

SCHOOL GROUNDS

How the Girls and Boys Would Arrange Them.

GREAT HINTS FROM LITTLE FOLKS

Suggestions by the Children as to the Best Way to Make Them Attractive—Competitive Articles.

ALICE N. SLUMAN.

I shall make a few suggestions regarding the new school grounds. I think it would be nice to have grass planted all around, also a concrete walk, which is better than any other kind, as it always is clean and looks nicer. There is nothing more beautiful than flowers growing along the sides of the walk; also around the building, and a round circle in the middle of the lawn on each side of the walk. An ivy vine climbing up the wall would look very beautiful. If there is going to be any play ground, which I think there ought to be, it should be in back of the building. In front on each side should be nice maple trees with a bench under each to sit down on when one is tired. These kind of flowers would be nice growing along the sides of the walk: dwarf nasturtiums that do not climb, geraniums, china pinks, and other beautiful flowers. A fountain in the center of the lawn with all different kinds of stones around it; also some flowers around it, would improve the ground. I think after the old buildings are torn down and all improvements on and around it finished, it will be beautiful.

CHARLES SWEENEY.

I think the new school house grounds will look very nice when the old building is torn down. I think a lawn should be made in front of the school building with gravel walks and flowers planted along the side of the walks. And I think it would be nice to plant ivy between the brick building and the new school house building. I think the nicest place for a play ground would be south of the building, and along the northeast side. I think it would be well if there were flower urns on each side of the steps at the Church and Court street entrances, and if trees were planted on the front and through the playground, I think the gravel walks would be the best because they would not have to be swept off so much, and the reason I think trees would be nice in the playground is because on a hot day it would be nice and shady.

MABEL BECK.

As the school house has a large yard in front I think a nice lawn would look nice, with concrete walks. On each side of the lawn a round flower bed with low flowers; also around the edge of the walks, low flowers; around the bottom of the building a flower bed with low flowers; ivy vines growing up the back and side of the building and some lilac trees in front on each side of the lawn. If we are to have a play ground, I think in back would be the place for it, if not in the rear some trees and benches on one side and on the other flower beds, each one owned by one grade. Every day the grades could take care of their own flower beds and water them. In front, around the lilac bushes, benches could be placed; also some other low trees in front and benches around them. On each side of the entrance, two large urns, filled with ferns and red flowers.

MONEY-MAKERS NOT ALWAYS INTELLIGENT.

People are very apt to imagine that a man who has acquired wealth must be a particularly intelligent man, whose advice it would be safe to follow on almost any question, but as a matter of fact there is probably more practical common sense to be found among those who have to work hard and live from hand to mouth than among those who have plenty of money and nothing to do; for the workers have more conscious need of wisdom and give more thought to the practical problems of life.

Few persons seem to be aware of the fact that the human brain is not a simple but a complex instrument. It possesses many different faculties, but not by any means in the same proportions or in the same relations to each other in all individuals.

The faculty for acquiring wealth is a very convenient one, which most of us would like to possess in some measure at least, but it is far from being one of the noblest of man's faculties, and does not indicate greatness of any kind, although it not uncommonly enables the man who possesses it to attain to much prominence and perhaps to political as well as social power.

That Stitch in Time.

Remember the truth of the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," and mend any worn places or torn parts in all garments before sending them to the laundry, and the time added to the life of the garments will more than repay you. What is only a small hole in a garment before it is sent to the laundry often-times will be a fair-sized rent when it returns.

THE SCHOOL CODE

How It Will Affect Wayne County Districts.

TEXAS ALONE IN THIRD CLASS.

How Directors are to be elected—Regulations as to School Buildings—Who may not teach—No Graft in Text Books.

Governor Stuart is busily at work examining and disposing of the many bills passed by the last Legislature either by approving or vetoing them. What will be the fate of the new school code cannot as yet be safely predicted, although it is the general impression that it will be signed. It is a very lengthy act, many of its provisions relating to cities and large towns, and not applicable to districts with less than three thousand population. This cuts out all of Wayne county with the exception of Texas, which, by the census of 1900, had a population of about 4,000. The census of next year will without doubt put Honesdale in the third class, but at present, in common with all the other districts in the county, it is in the fourth. It is quite possible that Hawley, also, will be advanced a step when the enumeration is taken in 1910.

In fourth class districts the number of directors is fixed at five. In each district five directors will be chosen next February, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and one shall be elected every year thereafter for a term of five years. If a borough is in the fourth class of school districts and has five wards, each ward will be entitled to one director, but there are no five-ward boroughs in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Monroe, Pike or Wyoming counties.

The county superintendent's salary shall be not less than fifteen hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars a year, but the directors at the convention electing a superintendent can make the salary more than two thousand and then it comes out of the state appropriation pro rata according to the districts.

In all the schools every door that opens inward must be changed before school opens next September, and all buildings must have fire escapes if they are more than one story. All hereafter built that are more than two stories must be fireproof, and the plans must first be approved by the state board.

Every room must be not less than fifteen feet square, and the light from the windows must not enter against the faces of the pupils seated. No more pupils will be permitted in any room than will be afforded two hundred cubic feet of air space each, and all rooms, recitation or otherwise, must be arranged with windows or other ventilating apparatus capable of furnishing thirty cubic feet of fresh air per minute per pupil.

No pupil shall be permitted to attend school who has tuberculosis, nor shall any person be employed as teacher or janitor who has such disease.

Where stoves are used for heating the same must be incased in galvanized iron sheaths or other suitable material, and the mean temperature of every room must be kept at seventy degrees Fahrenheit, the coldest day.

For defacing the walls, or other parts of buildings a penalty is prescribed, and any one caught writing poetry of an obscene nature in or around a school building or grounds is liable to six months in the county jail.

Text books cannot be changed oftener than every five years, and every dealer or publisher of text books must first submit a sample of his products to the state board together with a list of prices they will furnish them in any district in the state for five years.

The board of any district is empowered to seize land under the right of eminent domain, where it cannot agree on satisfactory terms with the owner, when the land is needed for school buildings. The court appoints viewers to assess the damages.

No board can appoint the father, mother, brother, sister, wife, son, daughter, step-son, step-daughter, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandchild, niece, nephew, uncle, aunt, or even first cousin, or husband, as women can hold office as director, to the position of teacher unless three-fourths of all the members of the board shall vote for his or her appointment.

No teacher, superintendent, director, appointee or employe of any board shall have any interest, financial or otherwise, in any contract for supplies or books for the district in which he or she is engaged, and violation is punished with not less than thirty days nor more than one year in jail. Promise to pay or payment of a sum for appointment as teacher, employe, appointee or superintendent, is inflicted with a fine and imprisonment not to exceed one year.

No boy or girl need to think of engaging as a teacher hereafter, unless he or she feels that after five years either of them can take a state examination for permanent certificate. This examination is conducted by a board in every

county appointed by the state superintendent, and the examinations will be such as to test the merits of each applicant.

MAIL ORDERS

How Home Merchants are Hurt by Them.

GOOD HINTS TO LOCAL DEALERS

What Practical Men Suggest as to the Best Means for Overcoming their Ruinous Influence on the Country Trade.

We hear much complaint to-day of the curse of the mail order evil and the menace that these great retail institutions are rapidly becoming to the small retailers of the country. We hear on all sides the lamentations of the retail merchant and his appeal for protection from this great retail octopus, whose tentacles have penetrated every hamlet and every home in every country upon every rural route throughout the country. The picture of this great evil has not been overdrawn, nor has the danger been overestimated. The menace of the mail order house to the small retailer is present, and exists to an alarming degree.

It may well be said that this is a great evil; that it does exist and that it is here to remain permanently.

There is no escape by legislation. There is no such thing as relief through public sentiment. It is now a clean cut issue between the mail order house and the retail merchant for the business of every community. The result will be determined by the future, and it is but a question of the survival of the fittest. It may well be said that there is nothing left for the merchant but to fight for his existence, and there is but one weapon with which to fight. The old adage of "fighting the devil with fire" is very applicable in this case. The mail order houses of this country are a living example of the value of retail advertising. They have built their business from a small foundation into the enormous concerns that they have now become, largely through the judicious and extravagant use of printer's ink. They have placed a catalogue of prices in the home of nearly every farmer upon every rural route in the country.

If the retail merchant in a country town would place himself upon an equality with these larger concerns he must convince the people that his store can serve them best; he must place his advertising in those homes also, so that the things which he has to sell and the prices that he gets for them may be compared with the prices of the mail order house.

A very prominent merchant says:

"I am a firm believer in the generous use of printer's ink. I attribute to a very large degree what little success I have made in business largely to two things—first, effective advertising, that brought people to my store, and second, the fact that I delivered the goods when they came, according to the advertisement. "There has not been a year in the past thirteen years that the volume of my sales has not shown a considerable and substantial increase over the year previous. I have frequently thought that my business was a sort of mushroom business—in other words, it has grown out of proportion to my surroundings. It is a sort of high pressure business. That is to say that through strong advertising and keeping continually at it I have got to a point where advertising has become an absolute necessity to keep it at that point. I am firmly convinced of this, and I believe that my advertising is directly responsible for the size of the business, and I thoroughly believe that if I should discontinue advertising for a single year my business would decrease 30 to 40 per cent. in volume."

A WORD OF DEFENSE.

"Carmen sylvia," Roumania's literary Queen, has something to say worth noting on the patience of the husband—so much maligned where feminine heads get together. "A standing complaint among women," she says, "is that husbands have no appetite, that they are taciturn or sarcastic in their society. If men compelled their wives to swallow the very bad indigestible some men are treated to, and also he ill-natured remarks, scoldings, complaints and assurances of contempt my sisters are in the habit of spouting forth at meal-time, the number of female dyspeptics would be vastly larger than it is now."

FIVE KINDS OF NOVELS.

Clement Shorter, the English critic, finds five kinds of successful novels: first, the novel of genius; secondly, the work of the skillful manufacturer from history; thirdly, the novel of indecency; fourthly, the novel of bigotry, which plays upon the prejudices of the religious public; fifthly, the novel of commonplace reflection and cheap claptrap conversation. In America, at least, we knew a sixth kind: novel which, born not of history, genius, bigotry or any debatable thing, has a season's success as little explainable as a sporadic case of measles.

The only kind of ethical passion that greatly benefits the public is that which expends itself at first hand in the right conduct of the individual moved by it, and in the inspiration of those who come immediately within the sphere of his influence.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

On the Sunday School Lesson by Rev. Dr. Linscott For the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

(Copyright, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

THE PRIZES.

First Series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teacher's Bible, price \$5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—The book "The Heart of Christianity," price \$1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the coöperativity of their reasoned ideas.

May 2nd, 1909.

(Copyright, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Paul's First Missionary Journey.—Cyprus. Acts xiii:1-12.

Golden Text—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. Mark 16:15.

Verses 1—Where was Antioch? What constituted a Christian church, then, and now?

What was the difference between prophets and teachers?

Verses 2—What is meant by "ministered to the Lord"?

What mental, physical or spiritual benefits are there derived from fasting?

How long should a person abstain from food, in order to constitute a Christian fast?

What right has the present day Protestant church to discontinue the practice of fasting?

When would the ears of a company of godly men, be most sensitive to the voice of God, during a feast or a fast?

Was there any connection between their ministering and fasting, and the Holy Spirit speaking to them?

Is the Holy Spirit apt to speak to those who are not intensely engaged in the cause of God?

What is necessary in order to cultivate an ear for the voice of God?

Should we all be "called" of God, before undertaking any kind of work?

Verses 3—Ought the church today to send out missionaries to new districts, and to heathen countries?

If it is the duty of the church to send out missionaries, is it, or not, the duty of every person, whether a member of the church or not, to help support them? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Why did they fast and pray, before sending Paul and Barnabas on their mission?

Would it be a help to each local church today, to fast and pray before each missionary meeting?

Do you think the women took part in this service, and whether or not, what reason is there to debar women from any of the church's work?

Verses 4—Is it possible or practical, to be guided in every journey we take, and in all else by the Holy Spirit?

Should a pastor ever take charge of a new church, without being directed to do so, by the Holy Spirit?

Please point out on the map, in your Bible, where Seleucia, Salamis and Cyprus are situated.

Were they consciously, or unconsciously, directed by God the Holy Spirit, all along their journey?

Verses 5—Should men and women, in the ordinary walks of life, be as faithful in preaching the gospel, or testifying for Jesus, wherever they may be, as Paul and Barnabas were?

Verses 6—How many places mentioned in this lesson, are situated on the Island of Cyprus? (See your map.)

What motives had likely induced this man Elymas, to claim to be a prophet?

Verses 7-8.—How do you account for a man being so bad, as to try to prevent another man from serving the true God?

Verses 9-12.—Are good men justified in rebuking bad men with vehemence when they would stop a work of love and mercy?

Is it possible for a bad man to escape the just penalty of his sins? Lesson for Sunday, May 9th, 1909. Paul's First Missionary Journey.—Antioch in Pisidia. Acts xiii:13-42.

He (reading)—"Of love that never found his earthly close!"

She (interrupting)—Isn't Tennyson just great? You can always learn something from him. Now I understand why it is that Cupid is always represented without any. But please go on!—Brooklyn Life.

Little Nell—What does your papa do? Little Bess—He's a horse doctor. Little Nell—Then I guess I'd better not play with you. I'm afraid I don't belong to our set. Little Bess—I don't see why. What does your papa do? Little Nell—He's a veterinary surgeon!—Exchange.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
Vegetable Preparation for Assisting the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL LITCHER.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher.* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act of 1906.

Exact Copy of Wrapper. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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This company is preparing to do extensive construction work in the Honesdale Exchange District which will greatly improve the service and enlarge the system.

Patronize the Independent Telephone Company which reduced telephone rates, and do not contract for any other service without conferring with our Contract Department Tel. No. 300.

CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Foster Building.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Still Take the Lead!

Over 27,000 lbs. of Plows and Repairs received in March, 1909.

THIS CUT SHOWS THE **No. 56 SIDE HILL.**
We also have No. 7, a size smaller.

The No. 40 is the popular Flat Land Plow. We also keep in stock the No. E. 19, 20 and 25 Iron Beam. Nearly 2,000 sold in Wayne county. The following Sub-Agents keep stock of Plows and Repairs on hand: J. E. Tiffany, Pleasant Mount; W. E. Shaffer, Varden; P. S. Woodmansee, Lake Como; H. N. Farley, Equinox; A. J. Abrahams, Gallies; Frank C. Brown, Hoadleys; O. W. Shaffer, Georgetown; Seth Bortree, Sterling; C. F. Kellam, Ledgedale; V. E. Corey, Greentown, and Watts's Honesdale and Hawley stores.

The Oliver Sulky Plow Cannot be Beat!

Honesdale and Hawley Stores **GRAHAM WATTS** (Honesdale and Hawley Stores)

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Front Sash Doors, Sewer Pipe and Builders' Hardware of EVERY Description.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS: Harrows, Cultivators, Lawn Mowers, Horse Rakes, Mowing Machines, Iron, Gravel and Tarred Roofing, Barb Wire, Woven Fence Wire, Foultry Netting, Lime and Cement.

PLUMBING in all its branches. (Estimates given on short notice for HOT AIR and STEAM HEAT.)

BICYCLES and Sundries.

Wanted--Summer Board.

By thousands of Brooklyn people. Can you take a few? Also, list your house in the BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE FREE INFORMATION BUREAU, for which purpose a printed blank will be sent. The service of the Information Bureau

COSTS YOU NOTHING.

The Brooklyn Eagle is the best advertising medium in the world. It carries more resort advertisements than any New York paper. It stands PRE-EMINENTLY at the head.

An advertisement in the Eagle costs little, but brings large results because the EAGLE INFORMATION BUREAU is constantly helping the advertisers.

Write for listing blank and Advertising Rate Card. Address **INFORMATION BUREAU, BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

Mention the paper in which you see this advertisement.