Notes of the Sportsmen

CHARLES EVANS, JR.

IT is to golf that the followers of that sport are now turning their attention, and from now on they will have some exciting contests to witness, many of the world's greatest players having entered the numerous tournaments arranged for the summer of 1910. In fact, golf has never been as popular as at present, and in no season since the game was first played in America have so many interesting events on the links been planned. These will bring together the best golfers known both here and abroad.

This season in the coming contests a western lad promises to make some of the famous golf stars work hard to retain their laurels. He is young Charles Evans, Jr., of Illinois, who last year, at the age of eighteen, captured the western golf championship and several other titles. Unlike most of our best players, he has never taken a lesson in golf, but seems born to the game, as it were. In 1907 he entered his first important contest, that of the western interscholastic tourney, and easily carried off first honors, repeating this performance the following year. Although Evans met reverses in a number of minor tournaments in 1909, his victories in the Onwentsia and western open championships and his superb golf in the tournament of the United States Golf association have stamped him, the critics say, as one of America's greatest amateurs, to be feared and respected as an opponent by any golfer in the land.

It has always been the aim and ambition of every crack swimmer the world over to perform the almost impossible feat of swimming the English channel, but up to date that journey is credited to only one man, Captain Webb. Now, however, an American is devoting all his time and attention to conditioning himself for this channel trip, and there is every hope that he will succeed in making it. Bud Goodwin is his name—a name known and remembered wherever big swimming contests have taken place. He has particularly shone in long distance contests in the water, having powers of endurance little short of marvelous. It is principally for this reason that experts believe he can duplicate Webb's feat.

BUD GOODWIN.

Goodwin stands six feet one inch, weighs 190 pounds when in condition and is twenty-nine years old. He is a member of the New York Athletic club and is one of the best water polo players that organization has ever had. He will attempt the channel trip next summer, in the meantime training as no swimmer has ever trained before for the long, punishing grind that has exhausted so many men before half the journey was over.

The Hat Straw Crop.

The greater part of the straw employed for making summer hats comes from Italy. To obtain a suitable straw for this purpose the wheat is sown as thickly as possible in order that the growth of the plant may be impoverished as well as to produce a thin stalk. The Italian wheat blooms at the beginning of June and is pulled up by hand by the roots when the grain is half developed. Should it be allowed to remain in the ground a longer time the straw would become too brittle for the purpose for which it is grown. Uprooted straws to the number of about five dozen, the size of the compass of the two hands, are firmly tied together in little sheaves and stowed away in barns. After that the straw is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun. When the product has been sufficiently bleached it is put into small bundles and classified. The last step is to cut it close above the first joint from the top, when it is again tied up in small bundles containing about sixty stalks each and is then ready for the market. —Harper's Weekly.

The Languages of Paradise.

Every language has its admirers. In "Lucile" the author, Owen Meredith, maintained that when he heard French spoken as he approved he "found himself quietly falling in love." Edward Hutton is another instance of this lingual fascination. In stating his preference in his enchanting "Cities of Spain" he recalls an interesting mediaeval legend. He says:

"And as I listened to the splendid syllables of the Castilian tongue that rang eloquently through the twilight I remembered the saying of that old Spanish doctor of whom James Howell tells us in his 'Instructions For Forraine Travell'—to wit, that Spanish, Italian, and French, these three daughters of the Latin language, were spoken in paradise; that God Almighty created the world in Spanish, the tempter persuaded Eve in Italian and Adam begged pardon in French."

DECK HAND TO SENATOR.

Remarkable Rise of Napoleon B. Broward, Former Governor of Florida.

One of the most unique figures in the limelight just now is Napoleon B. Broward of Florida, who recently defeated Senator Taliaferro at the primaries for the latter's seat in the United States senate. He has come up the ladder of fame from the lowest rung and has served as governor of the Everglade State.

Mr. Broward was born upon a Florida farm fifty-three year ago. When fourteen years old he was an inmate

NAPOLEON B. BROWARD.

of a logging camp and three years later a roustabout on a river steamer. At sixteen years old he was one of the crew of a codfishery on the banks of Newfoundland and afterward served as a pilot on the St. Johns river bar. Afterward he became part owner and operator of a line of river steamers.

In 1887 he gave up the sea to run a wood yard. The same year he was appointed sheriff for Duval county, in which he was born, to fill a vacancy caused by death. By reappointment and election he remained sheriff until 1900, when he went to the state legislature from his county. He became governor four years later.

The mission in life of the new senator has been the reclamation of the Everglades of Florida. This was the issue that carried him into the office of governor.

A. PIATT ANDREW.

New Assistant Secretary of Treasury Noted Financial Expert.

If you are fond of "springing" a puzzle on your friends here is something in that line that should interest you: How can a chap making more money than any other man in the world give up such a position for one paying $5,000 a year and still be the gainer financially? The answer is: Be the director of Uncle Sam's mint and then win the appointment of assistant secretary of the treasury, just as Professor A. Piatt Andrew has recently done. In his former job, that of chief of the mint, he made, but did not earn, you must remember, more money than any other man in the world and received a salary of $4,500 annually for his work, while his new position pays $5,000.

Professor Andrew, who has succeeded Charles D. Norton as assistant

PROFESSOR A. PIATT ANDREW.

secretary of the treasurer, is thirty-seven years old and a native of Indiana, having been born in Laporte in 1873, and is one of our most noted experts of all financial subjects. He was made a doctor of philosophy at Harvard in 1900, but in the meantime had performed several other notable feats, such as making the football and baseball teams, studying in Paris and Berlin and generally showing that he was a man of muscle and brains. In 1903 he began to show himself as an expert in money matters, academically speaking, and his articles on financial problems began to attract governmental attention.

The lightning struck when President Taft needed a new man to direct the mint. College President Eliot sent Professor Andrew to Senator Aldrich, Senator Aldrich sent him to Secretary MacVeagh, and MacVeagh took him in hand and sent him along to United States President Taft. Taft, signing his appointment, smiled and said, "Here is where Harvard put one over on Yale."

SHOOTING A BUTTERFLY.

New Guinea Variety the Largest in the World and Bigger Than a Bird.

The largest butterfly known is found only in British New Guinea and specimens are worth anything from $100 upward. The male measures eight inches across the wings and the female not less than eleven inches, a wing spread exceeding that of many small birds.

The story of the first discovery of this gigantic butterfly is a curious one, says The Wide World. A naturalist saw a specimen perched on the top of a tree and failing to capture it by any other means finally shot it.

From the fragments he decided that the species was entirely unknown to science and he forthwith fitted out an expedition at a cost of many thousands of dollars to go in search of the insects.

Two members of the party fell victims to the Papuan cannibals and another was rescued only in the nick of time. Spite of this inauspicious commencement to his enterprise, however, the naturalist persevered and ultimately succeeded in obtaining perfect specimens.

A Persistent Foe.

Much has been said of late in favor of the extensive cultivation of the black locust, and one railroad company is reported to have planted nearly 1,500,000 trees of this species, with the view of utilizing their extraordinary durable wood. But Charles A. White of the Smithsonian Institution points out, in the Popular Science Monthly, that the black locust possesses a mortal enemy in a longicorn beetle, which bores the wood through and through. It is a native of the same regions in which the tree flourishes, and depends upon the tree for its own existence. When population flowed to Illinois and Iowa, the black locust was taken along. It flourished luxuriantly for some years, until its insect foe followed it, and now, says Mr. White, nothing remains of the great groves of black locust in the middle West except blasted remnants. The tree, native east of the Allghenies, from New York to the Gulf, was also transplanted to Europe, whither its enemy has not followed it.

Air Purification.

Purification of the air of great cities is a subject which continually attracts wider attention. Recently the commissioners of works in London, alarmed by the establishment of factories consuming thousands of tons of coal a week, have asked Parliament to consider the matter. They recognize, for the first time officially, says the Engineer, that the getting rid of black smoke would not suffice to cure the trouble. Other products of combustion besides soot, such as sulphurous and sulphuric acid anl solid mineral particles, are deleterious to vegetation, to buildings, to metal objects, and to the pictures, marbles and other treasures contained in museums. The elimination of these impurities from the air is an important part of the problem.

Wedding Fee in Installments.

Some of the 'squires in rustic New Jersey seem to be pretty hard pushed for cash. To get the cash they do not hesitate to use most unusual methods. One of these J. P.'s advertised the other day that he was ready and willing to marry couples at any time, day or night, for a consideration of $5 and that he was willing to accept $1 in cash down and the rest in weekly installments of $1 until the fee of $5 was paid up. The very night after the first appearance of this advertisement the J. P. referred to was called upon to "make good" his bluff. Shortly after midnight a couple which had come in an automobile awakened him from his sleep and asked to be married under the installment plan offered in the advertisement. And the J. P. was game and made good.

Blind Tom.

"Blind Tom was born near the city of Columbus, Ga., of slave parents, about the year 1846. He belonged to General James N. Bethune, at that time editor and proprietor of the "Corner Stone." Being blind, Tom would stray away from home and was often found in the woods, roaming around and listening to the birds. It was in his whistling imitations of the bird-songs that his wonderful musical ability was first revealed to his master. He could repeat perfectly anything that he heard in the line of music. As to his idiocy, it is generally understood that, his musical ability aside, he was very near being a "natural." Outside of his love for music, he seemed to be quite stupid, and if not an idiot, he was dangerous near being one. Blind Tom is still the standing puzzle of the psychologists.

The "Marseillaise."

It depends upon what you mean by "great." If by great you mean the power of firing the heart and rousing the will, then there is no other "national song" that comes within a thousand miles of the "Marseillaise." "The sound of it," remarks Carlyle, "will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes weeping and burning, and hearts defiant of death and despots." It is the greatest soul-awakener ever known on this earth. The famous anthem was composed in 1793, by Rouget de Lisle. The scene of its birth was not, as some suppose, Marseilles, but Strasburg. It took its name from the fact that a force of Marseillaise first marched to its inspiring strains.

The Noise of Wireless Telegraphy.

Many readers may be surprised to learn that the electric sparks employed in wireless telegraphy over long distances produce a noise that may be annoying for those living close by the station. At least this has been the experience at the Eiffel Tower in Paris, where the sparks from an apparatus possessing a power of 10 kilowatts have proved disagreeable to people several hundred yards away. Since it is now proposed to substitute apparatus of 40 kilowatts' power, with the hope of sending communications direct from Paris to New York, the generating-station will be placed underground in order to smother the sound of the sparks.

Take Notice.

"Agents and cyclones," observes a wise Kansas editor, "should be dodged; you can't bluff them."—Kansas City Star.

The Ancient Regime.

In the France of the eighteenth century the privileged classes counted about 270,000 persons. Of these 140,000 were nobles, 120,000 were clergy, or about 30,000 noble families, 23,000 monks in 2,500 monasteries, 37,000 nuns in 1,500 convents, and 60,000 curates, vicars, etc. The people, (about 15,000,000) possessed about one-third of the land, out of which came all the expense of the government, the property of the privileged class paying no taxation.

Unfortunately Coupled.

Alison tells how during Napoleon's Egyptian campaign no sooner were the Mamelukes observed at a distance than the word was given: "From square; artillery to the angles; asses and savans to the center." The command afforded no little merriment to the soldiers even at such an exciting moment, and made them call the asses demi-savans.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy No. 1668.

In the matter of WILLIAM PULIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Pulis of Damascus township, county of Wayne, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-third day of June A. D., 1910, the said William Pulis was duly adjudged bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the Referee in bankruptcy at his office in the borough of Honesdale, county of Wayne, and within the said district upon the ninth day of July at ten o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

W. H. LEE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Honesdale, June 28, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 21st day of July, 1910, by John E. Krantz, G. Wm. Sell and William H. Gibbs under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the William H. Gibbs & Co., Incorporated, the character and object of which are the manufacture of glass, glassware and supplies used in making glass, and for these purposes to have, posress and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act and the supplements thereto.

M. E. SIMONS, Solicitor.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ERIE TRAINS.

Trains leave Union depot at 7.20 a. m. and 2.48 p. m., week days.

Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 6.45 p. m. week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.