

GRANGE.

Remedy For Fleas.

"The best remedy for fleas in a house," says State Zoologist H. A. Surface, in reply to a number of letters seeking information on the subject, "is fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, the same as for all other household pests. This will, of course, destroy flies, roaches, etc., as well as the fleas. This, however, must be done with considerable care, because the gas is deadly, and besides, rather expensive. One of the simple and less expensive but slower methods of ridding a house of fleas is to do it by means of sticky fly paper. If the fly paper is placed beneath chairs, tables and stands where it will not be in the way of anyone walking, it will be all right. I should warn you, however, that if a cat happened to get on such a paper, it would cause a lively time and quite a mused-up animal. It has been said that if pieces of meat that are lean are placed in the middle of the floor the fleas will jump toward them. However, the janitor of a certain seminary cleaned the parlors of fleas by wrapping sticky fly paper around his rubber boots with the sticky side outwards, and walking slowly through the rooms.

"The nature of the flea is to jump toward, instead of away from, a moving object. Perhaps the drawing of paper slowly across the carpet a number of times would kill many of them. The chief thing is to remove the fundamental cause of the plague of fleas, which is generally due to infested cats or dogs. Have the animals sleep on a cloth or carpet in a box outdoors, and at least every other morning remove the carpet and beat it on the ground some distance from the house. The larva of the flea lives in dust and all cracks should be thoroughly cleaned and washed with a four per cent. creolin in water; or, in other words, a solution of water and creolin, containing one part of creolin in twenty-five parts of water, and then the cracks should be filled with a mixture of melted bees wax and resin.

"If carpets are discarded and rugs used instead, it will help to get rid of both fleas and carpet beetles. The rugs or carpets should be taken out frequently and the floor scrubbed with the creolin solution."

Getting Rid of Weeds.

Among the hundreds of specimens of pests and infested plants received by Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, at his office in Harrisburg, in regard to which information is wanted, weeds of various kinds occasionally loom up. A box of weeds came the other day from Warren county. The sender wrote:

"Enclosed find a specimen of a new kind of weed which made its first appearance in my sheep pasture last year. It has a desire to spread rapidly and this year I found it in three different places on my farm. It looks very much like a potato vine; blossoms like the potato, bears seed-balls also, and grows about as high, but it does not produce tubers. My sheep will not eat it. How can I get rid of it?"

Professor Surface's reply covered the general subject of weeds. His explanation was as follows:

"The weed which you sent to us for identification is the one commonly known as the Horse Nettle, the scientific name being Solanum Carolinense. It is, as you have noted, closely related to the potato, and, in fact, belongs to the same genus of plants. Theoretically, where it thrives the potato, tomato and other plants of its family should also grow well. It is quite a pest because its sharp spines make it possible for it to usurp the space near it, and cattle will not pasture where they must brush against it. Also, it produces many fine seeds which come up in great numbers. It gets so dense that it covers the ground to the exclusion of all other forms of vegetation. I have been informed that in some parts of Maryland entire farms have been abandoned because of this weed pest.

"While the subject of weeds does not belong to the office of the Economic Zoologist, yet we can tell you that there is no magic method of destroying such pests. The best thing to do is to put the ground into some crop that can be cultivated and hoed for two years, and keep the weeds down as soon as the green parts appear above the ground. Avoid dragging the roots or any fragments of the weeds by means of cultivators, plows or harrows. Above all else, be sure to prevent such pests as weeds from going to seed. Even if it be not possible to cultivate the ground and keep them rooted out, they should be cut off two or three times per year just before they bloom, or not later than the time when they first come into full bloom. Pulling the weeds by hand when the ground is soft, as after a rain, and burning them is also advisable. Of course this can be done by having something like buckskin gloves on the hands.

"These directions also apply to the destruction of all such weeds as it must be said that the popular belief that one can spray for all kinds of weed pests and kill the weeds and not hurt the other plants is an error. Spraying for weeds in general is not to be recommended, although in a few cases, such as destroying the wild mustard in oats in the early spring, it will be found that a strong solution of sulfate of iron will prove effective."

PERFECT RACE TO BE BRED OF ORPHANS

Dr. Schutz Expects to Produce Ideal Human Being Through Their Inter-marriage

BABIES FOR A NOVEL TEST

Physician Has American Children and Little Mexicans, Portuguese, Japanese and Indians, and Hopes to Obtain Healthy Australians.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. M. A. Schutz, philanthropist and founder of the Long Beach International Baby Farm, has purchased five acres of land on Signal Hill, in Long Beach, for the enlargement of his scheme. On this site he will soon begin the construction of the buildings which are to be a part of the great school which he is to attempt to build up.

He now has American babies, little Mexicans, Portuguese, Japanese and Indians, and hopes to obtain healthy specimens of Australian and Fiji Islanders. These he will train mentally, morally and physically and then try his theory of inter-marriage.

For more than three years Dr. Schutz has been gradually gaining ground in his work, and now has a family of six children, five of whom are of different nationality. A Korean, an Indian, a Mexican and a Scandinavian are among the number, and his own two children, Russian-Americans, complete the colony.

With this foundation the physician hopes to build up a new race of people which he predicts will be the highest type of human beings. He will attempt to intermarry the orphans which come under his domain, although he positively insists that he will not force them to marry.

Nothing in his colony is to be done by force. The children will be taught by expert teachers and given a good education.

Attention is to be paid to the diet of the children and the "coarse meats" which tend toward increasing abnormal animalism in the human race will be done away with. These children will be raised as vegetarians.

The Golden Rule shall be the law of this colony of orphans is the plan. Money will not be used at the farm nor will such a thing as competition be taught. That competition is the source of all selfishness of to-day the founder believes.

Dr. Schutz is scholarly and since his arrival in Long Beach fourteen years ago has accumulated considerable wealth. He is looked upon as a good business man.

Signal Hill site, which he purchased, is ideally located for such an institution as the founder expects to establish. It overlooks the city of Long Beach and the ocean, with the harbor of Los Angeles in the distance.

ATE HIS OWN CHILD.

Starving Esquimaux, Driven Mad by Hunger, Became a Cannibal.

St. John's, N. F.—Tragedy in the icy waters of the Far North formed the burden of the news brought to this port by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Adventure, which arrived with the crew of the lost Dundee whaler Paradox.

The Canadian mounted police reported an act of cannibalism. An Esquimaux, whose hunting and fishing had been a failure, driven mad by starvation, killed one of his children and then ate his victim. When the man's neighbors learned of the deed they attacked him, according to the primitive law of their race. The outcast fled the shelter of his igloo and beat off all assaults, shooting down several of the attacking party and escaping into the icy wilderness.

SCORE SIX TO NOTHING.

Grace Chapman, Married Half a Dozen Times, Never Divorced.

Kansas City—Grace E. Chapman pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in Justice Miller's court at her preliminary trial here.

"Yes, I'm guilty," she testified. "I've had six husbands and I'm sick of matrimony. Most of the men I married were farmers. I would live with them until I got tired of them and then I'd leave. They were so tiresome."

"Were you ever divorced?"

"Not that I know of," Mrs. Chapman replied.

SLAYS HIS GIRL CAPTIVE.

Young Plute, Sought by Posse, Adds to His List of Crimes.

Riverside, Cal.—Wild Boy, a young Plute Indian, who has been pursued for several days across the desert by a posse, has added to his crimes by murdering the eighteen-year-old Indian girl he was carrying with him in his flight after having slain her father.

The body of the girl was found far out on the desert.

DIED SOME YEARS AGO.

Human Skeleton Found in Lower Middle Post Tertiary Stratum

Paris.—A fossil human skeleton has been discovered at Ferrassie, Department of Dordogne, in the stratum of the lower middle post tertiary period, which dates back at least 20,000 years.

This is the second discovery of the kind in France within a year.

Of Interest to Women

The Restful Home—Arrangements of Antiques and Furniture Should Harmonize in Line—F. A. Parson's Report on Home Views—"Museum-Like" Type An Entertainer.

People go to the museum to be surprised, entertained, or instructed, but in the home they expect to find rest, recuperation and quiet, and these things are the result of harmony. Nearly every one has at least some rudimentary notions of the laws governing color harmony, but harmony in line is probably less understood, though it is quite as important in the furnishing of the home. The lines to be used in the ornaments, furniture and picture frames of a room should be decided by its structural features. The straight line structure is the simplest of all, the straight line being monotonous and not calling attention to itself. Therefore, that arrangement of a room in which all the lines are straight, being either horizontal or vertical, conforming to the structure of the room itself, is the simplest, plainest and least distracting possible, though such extreme simplicity is seldom desired. Curved lines, on the contrary, attract attention, some more forcibly than others, but most intricate of all designs are those in which both straight and curved lines are employed or into which various types of curves enter, and these occasion great mental alertness and a consequent strain on the nerves.

In an interview on "The Restful Arrangement of Rooms," reported in "Good Housekeeping," Frank Alvan Parsons, director of the New York Art School, tells how to obtain line harmony in rooms of different forms. An understanding of this subject, he says, would help to correct the view that any antique is beautiful in any room, which so often makes the home like a museum. Not only is it necessary to consider the lines in the articles of furniture that are to be assembled together, but there should be among them a general harmony in thickness, heaviness, weight and amount of ornamentation, so that no one piece shall seem too plain or too highly decorated. If patterns appear on the walls or floor coverings their forms and comparative sizes should be harmonious throughout the room. For instance, a small, conventional, half obscure pattern on a curtain must not go with a rugged, clumsy, clearly defined pattern in a rug. The principle of balance must also be considered, and articles of equal weight should be placed at opposite extremities of the room. When the materials are of dissimilar sizes the balance may be established by moving the heavy articles toward the center. If a piano is placed in one corner of the room it will feel as if it were tilted unless something equally strong in size and color is in the opposite corner. If there is no such article the only remedy is to put the piano in the middle of the room.

Dreary-day Cheer.

Emma Winston is my "dreary-day cheer," smiled Mrs. Long to a lady friend as a bright-faced young girl passed through the hall, with a cheery "Good-bye."

"How is that?" asked the friend.

"Why, her eyes are too weak for her to attend school, and so I see a great deal of her. They live next door, you know. She delights in doing favors, I think. Just as sure as the weather is bad and it is an effort to keep off the depression bad weather usually brings, Emma will bob up like a blessed ray of sunshine. She'll amuse the baby, or get the children off in the kitchen, start a fire, and soon have a pot of candy boiling, and a happy crowd of youngsters around her. She's so thoughtful too. She makes the children think it's fun to clean up; so the kitchen is always left in order. If my head aches, she seems too glad to come in and watch dinner or make up the rolls for me. Her mother says she is the same little bit of joy and comfort at home, and everybody on the place depends on her."—E. B. Crawford, in Kind Words.

Jilts Fourteen, Keeps Rings.

Fourteen broken engagements led to the arrest of a young woman in Leipzig the other day. A detective became suspicious when he saw her looking in the window of a pawnbroker's shop with fourteen diamond rings on her fingers. He took her despite tearful protests to a police station, and there she told she had a ring from each of fourteen jilted fiancés. The story sounded so improbable that the police held the girl until they made an investigation. They rounded up all the hapless wooers, and when each one had told the same story, of buying an engagement ring only to be cast aside, the young woman was released.

Women's Work and Infant Mortality.

In eight industrial towns, where the proportion of married women of child-bearing age at work in the factories was 43 per cent., the infant mortality rate for ten years averaged 152 per 1,000. In eight industrial towns of a different type, where the proportion of married women at work was only 3 per cent., the infant mortality was only 150 per 1,000. The excessive rate in the first group is not due to bad wages nor to bad conditions, but to the absence of the mother.

Time to Intervene.

A Newark newspaper prints the following amusing little story: While on his way home one night recently a small boy rushed up to Policeman John Eckerline, of the First Precinct, and, in great excitement, said:

"Hey, officer, my father and another man have been a fight'n' around the corner for the last hour."

"Well, why didn't you call an officer sooner?" asked Eckerline, as he accompanied his guide to the scene of the combat.

"Why," said the precocious youngster, "paw was gettin' the best of it up to a few minutes ago, but de other guy has got his second wind now, an' he's wipl'n' de street wid de old man."

Prevaricating Figures.

Those to whom the mathematical mind has not been given will appreciate the fun an Irishwoman, Mrs. La Touche, of Harristown, has with numbers in "The Letters of a Noble Woman."

"I do hate sums," Mrs. La Touche confesses to a friend. "There is no greater mistake than to call arithmetic an exact science. There are permutations and aberrations discernible to minds entirely noble, like mine; subtle variations which ordinary accountants fail to discern; hidden laws of numbers which it requires a mind like mine to perceive.

"For instance, if you add a sum from the bottom up, and then begin from the top down, the result is always different."

LAUSING.

"I have adopted a new motto for my life," sighed the man who resided with his mother-in-law. "What is it?" they inquired. "Everything is relative."



GEORGE OTIS SMITH
Director of the United States Geological Survey.

BLACK CUPID STIRS EMPIRE.

German Government is Trying to Save Silly Girls.

Berlin, Germany.—Under the title "A Warning to German Parents and Teachers," the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published an article, which has been reproduced by the whole German press, upon young German girls of good family who have been in the habit of writing to negroes in the German African colonies. The official investigations show that educated blacks visited Germany and while here entered into more or less tender relationships with morbidly disposed damsels, the acquaintance being kept up by letter after their return home. Then one day a dusky swain would receive word from his white admirer that she had a friend who would also gladly conduct similar correspondence with a black gentleman, and so after a similar exchange of sentimentalities the letter writing would spread from one couple to another with great rapidity.

The newspapers report that many of these girls sent photographs which the blacks put upon the walls of their cabins by the side of pictures of native damsels. The press argues that this correspondence passing between white girls and black men is likely to have a bad influence on the labors of the colonial officials in their instructions to the aborigines. An appeal is made to teachers and parents to use all their influence to stop the pernicious practice.

AIR LINE TO THE POLE.

Zeppelin Exploration Society Will Send Out Scouts in 1910.

Berlin, Germany.—At a meeting of the Zeppelin Polar Expedition Society, over which Prince Henry presided, it was decided to send a preliminary expedition to examine the polar region in all directions.

The expedition will start in the summer of 1910 for Spitzbergen, from which point small parties will be sent out to report on what arrangements are necessary with a view to exploration of that region by a specially constructed airship, which according to the present plans will be ready early in 1911.

Good Fellow, the Constitution.

New Brunswick, N. J.—An Italian applying for naturalization before Judge Adrian in the Common Pleas Court here was asked:

"Do you know the Constitution?"

"Yes," he said.

"What do you think of it?"

"Oh! he ver' good fella."
His application was refused.

GIGANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE.

Shipowners' Federations of Eight Nations Represented in It.

London, Oct. 26.—A gigantic international federation of shipowners has just been formed here by delegates from the shipowners' federations of Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, representing more than 16,000,000 tons of shipping.

This international federation is intended to embrace ultimately all shipowners' federations of the world.

It is "designed to resist unreasonable attacks which may be made by trades unions and others upon the shipowners' freedom of contract in the employment of labor."

Operations will be conducted from a chief office in London by a general council composed of representatives of the affiliated federations.

TEXAS THREATENS JERSEY.

Wants For \$10 What Texas Would Tax Jersey \$17,000 For.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Texas company, an oil concern incorporated in the state of Texas and having a capital stock of \$12,000,000, has served notice upon the secretary of state that application will be made to the supreme court next week for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling him to issue the company a license to transact business in this state upon payment of the usual fee of \$10.

Under the retaliatory provision of the general corporation law the secretary of state insisted that the fee should be \$17,000, that being the amount which would be charged a New Jersey company with a like capital stock for authority to do business in Texas.

BAPTIST PASTOR DIVORCED.

Wife of Rev. C. E. Bonham Obtains Decree on Statutory Grounds.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Rev. Charles E. Bonham, a Baptist clergyman, has been divorced by his wife, Clara M. Bonham, the decree being granted on statutory grounds by Justice Tompkins of the supreme court.

Mr. Bonham came here from the Black River Baptist association about five years ago and became pastor of the People's church. While here he was married. About three years ago he started a new Baptist church at Walden. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester and the Rochester Theological seminary. He is a man of fine presence, and his actions have been a great surprise to his friends and parishioners.

LAST DAY OF LOW DUTIES.

French Custom Houses Will Be Open For American Entries Next Sunday.

Paris, Oct. 26.—French custom houses will remain open for the clearing of American imports next Sunday, Oct. 31.

This is the last day on which goods may be brought into France under the old commercial agreement, which becomes obsolete under the operations of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

FOREIGN RAILWAY PLATFORMS.

As a Rule Only Passengers Are Allowed on Them.

It is much harder for non-travelers to get onto the platform of a railway station in England than it is in this country. Even at the small stations one cannot pass freely from the waiting room to the platform. The same restriction is practiced on the Continent.

Some of the British railways are now considering the advisability of issuing platform tickets, says the Queen. Such a system is followed in Germany, where the friends of travelers can procure these tickets for about two cents each from an automatic machine. So far the idea is not regarded with favor in England.

Plunge Cures Deaf Mute.

Miss Bernice Pooler, a visitor at Los Angeles from Philadelphia and a deaf mute since childhood, regained her speech and hearing the other day, following an involuntary plunge in the Pacific Ocean at Balboa Beach. However, she lost a pair of gold combs and a diamond pin and ruined her gown. She says it was worth it. Miss Pooler lost her speech and hearing by falling into a lake in Pennsylvania when she was an infant, 19 years ago.

"It was a jolly good wetting," she said. "My poor gown is wrecked, but I am not complaining; I am the happiest girl in the world. I am also the most talkative, probably; but do you blame me? Wouldn't you talk till your tongue was tired if you were me?"

Privilege of English Husband.

A wife who complained at the Marylebone police court in London the other day that her husband used abusive language to her, was informed by Mr. Plowden that this was one of a husband's privileges.

"You must put up with it," the magistrate told her. "Better an abusive husband than no husband at all."

"But I have had so many years of this kind of thing," she protested. "I cannot give you any redress," Mr. Plowden replied. "You must expect a certain amount of abuse in this world."

Long-Spitting Range.

A llama looks as innocent as an officer man in the Salvation Army. He chews no tobacco, but he can spit into a man's eye twelve feet away and never touch an eyelash, and oh, how it stings and stings. Little boy, don't tease the llama in the Zoo!

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office, Masonic building, second floor Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.

A. T. SEARLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office near Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

HERMAN HARMES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Patents and pensions secured. Office in the Schuerholz building, Honesdale, Pa.

PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

R. M. SALMON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Next door to post office. Formerly occupied by W. H. Dimmick, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

DR. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 85-X.

Physicians.

DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court street telephones. Office Hours—2:00 to 5:00 and 6:00 to 8:00, p. m.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn.

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