The Cotton and Linen Fetish an **Example of Backward Evolution** -Nonogenarian Sustained by the Wool Producers.

After advocating the doctrine of wearing flannel next the skin in our very ing philosophy, law, and reason for the truth of my position, (which does not require "a learned, able, and scholarly late from my former communications. They have not been refuted, and cannot be, for those arguments are irrefutable, and our would-be philosopher of cotton and linen has no ground to stand upon; in the language of our forensic neighbors, he is "ruled out of court."

However much the doctrine of evolu tion and developement has operated and is operating, to advance the practice of medicine to a more and more scientific basis, certainly this fad or fetish of our cotton or linen philosopher is far from being one of the factors in the process, and may be called atarism, or a phenomenon of reversion, or backward evo lution, lobster-like, toward a lower prim itive condition; and it is up to the President of the Wayne County Medical Society to suggest to its members the discussion of this very important subject at their meetings. For ours is not a tropical climate, and for sixty years, to my own certain knowledge, we have advocated the wearing of woollens for the underclothing of men, women and children; and now feel that this new gospel of linen or cotton to supplant it is a dar gerous innovation, encroachment and trespass upon a firmly established hygienic doctrine. Physicians, as children of Æsculapius, also kneel to our sister the Goddess Hygein, and recognize preventive medicine as of the utmost importance.

Every animal in the North Temperate and North Frigid zones has a winter and except the human animal; and for the latter, art must supply the defect. It has done so, and will continue to do so, by the very wise and well-established provision of wool in the winter season, and cotton or linen in summer. Whoever interferes, unnaturally, by clipping an animal unseasonably, or by dressing the body of a person to conflict with natural laws, should be handed over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty as may be. to Animals. Why the fighting blood of our cotton, linen and literary friend can find gratification in so bold an endeavor to propagate the personal idiosyncrasy of his own anatomical architecture, is undiscernible. Even a sheep would resent it. What the bumptious editor says of wool is uninteresting; but what would the sheep, the bearer of the wool, if it were articulate, say of him?

Who does not remember the fabled colloquy of the Boy and the Sheep, in the nursery of our kidhood a la Balaam and his Ass?

"Lazy sheep, pray tell me why In the pleasant field you lie, Eating grass and daisies white From the morning until night? Everything can something do— But what kind of use are you?"

"Nay, my little master, nay! Do not serve me so, I pray. Do not serve me so, I pray, Don't you see the wool that grows On my back to make you clothes? Cold and very cold you'd get If I did not give you it."

But true, it seems a pleasant thing To nip the daisies in the spring," etc.

The faithful teleologist, or seeker after fitness or design in Nature, admires the wisdom of a higher power, or Providence in designing sheep, upon which the residents of these hyperborean regions are to depend for their winter garments; but without descanting upon that postulate, we will give credit to the Birdsalls, of Seelyville, as public benefactors for manufacturing what the sheep affords into an indispensible staple; and, in passing, may be mentioned the Messrs, Menner & Co., who deat in made-up woollens of different grades and weights, from the fine soft Birdsalls.

I am not in the interest of either of all the people of Wayne county. Es- and the false bottom through the regpecially the matrons, their kiddies, and ular down spout, which is clearly illusadolescents. The interest may be extended to the blue jackets, marines, and sailors of our navy; the boys in khaki and blue of our army, and the armies may be improved on by filling the and navies of the world.

position, brings to his aid a couple of stretched on a wire and the cloth and physicians of another and much milder clime than ours, who would be obliged to dress as our physicians do if they were subjected to like exposures.

Samples of the stuff our editor is booming come to us through the mails, along with the other samples and circulars, do the work just as well as any twenrecommending proprietary or patented articles. They find a place in the waste basket together, where they belong. It any one should be misled by printer's ink, and tempted to try the "stuff," I would advise it to be worn in winter, over flannel, and not under it; and over these, garments to suit personal taste. NONOGENARIAN M. D.

IT takes a truthful man to tell a lie big enough to attract attention.

SEED SELECTION.

Much Depends on the Care Given This Important Matter.

The time for selecting seed corn is before the harvest. If one wishes to have his own corn ripen earlier he should go through the field and mark those that are the first to ripen. If he wants a more prolific corn let him severe winter climate, and reprehending mark those stalks which have two or that other one, of substituting cotton or more perfect ears and those that pro linen fabrics in the place of it, and giv- duce the longest ears well filled to the end. Save these at husking time and later on go over them again to choose the most perfect ears, those that have gentleman," when we consider the large kernels and small cobs, as such knowledge of our school boys), I see cure most quickly without molding and nothing left of the subject for future ar- produce the most grain to a bushel of gument. It is unnecessary to recapitu- ears. Put the best of these where they will dry perfectly and be safe from dampness and from rats and mice. If one cannot get enough such ears to plant all he desires to grow let him plant the best of these in a field apart from the rest and the next year select seed in the same way from that field. If given good cultivation these seed plots will show such improvement over the others in one or two years as to make a larger proportion of stalks that yield two ears or more, and from the ears that are large and ripen early he will largely increase his percentage of perfect seed ears. This is as true of seed corn as of field corn.

Seed potatoes should be selected at the time of digging, taking them from those hills most productive of merchantable potatoes and selecting those that are perfect in shape and true to the type of the variety. They need not be the largest in the hill. Most experienced growers prefer medium sized tubers for seed rather than the very large, but they should be well ripened. All roots for seed stock should be kept in a dry and cool place, better if nearly down to the freezing point, until nearly time for planting out.

Such crops as beans and peas are often saved for seed by planting rows for that purpose, from which none are taken for family use or market, and this is much better than saving such as may be left after the main crop has been picked, which soon causes them to run out, but if from these special plantings only those that ripened earliest were taken earlier maturity might be expected, while if the longer and a summer garment provided by nature, better filled pods were taken a larger

crop for market would be the result. The seeds of squashes, melons and pumpkins are usually saved from the best used in the family, but many times the best are sent to market and smaller or inferior ones saved to be eaten at home, and in this way no improvement is made in the future crops. The cucumbers to select seed from should be the first perfect ones to set on the vine or as near the hill

Such roots as produce seed only in the second year, as beets, turnips, cabbages, onions, celery, lettuce, etc., should be selected as perfect specimens as can be found and kept as directed above. Tomatoes also should be selected from the very best and earliest that ripen on the most prolific The same general rules will apply to almost all crops, saving the best for seed, and if not enough of it is obtained for planting or sowing put that separately where it can furnish more seed another year.

Economical Cistern Filter.

A practical filter is necessary for the cistern. One may be constructed of any good, sound oak barrel, as shown in the illustration herewith. One head is removed and several holes bored in it. It is then dropped inside and forms a false bottom, as shown, leaving a clear space between it and



FILTER MADE OF A BARBEL

the bottom or head proper. Six or seven inches of coarse gravel or broken stone are next placed on the false bottom, and on this stone a layer of charcoal six or seven inches thick is placed, and on the charcoal a second worsteds, up to the domestics of the layer of stone or gravel. In all it should be about eighteen or twenty inches thick. The water enters the these gentlemen, but in the interest of barrel at the bottom between the head trated. It passes up through the gravel and charcoal and out at the top through a second pipe which leads to the cistern. The top layer of stone voids between the stone with sand. Our editor, to bolster up his untenable The sand is covered with cheesecloth wire held in place with one or two stones. A small wooden plug or faucet is placed at the lower end of the barrel to drain same after a rain or when washing out the filter. Give the barrel two or three coats of paint, provide a close fitting cover and your filter will ty-five dollar filter in the land.

Commercial Manure.

Commercial manure in a dry season does not work out as well as stable manure. Growing two or more crops calls for a large amount of water. The first crop may find enough, but the second will not, and unless the soil has been richly provided with organic matter the second crop will be disappointing. On a dairy farm menure will take care of problems.

THE GRANGE

J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

Pennsylvania Has More Than 50,000 In 677 Granges.

Hon. W. T. Creasy Succeeds Hon. W. F. Hill as State Master-Important Measures Adopted at the Recent State Grange Meeting at Altoona.

One of the greatest grange organizations in the United States is that of Pennsylvania, which held its annual meeting at Altoona recently. State Master Hill returned from his trip abroad to attend the international institute of agriculture at Rome, Italy, in time to attend his state grange meeting. In his annual address he remarked that there had been great progress in the state during the past year in grange work. Showing the progress made by the grange the past ten years, \$3,000 dues is now paid to the untional grange, whereas ten years ago it was ess than \$1,000.

Secretary J. T. Ailman said that there was only once before when as large a number of new members were

admitted as during last year. when 7,797 joined. There are now 677 granges in the state, thirty-nine organized or reorganized during the year; also five Pomona granges.

The executive committee recommended that the grange fire insurance companies be increased and their work extended into

W. T. CREASY. new fields. But little progress has been made in the forming of a life insurance company, all propositions seeming to be too expensive or intricate. They said that the grange banks in Pennsylvania had been a success and that the reports from all of them were encouraging.

The legislative committee reaffirmed the position it had previously taken in favoring the township road law vetoed by the governor. This law required that the state should pay 50 cents for every dollar of cash tax raised by the townships and abolished the \$1 per capita tax. The committee believed that the state highway department should be reorganized and the present law be made more flexible to suit varying conditions. Some method should be found to reduce the cost of highways if the townships must share the expense. It favored no expenditures of state moneys that were not equally distributed among the counties, and especially so when a \$4,000 auto owner pays only \$3 tax and the owner of a \$4,000 home pays \$60. The committee expressed itself as unalterably opposed to involving the taxpayer in an interest bearing bonded that a township high school should be established in every district and agriculture and manual training should be taught in these schools. Among the speakers at the public session was Hon. Willet Hays, assistant secretary

of agriculture. On the refusal of Hon. W. F. Hill to become state master Hon, W. T. Creasy of Catawissa was elected to that office. E. B. Dorsett of Mansfield was re-elected lecturer, and J. T. Ailman of Thompsontown was re-elected secretary.

Among the resolutions adopted were these: Indorsing compulsory teaching of agriculture in township schools; favoring the enlargement of the existing transportation facilities. It was de cided to make no change in the names of grange banks, but no discrimination should be made in favor of or against any particular bank. Another resolution provided for a local option department, which will be in charge of Rev. J. W. Johnston, but which is to be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and \$500 was raised immediate ly for the work. This plan, while it gives the emphatic moral support of the Order to local option, does not subordinate the demands for other temperance legislation. The newly elect ed officers were installed at the last

A High Recommendation.

The National Stockman in a recent issue says this of the grange: "The national grange is a true representative of rural interests. It has a right to speak with authority on many subjects of vital importance to farmers. It is a more conservative body than it was thirty years ago and accomplishes more by reason of conservation. Cer tain great corporations would not agree that its demands and utterances are other than radical, but that is a highly unimportant fact. They are reasonably conservative in the es timation of the great mass of wealth producers and thus have weight. The American people will not put their trust in any reckless radicalism, but want a leadership that is sincere in its interest with plain, hardworking, prudent people, who want a square deal. The grange stands for that as it understands it, making very few mis-takes, and it is gaining in influence."

The Armless Wender. Filled with bliss I cannot utter, I now sit within a cutter With my elbows crooked around the Girls I always take with ms.

Naturally I can't utter
Words to either in the cutter,
For I'm driving with my teeth, sir,
And the horse is rather free.

If perchance we strike the gutter And upset our Portland cutter, I may utter words I should not Now I'm holding tight, you see. Joy is dumb; it cannot utter. Leather mouthed, I can but stutter. I'm the symless wonder, girlies, Driving for a livery!"

—New York Press.

When Grover Cleveland's son Richard was born his good friend, Joseph Jefferson, drove over to Gray Gables to

congratulate the father. "How many pounds does the child weigh?" asked the noted actor. "Fifteen," was the reply.

"Nine," said the attending physician, who had just come in. Mr. Cleveland assured the doctor that he must be mistaken. "The child weighs fifteen pounds," said he. "I weighed him myself with the scales Joe and I use when we go fishing."-Success Magazine.

> Perhaps no song of mine.
> You think, would shine
> Compared with those you quote
> Which masters wrote.
> Perhaps they do not touch Your heartstrings much, But think you they reach none? Ah, there is one— There's one— Yes, there is one who thrills To my poor trills— Yes, one who enters in And feels akin, One who exalts, uplifts My humble gifts.
>
> Ah, though but one alone,
> Still there is one—

> > -Kansas City Times.

A Different Proposition Pompous Director (hotly)-Why did you refuse to give my son a fair chance to show what he could do? Don't you believe in introducing young blood in the business?

Superintendent-I do, but not young bloods.-Puck.

I have broken my heart on occasions
And found it would mend again soon;
I have broken my head; an abrasion
Was all you could see by next noon.
I can cure a smashed dish with mere plaster

I can crack a bad joke and not kill.
But the hopeless, the mendless disaster
Is to break a new ten dollar bill. -Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

The True Inwardness First Society Woman-When did you first become acquainted with Mrs. Frost?

Second Society Woman-When I asked her for her dressmaker's address.-New York Herald.

> When the Auto Stopped. He got down on his knees. She thought he would propose. She sat in languid ease,
> While swift her spirits rose.
> But hope sped like a breeze.
> Oh, disappointment keen!
> He got down on his knees— To mend the old machine! -Pittsburg Post

No Rest For the Debtor. -Don't you think it will be delightful when we all have flying machines?

He-I don't know. Our creditors will have them too .- London Opinion.

Ye Baseball Fan. Though north winds blow with ice and

And all the world seems drear. rooter dreams and dreams and who'll win the flag this year?

—Chicago News.

An Interesting Experiment. "Bliggins is head over ears in debt." "Yes?"

"And yet he won't work." "No. He is trying the faith cure for his debilitated finances."-Smart Set.

Wise Forethought. There was a young fellow named Danny,
Who hated to work and was canny.
Said he: "Fan is rich.
At her mon I will pitch. Yes, I'll just go and marry Miss Fanny.

—Baltimore American.

Her Way. "Mrs. Ka Flippe is down with dou-

ble pneumonia." "That woman always did go to extremes in everything." — Bohemian Magazine.

A Literary Paradox.

A paradox it seems to me'
That when a story teller
Has penned a tiptop story he
Ehould hear it dubbed a "seller."

—New York Herald.

Sign of Health. "Your children all well?" "Yes; the neighbors are constantly complaining because they play so noisily."-Des Moines Register.

Proof Positive. That all sweethearts are mariners
With me you will agree,
For don't they always with a smack
Sail out upon Love's sea?
—New York Telegram.

Uncle Allen. "Facts may be stubborn things," moralized Uncle Allen Sparks, "but I've noticed that a lie is a good deal harder to kill off."-Chicago Tribune.

A Plea to the Weather Man. Don't waste your energies to plan A wintry season mild and gay, But simply do the best you can For next inauguration day.

On His Way to Work. She-Have you seen the evening pa per, John? He-Yes. I read it through this morning.-Puck.

AN ORDINANCE.

An ordunance granting the right of wey in through, over and upon ordinals streets in the Borough of tiones ada, we are to controlled the state of the property of the state of

railroad, and shall remove all snow and tee from its tracks in such a manner as shall not interfere with the public use of the said Bar-ough of Honesdale. Sw. 5.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Borough of Honesdale in all suits or actions at law which may arise in the construction, maintenance and operation of its railway.

harmless the said Borough of Honesdale in all soits or actions at law which may arise in the construction, maintenance and operation of its railway.

Sec. 7.—That, except wherein otherwise in this ordinance provided for, the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company shail be subject to such reasonable conditions, regulations, stipulations and restrictions as the said Borough of Honesdale shall hereafter and from time to time make and impose by ordinance duly enacted and ordained, previded, however, that for a period of ten (18) years from the date of the acceptance of this ordinance by said company, no borough tax shall be placed upon any of its cars, poles or other apparatus of said company.

Sec. 8.—All persons may drive with wagons, carriages or other vehicles on the tracks of said company without becoming trespassers, provided, however, they do not retard or in any way interfere with the operation of said railway.

Sec. 9.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company shall begin the exercise of the franchises and privileges hereby granted within six months from the passage of this ordinance, and shall have its railway in operation within eighteen (18) months after the passage of this ordinance as aforesaid; except that the said company shall not have more than two (2) blocks of the above named streets torn up at one time.

Sec. 10.—That each and every one of the several respective provisions of this ordinance shall be executed by and at the proper cost and expense of the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company, shall omit, refuse, fail or neglect te faithfully and fully comply with and to execute the said provisions and every one of them, then, and in that event it shall be the duty of the said Borough of Honesdale, after reasonable notice to the said Railroad Company.

Sec. 11.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company in such behalf, to enforce any and all such provisions as have been neglected, at the proper cost and expense of the said Railroad Company.

Sec. 11.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley

Lackawaxen Valley Railroud Company, its successors and assigns.

SEC. 13.—The said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Co., through its proper corporate officers fully authorized to act, shall, before any right or privilege hereby granted shall become operative or be enjoyed by the said railroad company, signify in writing, its acceptance of the several regulations, conditions, stipulations and restriction of this ordinance, and designate in writing filed with the town Council. some attorney of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, upon whom service of process against said company can be made. Sec. 14.—That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The foregoing ordinance was on the 8th day.

the provisions of this ordinance are repealed.

The foregoing ordinance was, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1909, duly ordained and enacted by the unanimous vote of the town Council of the Borough of Honesdale, in council assembled, and to go into effect and operation from and after the publication thereof according to law.

F. P. KIMBLE, CHARLES A. McCARTY.

Secretary.

President.

F. F. Secretary.

Secretary.

Approved January 9, 1909.

THOMAS J. HAM,

Chief Burgess.

Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the e eth.

They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles. We recommend those costing 25 cents or more, as we can guarantee them and will re-place, free, any that show defects of manu-facture within three months.

O. T. CHAMBERS.

PHARMACIST.

For New Late Novelties

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

Try SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

MARTIN CAUFIELD

ARTISTIC



HONESDALE, PA.

1036 MAIN STREET.