

## 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.

### SUMNER CROSSLEY.

Some school houses have their grounds divided into two parts; one part for a play ground, and the other part for grass and flowers. Why not have the grounds here that way? The south side, to be the play ground, and the east and west, grass and flowers. A concrete walk, (because it will be a good deal better to keep shoveled in the winter than a gravel walk and would not be muddy like a gravel walk each time it rains) running from the street walk to the school door, and, on each side, a flower bed. The trees would look very nice, and I think not too shady if they were between thirty or forty feet apart. The walk on Court street would look better if it was concrete, a good deal wider, or stones laid level and wider. An iron fence with a pretty design on, would be good to have dividing the school house property and the property of the Presbyterian church.

### ROSS CODY.

The new high school grounds should be seeded heavily all over, up to about three feet from the walks, in which should be planted all small summer flowers.

Maple trees should be planted about fifteen or twenty feet apart along the front walk facing the road. There should be a concrete walk leading to the door from two directions, and on the walls should be planted creeping ivy to hide the white part, and then there should be a small fountain in the center, and next to the houses should be planted a bushy hedge that blossoms in summer. In the back yard should be a small play ground for the smaller children. There should be rose bushes planted along the walk leading to the doors, and there should be two hitching posts at the ends of the rounded walks, and also two steps stones.

### RALPH TRANSCUE.

I think that the best way to arrange the play grounds of the new High School would be to have the front, which is on Church street, planted with grass seed, and the south side and the side toward Court street rolled hard and fixed for a play ground. The play grounds will not need to be very large as there will be a large gymnasium in the basement but it would be nice if there could be a place to play foot-ball or base-ball; and a few maple trees planted along the edge of the grounds would look nice also. It would be very pretty to have a fountain in front with flower beds around it, and gravel walks leading up to it, and a few maple trees planted around for shade would make it look still prettier. I think that it would make the school house look very beautiful to have ivy climb up the walls, especially in front; but too much ivy would not look well. I think that the grounds will look much better when the old buildings are removed, and so I cannot tell how to decorate them as well now as I could if the old buildings were removed.

## NEWSPAPERS AS MAKERS OF HISTORY.

When, in 1887, I began the critical study of the History of the United States from 1850-1860, I was struck with the paucity of material which would serve the purpose of an animated narrative.

While considering my materials, I was struck with a statement cited by Herbert Spencer as an illustration in his Philosophy of Style: "A modern newspaper statement, though probably true, if quoted in a book as testimony, would be laughed at, but the letter of a court gossip, if written some centuries ago, is thought good historical evidence." At about the same time, I noticed that Motley used as one of his main authorities for the Battle of St. Quentin the manuscript of an anonymous writer. From these two circumstances, it was a logical reflection that some historians might make an exaggerated estimate of the value of manuscript material because it reposed in dusty archives and could be utilized only by severe labor and long patience; and that imbued with this idea, other historians, for other periods might neglect the newspaper because of its ready accessibility.—Jno. R. Forbes.

## ALASKA'S HOT WATER FARM.

### Finding Warm Springs Underlying His Claim, Miner Drops Pick and Raises Garden Truck.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"At the risk of being considered a romancer," said Thomas R. Mitchell, "I am going to tell you about the agricultural side of Alaska. Of all the farms in the world perhaps the most remarkable is in Alaska on a small branch of the Tanana River, only 126 miles south of the Arctic Circle. It is owned and operated by a man named Karshner. "A few years ago Karshner was engaged in hunting gold when he came across something which astonished

him greatly. It was a little stream of hot water. He traced the stream to a spring, which was likewise hot, and presently it became obvious that a considerable area was underlaid by such springs. Promptly deciding that this was a discovery more valuable than a gold mine, Karshner gave up prospecting, obtained a quantity of vegetable seeds of various kinds and started in to raise garden truck.

"The temperature in that region sometimes falls to 56 degrees below zero, but a natural system of hot water heating, free of cost, was just the thing for truck gardening near the Arctic Circle, where potatoes have a market value of 25 cents and other vegetables bring prices in proportion.

"The Karshner farm occupies a flat area with a convenient slant toward the south. Hot water oozing out of the ground, forms three small streams which empty into the nearby river. The warm spring extends over a distance of about a mile, and, as the owner says, the heat must be felt to be believed. He goes on to say that the place has a climate of its own, for often there is no frost when it is freezing everywhere else.

"This hot water farmer has seventy hens and six pigs. He claims that his crop of potatoes this year will average over 300 bushels to the acre. Tobacco grows finely and tomatoes are a success. Squashes of various kinds are grown, some of them weighing as much as fifty pounds. Not content with that, Karshner gets \$1 apiece for his muskmelons."

## AFRAID TO MIND HIS EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS.

A young man enters the service of a wholesale manufacturing concern. The superintendent informs him that if he takes an interest in the business the business will take an interest in him. After the boy has become acquainted with the routine of his office work he begins to look round him a little. During the busy hours he steps into the shipping-room or the salesroom and gives a little assistance here and there. He is permitted to do this for a day or two, but before long a man steps up to him, and says: "What are you doing here? If the boss wants to hire any more help, let him do so. Don't you understand that you are probably taking the bread and butter away from some hard-up fellow, who is out of employment and who would be likely to get a job if you would stay where you belong? Go back to the office and attend to your own business, or the union will get after you." The boy suddenly awakes to the situation. He has to choose between the slurs of his fellows and what he considers to be his duty to his employers. He is a good-natured young fellow and his companions soon carry him off his feet. Later, when the boss asks him why he does not take more interest in the business, he tells his story, and only too often the superintendent is compelled to leave him to his fate, for the business is found to be permeated with this spirit from cellar to ground.—Atlantic.

## THE NORMAL ATTITUDE TOWARD DEATH.

G. Lowes Dickinson, in the Atlantic for May, says: "The normal attitude of men towards death seems to be one of inattention or evasion. They do not trouble about it; they do not want to trouble about it; and they resent its being called to their notice. On this point the late Frederick Myers used to tell a story which I have always thought very illuminating. In conversation after dinner he was pressing on his host the unwelcome question, what he thought would happen after death. After many evasions and much recalcitancy, the reluctant admission was extorted: "Of course, if you press me, I believe that we shall all enter into eternal bliss; but I wish you wouldn't talk about such disagreeable subjects." This I believe is typical of the normal mood of most men. They don't want to be worried; and though probably, if the question were pressed, they would object to the idea of extinction, they can hardly be said to desire immortality. Even at the point of death, it would seem, this attitude is often maintained.

### The Limit.

Grandpa was chatting amicably with his little granddaughter, who was snugly ensconced on his knee.

"What makes your hair so white, grandpa?" the little miss queried.

"I am very old, my dear; I was in the ark," replied the old man, with a painful disregard of the truth.

"Oh, you are Noah?"

"No."

"Are you Shem, then?"

"No, I am not Shem."

"Are you Ham?"

"No."

"Then," said the kid, who was fast nearing the limit of her Biblical knowledge, "you must be Japhet."

A negative reply was given to this query also, for the ancient liar inwardly wondered what the outcome would be.

"But, grandpa, if you are not Noah, or Shem, or Ham, or Japhet, you must be a beast."—Illustrated Mail.

## St. Yves is Beaten by Alfred Shrubbs.

Alfred Shrubbs, the English middle-distance runner beat Henri St. Yves, the Frenchman in a 15-mile race at American League Park Saturday without difficulty. Shrubbs gained a lap at the end of the fourth mile and steadily gained throughout the remainder of the race, finishing a lap and three-quarters ahead of his opponent. The winner's time for the 15 miles was one hour 26 minutes and half a second.

## KILLED SWEETHEART AND THEN HIMSELF

### Young Dartmouth Graduate Takes Miss Helen Marden's Life.

Northampton, Mass., April 29.—Helen Ayer Marden, of Somerville, Mass., a senior at Smith College and one of the most popular young women of her class, was shot on the college campus this morning by her rejected suitor, Porter MacDougal Smith, a travelling salesman, of Chicago, and a graduate of Dartmouth. She died four hours later in Dickenson Hospital. After waiting just long enough to be certain that he had fatally shot her Smith turned his smoking revolver upon himself and pulled the trigger. Death came instantly to him.

The tragedy threw the entire college into the wildest excitement. The young women poured from the dormitories and class rooms, where they had gathered for morning lectures, and ran about in panic. The chief of police, taking all his available men with him, rushed to the scene, and President Seelye hastened members of his personal staff to the campus to make a hurried investigation and report.

In the midst of the turmoil workmen called physicians and several of them appeared on the run. They found Smith dead and Miss Marden lying close beside him breathing heavily. There was a bullet hole in her temple and two more in her shoulders. They instantly saw there was little chance for the young woman, but on an improvised stretcher she was rushed to the hospital, where she was placed on the operating table. A more careful examination showed that death would ensue and President Seelye was notified.

The shooting took place shortly after 9 o'clock directly in front of one of the students' buildings. On the campus at the time were a score or more girls going to and from their classes. Some of them, who were acquainted with Miss Marden, saw the young woman walking slowly along in animated conversation with Smith. She was a petite blonde, and they noted that she looked exceptionally pretty. Possibly one reason was that her cheeks were unusually red. The man, too, was talking animatedly, but there was nothing in his demeanor to suggest undue excitement.

Suddenly a sharp report echoed against the walls of the massive buildings. Miss Marden was seen to reel. She sank to the ground slowly and as she did so the man followed her convulsing form with a revolver, from the muzzle of which curled a thin wreath of blue smoke.

Before any of the horrified on-lookers had a chance to move hand or foot the revolver was discharged again. A third shot followed the second and then all was deathly still. Cool observers say that Smith stood for a moment contemplating the body at his feet and then deliberately raised the weapon to his head. There was a pause and then, with the shot, the man sank until he was prone beside the girl.

The commotion which followed was started by a student, who shrieked and ran to her dormitory. Others ran toward the prostrate couple, and then, changing their minds, ran the other way. Some workmen, startled by the shooting, gave the alarm.

At the hospital it was found a bullet had entered the girl's temple and would cause death. Another bullet had pierced the left shoulder and still another the right. The two latter wounds were not so serious. From the position of the wound in the head the police concluded that Smith had pressed the muzzle of his revolver against the young woman's temple as she was standing and fired. Then, wishing to make sure there would be no slip in his murderous programme, he shot twice as she lay prostrate. His own plan of self-destruction went through without a slip.

While the doctors were working over Miss Marden the police investigated. They found that Smith was employed as a travelling salesman for R. P. Smith & Sons, shoe manufacturers, Chicago, and that the firm thought him in the west attending to his route. Instead he had come east to see the girl with whom he fell desperately in love while a student at Dartmouth College. He was in a class one year ahead of Miss Marden, having graduated last spring, but he came to Northampton last Christmas and visited her.

## BOLD ROBBER AT CARLISLE.

### A Soda-Water Clerk Gets Himself in Trouble.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 30.—With the supposed intention of supplying the girl he is engaged to marry with a diamond ring, Louis W. Spealman, a fashionable-dressed soda water clerk, of No. 1211 Green street, Harrisburg, yesterday afternoon cracked C. F. Beiting, of Carlisle, leading jeweler, on the head with a professional billy and attempted to gather in the ring of his choice.

The blow, however, was not sufficient to render Beiting unconscious, and he put up a half-hearted struggle, which scared Spealman, who ducked from the store, and, leading a crowd of indignant business men and clerks, took part in a chase through Carlisle's alleys and streets that would have done credit to a moving picture impresario.

Spealman was headed off and captured after a mile chase of a throng of vehicles and runners and jailed.

He pleaded drunk and the fascination of the diamond as the cause of his brutal assault.

## DANGEROUS CREED

### Brands It a Destroyer of Christian Faith.

## SOME OF HIS HEARERS LEAVE

### Calls Christian Science a Pestilence, But Thinks the New Cult is Even Worse.

The Emmanuel Movement was dissected last night by the Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman before his congregation in the First Baptist Church at Seventy-ninth street and Broadway, in New York—dissected and denounced as the most dangerous belief that has ever entered the creed of a church. He branded it merely a twin-sister of Christian Science, and held it up as even a more dangerous belief than the cult of Mrs. Eddy.

There were several Christian Scientists and a few believers in the Emmanuel Movement in the church when the clergyman began his scathing arraignment of the movement. Some of them left the sanctuary before he had finished.

It had been advertised that Mr. Haldeman would preach on "Is It a Daughter of Christian Science—the Emmanuel Movement?" The church was crowded to the doors long before the evening service began. He began his subject by telling some of the beliefs of the Christian Scientists and of those who have embraced the Emmanuel Movement.

"If the Emmanuel Movement did not come in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, I would no more think of discussing it than I would osteopathy, or any other profession," he said. He explained that the movement was healing by mind, or, as he expressed it, "healing by mentality without salvation or redemption."

"The Emmanuel Movement protests that if there never had been a Christian Science it would have come into existence just the same," said Mr. Haldeman. "Christian Science says 'healing by mind and not by medicine.' The Emmanuel Movement says 'healing by mind in certain cases.' Christian Science says 'no drugs.' The Emmanuel Movement says 'no physician.' The Emmanuel Movement says 'up to a certain time no physician.' Christian Science says 'there is no death.' The Emmanuel Movement says 'death is as natural as birth, and in the last analysis death is only a little removed from birth.'"

"The Emmanuel Movement and Christian Science are almost twins. If it is not a daughter of Christian Science, it gives all the praise to Christian Science which a dutiful daughter should give to her mother. The Emmanuel Movement is more insidious and dangerous than Christian Science, for the latter is outside the orthodox church, while the Emmanuel Movement is inside.

"Christian Science is a pestilence and a poison and an open sore. The Emmanuel Movement is an ulcer, a cancer, and a canker. Christian Science is a masterpiece of Satan, with clothes partly off. The Emmanuel Movement is that with all the clothes off. The Emmanuel Movement is Christian Science in the church in disguise.

"Wherever men in the pulpits are preaching a doctrine that turns the church into a hospital and the congregation into a clinic, they are preaching Christian Science. The Emmanuel Movement, when pushed into the open, is directly against every teaching of the New Testament. It sets forth an absolute contradiction to the word of God as to the foundation of man. It makes him a psychic being.

"The translation of 'psychic' in the Testament is 'natural.' The Emmanuel Movement says that death is as natural as birth; that the grave is just as sweet as the cradle. If that be so, why do the Emmanuel exponents try to stop people from dying? Why not let them die? There are on the occasions of children being born, congregations and birth parties. Why don't they have death parties and death jubilees?"

"When you see a man put to death in an electric chair at Sing Sing you call that natural? It is punishment. Death is an enemy. It robs the heart, the home. Jesus never came to reconcile men to death, but to give them hope across the silent gulf. But the Emmanuel movement tells us it is as natural as birth. Between the two there is a lie.

"The Emmanuel Movement says there is no such thing as virgin birth. In doing so it denies the divine birth of Christ by the Virgin Mary. It pulls the Son of God down from the realm of deity and to the realm and basis of naturalism. It eliminates the diseases He cured. The leprosy He cured, they say, was nothing but a form of exzema, and they can cure that to-day, they say.

"The object of the Emmanuel Movement is to bring the miracles of healing of Jesus Christ down to the level of mental suggestion. Is the Emmanuel Movement Christian? Is that Christian which tells us death is a privilege, which makes regeneration as useless and foolish, which takes from Jesus Christ His natural wonders, which surrenders over all religion to the criticism of college professors and scientists?"

"The Emmanuel Movement says: 'Here we take our stand on the New Testament, as modern criticism construes it.' I'll tell you what modern

criticism is. It laughs at the splendid procession of fulfilled prophecies in the book of Daniel."

At this point several women and a man who had been sitting near the door got up hastily and left the church.

"The unbelief that echoes from the pulpit to-day," continued Mr. Haldeman, "by men graduated from the modern theological schools puts Thomas Paine and Robert Ingersoll in the class of the Sunday School pupil. It is not Christianity at all. It is Christian Science in disguise. It is Theosophy, Buddhism, Orientalism in disguise. It is the gospel of auto-suggestion. It is the old devil's eye in the Garden of Eden. What does it mean for me to stake my soul on the statements of professors and scientific men?"

"Now, I am done with it. This is the last. To society and morality it is a menace and a peril. Who can measure the danger to the daughter and the wife if a suggestion by the mind of another is their religion? It is an accursed thing. Can you see the possibilities of it—one man daring to invade another's mind and his soul?"

"Why, I might put my suggestion for wrong into some virgin's mind and soul. Oh! men and women, can you see on one side a crowd of mental suggestionists and on the other men and women whose minds and souls could be invaded?"

"Then, too, the Emmanuel Movement is a menace to health. The profession of medicine is one of the noblest and best and most chivalrous. A doctor's bill is one debt that always should be paid first, above all others. If you would let this thing called the Emmanuel Movement go for five years it would do away with physicians. It would turn loose a band of freaks with banners on which would be inscribed 'No doctors, no doctors' bills, no medicine, no sickness.'"

"It is a menace to the Church. The danger of such a belief to women is appalling. The power of hypnotism and of mental suggestion, even if it comes in the name of Christ, opens dangers never dreamed of. If the Emmanuel Movement were made universal throughout the churches for five years only one church would survive—the Christian Science Church. Don't turn the Church of Jesus Christ into a band of hypnotists. It is time to hear the rebuking of Jesus Christ. I bid you turn away from this as you turn away from Christian Science."

During his sermon Mr. Haldeman read occasionally from "Religion and Medicine," the Emmanuel Movement book. One passage which he read said that "Science and Health," the book published by Mrs. Eddy, contained many great truths. Once he read from the Emmanuel Movement

book a quotation which, referring to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy's book, said: "And therein lies its superiority over preaching."

Mr. Haldeman announced that he would preach a sermon on "Was Christ a Socialist?" on Wednesday night.

"I will show that He was not," said Mr. Haldeman. "Christian Socialism is a damnable treason."

## UNVEILING OF GREAT STATUE

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A belated national tribute to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow will be unveiled on the afternoon of May 7th in this city. The monument will be dedicated in the presence of President Taft at a ceremony over which Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, will preside. Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.; Hamilton Wright Mable, Brainard H. Warner and others will speak. Several members of the Longfellow family have signified an intention to be present.

The tribute to Longfellow stands on a little triangular Government reservation at Connecticut avenue and M street, in the heart of Washington's fashionable section.

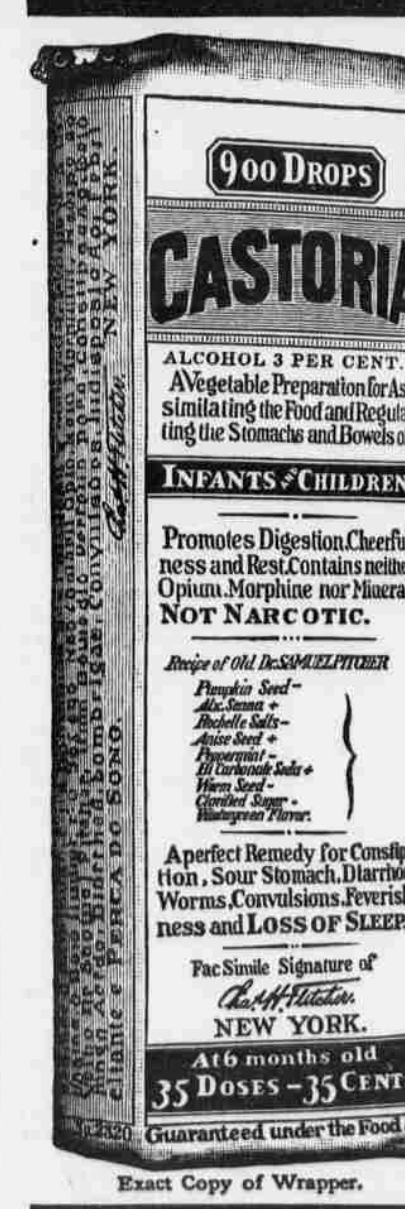
The neglect of American citizens to honor the memory of the great fre-sider and home poet inspired several citizens to start a movement for the collection of a monument fund twelve years ago. That England had so honored the memory of the poet served as a stimulus to the American movement. The monument is of bronze and presents the figure of the poet seated in a chair. The base of granite and inscribed with the name "Longfellow."

## LARGEST OIL TANK.

### Standard's Rival Completes Biggest Receptacle in the East.

New York, April 30.—The Texas Company, Standard Oil's reputed rival, which is building a big oil plant at Bergen Point, N. J., completed one of the largest oil tanks in the world, the last brush of paint being applied at quitting time to-day.

Superintendent M. J. Lee said there was no tank in any of the oil plants east of the Illinois oil field to equal the big oil receptacle just finished. It is 114 1/2 feet in diameter, 30 feet high from the ground, and will hold 55,000 gallons. It required 100 tons of half-inch and 5-inch sheet iron to complete the six great iron rings which constitute the tank, and which are bolted together with heavy steel bands and rivets. Forty thousand feet of lumber were used to form the interior supports.



# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## Telephone Announcement

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.