

THE ARROW

ART
INDUSTRY
SCIENCE

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

Vol. II

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906.

No. 50

LAUGH.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

LAUGH, and the the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air—
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.
Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many,
Be sad and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.
Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow isles of pain.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD ROADS.

The King System as Applied to Country Roads is Providing Itself a Good Thing.

THE construction and maintenance of earth roads is a vital topic in every rural community. Therefore we want to tell Our Folks of a method of road making which originated with Mr. D. Ward King, and which is now attracting the attention of practical men all over the country.

The key-note, or basis, of Mr. King's system is a simply-made road drag fashioned from a split log about eight feet long, with the two parts about two and one-half feet apart. Any farmer can make one of these drags for himself, at a cost of a dollar or so or less.

Speaking of this system, the Iowa Highway Commission says in a bulletin issued by the engineering Department of Iowa State College:

"Water is the foe to good earth roads, and the whole object of earth road construction and maintenance is to get rid of the water and its bad effects. Three systems of drainage are needed:

First, Tile or Sub-drainage. Wherever the soil is naturally wet from ground water a line of four-inch tile should be laid to a regular grade longitudinally along the uphill side of the road, under the side ditch, at a depth of three or four feet.

Second, Side ditches. A good, big, side ditch, built to a continuous grade as determined by a road level, so that the water will not stand in it at any point, should be provided on each side of the road. The road level should be used to make sure that the ditch is built to a grade which will not

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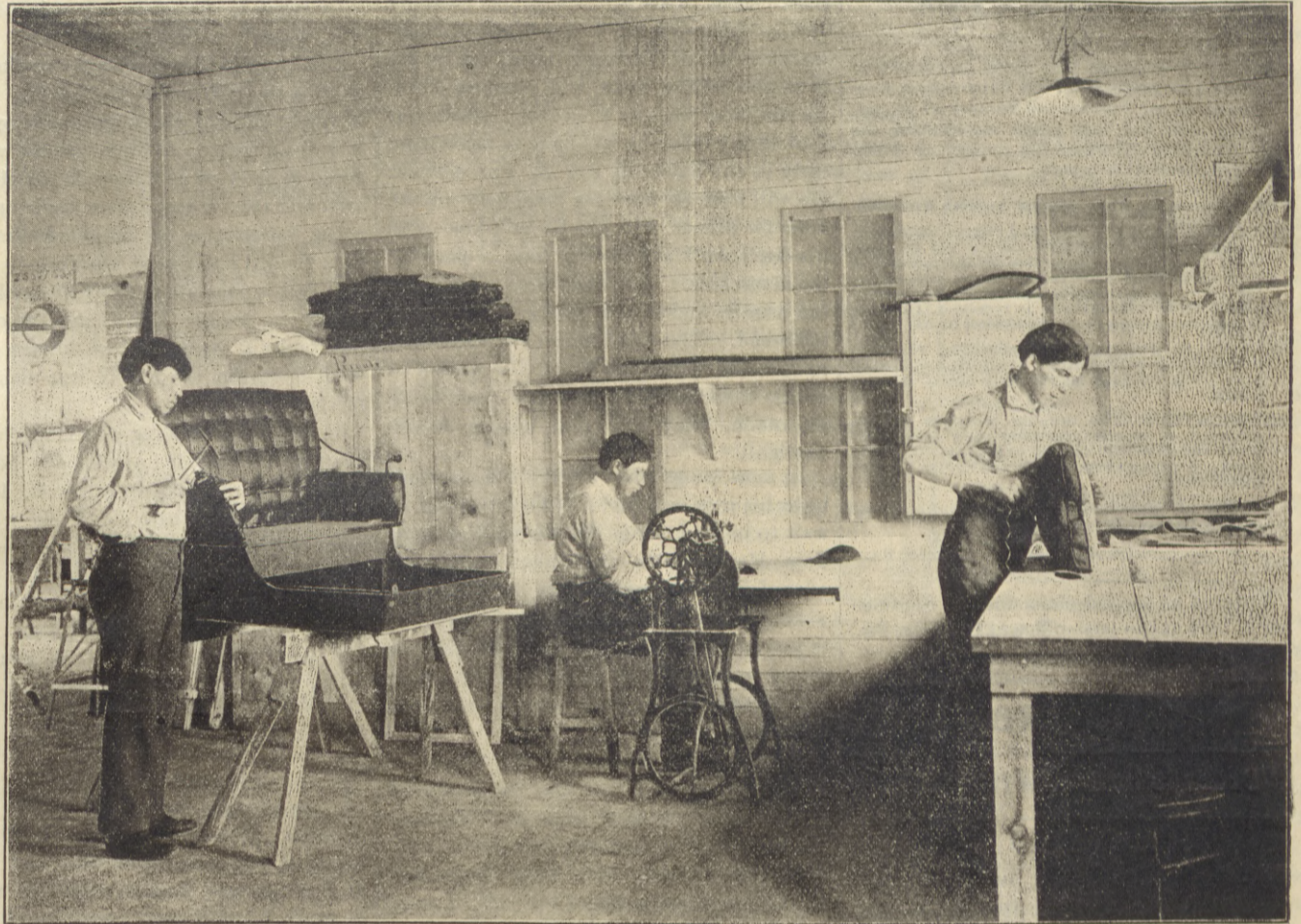
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leave ponds of water in the ditches after rains.

Third, Surface Drainage Proper surface drainage, to shed the water promptly into the side ditches, should be provided by properly crowning the road, and by then keeping it hard and smooth with a King road drag. This drag is the cheapest instrument we have found for this purpose. The annual cost per mile of road treated with the king road drag, where all the time has been paid for by the hour, has not been found to exceed \$2.50 to \$3.

We advise the farmer to start using the drag without waiting for the road officers to take it up. They will be well repaid for their trouble by the saving of time and expense in using the roads, and the increase in value of their land due to a good road in front of it.

We also advise the road officers to adopt the road drag, and to provide farmers with free materials to make them, and to hire the roads dragged where the farmers do not themselves undertake the work. There is no possible use of the road funds known to us which will yield such great returns for so small an outlay. In fact, the outlay will be more than saved by the lessened need for the big road grader, with its great cost of operation.

Gravel roads, when cut up an inch or two deep in continued wet weather, should be gone over at such times with a King drag, the same as an earth road."

The correct method of using this drag is about as follows:

Begin operations at once, and do not entirely abandon the work except when

ground is solidly frozen. A few minutes' or hours' work, now and then, is better than a week's work all at once.

After each rain or wet spell drive up one wheel track and back on the other at least once, with the drag in position to throw the earth to the center. Ride on the drag. Haul at an angle of 45 degrees. Lay boards on the drag to stand on. Gradually widen the strip dragged as the road improves. To round up the road better, plow a shallow furrow occasionally each side the dragged strip, and spread the loose dirt toward the center.

Thus the road gradually becomes smooth, hard, and almost impervious to water. Rains run off the rounded roadbed, like water from a duck's back. By using the drag when the road is muddy (as advised) the earth packs and cements itself into a hard and nearly waterproof surface. And that is the idea, in a nutshell. 'Tis plain to see that if the water can find no place to stand, no chuck-holes or ruts can develop.

W. E. A.

LIKE MY JOB.

ONE of President Roosevelt's friends, seeing him in the midst of a big busy day's work, asked him how he could stand such a strain.

"Oh, I like my job," replied the president with a glistening eye,

What a finer world this would be, what a more contented, happy people we should all be, if we could bring more joy into our work so as to be able to say just that: "I

like my job!"

Ask the average man about his work, and nine cases out of ten he will tell you of the hardness of the struggle; of this difficulty, of that obstacle, and of some other care. It is the rare exception that you find a man so in love with his work as to wish his son to follow in his footsteps. "Any other trade, any other profession than mine for him," he says. But what a different when a man's eye kindles as he says, "I like my job!" That is the spirit that grapples with difficulties and conquers them; that looks upon an obstacle as simply something to overcome—the conquering spirit of a relish for the "job" in hand, whatever it is; the playing of the game with a zest that makes for the surest success and the biggest, truest happiness—their man who wins.

That is what we want in our lives, men and women, whatever the work in hands; the spirit that works with a will and says: "I like my job!"—*Ladies Home Journal*.

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

PROVERB.

Order is heaven's first law.

This number completes vol. II of THE ARROW. The next issue will appear August 31 when the first number of volume III will be issued.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our large list of subscribers and our many advertisers for their continued interest in our paper in the past and which we earnestly solicit for the future.

The many commendatory letters received about our "weekly letter," The Arrow, has been a source of great satisfaction especially when the fact is considered that it has been practically the production of our students.

Commencing with the first number of volume III we expect to show constant improvement in the press work, make-up, proof-reading, and every other thing incident to a good paper.

THE HABIT OF SILENCE.

THERE is a good deal of tumult and rush in modern life from which one can escape only by going into lonely and solitary places; but there is also a great deal which is aided and abetted by our own restlessness and agitation. It is always possible to live in a community and not to live with it; to do one's work, discharge one's duties, be neighborly and helpful, without accepting the ideas of the place or living by its standards; and this social and mental independence can be achieved without agitation, belligerency, or bitterness. There are men and women in every generation who are quietly living a full half century ahead of their time; who have emancipated themselves from many of the ignorances and prejudices of their neighbors without offensive self-assertion. Every man ought to be in touch with his time without being its slave.

The twentieth century is full of sound and confusion, but a man's life may be full of quietness and order. Those who have stood near men of great executive genius have often reported the extraordinary silence and tranquillity of such men. Napoleon said he was never so cool as in the crisis of the battle; and those who were near General Nogi during the late war were deeply impressed by his quietness of spirit. It is only to those who are ignorant of life that the combination of repose of mind and immense energy of action seems strange; a little reflection makes it clear that to bear great responsibilities and carry vast enterprises to success one must waste neither time nor strength in excitement or agitation. Men of achievement are almost invariably of a quiet temper and a habit of silence.

LEARNING A TRADE.

The trade of the baker is not one which, at first thought, appeals to many boys; yet nearly all successful bakers are men, and even a slight investigation of the conditions of the trade may make it more attractive.

The age at which a boy will be most likely to secure employment in a bakery is fifteen or sixteen years. His first wages will be from three to five dollars a week,—the smaller figure for the country, the larger for the cities,—and his first duties will be such as to check his enthusiasm for a time. They consist usually, of cleaning and greasing tins which is a kind of dish-washing and of removing bread and cakes from the baking pans and packing them for the show cases or the carts. Moreover, if he is day man, he will have to be on hand early in the morning, say at five o'clock. He will have an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, and will be half-done with his day's work at three or four o'clock in the afternoon. The day force in a bakery usually makes the pastry, night force the bread. The night hours are somewhat longer, but since they enable the worker to obtain sufficient sleep by two o'clock in the afternoon, they give him leisure during daylight.

In most shops what the boy learns must be by his own initiative. If he is content to wait to be told things his progress will be slow. He must pick up for himself a knowledge of different kinds of flour, must learn by asking questions the particular formula for this or that article, and must acquire by actual practice the knack of kneading bread and of forming a roll with a few deft motions of his hand.

If he is ambitious he will also study at home the best books on the chemistry of food and the science of cooking. He may not see the use of it at the time, but sooner or later he will. Men have made fortunes by a single recipe.

A really intelligent boy who applies himself diligently can learn the business in six months, but it is likely to be two or three years before he will be allowed to call himself a skilled baker. Meanwhile, however, he may expect some increase of wages. Seven or eight dollars a week is usually regarded as a fair price during the second year, and from twelve to fifteen dollars a week during the third year. After that he will command journey-man's wages. The union price is eighteen dollars a week, but good men often receive from twenty to twenty-five.

The attraction of baking is the opportunity it offers for independence. There are few trades in which a young man can "set up for himself" on so small a capital, and if he has chosen a location with judgment, so good a chance of success.

The profit in a loaf of bread over the cost of material, but without reckoning the labor, is about one hundred per cent. That profit is the recompense of the young man who is working for himself, and bread is the staff of life, on which all must lean. The demand for it increases constantly with concentration of population in cities and towns and the increase of dwellers in apartment-houses and tenements.

The amount of capital needed to establish a bakery of course depends upon the locality and the scale chosen; but it may fairly be set at any sum from four hundred to one thousand dollars. The young man should plan to do his own baking, and hire only a girl to wait upon customers. If he desires to establish routes in the neighborhood, he will avoid the expense of teams by selling his goods direct to the men who are to peddle them. By this plan he will furnish them the goods which they require at a discount of twenty-five or thirty per cent, from the retail price, which still leaves him a good profit.

The net earnings of a bakery business of five thousand dollars, gross sales,—and that is not large,—are usually reckoned to be about fifteen hundred dollars, a prospect which may encourage the young man who is now greasing tins.—*The Advance.*



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THE POOR JOB.

"It was a poor job in the first place, and it has been a bother and a hindrance ever since. It would have paid a good bit better in the long run to have had it done right, by competent workmen, even if it had cost twice as much."

The words were spoken of a piece of work that had proved faulty. They would be true of a good many "jobs" that are being turned out every day. The men who are doing them go at work with the thought or feeling: "Oh, it's just a cheap piece of work, I'll botch it up somehow. It won't show what kind of work is put into it, anyway, when it is done."

But happily there are many workers who go at a thing in a different spirit. "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," it is their motto; and weather the work is going to show or not, they do it right, and earn and receive more than their mere pay—the satisfaction of knowing that they have turned out a good job.

It was a poor-job man who forged a weak link in an anchor chain, and when that link broke a vessel full of human beings went upon the rocks and was dashed to pieces.

It was a worth-doing-well man who made the rope that formed a ladder of life from the window of a burning house, for one after another inmate, until it was half worn through where it pressed the sharp sill, and there was but one man left to save. And because every strand was honestly made, it held, and saved him also. Which job would you have marked as your own, if you had the choice?—*Boy's World.*

ABOUT MATCHES

THE invention of matches was a happy thought and is thus told by the inventor: "I used to get up at 4 in the morning to pursue my studies, and I used at that time the flint and steel, in the use of which I found great convenience. I gave lectures in chemistry at that time at a large academy. Of course I knew, and other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary to produce instantaneous light, but it was difficult to obtain a light on wood with that mixture, and the idea occurred to me to put sulphur into the mixture. I did so, and told about it and showed it in my next lecture. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he at once wrote to him about it, and soon after lucifer matches were issued to the world. I was urged to go and take out a patent, but I thought it so small a matter, and it cost me so little labor, that I did not think it proper to get a patent, although I have no doubt it would have been very profitable."

The name of the inventor of matches is Mr. Holden, an Englishman.

However, the first efficient lucifer matches must be put to the credit of John Walker, of Stockholm-on-Tees, who in the year 1827 placed them in the market under the name of "Congreves," in compliment to Sir William Congreve, the inventor of the war rocket. These matches were sold for a quarter a box, which contained, besides a few dozen of the matches, a little piece of folded sandpaper, through which each splint of wood had to be drawn before it could be made to inflame. An original tin box stamped with the royal arms, and bearing the word "Congreves," is preserved as a curiosity in one of the London museums.

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NOTHING SUITED HIM.

HE sat at the dinner table there,
With discontented frown.
The potatoes and steak were underdone,
And the bread was baked too brown.
The pie too sour, the pudding too sweet,
And the mince meat much too fat.
The soup was greasy, too, and salt—
"Twas hardly fit for a cat.
"I wish you could taste the bread and pies
I have seen my mother make;
They were something like, and 'twould do you good
Just to look at a slice of her cake."
Said the smiling wife: "I'll improve with age,
Just now, I'm but a beginner.
But your mother called to see me to-day,
And I got her to cook the dinner."
—*Woman's Life.*

Frequent Mowing of Lawns—Management of Lawns

Land kept constantly as a garden loses too much fertility by leaching. A clover rotation is the best preventive of this. There should be at least two or three garden spots on each farm kept rich enough so that one year's extra manuring will bring it from clover into the finest possible condition for garden truck. If market gardeners could always plant on a two-year clover sod they would raise better crops, and with less stable and other manure than they now require. The clover does more than furnish green manure to ferment the soil. Its roots reach down into the subsoil, thus not only saving and bringing to the surface plant food that would otherwise be wasted but also by enlivening the subsoil, allowing the root, of crops to grow deeper. A clover sod, to begin with, is well enriched, is best for such crops as cucumbers and melons, that are always most liable to suffer from drought. It is not enough to make a garden crop, unless the land has previously been enriched by a series of heavy manurings.

As a method of correcting the carelessness and dishonesty in packing fruit, by which so much poor and worthless fruit is mixed with the good, it is suggested that a slip of paper be placed in each package, bearing the name and residence, etc., of the grower or packer, and a number representing the operator who packed the fruit. It is claimed that this would furnish a complete record of a poorly packed package and show with the key the operator at fault.

Lambs bring twice as much in market as sheep, including the wool derived from the sheep, and the market is seldom overstocked with lambs.

Chemical analysis shows that old-process linseed oil-meal contains an average of about 5 per cent, of nitrogen, 2 per cent, of phosphoric acid, and 1 1-2 per cent, of potash. Nitrogen may be purchased in nitrate, soda at fifteen cents per pound, phosphoric acid in raw bone meal at about five cents, and potash in muriate of potash at four and one-half cents, these being among the cheapest commercial sources of fertilizing substances. New process linseed oil-meal contains about one per cent, more nitrogen than old-process. As it has been demonstrated that not more than one-third of the fertilizing value of a feeding stuff is lost in feeding, provided the manure be carefully saved and used, linseed oil-meal offers a cheap source of fertility to the farmer.

Keep the cabbages well worked. The more one cultivates the crop the more thrifty the plants. An occasional application of a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda, scattered around each point, and worked into the soil, shows excellent effect after a rain.—*Selected.*

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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.

Miscellaneous Items

→ John and Frank are the pet kittens at Major Mercer's.

→ Joseph LaFrambois returned from the country this week.

→ Mr and Mrs. Venne arrived last week from Long Branch, New Jersey.

→ Eli Peazzoni has gone to his former country home for a few days' visit.

→ Rufus Youngbird and Casper Cornelius returned from the country last week.

→ Nannie Saunooke writes that she likes her place in the country very well.

→ Mrs. Nori will arrive soon with more students from Washington and Oregon.

→ Miss Yarnell has returned from her vacation. Her mother came with her.

→ Mr. Canfield returned Wednesday from his visiting among the boys in the country.

→ Bert Miller writes to Mrs. Saxon that he is getting along very nicely in his country home.

→ Miss Savannah Beck who is at West Chester, Pa., is enjoying the summer very much.

→ Saska Alexander came in from the country Wednesday to return to his home in Alaska.

→ Mr. and Mrs. John Linder entertained Major and Mrs. Mercer at dinner Thursday evening.

→ Miss Yarnell is in charge of the dining hall during the absence of Miss Moul who is on her vacation.

→ Elizabeth Wolf who is with Miss Edge at Downingtown, Pa. writes that she is enjoying herself there.

→ Mr. Colegrove will go on his annual leave this week. He anticipates an unusually pleasant one.

→ Miss Rose McFarland, '06, is working at Blue Lake, California, and wishes to be remembered to her Carlisle friends.

→ Miss Daisy Dyke, who is at Abington, Pa. likes her country home very much, and expects to return for the winter.

→ Mr Walters has returned from the summer school at Mt. Gretna Pa. and will go west on business for the school.

→ Miss Josephine Charles is having a pleasant summer at Morton Pa. and says she likes her country home very much.

→ A postal from Nelson Mt Pleasant who is at Rochester, New York, informs us that he is enjoying his work as a fireman.

→ Letters have been received from Albert Screamer and James Mumblehead stating that they are enjoying seashore life.

→ Miss Kaup has returned from her vacation, and will leave in a few days for Rosbud, S. D. on business for the school.

→ A postal from Wilson Charles, who with Mrs Charles is spending his vacation at his home in Wisconsin, says "We both like it here."

→ Topic for Sunday Evening Prayer meeting—Christ's Life. My favorite parable and how it helps me. Mark 13: 10-17. Ps. 119: 97-104.

→ Walter Snyder has returned from the country to go home with the Alaskan home party which will leave the latter part of this week.

→ Pheobe Doxtator and Margarette Martin spent last Tuesday afternoon in the foothills and reported having had a very pleasant time.

→ Mrs. Stacey Matlock, who is spending the summer at her home in Oklahoma, expects to arrive soon with students from our new State.

→ Miss Beach, who is spending her vacation at Brandford, Conn., writes that she is having a pleasant time and expects to return about the middle of the month.

→ We sympathize most deeply with Joseph Loudbear who had the great misfortune Wednesday to lose several fingers of his right hand through running his hand against the circular saw in the carpenter shop.

→ Every once in awhile we receive a complaint from some subscriber to the effect that "I have not received THE ARROW for several weeks." Inquiry is carefully made each time and in the majority of cases we find that the individual has changed address without notifying us or their home postmaster who after awhile directs that the paper be discontinued as the person has moved. BE SURE TO NOTIFY US WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS AS WE WISH TO BE SURE THE PAPER REACHES YOU.

→ Abe Fisher left for the country last Wednesday morning.

→ Mr Colegrove was in Philadelphia Tuesday on business for the school.

→ Miss Alice Heater, '05, arrived Thursday evening from Philadelphia for her vacation.

→ Our grass never looked greener nor the grounds more beautiful. Mr. Barrow and his boys are doing good work on the lawns.

→ The "old library" which was for several years used as an office for the principal, is being painted and will again be put to office use.

→ One of the most important things to learn in this world is to obey. Many serious accidents would have been avoided had some individual obeyed his orders. Do you work in a shop where there are machines? Have you been ordered not to use them? If you have, then for your own good keep away from them.

→ One of the greatest needs for years at our No. 1 farm has been a good water system. Here we have as fine a spring as any one could wish for but until now there have been no means to convey the water to points where needed. The new 2000 gallon tank supplies water to several hydrants located at convenient points. A fine gasoline engine and pump have been installed to force the water to the tank. Mr. Weber and his boys have worked hard in installing most of the system. The engine pump, tank, etc. were furnished by Mr. George Bridges of Carlisle.

→ One of the most practical as well as most useful books we have seen in some time is "Guide and Assistant for Carpenters and Mechanics", which is published by William T. Comstock, New York City. To enumerate the many points covered by this Volume would take too much space but here are a few of them. How to adjust a level; to prove a square: to prove or true a straight edge; how to find different bevels; how to find the capacity of cisterns, boxes, etc.; laying out for excavating; how to make water proof glue; how to find the strain on roof trusses; about brickwork, stone work, etc.; all about nails, screws etc.; drawing; valuable tables, receipts ect.

Industrial Notes

→ Miss Zeamer is away on annual leave.

→ The painters are renovating the bathelors quarters.

→ The new dough mixer has arrived and is being installed in the bakery.

→ Miss Goodyear is in charge of the sewing room during the absence of Mrs Canfield on leave.

→ During the past couple of weeks quite a little kindling wood has been delivered to the different quarters.

→ Miss Searight formerly an employee of our sewing department has taken the place made vacant by Mrs. Corbett.

→ Mr. Gumbriell and his boys have completed the addition to the dining hall which is to be used as a vegetable-preparing-room.

→ Lizzie John deserves special mention for the excellent work done each week in the mending department of the sewing room.

→ Henry Ankle fractured his collar bone last week while playing at football. He says he will be ready for another try in two or three weeks.

→ The painters have finished painting the south half of the dining room floor. The work was done by Paul Evans, Fred Mart, William Traversie, and Edward Twohearts.

→ A new and much needed pump house is being constructed in connection with the pump and engine house thus permitting power to be used in operating the separator and churn.

→ Mr. Carnes and his force have been doing some good and fast work in the girls' quarters. All the rooms and halls have been calsonined, and they look fine in their new dress.

→ The masons are laying the final course of cement blocks at the studio. The plasterers are at work on the interior and the tinner have covered the roof. We hope to be ready for business in a few weeks.

→ Mrs. Corbett who has been for a number of years one of our most competent sewing room employees, and who has been sick for a long time, has resigned. By her resignation the service and the school in particular loses a valued and faithful employee.

A few words about Our Band at Long Branch.

By Mr. Venne.

The band at Long Branch is, if I may use the words of Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on music, a grand success. He stated also that our band is drawing people there that he never expected to come. In saying this he had reference to the fine class of people that occupy the beautiful cottages at West End and all the way up to Asbury Park, a distance of seven miles. Asbury Park people come to Long Branch every day to listen to the Indian Band notwithstanding Pryor's famous band is there giving afternoon and evening concerts daily. The increasing interest of the public in our band has been shown by the increasing numbers of people that attend the daily concerts, the first week of July all the people that came to hear the band could be accommodated on the Casino verandas while during the last week of the whole Ocean Park surrounding the band stand was hardly large enough to take in the crowds of music lovers. If people continue to come in increasing numbers in August as in July and it is evident they will—I fear the park will have to be enlarged before the end of this season. This the board of park Commissioners did not expect to do until next year.

The boys are having a good time but when one realizes what it is to sit down and blow a cornet, trombone, bass or any other wind instrument six or seven hours every day he knows that there is a little work attached to it also, and I must say that several of the boys are so interested in their instruments and the band that they put in two or three hours of individual practice daily. Still they all find time for baseball, tennis, croquet, bathing and other sports of a healthful nature. The fact that there was not a single case of sickness through the month of July is sufficient to show that seashore life is very invigorating. This is remarkable when one considers that there are forty young men there. This is the result of the good management and judgment that Mr. Stauffer is showing by requiring regular hours for meals, sleep, rest, sports, rehearsals, and concerts.

In conclusion, I wish to say that our band boys are not making a good impression on the people of Long Branch with their music only, but also by the way they deport themselves while giving concerts as well as when not thus occupied, which is a credit to the school. To the best people of Long Branch, this is as pleasing as the splendid music the boys are able to render. I have heard it remarked very frequently by the members of the park Commissioners that the people of Long Branch were of the belief that these young men were the best behaved set of musicians they had ever seen.

It is hoped that they will continue to do as well through the month of August as they did in July.

THE GREAT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

The length in miles of the world's great tunnels is as follows:

Simplon, Alps.....	12.
St. Gothard, Alps.....	9.25
Mont Cenis, Alps.....	7.6
Arlberg, Australia.....	6.38
Tequixquiac, Mexico.....	6.
Hoosac, Mass.....	4.75
Severn, England.....	4.35
Gravholz, Norway.....	3.35
Trans-Andean, Andes.....	3.
Khojax, India.....	2.5
Cascade, Montana.....	2.4
Stampede, Wash.....	1.8

—Inglenook.

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THE FATE OF THE MAN WHO DISREGARDED TIME'S CALL.

Mr. Lazybones sat, in the summer youth,
'Neath the shade of a sturdy oak tree,
And the minions of Time gathered round him sang
strong,—
"Tell us why you will so idle be!
Come along with us now, While you're brave, young,
and strong!
Father time will assist to succeed;
Come along, while you've vigor! Don't sit there and smile
When you're old, Time no longer will heed."
Mrs Lazybones, blissful, in idleness sat,
While the years sped along on their way:
He was startled, one morn, for his eyes had grown dim,
And his hair was fast turning to gray,
Then he sprang after Time, crying, "Give me a chance!
I am willing to work!—sure I can!"
But a few of Time's tall feathers only he got;—
Time was after a zealous young man.

—Success.

DO ONE THING WELL.

Edison's life motto has been, "This one thing I know,—electricity." Confining himself to that one thing, he has taken out a thousand patents, while millions of men, knowing a little of everything, or trying to, or imagining they do, have accomplished nothing. Beecher, the greatest preacher of his century, had this motto, "This one thing I do." His mighty accomplishment was possible only by turning all his energies and interests into one channel. Goethe's motto was very much the same, "What ever thou art be all there." The history of nearly every successful man can be summed up in one sentence, "He did one thing well."

Dr. Samuel Johnson is said to have advised a youth to "know something about everything and everything about something." The advice was good—in Dr. Johnson's day, when London was an isolated village and it took weeks to get news from Paris, Rome, and Berlin. But to-day the man who takes all knowledge for his province and tries to know something about everything will find that his allotment of time on earth gives him but a fraction of a second for each subject, that he must flit from topic to topic like a butterfly from flower to flower, and that he must accomplish in the world no more than the butterfly does.

Energy must be conserved. The manager of a large establishment, a very promising young man, declined offers of directorship in two leading banks in his own town for the reason that if he diverted his energies in too many directions he could not make a success of his regular business.

Every little leak in a metal reservoir lessens by so much the stream upon the wheel of life. Mind-wandering is one of the most subtle and dangerous of these leaks, as it is one of the greatest obstacles to effective work. A habit of worrying about things that can not be remedied, crowding the thoughts with petty anxieties, taking up one thing after another and not bringing anything to a conclusion—these are leaks that are draining the energies to no good purpose. avoid them.—Pittsburg Press.

Get busy! Today, not tomorrow is the accepted time. If you would be a success, be one. No one is stopping you. Your hands and feet are not tied. You need not wait till someone drives you up in a 40-horse power automobile and invite you to ride with him to fame and glory. Hard work and a little common sense will do the trick. Get busy.

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PROGRESS AMONG THE CROWS

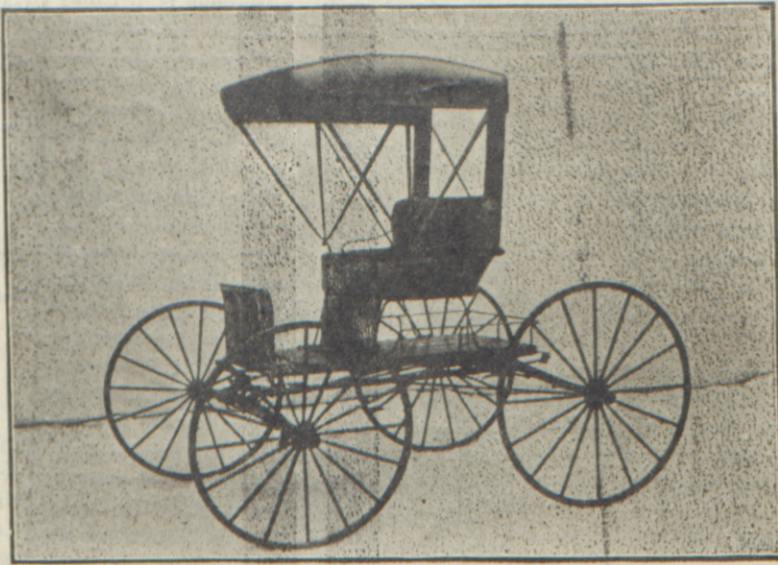
THE Crow Indians of Montana will have taken an important step forward in the march of civilization this summer when all the allotment of their lands is completed and the rest of the reservation is thrown open to settlement. Ration day will then have ceased to exist for the Crows and these Indians will be thrown upon their own resources and must learn to work. The lesson will come home to them which comes to all; that we must work if we are not to decay, and that the necessity for labor is not a curse to any branch of the human race.

Their reservation covers about a million and a half of acres lying for seventy miles along the Yellowstone River, and, as much of it is irrigable and possesses rich agricultural possibilities, with the opening of the land for settlement many an Eastern farmer will find there his opportunity, and will carry object lessons of thrift and energy to the Indians among whom he goes to live. The government has wisely provided that the money from the sale of the land shall be held in trust for the Indians and used for their benefit. Extended improvements will be undertaken, such as the building of canals and roads, and the Indians are to be employed for this work. Cattle are to be bought and, in the portion of the reservation allotted, the lands, canals, herds, and equipment are to be the property of the Indians—their stock in trade so to speak.

History shows the Crows to have been a vigorous and important tribe and one for which the white men of the plains had a wholesome respect, not to say fear. Confinement on a reservation and the issue of rations and clothing have sapped their manhood however, and in leading an idle life they have distinctly deteriorated physically and morally. We may safely conclude, however, that a better day is drawing for them when they are obliged to maintain themselves. The older generation will probably not profit by it, but the younger one surely will.

Indeed it is the problem of the second generation which the Government is trying to solve in the management of Indian affairs trying all the more fairly and squarely because of past errors and of responsibility for present conditions. In the too generous treatment of its wards the Government might be likened to a rich father who has brought his son in idleness to manhood and then finds him unfitted for, and incapable of, earning his own living. Realizing this the Indian Office now seeks to pave the way for the final withdrawal of direct support. In the preparation of their own lands for their own best use, therefore, the Crows like some of the other Indians are to be taught the lesson of industry gradually.

—The Southern Workman.



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 screwed, glued and plugged. Wide seats, comfortable and easy riding backs. Can furnish piano box style when ordered.
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TRACK—Narrow, 4 feet 8 inches, or wide, 5 feet.
TOP—Hand buffed leather top, with 28 oz. blue back rubber curtains.
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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. Gears 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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THOSE MYSTIC SIGNS

A story is told of the most conspicuous joiner in a thriving western city noted for its many lodge members. Indeed, it is said that everybody belongs to at least one lodge and nearly everybody to two or three. Recently a new family came to town, and located just across the street from the past master of all the organizations. One day, a week later, he caught the five-year-old son of the neighbor as the lad was passing, and with a few preliminary remarks led up to:

"Say, my boy, is your father a Mason?"
 "No, sir," was the sharp reply.
 "Probably, then, he is an Odd Fellow?"
 "No, sir, he ain't."
 "Knights of Pythias? Woodmen? Workman? Pyramid? Forester? Maccabee?"
 The boy shook his head.
 "Isn't your father the member of any lodge?" demanded the questioner in puzzled tone.
 "Not a one," replied the boy.
 "Then why on earth does he make all those signs when he comes out in the front yard every morning?"
 "Oh, that ain't lodge," cheerfully explained the lad. "Pa's got St. Vitus dancee."
 —The Atlantic.

WHAT CREDIT IS BASED ON

MANY young men, beginning a business career for themselves, make the mistake of supposing that financial credit is based wholly upon property or capital. They do not understand that character and reliability, combined with aptitude for one's business, and a disposition to work hard, are far more important assets to have than millions of dollars. The young fellow who begins by sweeping out the store, and who finally becomes a clerk, manager, or superintendent by his energy and reliability of character, does not usually find it difficult to secure credit to start in business for himself. On the other hand, jobbing houses are not inclined to advance credit to the man who, though he may have inherited a fortune, has shown no capacity for business, and is of doubtful character.

The young men who start for themselves, on a small scale, are more energetic, work harder, are more alert, are quicker to appreciate the chances of the market, and are more polite and willing than those with large capital.

The credit men in jobbing houses are very quick, as a rule, to see the success-qualities in prospective buyers, and seldom make a mistake in their estimate of what credit it is safe to extend.—Success.

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ART OF COOKING.

Progress of Human Race Closely Allied to it.

It may well be said that the development of the art of cooking is closely connected with the onward progress of the human race. As the prehistoric cave dwellers knew nothing of the use to which fire might be put, their gastronomic abilities were probably on a par with those of the beast of prey with which they competed for their daily supply of food. The earliest nations of whom we possess historic records recognized the value of foods properly prepared, and we find that the science of cooking gradually attained the height of its development during the reign of the great Roman emperors of the Augustinian period. We are apt to look upon the banquets of the old Romans as orgies, and in some degree they undoubtedly were, and yet we have abundant evidence that the Romans were cognizant of the fact that the proper preparation and seasoning of the food contributed in a large measure to an improved appetite and a better digestion. We must, therefore, credit them with a knowledge of these physiological necessities even while condemning them for their luxurious repasts. They also realized that a pleasant frame of mind had a great and important influence on the digestive processes and therefore provided amusements of various kinds during the meal. The inroads of the northern barbarians caused the highly developed arts and sciences of the Romans—and culinary perfection must be included among them—to be plunged into the long period of darkness which marked the middle ages.

Whatever knowledge we possess of their civilization we owe to the many monastic orders of Europe, whose members preserved and cultivated, among other things, the traditions of the culinary art until the renaissance, in the reign of Louis XIV. of France and his successors. The influence of France on the menus of the world has continued uninterruptedly down to the present day. The principles of cooking, speaking of the latter in a general sense, were developed by the early Romans in a purely empirical fashion. Now they have been made the subject of scientific investigation and found to rest on a firm and sound basis. The Russian physiologist, Pavlov, has clearly demonstrated in his researches on digestion that the ingestion of substances with a purely nutrient value does not sufficiently satisfy the demands of the body. Taste and appetite must also be taken into consideration. These are satisfied only by the addition to the food of spices and salt, and it is largely due to the influence of these condiments that the proper amount of gastric juice is liberated by the mucous membrane of the stomach. The action upon the stomach of reflex stimuli is shown by the favorable effect on the flow of the gastric secretions made by mental impressions induced by a mere sight and color of a well prepared dish. In this manner Eppien (Reichs Medicinal Anzeiger) leads up to the broad claim that the proper preparation of all food, as demanded by the essential requirements of the culinary art, is not a luxury, but a physiological necessity, and to develop and disseminate this knowledge is an act beneficial to the public welfare. There is happily an increasing interest taken by physicians to dietetics and cooking, for those two subjects go hand in hand, and this interest it should be the aim of the medical man to transmit to his patients or to those who have care of them.—Medical Record.

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