

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMNS THE MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR SPREADING INFORMATION

USWICK AND LAKEVILLE. C. W. Pennell and William Seeger are hauling Mr. Pennell's logs from Uswick to the mill at Lakeville.

Miss Clara Schrader of Ledgedale, visited her sister, Mary, at A. Goble's at Lakeville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mains, of Uswick, visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loveless at Lakeville on Sunday.

The recent ice storm has helped to make fine sleighing and the people are having gay times sleigh-riding.

Aaron, little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Goble, at Lakeville, is very sick with a heavy cold.

A party of young people, students of the Hawley High school, took a sleigh-ride to Uswick on Tuesday evening.

Irvin and Birten Daniels are hauling props for Mr. L. Cohen to the railroad crossing at Hoadleys.

Mr. J. N. Stephens of Lakeville, called on F. R. Olmsted on Thursday last.

LAKEVILLE. On Friday night, Jan. 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Frank James, of Ariel, gave a party to Hildegard Rebekah Lodge of Lakeville and a number of neighboring friends.

Miss Julia Welsh is ill with the grippe; also Irvin Daniels. James Sheeley is improving slowly.

HAMLINTON. The holidays are over and the busy world moves on.

Almus Oliver left on Wednesday for Syracuse, N. Y., where he is practicing law.

Anna Boyce left on Friday for the home of her brother, Rev. R. S. Boyce, Davenport, N. Y.

Miss Mae Walker was the guest of Mrs. John Bigart of Ariel, over Sunday.

HIGHER AND HIGHER GOES THE RECORD.

Mourmelon, France, Jan. 8.—Hubert Latham yesterday established a record for height when he sent his monoplane to an altitude of 3,300 feet, beating by more than 1,000 feet the previous record height.

Louis Paulhan is credited with a height of 2,000 feet, over the same course that Latham followed to-day.

Latham used an officially controlled barometer and there is no question of the height he attained.

Latham began his flight at 2:30 o'clock by circling over Mourmelon. At 3 o'clock he was 200 feet in the air, when he pointed his monoplane upward and in ten minutes had attained the dizzy height of 3,300 feet.

When Latham alighted he was smoking a cigarette, as usual.

Paulhan, the Frenchman, yesterday at Los Angeles, ascended in his bi-plane to a distance estimated at least one mile.

MORSE IN JAIL; HIS COMPANIONS

Atlanta, Ga. — When Charles W. Morse, once looked up to as the great "Ice King," but now known only as Convict No. 2814, went into the big dining hall of the Atlanta Penitentiary this morning in his ill-fitting suit of rough blue clothes, he found himself the associate of negroes, Indians, Chinamen and white criminals of every condition.

He found placed before him jelly bread, cocoa, sugar and milk. He could not eat, and that was the first sign he had permitted to escape him of the terrible strain he has been under since he began in New York the journey to what is called his "life term."

When Morse was received by Warden William H. Moyer, he made a formal protest against his incarceration, as he had been instructed to do by his counsel.

The Warden, in his reply giving the prisoner his orders, said:

"Mr. Morse, you have always been a gentleman in your behavior outside of this place. I am sure that you will be so here."

"You may be sure of that," was the quiet response, and then he was led away to be bathed, vaccinated and measured for the Bertillon records.

Then he was photographed and put in a reception cell until such time as he may be given a cell with another prisoner. Who this will be is not known, but the doubling up is necessary as the prison is overcrowded.

No. 2814 henceforth supplants his name. He has been put in the first grade of prisoners, which entitles him to all the privileges that the best behaved may enjoy.

As such he need not wear the stripes save when he is on the outside of the building, the Warden having discarded this mark in favor of the blue uniform.

Morse must abide by rules that govern the employment of every moment of his day. Speech is denied him, except at stated times, even at his meals.

But if this final blow affected the iron nerve he has shown throughout he did not let it appear. His face wore a set half smile as he passed to the cell-house, leaving the world and the big part he played in it behind.

He was told that good behavior would earn him a commutation, of 1,800 days—twenty-five days less than five years. It seemed to give him no cheer, for Morse is convinced that if his legal fight go against him and he does not receive a pardon his sentence is his death warrant.

He is permitted two visitors each month besides special calls of urgent nature, so long as he is in the first grade. He may receive letters and books and may write one letter every two weeks, but all of his communications are subject to the warden's scrutiny.

He can purchase out of the money he left the warden, something like \$200, a black tie, and tooth paste and hair brush and looking glass, but he is not permitted to buy any additions to the menu. Here is the daily bill of fare:

Breakfast—Potatoes, bread, butter and coffee. Dinner—Roast beef, sweet potatoes, bread and water.

Supper—Pie, bread, butter and tea. A sample of the daily routine for convict No. 2814 is: 6:30 a. m., rising gong; 7:15 a. m., roll call; 7:20 a. m., sick report; 7:30 a. m., breakfast; 8 a. m., work; 11:45 a. m., recall; 12:16 p. m., dinner; 12:45 p. m., work; 4:15 p. m., recall; 4:30 p. m., supper; 6 p. m., musical hour; 7 to 9, quiet and reading, smoking permitted; 9 p. m., lights out, sleep.

At meals different motions of the hand indicate different wants. The hand upraised means water; extended to the right means something else, and then to the left it has another meaning. All prisoners must keep their eyes straight to the front when visitors are present, or stand with their faces to the wall should they be on their feet.

JUST TRY A-PENNY-A-WORD AD. IN THE CITIZEN.

GRANGE.

CUTTING BIG LIMBS FROM TREES.

"How soon will it do to cut big limbs of apple trees,—some limbs being as much as eight to ten inches in diameter? We want to have the trees low enough to be easily sprayed for the control of the San Jose scale and other insect pests. Some of the trees are nearly 40 feet high. Do you think it safe to cut them, or would the cutting off of such large limbs be likely to kill the trees?"

The above was contained in a letter recently received by Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, signed by two residents of Newtown, Bucks county, to which Professor Surface replied, as follows:

"Replying to your letter asking how soon it will do to prune trees, I beg to say that this can be done at any time while they are dormant. Paint the stubs with oil paint, made as thick as for painting a building. It is safe to cut parts of the tops out of large trees. Cut back those that have developed to a height of two or three stories, and force them to throw out new limbs farther down. However, I do not think it best to remove all of the living top of an apple tree at one time. I should certainly prefer to cut it off at the upper branches, rather than at the lower, and thus bring the top down. It will in part invigorate or renew the tree to prune it."

Commencing his letter with the statement: "I have an orchard of a few hundred fruit trees, of all kinds, but for the last few years our fruit has been extremely faulty, apparently all of it stung by insects and worm eaten," a Monroe county man wrote Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, for information, and also inquired about "oil emulsions."

Professor Surface replied: "I have at hand your letter stating that you find your fruits defective, and asking what to do to prevent such troubles. I beg to say that the first thing to do is to find out just what is the cause of such defects. You can send damaged fruits, leaves and twigs to this office for examination. The cause of each imperfection will be given. Then the next step is to apply the right remedy in the right way, with the right material, in the right proportion, and at the right time. All these things are necessary for success. Not one can be overlooked. For example, the insect making the wormy fruit, of which you write, is, doubtless, the codling moth. The preventive is to spray with an arsenical poison, such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, using either one-third pound of the former, or two pounds of the latter, in fifty gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, applying it thoroughly as a spray blown with force from above the fruit so as to reach into the blossom ends of the young fruits just after the petals have fallen, and again in ten days or two weeks.

"If you do not have any certain kind of pest present, or liable to appear soon, it is unnecessary to spray for it. For example, the I'me-sulphur and oils, used when the trees are dormant, are for San Jose scale and other scale insects. If such are not present, there is no need of going to the expense and trouble of spraying. However, you should be certain whether your trees have San Jose scale. To be sure of this you should send to this office some clippings or twigs. Get twigs showing the ring that was last winter's terminal resting bud, from which the 1909 growth started. It is here that he will be most likely to find the scale, if present. Specimens can be sent by mail. Your spraying operations should be in accordance with what we find.

"You ask about the use of oil emulsions. I presume you mean the commercial preparations. I do not recommend them, for the fact that they do not always kill the scale without injury to the trees. Many orchards in this and other States have been entirely destroyed by them. You can not afford the risk. The commercial oils may be all right for two years, but the next year cause thousands of dollars of damage in the same orchard, as was experienced by one of Pennsylvania's most prominent and successful fruit growers. At Mont Alto, Franklin county, an owner lost between five and ten thousand dollars worth of fruit in 1909 by using oil sprays, although in 1908 and the year before, the results with the same materials on the same trees had been apparently good."

CAUSE OF DEFECTIVE FRUIT.

There is no such thing as pure white sugar. All white sugar, whether granulated, powdered, or in leaves, has been bleached by a chemical process.

W. B. HOLMES, PRESIDENT. A. T. SEARLE, VICE PRES.

We want you to understand the reasons for the ABSOLUTE SECURITY of this Bank.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Delaware & Hudson R. R.

Trains leave at 6:55 a. m., and 12:25 and 4:30 p. m. Sundays at 11:05 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Trains arrive at 9:55 a. m., 3:10 and 7:31 p. m. Sundays at 10:15 a. m. and 6:50 p. m.

Eric R. R. Trains leave at 8:25 a. m. and 2:48 p. m. Sundays at 2:48 p. m.

Trains arrive at 1:40 and 8:08 p. m. Saturdays, arrives at 3:45 and leaves at 7:10. Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

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