

For the Children

W. E. D. Stokes, Jr.,
the Boy Inventor.



William E. D. Stokes of New York, though only twelve years old, has made a name among wireless experts by an invention. He designed what is called a "receiving box." This contrivance not only catches dispatches sent in the ordinary code used by the Marconi and De Forest systems, but reproduces the words and sounds of wireless telephony in volume deep enough to be heard at a distance of several feet from the apparatus. Working alone on the roof of his father's hotel in New York, the youngster made his important discovery. Recently he attracted attention at Washington, where he appeared before a senate committee in opposition to a measure to prevent any but authorized companies from taking wireless messages from the air.

Fox, an Outdoor Game.

This is suitable for a boys' game and is better played out of doors. A space is marked out for the fox's den, and the fox and the rest of the players use their handkerchiefs—knotted at the end if they prefer—in attacking each other. Fox, to show he is ready to begin, shouts out, "Twice five are ten." The others call, "Fox, fox, come out of your den." Fox comes out hopping on one foot and trying to hit any of the players on the back with his handkerchief, hitting him if he can. If fox while hopping succeeds in striking any player the one hit becomes fox and is driven to his den by the handkerchiefs of the others. After reaching the den he may give warning and hop out as the other one did.

Should fox in his efforts to hit his enemies lose his balance and use both feet he is driven home under the blows of the handkerchiefs.

The Game of Post Town.

This is an interesting game for children of nine or ten who know something of geography and are familiar with the names of places. One is chosen postmaster. Each child takes the name of any town she prefers. If there are too many for the postmaster to remember he writes down the names and holds the list in his hand. He then calls out, "I am going to send a letter from Richmond to Boston," for instance. The children bearing the names of the towns mentioned exchange seats. If they fail to do so the one who does not respond pays a forfeit. Occasionally he exclaims, "General post!" Then every one must exchange places. If any one does not secure a seat she must pay a forfeit, and these are redeemed when the game is over. Excitement is added if long postal routes, including many cities, are named.

Forbidden Letter.

The idea of this game is to try how many sentences can be spoken without containing a certain letter which has been agreed upon. Supposing, for instance, the letter "f" is not to be introduced, the first player might ask, "Is this a new game to you?" The second player could answer: "Oh, no! I played it years ago, when quite a youngster." He would perhaps turn to the third player and ask, "You remember it, do you not?" The third player might answer, "Yes, but we used to play it differently." This player, having used a word with an "f" in it, must pay a forfeit and remain out.

The answers must be given at once without hesitation, and the player who avoids for the greatest length of time using a word containing the forbidden letter wins the game.

The Little Purchaser.

A pound of jumps!
And I looked in surprise
At little black Rose
With her shiny eyes.
A pound of jumps!
My mamma said,
A pound of jumps!
And she nodded her head.

But, my dear,
We've flour and sugar in lumps
And peanuts,
But never a pound of jumps.
We've walnuts and chestnuts
And corn that pops.
Oh, oh, I forgot!
It's a pound of hops!

CREMATIONS IN ENGLAND.

There Were 855 Last Year—The Number Steadily Increasing.

The movement in favor of cremation in England continues to make slow but steady progress, writes the London correspondent of the New York Medical Journal. During 1909 the number of cremations carried out in Great Britain was 855, an advance of sixty as compared with 1908.

The first crematorium in England was opened at Woking in 1885 and the total number of cremations since that time is 8,121. There are now altogether thirteen crematoria in Great Britain and this number will probably soon be increased. The Cremation Society of England has been very active in its propaganda work and public interest is slowly being aroused.

Recently a cremation society was formed in Edinburgh. The object of the society is to promote the practice of cremation and burial reform by means of meetings, lectures and publications or otherwise. There are already about 180 members, including many well known persons.

Little Worlds.

The discovery of asteroids or minor planets, continues to be made with the aid afforded by celestial photography. Among a vast multitude of stars crowding a photographic plate, one, perhaps, will be seen to have drawn a short, thin line on the plate during its hours of continuous exposure. The astronomer knows at once that it is either an asteroid or a comet. Subsequent observations soon decide the point. Only the more interesting ones are afterward observed with attention; but, once discovered, they cannot be ignored, and the rapid growth of the flock becomes an embarrassment. Eros, which at times approaches the earth nearer than any other regular member of the solar system except the moon, and Asteroid No. 568, which at aphelion is more distant than Jupiter, remain, as far as their orbits are concerned, the most interesting members of the entire group, and are kept under constant observation whenever circumstances permit.

Liquid Crystals.

When the discovery of liquid crystals was announced some twenty years ago, many men of science were very sceptical on the subject, and thought that some error must have been made by the discoverer, Professor Lehmann. It was pointed out that the very name "liquid crystal" was self-contradictory. Later, the discoverer continued and extended the study of these crystals, the genuineness of which he seems to have established, although the molecular structure of the peculiar liquids experimented with is not clearly understood. The facts appear to be that certain chemical liquids at particular temperatures exhibit the characteristic crystalline properties of double refraction and dichroism. But exceedingly small disturbing forces suffice to deform the liquid crystals, owing to their slight rigidity.

Does the Sun Change Shape?

One scientist, as the result of much study on his part of heliometer measurements, said to be confirmed by solar photographs, has made the remarkable suggestion that the sun periodically changes its figure, being sometimes an oblate spheroid, like the earth, with its equatorial diameter exceeding the polar, and sometimes a prolate spheroid, having a greater polar than equatorial diameter. His idea is that the solar globe is to be regarded as a vibrating body, having an equatorial diameter on the average slightly in excess of the polar, but changing at certain times so that the ratio of the two diameters is temporarily reversed. The period of variability, it is thought, is the same as the sun-spot period. The changes of figure, if they really occur, are so small that only the most delicate observations can make them manifest.

Some Big Chain Cables.

Some of the biggest, if not the biggest, chain cables in the world are those made in South Wales for certain new quadruple-screw turbine Atlantic liners. The iron bar used in making the links is three and three-quarter inches in diameter at the smallest part. Each link is about twenty-two and a quarter inches long, and weighs about 160 pounds.

When tested for strength, the breaking stress of 265.7 tons required by law, instead of fracturing these gigantic links, simply elongated them about one inch. With the highest stress that the testing-machine could give, about 370 tons, the links showed no signs of cracks.

A Country Doctor's Record.

Dr. James Morris, who was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Scotland, has just died at Dunfermline. When he celebrated his jubilee as a doctor some ten years ago he made this statement: "During my fifty years in practice I have attended 50,000 patients, administered chloroform 10,000 times with absolute immunity from fatal results, had 5,000 births (1,000 consecutive cases without a death), made about 1,000,000 visits and travelled about 500,000 miles." Not a bad record for a country medical man. — Westminster Gazette.

To Avoid Serious Results.

After eating a hearty evening meal Edith, aged two and a half years, was taken from the table to be washed. "You can wash me and rock me," she said, "but don't bend me."—The Delineator.



Milady's Mirror

To prevent stringiness and the showing of ugly cords in the neck massage the throat every night with a cream made from two gills of spermaceti, two ounces of white wax, ten ounces of almond oil, forty grains of borax powdered and ten drops each of oil essences of bergamot and rosemary. A pinch of powdered camphor should be put with the cream while it is melting, or half a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin may be added.

Before this or any other cream is applied the throat must be carefully washed at night and the cream rubbed from chin to chest with a rotary motion. This work should last for five minutes at least. At the expiration of that time the cream may be lightly wiped off and a lotion made from a pint of high proof alcohol to an ounce of tincture of benzoin applied.

Following this, the head is to be bent back as far as it will go, which should be enough to stretch the throat cords, and alternating with the backward tilt the head must droop forward until the chin rests upon the chest. Afterward the head must be twisted first to one side and then to the other, the object of these movements being to keep cords and muscles strong and elastic and prevent their sagging and so destroying the throat contour.

The cream described above may also be rubbed into hollows of the chest to fill them out.

A woman who carries her head well—that is, the chin up—is less apt to lose the beauty of her throat than one who permits her head to droop forward. As a matter of fact, the head held up, the chin in place, is a beauty not common, but adds enormously to the effect of presence and distinction. A mistake not unusual to those trying to cultivate the habit is to thrust out the chin.

The Feet and Success.

The condition of the feet has a direct influence over one's success in life. Pain and discomfort make one irritable, and people are apt to attribute the irritability to a naturally bad temper. Moreover, pain and discomfort distract one's attention from business, be this social or commercial. On every account it is of great importance to have the feet as easy as possible. These remarks are merely passing touches of a subject whose full treatment would fill a volume. And in regard to considering ways and means you must be equally concise. One rule is to have the feet sufficiently warm and pleasantly cool. Another is to keep the feet dry, not merely on account of possible chills, but because moisture tends to make soft corns and to soften the skin that friction may cause tenderness. Footgear, including socks and their substitutes, should be neither tight nor loose, but should fit easily. Tight boots cause pain by pressure. Loose boots occasion blisters and corns by friction. The uppers must be soft and pliable to accommodate themselves to the altered shape of the feet when standing, sitting, etc. The soles should be pliable. When they are stiff the feet are either lifted off the ground without the foot soles being bent, which is tiring and makes the walk hideous, or the feet are wearied by the effort at each step to bend the boot soles.

What's What in Hairdressing.

The matter of hairdressing this summer, says an authority, as regards the big shade hat or the motor hat resolves itself into the simple proposition of trimming the face. The woman who is able to trim her face with best results will have achieved the greatest triumph in hairdressing. As for the top of the head, it doesn't show much, and a simple bun surrounded with an appropriate design in puffs or coils or braids will do.

Hairdressing for the hat is divided into three parts—the utility part, when the hair is fastened where it ought to be so that there is something to build upon; the artistic part, which is after the hat is put on and the hair is draped to meet the knot at the back of the head and secured firmly, and the gay or picturesque part, when the little pin curls are tucked in and the final fancy plus are fixed in place.

Hairdressing as it should be done takes time. You do it slowly and you take infinite pains with it, but when once it is done it is done for all day. You don't have to keep repairing it.

To Prevent Tartar.

Tartar being an enemy to sound teeth and healthy gums, care should be taken to prevent tartar from forming. Use frequently a solution of tincture of myrrh, enough in a glassful to make it milky in color. The mouth should be carefully rinsed with an antiseptic wash immediately upon arising and before going to sleep. A good wash is made by adding one or two teaspoonfuls of listerine to a glassful of tepid water, but this must not be used too constantly. Another good mouth wash is thymol, seven and a half grains; borax, fifteen grains; distilled water, one pint.

Saved by His Wit.
Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, at the time when he was one of the justices of appeals of Ireland, was holding assizes in Tipperary county when a man was brought before him on indictment for murder. The case was proved that the victim came to his death by being hit with a stick in the hands of the defendant, but the doctor testified that he had what they called in medical parlance a "paper skull."

The case looked dark for the prisoner, however, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. As the man was brought before the court for sentence it was noticed that his lordship had his black cap in his hand.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?" demanded Lord Fitzgibbon.

The man looked for a moment and then said, "No, your lordship, I have nothing to say, but I should like to ask one question."

"What is that, my man?" said Fitzgibbon.

"I should like to know what a man with a head like that was doing in Tipperary?"

The black cap was put away and a prison sentence imposed.

"If."

Joseph Chamberlain, the English statesman, was once indebted to a nursery rhyme for a great oratorical hit. In one of his speeches he was criticizing Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury on their return from Berlin, where they had been carrying on negotiations with Bismarck. Both had made speeches explaining their actions, and one of them in the course of his oratory used the word "if" so many times as to give Mr. Chamberlain a chance in his reply to make one of those popular allusions which are remembered longer than any logic.

"What the honorable gentleman has said," he remarked, "remind me of a rhyme I learned from my nurse:

"If all the seas were bread and cheese,
If all the lakes were ink,
If all the lakes were currant cakes,
What should we have to drink?"

The effect on the audience was tremendous. No one ever forgot that "if."

Wise Elephants.

Elephants, those animal sages that are constantly changing keeps, become so wise and know so much about the tricks of the trade and human nature in general that they finally will not work for any man. It is doubtful if there is a bull elephant more than fifty years old performing in this country. They have not "gone bad," as the showmen say, but have learned too much, picked up from their keepers, and they cannot be worked with safety. An elephant that is going to make trouble turns his back on his intended victim and begins to swing his great body from side to side. Then in a flash he wheels, catches the offender with his trunk and huris him perhaps twenty feet away, following swiftly to crush the life from his body with his mighty knees.

An Essay on Cats.

A schoolboy wrote an essay on cats. The chapter on different breeds supplies the following information: "Cats that's made for little boys and girls to man and tease is called Maltuese cats. Some cats is known by their queer purrs—these are called Purlian cats. Cats with very bad tempers is called Angorrie cats. Sometimes a very fine cat is called a Magnificat. Cats with deep feelin's is called Feline cats."—Exchange.

Estimated in Money.

"Tommy," said the boss, "you quit smoking two or three months ago, didn't you?"
"Yes, sir," answered the office boy.
"How much have you gained in weight?"
"Well, sir, countin' it in nickels, I reckon I've gained about four pounds."—Chicago Tribune.

Diplomacy.

She longed for a new hat. So she began to worry her husband for a new dress.
He—A new dress! Can't afford it. If you wanted gloves or a new hat I wouldn't mind. But a new dress!
She—Well, don't get flurried, dearest. You know I always give in. So just buy me a new hat.

The Other's Pet.

Neighbor—How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt? Ditto—That good little boy of yours hit him in the head with a brick.—Independent.

The Firstborn.

Visitor—My! What a fine baby! How much does he weigh? Fond Mother—I really don't know. He hasn't been weighed since noon.—Life.

Happiness is an equivalent for all troublesome things.—Epicurus.

Evolution.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When experience has made him sage.

We find many men who are great and some men who are good, but very few men who are both great and good.—Colton.

A Timely Trip.

Little Brother (who has just been given some candy)—If I were you I shouldn't take sister yachting this afternoon.

Ardent Suitor—Why do you say that, Tommy?
"Well, I heard her tell mother this morning that she feared she'd have to throw you over."—Lippincott's.

ACCOMMODATING NIGHT CLERK.

Up to the night clerk's desk goes Abe Perlmutter, a Chicago traveling man. "I wonder," he says, "could you find me somebody to play a game of penuche for an hour or two to-night?" "Why," says the clerk, "I guess so." And he runs his eyes over the register. "Boy," he calls, "page Mr. Gutwillig." Before long Mr. Gutwillig is found and introduced to the penuche-hungry Perlmutter, and a game is arranged. "How did you know I played penuche?" Mr. Gutwillig asks the clerk. "Oh—" begins the clerk. Just then emerges from the bar a young man, triple-plied with wine. He staggers up to the desk and says, "Shay, I wanna fight! D'ye hear? I'm lookin' fr a scrap!"

Thus the clerk, "Boy, page Mr. Kelly and Mr. O'Brien."

Topsy Turvey.

The plaintiff had been struck by an automobile, which had hurried on without stopping, but as he managed to catch the number of the car he had the owner summoned to court. The defendant claimed that his car had not been out of the garage on the day in question.

"If you were struck and thrown up in the air, as you claim, how could you make out the number before the car got out of sight?" he asked.

"I caught a glimpse of it just as I came down," answered the plaintiff.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the defendant, turning to the judge. "I see how the mistake was made. The number of my car is 656. This man was standing on his head at the time. The number of the car that struck him is 999."

The Real Struggle.

"I suppose, now that you are married and settled down, life is a struggle for bread."
"Not exactly. It's more of a struggle with bread."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK

HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA.
At the close of business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$ 229,809 75 Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 13 10 U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 55,000 00 Premiums on U. S. Bonds 2,800 00 Bonds, securities, etc. 1,314,452 44 Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 40,000 00 Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents) 2,621 64 Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks 298 75 Due from approved reserves 127,865 63 Checks and other cash items 2,569 53 Notes of other National Banks 2,580 00 Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 250 04 Local Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Special 88,219 20 Legal tender notes 6,191 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation) 2,750 00 Total \$1,576,469 48

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in \$ 150,000 00 Surplus fund 150,000 00 Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid 88,940 00 National Bank notes outstanding 30,800 00 State Bank notes outstanding 900 00 Due to other National Banks 1,536 37 Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers 1,681 66 Individual deposits subject to check 81,607,201 28 Deposits 25,310 00 Certified checks 55 00 Cashier's checks outstanding 144 47-\$143,313 73 Bonds borrowed None Notes and bills rediscounted None Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed None Liabilities other than those above stated None Total \$1,576,469 48

I, E. F. TORREY, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. TORREY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1910.
R. A. SMITH, N. P.

Correct—attest:
H. Z. RUSSELL,
J. C. HEDGECOCK,
ANDREW THOMPSON, } Directors. W1

STATEMENT OF FINANCES OF HONESDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT

In Account with R. M. Stocker, Treasurer.
For year ending June 24, 1910.

RECEIPTS. Balance on hand from last year \$19,292 47 From Collector 1910 tax 15,000 00 Collector 1909 tax 1,220 97 Collector 1908 tax 50 00 Loan in Savings Bank 2,000 00 Fire Insurance 539 18 Sale of old boiler 150 00 Tuition 1,291 45 State Appropriation, general 3,652 48 State Appropriation, High School 489 80 Interests, rents, etc. 44 90 Total receipts \$41,297 26

DISBURSEMENTS. Building, furnishings, etc. \$20,534 56 Repairing 467 35 Teachers' wages 9,425 00 Attending Institute, teachers 178 08 School text books 489 57 School supplies 212 63 Fuel and contingencies 192 37 Salary, secretary and treasurer 150 00 Janitor 500 00 Debt and interest paid 3,380 00 Removing, refurnishing furniture 150 00 Grading grounds, building walks 400 00 Extensive of all kinds incident to building and all other expenses 2,961 49 Balance on hand 1,230 47 Sinking fund 1,232 53-2,462 27 Total disbursements \$41,297 26

We the undersigned auditors, hereby certify that we have this 24th day of June 1910, examined the above accounts and statement, compared the same with the books of the treasurer and find them correct.
T. M. FULLER,
T. FRANK HAM,
FRANK TRUSCOTT } Auditors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Katie Gett v. Adin Gett.
No. 105 January Term 1910. Libel in Divorce. To ADIN GETT: You are hereby required to appear in the said Court on the second Monday of August, to answer the complaint, exhibited to the said court by Katie Gett, your husband, in the cause above stated, or in default thereof a decree of divorce as prayed for in said complaint may be made against you in your absence.
M. LEE BRAMAN,
Sheriff.
Simons, Att'y.
Honesdale, Pa., June 29, 1910. 81w1

Bad Headache?

How your head throbs and snaps! But your head is not to blame. The trouble is lower down. Your stomach is all out of order and your liver is sick. You know you are constipated—perhaps you have neglected it for days. The poisonous bile is getting into your system. Your whole body rebels. You feel sick all over, but your head suffers most.

Don't fool or temporize with a bilious headache. Don't take harmful drugs which only deaden the pain. Start right. Begin at the cause. Stimulate your liver and bowels to proper action by taking Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. They are a natural laxative and a corrective tonic. They purify and invigorate the blood. They enable the system to get rid of the poison which is making all this disturbance. In a few hours you will feel much better. In the morning life will be worth living again. Keep this up for a few days and your headaches will disappear. Physicians use and recommend. They form no habit. You should always keep them on hand. These little vegetable pills will ward off many ills.

To Cure Constipation, Bilioussness and Sick Headache in a Night, use



SMITH'S PINEAPPLE AND BUTTERNUT PILLS FOR Constipation, Bilioussness, Sick Headache and Disasters of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 60 Pills in Glass Vial 25c.—All Dealers.

SMITH'S For Sick Kidneys

Bleeder Disease, Rheumatism, the one best remedy. Reliable, endorsed by leading physicians; safe, effective. Results lasting. On the market 15 years. Have cured thousands. 100 pills in original glass package, 50 cents. Trial boxes, 25 pills, 25 cents. All druggists sell and recommend.

Try

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

SPENCER, The Jeweler.
"Guaranteed articles only sold."

OFFICE OF THE HONESDALE CONSOLIDATED LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of this Company have called a special meeting of its stockholders to be held at the General office of the company, in the Borough of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of July, 1910, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of voting for or against an increase of the indebtedness of said company.

M. B. ALLEN, Secretary.

Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the teeth.

They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles. We recommend those costing 25 cents or more, as we can guarantee them and will replace, free, any that show defects of manufacture within three months.

O. T. CHAMBERS,

PHARMACIST.

Opp. D. & H. Station HONESDALE, PA.



Time Card in Effect June 19th, 1910.

SRACON DIVISION. Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction. Stations include Honesdale, Starbuck, Fredon, Park, Winton, Peckville, Olyphant, Dickson, Throop, Providencia, Park Place, Soranston, and Ar.

Additional trains leave Carbondale for Mayfield Yard at 6:50 a. m. daily, and 9:30 p. m. daily except Sunday. Additional trains leave Mayfield Yard for Carbondale at 8 a. m. daily and 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.
J. C. ANSONSON, Traffic Manager, 16 Beaver St., New York.
J. E. WELAN, Traveling Agent, Soranston, Pa.