PEN SKETCHES OF NOTABLE PEOPLE

Emil Seidel, Milwaukee's Socialist Mayor.

Emil Seidel, the newly elected mayor of Milwaukee, is a business man of good standing in the community and has been prominent in the political affairs of the city for some years. In 1908 he was the Socialist nominee for the mayoralty, but was defeated. He has served several terms as alderman and after his defeat for mayor was chosen alderman at large to fill a vacancy caused by death.

Physically Mayor Seidel is a little man, not much over five feet in height and of slight build. His forehead is high, his nose prominent, and his mouth shows firmness and strength. He is a native of Pennsylvania and forty-five years old; but, while still an infant, his parents took him to Minnesota. Later his family moved to Milwaukee, and here the future mayor grew up. His education, except what he has given himself, was acquired in the public schools. At the age of thirteen he started to learn furniture carving, but later became a patternmaker. At the time of his election he was secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Pattern and Manufacturing company. Because of failing health he went to Germany in 1886, remaining abroad six years. On his return in 1892 he joined the Social Democratic party, in which he has since been active.

Congressman Havens of New York.

James S. Havens of Rochester, who has just been elected to congress from the Thirty-second New York district, is the second Democrat to succeed a Republican in the lower house since the Sixty-first congress convened. He will occupy the seat made vacant by the death of James B. Perkins, Republican. Mr. Havens defeated George W. Aldridge, Republican leader of the district and a power in his party in the Empire State for more than twenty years.

The new congressman is a native of the state he represents and is fifty-one years old. He was graduated from Yale with high honors in 1884, studied law in Rochester and has practiced his profession since 1887. For more

JAMES S. HAVENS.

than five years he was the partner of the late Representative Perkins, whom he succeeds. Mr. Havens stumped the country for Cleveland in 1888, was an ardent supporter of Roswell P. Flower for governor in 1891 and again for Cleveland for president in 1892. Since that year Mr. Havens has held aloof from the politics of his party, refusing to support William J. Bryan in his campaigns for the presidency or William R. Hearst for governor. Yet in Mr. Havens' recent campaign for congress against Mr. Aldridge, John D. Lynn, one of Bryan's most notable adherents in former years, and Mr. Hearst supported Mr. Havens most enthusiastically.

Queen Maud's Vision.

It is told of Queen Maud of Norway that she has kept for years a crystal sphere with which she occasionally indulges in the harmless pastime of crystal gazing. Long before she ever dreamed of being a king's consort, it is said, she saw herself in the crystal being crowned, and, regarding the vision as nonsense, she gave up her occult investigations for two years.

HINTS ON GARDENING.

How and When to Plant Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

When the birds come the grass turns green, and for the first time since the long winter the amateur gardener can go coatless; the lust for digging and planting comes. Dig as deep as you can, provided the ground is not wet and soggy. But beware of planting too early. Use manure, lots of it, but be sure it is well rotted. Green manure is poison to plants. No garden ever was dug too often or too deep. Digging makes the garden glad and gives fine crops later on. But when in doubt about its being time to plant do not plant.

It is a mistake to plant seeds or set out plants in a wet, cold soil. With few exceptions they will not grow. At best they will lie dormant. More often the cold and wet kill the tender germs and the seed and work of planting are both lost. The crop is delayed waiting for the growth which never comes.

No seed should be planted until the ground is reasonably dry, not wet and sticky. When the proper condition prevails put in the first sowing of the hardy seeds—radishes, lettuce, onions, spinach, early round smooth peas (if one must have them, the wrinkled ones are better) and the like in vegetables.

The first flower seeds to sow after the ground is reasonably dry are pansies, daisies, sweet peas and nasturtiums. Really the pansies should have been started some weeks earlier in the house, or, better still, good plants may be bought at the florist's and set out at once. It is to be noted that little pansy plants are the best. They will grow better and bloom better and longer than the big ones which have been carried over since last fall.

A week or ten days after planting the first seed, if the weather holds good, the wrinkled peas, beets and other seeds may be planted. Again, a week after these, a planting of early sweet corn may be tried, although it is a little risky still. By May 20 most seeds can be planted and most bedding plants can be set out. Corn, melons, cucumbers, geraniums, asters, lobelias and all except the most tender things are reasonably safe.

Coleus and very tender plants should not be set out until early June, and, while bush beans may be planted in late May, the limas should not be put in the ground until June 1. For the extreme northern states these dates are too early, while as the Ohio river line is approached the dates are late.

WHEN A TREE BLEEDS.

How to Check the Flow of Sap After a Bough Is Cut Off.

The following has been found an effectual method of dealing with "bleeding" when necessary to remove branches of trees that are given to bleed profusely. This is to procure or borrow a spirit or blow lamp, such as painters and plumbers generally employ for burning off old paint and soldering joints of lead pipes in inconvenient places, and with its aid to carbonize the wound until the whole surface is thoroughly charred. Follow this up with an immediate application of painter's knotting or Stockholm tar, the former for preference because it hardens more quickly than the latter and when once thoroughly hard the sap cannot penetrate or ooze through it.

The chief thing is to well char or carbonize the wood of and the bark surrounding the wound also. This takes some little time to accomplish if the sap is flowing freely, but as the wood becomes more and more charred the bleeding gradually ceases, and when seen to stop altogether the knotting or tar should at once be applied. If unacquainted with the use of a blow lamp obtain the services of a painter or plumber to do the carbonizing.

How to Pack Bottles.

A difficulty hard to overcome is the packing of bottles, especially when so many are needed on the summer or fall vacation. It should be first ascertained that the corks are sound and that the liquid will not be allowed to seep through them. Then cut pieces of small, pliable wire. Draw a piece of the wire around the neck of each bottle and make a loop, drawing tight. Put the other end across the cork, forming another loop around the neck of the bottle. When it is prepared in this way the bottle may be carried in trunk or bag without danger of leakage.

How to Make Almond Sauce.

This is an excellent sauce to serve with any boiled or baked pudding. Blanch and pound eight ounces of sweet almonds with a few spoonfuls of rosewater or lemon juice. Add to a pint of thin cream and four tablespoonfuls sugar. Allow to come to a boil. Pour over the well beaten yolks of three eggs. Stir over hot water until it thickens. Just before serving add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff snow. It then becomes a delicious foamy sauce and may be served either hot or cold.

How to Cook Lentils.

Pick over a pint of lentils and soak half an hour in cold water. Cook a small knuckle of ham or smoked shoulder or a piece of smoked bacon and skim it; then add the lentils and a good sized onion cut up. Have about three quarts of water and boil together about an hour and a half. Pare and dice six potatoes; then add them to the lentils and salt and pepper to taste. Add half a teaspoonful of marjoram or poultry dressing. This is very palatable.

Of Interest to Women

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Women at Cornell Occasionally Snubbed but not Actually Ostracized—Men are not as a Rule Unfair or Even Ungallant Toward Feminine Colleagues.

"The statement that at Cornell the young women are ostracized is a pure fiction which a perusal of the list of married alumnae would promptly refute," says a writer in the Independent. "Two hundred callers on a Sunday afternoon is not an unusual number for Sage College, the principal woman's dormitory. This is almost one apiece, although I presume they are not evenly distributed. At any rate, it does not look like ostracism.

"On the whole I think the women in Cornell get as much masculine attention as is good for them and I know that some of them get more than they desire. As for social recognition, that is something which the coeds may hope for but cannot rightly demand. In the State universities they get altogether too much 'social recognition.'

"The class of young men who object to the presence of the young women is, however, small at Cornell—smaller than in the other Eastern universities, though larger than in the Western. But as they are leaders in the fraternities, which here as everywhere dominate the society life of the university, they make themselves unpleasantly conspicious at times.

"One episode will have to be mentioned, although it is rather sickening, for it is a part of Cornell's social history. The leader of the sophomore cotillon not long ago asked a university girl, his fiancee, to take part in that function with him. His associates thought this an undue recognition of the existence of the coeds and prevailed upon him to break or get released from his engagement — the dance engagement—and take an outside girl instead.

"The incident was unfortunate, because it caused some natural resentment even among those who were far from aspiring to the honor of leading a sophomore cotillon, and more because it misrepresented the spirit of Cornell young men as a whole. They are not as a rule unfair or even ungallant toward their feminine colleagues.

"For example, when Miss Cook won the Woodford, a prize in oratory which has always been highly esteemed, it called out admiration rather than resentment. She also secured a position on the debating team, and when the Columbia boys objected to her appearance on the platform as one of their opponents there was no thought of yielding on the part of Cornell.

"Such an incident, in my opinion, outweighs a hundred cotillons, though perhaps not all young ladies will agree with me. The enthusiastic advocates of co-education in Cornell probably equal in number the bitter opponents.

"Some of the finest young men in the university have chosen Cornell partly because they believed in co-education. The great majority of the students are altogether indifferent on the subject, and it is not to be regarded as a serious question."

Device for Holding Letters.

Our sketch illustrates an extremely useful little article for hanging up in the hall as a receptacle for letters that are ready for the post, and also as a place for hanging up keys.

The back portion should be cut out in cardboard, about ten inches long by six inches deep, and the front portion the same length, but two inches less in depth. Two wedge-shaped pieces also will be required for the sides.

Any pretty material may be used to cover the pocket, and it is suspended from the wall by a loop of ribbon with three bows. A little flounce of lace is sewn on all round the edge, and the word "letters" can be embroidered in ornamental lettering on the front. At the base, five large mantle hooks are sewn, on which keys may be hung and be ready to hand when required.

A Gold Dinner Service.

Though most dainty housekeepers would infinitely prefer the cool, white beauty of silver, with their snowy napery, one may, if one chooses, set out the dinner table with impressive gold plate. A dinner table arranged for exhibition purposes in a fifth avenue shop window the other day showed not only plates, bonbon dishes and centre fern dish of the opulent yellow metal, but also forks, spoons and all the small ware of like nature. Around the fern dish were grouped massive gold-plated candlesticks, supplied with yellow shades, and the wine glasses were of Bohemian glass decorated with gold. Could a Croesus desire anything more suggestive of his state?

FOR THE CHILDREN

Colorado Snow Flea.

The observing Colorado miner cannot furnish you scientific names, yet he will tell you at once that red snow is caused by the snow flea. The snow flea is very small. It would require about fifty of them to equal their larger brother of the east in size.

A person walking upright might think the snow covered by a very fine dust, but if your eyes are good and you place your face within eighteen or twenty inches of the snow you can easily discern the snow flea. Although so small as to be almost imperceptible to the naked eye, yet they are most active, jumping from twelve to fifteen inches.

To the naked eye they appear to be dark brown in color, but under a good microscope they would be found to be a reddish brown. During cold weather they stay under the bark of trees, but when it is a nice, warm day and the sun shines brightly you can find them on the southern and eastern slopes of the mountains, where they can get the direct rays of the sun.

During the day they will ascend the mountains, sometimes far above the timber line. When the sun disappears and it gets cold the snow flea freezes to death. During the winter great numbers will be thus frozen, and their dead bodies color the snow.

Fight With a Big Fish.

The whip ray, sea bat or devilfish, as it is variously named, is fairly plentiful in Galveston bay, so the appearance of four of these sea monsters at one time the other day did not excite any special remark. But they were seen by three boys, all under sixteen, and they determined to get one and sell it. So one of the boys borrowed a Winchester rifle, while the other two got a rowboat and a harpoon, and out they went after their prey. The boys rowed around awhile and soon saw one of the fishes and pulled up within forty or fifty feet. One of the boys fired a shot into the ray, which immediately breached, scooting fully twenty feet out and ahead, like a flying fish. Two more shots were fired, and after beating the water furiously it died. Then a harpoon was thrown into the creature, and it was towed to the wharf, where it was slung and hoisted out with a windlass. This fish measured fourteen feet from wing tip to wing tip.

National Salutations.

The other day two little girls met in the street car. They hadn't seen each other for quite a long time, so they shook hands heartily and said, "Why, how do you do?" at the same moment. Had these two met in England the greeting would have been much the same, but in France they would have said, "How do you carry yourself?" In Italy, "How do you stand?" In Germany, "How do you find yourself?" In Holland, "How do ou fare?" In Sweden, "How can you?" In Egypt, "How do you perspire?" In China, "How is your stomach?" In Poland, "How do you have yourself?" In Russia, "How do you live on?" In Persia, "May thy shadow never be less."

Which do you like the best?

A Word of Caution.

This is a good time for boys to resolve, says the Youth's Companion, that they will not be drowned next summer. If the resolution is made and then remembered till frost comes in the autumn there will be fewer drownings this year than usual. Last summer nearly 300 children were drowned in New England. Most of them came to their death through going swimming in ponds or streams at times when their parents had forbidden the sport. The boy who decides not to drown will, in the first place, obey his parents and, in the second place, will take no risks when he is in the water.

Who, Which and What?

Who was the first governor of Virginia? John Smith.

The ruler of what country is styled "mikado?" Japan.

What country is ruled by a shah? Persia.

What country is ruled by a khedive? Egypt.

Who was the most famous painter of the world? Raphael.

Who was the most famous sculptor? Michelangelo.

Who was Illinois' most famous statesman? Abraham Lincoln.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How It Got Its Name.

Two Oceans pass, in Yellowstone park, is so named because whenever there is a shower in the vicinity and a certain small creek overflows its waters spread out over the edge of the continental divide and pass into tributaries of rivers which flow to the Atlantic and to the Pacific.

Conundrums.

What is that which always goes with its head downward? A nail in your shoe.

What is that which Adam never possessed, yet left two to each of his children? Parents.

The Messenger.

Little brown bed, your coverlid white
Melted away in the rain last night.
What do I see just peeping through?
Crocuses yellow, white and blue!
Up above in a leafless tree
A little bluebird sings to me:
"Don't you know when I'm on the wing
What to expect? The happy spring!"
—Youth's Companion.

The Evolution of Booster Bill

V.—Bill Praises the Editor

When Bill no longer was a chump
And saw 'twas time to make things hump,
To square accounts he started in,
Dead sore he had a knocker been.

Now when the paper booms the town
Bill goes and planks his dollars down,
The editor slaps on the back
And says, "That sheet's a crackerjack."

"The editor will stand by us
And make the whole town prosperous,
If we will stand by him, SO FILL
HIS PAGE WITH ADS.," cries "Booster Bill."

A Faithful Servant.

Carlyle told once of a lawsuit pending in Scotland affecting the succession to a great estate of which he had known something. The case depended on a family secret known only to one old servant, who refused to reveal it. A kirk minister was sent to tell her she must speak on peril of her soul. "Peril of my saul!" she said. "And would ye put the honor of an auld Scottish family in competition with the saul of a poor creature like me?"

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ONE OF THOSE LITTLE ADS?

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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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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

A.M. SUN	A.M. SUN	.....	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.		A.M.	.....	P.M. SUN	A.M. SUN
8 30	.....	.....	10 00	.....	4 30	..... Albany	2 00	10 50	.....	.....	10 50	.....
10 00	.....	.....	10 00	.....	6 05	..... Binghamton	12 40	8 45	.....	.....	8 45	.....
					A.M.							
10 00	2 15	.....	12 30	8 30	2 15	..... Philadelphia	3 53	7 31	7 32	.....	7 31	7 32
							A.M		P.M.	.....		
1 20	7 25	.....	4 40	1 20	7 10	..... Wilkes-Barre.....	10 20	4 05	7 15	.....	2 25	P.M.
2 08	8 15	.....	5 30	2 08	7 55	..... Scranton.....	9 37	3 15	6 20	.....	1 35	10 05
P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.
5 40	9 05	.....	6 20	2 05	8 45	..... Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 40	.....	12 17	8 29
5 50	9 15	.....	6 30	2 15	8 55	..... Lincoln Avenue..	7 54	1 25	5 30	.....	12 07	8 17
5 54	9 19	.....	6 34	2 19	8 59	..... Whites.....	7 50	1 21	5 24	.....	12 03	8 13
6 11	9 36	.....	6 52	2 37	9 18	..... Farview.....	7 33	1 03	5 08	.....	11 44	7 54
6 17	9 42	.....	6 58	2 43	9 24	..... Canaan	7 25	12 56	5 01	.....	11 37	7 47
6 23	9 48	.....	7 04	2 49	9 28	..... Lake Lodore	7 19	12 51	5 56	.....	11 31	7 41
6 26	9 51	.....	7 07	2 52	9 32	..... Waymart.....	7 17	12 49	4 54	.....	11 29	7 39
6 32	9 57	.....	7 13	2 57	9 37	..... Keene.....	7 12	12 43	4 48	.....	11 23	7 32
6 35	10 00	.....	7 16	2 59	9 39	..... Steene	7 09	12 40	4 45	.....	11 20	7 30
6 39	10 04	.....	7 20	3 03	9 43	..... Prompton.....	7 05	12 36	4 41	.....	11 16	7 26
6 43	10 08	.....	7 24	3 07	9 47	..... Fortenia.....	7 01	12 32	4 37	.....	11 12	7 22
6 46	10 11	.....	7 27	3 10	9 50	..... Seelyville	6 58	12 29	4 34	.....	11 09	7 19
6 50	10 15	.....	7 31	3 15	9 55	..... Honesdale	6 55	12 25	4 30	.....	11 05	7 15
P.M.	A.M.	.....	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	.....	A.M.	P.M.

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