sow in the earth, returns to them a hundred fold? The flesh on which we subsist has four legs with which to escape, while we have but two with which to pursue and capture it.

The grain remains where the white men plant it, and grows. With them winter is a period of rest, while with us it is a time of laborious hunting. For these reasons they have larger families, and live longer than we do. I say therefore unto every one that will hear me, that before the cedars of your village shall have died down with age, and the maple trees of the valley have ceased to give us sugar, the race of little corn eaters will exterminate the race of flesh eaters, provided their huntsman do not become sowers."

Many historians consider the cultivation of grain as the most important occupation in leading a people from barbarism to civilization. It causes them to have fixed places of abode, and a lasting interest in the home.

What is the best known and the most important of all the grains. Where it originated, and was first cultivated and used as an article of food is not known, but it was probably in the southwestern part of Asia, where we are told the human race begun.

From there it was carried, in very early time to different parts of the world. Prior to the discovery of America, wheat was unknown in the western hemisphere. The



Spaniards were the first to bring it here and introduce it to the natives.

Wheat adapts itself easily to different soils and new conditions and can be successfully grown throughout the north and south temperate zones. It seems to be most at home in the zone in which people attain to the highest development in civilization. Wheat bread contains all the elements of food necessary to sustain healthful life, next to milk, it is the most perfect food, for grown people it is the best food, and is rightly called the staff of life. Wheat bread is the bread of civilization, and as the races throughout the world grow in civilization the demand for wheat will increase, and the whole world will look to the Western hemisphere, and more especially to the United States for its production, because of our geographical position and splendid areas so well adapted to wheat raising.

There are certain underlying principles of successful wheat raising which may be applied alike in all countries and localities, excepting prairie sod which may be treated somewhat differently at first. They are: deep plowing, early seeding, and careful selection of seed. As a rule early and deep plowing is best. This is especially true in dry regions where the preservation of moisture is of very great importance. In such districts subsoiling is an advantage some-

times, according to the nature of the subsoil. The successful wheat grower knows the soil he works, and understands the importance of loosening the subsoil in case of unusual dryness of weather. For spring sowing, plowing should generally be done in the fall, and for fall sowing, plowing should be done as soon after harvest as possible. In spring wheat districts, where crop-rotation isn't practiced, summer plowing is done. This gives a much needed rest to the soil during constant wheat cropping. The Eastern farmer plows deep in May or June, a field of Red clover. This is done three months before seeding time, and gives plenty of time for the clover to decay, and for packing the soil by the summer rains. Before seeding time, the surface is loosened and made very fine to the depth of two or three inches, with a harrow or some other implement, leaving the soil below undisturbed; in this way a firm seed-bed is secured. The decayed vegetable matter increases the capacity of the soil for holding moisture, while the loosened surface, acting as a mulch, prevents very largely the escape of moisture. Wheat planted in such a bed has ideal conditions for quick germination and a strong vigorous growth. In some states in the West where crop rotation is not practiced, and red clover is not successfully grown, the nearest approach to these conditions is by

early and deep plowing.

Prairie sod does not come under these general rules. The first plowing should not be over two or three inches deep, but each succeeding year the plow should be sunken deeper and deeper, until the required depth, eight or ten inches is reached. During the years when this deepening process is in progress, the soil so rich in vegetable matter, the accumulations of countless years—is gradually increasing its yielding capacity, and keeps on increasing, until all the plant food which before was locked up is set free. When the soil has reached this state it is necessary to restore to it in some way the plant food which the growing plant has taken out, or the soil will become too impoverished to produce good crops.

In the wheat belt of North America extending through Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and up through that tier of states into British America, the farmers have had considerable trouble in trying to solve the problem of crop rotation, Red clover is not successfully grown here, and many wheat growers had been growing wheat on their land consecutively for a number of years, Heavy drafts cannot be made upon the soil resources, no corresponding return being made, without the wheat crops being very much diminished. We all know we cannot continue to draw on our bank account, (should we be lucky enough to have one) however large it may be, without exhausting the account in time, if we make no corresponding deposit. The small wheat growers find cowpeas a very good substitute.

(Continued on 4th page)

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PROVERB.

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

DO IT NOW.

I HAD thought to send a flower to a sick friend, but decided: "To-morrow will do as well." Next day the flower was laid on a still, cold form.

Because of busy, happy work I neglected for a month writing to a dear friend far away. The tardy missive brought answer: Dear One: Your letter is a comfort to me. I have waited for it through a month of heavy trial. I know you would have written sooner if you could, or had you known the comfort your words would be.

Two friends misunderstood each other. "Soon," I thought, "I shall speak the little word that will clear their skies." The events of a day separated us all forever, and the little was not made right.

An earnest youth was in need of a helping hand. I longed to extend the help, but self-interest answered: "You cannot; God will take the will for the deed."

Then the spirit within took me to my knees, and I prayed: "O God, shall the poor 'will', and nothing more, be offered thee? Then thou hast naught. Oh, make it thine, that loving deed may prove the will to serve!"

And in that hour the youth's need was supplied, nor was self the poorer. Oh, the blessed now, which is all of time I have! God help me to use it for him! And if there is a word to be spoken, a flower to be sent, an alabaster box to be broken, God help me to do it now.—Selected.

AN IRISHMAN took a contract to dig a well. When he had dug about twenty-five feet down, he came one morning and found it had fallen in and that it was filled to the top. Pat looked cautiously around and saw that no person was near, then took off his hat and coat, and hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes, and awaited events. In a short time the neighbors discovered that the well had fallen in, and seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, they supposed that he was at the bottom of the excavation. Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well. Just as the excavators had reached the bottom, and were wondering where the body was, Pat came out of the bushes and good-naturedly thanked the diggers for relieving him of a sorra job. Some of the tired were disgusted but the joke was too good to allow anything more than a laugh, which followed promptly.

THE MILITARY USES OF "SKI."

NORWAY and Sweden, being pre eminently "Lands of the Snows," it was but natural that the military authorities should turn their troops into ski-ers. For nearly two centuries the modern armies of Norway and Sweden, as distinguished from medieval forces, have maintained permanent regiments of troops mounted upon ski, and stationed for service in region where their presence would be most useful. Certainly, the Norwegian ski-troops had every advantage against the Swedes in the fighting that marked the early part of last century.

The wonderful dexterity, the swift marches, and the holding of snowy positions thought to be impossible so impressed the powers of Europe in those days that, first, Germany, and then in turn Austria, Italy, and France, likewise mounted some of their Alpine troops on ski,—though, of course, not on the same scale as is the case in Sweden and Norway. The armies of both these nations carry out extended maneuvers on ski during their long and very snowy winter.

Perhaps the most interesting occasion is the so-called "three days' maneuvers," which takes place in the neighborhood of Christiania. The troops proceed to a given rendezvous on ski, and encamp in some suitable spot. From here scouting parties are often sent out on a ten days' march across the wildest and least frequented parts of the country, where the only living things met with are bears and wolves. This cross country march would be absolutely impossible to ordinary infantry,—much less cavalry,—no matter how light their equipment. Thus, it will be seen that an enemy not carefully equipped and trained in the use of ski would be utterly helpless in this country, and quite at the mercy of the native ski-mounted troops.—The Inglenook

THE MECHANISM OF A MOTOR CAR.

THE working principle of the motor which has given the automobile this wonderful new life is roughly the principle of the rifle. The charge of gas is the equivalent of the gunpowder, and the piston is the bullet; the gas is exploded and the piston flies forward, and the piston rod delivers its motion to the crank-shaft after the fashion of the piston-rod of the steam engine. In the steam engine the steam works against both sides of the piston; in two revolutions of the flywheel the steam presses against the piston four times. In the explosion engine, according to the prevailing system, the gas operates against only one side of the piston (the end of the cylinder through which the piston-rod works is completely open), and there is an explosion but once in two revolutions of the flywheel—that is, there is but a single explosion to four movements of the piston. Those four movements are: the power stroke (caused by the explosion in the cylinder), which supplies the energy to drive the automobile and the force required to complete the three non-power strokes; second, a backward stroke which pushes the exploded gases out of the chamber through a valve which opens for this purpose; third, a forward stroke which sucks the charge of gas into the chamber through an inlet valve; fourth, a forward stroke which compresses the gas, for compression is necessary to secure the best energy of the gas. The fifth stroke is the first stroke over again—the gas explodes and the piston shoots bullet-like forward.—American Illustrated Magazine.

A WONDERFUL FACULTY OF THE TRITON.

The triton, a spotted, lizardlike reptile found in almost every state in the Union, has a most wonderful power of reproducing amputated parts. Bonnot, the great French naturalist, experimented on the little creatures by amputating their legs and tails and by so doing found that their powers of reproduction were almost unlimited.

In one instance an imputed leg was reproduced twelve times in three years, and in another an eye was gouged out and reproduced in less than twelve months.

The loss of a tail does not appear to discommode a triton except to give him a sort of unbalanced gait. Tails clipped from the specimens Bonnot kept to experiment on were invariably reproduced in from five to nine weeks.—Ex.

YANKEE DOODLE.

A NEWS reader inquires concerning the origin of "Yankee Doodle."

The origin of Yankee Doodle, is by no means so clear as American antiquarians desire. The statement that the air was composed by Dr. Thackburg in 1755, when the Colonial troops united with the English regulars near Albany, preparatory to the attack on the French forts on Niagara and Frontenac, and that it was produced in derision of the old-fashioned equipments of the provincial soldiers as contrasted with the neat and orderly appointments of the regulars, was published some years ago in a musical magazine, printed in Boston. The account there given as to the origin of the song is this:

"During the attacks upon the French outposts in 1755 in America, Governor Shirley and General Johnson led the force direct against the enemy lying at Niagara and Frontenac. In the early part of June, while these troops were stationed on the banks of the Hudson, near Albany, the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers" flocked in from the eastern provinces. Never was seen such a motley regiment as took up its position on the left wing of the British army. The band played music as antiquated and outre as their uniforms; officers and privates had adopted regimentals, each man after his own fashion; one wore a flowing wig while his neighbor rejoiced in hair cropped closely to the head; this one had a coat with wonderful long skirts, his fellow marched without his upper garments; various as the color of the rainbow were the clothes worn by the gallant band. It so happened that there was a certain Dr. Thackburg, musician and surgeon, and one evening after mess he produced a tune, which he earnestly commended, as a well known piece of military music to the officers of the militia. The joke succeeded and Yankee Doodle was hailed by acclamation "their own march." This account is somewhat apocryphal, as there is no song, the tune in the United States is a march. There are no words to it of a national character. The only words ever affixed to the air in this country is the following doggerel.

'Yankee Doodle came to town
Upon a little pony;
He stuck a feather in his hat
And called it macaroni."

It has been asserted by English writers that the air and words of these lines are as old as Cromwell's time. The only alternation is in making Yankee Doodle out of what was Yankee Doodle.—Ex.

FROM NEWSBOY TO A MAGNATE.

JOHN R. WALSH is 68 years old, and has lived in Chicago fifty-eight years, during which time he has climbed from the rank of humble newsboy to that of bank and railway magnate whose fortune has been quoted as high as \$40,000,000. Mr. Walsh was born in Ireland Aug. 22, 1837. When 10 years old his folks emigrated to America and settled in Chicago in the latter part of 1847.

The boy had to work for his living from the start and became an employe of J. McNally, newsdealer. As Chicago grew the business of newsboy became more profitable and young Walsh proved not only industrious but capable in pushing his trade. In 1861 he established a news business of his own and the demand for news from the war, which opened that year, made the sale of papers a paying occupation.

The news business founded by Mr. Walsh afterward developed into the American news company, which supplied railway trains and country dealers with newspapers, magazines and books and maps. Mr. Walsh was a director of the company from its start. In 1882 Mr. Walsh founded the Chicago National Bank.

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Athletics

→ The Y. M. C. A. base ball team have elected George Thomas, for their Captain.

→ The annual track and field meet with Lafayette will be held on our field to-morrow afternoon.

→ A very interesting game was played between the Junior Varsity and Ogalslas, Saturday afternoon. The Junior Varsity won, by a score of 9 to 8. They will play Scotland here to-morrow morning. Everybody is invited to the game.

Our baseball team in charge of Mr. Venne Athletic Manager, returned Saturday night after a weeks trip in which it played Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Pa. Waynesburg College at Waynesburg, Pa. two games with the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, West Va. and the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. It was also scheduled to play in East Liverpool, but inclement weather prevented this game. The team was very unfortunate in striking a week of very bad weather. During the entire week with the exception of Saturday the weather was better fitted for football than baseball. Although only one out of the five games that were played was won the boys put up a good game in every instance. There were no poor games played and their opponents had to play ball every minute of the time to win. None of the games played could be decided one way or the other until the very last inning. We can truly say that our baseball team has the sticking qualities that a team must always have in order to be successful.

Although the weather made it unpleasant to play ball the trip was an enjoyable and most profitable one. We traveled over a large extent of country and met many people and made some good friends among baseball enthusiasts as well as college men and others. Some of the boys played their positions so well that since their return several inquires have been made as to the possibilities of engaging them for the summer to play on the P. O. M. League. Wahoo left Tuesday to join the team in Washington, Pa. at a good salary. Jude played on this team last summer.

No games have been scheduled for the varsity this week and the greater part of next week, so as to enable the boys to make up their lost time.

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 Rain
Lost 2 1-2 innings
" 4, Susquehanna College here Won 10 to 3
" 5, Ursinus College at Collegeville
Won 5 to 1
" 5, State College track, here Lost
" 7, Washington and Jefferson at Washington
Lost 13-5
" 8, Waynesburg College at Waynesburg
Forfeited game
" 9, East Liverpool at East Liverpool. Rain
" 10, West Va. University at Morgantown
Won 12 to 8
" 12, Annapolis at Annapolis Lost 5 to 3
" 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.

We will be pleased to see you !!

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Miscellaneous Items

➔ Miss Angel Decora made a flying trip to New York City last week.

➔ Harriet A. Jamison writes that she likes her work very much at the Waterbury Conn. Hospital.

➔ Willie White writes that he is getting along very nicely in his country home at Robbinsville, New Jersey.

➔ Miss Moul took the dining room girls out walking Sunday evening. They all enjoyed the walk very much.

➔ A "native" party was held at the Cave Wednesday night. It is reported that all had a very enjoyable time.

➔ Quite a party of employees attended the play, "The Wizzard of Oz", at Harrisburg last Wednesday night.

➔ One of the girls received a letter from Miss Marion Powlas class '06 in which she tells of the snow they had at Oneida, Wisconsin.

➔ We hear by letter that Juliette Smith is well, is having a pleasant time and enjoys her new work as baker in the Wittenberg school.

➔ Miss Carrie Lewis in a letter to a friend says she is enjoying herself at home. She wishes to be remembered to her friends and classmates.

➔ A pleasant letter has been received from Ulysses Ferris who is at Orleans, California. We infer from his letter that he is getting along well.

➔ Hartley Ridgebear who was at Carlisle from 1882 to 1888 writes from Colony, Oklahoma thanking the school for the good start in life it gave him.

➔ Annie Coodlalook who went to the country with the second country party wrote to a friend telling her that she has a very nice place. She says she may stay there next winter.

➔ We hear through a letter to a friend, that Christine Cook enjoys her country home at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. She wishes to be remembered to all her friends and classmates at Carlisle.

➔ When the baseball boys were at Annapolis they saw many things of interest. The most interesting was the casket containing the remains of Captain Paul Jones. It was covered with the "stars and stripes."

➔ A large party of teachers and students attended the play of "Strong Heart" which was given at Harrisburg last week. Mr. Edson who personates "Strong Heart" was the guest of the school Monday afternoon.

➔ Miss Cutter and Mrs. Foster took some of the girls to the cave after Sunday School last Sunday. They returned with plenty of violets and other wild flowers. All had a good time and thank the teachers for the lovely trip.

➔ A letter has been received from Eli Beardsley who left the school last fall. He is getting along very nicely at Chautauqua New York. He has been attending school there. But he is now getting the cottages ready for summer boarders.

➔ In a letter to Mr. Thompson, Hiram Faulkner, a former student, among other things says, "It seems when once a member of the old school a person can never forget it. The returned students are doing very well. Many are anxiously waiting for our lands to be allotted."

➔ Our band attended the Firemen's Convention last week at Chambersburg. They entered the band Contest and won the first prize of fifty dollars. We congratulate Band Master Stauffer and the boys on their victory. The points scored by the bands participating were: Indians 91 5-6; Wayneband of Waynesborough 88 1-2; Connery's band of Martinsburg 86 1-6; West End band of Harrisburg 71 5-6.

➔ Miss Bowersox received a letter from Ella Petoskey class '04. She is attending the Preparatory School of Benton Harbor College in Michigan near her home. She has never forgotten Carlisle and all that the school did for her. Paul Knapp who is preparing to enter West Point is also a student in the same school. Ella was an excellent student while here, always in earnest. She deserves to win and the school here is proud of her.

LOST

➔ By Phoebe Duxtator, a ladies gold watch. The finder will be rewarded for its return.

Industrial Notes.

➔ The tinnors have placed new spouting at the hospital.

➔ The carpenters are making window frames for the studio.

➔ Connections for the water supply for the studio have been made.

➔ Mr. Weber has set out several beds of fine plants around his cottage.

➔ The printers have been turning out considerable job work for the office.

➔ Mr. Zeigler has gone to the Indian warehouse in Chicago to inspect leather.

➔ The steam fitters have had a hard job excavating for steam pipes for the studio.

➔ Considerable rock had to be gone through and much blasting was necessary.

➔ The first terrace near the photographic studio has been greatly improved by being sodded.

➔ Richard Hinman has taken up the work of cooking in the school kitchen. He is now learning to cook vegetables and fruit.

➔ The dressmakers were glad to welcome an addition of three to their class last week. There is an abundance of work to be done.

➔ Mr. Leaman and his boys have lots of work on hand, cutting and raking grass, setting out plants, sodding, weeding, etc, keep them very busy.

➔ Mr. Justus and his farm boys have been busy planting. Nearly everything has been planted although there is some corn to be planted yet and a few other vegetables.

➔ The painters have finished a large number of benches in vermilion. They have been placed around the campus and make a pleasing contrast with the surrounding landscape.

AMERICA'S GREATEST BRIDGE.

The new bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec will put the East River bridges into second class. The river span of the Brooklyn bridge is 1,595 feet. The span of the Williamsburg bridge is 1,600 feet. The Quebec bridge will be 1,800 feet from pier to pier. Its total length, however, will be much less than that of either of the New York structures, because of the elevation of the river banks at the points of approach.

The East River bridges have a clear way of 135 feet above the water level. The Quebec structure will have a clear way of 150 feet. Its width of eighty feet is less than that of either of New York bridges, the East River bridge being 85 feet and the Williamsburg bridge 118 feet. It will carry a double track railroad, a double track trolley, highways and sidewalks. Its towers will be 360 feet above the river, compared with 278 feet for the Brooklyn and 325 for the Williamsburg. The contractors are an American firm, and the structure when completed will form a part of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Moncton to the Pacific coast. — *The Inglebrook.*

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Liferary Societies.

➔ The last regular meeting of societies was held last Friday evening. The programs were as follows:

SUSANS.

Susan's Song	Society
Declamation	Sarah Isham
Essay	Elizabeth Webster
Impromptu	Laura Betrand
Oration	Dora Cook

Debate.
Resolved—That the education of the negro should be industrial rather than literal.

Affirmative	Negative
Phoebe Leonard	Emma Holt
Minnie Rice	Florence White

STANDARDS

Declamation	Spencer Patterson
Essay	James Winde
Impromptu	Juan Osif
Oration	Eugene Geffe

Debate
Resolved—That the country would be benefited by extending the term of President to six years.

Affirmative	Negative
Isaac Gould	Eugene Geffe
Wm. Hornbucke	Joseph Sheehan
Thomas Premo	Moses Raub

INVINCIBLES

Music	Invincible Marine Band
Declamation	Earl Duxtator
Essay	Joseph Mills
Extemporary Speeches	C.W. Kennedy
Select Reading	Robert Friday
Oration	Clarence Woodbury
	Wheeler Henry

Debate
Resolved—That England is more advanced in civilization than the United States.

Affirmative	Negative
Arthur Mandan	Morgan Crowghost
John Archuletta	Robert Davenport

The Negative Won.

Religious Notes

Subject for next Sunday:—Lessons from the lives of Elijah and John the Baptist. Luke 1: 14-17; 1 Kings 13: 30-39.

The small boys' meeting was led by Arthur Sutton. A quartette from the large boys assisted. The large boys' meeting was led by Mr. Henderson. Both meetings were very interesting.

➔ Miss Brinkerhoff, the Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association visited us on Sunday evening and took charge of our girls' meeting. She gave us an excellent talk. Many girls took part in the meeting and we all received great help. Miss Rauck, the President of the Y. W. C. A. of Dickinson College was also present and gave us a few words of encouragement.

HE WENT TO THE HEAD

A school teacher of Bayonne recently had occasion to talk to her scholars about the different spellings of the word "to." She explained with great care the ways in which the word could be spelled and the meaning of it as spelled in the different ways. Finally in order to find out if the children had properly grasped the idea, she decided to give test.

"Now, children as quickly as you can, I want you to give me a sentence with all three of these spellings contained in it."

Hardly were the words out of her mouth before up went a hand.

"Well, Isaac?" said the teacher interrogatively, and the boy, who was the solitary Jewish child in the class, answered glibly;

"Two dollars is too much to spend."

—*The Pioneer*

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BIRD TRADES.

The swallow is a mason,
And underneath the eaves
He builds a nest and plasters it
With mud and hay and leaves

Of all the weavers that I know
The oriole is the best;
High on the branches of the tree
She hangs her cozy nest.

The woodpecker is hard at work—
A carpenter is he—
And you can hear him hammering
His nest high up the tree.

Some little birds are miners,
Some build upon the ground;
And busy little tailors, too,
Among the birds are found.—Ex.

CONSISTENCY.

SOME one has said, "Consistency, thou art a jewel!" Whether he realized or not what a great thing he said perhaps will never be known. But the more we think about it and the longer we live in experience, the more we are able to appreciate the great fact set forth in the proverb. Consistency, when applied, modulates advice so that it can be used. Advice so many times is like clothes that are outgrown. Some people persist in giving advice that was all right two or three generations ago, but they have forgotten that "the world do move."

Again, advice is oftentimes given which can never be accepted because the one giving the advice is guilty of the same fault as the one receiving the advice, only in another way perhaps. The one for whom the advice is given is almost sure to see the inconsistency in the preacher not practicing what he preaches. If sermons were only preached from practice and not theory, two things would happen. There would be a great decrease in the number of sermons preached, and what would be preached would be wonderfully short. In giving advice, a good thing to do before giving it is to try it and see if it works well, and then suggest it to some one else with the same precaution that is used when investing money.—*The Inglebrook.*

CONCRETE RESISTS FLAMES

THE remarkable fire resisting properties of reinforced concrete, which constitutes one of its chief advantages, were displayed in a most spectacular manner at the recent fire which destroyed one of the big gran elevators at Duluth. Standing side by side were one of the old-fashioned wooden frame elevators, and a group of 30 cylindrical reinforced concrete storage bins.

The Northwestern Miller reports that while the wooden structure was completely destroyed the concrete bins, which were only 35 feet distant successfully withstood the flames, protecting the grain, they contained from any injury. As an example of the intense heat developed by the fire it is stated that steel rails lying on the ground between the two structures were melted and that the firemen could not approach within several hundred feet.

RAPID TYPE SETTING.

IT WAS on the international and Great Northern World's Fair train. The passenger was lolling back in supreme content.

The smooth, rapid, smokeless travel was evidently to the taste. Just then the conductor, an ex-printer, came along.

The passenger handed up a slip which read, "J. B. Jones, Houston to Longview, account of Harris County Clarion." His very sangroid, overdone as it was, convinced the conductor that the man before him was not the man to whom the pass had been issued, and probably was not a newspaper man at all. He resolved to try him "How much type can a good printer set in a day?" he asked.

"Oh, a man can set 'bout a quart," replied the suspect, without removing his gaze from the flying landscape.

The conductor gasped and passed on. —*The Inglebrook.*

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(Concluded from 1st page)

tute for red clover, but the large grower is not satisfied with this. A few years ago alfalfa was introduced in the west and they claim it is even better than red clover, being a splendid forage plant as well as a great nitrogen feeder. Alfalfa grows three or four crops from one seeding and then may be plowed under for a fertilizer. It is grown very extensively in California and Oregon. A large field of full grown alfalfa is a beautiful sight. There is much to learn about alfalfa, but as Kipling says "that's another story" and should you desire to learn how useful a plant it is to farmers, read the Farm Journals on our library tables.

An authority on wheat culture in the west says that a roller should never be used on the western plains, except in case of late plowing, and then only before drilling. The roughness of the surface holds the moisture, and checks the injurious action of the dry winds. The seed bed should be made very fine and mellow before drilling, and whenever possible, the drill rows should run east and west.

The proper time for seeding varies of course with the latitude, occasionally with the locality, and on the variety used. It is, however, a safe rule to sow at a period which is considered early in the locality where the seeding is done. Experiments conducted at several state experiment stations, and in Canada show remarkable increases in yields due to early seeding. In the case of four different seedings, made at intervals of one week, the average results for two to four years, showed a difference in yield of from ten to twenty-six bushels per acre between the earliest and the latest seedings, the difference being in favor of the early seeding.

The selection of seeds is a very important matter, only the best and purest should be sown. "Like begets like" is a law as unchangeable as that of the Medes and Persians, and the wheat grower who disregards this makes a great mistake. There are seed dealers who advertise seed wheat that will yield from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, and charging from \$12. to \$15. a bushel for it. No attention should be paid to these lightly advertised wheats, for the widest experience under the most favorable conditions have proven that, thus far, no wheat has been found that will produce such a yield.

Some wheat growers exchange seed wheat with farmers in adjoining counties, claiming the results to be highly satisfactory both as to yield and quality, others buy their seed wheat of reliable seed dealers. A surer and a more independent way is to have a seed plot of four or five acres. This is plowed deep, harrowed and harrowed again, no weeds are allowed to grow, and the purest seed is used. From this plot the seed wheat for the large field is furnished.

The average yield of wheat per acre in the United States for the last six years is 13.4 bushels, while in Germany the average yield for the same period is 26.1 bushels, and in England 32.2 bushels. The difference in the average yield in the three countries is due to the system of farming practiced.

Our soil is naturally as rich as that of either of those countries, but we have much larger farms, as a rule, and we farm much more but not nearly so well. There are three groups of wheat with which this

country is particularly concerned, they are, hard wheat, soft wheats, and durham or macaroni wheats. The macaroni wheats are also hard wheats, but are very different in character from the other hard wheats.

The hard wheats are as a rule hardy and resist drought and leaf rust. They are especially well adapted to the conditions prevailing on the western plains. They contain a large per cent of gluten, and the flour makes the best bread. For the general market special attention should be given to raising these kinds of wheat.

Hard wheats do not usually give remarkable yields, but their average for a series of years, will often exceed that of soft wheats, and they almost invariably weigh more per bushel. The finest bread wheats in the world are grown in southeastern Russia. The conditions there are very similar to those which prevail in our own wheat belt. The Russian peasant is a careful systematic farmer, a professional wheat grower, who studies the soil, and understands the value of deep plowing and early seeding. There are no reasons why, with the same careful attention given to rules governing wheat raising, we could not raise the best bread wheats in the world.

Most of the soft wheats are raised in western Europe and the New England and the middle Atlantic States. They are especially well adapted to a moist climate. The flour is used for pastries of all kinds in preference to that of flour made from hard wheats.

The manufacture of macaroni on an extensive scale in this country has created a great demand for macaroni wheats. The demand far exceeds the supply, and wheat growers of the west, especially in the more arid regions, are growing these wheats in preference to other hard wheats. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has this to say about macaroni wheats, "Macaroni wheats are far more resistant to leaf rust than common wheats, they are more resistant to attacks of smut and other diseases than common wheats, where they can be sown as winter wheats they furnish a good supply of fall pasturage and that without diminishing the after harvest of grain if not pastured too late; in the middle great plains, eastern Russia, varieties ripen earlier, as a rule, than the ordinary spring wheats; in many places where wheat growing with other varieties is practically impossible on account of drought, these wheats by virtue of their extreme drought resistance, will produce ordinarily a crop of twelve to twenty bushels per acre.

In a general way the methods to be employed in the cultivation of macaroni wheats are similar to those required for the best results with any other wheats, only some of these principles need special emphasis, the plowing should be deep, and done the previous summer or fall. Then it should be cultivated once or twice before winter. It is particularly important to disk lightly or harrow as soon as practicable after a rain.

It is important for producing a perfect quality of grain that macaroni wheats should be harvested at just the right time. They

should be entirely ripe, and harvested during sunshiny weather. The Russian peasants practice reaping only at certain hours in the hottest part of the day, claiming that the quality of the grain is made more perfect in that way.

There are numerous bugs and insects that feed on wheat. I shall mention only two, and these in the order of their importance are the chineckbug and the Hessian fly. The chineckbug is a native insect, the Hessian fly is an heirloom descended from the Hessian soldiers. Both are very destructive and the wheat growers must know their habits and different forms of life so that he may be able to cut short their career and save his wheat crop.

Here are some preventive remedies culled from different Farm Journals.

Burn the stubble and other litter immediately after harvest, then plow deep.

Destroy all volunteer wheat in the same manner.

Plow two or three furrows around the field, these sown early will serve as trap crops, inviting the egg deposit of the flies which will mass upon it. These strips are then to be plowed deeply under and the ground thoroughly harrowed above then, to bury the larvae beyond the possibility of escape as flies, after which the main crop may be sown with an almost certainty of its escape. The successful American farmer of today is an educated person. He may have been to school very little and to college never, but he is educated just the same, a scholar in his line. He knows the soil and its habits. He knows birds, and bugs, and plants, their homes, their habits and different forms of life. Knowing the birds are his friends, he goes into partnership with them, and together they wage a relentless war on bugs and insects.

To show his appreciation of their help in saving his crops, he invites them to eat of his grain and fruits and the birds, not be outdone by his generosity, show their gratitude and love for him by singing to him their sweet songs mornings and evenings when he is in the mood to appreciate them. The successful American farmer puts thought behind the plow, the harrow, and the reaper. He takes a Farm Journal or two and reads them. He attends Farmer's Institutes, where he discusses plans for better farming. He is not the man with the hoe, weighted down by centuries of oppression, he is free as the air he breathes and monarch of all he surveys. All honor to the successful American farmer.

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Academic Notes

Mr. Walters finished the series of chapel talks last Wednesday evening. The subject was cotton raising and as Mr. Walters comes from Texas and grew up in a "cotton patch" he was able to give us some very interesting facts in a very practical way.

Miss Cecilia Baronovich, a member of the sophomore class has left for the country. Her many friends and classmates miss her very much, especially her room-mates.

The seniors are having some very interesting experiments in Physics, learning about the telephone.

The juniors are very proud of their gardens, because the plants are coming up very well.

Henry Thomas, a member of the freshmen class, gave an interesting account of his trip with the band to Chambersburg last Thursday. We are all glad that our band won the contest. It speaks well for the band as a musical organization.

These are original work (uncorrected) in a 3rd grade language exercise. The pupils found the cocoon and kept it all winter.

STORY OF A MOTH

By Anna Sampson

Last fall the caterpillar made a cocoon. And after she finished her cocoon she went to sleep. Before she went to sleep it ate all she could. She makes her cocoon on a branch or on a leaf. And in the spring it wakes up. Her cocoon is made of silk. We had one last Friday. It just woke up. It slept all winter till spring. And it change into moth. She laid eggs before she died. Her feelers are like the feathers. Last Friday afternoon the moth came out of the shell.

The Story of a Moth

By Eddie Eagle Elk.

First caterpillar.

In the Autumn the caterpillar began to make her bed for the winter.

She stays all the winter.

The cocoon is made out of silk and sometimes covered with leaves. In the Spring she begin to wake up and tried to come out and when she came out she laid eggs.

We got one in the school and she came out to quick they put out in the sun and the sun heat on the cocoon and after while she came out on Friday afternoon. The feelers come out first and then the head and legs and the other part. The wings were so short that she can not fly and she stayed alive for a few days and died. When she came out she laid eggs and then she died but the eggs are still living.

We could tell the difference from butterfly and a moth. The moth feelers are the shape of a feather and the butterfly is straight and has a knob on the end. Now I must close my story.

THE WOODPECKER.

By Franklin Pierce. 2nd grade.

We had a lesson about the woodpecker, the woodpecker is a very good bird he catches all most all the insects in the tree, he pulls the worms out of the tree, some of the woodpeckers have a red head.

Woodpeckers are useful.

Woodpeckers catch all kinds of insects that are in trees or on the logs.

Couldn't Fathom It.

A man, while wandering in the village cemetery, saw a monument and read with surprise the inscription on it:

"A Lawyer and an Honest Man."

The man scratched his head and looked at the monument again. He read the inscription over and over. Then he walked all around the monument and examined the grave closely. Another man in the cemetery approached and asked him:

"Have you found the grave of an old friend?"

"No," said the first man; "but I was wondering how they came to bury those two fellows in one grave."

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