

GRANGE.

THE MOON AND POTATO FALL-ACY.

The moon has nothing to do with the growth of potatoes. This statement sounds about as self-evident as a commencement oration, yet, according to a recent investigation by the Department of Agriculture, seventy-five per cent. of our farmers have been planting potatoes and other crops according to the almanac. It is a very general belief that potatoes planted in the dark of the moon produce the best crop while the full moon variety are likely to "run to tops."

It seems a bit absurd to suppose that a respectable old moon like ours could find nothing better to do than to stay up nights ruining the potato crop. So Uncle Sam, who has an unquenchable curiosity in such matters, began poking into the moon myth and discovered that it deserved respect only because of its age. His Agricultural Department workers found that they could raise just as poor potatoes in the dark of the moon as in the light.

THE ROSE BUG.

The rose bug is a common and familiar insect which attacks a great many cultivated plants, trees and bushes by devouring the foliage while in the adult stage. In regard to this pest, State Zoologist Surface says: "It is not a 'bug' but a beetle, as it has chewing mouth parts and eats the tissue of the leaves, making them appear to be perforated with numerous holes with quite irregular edges. The larvae of this beetle live in the ground, and there transform to the pupal or resting stage and remain over winter. Deep cultivation of the soil and other plants they infest is advisable. Growers should watch for the first coming of these beetles, and jar them from the branches on sheets saturated with oil stretched on the ground, or held to catch the pests; or into a hopper-shaped cloth bug-catcher. They can also be picked by hand, or shaken from the trees, bushes or plants and sprayed with pure kerosene or exceedingly strong soap solution, while on the ground. In dealing with them in this manner the leaves and plants will not be injured by the strong spray. "To keep the 'bugs' from attacking the small and tender grapes on the vines, it is advisable to cover the bunches with paper bags as soon as possible after blossoming and setting of the fruit."

THE NORWAY MAPLE LOUSE.

The occupant of a suburban home in the vicinity of Philadelphia addressed a letter to the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in which he stated that "There is an insect which is destroying the leaves of the shade trees throughout this section, having much of the appearance of a louse, and it is especially noticeable on the Norway Maple trees." He then inquired: "Would you kindly inform me what sort of mixture you would spray with in order to rid the trees of this pest, as I have already tried Paris green, but with no effect?"

Professor Surface answered: "Replying to your inquiry concerning the Norway Maple Louse, I beg to say that there is such a pest common on these trees throughout this State. It can be killed by spraying with one pound of whale oil soap, dissolved in six gallons of water, or with an eight per cent. kerosene emulsion, or with a stronger solution of any other kind of soap."

"However, I do not regard it as a seriously destructive pest, although I have often seen it cause many leaves to fall from the trees. Those trees which have been infested have soon regained their foliage, and as it is a difficult task to spray a maple tree properly, I do not find many people doing this, even though we recommend it. In spraying for plant lice you must strike the under sides of the leaves, in order to kill the lice that are there found. Otherwise they would not be injured."

"Of course, Paris green has no effect upon them, because they are sucking insects, rather than chewing insects, and it is used only for the latter. These plant lice often cause a waxy or oily appearance beneath the trees, caused by the sweet liquid, known as honey dew, which they secrete and drop. It also falls upon the leaves and makes them have a varnished appearance, while in this liquid there develops a black fungus, resembling smut or soot, which sometimes gives the leaves a bad appearance. However, it is not as bad as it looks. The chief thing to do is to keep the trees well watered, so as to keep them growing, and they will overcome the effects of this pest. It would be a benefit to the trees to add a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda to each gallon of water with which you water them."

POTATOES.

In the United States the great potato state is New York, with 42,000,000 bushels, in 1907. Michigan follows with 27,000,000; then Pennsylvania and Wisconsin with about 23,000,000 each; Maine, 17,000,000; Minnesota and Illinois about fourteen each; Iowa and Ohio, twelve each; New Jersey, eight to nine; Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, California and Nebraska about seven. The rest run from Washington and Kansas, with six each, down to Montana and Texas, with from two and a half to three.

DIDN'T THINK MUCH OF NEW YORK.

A young man, twenty-three years old, was the center of an interested assembly in one of the stores in a little town in Rockland county a few days ago. He had just returned from his first visit to New York and his friends were anxious to hear all about what he had seen and experienced. He was less enthusiastic than his neighbors expected him to be, and, contrary to their expectations, saw nothing wonderful. One friend whom he had visited worked in a stable and he spent the day with him "helping around," then went to a moving picture show in the Bowery, took a walk in that part of the city, went to bed and next morning started for home. "Nothing great about New York," he said, "except the elevated, and I didn't get a chance to try that."—New York Tribune.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN SWEDEN.

A barber will shave you for six cents—but you have to wash your own face and comb your own hair. Everybody trusts you, and you are expected to trust everybody. You never have a dispute with the cabman over the fare. A taximeter measures the distance you travel and shows what you owe at any minute.

You get a bill every day at the hotel. This permits you to correct any mistakes at once. Women shine your shoes, shave you, cut your hair, and even give you a bath—unless you rebel. Policemen salute the street car conductors and are saluted by them. A servant who brings you something says, "So good." You say, "Tack" (thanks).

You take off your hat when you enter a shop and return the shopman's low bow. Although drinking is common, one seldom sees a drunken man. Tips are everywhere given, but they are small. Ten ore (2½ cents) is the ordinary tip to a cabman or porter. A lady always waits for a gentleman to speak, instead of the reverse, as in America.

The comedians crack jokes on the rich Swedish-American who has come home to spend his money. Grand opera lasts from Sept. 1 to June 1. The state furnishes the opera house and endows it. It is light all night in summer and dark all day in winter.

There are more telephones in proportion to the population in Stockholm than in any other city in the world.—Minneapolis Journal.

THE JEWS AND THE FUTURE.

For eighteen centuries the Jews have wandered on the earth, a people without a country. In Spain, in England, in France, and Germany they have multiplied and flourished, only to be driven forth again. More than half the Jews in the world are to-day in Russia, and there they are persecuted, are despoiled and murdered, so that life has become impossible and unendurable. With the exception of America the gates of the world are locked against the Jews, and even in America there seems to be no room for all the millions of the Jewish race who now live in Russia.

For many years the Jews have been dreaming of a return to Palestine. But the land that once flowed with milk and honey is now largely a barren waste, and there is no room there for new millions. A plan to settle the Jews in East Africa also came to naught, because the country was unfitted for anything but snakes and chameleons.

A proposal has now been made to settle the whole Jewish population of despotic Russia in Mesopotamia, in the fields watered by the Euphrates. There is plenty of land there, and the Jews who, in eighteen hundred years, have not forgotten that they were once farmers, could hold there a great and flourishing nation. But there are difficulties. Merely to irrigate the land would, according to Mr. Jacob Schiff, cost two hundred million dollars, and other hundreds of millions would have to be spent before this great race-moving could take place. But the Jews who have waited for fifty generations may bide their time for another generation or two, and in the end the Jews may return to the land from whence they once sprang, and find an opportunity to live a free, expanding life.

A Tragedy of the Big Hat.

So fair to view in his canoe, The damsel sat afloat. Her hat, sad fate, was not on straight, And over went the craft! —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Graduate.

Knicker—He meant to carve his name on the scroll of fame. Bocker—But now he is trying to get it on any old payroll.—New York Sun.

For Example.

Our slangy appellations Sometimes are out of place, For oft you see a summer girl Who has a wintry face. —Chicago Tribune.

Rash, Rash!

Beacon—Has Colby a sense of humor? Hill—Yes. He's forever breaking out with jokes.—Boston Globe.

Old English.

The pitcher threw the ball. The batter made a hit Because the second baseman Could not connect with it. —New York Mail.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

The White House is through with "thru" and all the rest of the simplified words put into the executive vocabulary by President Roosevelt, and the clerical force of the highest governmental office has gone back to the good old English of our fathers. For several weeks after the Roosevelt regime was ended the clerks and stenographers of the executive offices would occasionally write "thru" for "through," "past" for "passed" and "thoro" for "thorough," as they were required to do under the administration that ended March 4. These words would perhaps be detected by some other clerk before they reached the government printing office, or if they got as far as the G. P. O. they would be caught and changed by the proofreader down there. None of them ever found their way into public print after the Taft administration got well into harness, and no one, except perhaps some few Roosevelt enthusiasts, is left to mourn their absence.

Phonetic Spelling Cost Money.

"Thousands of dollars will be saved annually by the disuse of the simplified spelling," said an official of the government printing office. "It was the continual mixup and eternal change that cost so much. For instance, the president would send down a message written in his peculiar abbreviated phonetic style. We would have to set it up as we got the copy. In due time the message would have to be printed in the Congressional Record, and as congress had passed a law prohibiting the expenditure of any money for the simplified spelling when we put it in the Record we had to spell the words according to common usage. So the messages had to be set up all over again, and as President Roosevelt was not at all stingy with his communications there was plenty of work of that sort to be done. Now, thank goodness, all the spelling that comes to the office is alike."

The Grant Memorial.

Now that the mammoth marble and bronze memorial to Grant in the eastern end of the botanical garden is nearing completion it becomes apparent that, as Representative McCall maintained, a great mistake was made in locating the monument there. It is far too close to the capitol, which dwarfs it, being jammed out on the building line of First street on a low and swampy piece of ground. In addition to the error of location, the memorial itself is coming to be regarded by persons of artistic sense as exceedingly bad taste.

The Blind Oklahoman.

It is at once a pathetic and ennobling sight to see Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma's blind senator, performing his duties at the capitol. Dependent though he is upon the assistance of his secretary in making his way about the capitol, he nevertheless is as regular in his attendance upon the sessions of the senate as any other senator, and his work and faithful attention to business have been manifested upon more than one occasion. Here is a man who, although laboring under a tremendous handicap, performs the services of a man possessed of all his faculties.

When the Conqueror Passed.

A detachment of field artillery was passing in front of a Pennsylvania avenue hotel. The steps and pavement were alive with jovial badge-labeled men who looked as if they had been having all sorts of a good time and meant to keep it up when they got into the string of automobiles lined up at the curb. The parade caught their interest, and the soldiers, horses and cannon were coming in for jolly comment when in a flash every face sobered, every voice was silenced, every head was bared.

Saving Time in Navy Yards.

Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary of the navy, estimates that the new system of paying employees at navy yards and stations put in force in line with the general policy of economy inaugurated by President Taft will save the government \$125,000 a year. Formerly all the employees were paid at one pay station in the yard. Now automobiles, bicycles, railroad cars and other vehicles are utilized to take the money to the employee instead of requiring him to come to the central pay station and stand in line a long time.

At the Boston yard the average time lost by the employees in obtaining their weekly pay was estimated at sixteen minutes. That has been reduced to two minutes. With 4,000 employees, it is figured that the work of eighty men a week is saved by the new method. At the Washington yard the average time lost is estimated at two and two-thirds minutes and at New York three and seven-tenths.

Barry Statue For France.

Andrew O'Connor's statue of Commodore John Barry, designed for the United States government for erection in this city, will be perpetuated in bronze for the French government. That will be done with the consent of the congressional Barry statue commission charged with the erection of the Barry memorial in this city. It is proposed to erect the bronze copy of the statue in the Luxembourg museum in Paris. CARL SCHOFIELD.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

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

(Copyright, 1909, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.) July 11th, 1909.

Paul's Second Missionary Journey—The Philippian Jailer. Acts xvi:16-40. Golden Text—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. Acts xvi:31.

Verses 16-21—In what class do you place those who profit by the sins of fallen women? This young woman was possessed with a very clever spirit of evil, an all round spirit of deception, including fortune telling; now wherein did her sin consist, and that of her owners? Which are the more to be blamed in these days, fortune tellers or their willing dupes? When bad men are losing the gains of their evil occupation, are they apt to be careful of the truth, when they are after the good men who have destroyed their business? For example the liquor dealers.

Verse 22—What made the multitude so angry at Paul and Silas, and is any reliance ever to be placed upon the excited attitude of a large crowd? Do religious differences still make the people hate one another? Does worldly gain, to-day play any part in religious intolerance? Verse 23—Why did God permit such cruelty to his faithful servants? Why is it that godly people often have to go through very exquisite suffering? Verse 24—Say why it is possible for any good man in prison, lying upon a raw back, with his feet fast in the stocks, to be as happy as a man in health and at liberty? Does a good man's influence cease when he is imprisoned and his limbs are fettered? In looking back over the results of his imprisonment, would Paul and Silas be apt to regret this painful incident? Verse 25—Is there any circumstance so painful, or disastrous, that prayer and praise cannot turn it into joy and victory? If we prayed and sang more in our private lives, and in our families, would we have more joy and gladness? Verse 26—Was this earthquake the result of the prayer of Paul and Silas, or was it a natural event? Does God to-day work out for his people, practically the same results as are here recorded? Verses 27-28—Why did the jailer decide upon suicide, and is such a course ever justifiable? Verses 29-30—Was it natural fear or religious conviction, that now operated in the jailer? What did the jailer desire to be saved from? Verse 31—What precisely did they mean by believing on the Lord Jesus? May a father or mother believe in Jesus, so as to assure the salvation of their children? (This question is to be answered in writing by members of the club.) Verse 32—What is "the word of the Lord," and may a person know that word, first hand, who is not personally acquainted with the Lord? Verses 33-34—Can the grace of God suddenly turn a cruel and brutal man, into a tender-hearted Christian? Verses 35-40—May we be confident that there will always be a happy ending to all our trials? Lessons for Sunday, July 18th, 1909—Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Thessalonica and Berea. Acts xvii:1-15.

Church and Clergy.

The two Methodist conferences in Germany are raising \$500 a year for five years to fund a missionary press in Algiers to print literature in Arabic, the native Kabyle and other languages. A tablet in memory of the Rev. Dr. Edmund Slafter has been erected in Trinity church, Boston. Dr. Slafter was for many years registrar of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts.

College and School.

William C. Doyle, formerly a physical director at Yale university, has been appointed an athletic supervisor at the University of Iowa and has accepted the appointment. As the head of the new graduate college of Cornell university the trustees have appointed one of the youngest professors, Ernest George Merritt, of the department of physics. Sir Augustus Waller, professor of physiology at the University of London, will go to the University of California to deliver the Hitchcock series of lectures next college year. He will arrive there for the course on Sept. 18. Superintendent of Schools Vernon L. Davey of East Orange, N. J., will allow no more cloth towels to be used in the schools. In their stead he will substitute paper towels made of tough manila paper. These cost but a small fraction of a cent each.

English Etchings.

Over 47,000 lives have been saved by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. It was in order to meet the cost of the French war in 1798 that the income tax was first imposed in England. There are close upon 130 holders of titles of long standing nobility who are not members of the house of lords, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. A memorial has just been erected in Kensington cemetery, London, to the memory of Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the arctic explorer and discoverer of the lost Franklin expedition.

Law Points.

The right of the court to surcharge an executor's account for overpayment of counsel fees without an exception by some interested person before it is denied in re Stitzel, 221 Pa., 227; 70 Atl., 749; 18 L. R. A. (N. S.), 284. A provision in a policy insuring against loss of time from sickness, requiring notice of the sickness to be given to the insurer within ten days of its beginning, is held in Craig versus United States H. and A. Ins. Co., 80 S. C., 151; 61 S. E., 423; 18 L. R. A. (N. S.), 100, to be reasonable.

German Gleanings.

German soil feeds nine-tenths of her people. There are 307 members in the German reichstag. Germany has become the greatest producer of cocoa butter in the world. Each German army corps possesses two observation and four signal balloons. It is said that in the last five years the membership of temperance societies in Germany has more than doubled.

BEAR AMBLES INTO TOWN.

Killed by Citizens of Fort Plain After a Chase.

Fort Plain, N. Y., July 7.—A big cinnamon bear was killed near here after ambuling into town within a quarter of a mile of the postoffice. The animal, which weighed 211 pounds, probably wandered from the foothills of the Adirondacks about twenty miles north. Fort Plain has 4,000 inhabitants and bears are scarce in the corporate limits. Mill employees and farmers suspended work and joined the chase until bruin was slain.

Violent Earthquakes In Algeria.

Constantine, Algeria, July 7.—Violent earth shocks have occurred in the Almellia region. Two persons were killed and many houses collapsed.

A Paradoxical Way.

Waiter (trying to pull cork out of bottle)—Durn it! I'll get the blessed thing out if I have to shove it in!—Lippincott's Magazine.

Summer Troths.

Engagements terminate in town. In theater, in shop and store, To be renewed two months or so Down by the e'er engaging shore. —Boston Globe.

Mean of Him.

Hankins—Er—what is the latest conceit in ladies' summer hats? Judkins—My wife.—Town Topics.

The Philosopher's Stone.

The summer's wondrous alchemy Now sets us in a whirl. The summer girl an heiress grows. The ribbon clerk an earl. —New York Sun.

Or Even "the Dickens."

"Does lightning scare you?" "Scares me to beat thunder."—Kansas City Times

SIRES AND SONS.

Lord Brassey, the great English authority on naval matters, is seventy-two years old, but he is devoting himself to studying German. Captain George Kimball of North Dubuque, Ia., who is seventy-six years old, is the father of twenty-three children, the youngest of whom was presented May 27 by his fourth wife, who is nineteen years old. When Dr. Francis Edward Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor society, was asked the other day who gave the society its name he replied: "I wish I knew definitely. The name seemed to come to me instinctively. Still, I may have heard it and used it unconsciously." Henry C. Thurston of Mount Vernon, Tex., who attended the late reunion of Confederate veterans in Memphis, is seventy-seven years old, seven feet seven inches in height, weighs 223 pounds and has never been disabled even for a day except by wounds received in the civil war. Fred D. Contiss, the new president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, is one of the youngest presidents the organization ever had. He is a member of the firm of S. B. Chapin & Co. and began his business career as a messenger in the Merchants' National bank. He is only thirty-seven years old. James Simon, the most noted Hebrew in Germany, is a great friend of the kaiser, is head of the German Oriental society, is president of the Federated Jewish Organizations and an active spirit in everything connected with Jewish affairs. He has a magnificent home and is one of Germany's leading dry goods merchants.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,

ESTATE OF VIRGIL CONKLIN, late of Preston, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement. JOHN RANDALL, Administrator. Lake Como, Pa., June 30, 1909. 5243

ROLL of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States. Stands 10th in Pennsylvania. Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00 Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29 1908.

Theo. Lisken, THE WAYNE COUNTY UPHOLSTERER!

Cabinet and Furniture Work. Repairing Neatly Done. Hair Mattresses made over like new. BELL PHONE. CITIZENS' PHONE—Nights. 526 So. Main St. HONESDALE.

Latest Most Novel SHIRT WAISTS

For Summer, 1909.

Menner & Co's Store, KEYSTONE BLOCK.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF JANE G. FITZ, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed to report distribution of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in the borough of Honesdale, at which time and place all claims against said estate must be presented, or recourse to the fund for distribution will be lost. W. M. H. LEE, Auditor. Honesdale, June 30, 1909. 52643

Ponies and Carts

Beautiful Shetland Ponies, handsome Carts, solid Gold Watches, Diamond Rings and other valuable presents given away. To Boys and Girls who win our PONEY AND CART CONTEST. Open to all Boys and Girls. Costs nothing to enter. Get enrolled at once. Hundreds of dollars worth of prizes and cash besides. EVERY CONTESTANT IS PAID CASH whether he wins a grand prize or not. Write us today for full particulars before it is too late. HUMAN LIFE PUBLISHING CO., 528 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1909.