

E. G. LEWIS.

Promoter of Woman's League as Vehicle to the Presidency.



ATwentieth Century Marriage Contract

By EDNA PHILLIPS

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

Marriage in one respect is very different from what it was a century ago. Then there was one head to the family, the husband. Now, it is claimed, nine-tenths of the young women of the world, including the wealthy classes, work. This educates them to a self dependence of which their grandmothers knew nothing.

Charlotte Blake was one of these girls who worked. Work to her was not necessary. Her father was abundantly able to support her, but she could not brook idleness. She possessed a good voice and would have liked to go on the stage had her father not objected. As it was, she gave music lessons. But when she engaged herself to Henry Pomeroy her lover objected to her doing anything whatever, so she gave up teaching.

She had been engaged several months without hearing anything from her fiance as to their marriage, and, time hanging heavy on her hands, she spoke to him about the matter.

"I'm getting things into shape for that," he said. "Leave it to me. Just as soon as I'm ready I'll let you know."

"Do you propose always to keep your affairs to yourself?" "Why would you wish to hear about them? You wouldn't understand them, and your opinions upon them would only bother me. I'm like a horse used to a mountain trail. Give him his head and he'll carry you safely. Try to guide him and he'll spill you."

This was all that was said about the matter at the time. Miss Blake continued to do nothing, while Mr. Pomeroy pursued the even tenor of his way without mentioning his affairs to her. He was devoted to her in other respects, taking her to the theater, to drives and affording her other amusements. Indeed, he treated her in the old fashioned way, as his father had treated his mother, as his grandfather had treated his grandmother.

But Charlotte lived in a different age from his mother or his grandmother. She had been part of the family headwork. Self control was one of the features of this development, and that self control enabled her, having spoken once on the matter that most interested her, to refrain from doing so again. Nevertheless, there was a smoldering fire within. Miss Blake was a representative of the twentieth century woman.

Meanwhile the flowers came regularly, and her fiance was not sparing of his invitations. As to the flowers, she sent them to an invalid whom she regarded her especial protegee, and some of the invitations she declined. These methods of courtship did not interest her. Pomeroy, not having risen to modern methods, knew of no other way to show his devotion, while she, being a modern girl, had no use for attentions in vogue half a century before.

One evening Pomeroy appeared at her home and said: "I am happy to announce that my affairs are now in condition to take you from your father and support you in the same style as that to which you have been accustomed."

"What am I to do?" "What are you to do? I don't understand you."

"I infer from what you say that you will be able to hire the best of servants, who will take every care of the house. I see nothing to occupy me. My mind will be a vacuum."

"What have ladies always done?" "I am not concerned with that. I have never considered marriage even in the present day. I only know that I am a woman, have earned a sufficiency to take care of myself and don't need any one to take care of me. If I could be, as a married woman, a partner in my husband's affairs I suppose I should be interested in matrimony. As it is, I don't think I have any use for it."

"The lover stood aghast, and his fiancee continued: "I have found the period of engagement insipid. You have sent me flowers and theater tickets. I only wondered that you didn't send me a doll. Now you propose to set me up in your home as a wax figure under a glass cover. I decline the honor. I am about to sign a contract to go on the stage. I'm going to try occupying myself in the profession of music for two years, but I am practical enough to realize that if I once enter upon that profession I shall doubtless follow it as long as my voice lasts. That is what others have done, and I see no reason why I should be an exception."

Pomeroy was so taken aback that for awhile he did not know what to say. "It seems to me," he said finally, "that you are proceeding as much too fast as I am too slow. I see that I am not up to date in the matter of a courtship or in my estimate of the modern position of a wife. I will meet you halfway. I will take you as a partner as well as one to love if you will give up the career you have chosen to accept the partnership."

"Now you are proposing something that meets my concurrence," said Charlotte. "I agree to your terms."

But the care of a family threw the wife back to the status of her grandmother. She found it impossible to supply the wants of her children and learn enough about her husband's business to consult with him intelligently. The consequence was that she naturally dropped into her own sphere, leaving her husband to occupy his alone.

MODERN METHODS IN FARM WORK

Valuable Service of Pennsylvania's Agricultural Department.

MODEL ORCHARD MOVEMENT

Prosecution For Manufacturers of Bogus Fertilizers - Instruction at Movable School and Institute.

Pennsylvania has taken the front rank of states which have adopted scientific methods for the advancement of agriculture and horticulture. The work of the Keystone State's Department of Agriculture has been of incalculable value to the farming interests. Since the creation of the department the legislature has appropriated more than \$2,000,000 for that branch of the state government. Each year its work has been extended and the appropriation to maintain it increased. Owing to its success its methods are being adopted by agricultural and horticultural bodies throughout the country.

A phase of the department's work that has attracted widespread attention is presented by what is known as the "Model Orchard Movement." The movement had its origin three years ago in the selection of thirty orchards which were taken under the department's charge. This number has grown to such an extent that now more than 1300 orchards are on the "model" list. The owners of these orchards depend upon the department for direction and assistance in their efforts to grow fine fruit, under the terms of a signed contract, executed when application was made for the service. More than 1918 public orchard demonstrations, embracing work in spraying trees and other horticultural operations, have been conducted since Jan. 1 last, and about 1200 model orchard inspections made. The attendance at the demonstrations was many thousands of fruit growers.

Ridding Orchards of Deadly Pests.

In the inspection of orchards the inspector determines the kinds of insects injuriously infesting the trees on each of the premises inspected, as well as the degree of infestation. A report is made of conditions for the department and a duplicate left for the use of the owner and tenant. Of the orchard inspections, 4584 have been made in thirty counties during this year. Inspections of nurseries to the number of 219 have also been made and 330 boxes of foreign importations of nursery and greenhouse stock inspected.

Original investigations have been carried on in the effects of certain insecticides on oyster-shell scale, locust scale and the grape-vine flea beetle, in which 300 trees and vines have been sprayed. Special investigations have been conducted as to the distribution, habits and life history of the Hessian fly and the appearance in Pennsylvania of the seventeen-year Cicada.

The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes may be regarded as the right arm of the State Agricultural Department. Through this bureau the college is brought to the farmer and results of experiments carried on in all the states for the advancement of agriculture are brought to his attention by scientific men, while instruction in methods is given by practical tillers of the soil who have proved their ability to instruct by the success they have achieved in the employment of the methods they advocate.

Institute Work in Every County.

Since the beginning of the year 231 regular farmers' institutes have been held, all the counties of the state being included in this work. These institutes were under the direction of local managers appointed by the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, who is ex-officio Director of Institutes and who attended many of the meetings. Instruction was given by experts in the science of agriculture, as well as men known to be thoroughly practical farmers who are successful in the conduct of their affairs.

In addition to the regular institute work there were held since Jan. 1 fifteen movable schools of agriculture. These schools continue in session about one week at a given point and then go to another point. Before a school is located at any point there must be an enrollment of a sufficient number of persons who pledge themselves to attend regularly the sessions to insure such an attendance as will justify locating the school at that point. At these schools instruction is given in specific branches of agriculture according to the selection made by the persons who enroll themselves as students. The attendance at the institutes since Jan. 1 was 162,809, and at the movable schools 16,198. The Bureau of Farmers' Institutes also furnished speakers for thirty-two special summer meetings conducted in the interest of agriculture, at which 32,376 persons were present, and speakers for many agricultural fairs and expert judges of certain commodities when requests for such judges were made.

Regulating Manufacture of Fertilizers.

The enforcement of the provisions of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers has been of inestimable value to the farmers of Pennsylvania. The amount ex-

ported by farmers of this state for fertilizers is from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 annually, and while most fertilizer manufacturers are honest men, some are not.

An act of the legislature prohibits the use in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers of certain materials such as hoof, horn, wool-waste, etc., that contain nitrogen in a form that is not readily available when applied to the land, without an explicit statement of the fact; said statement to be conspicuously affixed to every package of such fertilizer or manure, and to accompany and go with every lot, parcel or package of the same. This single item of legislation is worth many thousands of dollars to the farmers.

The spring sampling of fertilizers this year resulted in the securing of 1974 samples, of which 719 were analyzed. As a result of the analytical work fifteen prosecutions were ordered for violation of the fertilizer law. These cases are now pending. The sampling work for the fall season resulted in the securing of 1292 samples, which are now undergoing analysis by the chemist employed for this work. The number of brands of fertilizer registered since Jan. 1 is 1537, and the amount of license fees collected from manufacturers of fertilizers since that date is \$26,415, which has been paid into the state treasury.

Low Grade Feeding Stuffs.

The rapid increase of population, as well as business, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, in recent years has increased the demand for horses, mules, dairy cows and all the meat producing animals to such an extent that the farmers have not been able to produce a sufficient amount of grain to meet the requirements of these animals. This has led to a large sale of what are known as "commercial feeding stuffs," which are made up principally of the by-products resulting from the manufacture of flours, breakfast foods, syrups, beer, distilled liquors, etc.

The number of samples of commercial feeding stuffs collected by agents of the department since the beginning of the year is 667. Of these fifty-seven were found to fall below the guarantee of the manufacturer with regard to nutrient, and prosecutions were instituted, resulting in the payment of \$1107.98 in fines and costs. A few cases are pending.

Analysis of samples of linseed oil since Jan. 1 resulted in fourteen prosecutions, thirteen of which have been terminated, resulting in the payment of \$408.72 in costs and fines.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the department, in addition to the analyzing of feeding stuffs and linseed oil, has analyzed 134 samples sent to the department by manufacturers, dealers and consumers of feeding stuffs. The fees for analyzing these last named samples, as well as all fines collected for violation of the law, were paid into the state treasury.

Assistance For Gardeners and Fruit Growers.

Requests to the department for assistance from the farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners have greatly increased during the past season. For the purpose of giving concise detailed information on pests and their treatment twenty special circulars on the common destructive insects and diseases of plants have been prepared, which, together with marked copies of bulletins, are used in lieu of letters whenever possible.

The periodical publications of the department are the Bi-Monthly Zoological Bulletin of the Division of Zoology, published every two months, and the Press Bulletin, issued weekly. Of the former, five numbers, aggregating 240 pages in editions of 35,000, have been issued to date. More than thirty-five numbers of the Press Bulletin have been sent to 900 newspapers of the state, in whose columns the "Timely Topics on Pest Control" have been more or less regularly reprinted. Each issue contains on an average three articles, so that ninety-nine separate treatments for pests have been presented through this agency to the millions who read the newspapers.

In the department's laboratory the work of classifying and arranging insects systematically for the museum and caring for the same has been busily progressing. About 1000 specimens have been received since Jan. 1. Photographs have been made of insects and 200 charts of insects and their work prepared.

The Bashi Bazook.

The bashi bazook shaves his head except a tuft at the crown, which is to be used by the angel to jerk him to paradise if he should be slain by his intended victim.

Materials in a Man.

The average man in health has the material for thirteen pounds of candles, one pound of nails, carbon sufficient for 800 pencils, bindings for sixteen octavo books, 500 knife handles, twenty-eight violin strings, twenty-teaspoonfuls of salt and one pound of loaf sugar.

ADVANTAGES OF CASH-IN-ADVANCE PLAN.

We note the following from a recent issue of the National Printer-Journalist, of great interest to the subscribers and editor alike: "When a newspaper gets established on a cash-in-advance basis, this means that thereafter, if any one is receiving the paper, he has ordered it, and, what is more important to both parties to the transaction, he has paid for the service in full. It means, moreover, that when the term of subscription is up the subscriber will not need to take a club to the editor in order to have

the paper stopped, for, after a due and courteous notice is given, if a renewal is not made within a reasonable time, the publisher should accept that as prima facie evidence that the paper is not wanted another year, and, accordingly, drop the name of the subscriber from the list.

There are so many advantages to both subscriber and publisher in this pay-in-advance system, that the only wonder is that any other newspaper is run any other way. It does away with any unpleasant feelings that inevitably grows up between an editor and his chronic delinquents. The one dread to meet the other, because he knows the other hates to meet him. It does away with the everlasting disputes over credits and debts in the subscription accounts, which are a constant menace to the peace and happiness of thousands of country newspaper men.

It puts an end to the shameful imposition which in the old way is eternally being practised upon hundreds of readers, by forcing upon them, year after year, a paper which in many instances they do not want, and to get rid of which seems as utterly impossible as the annihilation of the hunchback in the Arabian Nights. Likewise it precludes the imposition with the provisions of this act, the terms of Township Supervisors elected at the last election would begin on the first Monday of January next. But a subsequent act approved June 14, 1911, provides that, at the municipal election in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, one supervisor shall be elected for four years, to fill the term commencing the first Monday of December, 1911. Since the provisions of those two Acts of Assembly are conflicting, the latter will stand.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on FRIDAY, DEC. 22, AT 2 P. M. All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property—viz: All that southern 1/2 part of a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in Preston township, Wayne county, Pa., beginning at a heap of stones on the line of land surveyed to John Chambers; thence by the same and land surveyed by Daniel Bauman, north 63 degrees east 107 perches to a beach corner; thence by lots Nos. 42-37 of the allotment of the Bond tract, north 27 degrees West 320 perches to stones the corner; thence by lot No. 29 on said allotment, south 63 degrees west 107 perches to stones corner and thence by lots No. 39 and 40 of said allotment, south 27 degrees east 320 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 314 acres more or less, being the same land that Thomas Cadwalader and wife by their deed dated the 7th day of December, 1830, said deed being recorded in Deed Book No. 7 at page 256, granted and conveyed to Bernard and Cornelius Reilly, and the said Bernard and Cornelius Reilly divided the said land property by the said Bernard Reilly taking the southern half or 160 rods by the said Cornelius Reilly taking the north

half or 160 rods by 107 rods of the said tract.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Preston township, Wayne county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a stones corner in the line of other lands of the said Bernard Reilly; thence by Lots Nos. 43-44 of the allotment of the Cadwaladers in Preston township, south 27 degrees east 186 rods to a post set for a corner; thence by Lot No. 23 of said allotment, south 84 1/2 degrees west 180 1/2 rods to a stones corner; thence by land of N. L. Kennedy, north 5 1/2 degrees west 159 1/2 rods to a stones by corner in the line of land of Bernard Reilly; and thence along said line, north 63 degrees east 42 1/2 rods to the place of beginning; containing 78 acres and 149 perches be the same more or less, and being the same land that Mary Cadwalader by her deed dated the 2nd day of March, 1843, granted and conveyed to Bernard Reilly, and the said Bernard Reilly having died on or about January 1, 1866, having made his last will and testament in which he devised the said land to his two sons, Michael Reilly and John Reilly. The said will having been duly probated in the office of the Register of Wills in and for Wayne county on the 13th day of January, 1866, and recorded in Wayne County Will Book No. 2, page 243, and the said John Reilly et ux having by their deed dated March 27, 1873, recorded in Wayne County Deed Book No. 43, at page 76, granted and conveyed all his interest in all the said land to the said Michael Reilly. And the said Michael Reilly having died intestate on or about the first day of January, 1896, leaving to survive him a widow and one child, Charles J. Reilly, and the said widow having since died the entire title to the land above described became vested in the said Chas. J. Reilly absolutely.

Upon the premises are a good frame dwelling, barn, shed and other out-buildings and a good orchard. Land mostly cleared and balance has some good timber growing upon it.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of M. J. Moran and Chas. J. Reilly, at the suit of The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, No. 96, March Term, 1910. Judgment, \$300. Attorneys, DeLaney & McCarty.

ALSO

All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property—viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Dyberry, county of Wayne, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the south-western corner of a lot of land, devised by William Hogland, deceased, to Ephriam P. Kimble; thence south 50 degrees west 90 rods to the middle of the public road leading down the Dyberry Creek from Tanners Falls to Honesdale; thence along the middle of the same, south 28 degrees east 23 7-10 rods to a corner of Eli Burtlett's land; thence by the same and by other land of the said party of the first part north 50 degrees east 95 rods to a corner, and thence north 44 degrees west 23 6-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 13 acres more or less. Being the same land that Frederick Hubbard and Elizabeth Hubbard his wife by their deed dated the 29th day of November, 1870, recorded in Wayne County Deed Book No. 65, at page 247, granted and conveyed to Charles Tribes. Upon said premises is a frame house, barn and other improvements; land mostly improved.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Charles Tribes at the suit of Harry B. Ely. No. 131 June Term, 1910. Judgment, \$50.55.

McCarty, Attorney.

TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

Honesdale, Nov. 22, 1911.

\$15,000 A YEAR ALIMONY.

President of Lehigh Valley Divorced by Wife.

New York, Nov. 28.—Supreme Court Justice Cohan granted a decree of separation to Mrs. Lily Middleton from Mr. A. Middleton, first vice president of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The court said that the plaintiff had proved a charge that her husband had her confined in an asylum and had treated her in an abusive manner. The defendant admitted that it was impossible for him to live with his wife. The court said that since the parties had lived at the rate of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, and the defendant has an income of \$45,000, he would fix alimony at \$15,000 for plaintiff and her two children and a counsel fee of \$5,000.

CORNELLIANS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Cornell Team at Seashore For Finishing Touches.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 28.—With a squad of thirty-five, including players, coaches and trainers, the Cornell team arrived here this afternoon to put the finishing touches and rest up for the struggle with Pennsylvania at Franklin field Thanksgiving day. The team is located at Haddon Hall and will practice every day at the baseball park.

The Cornellians will remain at Atlantic City until late Thursday morning, when they will proceed to Philadelphia in time for luncheon there before the big game.

WOLGAST THE FAVORITE.

Lightweight Champion Will Meet Welsh Thanksgiving Day.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 28.—Ad Wolgast, champion lightweight, who is to meet Freddie Welsh here next Thursday, put four of his sparring partners to rout in short order before a large audience. Wolgast says he weighs less than 122 pounds and that he is in perfect condition.

The champion is a strong favorite, the odds ranging from 10 to 7 to 2 to 1.

SEEKS TO OUST SEIDEL.

Milwaukee Councilman Asks Impeachment of Socialist Mayor.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28.—The impeachment of Mayor Seidel, the Socialist; City Clerk Carl D. Thompson, and City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan for alleged malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance in office in connection with the 1911 tax assessment is asked by Alderman J. P. Carney in charges submitted to the common council at an adjourned meeting.

TAFT COMPLETES MESSAGE.

In Short Document President Fails to Mention Tariff.

Washington, Nov. 28.—President Taft has completed his message to congress and sent it to the government printing office. The message is about 6,000 words long—one of the shortest messages recently.

The president will deal with the tariff question later in a special message.

Weather Probabilities.

Rain today; tomorrow clearing and colder; increasing southerly winds, and become high.



FOR SALE BY C. C. JADWIN

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

Table with columns for stations (Albany, Binghamton, Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale, Lehigh, etc.) and times for various routes (A.M., P.M., SUN, etc.).