

# Young Folks

## THE EDUCATED FISH.

An interesting Toy That Any Clever Boy Can Make at Home. Are you fond of making your own toys? If so, here is an interesting one for you to work on.

First empty a raw egg by means of two pin holes, one at each end, and then blow through one end. Seal the hole at the point end of the egg and draw two large round eyes at that end of the eggshell. Prepare a little bag with two red flannel flaps in the shape of the body and tail of a fish. Weigh this with shot and place one-half of the egg in the opening, the small hole in front of the egg being hidden in the bag. Fasten the edges of the sack to



DETAILS OF FISH TOY.

the egg by means of red sealing wax, and, lo, a fish is formed—a fish that can swim and dive in a jar of water! The jar must be closed by a thin rubber cap, and if you press this cap with your hand the water (the jar must be full) will force its way up the empty shell, and by increasing or decreasing the pressure with your hand you can make it appear as though the fish were obeying your command to swim up or down or to lie quiet.—Magical Experiments.

## OLD TIME GAMES.

Children of Today Enjoy Same Sports as Youth of Long Ago.

The boys and girls of the present day who become enthusiastic over the newest games would be surprised if they could discover how closely many of the old time pastimes resemble our own, says the Chicago News.

The Eskimos of the frozen north, the Tupinambas of the Brazilian pampas, the gamins of the Paris streets, the boys and girls of London, of Boston and of Philadelphia, have one kindred tie—the love of sport. There is nothing new under the sun, said the wise man, and especially is there nothing new in youthful games.

Archaeologists have found dolls in Egyptian pyramids and on prehistoric tombs, the name of a popular ball club was found scrawled upon the outer walls of Pompeian houses, and one of the most exciting matches on record was the one stubbornly fought between the rival nines of Montezuma, king of Mexico, and Nezahualpilli, tzin of Tezcuco.

The boys of ancient Greece and Rome played at whip top, and quoits, and baseball, and pitch penny, and blind man's buff, and hide and seek, and jackstones, and follow my leader, just as do the boys of today. The girls were experts at seesaw, and swinging, and dancing, and grace hoops, and dice throwing, and ball play, and in Sparta even at running, wrestling and leaping. Tobogganing is as old as ice and snow, and when you play at cherry pits you are only doing what Nero and Commodus and young Themistocles did ages ago in Rome and in Athens.

## Facts Worth Knowing.

There are 2,754 languages. Envelopes were first used in 1839. Telescopes were invented in 1590. The first steel pen was made in 1830. Watches were first constructed in 1476. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. The first lucifer match was made in 1829. Gold was discovered in California in 1848. Cane cutters were first used in England in 1569. Modern needles first came into use in 1545. Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Riddlemeere.

Why is the letter S like thunder? It makes "our" cream "sour" cream. Why are records brittle things? Because they cannot be lowered without breaking.

Why when you paint a man's portrait may you be said to step into his shoes? Because you make his feet yours (features).

When is coffee like soil? When it is ground.

Why cannot a person starve on the beach in Atlantic City? Because of the "sand-which" is there.

## Wonder-Heart.

"I wish I knew," said Wonder-Heart, "If leaves begin to whisper From tree to tree when suddenly The summer winds blow crisper. If these sigh low, 'We're growing old' If those say soft, 'We're gathering gold. Our laps are full as they will hold.' And now and then a lipser Calls gleelessly from overhead, 'Our petticoats are turning red!'"

"I want to know," said Wonder-Heart, "If the first snowflakes shiver A little bit before they fit Out of their sky forever. If some look down and sob, 'Too deep' While others laugh and take the leap, Till all come flocking, white as sheep, On mountain, field and river. How do they feel when first they start? I wish I knew," said Wonder-Heart. —Youth's Companion.

## MONEY IN TRUCK FARMING.

Profit of \$18,000 in Seven Years in Iowa.

The most sensational disclosure to agriculturists has just been made by Francis Sestler of Des Moines, Ia., a young man who has made \$18,000 worth of permanent improvements on a thirty-two acre farm in the last seven years and paid for it all from the product of the soil. It is a demonstration of what application will do.

Francis Sestler is the son of a French stonecutter, who came to Des Moines in 1875 to work on the construction of the state capitol. But stonecutting is an unhealthy business, and one day he determined to quit it. He bought a farm within sight of the golden dome of the statehouse he had helped to construct and struggled along for years, paying off the mortgages and at the same time raising a family. Seven years ago he died, and his son, Francis, took the active management. It is he who has worked the miracle of the soil.

He has turned his farm into a truck garden, which is now said to be the finest truck farm west of the Mississippi river. The beauty of his success is that, unlike truck gardeners of the east, he does not have to spend great sums of money for fertilization. During all these years his fertilization has not cost him more than 50 cents an acre a year.

Among the permanent improvements built since 1901 and paid for from this small farm are an \$8,000 house, under which is a modern cold storage; a steam pumping plant that draws water from the river a half mile away and lifts it 145 feet into a monster reservoir and eight greenhouses.

Mr. Sestler by his management is making his farm yield a gross income of \$300 or \$400 an acre. Like every successful man, Mr. Sestler can handle some things better than others. Tomatoes seem to be his favorite crop. He introduced the method of raising tomatoes on poles and plants 3,000 vines to the acre, getting a yield of 750 bushels of perfect fruit that brings the highest price on the market. He makes as much as \$2,500 on lettuce in a year. Such figures for a thirty-two acre farm in Iowa are sensational, to say the least, especially when they are made to come by the son of a French stonecutter who knew nothing of agriculture and who never attended an agricultural college.

## Wash For Nursery Stock.

Dipping nursery stock in lime sulphur wash or other insecticides has recently been much advocated as a substitute for fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. The station at Geneva, N. Y., finds, however, that this treatment, if used at all, must be handled with care to secure scale destruction without injuring the trees. With the sulphur wash, exposure of the trees for too long a time or at too high temperature resulted in injury, while with any of the materials used exposure of the roots to the mixture resulted in serious injury to the stock. For nurserymen the station still recommends fumigation as most effective and least liable to injury and would advise orchardists to use the lime sulphur as a spray after the trees are set rather than as a dip when they are received.

## For Harvesting Fruit.

The season for harvesting fruit is some months off, but the suggestion here made will keep. The invention will make the gathering of apples, pears and peaches a far easier and quicker proposition than it has been heretofore. This invention is simple enough; but, like many other simple expedients, it remained unthought of until recently. The contrivance used



MADE ON PRINCIPLE OF SCISSORS.

is of metal, made on the principle of a pair of scissors, except that where the point of the scissors would come there is on one side a disk and on the other a circular aperture opening into a long bag, which is attached to it. The handles of the harvester are hollow, so that they will fit over the pointed ends of poles, which may be of any length required. By means of this device a person standing on the ground can reach fruit in otherwise inaccessible places and by compressing the handles can snip the fruit from the limbs into the bag. In this way fruit can be plucked before it falls to the ground and becomes bruised.

## Spray For Apple Trees.

One of the most successful apple growers of Ohio uses arsenate of lead in the bordeaux mixture to kill the different fungi, as well as to keep in check the codling moth, spraying at least four times after the bloom falls. His formula for bordeaux is three pounds sulphate of copper, five pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water.

# Humor

## AN ACT OF KINDNESS.

Helped Pay Fares and Handed Out Loose Change in Addition.

Young Mr. Brummagem was riding uptown in the company of nine women. He did not know the women. He simply happened to land in a car in the midst of the bunch. Five of them sat in the front seat of the open car and four in the seat facing it. The tenth passenger was Brummagem. He sat at the end of the seat, and when the conductor came along he obligingly helped to pay the fares—that is, he reached out for the women's money and handed it along—and then when the conductor had counted out the change Brummagem passed it back to his neighbors.

Naturally such a complicated financial arrangement caused some confusion. There were so many fair hands thrust forward at one time that it was hard to keep track of the amount contributed by each, and when the accounts were finally settled possibly no one but the conductor knew just how matters stood. However, he had kept his head level all the way through, so he had no scruples about reaching across toward the woman in the far corner and calling out, "Fare, please!" in very positive tones.

The woman blushed.

"Why, good gracious," she said, "I paid you a long while ago!"

"I didn't get it," said the conductor. "I've got only nine fares."

"But I paid," said the woman, "I gave it to him," and she pointed to Brummagem. "I gave him a quarter. I've been wondering why I didn't get my change back."

Brummagem's face became eloquent with indignation and surprise.

"What!" said he. "You give me a quarter! Well, of all the—"

"Of course I did!" the woman insisted. "Just as if you didn't know it! Conductor, please make him give me the change."

"You'll have to settle that between yourselves," he said. "All I want is the nickel."

And Brummagem, speechless with indignation, gave it to him and handed the woman 20 cents in change.

The conductor grinned. "I guess," said he confidentially, "that after this you had better let folks pay their own fares."

"Thanks," said Brummagem. "I think I shall. It's cheaper."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## Horrors of Minstrelsy.

"Mistah—Mistah Walkah, kin yo' tell—kin yo' tell me de diff—de difference 'tween a cream pitcher—'tween a cream pitcher, yo' know—'jest a cream pitcher an' a—wot yo' keep cream in on de breakfast table—an' a—kin yo' tell me de difference, Mistah Walkah?"

"No, George, I can't tell you the difference between a cream pitcher. What is the difference, George, between a cream pitcher?"

"Why—why—de uddah's a prim creature, Mistah Walkah, an' de ud—"

"Ladies and gentlemen, there being no popular ballad or appropriate vocal selection to go with that one, I will myself give you an imitation of an interlocutor firing a drunken black face comedian off the stage."—Chicago Tribune.

## What He Did.

A man, now middle aged, whose boyhood home was in the same fertile region, was wont to recall a very severe frost that swept the old homestead away. "And the next thing I saw of father," he would say at a thrilling point of the narrative, "he was sailing down stream on the dining room table."

"And what did you do?" would be the invariable query.

"Oh, I accompanied him on the piano.—Woman's Home Journal.

## An Exceptional Case.

"And of course," said the plasterer in a tone redolent with sarcasm, "there isn't another baby like that in the world."

"Oh, yes, there is," replied the happy young mother. "I left the other one of the twins at home with mamma."—St Louis Republic.

## Humorous Footpad.

Circassian Girl—So you were held up, eh? Why didn't you ask the highwayman to spare you?  
Living Skeleton—I did, and he said, "You are spare enough."—Chicago News.

## Illustrated Definitions.



"Raising vegetables."

## Getting Next.

"What's the matter? Has your husband ceased to love you?"  
"No, but he's ceased to be scared when I have hysterics."—Cleveland Leader.

## Our Pert Children.

"My dear child, I don't like to hear you use so much slang."  
"All right, mamma. Here's some ear cotton."—Kansas City Times.

## WOMAN AND FASHION.

A Warm Weather Frock. A linen frock that can be made up now in readiness for the warm days. The waist is tucked and finished with wide collar and cuffs of white lawn, finely tucked and edged with embroidery.



OF LINEN IN A FINE QUALITY.

ery of lace. The yoke is of white lawn, with lace insertion. The skirt is made with box plaits, trimmed, as is the waist, with green linen buttons.

## Carloads of Cloth and Tons of Pins.

Over 15,000 miles of silk thread are used yearly in the operation of one of the large dressmaking houses in Paris. Other extraordinary figures in the amount of materials used annually are: Sixty thousand yards of satin, velvet, chiffon and crepe de chine.

Thirty-one thousand yards of lining material.

Fifty thousand yards of mousseline de sole.

Fifteen thousand yards of linens.

Thirty thousand yards of nettle-cloth.

Ten thousand yards of cretonne.

Of pins, a ton, which means about 10,000,000 pins.

For bodices, collars, etc., 350 pounds of whalebone and 700 pounds of hooks and eyes.

## New Cottons For Spring.

In the collection of cottons for spring wear a few weaves are noticeable. For instance, there is a heavy cotton called kindergarten that resembles cotton chevrot, being alike on both sides, but is more closely woven. It is 25 cents a yard and comes in plain effects, stripes and checks.

The hordered designs are well represented in organdies, ginghams and mulls. A new weave in these sheer fabrics is a chiffon cloth mull. It seems to be durable despite its extreme softness. It is 65 cents a yard.

## The Popularity of Tulle.

Washable tulle predominates for the summer blouse and is predicted for "best dresses" for the little children. The tulle is arranged separately over pale pink or blue slips, and the very prettiest among them are simple to a degree—hand tucked, without trimming, and as washable as one's handkerchief. Tulle and linen jabots are as popular as ever in Paris. They range from the simplest possible plaited frill to the most complicated double lace affairs.

## Scallops as Shirt Waist Trimming.

A simple and dainty shirt waist for a young girl. The waist is tucked and



WAIST FOR YOUNG GIRL.

made with wide box plaits over the shoulders. These are finished, according to fashion's new whim, with scallops and embroidered dots.

## Spring Neckwear.

In the spring showing there seems to be no diminution of popularity in the line of jabots and other fluffy neckwear. It is said, and it is doubtless true, that the Dutch neck will remain the first favorite in the eyes of the summer girl, but when she is forced by stern necessity to wear the high collar with her tailored suit she will turn to the hand embroidered and slightly tinted bow of linen or she will wear a graceful arrangement of baby Irish lace.

# Selections

## A BLIND ARTIST.

Sightless Painter's Work Shown at an International Congress.

There used to be a saying among the friends of the blind that "a blind man can do anything but paint a picture," but since Miss Winifred Holt came back from the international congress for the blind, held recently in England, it has fallen into disuse, for a sightless Russian has demonstrated that a blind man can paint a picture, and his work was shown at the international congress.

Miss Holt told of it at the last meeting of the Blind Men's Improvement club in New York city. The blind artist keeps each of his colors in a separate box, and each box is marked with characters which to his touch spell the name of the color the box contains. As might be expected, he is an impressionist. He knows that trees and grass are green and sky is blue and clouds are white, so he lays on his green and blue and white in generous patches, like any other impressionist, and the result is a picture.

"It wasn't a very good picture," said Miss Holt, who is herself a sculptress and may be supposed to have a critical taste, "but it was neither better nor worse than a great many other pictures that are sold right here in New York."

Another feat which was reported to the congress of the blind was the saving of two lives by a pair of blind English boys last year. Two sighted persons were drowning when the blind boys heard their cries for help, swam to them and got them safe ashore.—New York Sun.

## Building on Sand.

In New York nearly all the tall office buildings have their foundations on the quicksand, in it or under it, and, as a rule, they are more difficult, dangerous and costly to build than anywhere else in the world. It is required to provide absolutely safe separate supports for from fifty to a hundred columns fifteen or twenty feet apart, each carrying loads of from 100 to 2,000 tons. Thirty feet below the surface the sand is found compressed to a hard, dense mass, which undisturbed will carry safely a load of 6,000 or 8,000 pounds per square foot. When, therefore, the building is not too heavy and there is no expectation of deeper foundations being built alongside, the new foundations are often laid on the surface of the sand, which has from one-half to the whole of its area covered with hem.—Frank W. Skinner in Century.

## An Organ's Secret.

Switzerland has a church which is very proud of its exquisite music. This is the Church of St. Nicholas at Frelburg. At first no startling novelty impresses itself upon the visitor, but when the magnificent organ begins to sound surprise and delight are mingled in the hearer. This organ is of immense size. It has four manuals, sixty-four stops and 4,163 pipes. Its great peculiarity is, however, its vox humana stop. There are vox humana stops in hundreds of organs, but none which in any way approaches the perfection of this masterpiece. Mooser, the builder, was repeatedly begged to build others, but invariably refused, and his secret has been faithfully kept, for, except the organist, who is also the tuner, no one is permitted to inspect the interior of the organ.—New York Mail.

## Worked Both Ways.

A popular hostess in Paris at whose dinners and receptions the best of the floating population may be seen has discovered a new way to make her dinner guests at ease. The day of the dinner a man guest received a note like this: "Mr. Blank will have the pleasure to escort Miss Dash. She is musical, does on 'Salome,' attends the lectures of Professor Knowall. She attended the Press club ball, has had gowns made at Worth's. Her father has much money, and she has traveled in Spain and Italy." "Great plan," said the man who had received the note. "I knew what to talk about, but when Miss Dash began to ask me about the last races and the next and some other things I began to think that she received a letter also."

## Steer More and Blow Less.

If the same amount of effort expended on the automobile horn to get people to move out of your way were used to move the steering wheel slightly so as not to seem to bear directly upon the person in front, and if you should steer around wagons in the road, as nine times out of ten you must do in the end, rather than blow and blow the horn in vain effort to get them to move, much less friction would be caused and the speed increased. We think it is much better to pass carefully and as quietly as possible. Often you are noticed hardly at all, and you can generally tell if warning is necessary.—Outing.

## The Last Miracle Worker.

The town of Michelstadt, in Hesse, has passed a resolution to place a memorial tablet over the house where Rabbi Seckel Loeb Wormser died. The latter was the last rabbi and miracle worker in Germany and is widely known as the "Baale Schem of Michelstadt." It seems to the generation living at present an almost inconceivable fact that sixty years ago a rabbi in Germany could write amulets which should heal sickness and insure success in business and the like. Still, such was the fact.—American Israelite

# SPECIAL CASH SALE



For 10 Days at BROWN'S \$12. for \$ 8.00 \$18. for \$16.00 \$ 8. for \$ 4.50

## Lost or Stolen.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating Interest Department Bank Book, No. 3577, issued by the Honesdale National Bank to Robert Kickert, as said book has been lost or stolen. Payment has been stopped, and I have made application for the issue of a new book. JOHN KICKERT. Honesdale, March 5, 1909. 20w8

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We want to sell— Every business man in Wayne county a good sized life or endowment policy that he may use as collateral security for borrowed money—fide you over tight places—when sales are poor and collections slow—possibly head off insolvency.

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

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

## O. T. CHAMBERS, PHARMACIST.

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## For New Late Novelties

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# JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

Try

## SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Guaranteed articles only sold."

## Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Friday, April 3, 1909, by William H. Krantz, L. Fred Krantz, Oscar E. Rummetich, and L. O. Grambs, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called, HONESDALE FOOTWEAR COMPANY, the character and object of which is to manufacture, buy and sell boots, shoes and rubbers, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. A. T. SEARLE, Solicitor. Honesdale, Pa., March 8, 1909. 20w3

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