

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
CARLISLE, PA.

THE ARROW

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

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CO-OPERATION.

Gamma Crider.

"Help one another," the snowflakes said,
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed,
"One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to its fellow-leaf one day;
"The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you and you help me
And then what a splendid shade there'll be!"

"Help one another," the dew-drop cried,
Seeing another drop close by its side
"This warm south breeze would drive me away
And I should be gone ere noon to-day;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain just at hand;
"The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, oh, what will become of me!
But come, my brother, give me your hand,
We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."

SCHOOL SHOULD TEACH TRADES

President of Trinity College Says Apprenticeship System is Inadequate.

New Haven, Conn., July 11.—The American boy's right to be taught a trade in-school instead of under the restrictions of a labor union, the members of which are jealous of his advancement, was asserted by President F. S. Luther, of Trinity College, Hartford, in today's convention of the American Institute of Instruction. President Luther said, in part:—

Today there are few apprentices, and such as may still be found are learning very little. The labor unions restrict the number of apprentices to limits grotesquely below obvious needs. The boys suffer from the jealousy, ill will and incompetence of those who are supposed to teach them and from the greed of employers who try to get a man's work out of them for a boy's wages.

The situation of a boy whose teachers wish him to remain ignorant and whose employer wishes him to do the impossible is certainly lamentable. Partly as a result of these things the standard of excellence in workmanship, in this country, is surely deteriorating.

It is amazing that we should take so much pains and spend so much money in training boys and girls in our ordinary school curricula and then turn them loose without the slightest knowledge how to do one single thing as the world wants it done. The German people know better than this.

Jacob Wiener

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PART OF SCHOOL HERD.

THE MOSQUITO PLAGUE

A wet June has given Philadelphia her worst plague of mosquitoes in years. They beset the back yard and porch. They enter the house. They besiege every room.

Once they were held only a nuisance. Now they are known to be the one channel for the transmission of malaria. If a mosquito bites a person with malarial fever, the malarial microbes pass into the circulation of the mosquito and the next person whom that mosquito stings will have malaria, too. A large increase in malarial fevers will probably succeed this plague of mosquitoes.

But it is also known that protection from mosquitoes can be obtained by vigilant care. They do not travel far. Each neighborhood has the mosquitoes its carelessness permits to grow by leaving little pools and puddles to breed them. The water that drips from a refrigerator and collects in a little puddle in the yard or pavement; the small puddle which lasts from one shower to another in an alley; a neglected pail half full of water, left in the cellar or under a bench in the back yard, are any one enough to breed mosquitoes sufficiently numerous to be the pest of an entire block.

Look to these things. Drain out the puddles. Empty the pails. If there are any drains near with dead water in them pour in a little kerosene. It will form a film over the water and kill the mosquitoes.

Phila. Press.

Thomas Williams

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THOMAS FARABELLE

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Fresh Vegetables.

"IN THE FRONT ROW"

"OH, dear!" sighed the lady who was trying to drill a chorus of young people for a school entertainment. "What can I do with a troop of girls who must all be in the front row, or else are too sulky to sing at all? It would be funny, if it were not so discouraging; they are not half so much interested in making the music a success, as in wearing pretty dresses and appearing in prominent places. The whole chorus can't be front row."

The whole world can not be in the front row, yet there are many who always insist upon having that position if they are to do their part at all. That the work should be well done is to them of much less importance than that they should have the glory of doing it, and be admired for their prominent part in the performance. Yet, as the years go by, and the present slowly merges into history, it is astonishing how front rows change. All the pretty pomp and tinsel fade, and that which has really been accomplished stands. The figures in the foreground blend and blur into indistinctness, but the spirit that dominated the moment grows more clear. Not those who have clamored for rank and precedence stand forth as heroes, but the ones who so believe in their cause that they are willing to sink self in it, and sacrifice personal interests for its sake. There is nothing worth doing at all that is not so well worth doing that we can afford to put aside selfishness for its success.—Selected.

CHINA AND LAMPS

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BE WILLING TO LEARN.

In looking at any question we are all apt to forget that there is another side, and that the other fellow has as much right to his way of looking at the question as you have yours.

Now, to be better judge, it is wise, therefore, to listen to the views which are opposite your own, and learn thereby the strength and weakness of your position.

Know which side you are on, but be willing to learn from your opponents, for you strengthen your own position by locating their weakness and also by being shown your own.

Don't flatter yourself that all are on the same side of the plank as you are; by a turn only, you can find the other side. Be charitable in your view and judgment of your fellows, for it behooves us all to remember that there are two sides to the question.—The Glenwood Boy.

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

BY THE
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PROVERB.

Order is heaven's first law.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

ONE of the most serious problems pressing for solution in connection with the hundreds of thousands of immigrants that are coming into the country every year is how to get them properly distributed over the country. At present they largely settle in a few Eastern and Middle States, congesting the great cities like New York and Chicago. From this results a train of evils, such as a great increase of expenditure in the support of indigent aliens, of criminal cases in the police courts, of alien inmates in hospitals and reformatory institutions, the struggle for bare existence in "sweat shops" and packing houses, the introduction into this country of secret murderous societies, such as the Mafia and the "Black Hand", and nests of socialists and anarchists; and over against these conditions stand millions of untilled acres and the unsatisfied demand for agricultural and other labor, especially in the West and the South. It is believed that if means were devised by which these immigrants could be distributed over the country and sent where they are most needed they would soon lose their unpleasant and dangerous alien features and melt into the general mass of American citizenship. Steps are being taken to achieve this result. Immigration Commissioner Frank P. Sargeant has been studying the question and has a plan that will be submitted to Congress. He proposes that the government shall to a considerable extent endeavor to control the movement of the aliens after their arrival in our ports, but by moral suasion rather than by force. He would have it so arranged that immigrants would be sent by government officials to sections that would prove most advantageous to them. A Bureau of Information at Ellis Island would tell the immigrant all he wants to know about the United States, the climate, resources, cost of living and the comparative conditions of the various sections. Special attention would be given to exhibits reflecting conditions throughout the country, so far as they might interest immigrants. Now immigrants are turned loose at Ellis Island to find their own way and perhaps become stranded in New York, but the commissioner hopes to send them where they are most needed and will soonest become American citizens.—*Omaha World Herald.*

ROMAN MILLIONAIRES

The Phenomenon of Mammoth Fortunes Not a New Thing

WHILE it is not a very tangible consolation to those of us who belong to the less favored class commercially, there is at least a sort of historic comfort in knowing that phenomenon of mammoth fortunes is not a new thing.

A magazine writer goes back to ancient Rome, when there were no railroads or trusts or corporations, and gives some figures on the individual fortunes of that day which might look attractive even to some of our modern plutocrats.

Seneca, the philosopher and author, was worth \$17,500,000; Lentulus, the augur, \$16,600,000; Crassus, the politician who formed with Caesar and Pompey the first triumvirate, had a landed estate of more than \$8,000,000; the emperor Tiberius left a fortune of \$118,000,000, which the depraved Caligula got rid of in less than a year. A dozen others had possessions that ran into the millions.

It is true that these Romans did not "make" these fortunes in what we would call regular commercial operations. But they got the money, and they held on to it, which is about all that can safely be said of possessions that run into seven figures in any age of the country.

And, speaking of campaign contributions and so forth, Julius Caesar once presented the consul Paulus with \$290,000 merely as a token of esteem and coupled with the hope that Paulus would do the right thing in a certain political matter that was pending. The argument was effective with Paulus, and neither he nor Caesar suffered any in popularity.

There are many things under the sun that are not new.—*Selected.*

KIND WORDS.

KIND words do not cost much. They are quickly spoken. They do not blister the tongue that utters them. They never have to be repented of. They do not keep us awake till midnight. It is easy to scatter them. And oh, how much good they may do! They do good to the person from whose lips they fall. Soft words will soften the soul. They smooth down the rough places in our natures. Care to say kindly things will drill our natures in kindness. It will help to pull up all the roots of passion. It will give us a spirit of self control. It will make the conscience delicate and the disposition gentle. A woman cannot make a habit of speaking kind words without augmenting her own gracious temper. But better will be their influence upon others. If cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words madden them, so will kind words reproduce themselves and soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. They make all the better elements of one's nature come trooping to the surface. They melt out stubbornness. They arouse an appreciation of better things. Let us say a kindly word. No one can tell how many burdened hearts may be relieved, how many discouraged souls may be inspired. Say it every day; to the one who disturbs you while you are busy, asking for work; to the one who has almost lost hope; to all. Remember kind words can never die.

—Review.

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THE JAPANESE LABORER

Lives in Comparative Comfort on Eight Dollars a Month.

By Eleanor Franklin.

THE average monthly income of the Japanese workman is now something less than \$8. And this is a high average. On this a Japanese of the laboring class can keep a family of five or six in comfort and cleanliness and enjoy all the simple pleasures dear to the Japanese heart. These pleasures do not consist of feasting and drinking to excess and going to places of amusements, but are the pleasures afforded by a peculiar and complete love of nature in all her moods. "Flower gazing" is the Japanese expression, and flower gazing costs nothing to the family that is willing to tramp any number of miles to reach some spot particularly beautified by a luxuriant display of one of the season's flowers which, in their turn, fill every month from the new year to the new year. On these expeditions, which we would call picnics, the family takes its allowance of rice and tea, of fish and small pickled vegetables, and its feast is only such as it usually enjoys at home. The Japanese laborer works on an average twenty-six days each month, and his hours are ordinarily from sun to sun. He doesn't work as hard as his brother in the west, he doesn't accomplish as much in a given time, not by any means; but he does his work thoroughly, he is efficient, as a rule, and his pay has always been quite sufficient for his needs.

He lives in a neat little house of two rooms, spotlessly clean and simple to absolute bareness. For this he pays something like \$1 a month, and, thanks to the kindly climate of his land, he knows nearly nothing about the expense of fuel. A little charcoal for a tiny hibachi is all he needs, and his cooking can be done on this or on a less ornamental one in a wee bit of an additional room called the kitchen. His charcoal and light together cost him less than \$1.25 a month, and for this he has all the fuel and light he finds necessary. He knows nothing about the sting of rigid economy. Rice costs him more than anything else. He has to pay about \$3 for enough of this commodity to keep his family a month, and his only hardship really is that his income is not sufficient to provide for him the little luxuries of diet that his more fortunate brothers enjoy. And he has his fish and vegetables, too, each costing him less than \$1 a month; and after everything is paid for he still has enough left for a small supply of sake, for tobacco, hair cutting and shaving, for the hair-dressing of the women of his family, and for the daily hot bath in a neighboring public bathhouse that is so necessary to the well being of every Japanese.—*Leslie's Weekly*

When I Can Spel As Good As You

Dear Father:
No more need you be ashamed of or displeased with me, and no more need you on me frown as oft you do when I fall down; Not 'cos I can't subtract or add, but just becuz my spelling's bad. You know .pa, when I took exams, it's kawsed me many silent kwams To think the hic marks that I got in other studies went for not. My reading's good, my riting's fare, can't beet my grammar anywhere. Arithmetic, jeograpy, and my deportment, you'll agree, are not so bad, but might be worse, but it's my spelling's been my curse. I got my verbs and pronouns strate; I know how, too, to punctuate, tho' I'm not making an excuse; if one can't spell, why, what's the use? But, oh, dear dad, I heard to-nite that soon all words will be spelled rite. No more; when you see how I spel, Will you say things it hurts to tell, and you'll not be inclined to say Words that you ortn't anyway. Our spelling, dad, you'll be surprized, is soon to be Karneggized; then you'll be proud, and I will, too, for I will spell as good as you, So now, pa, that my letter's dun I'll sign myself,
Your Loving Sun.

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Carlisle, Pa.

HOW TO SCORE A GAME.

TO SCORE A GAME SIMPLY AND CORRECTLY FOLLOW THIS SYSTEM.

NUMBER every nine by positions, not by the order of batting. Batting plays are recorded in upper left hand corner. fielding plays are recorded in lower half of square.

Pitcher.....	1	Two Base Hit.....	
Catcher.....	2	Three Base Hit....	
First Baseman... 3	Home Run.....		
Second Baseman.. 4	Bunt Hit.....	I	
Shortshop.....	5	Fly Ball.....	F
Third Baseman... 6	Error.....	E	
Left Fielder.....	7	Fielder's Choice F C	
Center Fielder... 8	Base on Ball.....	B	
Right Fielder.... 9	Stolen Base.....	S	
A Base Hit.....	-	Strike Out.....	K

Example—When the batter reaches first base on an error, credit the error to the fielder making it in the square after the batter's name. If the shortstop makes the error, score it E5. Give catcher put-outs in strike-outs. Score fly to outfielders, F7, F8, or F9, as the case may be.

Assists—Put down number of the assisting fielder first, then the number of the putting out fielder. 6-3 means thrown out by third baseman at the base. If several men handle the ball before the out is made, gives each player handling the ball an assist, thus 7-6 4-3 means that left fielder threw to shortstop, who threw to second baseman, who threw to first base for a double play. If a ball hits a fielder and is fielded by another, the man it hits gets an assist. Use judgement in scoring. Watch if fielders hurry for all they are worth. If they fail to start early or hurry, penalize them and credit the batters. Make them support the pitchers. On the other hand, give the fielders full benefit when they start early and do the best conditions permit. In all cases where a base runner is hit by a batted ball the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

A sacrifice hit is to be scored when no one being out or when but one man is out, the batter advances the runner by a bunt hit which results in putting out the batsman, or would so, if the ball were handled without error.

An error should not be scored against a catcher for a wild throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the throw is so wild that another additional base is gained.

A stolen base should be credited to the baserunner whenever he reaches the base he attempts to steal unaided by a fielding or by a battery error, or a hit by a batsman.

WESTERN FOOTBALL

All of the big Middle Western universities will close their campaigns on the Saturday preceding Thanksgiving Day, but Minnesota has succeeded in a pretty formidable list of dates for a comparatively short season. In addition to the big game with Chicago, on November 10, the Gophers will play Nebraska and Indiana, two strong teams, and on November 17 will clash with the Carlisle Indians at Minneapolis. This contest will be second only to the Chicago game, as it will do much to settle the much-mooted question of the relative strength of Eastern and Western football teams.

Like Michigan and Minnesota, Chicago was anxious to arrange a game with a strong Eastern eleven, and made overtures to Cornell, but the two managers could not reach an agreement, and the game is off. All of Chicago's games will be played at home, while the only trip that Minnesota will make will be to Chicago.

Despite the many rumors concerning the abolition of professional coaches in the West, practically all the old gridiron directors will be at their old stands when the whistle blows in September. Alonzo Stagg, the former Yale football and baseball star, will be retained by Chicago, while Michigan will again pin faith on Hurry Up Yost. Dr. Harry Williams will direct the fortunes of Minnesota, and after having developed consistently strong teams, his chief desire will be to down the Carlisle Indians who for years have done creditable work against the best aggregations of the East.

Miscellaneous Items

→ Mrs. Boger of the laundry is on the sick list.

→ Mr. and Mrs. Folk spent a day at Gettysburg, last week.

→ A large number of visitors have visited the school during the past week.

→ Through a letter we learn that Lucy Davenport is enjoying herself on the coast of Maine.

→ Mr. Yarnell of Carlisle who has the contract for hauling coal has already begun that work.

→ Miss Bowersox lead the Sunday evening prayer meeting last Sunday. Her talk was on John Elliott.

→ Abe Colonahaskie writes from the seashore to a friend that he is having a very pleasant time.

→ Grover Long who has been helping the florist for some time has returned to his trade with Mr. Weber.

→ Eli Peazzoni and his little sisters Alice and Pauline attended the Presbyterian picnic at Mt. Holly last week.

→ Tennis continues to be popular with the boys and girls. The boys seem to be especially interested in croquet.

→ Miss Christine Childs who is visiting her home in Montana expects to return soon and finish her course in Philadelphia.

→ Miss Fanny Noble, the club matron is counting the days for Mother Rumsport's return so she may take a few days for much needed rest.

→ Miss Adelia Jenese, '05, who is at Germantown, Pa. writes that she likes her work, and wishes to be remembered to her friends at Carlisle.

→ Paul Evans returned from the country this week on account of declining health. We hope to see him in the best of health in a short time.

→ Miss Alice Heater '05, is expecting to have a couple weeks' vacation this month. Alice is at the Jefferson Hospital and is getting along nicely.

→ Robert Davenport spent Monday and Tuesday with the campers at Craigshead. It is said by the boys in the party, that Thomas Runnels is a very good cook.

→ Nicholas Crevden writes from Martin's Creek, Pa. that he is enjoying his country home and wishes to be remembered to his friends. John Laroque is at the same place.

→ Fred Smith one of our old band members has joined our band at Long Branch. Fred is a fine cornet soloist and will be quiet an addition to our already-excellent organization.

→ The band continues to grow in popularity at Long Branch. Its base-ball team defeated the champion high school team last week. Eagleman has been doing the pitching.

→ Michael Balenti and Antonio Lubo are the "battery" for our Point Pleasant team, which has been organized by the boys at the Beacon-by-the-Sea. It is a good team and thus far have won their share of games played.

→ On Saturday evening, Mr. Driver and Charles Surrell treated several of the young ladies to a watermelon spread on the lawn. The fortunate ones were Miss Margaret Eckert, Margaret Martin, Elizabeth Penny, Emma Burrows and Nellie Cox.

→ Invitations have been received to the marriage of Miss Eliza John, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliza John of Oneida, Wisconsin to Mr. Solomon Hilton Webster on August 12th at Oneida, Wisconsin. Both Eliza and Solomon are ex-Carlisle students and stand high in estimation of all who knew them.

→ Mrs Saxon returned Wednesday with sixteen new pupils from Louisiana. They are Pauline Paul, Ella Mora, Lena Mora, Della Irer Carter, Mamie Vilcan, Mary Darden, Lydia Darden, Peter Mora, John Sandrews, John Mitan Carter, Octave Pierre Stauff, Evarest Paul, Adrian Dahremort, Henry Vilcan, Francis Mora and Joseph Mora.

→ The students recieved watermelons for supper Wednesday.

→ The rain Wednesday night and Thursday was much needed.

→ Emma Burrows left for her home in Arizona on Monday last.

→ Lou French, who is at Ocean City, writes that she is having a pleasant time.

→ Nelson Bartlett has returned from a short visit to his sister Edith at Bloomsburg.

→ Through a letter to Mr. Thompson we learn that James G. Dickson is now at Winona Lake, Indiana.

→ Major and Mrs. Mercer spent a day last week at Gettysburg visiting the camp of the state guard.

→ Mr Lau had quite a fire at his home in Carlisle last Tuesday. Considerable damage was done to the building and its contents.

→ We extend a hearty welcome to our new students from Louisiana and hope they will make themselves feel at home with us.

→ A musical entertainment was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall last Friday evening. Mr. Colegrove gave the boys several selections on the phonograph.

→ Mr. Thompson has received a postal from Nellis Johnson in which he says he arrived home safe, is working every day, and is having a pleasant time.

→ Charles Roy made a flying visit to the school Sunday. His friends were glad to see him looking so well. Charles says he likes his place with the Philadelphia Nationals.

→ Ambrose Johnson who returned from the country a few weeks ago on account of being somewhat indisposed is now working in the large boy's clothing room and also carries the mail.

→ Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. J. Ritter and daughter of Harrisburg, and Misses Cora and Bess Minich of Columbia visited the school on Thursday. They were the guests on Mr. Harry Weber and family.

→ Joseph C. Washington who is in the Phillipine Islands with the 4th cavalry is now Quartermaster Sergeant of his troop. Joseph has been advancing in rank from the early days of his first enlistment.

→ Mrs. Charles Dillon who recently returned from a visit to her home in Montana brought many excellent reports of our returned students. George Hogan (class 1904) is doing well as a farmer on 160 acres of land in the Big Horn Valley. Frank Keiser is now conductor on a train running between Forsythe and Billing. Frank Shively is clerking in the agent's office. Frank Gardner is an interpreter at Pryor, Mont. Samuel Davis is doing well at Blacksmithing at Huntley, Mont. Carl and Hugh Leider are stockraisers.

Oneida, Wis.
July 19, 1906.

Dear Major:
Sister and I arrived home safely, and had an enjoyable trip.
Yours truly,
E. Webster.

Chamberlain, S. D.
July 20, 1906.

Dear Major Mercer:
I arrived here safe last evening at 6:30, and was very tired. I had no trouble on the way. Everything looks pretty dry around here. I miss Carlisle very much and hope to return in the fall.

Yours truly,
Susie Foster.

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and
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Opposite C. V. Depot. Prop. R. R. Free

Industrial Notes

→ Messers Lau and Zeigler have gone on their annual leaves.

→ The calsoniners have finished the small boys' quarters.

→ A dough mixer is expected daily for the bakery. This will relieve Mr. Driver and his boys of a great deal of hard work.

→ Mr. Dysert and Mr. Nonnast have returned from their annual leave. Mr. Nonnast is somewhat the worse for having recently come in contact with poison-ivy. We hope he will be all right in a few days.

An interesting letter from Alice Heater;

Major W. A. Mercer.
Carlisle Pa.,

Dear Major:
Having received the picture of the class '05 I want to thank you for so kindly remembering me with one. I certainly will appreciate the picture.

I am living a most busy life here in the hospital, enjoying my work immensely. Since the 30th of May I have been in the operating rooms taking my clinic training and for the past three weeks have been in charge of one of the rooms. Expect to leave for my vacation on the 10th of August intending to spend it in the shade of those beautiful trees at Carlisle.

With best wishes I remain
Yours very Respectfully
Alice Heater.

WATER FROM A CACTUS.

A writer gives an interesting account of how the Indians of the desert obtain drinking water from the barrel cactus. It was among the desert hills west of Torres Mexico. The Indian cut the top from a plant about five feet high, and pounded to a pulp the upper six or eight inches in the standing trunk. From this, handful by handful, he squeezed the water into the bowl he had made in the top of the trunk, throwing the discarded pulp on the ground. By this process he secured two or three quarts of clear water, slightly salty and slightly bitter to the taste, but far better quality than some of the water, a desert traveller it occasionally compelled to use. The Papago, dipping this water up in his hands, drinks it with evident pleasure and said that his people were accustomed to secure their drinking water in this way in times of extreme drought.

IN THE ORCHARD

Midsummer Work Against Enemies Of The Fruit Trees.

In the apple orchard:
Spray about the last week in July with bordeaux, combined with an arsenite, for second brood of codling moth, tussock moth, yellow necked caterpillar, fungous diseases, etc.
In the latter part of July look for young colonies of the yellow necked caterpillars feeding gregariously on underside of leaves. Cut off infested branches while worms are young and destroy.
During the months of July, August and September keep trunks and larger limbs covered with whitewash or with carbolized whale oil soap spray to prevent borers.

BUT WHERE IS IT?

SOMEWHERE in the United States there is a diamond mine. The geological survey is convinced of this. But where? Nobody knows. Diamonds have been discovered in the United States in four different and separate regions; but all were in loose and superficial deposits which gave no intimation of where they had come.
In 1903 \$50 worth of native diamonds were discovered. In 1900 the output was \$100; the year before \$150. But this past year no native diamond was found.
Meantime the United States is importing diamonds to the amount of millions a year.—Selected.

J. A. STAMBAUGH
HATS and MEN'S WEAR
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We will be pleased to see you!!
KRONENBERG'S
Clothing for Large and Small boys.
No. 8, S. HANOVER ST.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BAT.

O Hayes, we all have heard about
The man behind the gun.
And of the bleacherite that grins
Behind the sauged bun:
And though we've heard of him that stands
Behind this thing and that,
The greatest of the lot today's
The man behind the bat.

He throws the ball to "second" and
He lines it down to "third,"
And catches quick the player who
Skims homeward like a bird;
And though the pitcher may outcurve
Himself, we throw our hat
Aloft and split the welkin for
The man behind the bat

E'en as the yak the peanut gulps
Serenely on the fly,
He grabs the ball that like a shot
Comes whizzing from the sky;
And when the bowwow scoots along
To overtake the rat
He isn't half as lively as
The man behind the bat.

He capers round in circles, and
He reaches high and stoops,
And he is everywhere at once,
And so the ball he scoops;
Oh! nothing ever passes, for
As lively as a cat
That scrambles up a tree's
The man behind the bat.

Now, when you figure up the theft
Who glad the public eye,
Though soldiers, actors, bankers or
The builders of the pie,
You'll shout, and very suddenly,
"Now, by Jehospat,
The biggest of the pile to-day's
The man behind the bat!"

—R. K. Munkittrick, in the New York Herald

FROM TREE TO NEWSPAPER

IT is one thing to make a newspaper with the appliance of type-sitting machines, presses and paper, and purveyors of "copy" all at hand, and quite another to make one without any of these advantages. Yet even under such circumstances, a journal can be turned out, and in a remarkably short time, too.

A very curious experiment was made by certain German manufactures of paper and wood pulp. The object of the experiment was to determine the shortest time in which it was possible to convert the wood of a standing tree into paper, and the latter into a journal ready for delivery.

The experiment began with the felling of three trees in a forest near the manufacturer's establishment. This was done in the presence of two of the manufactures and a notary whom they had called in to testify to the honesty of the experiment at 7:35 A. M. Further steps in the conversion of the living wood into paper are thus described:

These trees were carried to the manufactory, where they were cut into pieces, twelve inches in length, which were then peeled of their bark and split. The wood thus prepared was afterward raised by an elevator to the fine defibrators of the work. The wood-pulp produced by these machines was then put into a vat, where it was mixed with the necessary materials. This process finished, the liquid pulp was sent to the paper machine. At 9:34 A. M. the first sheet of paper was finished. The entire manufacture had thus consumed but one hour and fifty-nine minutes.

At this stage of the experiment the owners of the establishment, accompanied by the notary, carried some of the newly made sheets of paper to a printing-office located at a distance of two and a half miles from the manufactory. At ten o'clock, exactly, a copy of the printed paper was placed in the hands of experimenters. It had taken, therefore, just two hours and twenty-five minutes to change the wood of a living tree into a printed journal. The trial was a most interesting one, and well illustrates the perfection to which modern machinery and process have been carried.

IMPERIAL DRY GOODS CO.

PLANK'S
THE MAN WHO KEEPS ON SAWING
SAWS THE MOST WOOD.

And because we keep on telling you about our Furnishing Department for Men's is the reason the Sales are on the increase.
So we say—The right place for correct styles is the Imperial Dry Good Store.

Imperial Dry Goods Co.



SHAPLEY'S
Furniture Store.
Pictures Framed Here.
On Hand, a fine line of
Frames, Wire Photo-
graph Holders, Etc.

PAVING.

DID you ever watch a man or a set of men paving the streets? This kind of work is like every other kind in one way, and that is, it must be thoroughly understood in order to perform it satisfactorily. The old roadbed of the street must be thoroughly gone over, obstacles removed, high places and low places equalized, and the whole street brought up to the specifications of the civil engineer, who has carefully arranged the grade according to the lay of the ground and the fill of the drainage. After these things have been done the foundation must be made for the new roadbed. A heavy roller, which is a self-propeller, is run over it almost countless numbers of times, to insure that not a soft place appears where the paving can sink. Then gravel and sand are next placed and packed with a heavy roller.

When a street is thus prepared for paving with stones it does not require so much skill to lay the paving with bricks, flags or stones as one might suppose. When the preparation has been made by one perfectly proficient to do it the final touches of the work seem to be easy.

There is a great lesson in this. In paving the path way of life, if one has begun at the bottom and cleaned the rubbish away, and put nothing in the foundation but genuine material and sees that it is thoroughly worked through as he goes, when he comes to a place in life where the final capstones, or paving stones, are to be laid the struggle is not so great. The cost of failures in life, financially, educationally, religiously and otherwise, come from the fact that the new paving stones are often laid on the old rubbish and debris that has gathered in the alleys and streets for centuries. We often undertake to build our characters upon the lives of others that have gone before, using the rubbish just as we come to it.

Many a man has tried to imitate Napoleon, Talmage, Demosthenes, or some other man. It is all right to use the paving stones that have been tried and which the people know are all right, but a reckless mixture of all kinds of material is not a good thing on which to build character, and would also make a very poor foundation for a street.

In the main thoroughfares of our cities when great holes are seen to wear into the streets, the streetworkman dig up the paving stones and they usually find underneath decayed matter that was left there, which should have been taken away before the paving was put down. The thing that is learned once and is wrong, must be unlearned and discharged before it will really give room for a new and better lesson. When an old debt is contracted it must be first discharged before the real paving stones of financial success can be successfully laid.—*The Inglebrook.*

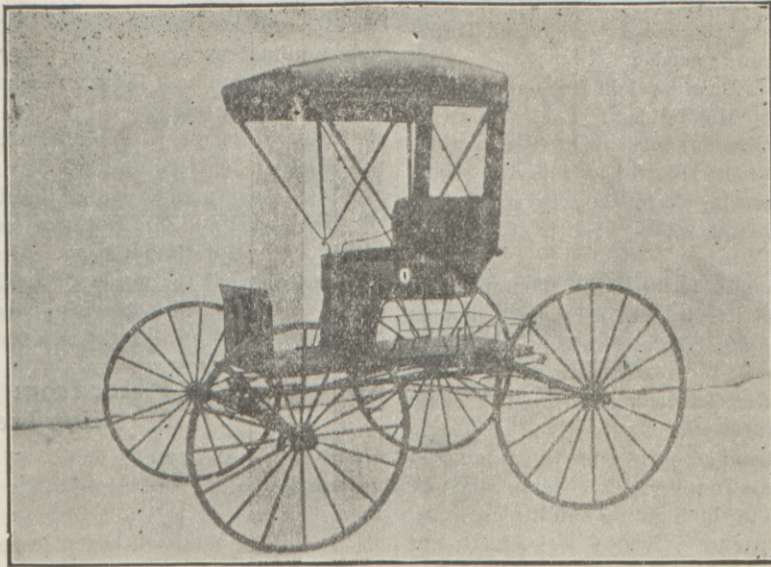
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To Agents and Superintendents.

In buying a buggy or a wagon from us you save money. The saving represented is the difference between the MANUFACTURER'S COST and the MERCHANT'S RETAIL PRICE. There are all kinds of vehicles on the market at all kinds of prices. It is poor economy to buy a poor article because it is cheap. WE use the BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP in all our conveyances and sell them to you AT A SMALL MARGIN ABOVE COST OF MATERIAL.

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BODY—Corning style has poplar panels, ash sills and seat frame, well braced and full ironed with oval edge irons on top of panels. Corners are serewed, glued and plugged. Wide seats, comfortable and easy riding backs. Can furnish piano box style when ordered.
WHEELS—Sarven or Warner patent, best quality.
GEAR—Single perch, ironed full length on bottom, well braced. Full clipped axle beds. Substantial throughout.
SPRINGS—FOUR leaf, elliptic oil tempered steel, or Concord style.
AXLES—Best quality drawn steel, highly tempered. Hickory axle beds, full clipped.
TRACK—Narrow, 4 feet 8 inches, or wide, 5 feet.
TOP—Hand buffed leather top, with 28 oz. blue back rubber curtains.
TRIMMINGS—Hand buffed leather. Spring cushions and backs.
PAINTING—Each coat of paint is thoroughly rubbed before the next is applied. Only the highest grade paints and varnishes are used. Fourteen coats are used in the process of painting. Body is plain black. Gear- are black and red. Painting will be done in other colors if desired. Poles are best hickory, full ironed and braced. Shaft will be furnished in place of pole if desired.

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U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

BUSINESS LAWS

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
The acts of one partner bind all the others.
An agreement without consideration is void.
A personal right of action dies with the person.
The law compels no one to do impossibilities.
A contract made with a minor or lunatic is void.
A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.
Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.
Agents are responsible to their principals for errors.
Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.
A draft becomes an acceptance when the party upon whom it is drawn writes "accepted" across its face and signs his name.

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Ladies' & Gents' Dining-rooms

WORRY AS A SUCCESS-KILLER

PERHAPS there is nothing else so utterly foolish and unprofitable as a habit of worrying. It saps the nervous energy and robs us of the strength and vitality necessary for the real work of life. It makes existence a burden and weariness, instead of perpetual joy and blessing, as it should be. Poise and serenity are necessary to the complete development of character and true success. The man who worries is never self-centered, never perfectly balanced, never at his best; for every moment of mental anxiety takes away vitality and push, and robs him of manhood and power.

Worrying indicates a lack of confidence in our strength; it shows that we are unbalanced, that we do not lay hold of the universal energy which leaves no doubt, no uncertainty. The man who does not worry, who believes in himself, touches the wires of infinite power. Never doubting, never hesitating, he is constantly reenforced from the Omnipotence that creates planets and suns.

The habit of worry is largely a physical infirmity; it is an evidence of lack of harmony in the mental system. The well-poised soul, the self-centered man, never wobbles or hesitates. The infinite balance wheel preserves him from all shocks, and all accidents or uncertainty.

Enough vital energy has been wasted in useless worry to run all the affairs of the world.—*Selected.*

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31 W. Main St. Carlisle, Pa.

THE HOME OF THE POSTAL CARD

By James Buckham.

EVERY postal card that is used in the United States and its dependencies, from Alaska to Porto Rico and the Philippines, come from a small but busy manufacturing town in Maine, called Rumford Falls. At this point the Androscoggin River takes a plunge of nearly one hundred feet down into a precipitous gorge, forming one of the magnificent water-powers in the country, greater than that of the combined energy of fifty thousand horses. Huge steel penstocks receive the water at the brink of the fall, and conduct it to mighty turbines, whose vibration seems to shake even the solid cliff to which they are anchored. At the very brink of the precipice stands the power-house, and from its spray-drenched walls goes forth a constant stream of electrical power to half a dozen or more large manufacturing plants, of which the Oxford Paper Co., the present contract manufacturers of United States postal cards, is the most important.

With such enormous and practically inexhaustible power furnished by nature, the Oxford Paper Co. was enabled to make a bid for the manufacture of government postal cards that was lower than that of any of its competitors. That the postal-card industry is one of enormous proportions will be readily seen from the following figures: Eight hundred million cards are manufactured every year, this being the number required by contract with the Post-Office Department. This would be an output of two and a half millions for every working day of the week. One thousand two hundred and thirteen reams of paper, weighing five hundred pounds to the ream, are consumed every month. Simply for the narrow bands that hold the cards in packets of twenty-five, one hundred and thirty-three reams of thin binding paper are used per month. The boxes in which the cards are shipped require, monthly, five thousand pounds of wire nails and eighty-five thousand feet of strap wire. The boxes alone for the month's shipment cost eight hundred dollars. The presses that print the cards consume one hundred and sixty pounds of printer's ink in thirty days. Surely these are staggering figures, especially when one compares them with the individual product.

The government furnishes the steel plates for printing the cards, engraved by its own experts, and there is a government official in charge of the postal-card department at the Oxford Company's mills.

The cards are printed in sheets, one hundred and twenty to the sheet. They are then cut out by specially designed machines and put up in packages of twenty-five by young lady employees. The engraved plates furnished by the government have an average life of about four years, which is a long term of service considering the hard and constant wear to which they are subjected.

Every four years the government contract expires, and bids are again called for. In this way the government manages frequently to reduce the cost of the production of its postal cards, as improved machinery and facilities, and perhaps reduced cost of labor and materials, may enable a manufacturing concern to underbid even its own former figures in order to retain a contract of such profitable magnitude.

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SCHOOL PINS 15 and 25 cents

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