

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. II

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906.

No. 45

OPPORTUNITY.

ROBERT E. ERICSEN.

LET not your opportunities
Unheeded pass you by.
Each chance will go with rapid pace
Like meteors through the sky.
Life is too short to let it waste
As golden moments fly.
A-down the ages comes the call
Resounding far and near—
"Each his own destiny must resolve—
Must do his own work here.
'Improve the present for you may
Not see another day
That brings you opportunities
As those now by the way."
Each of us has some time in life
A chance he should not lose,
Dame fortune favors none of us
Except that chance we use.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

By the Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

A DECLARATION

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are most disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and



A PART OF THE LAWN WHERE OUR OUTDOOR SOCIALS ARE HELD.

usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to the laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected;

whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation,—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislature; and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection; and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas; ravaged our coasts; burned our towns; and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny; already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear

(Continued on last page.)

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(Excepting the last two weeks in August and Holiday week)

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**THE ARROW,
INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.**

Entered as second-class matter September 2, 1904 at the post-office at Carlisle, Pa., under the Act of Congress.

THE FIRE CRACKER.

'Twas just a July cracker red;
And this is what it pertly said:
"You needn't be afraid of me,
Just keep out of my way;
For I am bound to make a noise
On Independence Day.

The boys can not make noise enough,
I help them out, you know;
Give me a match and step aside—
Whiz! bang! there, there, I go!

Whiz! bang! I go and snap, snap, snap!
But burn no hole in Willie's cap;
And do no harm to Charlie's jacket—
I just help out this July racket—
ALICE MAY DOUGLAS

The Fourth of July

July 4th is the greatest day on earth for Americans. Just a date, July 4. But all over the universe for a hundred and thirty years it has been unlike any other date on the calendar. It has an eloquence of its own that has grown greater every year since 1776, and is likely to continue as long as "old glory" continues to wave over the land of liberty.

July 4th is the birthday of the American nation. It is a good day to realize what a great privilege it is to be an American. Whether you are a native American or whether you chose your citizenship of your own free will, there is a Fourth of July enthusiasm that is unbounded.

Did we celebrate the day? Well, I should say we did.

We owe thanks for the many pleasures of the day to Major Mercer who always has uppermost in his thoughts the comfort and pleasure of the boys and girls entrusted to his care.

Through the kindness of the Major the boys and girls were well supplied with fireworks and began celebrating very early in the morning. The band stand was tastefully decorated with the national colors of red, white, and blue, while scores of Chinese lanterns were hung throughout the grounds. At 6:30 in the evening, the students gathered on the lawns for a lawn social. Here again was seen another feature of Major Mercer's thoughtfulness for the pleasure of the students. Daylight fireworks including many balloons were set off and as dusk began to settle, lanterns were lighted and sandwiches, cake, and icecream were served. Here and there under the spreading branches of the many beautiful trees were gathered groups of happy boys and girls enjoying the occasion as they never had before. Later in the evening the finest display of fireworks yet seen at the school was given. After this the boys and girls retired to their respective quarters having had the greatest 4th of July in their experience.

Many visitors came from town to witness the fireworks.

THE FARMER AND HIS OWN FRIEND.

THE prediction of Mr. Edison, in SUCCESS, that electricity will come to the rescue of the farmer, during the next fifty years, is likely to prove true,—but not in the way of heavy machinery. It will come about, in my opinion, through the use of electricity in transportation, mining and manufacturing. It is just as a trifle improbable that anything will ever be invented to take the place, for instance, of a team of horses for farm work. Automobiles run smoothly on a level road, but not in mud.

But electric railways are going out into the country, radiating from every town and city in America. Every one of these benefits the farmer. City people move out, build houses, beautify grounds, and come into healthful contact with Mother Nature. The farmer, not to be behind, brightens up his own place a bit, uses the trolley himself, enlarges his horizon, and his market.

So, too, works every other invention of the electrician of Edison's class. Every electrical ore crusher put in operation means more work, more villages, more men to feed. Every improvement in electrical power means more factories.

The farmer is not slow to see these advantages. The American farmer is a business man, keen and alert to grasp situations. Go where you will, you find him better informed than his city neighbor on prices current, trade development, and supply and demand. He may not know the details of the coming-out party of Miss Sugarloaf, or the bit of club scandal; but he subscribes for paper and magazines that help him to get solid and timely information, and he generally profits by what he reads. Unlike the poor creature whom the great French painter and our own distinguished poet depicted on canvass and in verse, the American farmer is a gentleman quite capable of taking care of himself and of showing to the world that he is not in the Millet, but in the Edisonian class.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

FENCES ON THE FARM.

C. W. Caylor.

SOME fences on the farm are indispensable, but a large farm fenced into fields is expensive and cumbersome. My ideal has always been to fence a suitable tract near the barn for hogs, cattle and sheep, and make all the grass grow on these plots that is possible and not compel our stock to wander over large areas hunting for a living. An extra good "stand" of grass is possible in the small plot but not reasonably so in the large field.

Fence your lots and arrange to have something green in them the year round and haul your feed from the fields to the stock instead of compelling the stock to go where the feed is and wasting time, feed and muscular energy. Our motto now should be not to farm more acres, but where one blade of grass or ear of corn grew make two to grow. Fences all over the farm oblige the farmer to make his fields square (to economize in the linear feet of fencing,) and in time his teams spend more time in turning in the field, a thing that tramps the crops under cultivation, wastes his time in harvest, wears his machinery unnecessarily, tires the team and often riles an otherwise good temper. Lay the farm out in long strips and rotate crops without fences. Farm all the land and see how much faster the farming goes.

And more, no fences, no clods, which are nearly always caused by stock tramping in the fields for exercise, or because a gate is not closed at the proper time. Some fencing about the house puts the stock under our notice continually, and it is fed because it needs it, and not turned out to rustle. In short, fewer fences, less stock but a better grade, better farms, and better farming.



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EFFECT OF FORESTS ON RIVERS

AT THE recent meeting of the international navigation congress at Milan, some interesting data were furnished respecting the influence which the destruction of forests exerts on the discharge of rivers. A summary of seven important papers read at the congress shows that it was allowed by all the authors of these papers that the removal of forests, especially in hilly countries, has a marked effect on the water supply of the neighboring rivers. Where deforestation has taken place brooks have disappeared and small rivers, once furnishing power for mills have ceased to be sufficient for this purpose.

DID CHINESE DISCOVER AMERICA?

A REPORT that American officers have brought to light in Peking records showing that the Chinese visited the American continent 1,500 years ago and built temples in what is now western Mexico is arousing much interest. Some years ago the Mexican government sent a learned Chinaman to investigate certain ruins in the state of Sonora, and he reported the finding there of inscriptions in Chinese which, if authentic, would verify the Peking record. The discovery at the time was regarded skeptically. It has long been claimed that the Indians of the state of Sonora are descendants of early Chinese settlers. They possess many traditions and characteristics of the Chinese.—*Ex.*

Prayer-Meeting Topics

1906

JULY

- 8. Forgiving and being forgiven. Matt. 6: 14-15
- 15. How can I be a true friend? Prov. 17: 17; 18: 24; 27: 9, 17, 19; Eccl. 4: 9, 10.
- 22. Christ's life. How Christ prayed; how we should pray. Matt. 14: 23; 26: 36-44.
- 26. John Eliot and missions among the Indians. 2 Tim. 2: 1-13.

AUGUST.

- 5. Duty, privilege and excuses. Luke 14: 15-24.
- 12. Christ's life. My favorite parable and how it helps me. Matt. 13: 10-17; Ps. 119: 97-104.
- 19. What is sin of phariseism? Luke 11: 42-44.
- 26. Song service.

SEPTEMBER.

- 9. The triumphs of Christianity. John 12: 32; II Cor. 15: 20-28
- 16. Christ's life. How Christ met his enemies; how we should meet ours. Luke 4: 28-30; 11: 37-44.
- 23. A strong will; how to use it for temperance. II Peter 4: 1-11.
- 30. Song Service.

OCTOBER

- 7. Christ's life. The commandments he left us; our obedience. John 15: 1-17.
- 14. Who are foolish and who are wise. Matt. 25: 1-13.
- 21. Faithfulness. Luke 16: 10; I Cor. 4: 1-5; Rev. 2: 10.
- 28. Life of David Livingstone. His work in Africa. Ps. 68: 28-35.

NOVEMBER

- 4. The blessedness of communion with Christ. John 14: 15-26.
- 11. Christ's life. His sorrows; how he bore them. John 11: 30-38; Isa. 53: 3-5.
- 18. How the Bible condemns intemperance. Hab. 2: 5-15.
- 25. Whitman and missions on the frontier. Hab. 2: 1-4.

DECEMBER

- 2. Courage or cowardice—which? Luke 12: 4-5; Gal. 1: 9-12; Jer. 1: 6-10, 17.
- 9. Christ's life. Lessons of the "seven words from the cross." John 19: 25-30; Luke 23: 34-46.
- 16. How God makes use of common lives. II Kings 5: 1-4; Ex. 4: 10-12; Mark 14: 12-16
- 23. How can we carry the Christian spirit through 1907? Luke 2: 8-20.
- 30. Lessons of the past year. A look into the future. What will the new year mean to us? Deut. 28: 1-12.

J. A. STAMBAUGH

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BASE BALL JULY 4th.

Junior Varsity vs Crescent's of Harrisburg

First game

R. H. P. A. E.	R. H. P. A. E.
Johnson p. 2 2 0 1 1	Crider ss 0 1 0 0 0
Young cf 0 0 3 0 0	Shickley 3b 0 1 4 1
Redfox 2b 2 1 3 0 0	Wolfe cf 0 0 3 0 0
Brown lf 0 2 0 0 0	Keener c. 1 0 7 0 2
Wood'ry lb 0 1 12 0 0	Ditzel lb 0 0 4 1 0
Davn'prt 3b 1 1 0 2 1	Rudy 2b 1 0 1 1 0
Island ss 1 0 0 2 2	Fitting rf 0 0 0 0 0
LeRoy rf 2 2 0 1 0	Herman p. 0 0 1 0 1
Chab'tny c. 1 1 9 0 0	Pike lf 1 1 0 0 0
	Hoeker c. 0 0 8 0 0
9 10 27 7 5	3 2 27 6 4

Junior Varsity 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 3 — 9 10 5
Crescent 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 3 2 4

Earned runs, Crescent 2 Junior Varsity 5
Left on base, " 2 " 7
Two base hit, LeRoy. Stolen base LeRoy 2, Woodbury 2, Davenport, Chabittinoy, Shickley, Wolfe, Keener, Sacrifice hit, Woodbny, Herman. Struck out by Johnson 8, by Herman 12. Base on ball off, Johnson 2 Herman 2' Umpire, Arnold.

Second game

R. H. P. A. E.	R. H. P. A. E.
Crider 2b 0 0 2 2 3	Johnson 2b 4 2 1 1 0
Shickley p. 0 0 2 5 1	Young cf 4 3 3 0 2
Wolfe cf 0 2 2 1 1	Redfox ss 0 0 1 1 1
Hoeker lf 0 0 0 0 0	Brown lf 1 2 0 0 0
Pike 3b 0 0 2 3 1	Wood'ry lb 1 2 8 0 1
Fitting c. 0 0 7 0 0	Davn'prt 3b 2 3 0 1
Hollends'lb 1 0 10 0 1	Island p. 3 1 2 2 1
Ruey rf 3 0 1 0 0	LeRoy rf 2 1 1 0 0
Ditzel ss 2 1 1 0 0	Nawashee c. 0 1 8 2 1
6 3 27 11 9	18 14 27 6 7

Crescent 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 — 6 3 9
Junior Varsity 2 0 2 2 0 2 3 0 7 — 18 14 7

Earned runs, Junior Varsity 14 Crescent 4. Left on base Junior Varsity 4 Crescents 4. Two base hit, LeRoy Three base hit Young, Shickley. Stolen base, Young, Brown, Island 2, LeRoy, Hollends, Shickley. Sacrifice hit, Davenport, Island, Woodbury, Johnson. Ditzel, Struck out by Island 7 by Shickley 4. Base on ball off Island 7, off Shickley 4. Hit by ball, Johnson, Rudy. Umpire Herman.

THE SMALL BOY

It's more fun going barefoot, than anything I know;
There isn't a single other thing that helps your feeling so.

Some days I stay in mother's room a-getting in her way,
And when I've bothered her so much she says, "Oh run and play!"

I say, "Can I go barefoot?" And she says, "If you choose,"

And then I want to holler when I'm putting off my shoes.

If you go around barefoot there's lots to know—
Of how to curl your feet on stones so they won't hurt you so;

And when the grass is sticky and pricks you at a touch
Just plunk your feet down solid and it don't hurt half so much

I lose my hat 'most every day, I wish I did my shoes,
Or else I wish I was so poor I hadn't any to loose,

TEACH YOUR DAUGHTERS TO COOK

Teach your daughters to cook; that should be the first care of every mother as soon as her girls reach the age of twelve years. It does not matter if they may count on an income of \$2,500 or \$250 each per annum, whether they are fine ladies or poor working girls: they should know that the woman who cannot cook and serve up an appetizing meal without wasting good food is a disgrace to her sex.

It is true that the rich woman need not go into her kitchen and soil her fingers in doing what she can pay servants to do for her. None the less she should be able to criticize their efforts and supervise the household expenditure, so that a perfect knowledge of the art of cookery is as necessary to her as it is to a laborer's wife who has to make one shilling do the work of two and yet feed the family well. The young bride who, suddenly finding herself without a servant, discovered that she could not even boil a potato, is a very good example of the useless sort of woman who should not marry until she has qualified herself at the cooking school.—*Health Journal.*

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Miscellaneous Items

→ Mr. Walters has gone to Chautauqua.
 → Miss Eckert is away on her annual leave.
 → Miss Beach is visiting in Washington D. C.
 → Mrs. Foster left Monday for Philadelphia.
 → Miss Kaup has gone to her home for her annual leave.
 → Lucy Beaver left Thursday for her home in Indian Territory.
 → Mrs. Wilson Charles left last Sunday to join Mr. Charles in Wisconsin.
 → Hattie Miller and Agnes White have gone to the seashore for the summer.
 → Miss Bowersox and Miss Hill have gone to Atlantic City to spend part of their annual leave.
 → The day after the 4th the "tiny" girls cleaned the bandstand and declared it was just as much fun as having a picnic.
 → We have been informed that Thomas Mami (Walker) class 1902, has graduated from the law school of University of Minn.
 → Hattie Miller, Agnes White, and Nellie Cox returned a few days ago from Bloomsburg where they had been attending the Normal School.
 → Lottie Hilton who recently graduated from Temple College, Philadelphia, is visiting the school for a few days before leaving for California where she will join her sister.
 → Many students attended the Sunday school picnics given last week by the Episcopal and the First Presbyterian Sunday schools. The students report having had a most enjoyable time.
 → The Y. M. C. A. of Carlisle last Saturday night closed a successful two weeks' canvass during which time they raised over \$35,000 for a new building. The band gave a fine concert at committee headquarters Saturday evening during the closing hours of the canvass.
 → The following boys are at Point Pleasant for the summer: William Mt. Pleasant, Antonio Lubo, John White, Abe Colonohaski, Jackson Saunooke, John La Jeunesse, Joseph Sheehan, Morgan Crowghost, Wheeler Henry, Louis Rannels, Joseph Libby and Michael Balenti will go tomorrow
 → Adaline Kingsley, class 1906, left Wednesday for Wittenberg, Wisconsin, where she has accepted a position as assistant matron. Carlisle graduates seem to be popular at Wittenberg. Juliette Smith is a baker there making two members of class '06 employed at the school.
 → One of the most severe wind storms, accompanied by considerable rain, that has visited the school for several years occurred between five and six o'clock last Saturday evening. For sometime it was feared that the storm of July 3, 1902, was going to be repeated. Fortunately no material damage was done.
 → In a letter to The Arrow, Mrs. D. R. Lippincott of Moorestown, N. J. says, "Helen Richard and Lillian Leonard have attended school until it closed June 15th, and were promoted with the highest averages in their room. They received yearly averages of over 92. The girls have done such excellent work I thought Carlisle should know it."
 We are glad to know it and congratulate Helen and Lillian on their splendid record.
 → Miss Sarah Williams, a member of the Seneca tribe of New York and Mr. Alfred Venne a member of the Chippewa tribe of North Dakota, both graduates of Carlisle, were married last Saturday at the Thomas Indian School, Iroquois, New York. Congratulations were sent by their friends who were unable to be present at the ceremony.
 The bride and groom left immediately on their wedding tour which will include Buffalo, Albany, West Point, New York, and Long Branch. They will remain at Long Branch during the month of July, after which they will be "at home" at the Carlisle school where Mr. Venne is Athletic Manager.
 → Several boys held a "straw hat picnic" at the cave on July 4th. Lunch consisting of ham sandwiches, crackers, pie, and watermelons was served. After the lunch swimming and boating were enjoyed.

A boat race was held which was won by Archie Libby. The following boys made up the party:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Archie Libby, | Joseph Libby, |
| Jonas Jackson, | Fitz Hendricks, |
| Samuel Saunooke, | Ray Hitchcock, |
| Grover Long, | James Thorpe |
| John Godfrey, | David Oldman, |
| Benj. Penny, | Eli Peazzoni, |
| Arthur Sutton, | Harry Shawbush, |
| Arthur Finley. | |

→ Susie Rayos who has been working for Mrs. J. P. Welch, and at the same time attending the Normal at Bloomsburg, has returned to Carlisle and will soon go to her home. It is a great pleasure to give to our readers part of a report made by Mrs. Welch concerning Susie. It reads as follows:

"As this is the last report I shall make for Susie, it seem a fitting opportunity to give some appreciation of her during the two years she has been with me. She has been unfailingly respectful, faithful, efficient and lovely, and I can but feel that the traits of character which have endeavored her to us, will insure her success in whatever she undertakes in the future."

→ Many of the home-goers have been heard from by Major Mercer.

Odanah, Wis.
6-26, 1906.

Dear Major Mercer:

We arrived here at 7:30 A. M. the twenty-fifth instant, all safe, and was glad to get home.

Respectfully,
(Mr. & Mrs.) Frank Defoe.

Hogansburg, N. Y.
June 29, 1906.

Dear Sir:

We arrived home safely. We left Uly Johnson and John Wheelock at Syracuse. They behaved well on the trip.

Yours truly,
David White

Akron N. Y.
June 30, 1906

Dear Major Mercer:

We arrived home in safety.

Respectfully,
Flora Jones

Glen Park, N. Y.
June 30, 1906

Dear Major:

My sister Martha and I arrived home safely yesterday afternoon. We had a pleasant trip and had no difficulty in making proper changes.

Yours respectfully,
Mary Phillips

Versailles, N. Y.
June 30, 1906.

Dear Major:

I reached home safe and sound. The folks are well. Harold Bishop, the small boy you left in my care, was met at the station by his parents.

Sincerely,
Mildred Snow

Hogansburg, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We got home nicely. I hope we will enjoy being home.

Yours sincerely,
Josephine Cole

Carrollton, N. Y.
June 29, 1906

Major W. A. Mercer:

I arrived safe and found my people all well and happy. I will stay

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Prop. E. E. Free

with my brother Peter who is getting along nicely.

Respectfully,
Anna Kilbuck

Stroud, Okla.

June 28, 1906

Dear Major:

I arrived home safe and sound and enjoyed the trip very much.

Very Respectfully
Estella W. Ellis

Cherokee, N. C.

July 1, 1906.

Dear Friend:

I arrived at Whittier, Saturday afternoon. All the girls arrived safe after a pleasant journey. Wishing to be remembered to all my friends, I will close.

Sincerely yours,
Lystia Wahahoo,

Oneida, Wis.

June 30, 1906.

Dear Major:

I will now write a few lines to you to notify you that I arrived at home safely. Had a very fine trip but was quite lonesome for awhile.

Yours truly,
Abbie J. King.

Chamberlain, S. D.

Dear Major:

I arrived safely at Chamberlain. Our train was late on account of wrecks and we did not get to Chamberlain until 2 o'clock in the morning. Everything has changed so during the five years I have been away that I hardly know my home.

Your pupil,
Bessie Own

Reliance, S. D.
July 1, 1906.

Dear Major Mercer:

I arrived at Reliance in good health and hope I will be well so I can go back to Carlisle again.

Your respectfully,
Moses Elkhorn.

OUR BAND LEAVES FOR LONG BRANCH

Forty of the best players in our band who will furnish music during the summer at the famous seaside resort of Long Branch, N.J. left last Tuesday in charge of Bandmaster Stauffer. It required two cars to accommodate the players and carry their baggage, etc. They will be absent all summer and we will miss their splendid concerts.

We hope to present to our readers each week many items of interest about the band.

The boys who went and the instruments they play are as follows:

BRASS SECTION

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Solo Cornet | - - - - - | JOHN HARVEY |
| " " | - - - - - | ARTHUR MANDAN |
| First Cornet | - - - - - | ALFRED VENNE |
| " " | - - - - - | PAUL WHITE |
| Second Cornet | - - - - - | LOUIS CHINGWA |
| Third " | - - - - - | EARL DOXTATOR |
| First Trombone | - - - - - | CHAS. HUBER |
| Second " | - - - - - | THOS. EAGLEMAN |
| Third " | - - - - - | RALPH WATERMAN |
| " " | - - - - - | JAMES JOHNNY |
| Baritone " | - - - - - | HASTINGS ROBERTSON |
| Solo Alto | - - - - - | ARCHIE DUNDAS |
| First " | - - - - - | HENRY THOMAS |
| Second " | - - - - - | JOHN WATERMAN |
| Third " | - - - - - | JAMES MUMBLEHEAD |
| Sousaphone BB Bass | - - - - - | LOUIS BEAR |
| BB flat Bass | - - - - - | JEFFERSON SMITH |
| E " | - - - - - | WILLIAM WEEKS |
| E " | - - - - - | BLAINE HILL |
| Snare Drum | - - - - - | FRED SCHENANDORE |
| " " | - - - - - | RUBEN SUNDOWN |
| Bass " | - - - - - | CARL SILK |

REED SECTION

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Solo Clarinet | - - - - - | CHAS. MITCHELL |
| " " | - - - - - | EUGENE GEFTE |
| First Clarinet | - - - - - | FREEMAN JOHNSON |
| " " | - - - - - | PATRICK VERNEY |
| Second Clarinet | - - - - - | LONNIE PATTON |
| Third " | - - - - - | WM. JACKSON |
| E flat " | - - - - - | MANUS SCREAMER |
| Solo Piccolo & Flute | - - - - - | WILLARD GANSWORTH |
| First Flute | - - - - - | JOS. POODRY |
| Oboe | - - - - - | LOUIS PAUL |
| Bassoon | - - - - - | WM. WINNIE |
| 1st. Bass Clarinet | - - - - - | OSCAR SMITH |
| 2nd " | - - - - - | GEO. THOMPSON |
| Soprano Saxophone | - - - - - | ROGER VENNE |
| Alto " | - - - - - | CHAS. KENNEDY |
| Tenor " | - - - - - | LEVI WILLIAMS |
| Baritone | - - - - - | GEO. GARDNER |

Industrial Notes

→ Mr. Leaman, florist, has resigned to accept a business offer farther south.
 → The masons have repaired the brick walk in the rear of large boys' quarters.
 → Mr. Dysert, shoemaker; and Mr. Nonnast, tailor, are on their annual leave.
 → Joseph Mills is looking after the shoe-shop during the absence of Mr. Dysert
 → Clarence Woodbury is in charge of the tailor shop during the absence of Mr. Nonnast.
 → The carpenters have the roof of the studio well under way, and will finish it in a few days.
 → Archie Libby is foreman of the printing office for the summer. Jonas Jackson is in charge of the mailing department.
 → A fine 12-passenger wagonette and a fine set of double harness were shipped Thursday to the Kiowa Agency, Okla.
 → Last week the plasters finished repairs in the large boys' quarters and this week are working in the small boys' quarters.
 → The blacksmiths continue to be busy shoeing horses and doing repairs for Mr. Justus and Mr. Gray who have been getting their farm implements and machinery in good condition.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF LIGHTNING

THIS summer you will see many forms of lightning, and it is well for you to be able to distinguish the different kinds. A flash of lightning is a very large spark of electricity. Some flashes have been estimated to be several miles in length. According to their appearance, various names have been given to these sparks in the sky—though in reality all the several kinds are one and the same thing.

On a warm summer evening one often sees clouds on the horizon lit up with brilliant glows of lightning, unaccompanied by any sound of thunder. To this appearance the name of heat lightning has been given, and the warm weather is often assigned as its cause. In point of fact the heat lightning is only that of a thunder storm, so far off that, while the observer can see the flash, no sound of thunder reaches him, and the intervening clouds veil and reflect the flash until it becomes a glow instead of the sharp streak usually seen.

Where the flash starting from one point branches out and divides into several parts it has received the named of "forked lightning." This is usually seen when the discharge is near the observer.

Single flashes bearing a zigzag or crinkled aspect are denominated chain lightning probably from their resemblance to a chain thrown loosely on the ground.

Again when several discharges occur from about the same place at the same time, and are screened by rain or clouds, so as to light up the heavens with a broad glow, the title of sheet lightning is applied.

These four comprise all the common forms. There is, however, one rare manifestation, called ball lightning. In this phenomenon a small globe or ball of apparent fire rolls slowly along the ground, and after a time suddenly explodes, scattering destruction. There are few instances of this on record, and no very satisfactory explanation is known for its appearance.—Glen Mills.

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arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren; or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested, CHARLES THOMPSON Secretary

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Josiah Bartlett William Whipple

Matthew Thornton

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DECLINING TO "GET MAD"

No man is at his best when he has lost control of himself, and the time of all times when a man needs to be at his best is when he is being attacked. Yet how many men deceive themselves into thinking that they actually gain in force and effectiveness by letting go of themselves—"getting mad" and showing it—under provocation! To do so is both to weaken oneself and to uncover that weakness to others. The man who can continue to smile, inside and out, no matter what the provocation to do otherwise, has a weapon that makes him hopelessly invincible to his enemies. The man who "gets mad" hands over his best weapon to the opposition.—*Sunday School Times.*

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An old Indian chief said to his people: "Do you not see the whites living upon seeds while we eat fish? that flesh requires more than thirty moons to grow up, and is then often scarce? that each of the wonderful seeds 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 large families, and live longer than we do. I say therefore unto every one that will hear me, that before the elders 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 huntsmen do not become sowers."

MODERNIZED SPELLING.

By James J. Montague, Bookman.

Andrew Carnegie has contributed to the spelling reform movement—thereby assuring it of success.—*News Item.*

2 late I morn the daz I spent, not wyzly but 2 wel,

When but a yung and guileless yuth, in lurn-ing how to spel,

4 skoolboys of this modern tym by lurned men r bid

2 spel the Inglis langwij like good old Josh Billings did.

My dixyunary's throne asyd, and I just feel around

Be4 I start to rite a wurd, and spel it by the sownd.

And yet I sumhow do not think that tuis new fashyund stile

Wil be adopted jenerly, 4 puite littul while; 4 what a purson wunc has lurned it's pretty safe 2 bet,

Wil lykly b an awful lot of trubble 2 4get.

4 instanc, tho wun's skolarship is re-rigged 4 and aft,

Stil f-i-n-a-n-c-e kontinyuz 2 spel graft.

A riter need not stop to think about hiz speling long,

No mater how he spels a wurd, just so he spels it rong,

Tom8o, tysis and the rest that yused 2 raze him' owt,

He just can rite off the reei without the slitest dowt.

And yet, altho I must konfess the sistem's pritty fine,

I don't think that Depew and Plat kan lurn to spel rezine.

Then back to Noah Webster and the good old fashioned days,

When one must learn to spell one word a dozen different ways.

If "right" or "write" or "rite" is right, though learning may come slow,

We surely get our money's worth in knowing that we know.

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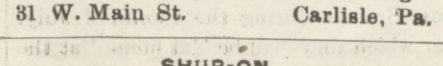
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