

BURBANK'S LATEST.

California Wizard Has Created Two New and Wonderful Flowers. When Luther Burbank, the California plant wizard, gave Mr. Cactus a hair cut, or, in other words, produced a thornless cactus, he gained world-wide fame; but, not content with that achievement, he has gone on with the good work, constantly giving us some new plant or flower to marvel over. He has produced the wonderful Shasta daisy, the purple potato, the seedless plum, the white blackberry, the thin shelled walnut and a score of other novelties that are not merely freaks, but practical products and of great value to the country. And now he has a new one to astonish us.

Recently Mr. Burbank has been waving his wand over the poppy and the primrose, with the result that he has created two flowers entirely new to the world—a poppy, scientifically des-



LUTHER BURBANK.

ignated Oenothera burbankii, and a white evening primrose. The former is a combination of the Shirley, the tulip poppy and a species found in the mountains of north Africa. It is larger and of a brighter hue than any of them and offers a combination of new shades. The primrose is five inches in diameter and white. Mr. Burbank has been working on these new creations for a number of years.

The principal methods of Mr. Burbank are selection and crossing. He takes two plants whose life habits, structure and environment may have been wholly different. He brings them together, implanting the pollen of one upon the stigma of the other. He brings a plum from China or Japan to combine it with a native apricot. An experiment is built up on the foundation of a common wild flower—as the daisy, for example. In another experiment a flower from Australia may be used. He brings a cactus from Central America to cross with a species from Arizona.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL.

Monument Placed on Johnson's Island, Where Civil War Prisoners Died.

The dedication recently of a soldiers' memorial monument on Johnson's island has attracted considerable attention, for that piece of land in Sandusky Bay, O., is one of the most memorable landmarks of the civil war. There during the great struggle thousands of Confederate officers and privates were imprisoned, and there many of them passed away, and it is in memory of those who died that the memorial statue has been erected.

The statue represents a Confederate soldier in uniform. The right hand clutches a musket, the stock of which rests on the ground. The left hand is



MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

raised to the forehead, shading the eyes, and the figure seems to be peering into the far distance toward the southland.

The memorial rests on a pedestal constructed of South Carolina marble, upon which is engraved in large letters "Erected by the Robert Patton chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy of Cincinnati, O., in memory of the southern soldiers who died in the Federal prison on this island during the war between the states. Dead but scattered sovereigns who rule us from the dust."

Sir Moses Ezekiel of Rome, Italy, who was a soldier under Robert E. Lee, designed the monument.

AUTOS ON THE FARM.

Claimed They Would Save Country Resident's Time and Pay Him.

The National Grange publication, which represents the farmers' leading organization, makes a striking argument for the utility of the motor vehicle to the farmer, holding in substance that it completes the equipment for the average farm, says an editorial writer in the Allentown Morning Call. Perhaps the most notable illustration of this argument is found in two small cuts, one representing a loaded wagon, horse drawn, on the ordinary unimproved highway, and the other showing a motor car on an improved or partially improved highway.

The argument of the Grange is that that population is becoming more remote from sources of food supply and food supply is becoming more costly than formerly and that in that distance between the two is found one of the principal reasons for high cost of living. Where 4 per cent. of the people lived in cities a hundred years ago the percentage is now over 40. Whereas then there were 96 cultivators to support four non-cultivators in every hundred, now there are not over 30 in a hundred who are producers in the agricultural sense.

But among the curiosities of statistics the Grange cites a study to show that there was a decrease in population of 3112 for each county in 25 counties selected for study in which the roads were just the ordinary unimproved highways. While, on the other hand, roads which had been 40 per cent. improved had the effect that in those 25 counties the increase of population averaged 31,095 to the county. It is fair to argue, then, that much of the congestion in the cities is due to the difficulty of getting into the country and out of it. That is, it is owing to lack of convenient access between both farmer and consumer in the city.

Another vivid way of putting the argument of good roads is to show that for truck farming an average haul of three miles is all that can be realized on mud roads. That makes an area of 28 square miles. With improved roads truck farming can be carried six miles away from the center of distribution, or through such a radius as to make 13 square miles available for truck farming, while with motor transport ten miles is the average profitable haul, or making an available area of over 314 square miles.

There is ten times the profit available for truck farming with motor car transportation than is available under horse or mule traction on unimproved roads. It may be regarded as among the certainties of the near future that the successful farmer will use the motor car as much for business as men originally used it for pleasure.

MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST MAYOR.

How does Milwaukee view the election of a Socialist to the post of mayor?

Human Life for July gives an intimate story of Emil Seidel, the newly elected mayor, and also of Victor L. Berger, who is recognized as the brains, the mainspring of the new administration, and who has given the assurance that fairness and justice to all will be the watchword of the new regime. Milwaukee's experiment of flinging to the breeze the flag of Socialism from her city hall will be watched with unparalleled interest by other cities the country over.

The story has unique features all through. It was the greatest victory ever achieved by any political party in Milwaukee since the city was founded. For the first time a mayor had been elected who was absolutely free to do as he pleased in the filling of the offices within his gift, but—and right here Mr. Seidel showed that he had some very unusual ideas on the matter of appointing city officials.

Who is this man Seidel, and how is he equipped by training and temperament for the task he essays? The story shows the man to be quite as out of the ordinary in many respects as are his ideas. The manner in which he has disposed of his private business affairs so that he may be unhampered to devote all his time to city affairs might be called quixotic by many, but it proves that Seidel is a Socialist in practice as well as in theory. His work in rooting out the temptations that lure the youth of the city to destruction promises to be one of the most radical and far-reaching features of his administration, and his stand on many other questions is of peculiar interest.

Human Life Publishing Co., Boston.

Pocahontas and John Smith.

The pretty story of Smith's rescue from imminent death by Pocahontas when he was in the clutches of her redoubtable father, Powhatan, has been rather blown upon by later historians. It has been shown that Smith in his earlier narrative only mentions the princess incidentally as a child, and it was not until she came afterward to England and Smith wrote an account of her for the edification of the court that he described vividly how she harassed the beating out of her own brains to save his. By that time the romantic Pocahontas had the metamorphosed into Mistress Rebecca Rolfe, wife of a Virginia settler of standing, and her portrait, with plumed hat, ruff and fan, has been duly handed down in this capacity.

Hamilton And His Novel Flights

THAT'S the grandest spectacle I have ever witnessed in my life.

This remark was made the other day by Major Truitt, judge advocate general of the department of the east, as he stood on Governors Island and watched the flights of Charles K. Hamilton, who recently flew from New York to Philadelphia and back almost as easily as we would ride in a car to our office.

"I've seen pretty nearly every other aviator of any prominence who has flown in the United States," continued the major, "and I tell you Hamilton's the greatest of them all. There isn't another aviator in the world who would have gone up in that wind today, let alone stay up for more than an hour."

On this occasion Hamilton performed marvels in the air little dreamed of only a few weeks ago. Weather conditions make no difference to this bird-man. He sets an hour to go up, and up he goes whether it's raining, snowing or blowing a gale. When ready for his recent exhibition over New York bay the wind was coming in gusts with a speed of about twenty miles an hour. The aviator said, however, that he didn't mind a little thing like that, and away he flew, to be tossed in his biplane and played with by the wind currents as a chip is by the ocean's waves.

After a time Hamilton turned and flew with the wind, and then he started one of his famous dips that later were to terrify the masters and pilots of passing harbor craft, who thought the aviator was falling on them. The first swoop was made over the land, and three of his mechanics, grouped near the south end of the island, were the apparent objectives of the ma-



Photo by American Press Association.

HAMILTON IN HIS BIPLANE.

neuver. Despite their familiarity with Hamilton's manipulation of his aeroplane and the never failing success which has attended these dips, the mechanics scattered and ran for shelter just about as quickly as do those who never before have seen any of Hamilton's sudden downshoots and switch-back coverings.

A rousing laugh came from the crowd that was farther up the field at the predicament of the mechanics and their antics as they scampered in various directions. But the spectators' joy was short lived, for not thirty seconds later they themselves were running to cover under the second of Hamilton's hawklike descents.

Hamilton on the next turn of the field spied a small tug chugging its way through Buttermilk channel, its crew hanging over the port side the better to view the aeronaut, and its pilot leaning gracefully out of the wheelhouse with his right hand resting lightly on the wheel. Turning sharply to the right at an altitude of about 500 feet, Hamilton commenced his dip. Straight as an arrow he shot toward the tug, gaining speed every moment as gravity lent its aid to the propelling power of his fifty horsepower engine running full tilt. The tug's crew ran bewildered about the deck. The engineer, standing in the doorway of the engine room, clambered hastily inside the compartment. As for the pilot, who but a moment before had been so nonchalant and blasé about it all— he commenced pulling every bell whose levers lay ready at his hand, and then he gave his wheel a few rapid turns that swung the nose of the craft at almost a right angle to the course the tug had been pursuing.

Hamilton by this time was almost upon the boat and not fifty feet above it. The tug was fast approaching the Brooklyn shore, so close to it that if its speed had been kept up a moment longer it must have brought up sharply against a big freighter lying alongside a pier. As Hamilton swooped within ten feet of the tug's smokestack—and he said afterward that of all the odors he had ever experienced that coal gas was the worst—he tilted his elevating plane a trifle and shot upward and past the scotting tug, turned steadily toward the right and swung once more above Governors Island. The tug stopped, backed out into the channel and proceeded at full speed up the stream, disappearing in a dense cloud of smoke.



Good Form

The woman who intends to have week end visitors or house visitors of any sort needs to consider one thing before inviting the outsider into her home—is the prospective guest worthy of the honor? Is she to be trusted with one's life, ergo one's reputation? If not madam must not issue her invitation, and if she sees fit so to do once the stranger is within her gates all must be given her—full confidence in her integrity and entire liberty in every move that concerns her health and happiness.

As the hostess' captiousness sometimes comes from feeling that the visitor of a week or more is outstaying her welcome, the English custom of arranging a visit within a prescribed period is an excellent one. If you ask Miss Guest to come on the 15th and stay until the 20th you have no reason to complain unless she prolongs her stay. This arrangement for the coming of the guest and her going puts the whole visit on a pleasant and easy basis, and the hostess and guest of good sense abide by all the requirements of politeness and kindly feeling as long as the visit lasts.

An Engagement Tea.

One of the newest ways of announcing an engagement is for the prospective bride to give a tea and invite all her friends and the friends of her parents. You either invite them by note telling of the engagement, or you may send visiting cards on which are written a day, date and hour, and on their arrival tell them the news. When invited by visiting cards, as suggested, tea and cakes should be served, following the procedure precisely of any other afternoon tea. Even when an engagement is announced in this way it is the custom to write notes to one's intimate friends, telling the news before they can hear it from outsiders. Such a note may read:

My Dear Alne—I want you to be among the first to know of my engagement to Jackson Frothingham, which we shall announce at a tea on Wednesday afternoon. I hope you will come in then, for mother and I will be at home at 5 o'clock. I know you will congratulate me when you know how happy I am, and I want you to take Jackson into the friendship which you and I have enjoyed for so long.

MARTHA.

An announcement note of this kind should be acknowledged by the recipient.

Care of Linens.

As linen forms a large percentage of spring and summer dresses it is advisable to study a method for preserving the beauty of this fabric. No linen should be starched. True, linen has a crisp, clean finish when starched and ironed, but it rumples easily, and one wearing makes a garment unfit for a second appearance. Instead dampen the goods considerably and iron until perfectly dry. Iron as much of a garment as possible on the wrong side to raise the thread.

In washing blue linen add vinegar to the last rinsing water. Place a teaspoonful of soda in a gallon of water when dipping a lavender. Use no bluing in tans, but supply it plentifully in the rinsing water for white, blue and plaid. Green should not be dipped into indigo water. When the green begins to fade dip it into a sour solution of water and vinegar and hang it in the shade to dry. Dress linens are not unlike table linens as to laundry work, as hard pressing on damp material furnishes a certain amount of stiffness sufficient for such fabrics. Use a very large iron for pressing large pieces.

Shopping Etiquette.

If you have waited until this eleventh hour to do your summer shopping there are some little deficiencies you must not fail to remember. Most of them center about your obligations to the store people, though the comfort of mother and hubby and the children is also concerned.

Among my woman friends there are two sorts of shoppers whose methods I have taken pains to observe with the desire, however, to learn rather than to teach. The correct form of shopping is a wonderful gift, implying as great a saving of body and soul as of money, and I am one of the unfortunate ones who come out of these gladiatorial contests the worse for wear in every way.

The saints in my shopping calendar are the women who get through their buying without breaking any of the hearts behind the counter—the dear women who have always a gracious word for the tired salesgirl, who know what they want before they go to the shop and buy it without haggling, dawdling or bad temper.

How to Register at Hotels.

When registering at a hotel a married woman writes her name in full, as "Mrs. George Mills Brown," with her town and state following. An unmarried woman writes hers "Miss Jane Blank," with her city and state. Street addresses are not given. That the full name be given is very important in case of accident, as the use of initials renders identification more difficult. People often have similar initials that represent names quite different. An unmarried woman should never omit the prefix "Miss."

BALTIMORE'S SHOWER BATHS.

They Are Set Up in Summer in Tents on Vacant Lots.

The city of Baltimore has a system of portable shower baths in which the residents of the congested sections may enjoy both hot and cold water baths during the summer months. Although called portable the baths are not moved from place to place every few hours but are housed under canvas or constructed of galvanized iron sheeting.

They are erected, says Popular Mechanics, on vacant lots in congested districts and remain at one place all summer, the "portable" meaning that they can then be taken down and packed away until required the next year.

The patronage of such a bath on warm days, it is stated, numbers about 400. On two days a week women attendants are placed in charge and the baths are turned over to women and girls. From 350 to 400 availed themselves of this opportunity. Last year more than 15,132 persons used the bath.

Cataclysmic Geology.

"Cataclysmic" geology no longer exists. It was once the accepted opinion that the great changes on the earth's surface had been mainly brought about by sudden and violent (cataclysmic) agencies, but Sir Charles Lyell, as far back as 1838, demolished the old theory of cataclysm at once and forever. Sir Charles proved by facts which were indisputable that the great geological changes have been produced slowly by gradual processes of subsidence and elevation, and not by earthquakes, volcanic action, etc. Lyell may be paid to be the father of modern geology, or to put it more correctly, of real, scientific geology.

Early Notions of Future Existence.

Coulange says: "The earliest opinion of the ancient generations was that man lived in the tomb, that the soul did not leave the body, and that it remained fixed to that portion of ground where the bones lay buried. Besides, man had no account to render of his first life. Once placed in the tomb he had neither rewards nor punishments to expect. This is a very crude opinion, surely, but it is the beginning of the notion of a future life."

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. BETHANY, Pa.

IF YOU GO TO SPEND THE SUMMER AWAY FROM HOME, BE SURE AND HAVE "THE CITIZEN" FOLLOW YOU. IT WILL BE LIKE A LETTER FROM THE DEAR OLD HOME.

DOUBLE PROTECTION

You are doubly protected when you start a bank account in the

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK



Your money is safe in the bank and in the transmission of checks in paying bills. It is the safest, easiest and only way for the business man or those who have monthly bills to pay when you have an account in the FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK.

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

Table with columns for A.M., P.M., Stations, and times for various routes including Albany, Philadelphia, and Honesdale.

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.