

WASHINGTON LETTER

By CARL SCHOFIELD, Special Correspondent.

Two statues recently unveiled at the capital were dedicated to the memory of two Polish heroes who distinguished themselves in the war for the independence of this republic—Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski. The Pulaski statue, at Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street, has been erected by authority of an act of congress; the Kosciuszko statue in Lafayette square, is the gift to the people of the United States from the Polish National Alliance of the United States, the greatest Polish organization in the world.

Statue of Kosciuszko.
Thaddeus Kosciuszko came to America in 1776 and took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war. He served under General Gates in the campaign that ended in the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. It was, in fact, the superior knowledge of this Polish friend of the American colonists, American historians agree, that contributed considerably to the success of the Saratoga campaign, which proved to be one of the turning points of the war of independence.

When the American colonists had won their struggle Kosciuszko returned to Poland and served her in the war against Russia in 1792. He was captured in 1794 and imprisoned by Empress Catherine. On her death two years later he was released by Emperor Paul. He died in Switzerland in 1817. In 1818 his remains were taken by his countrymen to Cracow, in Austrian Poland, and buried beside Poland's kings. To the Polish nation Kosciuszko is the embodiment of patriotism in its highest degree. The statue is the work of Professor Anthony Popiel of Leopold, Austrian Poland.

In Memory of Pulaski.
Casimir Pulaski, the other Polish hero whose statue was unveiled, came to America in 1777 and obtained from the Continental congress the grade of brigadier general and was intrusted with the organization of the cavalry in the Continental army. His brilliant services in the Revolutionary war were sealed at the siege of Savannah, where he was mortally wounded on Oct. 9, 1779, giving up his life two days later for the cause of the Americans.

After the war congress voted a statue to the memory of Pulaski, the father of the American cavalry, but as it failed to make an appropriation for the purpose the whole affair fell into oblivion. The documents relating to this fact were, however, unearthed by the American Poles and were brought in 1903 to the attention of congress, and the latter appropriated \$50,000 for a statue of General Pulaski to be erected in Washington. The work was intrusted to an eminent Polish sculptor, Casimir Chodzinski, who completed it to the satisfaction of the government.

Beautifulizing the Suburbs.
That flowers may bloom along the highways and byways of the District, already rich with their great wealth of magnificent trees, society's maids and matrons the other day laid aside the joys and cares of social life for a few hours to become amateur gardeners. Bare and almost barren spots along the Conduit, Broad Branch, Towlaw, Belt and Pierce Mill road were sought out. Fair hands armed with garden tools scattered the seeds from which the plants are to spring to add the beauty of their flowers to the other elements that go to make a "city beautiful" of the nation's capital. The movement to thus beautify the surroundings of Washington was inaugurated by the People's Gardens association, which, though but recently organized, now embraces a hundred or more of the leading people of the social set of Washington.

A New Show Place.
The dedication of the new building for the international bureau of American republics marked the completion of a new "show place" and one of which the city may well be proud. The building, designed by Albert Keisey and Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, is in itself a work of art, original in conception, well proportioned, appropriate and picturesque. Nothing better of its kind has been done. And for the embellishment of this monumental building sculpture has been fittingly employed. At the base of the two great pylons, at either side of the entrance portico, are groups of sculpture symbolizing North and South America.

Borghium's Production.
"North America" is by Gutzon Borglum and typifies the sculptor's idea of the spirit which animates the northern half of the western hemisphere. The Anglo-Saxon woman is supposed to symbolize the mother nature that keeps an aggressive but judicious race together. In her right hand she holds a torch; her left hand is extended in partial restraint on the shoulder of the youth who kneels beside her. Strongly modeled, it is by no means engaging.

Spirit of the South.
The group typifying the spirit of the southern half of the American continent is by Isidor Kouti and, while no less impressive, possesses more charm. The woman's figure in this instance symbolizes wisdom, protection and peace, accorded to the spirit of progress expressed in the figure of youth at her side holding in his outstretched hand the winged globe of advancement. The woman's right arm is thrown protectingly around the lad, and the left rests on a warlike shield, though it holds an olive branch. The cast of features follows the characteristics of the Latin race, and, while the figure is strong and powerful, it also has grace.

WOMAN IN A BULL FIGHT.

Career of Music Hall Singer Who Disguised Herself as a Man.

The police have arrested at Naples a woman whose life is an extraordinary romance, according to the London Mirror.

Her name is Maria Magliocco, and she is a music hall singer by profession. She was born at Algiers, her father being a wealthy shipowner and her mother an Arab woman. After a vagabond existence she disguised herself in masculine attire and became a banderilla in Spanish bull fights, throwing darts at the bulls. One day she was badly injured and had to seek other means of livelihood. She became a lion tamer but was terribly mauled.

While at Nice, where she was singing at a music hall, she bought for a few shillings a picture which turned out to be a Ghetto. She sold it for £8,000 and doubled that amount at roulette. Later she lost every penny by gambling, and she has now been arrested for attempting to pawn jewels which did not belong to her.

The Kitchen Dresser.

Dr. Johnson tells us that the kitchen dresser was a bench in the kitchen on which meat was dressed, or prepared, for table.

Wright, in his "Domestic Manners of the Middle Ages" says: "One of the great objects of ostentation in a rich man's house was his plate which at dinner time he brought forth and spread on the table in sight of his guests. Afterward to exhibit the plate to more advantage, the table was made with shelves or steps, on which the different articles could be arranged in rows, one above another. It was called in French, or Anglo-Norman, a dresser, because on it the different articles were dressed, or arranged."

Weighing a Perfume.

An Italian physicist, Signor Salvioni, has devised a microbalance of such extreme delicacy that it clearly demonstrates the loss of weight of musk by volatilization. Thus the invisible perfume floating off in the air is indirectly weighed. The essential part of the apparatus is a very thin thread of glass, fixed at one end and extended horizontally. The microscopic objects to be weighed are placed upon the glass thread near its free end, and the amount of flexure produced is observed with a microscope magnifying 100 diameters. A note weighing one-thousandth of a milligram perceptibly bends the thread.

Coal and Prosperity.

It has been computed that in 1840 the production and consumption of coal in the United States amounted to a quarter of a ton per head for the entire population; in 1850 the ratio had risen to half a ton per head; in 1880 it was one ton; and in 1890 five tons. As the population itself was increasing enormously all this time, the increase in the amount of coal produced and consumed was, of course, vastly greater than these ratios per head would indicate. The increase has gone hand in hand with the growth of manufactures and industries.

Thunder and Lightning.

Mr. William Marriott, with the aid of the brontometer, an instrument invented by the late G. J. Symons, which records the sequence of phenomena in a thunder-storm, obtained a curious record of a remarkable storm at West Norwood, England, on June 4th, 1881. Ninety-seven flashes of lightning were recorded in 27 minutes, many of them being of a brilliant character. One hundred and twenty-three peals of thunder were recorded in 80 minutes, but many were probably lost by overlapping. The longest duration of an individual peal was 1 minute and 10 seconds.

African Salt.

Monsieur Lapicque informs the French Society of Biology that 25,000,000 human beings in the Congo region commonly employ salt of potassium instead of salt of sodium for seasoning their food. They obtain this salt from the ashes of certain plants. Recently, since the opening of the country, ordinary salt has been largely imported, but the negroes regard it as insipid, and abandon with regret the use of their familiar ashes. They take the imported salt only because it is cheap.

Venice Prefers Moonlight.

The scientific spirit is not strong enough in Venice to make the decision of the municipal authorities to light the canals with electricity popularly acceptable. A protest has been posed, calling for signatures, against "the sacrilege." "The blinding light of the electric arcs," it says, "will destroy the beautiful effects of the moonlight and the enchantment of Venetian nights, celebrated all over the world." Here are nature and science brought into sharp opposition!

Derivation of Money.

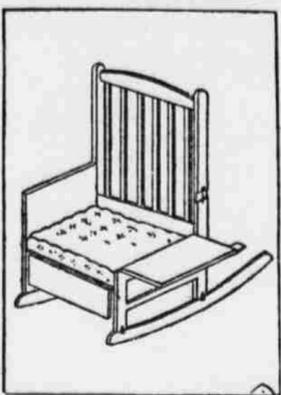
The word "money" is derived from "moneta," a name given by the Romans to their silver pieces, because coined in a building on the Capitoline Hill attached to the temple of Jupiter Moneta. The officers in charge of the mint were called triumviri monetales, and Niebuhr thinks that they were introduced at the time when the Romans first began to coin silver.

Church Made of Paper.

A new church in Paris, in the La Roquette quarter, is to be entirely made of paper, rendered impermeable, by means of a coating of quicklime mixed with curdled milk and white of egg. It will accommodate 1,000 people.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Handy Chair For Sewing and Other Uses.



The chair illustrated, which was originally intended to be a sewing chair, but which has many other uses, was invented by a Kansas woman. At first glance it would be taken to be an ordinary rocking chair with the peculiarity of having solid sides, but when these sides, which are hinged at the seat, are let down its other uses are readily understood. These sides become transformed into broad arms, on which a woman may lay her sewing or be employed in holding a basin while dressing baby or for many of the household tasks that may be performed while sitting down.

Lemon Layer Gingerbread.

One cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of butter or dripping, four eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of cold water or cold coffee, one teaspoonful of baking powder and flour enough to make a batter a little stiffer than a white cake batter, but not stiff enough to hold a spoon upright. Bake in layer cake tins. For the lemon filling shave off the thin yellow rind of three lemons, then pare off the white rind. Chop the pulp very fine, removing all the seeds. Boil the yellow rind and pulp together until soft, then rub through a sieve. Add half a cupful of water, one cupful of sugar and white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth. Boil all together until it threads or forms a soft ball tried in ice water. Spread between the cake layers and sift powdered sugar over the top layer.

Tartar Sauce For Meats.

One teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of sugar, one saltspoonful of pepper, one saltspoonful of salt, few drops of onion juice, yolk of two eggs, one-half cupful of olive oil, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of chopped olives, one tablespoonful of chopped capers, one tablespoonful of chopped pickles, and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Mix in the order given, add yolks of eggs and stir well. Add oil slowly, then vinegar and chopped ingredients.

A New Rice Pudding.

Cook one-half cup of rice only until it swells. It should not be tender. Drain and stir it into four cups of rich milk. Stir in one-half cup of best molasses, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt to taste, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake slowly for three hours. Stir several times during the first hour, or until the rice is cooked so that it will not sink. Brown and serve hot or cold. If raisins are liked a few can be added or a few stoned dates.

Baked Cabbage.

Take a firm white head of cabbage, cut in rather small pieces and boil until tender. Drain off the water, put in chopping bowl and chop fine. To a large cupful of rich milk add one egg, beaten, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, seasoning with salt and a little white pepper if at hand. Mix with the cabbage, put in a baking pan and bake twenty minutes, putting small pieces of butter over the top.

Dried Apple Pies.

Soak the apples, then put them into a brown earthen pot. Cover them with water. Cover the pot and bake four or five hours. Sweeten with sugar or molasses the last half hour and mash well with a spoon. When the apples are thoroughly cooked flavor with lemon juice and add a little butter. Bake between two crusts or use bands of paste across top instead of upper crust.

Mrs. Ringer's Spiced Bread.

Cream together one cupful of butter and one cupful of brown sugar. Add one cupful of molasses (sorghum preferred), then stir in three well beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of soda stirred into a cupful of sour milk. Bring to a batter with three cupfuls of flour thoroughly mixed with a teaspoonful each of allspice, cloves, cinnamon, ginger and nutmeg. Bake in a slow oven.

Boiled Halibut.

Procure a slice of fish one and a half inches thick, cut or pull off the skin, rub with salt and pepper and smear with table oil or melted butter; then broil in a double wire gridiron from six to ten minutes, according to the heat, turning the gridiron frequently. Lay the fish when done upon a hot platter and turn oyster sauce over it.

Helpful Beauty Hints

Valuable Shampoo Mixtures for Brunettes—Some Good Notes on the Complexion and How to Get Rid of Blackheads—To Keep the Hair Healthy.

As some shampoo applications may dull the color of the hair, so agents chosen with care may help to retain the natural shade. No application containing an excess of drying element should be used, for then the natural oils which nourish the hair are absorbed and color fades as from a material put into the sun. Excessive use of hot curling irons, ammonia in the water and the promiscuous application of bicarbonate of soda are responsible for early gray hair with many women.

Up to the time a woman is twenty there is no better shampoo for the hair than castile or palm oil soap scraped and dissolved in boiling water. A pint of water to four ounces of soap is a good proportion, but the measurements need not be exact, for the object is merely to make a jelly of the soap, as it will be when cold, if treated in this way. This soft soap is more easily worked among the strands of hair and is far more certain to be rinsed out than hard soap. For us the jelly is rubbed all over, wetting the head with just enough water to make a lather. When it is thoroughly cleansed in this manner it is rinsed in several waters, the final bath being cold to shrink the pores.

The girl who has dark hair will be wise if she uses exclusively the yolks of eggs for her hair after she is twenty years of age. Three will be required for one wash and they may be beaten a little, adding a cup or half a pint of claret. All of this mixture is rubbed over the scalp and through the hair. Rinsing is done in clear water. The desirability of the application lies in the fact that both the yolks and claret are full of iron which will preserve the color of the hair. The mixture is never to be used on blond locks and may even dry out those that are light brown. The latter color will be benefited by the yolks of eggs alone, taking both whites and yolks and beating them with one tablespoonful of water to each egg.

Soft water is better for the hair than hard, the latter causing the tresses to become overcrisp. If the water is noticeably hard it may be softened with a pinch of borax; the exact proportions are impossible to give. Borax in itself is drying and so should be avoided by all save those whose hair is exceptionally oily.

Drying after shampooing is always to be done with soft towels, as direct heat is extremely injurious to the hair.—Margaret Mixer in New York Telegram.

For Blackheads.

Inquisitive Jane.—If your complexion is coarse and filled with blackheads you should begin at once a systematic treatment. Buy a camel's hair complexion brush and scrub the face every night with this, using a pure soap and warm water—almost hot, if it does not irritate the skin. Begin with the forehead and scrub with a circular movement till the chin is reached. Do not rub hard enough to irritate the skin, and use only the gentlest motion around the eyes. Rinse with lukewarm water, and then with cold; wipe with a soft linen towel. Apply a good skin food or cold cream, with a gentle rotary upward and outward movement. This treatment must be persisted in and will show results if faithfully practiced, especially if care is taken with the diet, avoiding rich, greasy foods, sweets and fried stuffs, and choosing fresh vegetables and fruits, plenty of salads with good olive oil and very little vinegar or spices. Take abundant exercise. There is no better tonic than a run or a brisk walk in the open air. The blackheads are caused by lack of circulation. A quick morning sponge bath with cold water, adding, if convenient, a handful of sea salt, together with the regular weekly or semi-weekly hot scrub at night, are excellent for giving the skin a finer texture.

To Make the Hair Healthy.

If you want to keep your hair in a healthy condition be careful always to use a clean hairbrush. Many bad cases of dandruff are due to carelessness in this matter. Directly the brush begins to look grimy wash it in soda and water. Have the water nearly boiling and pat it with the bristles. Be careful that the back of the brush does not get wet, as it ruins the polish. When quite clean rinse in warm water, then let it stand for ten minutes in clean cold water and leave it in the air to dry. Don't put the brush to dry in the sun or too near the fire or the bristles will turn yellow. If the back has been dampened rub it with sweet oil, then polish.

To keep the hair bright and glossy few better methods exist than that of ventilation. The treatment should be practiced for five minutes each day, night and morning. The tresses should be separated one by one and shaken gently and slowly, so that the air may penetrate between the strands. If a maid's help is obtainable a still better result can be secured, the attendant fanning the air gently on to the hair with the right hand while supporting one lock at a time with the other.

ANTS PROTECT PLANT.

How They Defend It Against Leaf Destroying Insects.

A standing army of ants for defensive purposes is kept and provided with food by a sensitive plant of Nicaragua. In this acacia there are two large thorns at the base of each leaf inhabited by colonies of ants which bore into the thorns and make a home for themselves by eating out the soft inner tissue. On the leaf stalks there are honey glands, and at the tip of each leaflet there is a sausage shaped body, about as large as a pin's head, consisting of albuminous food. The ants sip the nectar and eat the food bodies, and being contented with their lot, remain on the plant without doing it any injury.

When the plant is threatened by an invasion of leaf cutting ants which would damage it the ants composing the plant's army or police force rush out and repel the intruders. Many similar arrangements exist in tropical plants.

In one of the most remarkable of these ant plants the female ant bites a hole in the stem and brings up her brood inside it. The stalk of each leaf is swollen at its base and bears food bodies which are eaten by the ants when they emerge to find for themselves. As the old food bodies are eaten new ones are formed, thus keeping the ants, which are of a fierce disposition, in the plant's employment. Plants of the same species which do not happen to be inhabited by ants fall an easy prey to leaf cutting kinds of ants, which are only too plentiful in the tropics. In other cases the defensive ants are provided only with shelter in cavities of the stem, and various naturalists have observed that these ants pour out in troops whenever leaf cutting enemies attempt to attack the foliage.

The ants which thus defend these plants are small but sting with extreme violence, their small size making them the more formidable. The leaf cutting ants cut off the leaves and pile them up in heaps, forming a sort of kitchen garden of leaf mould, upon which they cultivate a fungus belonging to the mushroom family. They sow the spores of the mushroom and make a pure culture of the fungus, nibbling at it to prevent the development of mushroom heads and thus promote the growth of spawn.

Collar Button Defended.

The collar button has been libelled. Since it first came into being it has provided the writers of jokes for the comic papers with a large share of their material. That it possessed a remarkable tendency toward losing itself has been accepted almost as an axiom.

Facts have come to light which show that the collar button has been maligned. A man in the employ of the Burlington Railroad has worn one collar button for twenty-eight years. It has stuck by him without any undue precautions against loss and has never shown a tendency to wander.

This man says he has always treated his collar button kindly, has never sworn at it or blamed it for his own faults. His idea is that if mankind records due respect to the collar button it will reciprocate.

Asbestos Big Industry in Canada.

During 300 years of asbestos production Canada, which leads the world in the output of this mineral, has produced \$20,000,000 worth, stated Geologist J. A. Dresser in an address before the Canadian Mining Institute at Windsor, March 5. In 1878 the output was 50 tons, while in 1908 it was 65,534 tons, worth \$2,547,507. The produce has been manufactured hitherto in the United States and Europe, but large works for the making of asbestos articles are being installed in Canada.

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

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	A.M.	P.A.M.
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Albany	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Birmingham	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Philadelphia	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Wilkes-Barre	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Scranton	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Carbonate	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Lincoln Avenue	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Whites	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Farview	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Canada	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Lake Lodge	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Waymart	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Keene	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Steers	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Prompton	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Fortuna	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Scranton	9:30	10:15	11:00
6:30	7:15	8:00	8:45	Honesdale	9:30	10:15	11:00

The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A condition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some kind of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertised, may find a sale with the unwary.

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS IS JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-minance of CHILTON PAINTS: 1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint. 2d—The painters declare that it works easily and has wonderful covering qualities. 3d—Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at his own expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint that proves defective. 4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it, and recommend its use to others.

Caring for Two Blind Men.

The facility with which blind men find their way about the city is illustrated in one of the largest restaurants of the city. Every noonday two blind men come to the place and stand near the door until the head waitress guides them to a table. The blind men, of course, cannot read the menu, and instead of having it read to them they state the amount they wish to spend for lunch and allow the waitress to make the selection for them. At first her choice of luncheons was often unsatisfactory, but from their frequent visits the young woman has gradually learned their likes and dislikes until she now rarely orders a luncheon which is not to their tastes. Another detail which is carefully looked after by the waitress is that the pepper, salt and other table accessories are always in the same relative positions on the table, so that the blind men have no trouble in selecting them.—Philadelphia Record.

Woman Skilled as Woodworker.

Lady Colebrooke who is famous alike for her beauty, accomplishments and skill as a political hostess, possesses a wonderfully complete carpenter's and wood carving shop at Abington, Lanarkshire. Here she has not only turned out some clever pieces of work, but she has taught some of the village girls on her husband's estate how to fashion wood by hammer and chisel.

Lady Colebrooke is a clever sculptor too and has exhibited at the Paris Salon. She shares with her husband a love of all that is artistic and beautiful, and to add to all these varied accomplishments she can drive a four-in-hand and a Russian droachky.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIAL of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States
Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.
Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$455,000.00
Total ASSETS, \$2,733,000.00

Honesdale, Pa., May 29, 1908.

A. O. BLAKE,
AUCTIONEER & CATTLE DEALER
You will make money
by having me.
BELL PHONE 9-U Bethany, Pa.