

A MOVING PICTURE FEAT.

Make the Scene "The Parting of the Red Sea."

You'd be surprised to know how resourceful some of the photographers are today. There is a film which has lately been sent out all over the country that marks the climax in the art of motion picture making. I don't believe one man in a thousand who sees it will have the least idea how it was done. It represents the flight of the children of Israel and gives the scene where Moses waved his wand and the Red sea parted.

The man who took the picture spent twelve hours on the Red sea section alone. He singled out a spot on the shore of Long Island where there was a sand bar which was out of water at low tide and under water at high. He started at high tide and took, say, a score of pictures of the sea as it looked then. After fifteen minutes he reeled off another twenty, and fifteen minutes later he did the same. Thus at the end of six hours he had a film showing the changes for every quarter of an hour. At the end of that time the tide had receded so that the sand bar could be seen. Then he called in the supers and had them walk across the bar while he took their picture. That was only half of the work. Later in the day when the tide began to rise he returned and began again to take a few pictures every fifteen minutes. At the end of six hours the water had risen to where it was when he began. We had some doubt as to how the film would come out. We didn't know whether the tide when photographed that way would give the desired effect of a sea parting and then closing up again. But it did. I don't know of any film that looks more lifelike and wonderful. The waves seem to rush apart for a minute and then back again, just as described in the Bible.—New York Post.

Oregon's Lake of the Clouds.

One of the wonders of Oregon is Crater lake, a remarkable body of deep water occupying the immense crater of an extinct volcano in the Cascade mountains of that state. It has been suggested that this mountain was once one of the loftiest in America, but that ages ago its summit fell in. The heart of the mountain is now occupied by a lake of exquisitely blue water whose greatest depth is 2,000 feet. The lake is six miles long by about four and a half miles in width and is completely encircled by precipitous walls varying in height from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the water. The greatest elevation of the crater rim above sea level is 8,200 feet. Out of the lake rises a volcanic cone called Wizard island, 840 feet high. When it shall have been rendered easy of access Crater lake is expected to rank among the wonders of natural scenery with the Yellowstone and Yosemite valleys and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.—Harper's Weekly.

Passing of the Attic.

Nobody would deny the picturesque-ness of the old time attic. How many stories have been woven about it! What tales of adventure and romance have explored it for its pervasive charm! And how many rainy hours have we ourselves passed pleasantly under its mysterious eaves! The farmhouse attic sheds a peculiarly agreeable glow upon the childish memories of the country bred man. He recalls its dangling ears of corn, its savory herbs, its sense of peace and other wildness. And yet it is well that the attic, even the farmhouse attic, should go, and it is going fast. In place of it is coming the third story, a light and airy part of the house, an integral portion of the whole establishment.—Providence Journal.

Wages on the Panama Canal.

The West Indian laborer is paid 90 cents for a day of eight hours, with quarters. The European laborer receives \$1.50 for eight hours, with free quarters. The standard rate for American mechanics is 65 cents an hour in gold. The average compensation received by American employees is \$150 per month. The average monthly compensation of laborers and others who are reckoned with on the silver basis is about \$35 a month. There are approximately about 44,000 employees on the isthmus on the payrolls of the commission, about 5,000 of whom are Americans. The Americans are mostly mechanics, skilled artisans, clerks and higher officials.—New York American.

A Comet's Tail.

The tail of a comet is composed of dust existing in a highly rarefied condition. Little particles of electricity, called corpuscles or ions, are being constantly given off at enormous speed by the sun. Each meteorite in the comet's head is surrounded by its own rarefied atmosphere. When one of these little ions strikes one of the molecules of gas in the comet's atmosphere it carries it off with it to form the tail. The electrical charge makes the gas luminous, and it is by this light and not by reflected sunlight that the tail is made visible to us. A comet's tail, therefore, seems to be merely a very extended aurora.—William H. Pickering in Century.

Picture Postals in 1777

A long forgotten book entitled "Almanac de la Petite Poste de 1777" has just been discovered, showing that even thus early the picture postcard flourished in France at least. The almanac reports as follows: "Demanison, the printer, has introduced pictorial cards containing room for short announcements or letters. These pretty cards are sent through the post like letters at a cheaper rate and are all the vogue."—Baltimore News.

Of Interest to Women

Why Do Men Wait on Women?
—Chivalrous Instinct in Man Impels Him to Pass Through Three Stages When Confronted with Woman.

Irreverent persons suggest that man's only object in life is to please woman and to serve her. Slightly exaggerated is this statement, perhaps; yet there must be some truth at the bottom of it. Otherwise, why should man wait on woman at all? Why take pleasure in being agreeable to her? Why go out of his way to assist her. In other words, why should he be chivalrous?

Chivalry is the expression of man's real, instinctive deference for woman. Although, like other instinctive feelings, it is being modified or rooted up by education and civilization, the chivalrous instinct nevertheless still makes itself felt in modern man. It impels him, when confronted with woman, to pass through three different stages. In the first one he strives to attract woman's attention; in the second to please her; finally, to serve her.

The unconcerned are highly diverted by the first. There is no end to the things a man will do to attract woman's attention. Nothing is too absurd. One man found it necessary to spoil his patent-leather shoes. He was being rowed across a lake when a girl passed by in her canoe. Without a moment's hesitation he plunged both feet into the rippling water, letting them dangle there, stupidly.

Other men use other methods; some imagine themselves the proud possessors of a voice and exercise it; others whistle out of tune or twirl their mustaches. Still others grow disconcerted and forget where they are going or lose the thread of their conversation.

So much for the desire of being noticed. When it comes to pleasing women men are more particular. They then strive for personal perfection. The intellectual ones go about with poetry in their breast pockets and learn it by heart, ready to repeat it at the first occasion. Or they dabble into art or literature or some "ism" in order to acquire the correct pose. The more matter-of-fact puzzle over material things; whether their hair is parted in the right place; whether the red or blue tie will make the better impression. For men are vain and dress to please.—Harper's Weekly.

Unique Soap Holder.

A peculiar contrivance, termed a soap holding device, is a recent invention of a Chicago man. Its extremely simple construction is shown in the accompanying illustration. It comprises a supporting arm, to which is suspended a chain and clamp, car-



rying a cake of soap. Obviously the supporting arm is attached to the washbasin so that the suspended cake of soap will be directly over the water. The supporting arm is not stationary, but is pivoted, in order that the soap can be dipped down into the water when necessary. The sanitary advantages of this soap-holder will be apparent at once. It does away with the ordinary slimy receptacle employed for holding the soap. The soap hangs in a position of best advantage to the user. Soap of any description can be used, as the supporting pin can easily be pushed into position.—Washington Star.

Travelling Milk Bottles.

When travelling with an infant the question of warm milk is a serious one, as cold milk often causes colic. Place a flannel cloth in the bottom and around the sides of a satchel or covered basket. On this lay a hot water bag full of hot water. Fill the required number of nursing bottles and put a fresh nipple on each one over the cork. (These corks must not be forgotten at feeding time.) Lay the bottles on the bag and cover with another bag filled with hot water. Place a thick flannel over this, and the milk will keep warm all day. If too hot, a bottle may be cooled at the water cooler in the train or taken out of the satchel an hour before using. If this method is followed there will be no sour nipples and no disagreeable washing, as each bottle may be laid aside after being used.

Scorched Clothes.

If you should scorch any colored goods, such as linen, percale, etc., dip instantly in vinegar, then wash and rinse well.

WOMAN AND FASHION

The Spring Hand Bags.

Sealskin, suede, lizard, alligator, English morocco and enameled leather are used for the new bags, which are more than ever popular this spring. The square one here shown is of



LATEST DESIGN FROM PARIS.

brown seal, with machine stitched edges and a deep square flap. The oblong purse bag is of green lizard, mounted with gold. The matinee bag of cloth of gold, mounted on old silver, has a silver chain handle, decorated with black silk tassels, and at the lower edge of the picture is an aeroplane bag of brown alligator, with a self covered frame and a strap handle. It has a lining of glace kid and a glace kid covered vanity equipment.

The Graceful Curve.

The keenly observant will take note of the subtle way in which the painfully straight lines of last season have been changed into graceful curves.

The new coats are far removed from the cut that predominated in the autumn and early winter models. Curved seams are being introduced, and variations of the lapels, fastenings and lower lines are very noticeable.

Flounces and platings have invaded the realm of afternoon and evening costumes, while a decided fullness at the waist is evident.

The masculine coat sleeve is giving place to the slightly full shape of the coming jacket, and capes are actually promised for the attainment of the rounded effect. It is probable that the heroic attempts of femininity to keep down the avoidpouls may be allowed to lapse, although it is hardly necessary to add that the appreciation for curved lines is not likely to be manifested with any startling celerity.

It is true that there is a swinging of the pendulum in the opposite direction. Womanhood must accept the verdict against the straight line and adapt just enough of the curves to approximate the golden mean.

Two Piece Sack.

With spring's arrival one is apt to find that the comfortable little washable dressing sack has been overlooked, and the first warm days find us either sweltering in the winter's leftovers or sporting the faded unribbed ones of a preceding summer.

Crepon at its thinnest and in white or faintly tinted colorings makes an ideal lounging jacket, as it is easily laundered and does not even require ironing. There is a pattern with front and back cut in one, necessitating, of course, a seam cut down the center of the back and one under each arm, that is easily put together and quickly made. Its edges are hemmed all around. The seams under the arms are closed only to the waist line, and the back seam also is left open at its lower edge for added comfort about the hips. Its final finish is a narrow edging of linen or valenciennes lace, and a charming garment is made in a comparatively short time and at a very moderate cost.

Two Spring Suits.

One of the new coats and skirts decidedly smart is in a charming shade of dull "box" green braided very narrowly with black in many lines, with rows of tiny black braided buttons closely set in groups in between. Another coat and skirt, though possessed of plain panel front and back, has quite a noticeable amount of fullness at the sides. The feature of this suit is the arrangement of more—and many—small buttons, which are arranged in circles where the enormous button of last season would have been. This is not especially utilitarian, but it is a novel arrangement.

Embroidery on Pongees.

Pongee frocks are now ready for the last touch, which is given by the embroiderer. Hand work put upon this excellent surface is never wasted, and the very tone of the pongee is the exact background for the dull leaf green and old rose of the conventional running vine of the Tudor rose design.

This is used successfully on the side opening of a plain Russian bloused house frock, and its sections are repeated in short strips at intervals on the tunic's side opening. The work is flat in effect, suggesting very little padding.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

America and Art.

America will still remain the great buyer of the finest and most costly things, the prices of which are set by the competition of American fortunes, and these alone. Nobody in Europe has yet dreamed of paying for a Van Dyck or a Rembrandt the prices that have been given, as a matter of course, during the last two years by a tramway magnate in Philadelphia and a steel magnate and a dry goods magnate in Fifth avenue. Twice only, by a gigantic effort, a public subscription in England has defeated them and their brethren—of whom there are at least a dozen—in the case of the Velasquez and the Holbein. But such exertions can only be made at long intervals, and it is very rarely that a government can be expected to take the burden upon itself. The lesson of the Yerkes sale will probably be that it will be easy enough to buy back moderately good things at perhaps less than the American collector has paid for them, but pictures like the Hebecker Rembrandt and the Warwick Van Dyck have gone and will not return.—London Times.

Halley's Comet an Opportunity.

The closest Halley's comet will come to the earth on this visit is about 14,640,000 miles. On its last visit, in 1835, it approached as close as 5,000,000, but at that time the earth was not in direct line with it and the sun, consequently its tail was not streaming toward us. Astronomers hope that this visit of the comet will enable them to determine absolutely the size of the nucleus and its composition. Comets are composed of three parts—the nucleus, the head and the tail. The nucleus is the center of the head, and it is known that the head is of the same composition as the tail, only denser. When comets pass between the earth and stars it is possible to see the stars through both the tail and the head, which is one proof that both are transparent, but it has never happened that the nucleus of a comet has been in such position between the earth and a star that the astronomers could tell whether or not the star would show through the nucleus as well as through the head.—Popular Mechanics.

Can You Speak "Ido?"

An alleged improvement upon the now widely known international language Esperanto is the result of the labors of a subcommittee appointed by the international committee on artificial languages which met in Paris under the presidency of the famous chemist Ostwald in 1907. This new interlanguage is called Ido. It has its dictionaries, grammars and reading books prepared for the use of readers of eight or nine existing languages. It has been described as a "quintessence of European languages," and its advocates claim that it is simpler and easier to learn than Esperanto and that many are adopting it. Professor Otto Jespersen says it is a "purified Esperanto, freed from the arbitrary word coinages and word clipping of that language, its illogical and insufficient rules of word formation and its clumsy alphabet."

The Baseball Trainer.

Each modern baseball team carries a trainer and usually during the spring trip an assistant, says the American Magazine. The trainer is an expert masseur, something of a medical practitioner, surgeon, nurse, osteopath, but boy, assistant ticket taker, general all round man and the object of the wrath of every player who happens to have a grievance. To judge the "snap" a trainer has, Bert Semmons, trainer of the Chicago club, kept a record of his work last season. He massaged an average of eleven men a day from March 1 to Oct. 16, some of them morning, afternoon and evening; treated 181 cuts, wounds, abrasions, "silders" (which means patches of skin torn off in sliding), sprains and broken bones, including forty-two spike cuts, and his record shows he used nearly forty quarts of aseptic lotion.

Pity the Poor Cowboy.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the food expert, said at a dinner in Washington apropos of the meat boycott and the cold storage discussion:

"The trend of modern life seems on the surface to be toward preserved instead of fresh foods, but there is no such real trend save among certain dealers.

"Who would like to be in the boots of the cowboy in the barren sagebrush country, who used to send in week after week the same order to the store keeper:

"Canamilk, canacow, canacorn, canabutter, canascrapple, canacorn, canaham, canaplums."—Minneapolis Journal.

Smoothness of Steel Plates.

Showing the results of his process of grinding and polishing steel plates far smoother than has been hitherto possible, Johansson, a Swedish engineer, has given to the Paris Academy of Sciences a remarkable demonstration of the molecular attraction between bodies in contact. The slightest microscopic unevenness is sufficient to prevent molecular adhesion. Electro-magnetic influences being proved to be absent, one steel plate was placed on top of another, and then the pull of even heavy weights failed to separate them. The space between the two plates was found to be less than 1-2,500,000 of an inch.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

POINTS REGARDING THE CENSUS.

The census begins Apr. 15 and must be completed in thirty days.

The enumerators will wear a badge inscribed "United States Census, 1910."

The law requires every adult person to furnish the prescribed information, but also provides that it shall be treated confidentially, so that no injury can come to any person from answering the questions.

The Census Bureau, prior to April 15, will distribute to every farm owner and tenant in this state a blank or schedule containing the Census questions relative to farm operations and equipment. This should be filled up, if possible, not later than the morning of April 15, but if anyone has been unable to fill it up by that time, he should do so as soon as afterwards as he can.

People who do not speak English or who do not understand the schedule completely should get help from others, if possible, in filling it up.

The President has issued a proclamation, calling on all citizens to co-operate with the Census and assuring them that it has nothing to do with taxation, army or jury service, compulsory school attendance, regulation of immigration, or enforcement of any law, and that no one can be injured by answering the inquiries.

It is of the utmost importance that the farm census of this state be complete and correct.

Therefore every farm owner and tenant should promptly and accurately fill up the "Advance Farm Schedule" and carefully preserve it for the enumerator when he calls.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK AT HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA. At the close of business, March 29, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$22,803 25
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	20 75
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	55,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	2,900 00
Bonds, securities, etc.	1,822,747 86
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	40,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	3,814 49
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks	1,283 57
Due from approved reserve agents	110,249 70
Checks and other cash items	3,219 11
Notes of other National Banks	230 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	315 18
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank	84,000 00
Legal tender notes	8,400 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 15 per cent. of circulation	2,700 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	300 00
Total	\$1,888,648 89
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	74,286 03
National Bank notes outstanding	46,300 00
State Bank notes outstanding	600 00
Due to other National Banks	860 21
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers	234 15
Individual deposits subject to check	\$1,47,808 23
Demanded certificates of deposit	26,700 00
Certified checks	80 40
Cashier's checks outstanding	None
Bonds borrowed	1,286 95-\$1,475,954 90
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	\$1,888,648 89

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.
I, H. Z. RUSSELL, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. Z. RUSSELL, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1910.
W. H. STONE, N. P.
Correct—attest:
ANDREW THOMPSON, }
HONORABLE GREENE, } Directors.
P. K. MURRAY, }

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 - 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 Heil's store, Honesdale, Pa.
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