### A GREAT TYPEWRITER IS ON EXHIBITION

A Wonder Machine Now on Exhibi-

tion in the Electric City. noiseless typewriter-the first of its kind ever made and which is being exhibited and described now for the first time-is an added attraction at the Industrial Exhibition this week in Scranton. This demonstration for the benefit of and Thirty-fourth street, and Park visitors to the show was made pos- avenue to Morningside avenue, sible through Colonel L. A. Watres, who is a personal friend of the principal promoters of the company, which in a few weeks will begin the manufacture of the machine at Middletown, Conn., where a plant is already installed.

In Scranton demonstrating the only complete model which has as yet been built are E. L. C. Clarke and W. H. Kidder, the latter a son of the inventor of the machine, whose home is in Boston. Mr. Kiddler does the practical operating and supplies all comers with all information.

Besides being noiseless, the type writer is also of the "visible" type. and it has a score of other advantages which ought to come to the aid of the poor, overworked stenographer party. In appearance the typewriter is somewhat different from the common kind. It is, for the most part, enclosed, only the slender key-bars darting out from a hooded shield, like fangs of the common. cobra. This enclosed idea, the absolutely dust-proof.

But it is the actual printing, not in the appearance, that the machine live." is said to excel. The long-arm bar, so familiar to the girls, which travels in a larg are and then smites the paper in the face, is done away Here, in the new Noiseless, we have what in puglistic circles would be termed the short-arm jolt, "GUILTY OF MURDER the bar shooting out horizontally to the paper from the forward top part of the machine-straight out from the shoulder, so to speak. And this short arm, which is made of firm, rigid steel, does not directly thump its impression on the paper. On the contrary, it is not that sort of a bully. The arm reaches out to the face of the paper like a dart of lightning, but just as it touches the paper it stops momentarily and then, though a little jigger which mechanics call a "cam," which is located in the rear of the type bar, the face of the type is pressed gently against the paper and makes the impression.

Through this invention, no matkeys are struck, the impression on the paper is exactly the same for all the type, giving an even line, which heretofore has depended upon the even touch of the typist.

The alignment also must of necessity be perfect, as there are certain set grooves which lead the type ployed on the James farm. When to the paper and, when it comes to making corrections, Mr. Kidder be claimed they out and balance. This led to a dispute, and a line, take the paper out of the machine, reinsert the paper and then re write that same line exactly over

destructible printing platen, which and fled. backs up the paper. The roller is for working, the paper around. Another feature is in manfold work in which it is said the machine has the fead of anything heretofore created. As uniformity in impression is one of the strong points of the machine, so this same idea is carried out in the manifold work. By an arrangement in the front, the machine can be adjusted for the use of from one to twenty sheets of paper, and by this same mechanism, the impression on even a single sheet of paper can be made Young Women Who Reported Aneither strong or light

#### PEOPLE DON'T GO TO CHURCH.

in a sermon on tion of Churches, No. 119 East Nine- men. the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, secretary, the way to school.

The canvass was made in Harlem and covered fifty-seven blocks, emsaid, a startling number of persons annoyed some of the schoolgirls. professing religious beliefs, but who were without church connection and letter is the outcome of this. The did not attend church.

non-churchgoers were as follows: er to be found. Jews, 80 per cent; Protestants, 31 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 12 per cent.; miscellaneous, 54 per cent. On this basis nearly 50 per cent, of the people of Harlem do not attend

The figures were sufficiently alarming, Dr. Caughey said, to give grave concern to the churches.

In stating the reasons for non-attendance, the minister said the statistics showed that many were kept away by physical infirmity and that a great army was prevented from going to church because of Sunday employment, particularly street railway men, waiters, domestics, cabmen and chauffeurs.

Many doctors, dentists and real estate men, he said, alleged that it counsel exhibited as the other man's was necessary to attend to business on Sunday.

Dr. Caughey suggested it was the duty of Christian people to withhold

desecration and to discourage every form of Sunday employment. Another reason alleged for failure to attend church was that visitors were not always kindly received or given a welcome. A reverse reason was given by one woman, who said she did not wish to be spoken to at church and that she was bothered by unwelcome greetings.

Non-Churchgoers in New York. District Canvassed-One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred

Number of blocks, 57, Number of families, 13,000. Number of persons, 56,600. Percentage of non-churchgoers, 44 Jews, 80 per cent. Protestants, 31 per cent.

Roman Catholics, 12 per cent. Miscellaneous, 54 per cent. In district canvassed there are: Theatres, 8. Saloons, 100.

Churches, 24. Reasons given for not attending hurch:

Physical disability. Employed on Sunday. No need for a church. Not interested. Need of rest. Reasons which Dr. Caughey call-

d superficial were: 'No need for a church." 'Not interested, instructed or en-

lightened. 'Need of rest." The latter, he said, was the most

"The real reason in the great ma proprietors say, makes the machine jority of cases," he asserted, "is the carelessness, the irreligion and the sinfulness of the city in which we

> The canvass will be continued and extended to other parts of the city. and the information obtained will be referred to the various churches for action.

## IN FIRST DEGREE"

John Choqwiski Must Pay for His

Crime on the Gallows. West Chester, Pa., May 5 .- After being locked up eighty-four hours, on his first missionary tour. The first the jury in the case of John Choqwiski, who was tried here last week | ple so much that they begged him to on the charge of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. James in Easttown township on the night of January 28, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Choqwiski received the verdict that will send him to the Gentiles also became interested the gallows without showing the and they packed the synagogue when least concern, and while being led the day of service came. But what ter how hard or how lightly the back to jail he laughed and joked with friends who greeted him on the the Jews when they heard the same way. As soon as the jury announced its findings, William S. Harris,

The convicted man is thirty-three years of age, and was formerly emhe left the employ of the James' Choqwiski threatened to get even with his employer. On the night of January 28th Choqwiski laid in wait at the barn until Mr. and Mrs. James, Moreover, the type is not de- who had been to a neighbor's to carry out their purpose. The Scrip-

wiski and he was arrested at Chester the next day and brought to esting to know what part those "de-West Chester. The trial lasted two days, and the case went to the jury on Thursday evening at 8:20 and the verdict was rendered this evening at 9:30 o'clock.

### TEACHERS GO ARMED ON WAY TO SCHOOL

noyance of Girls Receive Threat.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 5 .- While Miss Kate Olmstead and Miss Dinah Olmstead go armed with revolvers "Why People on their way to and from the school Don't Go to Church," the Rev. Dr. they teach in Taylor, near here, John Lyon Caughey, of the Harlem their father, Dr. W. H. Olmstead. Presbyterian church, announced re- and private detectives are endeavcently the result of a canvass on oring to find the writer of a threatthat question made by the Federa- ening letter sent to the young wo-The letter declared that they teenth street, under the direction of would be attacked and ill-treated on

The road along which they go is traversed by many workers, and a bracing 13,000 families and 56,000 few days ago the teachers complainpersons. It showed, Dr. Caughey ed to the authorities that miners had

It is supposed the threatening people of the town are deeply stir-Arranged in denominations, the red and are eager for the letter writ-

Shell Window-Panes.

When the English first occupied India, the rough circular plates of a species of oyster, which plates are about six inches in diameter and are thin and white, were used for windowpanes, and had the effect of frosted glass. The panes of Bombay Cathedral were of these shells, and they are still used in some parts of India

#### The Jury's Verdict.

A south Missouri man recently was tried on a charge of assault. The State brought into court as the weapons used a rail, an axe, a pair of tongs. a saw and a rifle. The defendant's weapons a scythe blade, a pitchfork. a pistol and a hoe. The jury's verdict is said to have been:

"Resolved, That we the jury would

## Saturday **Qight** Talks By Rev. F. E. DAVISON

VACATING A PULPIT

International Bible Lesson for May 9, '09-(Acts 13: 13-52).

John Wesley had an infallible rule by which he decided the fitness of candidates for the ministry. He sent them out upon a tour of the churches, and when they returned he had three questions to ask as follows: Was anybody converted? Was anybody sanctified? Was anybody mad? If the candidate could give an affirmative reply to any one of these questions, he was considered eligible, but if he had to confess that he could neither get people converted, sanctified nor mad it was pretty conclusive evidence that he was not called to preach. The gospel is t e power of God unto salvation; its proclamation makes men better or worse, and that man may well be doubtful of his right to occupy a pulpit whose words leave no influence upon men one way or the other.

Opposition Aroused.

There are some modern preachers who get into a panic when they discover that their message has aroused opposition; whereas that is one of the clearest evidences that they are following instructions and demonstrating their fitness to stand as ambassadors for Christ. The great preachers from Elijah down have created a disturbance. The true messenger will always cause a rattling among the dry bones. No man of God should ever apologize for disturbing the peace of somnolent saints or rebuking sin in high places. Of course it will be understood that I make no plea for boorishness, personalities, antagonism of individuals or using the pulpit of God's house to indulge in abusive language. But when the proclamation of the gospel arouses opposition it should be regarded by every man as an evidence of plety and power.

The apostle Paul came to just such an experience at Antioch in Pisidia sermon he preached pleased the peostay through the week and occupy the pulpit the next Sabbath. All that week the Jews were talking up the great preacher and urging the brethren to come out and hear him. But was the surprise and indignation of sermon preached, with a Gentile appacation. Like dogs in the manger they growled and contradicted and blaspaemed, and broke up the meeting with their tumult. It was the same sermon that they had previously lauded. It was all right so long as it suited their prejudices, but when they saw that it was actually a gospel for all men they spit upon it with insults. Opposition Working.

Not satisfied with this they determined to get rid of the preacher, and tney took the most effective method to arms, which may be fitted to grip pendent upon the roller for making an impression, but makes it on inand raised up persecution against Paul Suspicion at once pointed to Choq- and Barnabas and expelled them out of their coasts." It would be intervout and honorable women" took in bringing about that result. Did they begin to criticise his personal appearance, the cut of his clothes, the method of parting his hair? Did they send a committee to suggest that it would be wise not to displease Brother So and So, and Sister Such and Such, on account of their financial contributions? Nobody knows. The record is silent: all we know is. Paul saw the cloud rising on the horizon no bigger than a man's, or woman's hand, and he concluded that discretion is the better part of valor and moved on to "fresh fields and pastures new.'

Opposition Successful.

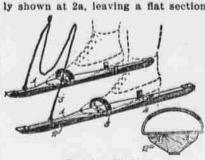
And herein he showed his wisdom. There is no faithful preacher but can find work somewhere. The very message that makes some people howling mad will make other people shouting happy. Why should a man stay in a den of lions when he can spend his days where birds sing all day and all night! Why should a man waste his strength and ingenuity forcing the bread of life down unwilling throats. when he can just as well go to those who are so hungry that they will take it from him as fast as he can pase it out! It ought to be understood that it is no disgrace for a preacher to be chased out of a pulpit by "devout and honorable women" when the only charge against him is the bigotry and self-righteousness of his hearers. The greatest preacher of the ages, Paul the apostle, was vexed and tormented by those who did not like his preach ing. An intelligent preacher ought to know before anybody else knows, when his work is done. God not only tells men to "Come," but to "Go." In the war of the rebellion we had six months' men, and the same thing is true in the spiritual conflict. The fact that a preacher's predecessor spent all his days in one parish is no criterion: he might not have remain ed three weeks anywhere else. There are misfits in the pulpit as there are everywhere else; sometimes the preacher is too big for a pulpit and sometimes too small. But in either case the "devout and honorable women" find it out. If these women had been of no consequence in the community, possibly Paul would patronage from all forms of Sunday have given \$1 to have seen the fight." have paid no attention to them.

COASTING SKATES. TEN

Any Amateur Can Construct Them for Use on an ley Hill.

There are more ways than one of enjoying an icy hill. The accompanying illustrations show a pair of coasting skates. These skates can be well made by any amateur at little or no expense.

The base 1 is of hard wood and is either end. It is 1 1-4 inch thick and dressed off on the under side, as clear



Coasting Skates.

5-8 inch wide along the center line The front end is curved upward, and a strap of iron or thin steel 2 is fitted to the flat section and serves as a runner. The ends of the runner are turned over upon the top of the basand help by screws. No screws ar necessary in the bottom. In use the ball of the foot rests at a point ap proximately midway in the length of the skate. A stiff strap, 3, preferably of metal and designed to fit over the toe of the shoe, is screwed or other wise secured to the base at this point This strap may be wrapped with pad ding if desired, but if properly shaped the padding is not necessary. A U shaped iron as 4 is fixed to the base as shown, so as to prevent sidewise movement of the heel.

It will be appreciated that these skates may be readily removed from the feet after a coast down hill, and as readily readjusted at the top of the hill. To facilitate the use of the skates, a guide rope 5 is used. The opposite ends of this rope are secured to eyes, one in each of the skates at the forward end. When coasting, the rope is grasped in one or both hands, and held taut from the eyes.

Preventive of Scalding.

A simple device is illustrated herewith, which may be used to tilt a kettle in which vegetables or other food is being cooked, so that it may be



Kettle Tilter.

drained without scalding the hands The device consists of a pair of wire the edges of the kettle. These arms the kettle. A third handle may b seized in one hand, while the other two handles are grasped in the other hand. The kettle will thus be firmly gripped, and it may be titlted to any desired degree with perfect safety.

Vipers in France.

Strangers are sometimes surprised by the fear of vipers which exists in some parts of France. These little venomous snakes are dangerous both to man and beast. Recently a move ment has been made to protect the vipers, on the ground that they render valuable services in destroying rodents, mollusks, and other small noxious animals, but a writer in the Journal of Practical Agriculture strenuously opposes this, declaring that the services performed by the vipers are of small account in comparison with the accidents, frequently mortal which they cause. He instances a little neighborhood in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, where the vipers became a veritable plague, and where, inspired by the offer of a reward, two hunters destroyed 12,000 of them.

An Electric Air-Trap. The instrument used by Mons. Telsserenc de Bort for collecting specimens of air at high altitudes with the aid of sounding balloon consists of a very perfect vacuum-tube with a finely drawn-out end. Either the rise of the mercury in a barometer corresponding with a previously determined altitude, or the clockwork of the meteorograph forms an electric contact, causing a little hammer to fall and break the end of the tube. Air then rushes in, whereupon another electric contact, brought about by the same means, allows the current of a small accumulator to heat the platinum wire wound round the capillarytube to a red heat. This fuses the glass and again closes the end of the vacuum-tube, thus entrapping the

Gave No Warning.

On entering the stable suddenly the head of the house found the hostler and his own young son deeply engaged with the broken tail of a kite.

"How is it, Williams," he began, severely, "that I never find you at work when I come out here?"

"I know," volunteered his son; "it's on account of those rubber heels you're wearing now."

CITIZEN'S 5 MILE RACE.

In hopes that every athlete will are herein printed for their guidance.

First, before competing, or even ing necessary to compete in this event safely, each athlete is advised to have his heart examined.

woolen trousers, and he should have his feet well protected, by strong least an hour. soles, from the pebbles and hard road, and thus avoid bruises.

While the man running feels this race is at that hour. warm, his arms and shoulders being exposed to the cold air it is very avoided, as no man can get in his easy for him to contract rheuma- best condition and partake of these tism and colds, which will result things; especially is this true of the later in life in much pain and dis-

The training should be started stimulants.

with long walks at a rapid gait with frequent jogs, and the distance of the jog should be gradually inread the following suggestions, they creased until by the 15 of May every contestant can safely jog at about two-thirds his best speed the full course of five miles without great entering upon the course of train- inconvenience. He should be especially sure to cover up warmly after his work, and after his heart and lungs have resumed their nor-Second, not only should the athlete mal rhythm, and his temperature 20 inches long. It is 3 inches wide have his arms and body covered in has become normal, to be rubbed at the middle, and tapers to 1 inch at his practice, but he should likewise down in a warm room, free from wear a loose fitting pair of long draughts, after which he should rest in bed warmly covered up for at

Since the race is to be in the afternoon, the best time to train for

Tobacco and liquor should be young athlete who has not formed the habit of depending upon these

### The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertised, may find a sale with the unwary.

AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS
IS JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-eminence of CHILTON PAINTS: 1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint. 2d-The painters declare that it works easily and has won-

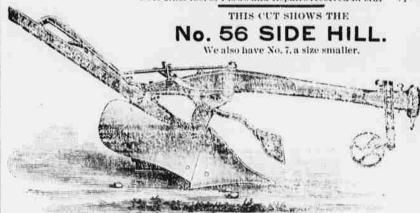
derful covering qualities. 3d-Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at his

own expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective. 4th-Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it,

and recommend its use to others.

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