

CALL FOR THIRD PARTY.

Document Is Out, With 81 Signatures—Convention July 28. The official call for the independent party state convention to be held in Philadelphia Thursday, July 28, was issued Sunday and attached to it are the names of 81 citizens.

After the great heralding of the alleged strength and popularity of this movement, a glance over the list of names appended to the document made public Sunday must prove disappointing to those who expected to find an imposing array of prominent and influential Pennsylvanians identified with the cause.

Such an aggregation of professional political agitators, former officeholders, rejected or disappointed place hunters, and habitual notoriety seekers with a few well meaning, easy-going cash producers for any old thing that is labeled "reform" has rarely been presented to the voters of the commonwealth.

Familiar high-sounding platitudes, such as have been employed in the various anti-Republican campaigns in Philadelphia and this state during the last twenty-five years, ring throughout the address to "the Free-men of Pennsylvania" and recall many previous efforts in the same direction with which not a few of the gentlemen whose names are now exploited were conspicuously identified.

Behind this stage setting of the leaders in the movement will be found the same old tactics, the same old methods and the same old machinery of political adventurers, who will frame up the slate of candidates for the convention and put it through, if possible, with characteristic disregard for criticism of bossism or "gang rule," which they so vehemently and persistently employ in condemning the men who dominate the affairs of other party organizations.

There is not a syllable in the address giving sincere men who are looking to the new party to accomplish reform of real or imagined evil an inkling as to how they can figure in the convention or as to the aim or "gang rule" which they so earnestly elect delegates to the proposed gathering.

Who'll Run For Governor of New York State?

Despite the fact that the state conventions of the big political parties will not be held until late September, 16 candidates for the gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic and Republican parties are either in the field personally or their friends are active in their behalf. Col. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill has been asked to "O. K." the eligibles in his party, but so far is understood to have refrained from expressing a preference. The names submitted to him include William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port of New York; James Wadsworth, Jr., speaker of the state assembly; William S. Bennett, member of congress; Henry L. Stimson, attorney and prosecutor of the sugar trust; Horace White, lieutenant-governor, who will resign in September; William Hotchkiss, state superintendent of insurance; Clark Williams, state comptroller, and William E. Willeox, public service commissioner.

The Democratic eligibles now seeking support update and from Tammany include William Sulzer, congressman and runner-up for the nomination at the last two state conventions; Thomas M. Osborne, former public service commissioner and gold Democrat in 1896; Edward Morse Shepard of Brooklyn, attorney and Democratic candidate for mayor against Seth Low in 1901; James S. Havens, a Rochester Congressman, who defeated George W. Aldridge in a supposedly solid Republican district; Martin H. Glynn, former state controller and newspaper editor; John S. Whalen, former secretary of state; L. P. Fuhrmann, mayor of Buffalo, and William J. Gaynor, mayor of New York.

Delaware River Jersey Town Wants Postal Savings Bank.

Postmaster John W. Davis of Burlington, N. J., doesn't believe in putting off important business until the eleventh hour. The fact that he was one of the first men in the country to apply to the government to have his postoffice selected as a postal saving bank, under the new law enacted by Congress, is evidence of his adopted policy of "striking while the iron's hot."

Long ago he noticed that foreign laborers employed in the town and vicinity were sending back to the old country hundreds and thousands of perfectly good American dollars annually. And as a rule, the foreign money orders out of Burlington alone would net \$1000 a week.

Farmers, many of them, he observed, were still dubious about placing their hard-earned cash in local banking institutions, and were resorting to the family money chest or to the antiquated idea of burying the dollars somewhere they imagined would be "safe." They had heard too much about the banks being looted by trusted clerks and employees, who had proved themselves untrustworthy.

The postal savings bank met these two propositions, in the estimation of Postmaster Davis. And when the law was passed he said he was of the opinion that much of the money that had been going across the Atlantic at regular intervals and in increasing large amounts could be kept here in the United States. The

farmers, too, he suggested, might put more confidence in Uncle Sam, and patronize the postal savings bank.—Burlington letter to Doylestown Intelligencer.

ABOUT THOSE FREE BRIDGES.

Expense of Repair and Maintenance to be Borne by State.

A story is being circulated in this county, probably for political effect, that in the event of the state buying the bridges and making them free the burden of their repair and maintenance will be placed on the counties in which they are, says the Milford Press.

Mr. Marvin, who is chairman of the commission in Pennsylvania, says there is absolutely no truth in the story, that the bill which he is preparing will provide for all expense in connection with free bridges being borne by the states. With some few exceptions along the Delaware the bridges pay small dividends to stockholders, and they are at best risky property.

In the case of Milford bridge, after the one was carried away in 1888 it became a grave question whether a new bridge could be built, but the great inconvenience and serious loss of trade was incentive to a number to rebuild. A debt was incurred and the stockholders waited for 10 years, while the receipts were being used to pay off the debt, before they received a dividend.

There was more sentiment than profit in the venture, but it was realized that the town and citizens of New Jersey were suffering loss in business because of its absence. It benefits the whole county, as does the one at Dingmans, which is also financially unproductive, and even if the adjoining counties had to bear some share of the cost of maintaining them the people could well afford to do so for the sake of the accommodation they afford.

ABOUT CANKER WORMS?

State Zoologist Examines Apple Twigs From Mercer and Reports.

A Mercer county fruit grower has written State Zoologist H. A. Surface that there appears to be something wrong with his 100 12-year old apple trees and encloses specimens for examination and information as to the trouble and remedy.

The professor replied: "The apple twigs sent are infested with the fall canker worm. The eggs are just hatching. This is the fellow that, as it becomes larger, is known as the looper, span worm and measuring worm. There is only one thing to do now, and that is to spray all the infested trees with an arsenical poison. Use either one-third pound of paris green or two or three pounds of arsenate of lead in fifty gallons of water. As this is about the right time for one of the sprayings for the codling moth, you will not lose anything by making the application of the poison at this time. It will insure the destruction of this pest, which otherwise might destroy your leaves and fruit crop for this year, and will also help to insure fruits free from the 'worm,' commonly known as the codling moth.

"It is also advisable to make up the Bordeaux mixture by using three pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime in fifty gallons of water, and add your arsenical poison to this the same as though you were going to use it alone. Thus you will have a spray that will not only kill the young canker worm and the codling moth larva, but will also prevent plant diseases which might otherwise attack leaves and fruits of your trees.

"It is very important that your spraying for this pest be done soon. I would advise you to prepare to make the application just as soon as possible, as this will help you to prevent the severe destruction of leaves, which will mean a loss of fruit for this year, and a drainage upon the vitality of the tree, so that it will not set good fruit buds for next year. Prompt action is one of the most important points in the destruction of the canker worm."

Carving the Grand Canon.

The popular idea that earthquakes and volcanic explosions played a part in forming the Grand Canon of the Colorado River is thought by the best authorities to be without foundation.

We are now told that the canon was cut out entirely by the water of the river, and that the most effective tool employed was the quartz sand brought down from the source of the river in the mountains. This sand is harder than any of the constituents of the rock strata in which the canon has been carved. Harried by the swift water against the sides and the bed of the stream, it cuts the rock as easily as a file cuts soft iron.

The Electric Railway.

Perhaps the earliest hint of the electric railway was that given by the Vermont blacksmith, Thomas Davenport, who in 1835 exhibited in Springfield, Mass., the model of a circular railway and an electro-magnetic locomotive. The first practical trip made by a motor car in this country was that given by Dr. Charles Grafton Page in 1851. Aided by an appropriation from Congress, he constructed an electric locomotive with which a trip was made from Washington to Bladensburg, on the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on April 29, 1851, on which occasion a rate of speed was attained, on a nearly level plane, of some nineteen miles an hour.

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

Difference Between Savages and Races Long Civilized.

Prof. Frederick W. Mott, lecturing before the Royal Institution of Great Britain on "The Brain," said that although in 88 per cent. of the cases in which the brains of great men had been weighed the weight was above the average, brain weight itself did not always mean brain quality.

When there was lack of the functioning tissue, the lecturer explained, the structural material might receive more than its normal share of nourishment and the extra weight be due to overgrowth of "brain scaffolding." This accounted for the very large and heavy brains sometimes found in congenital idiots. Pointing out that the brain weight of a race long civilized surpassed that of aborigines, the lecturer stated that whereas the ordinary European hospital patient had a heavier brain than a savage, the Chinese coolie laborer's brain, developed by centuries of use, weighed 1 1/2 ounces more than the European hospital patient.

Referring to the relative brain weights of Caucasian men and women, Prof. Mott said that the female brain had a good start, weighing nearly 1 1/2 ounces more than the male brain at birth. In adult life however, the average man's brain weighed about 5 1/2 ounces more than the woman's.

The average weight of the European male brain was 2 pounds 15 ounces 9 drams and of the female brain 2 pounds 10 ounces 11 drams to 2 pounds 10 ounces 14 drams. Among savages there was not this difference, since in the struggle for existence the female had to apply her brain as fully as the male, hence it has developed at practically the same rate.

Utilizing Volcanic Steam.

An Italian engineer, Signor Ghiorri-Conti, has put into practice the curious idea of utilizing the steamjets from the natural vents called suffioni for driving motors. Suffioni abound in certain parts of Tuscany, and in other ancient seats of volcanic energy. Jets of water vapor, at a high temperature, are discharged from them with great regularity. Some of the suffioni in Tuscany, according to Signor Ghiorri-Conti, have remained invariable in their discharges during 15 years that they have been under observation. He thinks that a considerable amount of mechanical energy can be derived from these sources. One of the principal difficulties in the utilization of this natural steam arises from the corroding acids that abound in it.

The Useful Rat.

From letters received it would seem possible to make out quite a good case for the rat. Not only has he served as food—Dr. Kane on his Polar expedition attributed his comparative immunity from scurvy to the soup made from the rats which his servant shot with a bow and arrow—but Mr. Frank Buckland has suggested that their skins are eminently suitable for glove-making. At any rate, rat-skins have sometimes been used as clothing, for we read of a lady at Glasgow who had a pair of shoes from rat-skins, which were as soft as the finest kid, while by way of a freak a complete suit of rat-skin was once made by a Cornish miner.

The Jamaica Firefly.

The Jamaica firefly, a species over an inch in length, emits a very brilliant light, which comes from the sides of the head and beneath the thorax. The light is a fluctuating one and not the steady glow of the glowworm. A very remarkable fact is that this fluctuating or pulsating light may continue after the death of the animal. If we suppose that the light of the living insect is due to oxygen supplied under its control to the luminous matter we may conclude that after death the oxygen of the air might obtain access to it and produce a like effect. It is difficult, however, to account for the pulsations in the light of the dead firefly.

Camels for America.

Plans are being made to import a herd of camels for use in the mining regions of Nevada, and the Death Valley region of California. They will be used to transport the ore through the desert region to the smelting mills. It is believed the camels will thrive in the region and their usefulness to the mining people will be best understood when it is considered the average camel will shamble off at a forty-mile a day gait with 600 pounds on his hump, eat sage bush for his supper, and go without a drink for seventeen days.

The Doctor's Data.

A Howard (Kans.) girl who was uncertain as to her exact age, as her father and mother were not agreed on the year of her birth, decided to go to the physician who "attended the case." He said: "Why, certainly, my dear girl, I'll go and examine my old books." When he came back to report he said: "I find your father charged with a girl baby born on the 'tenth day of April, 189—, and I also observe he still owes me for you."

Yankee Trade Abroad.

The conservatism of Austria-Hungary is a proverb, but Yankee invention and enterprise have been able to break through the old lines to a surprising degree. In the great Bohemia-Moravia Machine Works in Prague, of the 520 machine tools in service throughout the various departments and shops, 102 are of American origin. When we really get down to it we shall be selling to all the world.

Tree-Culture in English Schools.

In an effort to stimulate the local fruit industry in the county of Suffolk, England, the East Suffolk Education Committee has instituted a system of establishing apple-tree nurseries in connection with the customary school gardens. A competent instructor has been engaged to visit the different schools, and many of the children are now as expert in the art of grafting and budding as a veteran horticulturist.

Only a nominal price is charged for these apple trees, and the villagers immediately recognized the opportunity that awaited them and have been eager to purchase the entire supply. A number of orchards have been established, and in a single town more than five hundred of these trees have been transplanted.

Canon Abbat, the head of the progressive and successful Framlingham Agricultural Co-operative Society, is enthusiastic over the efforts made to restore to prominence the fruit industry and is superintending the work. Nearly three thousand of the young trees are now in stock, and a thousand more are to be produced this year.

St. Elmo's Fire.

St. Elmo's fire is a name popularly given to a luminous appearance, sometimes seen on dark and stormy nights at the masthead and yardarms of vessels, and also on land at the top of church spires and trees and even on horses' manes and about human heads. It is due to the presence of electricity, generally at elevated points, where it accumulates more rapidly than it can be discharged, and is named after St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors.

A Subtle Difference.

"And so," began the browbeating attorney to the shabby witness, "you live by your wits, do you?" "No, sir, by other folks' lack of them," corrected the witness, modestly.

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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.

Thrills of Merriment * By Schwartz



HOPELESS.
Visitor (at insane asylum)—That seems to be a gone case. What is his hallucination?
"He thinks he has the smartest child in the world."



THE FOREIGN IDEA.
American Girl—Oh, yes, count, my home was in California, and I went to school in Boston.
"Ach, so? Did you go home at nights?"



TO HITCH HIS WAGON TO A PIG-SKIN.
Proud Daddy—My boy, I congratulate you on your standing in your class.
College Son—Cut it out, dad. Me for the whole cheese in the next football eleven.



ONE EXPLANATION.
Annabelle—I am at a loss to account for the fact that Mr. Limoges has more enemies than any man I ever saw.
Egarpoe—He must go through life acting the part of a candid friend.

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E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.
HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.
O. L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.
CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims, Office over Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.
F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.
M. E. SIMONS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office in the Court House, Honesdale, Pa.
PETER H. ILOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office—Second floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.
SEARLE & SALMON, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, Offices lately occupied by Judge Searle.
CHESTER A. GARRATT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, Office adjacent to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

Dentists.

- D. R. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST, Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.
DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, Honesdale, Pa. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Any evening by appointment. Citizens' phone, 33. Residence, No. 89-X

Physicians.

- DR. H. B. SEARLES, HONESDALE, PA. Office and residence 1019 Court street telephones. Office Hours—2:00 to 4:00 and 6:00 to 8:00, p. m.

Livery.

- LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn
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