

TIMELY BREVITIES

The internal revenue tax on liquor in this country in 1909 netted \$57,456,411.

According to the school census in Chicago, there are 1,125 children living in one block in that city.

Korea has 110 active gold mines, 109 graphite, 34 coal, 29 copper, 7 silver, 3 zinc, 2 mercury and 59 various.

There is some question whether London or Paris sets the fashion in furs each year. London certainly sets the price.

Members of both houses of representatives in Japan are paid about \$1,000 for each session, with traveling expenses.

Absinth has been prohibited in Switzerland and Belgium, and it is probable that France will soon follow the example of these neighbors.

Many of the pupils of the public schools of Cuba are learning English by studying the illustrated catalogues of American business houses.

A Baltimore resident, aged sixty, has put in a bid for the frugality medal by saving his dead wife's clothes until he found a woman they would fit before remarrying.

Switzerland has one postoffice for every 852 inhabitants; Germany, 1,495; England, 1,873; Belgium, 5,119; Austria, 2,065; France, 3,008; Spain, 4,143, and Turkey, 18,315.

The concrete used in building the Gatun locks for the Panama canal would make a wall a yard wide and a yard high long enough to reach from New York to St. Louis.

A novel method of smoking meat (with a paint brush) is in use in England. "Smoke essence" and a brush do the trick in no time, and a beautifully smoked ham is the result.

A bookbinder in Vienna was called upon to bind a volume of a hundred leaves. Each leaf was a bond for 1,000 gulden, the book being the owner's gift to his only daughter.

After having been for 104 years in the same offices in New York city a large soap concern is being forced to vacate. The old building will be torn down and a modern one erected.

An amphibious automobile, shaped like a boat and driven by a propeller when in the water, has been purchased by the French war department and assigned to an engineer regiment.

Buttons are not used on the native dresses in Japan, although pearl buttons are made in the Kobe district from shell imported from Singapore and exported mostly to the Philippines.

A Philadelphia pie bakery has been enabled to turn out 30,000 pies a night by the introduction of new machinery, which fills the lower crust, lays on and trims the upper and feeds them into ovens.

Americans are evidently becoming more addicted to macaroni eating. The exports of it to this country from Naples in 1909 were \$3,694,784 as against \$1,694,400, a gain of over \$2,000,000 in one year.

Spain's accident labor law, which has been in operation for ten years, provides that for temporary incapacity the employer must pay the workman one-half the usual wage or two years' salary if the incapacity is permanent.

In London musical circles there has been a great revival in the use of the harpsichord. It is chiefly used for rendering the works of the old masters who wrote for the instrument, and it is stated that a far better effect can be obtained on it than on a piano.

A will was contested not long ago in New York because the testatrix had bequeathed a grand piano, several oil paintings and five pieces of Japanese pottery to a police station. The protesting legatee won out, and there was a reversion of those art treasures to the regular heirs.

W. Thompson of Standon Bridge, Staffordshire, England, who has been a member of the Standon church choir for seventy-five years, remembers the time when a barrel organ was turned in church by the rector's valet and provided only one tune for hymns of different meters.

Christmas trees are almost unheard of in Spain, and the small folk receive their toys and presents on Twelfth Night instead of on Christmas night, but neither night, so far as giving and receiving remembrances are concerned, has the same significance as in the United States, for instance.

The cotton cloth needed to clothe the inhabitants of China is about 8,000,000,000 yards. This amount would carpet a pathway sixty feet wide from the earth to the moon or cover one more than twenty miles wide from New York to Chicago. That which goes to China from the United States would hardly, as Frank G. Carpenter writes, "patch the knees of the Celestials."

Cecil Rhodes' dream, the Cape to Cairo railway, is coming true. By the end of the year the whole extent of the line will have been surveyed. From Khartum in the north and from Broken Hill in the south the line is creeping forward to the fulfillment of one of the greatest enterprises of modern times. The line, with its 5,000 miles of steel, will be by far the longest in the world.

Mexico has recently adopted a new automatic rifle, the invention of General Mondragon, for her troops. It is self loading, but not self firing, and the charge is ten shots. The armies of all civilized countries are now experimenting with automatic arms, but Mexico seems to be the first one to solve the problem of a practical rifle of this class. The Mondragon weighs slightly more than the Springfield of the United States army, and its mechanism is said to be simple and practical in that it will stand much hard usage.

CRIMINALS AND OFFSPRING.

Denial That Crime is Hereditary and Reasons Given for Negative.

It is a curious fact—one at variance with the common belief, but borne out by police records—that the children of criminals of all classes rarely turn out to be crooks themselves.

Lawyer study of the subject might reveal that they are possessed of the criminal instincts, but that the tragically close example of the punishment and wretchedness that attend a criminal career has been a terrifying deterrent. The fact, at any rate, remains, the "rogues' galleries" of Scotland Yard, New York and Chicago may be studied in vain for the photographs of a father and a son.

Criminals are ever alert to keep their children from adopting similar lives. The rage of old, ugly Mother Mandelbaum, the famous receiver of stolen goods, was frightful when she found that her daughter, whom she had been at unstinted expense to educate, had secretly married "Sammy, the Jew" (Kochler), a thief with whom the old criminal had long traded.

She disinherited the girl, and a flock of relatives were the beneficiaries of her ill-gotten money. In her Chatham square headquarters Mother Mandelbaum maintained a room where thieves could smoke and drink, but she felled with a bronze lamp a pickpocket who attempted one night to invade the private parlor where she was overseeing her daughter's French studies.—Everybody's Magazine.

White Lead.

White lead is a name applied to hydrated basic carbonate of lead used in the manufacture of paints. It usually forms a heavy white mass made up, as shown by microscopic examination, of minute transparent, amorphous globules. It may be made by passing carbonic acid gas through a solution of basic lead acetate, obtained by saturating vinegar with ordinary lead oxide (litharge). After the white lead has been precipitated out, a new quantity of litharge may be introduced into the mother-liquid, carbonic acid gas may again be passed through the solution, and so on. This is known as the "French method."

Benson's so-called "English method" consists of triturating litharge with one per cent. of its weight of lead acetate dissolved in water, and exposing the paste thus obtained under constant stirring, to the action of carbonic acid gas for several days. When carefully prepared and free from neutral lead carbonate, white lead has a greater coating power than any other pigment known.

Blood and Morality.

A note of hope for children born of vicious parents and amid degrading influences is sounded by William B. Streeter of the Children's Home Society of Greensboro, North Carolina. From his experience, he concludes that although the proverb, "Blood will tell," is probably founded on fact, as far as mental and physical qualities are concerned, those things depending on physiological causes, the same is not true of moral tendencies. On the contrary, he believes that the "heredity of environment" rather than the "heredity of blood" determines the moral character, this conclusion being warranted by many observations of the moral qualities marking persons who, having been rescued from vicious parents at an early age, have been brought up amid pure and wholesome surroundings and influences.

The Ostrich in Africa.

The French government in western Africa has undertaken to organize the breeding of ostriches in the territory under its control. Ostriches are found wild in many parts of western Africa. Along the river Niger they avoid the neighborhood of man, but on some of the islands in that and other rivers the natives have established rude ostrich-farms. Doctor Decorse, who was appointed by the government to study the subject, says that the methods of the ostrich-farmers of the Cape cannot be fully carried out in the French territory. It will be necessary to leave the ostriches in a partially nomadic state. They migrate more or less with the seasons. When it becomes too dry in the south they go northward.

Voice Energy.

Doctor Marage recently presented before the Academy of Medicine at Paris the results of an investigation of the amount of work performed by orators and singers. It appears from his experiments that a bass voice, in order to produce the same impression upon the ears of hearers in a hall, requires the performance of from 17 to 18 times more work than is required for a baritone or tenor voice. The bass voice is always at a disadvantage with regard to the amount of work it demands. Thus Doctor Marage finds that whereas men are always more fatigued than women and children by an equal effort of the voice, men with bass voices suffer the most fatigue.

Deforestation in Africa.

According to J. Dybowski, a progressive desiccation of the air and soil is manifest in the region of the Sudan, the underlying cause being the destruction of the original forests. Cape Verde is cited as an example. In the eighteenth century the botanist Adanson, described it as covered with a vast forest, whence its name. Now the forests are gone, the rivers are diminished, sheets of water have disappeared, and the productivity of the soil is falling, until in many places the region has become almost sterile. The natives began the destruction of the forests ignorantly; white men copy it for immediate selfish ends.



Cookery

Points

Nothing is more refreshing than a cup of good tea when one is traveling, and nothing is harder to find when one is en route. One way to be sure of it is to provide one's favorite brand and tie it up by teaspoonfuls in squares of loosely woven cheesecloth. When a cup of tea is wanted ice water or hot water is never difficult to obtain, and one's own bag may provide the beverage. The bag is easier to throw away than the loose dregs. The little bags should be kept in a tin box or the flavor will be lost if the trip is to be of any length. A tea making spoon or a tea ball answers the same purpose, but it leaves the dregs to be disposed of and is more messy.

Cucumber Jelly.

Pare two cucumbers and cut in slices. Add a slice of onion, a stalk of celery, half a tablespoonful of nasturtium seeds, a piece of green pepper pod and half a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, with water to cover. Let simmer until the cucumber is tender, then press through a very fine sieve. Season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Then add for each pint of liquid one-third of a package of gelatin softened in one-third of a cupful of cold water and dissolve over hot water. Tint delicately with green vegetable color paste and turn into molds to harden. Serve with any salad dressing in the same way that tomato jelly is used.

Raspberry Buns.

Scald five cupfuls of milk. When cool add one teaspoonful of salt, one yeast cake and sufficient flour to make a drop batter. Beat well and set aside to cool. Cream together one pound of butter and one pound of sugar and stir it into the sponge when light. Add more flour to make a soft dough and set aside to rise a second time. Make up into small round buns, cut a slit in the bottom of each and work in a half of a teaspoonful of raspberry jam, pinch the cut together and place the buns on greased tins, cut side downward. When light bake in a hot oven and wash over with a little beaten egg while hot.

Cherry Sponge.

Soak one-half of a box of gelatin in one-half of a cupful of cold water. Pit one quart of stemmed cherries, steep the pits in one cupful of hot water for half an hour, then strain. Add to the water one cupful of sugar, bring to the boiling point and boil for three minutes. Pour over the cherries, cover and let stand for ten minutes, then press all through a colander. Dissolve the gelatin over hot water, add to the cherry mixture and set away until it begins to thicken. Add the well beaten whites of three eggs and beat on ice until all is thick and light. Turn into a wetted mold and set in a cold place until firm.

One Cause of Bad Coffee.

The cause for unpalatable coffee may often be traced to the cotton bag used in making it. Coffee, like butter and milk, has the quality of absorbing flavors from other foods, and if the bag has not been properly cleaned it may be sure to take the edge from the flavor of the coffee. The bag cannot be scalded in soapsuds and ever again be free from a taint of the suds. Once a week is not too often to make a fresh bag from new cheesecloth. After use it should be washed in clear water and be scalded and dried.

A Fine Shortcake.

For delicious shortcake—the most delicious known—make baking powder biscuits, break them in two while hot, arrange them broken side up on a platter and pile each with strawberries that have been cut in two or three pieces and left in sugar for half an hour or so, or the berries may be mashed and sweetened. There should be a good allowance of berries and juice in a bowl to serve as sauce on the biscuits.

Vanilla Ice Cream With Maple Syrup.

Put two or three tablespoonfuls of maple syrup in the bottom of a sherbet cup, add a well rounded tablespoonful of vanilla ice cream and sprinkle a tablespoonful of chopped walnuts on the top of the cream. Caramel or chocolate syrup may be used in the same way, or preserved strawberries or bar-le-duc currants may replace the syrups.

Oatmeal Soup.

Have three pints of broth—lamb, veal or chicken—nicely flavored with onion, celery, parsley, herbs and carrot; add one-fourth of a cupful of oatmeal and stir until boiling. Let simmer an hour, then strain. When ready to serve stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten and mixed with half a cupful of cream. Do not let boil after the addition of the egg yolks.

To Make Pineapple Jelly.

One of the problems frequent with young housewives is why pineapple is so hard to make into jelly even with gelatin. Old housewives know that the pineapple should be cooked before it goes into the jelly. A glance at the gelatin box will probably reveal the same advice.

UP TO THE EMERGENCY.

Mistah Hilsendigger Falls to Get a Place, but Obtains a Handout. "Mistah", said a ramshackle looking negro, addressing the cashier of a certain small town bank. "Mistah"—dat is, sah, if yo' isn't too busy, an' does yo' need a nigger round de place yuh—nigger wid a reg-oomend, sah, 'dustrious, honorable cultud man—to wash de winders an' po'tah round? Uh-kaze if so I's de pusson, sah, an' dis yuh dockymunt am de obseques dat Cuhnel White done writ 'bout mnh 'chivements."

"Ah-h'm!" commented the banker as he scanned the proffered paper. "So your name is Hilsendigger?" "Yassah; dat's mnh 'dentification." "And the colonel writes here?" "He sho' does, sah!" "He says— Look here! Can you read?"

"Who—me? Nussah. Dat is to say, I kaint read writin'!" "I thought not. Well, the colonel says, 'The bearer hereof, Gabe Hilsendigger, is personally known to me'—"

"Desso, sah! Aw, de cuhnel knows me!"

"—'as a liar and a thief and too utterly worthless to set a good dog on.' Well—ha, ha!—it appears that the colonel does know you. Ha, ha, ha!"

"Well-uh, well-uh—now, now—if dat ain't 'prisin'! But—uck!—dat's de way I likes to heah a white pusson laugh, sah; I sho' does! Takes away deir troubles, sah—makes 'em fugit deir tribbylations. Dat's mnh pubmission in dis world, makin' de white folks happy. Kaint be much fun in dis yuh bank-bidness—dess uh-chinkin' de monny an' uh-shavin' off de 10 puh cent. An' den when yo's all wo' out, sah, I comes 'long an' yo' has a big laugh dat makes yo' feel fine all day—dess as fine as a dram er peach an' honey done make yo' feel. Don't yo' regin, sah, dat yo' could spar 'bout haffer dollah for de good joke yo' has on me, an'—t'anky, sah; 't'anky! Gwine on mnh way uh-'joicin', sah! Gwine now!"—Tom P. Morgan in Puck.

Cheering Up Thuse.

James Whitcomb Riley was going up the steps of the statehouse in Indianapolis one day when he met his friend Warren G. Sayre. The two had been close friends for years.

"Good morning, Mr. Riley," said Mr. Sayre in greeting.

"Why, hello, Warren!" Mr. Riley replied. "How are you?"

"Never felt better in my life. You are looking well."

"I don't know," said the poet; "I sometimes feel the weight of years, for you know I am getting old."

"Nonsense! Nonsense!" Mr. Sayre remarked with considerable emphasis. "You don't look old. In fact, you don't look a bit older now than when I first saw you."

"Perhaps that is true, but I feel age coming on. I was just thinking as I came up these steps about old Methusalem. I imagined I could see him driving along the road in his big wagon. He met an old friend who was sitting on a rail fence at the side of the road. 'Why, hello, Thuse!' says the friend. 'How are you?'"

"Oh, pretty fair for an old man," said the patriarch. 'But I'm getting along in years.'"

"Oh, bosh, Thuse! You don't look old. How old are you, Thuse, anyway?"

"I'm 909," he answered.

"Well, well, I never would er thought it!" said the friend. "Why, Thuse, you don't look a day over 908."—Harper's Weekly.

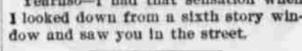
Dangerous Sport.

First Lady (reading a newspaper)—This golf seems to be a very dangerous game. Did you see what happened to a man named Taylor? He went into bunker and was in two when he came out.

Second Lady—How dreadful! "Yes; here are the words: 'Taylor getting out in two, Braid secured a half.'"

"Does it say what happened to the other half?"

"No, but there was worse to follow. According to the report, Taylor then fell altogether to pieces."—Word of Golf.



How He Got Her.

Laura—It is said that some people cannot look from a height without wishing to jump down.

Yearns—I had that sensation when I looked down from a sixth story window and saw you in the street.

A Sea Change.

Fuddy—So Bix has given up his floorwalking job and become a pursuer on a steamer?

Duddy—Yes; from seeing the sales he's turned to sailing about the seas.—Boston Transcript.

Ticklish.

The little fly a joker is; Quite frolicsome in he. He loves to see you sweat yourself Just where he tickled to be. He is frantically tickled when You slap yourself with vim, So every time he tickles you You also tickle him.

—Kansas City Times.

The Nature of Radiobes.

A year ago a considerable sensation was caused by the announcement of Mr. Burke of Cambridge, England, that through the action of radium upon sterilized gelatin he had produced what appeared to be living germs, to which he gave the name of radiobes. Mr. Burke has since written a book on these enigmatical things. More recent experiments by Mr. W. A. D. Rudge indicate that radiobes are not in any sense living things, and that they are not even a product of radio-activity. Mr. Rudge shows that they are precipitates of an insoluble sulphate due to the presence of barium, and that their "growth" is simply a chemical process. Radio-active substances, Mr. Rudge says, never produce "radiobes," except when they contain barium.

The Cutting Blowpipe.

The addition of a jet of compressed oxygen to the flame of the oxyacetylene blowpipe makes of it a wonderful tool for cutting iron and steel. In using the apparatus, the metal to be cut is first heated red-hot by the oxyacetylene flame. Then a stop-cock is opened, admitting in the center of the flame a very thin jet of compressed oxygen. This cuts with great rapidity, the section being as thin as a knife-blade. The best-hardened steel can thus be cut with ease. Plates 10 millimeters thick and a meter broad have been cut in two with the blowpipe in 4-12 minutes. Plates 100 millimeters thick have been cut in 9 or 10 minutes. In a recent experiment a safe of the strongest and best construction was cut open with this strange tool in 20 minutes.

Australian Coal.

Since the Hispano-American and Russo-Japanese wars, the question of coal-supply in the far East has assumed a new importance, and the search for the black mineral is pursued in all promising quarters. Among the great Oriental coal deposits are those of New South Wales, and particular attention is now paid to their development. Two of them have been known for more than 100 years, and the story of their discovery is interesting. At Coal Cliff, south of Sydney, shipwrecked sailors were astonished to find cliffs of pure coal bordering the sea. At Hunter River the coal deposits were found by the commander of an English ship of war, who, while chasing pirates, landed a party to take water.

Keeping Its Fishers at Home.

The bread which Indiana scattered on the waters has begun to return to her. More than five years ago the state fish and game commission began systematically to stock the lakes and streams of that state with fish. Utilizing the many lakes in its northern part as breeding grounds, the commission succeeded in securing several million fish of desirable quality. These were then distributed about the various water courses and lakes of the state.

As a result it is now estimated that about \$3,000,000 is annually spent in Indiana by outsiders who go there to fish. It is quite likely that as much more is spent there by Indians who previously went elsewhere for their sport. The cost of stocking the lakes was comparatively small. The handsome returns show that the money was well expended.—Chicago Tribune.

Chloroform Zoo Animals.

The practice of cutting the claws of the more ferocious animals of the London zoological garden has recently been greatly facilitated by chloroforming the animals. Heretofore it was done by sheer force by a squad of men the animal being first secured by ropes.

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

Table with columns for stations (Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lincoln Avenue, Whites, Fairview, Canaan, Lake Ladore, Waymart, Keene, Steeple, Prompton, Fortonia, Jollyville, Honesdale) and times for A.M., P.M., and Lv. Ar.

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 HONSDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAINTS

Is JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-eminence 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.

The "Luck" of Peacock's Feathers.

The peacock's feathers superstition is nothing like so common as it used to be. Perhaps Whistler's celebrated Peacock Room helped to break it down. At any rate, Peacock's feathers are ordinary enough articles of decoration in many happy and placid homes. There are shops in London that keep these bringers of misfortune at a shilling a bundle. Did the superstition originate because of the reputed pride of the peacock, on the "pride shall have a fall" theory? Or is it that the "eye" of the feather is supposed to see undesirable happenings, which somehow get published upon the houseposts? One rather feels that the beautiful tail was nature's compensation to the bird for giving it the most abominable of all voices.—London Chronicle.

Engraving by Telegraph.

Monsieur Carbonelle, a Belgian, has invented an apparatus by means of which a picture can be reproduced by telegraph in the form of an engraved plate, from which printed copies may be immediately taken. The picture to be sent is printed with thick, non-conducting ink, and wound round a revolving cylinder, over which passes a stylus electrically connected with the telegraph line. At the receiving end a similar cylinder is encased with lead, or other soft metal, on which presses the point of a graver. The variations of intensity in the current produced by the stylus passing over the picture at the transmitting station cause the graver to cut more or less deeply, and thus to produce a typographic copy of the original, which may be placed without change on the printing-press.

Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

Wayne County SAVINGS BANK

The FINANCIER 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 R-C Bethany, Pa.