

SATELLITES CAUSE OF MOON'S CRATERS

Their Impact the Explanation Given by Prof. See, of the United States Navy

LUNA IS THE EARTH'S CAPTIVE

And Other Planets Held in Captivity by Suns, Which Caught Them in Their Flight—Unexpected Light on Origin of Universe.

San Francisco, Cal.—Extending and completing his researches on the origin of the planets and satellites of the solar system, earlier accounts of which were made public a few months ago, Professor T. J. J. See, the astronomer in charge of the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, gave to the astronomical society of the Pacific an explanation of the origin of the craters of the moon, and proceeded to apply the new theory to the obliquities of the planets which overcame the last difficulty in the way of the "Capture Theory," recently advanced by him as supplanting the nebular hypothesis of Laplace.

Professor See announced that the lunar craters were undoubtedly due to the impact of smaller satellites against the surface of the moon, and not to volcanic action, as had been believed generally since the time of Galileo. The view that the lunar craters might be due to impact had occurred to Proctor as long ago as 1873, and had been mentioned as a curiosity by Newcomb in 1878; while it had been more fully developed by Dr. G. K. Gilbert of the United States Geological Survey in 1892. But the impact theory had never been accepted by geologists or astronomers, and was not mentioned in any recent works on astronomy, so great has been the force of traditional opinion inclining to the old volcanic theory.

Professor See, however, pointed out detailed reasons which, he thinks absolutely decisive against the volcanic theory, and remarked that there would now be less difficulty in seeing the truth of the impact theory than formerly, because he had recently proved that the moon is not a part of the earth thrown off by rapid rotation, but a planet captured from space. The new theory of the capture of the moon had been favorably received by the scientific world, but it would be of still greater use in bringing to light other discoveries, such as those announced to-night.

Dr. See said a typical crater on the moon was a large circular depression, with steep walls inside and sloping walls outside, and a small pea in the center, with the top of it below the average level of the lunar surface. If any one supposed the craters to be volcanic, it was impossible to account for the depressions where the craters stand; and no forces directed from within could dig out the circular trough about the peak in the center. Then, too, the way the craters lie over one another shows that they are nothing but satellite indentations. About the newer craters, as Copernicus, Tycho and Aristarchus, the bright rays radiating in all directions show that at the time of the collisions the force of the impact was such that matter was melted, vaporized and driven out from these centers in all directions. A satellite hitting the moon might have its temperature raised to 4,000 degrees or higher, and the bright rays from the craters were due to the spattering of highly heated matter.

Dr. See announced that he had now proved that the planets had been captured by the sun, and that their orbits had been gradually reduced in size and rounded up under the secular action of a resisting medium; that the satellites likewise had been captured by their several planets, and had had their orbits transformed in the same manner; finally that the moon had been captured by the earth, and the craters on its surface had been formed by the impact of satellites, when the moon revolved among the asteroids or further out. The time involved in the formation of the solar system was to be reckoned in billions of years may have elapsed since the moon was captured by the earth. All the principal phenomena of the solar system were now fully explained in accordance with known mechanical laws, and astronomers had gained an unexpected light on the origin of the systems of the universe.

TEARS RESTORE HIS SIGHT.

Prodigal's Return Causes Father to Weep Away His Blindness.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The sight of William Holloway has been suddenly restored to him, following a brief spell of weeping.

When Thomas Holloway, a son who had not been home in a long time, came here on a visit, the father buried his face on the son's shoulder and wept. Wiping away the tears Mr. Holloway suddenly exclaimed: "I can see you, Tom!" The light had returned to his eyes.

Predicts Aeroplane 'Bus.

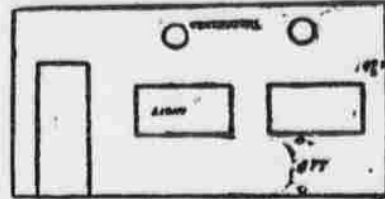
London.—Ballin Hinds, speaking at a meeting of the Humber Cycle and Motor Company at Coventry, said that he believed that within the next few years aeroplanes would be built to serve as omnibuses for the conveying of passengers.

POULTRY

A GOOD HENHOUSE.

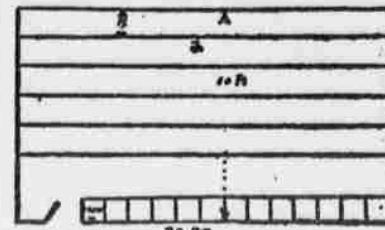
It Will Comfortably Accommodate Over a Hundred Hens.

This henhouse is designed for 100 hens but by crowding it will hold 150. It is built 20 feet by 10, 3 1-3 feet high at rear and nine feet at front. This plan is for a shingle roof. If iron is used for the front can be lowered if desired. The roosts are hung on the back side with hinges, so they can be raised when the house is cleaned. In



Front Elevation of House.

the front are two windows 10x12 inches, two ventilators and the door. The windows are placed low down so as to get as much sun as possible.



Floor Plan of House.

Roosts are 16 inches apart. The nest boxes at one side are 12 inches square.

Poultry House Ventilation.

It is a very difficult matter to ventilate a poultry house without causing draughts of air on the fowls at night. The proper mode is to keep the poultry house clean, leave the doors open during the day, and shut the house at night, allowing no ventilation at all. We have found that it is very difficult to keep the fresh air from coming in, and it is a fact that many who take pains to render the poultry house warm and comfortable, by stopping all cracks with paper, make a hole in the roof or gable ends, which they style a "ventilator," and thus let in more cold than they desire.

There is not as much foul air in a poultry house as may be supposed. The severe cold renders all gases heavy, and less volatile matter exists. Fill a poultry house with smoke, and close the door; then step outside and notice where it escapes. You will at once be convinced that you need no "ventilator," and that despite all our precautions, your house is full of air holes that you cannot easily close, and your birds are liable to roup and other disease, due to cold draughts of air over them at night.

Egg Tests.

A good egg will sink in water. Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

The boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

Eggs packed in bran for a long time smell and taste musty.

Thin shell are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying eggs.

After an egg has been laid a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled.

A boiled egg which is done will dry quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle.

Eggs which have been packed in lime look stained and show the action of the lime on the surface.

If an egg is clean and golden in appearance when held to the light, it is good; if dark or spotted, it is bad.

Breeding Poultry.

The tendency among all poultry raisers at the present time is to have one breed of fowls, and not have such a mixture of breeds in their flocks as was formerly and is still the case. Much better results and larger profits can be obtained with pure bred fowls than with mixed breeds. Wherever we see a nice flock of fowls, all of one breed, we see a farm well kept and prosperous. In order to find out for yourself whether pure bred fowls do better than a mixed breed, put up forty scrub fowls such as you see about almost all farms, in one lot; and forty pure bred fowls in another lot; give both lots the same care and treatment and you will find at the end of several months that the pure bred flock has laid more eggs and made bigger profits than the mixed flocks.

Poultry Notes.

Boiled oats or other grain makes a good laying feed.

Be sure the hens are provided with a dust bath.

Old hens make the best mothers, but the pullets are the better layers.

The breed you like best is the best breed for you to keep.

By running vegetable parings, bones small potatoes, dry bread and other scraps through a bone cutter each day and feeding it to the hens, you will have eggs when others have none.

Be Prepared.

Get ready for the honey flow and give the bees every chance to build up. Section boxes and brood frames should also be gotten in readiness. It is easy to manage bees when the preparatory work is done.

Of Interest to Women

What the Aeroplane Owe to Miss Catherine Wright—Brothers Experimented According to Their Sister's Calculations—Miss Wright Corresponded with Foreign Officials.

Miss Wright made the calculation and her brothers made the experiments. The three worked together. Before any demonstration was made, before her brothers had tested the machine they were building, Miss Wright knew that it was possible for man to fly. She was the first woman in the world to know it positively. She knew it because she herself had made the calculations. She was willing to stake what little money she had saved from her salary as a school teacher, along with the smaller amount her brothers had saved, upon the outcome of the device to be made according to her calculations. She staked it and she won.

When the machine was completed and was found to be a success, and it became desirable to get in touch with the nations of the world, it was Catherine Wright who brought the aeroplane to the attention of the men who would have to be dealt with. The letters which the representatives of foreign governments received were written by this woman in the name of her brothers.

All this time Miss Wright was going daily to the schoolroom. Even their neighbors did not know she took any interest in the flying machine. They knew that it was characteristic of the Wrights to be devoted to one another. But they did not know that this patient school teacher had mastered the intricacies of the air and that she had been in correspondence with governments, carrying on the promotion end of the flying machine.

Even after the Wright aeroplane had become famous and her brothers were demonstrating it to the world, Miss Wright continued her occupation of teaching. It was not until Orville Wright met with the accident at Fort Wright, which came near costing him his life, that she gave up her position and hastened to him. She remained until he was able to travel, took him home, nursed him to health and accompanied him on his trip to France.

Her Sad Mistake.

The clubwoman closed her book on "Domestic Responsibility," and, with a tinge of remorse, went out on the lawn, where her children were at play.

"Mary," she informed her children's nurse, "I've neglected my young ones for the clubs too much these last few years, and I'm going to try and make amends. Now, this afternoon I intend to dress one of them with my own hands and take it for an outing in the park."

It was quite late that afternoon when the reformed clubwoman, after pushing a go-cart containing the youngster she had selected and prepared for its outing about the spacious public park for several hours, started toward home. She had hardly come within sight of it when the nurse rushed up, palpably agitated.

"Oh, mum—"

"The child's all right, Mary," the mother announced, by way of assurance. "I humored it all the afternoon with sweets and fruit."

"But, mum," cried the nurse, endeavoring to regain her breath, "Mrs. Smith next door's been scared into a fit, the police has been notified and—"

"—or, Lord, mum!"

"Don't act so, Mary! Why should you get so excited over that hysterical Mrs. Smith?"

"You've gone and took her child, mum!"—Tit-Bits.

Dangerous to Suppress Feelings.

It is better, especially if you are a woman, not to suppress your emotions, advises Dr. Samuel McComb, of Emmanuel Church, Boston, writing on causes of nervousness in Harper's Bazar. These strangled emotions, these griefs and moral wounds and deep-rooted but frustrated desires of which you never speak even to your dearest, are the causes of your headache, your nervous dyspepsia, the irritation of your blood and flesh. Have a heart to heart talk with a dear friend or a trusted adviser, and watch them disappear. Women, especially, will carry moral wretchedness concealed in their hearts for years, says the writer, with the inevitable result of a nervous catastrophe. Mr. McComb thinks such as these will do well to relieve themselves by confiding their troubles "either to a wise minister of religion or to a psychologically trained physician."

Laughs at Superstitions.

Mrs. Peter Lays of Grand Rapids, Mich., believes it is lucky to walk under a ladder and to raise an umbrella in the house. She laughs at superstition, and never is happier than when she spills salt or breaks a mirror. Thirteen has been her lucky number. Many of her brightest experiences have fallen on the 13th of the month, and on August 13, which was a Friday, she gave birth to her thirteenth child.

An excellent way to brush down dusty walls is to take a roll of cotton batting and fasten a thick pad of it on the end of a stick. With this go over all the wall surface, burning the cotton as it becomes soiled and renewing the pad. This method is economical and efficient—more so than the ordinary cloth, which is too limp to do the work well.

MODEL PRESENTATION SPEECH.

How the German Mechanic Put in It a Little Sentiment.

John Smith had worked for the Valve corporation for forty-two years and decided to quit. The company in consideration of his long and faithful service arranged to give him a monetary recognition. The superintendent of the works, a German and an extra good mechanic, was asked to present it. He was advised to use a little sentiment in making the presentation speech, and this is the way he did it:

"John, you haff work for the company over forty years?"

"Yes."

"You are going to quit?"

"Yes."

"Vell! They are so tam glad of it that they asked me to hand you this hundred dollars."

YOUNGER.



"Don't you think this dress makes me look younger, Eusebio?"

"Yes, my dear, easily a hundred years younger."—Sourire.

Heard at Breakfast.

"I used to be a weather prophet in my home town," confided the new boarder as he speared a potato with his fork.

"So?" commented the comedian boarder laconically.

"Yes, and every time I look at that steak it reminds me of a winter's day."

"How so?"

"Cold and raw."

"Quite clever. How does the coffee strike you?"

"That reminds me of a November day—cloudy and unsettled."

"Good. And do you notice that the landlady is watching us?"

"Yes, and she reminds me of a March day!"

"Tell us why."

"Because she is cold and stormy."

And the look that the landlady passed down to that end of the table would have congealed a red-hot stove.

Little Willie Knew.

Little Willie, the son of a German-town woman, was playing one day with the girl next door, when the latter exclaimed:

"Don't you hear your mother calling you? That's three times she's done so. Aren't you going in?"

"Not yet," responded Willie imperturbably.

"Won't she whip you?" demanded the little girl, awed.

"Naw!" exclaimed Willie, in disgust. "She ain't goin' to whip nobody! She's got company. So, when I go in, she'll just say: 'The poor little man has been so deaf since he's had the measles!'"—Edwin Tarrance, in Lippincott's.

Why Didn't She?

A little boy of 5 years, playing with his sister one day, leaned too far out of the second-story window, lost his balance and fell into the yard below. Very miraculously he escaped being injured, and his parents and friends were so delighted that they gave him quite a number of pennies, nickels and dimes.

The next day, after he recovered from the shock of the fall, he was counting his money, and on seeing his little sister enter the room, exclaimed: "Gee, Gladys, look at all the money I got for falling out of the window! Why don't you try it?"—The Delineator.

The Patient Mule.

The kind-hearted woman was very solicitous about a mule belonging to Erastus Pinkley. The mule had a sad and heavy appearance, and never looked more dejected than when its proprietor brought it up with a flourish at the front gate, says a writer in the Washington Star.

"Do you ever abuse that mule of yours?" she inquired one day.

"Lan' sakes, miss," answered Mr. Erastus, "I should say not! Dat mule has had me on de defensive foh de las' six years."—Youth's Companion.

Cought with the Goods.

"Hogan's cow bruk into the strawberry patch this mornin', sorr, an' it's hivy damages ye shuld git from him."

"It's no use, Patrick. He'll be sure to swear it was somebody else's cow."

"The divil a bit, sorr; he can't. Oi shud the bastie in there fur iveridence."—Judge.

A Learned Lesson.

Teacher—James, what is grammar? Simon (Miss Jennie)—Grammar is the science which learns us how to speak correct.

HIMALAYAS MOVING SOUTH.

Mountains Also Increased Their Height in Earthquake of 1905.

At the conference of the International Geodetic Association at Cambridge, Lieut. Col. Burrard said that recent leveling operations in India showed that the Siwalik range gained a few centimeters in height in the great earthquake of 1905. Geologists believe that the whole mass of the Himalayas and Tibet was being pushed south, and wrinkling up a new range out of the alluvial plain.

Two facts supported this view—the folds of the new mountains conformed to the shape of the quadrilateral of old mountains in Southern India, as if they were being squeezed up against an immovable butt; and the compensation of gravity was more nearly complete in the new mountains than in the old. The survey authorities had recently laid down six lines of bench marks, which would be re-observed every ten years to examine this very interesting question.—London Standard.

The Moon's Troubles.

The sun attracts both the earth and the moon, and, as they are always either at different distances from the sun, they will be differently attracted by the sun; and hence their relative motions will be disturbed. Thus rise the perturbations of the moon's apparent motions.

Did Good Work Early.

At 29 Scipio gained the battle of Panama and James Watts revolutionized the industries of the earth by making steam the most powerful agency in the progress of mankind. It was at this age, 29, that Shelley died after enriching the world of literature with his unrivaled poetry.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

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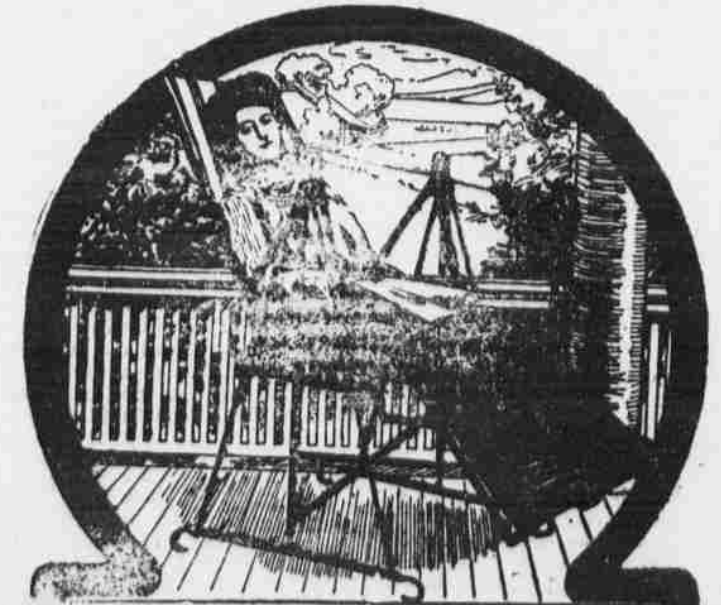
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