

NEW DEVICE TO ENSNARE FLIES

It is Only a Bottle Built on Scientific Lines, But is Said to Be Real Thing.

A device to ensnare flies has been invented by Phillip J. Gill, of New York, and he has retained W. H. Davis, Esq., of Scranton, as his attorney to secure a patent.

Both returned recently from Washington, where the model and specifications were filed with the patent commissioner.

Judge Davis is enthusiastically confident that the invention will accomplish two desirable objects; namely, the wholesale destruction of the fly, and highly lucrative profit for inventor Gill and himself.

Pathologists are unanimous on the proposition that the fly is the champion disseminator of disease. Non-scientific people are of the same opinion. Everybody, young and old, knows how easy the fly shifts its position from the kitchen sink to the center of the dining room table.

The device to exterminate the pest is a glass bottle, simple in construction and cheap in manufacture. The bottle can be sold at retail for ten cents and bring a substantial profit to the inventor.

While the profit on each bottle will average not more than two cents, extensive sale is relied upon to run the annual revenue into large figures.

Flies Like Their Beer.

In shape and size the bottle is like an ordinary water bottle. It has three feet, which are just long enough, or high enough, to stand the base of the bottle an inch off the table.

A loaf of sugar is placed under the center of the base to attract the flies. The base is concave, with a hole two inches in diameter. After the fly gets a taste of the sugar it fills him with a spirit of exhilaration, he feels good and has to rise.

The hole in the bottom of the bottle affords him a chance for flight and having passed through it he finds the top closed against him. If he descends again to find exit through the hole in the bottom he is apt to guide his footsteps along the side of the bottle, and when he gets to what he considers the bottom he finds himself blocked by a hollow circle of some liquid resting in the depression made by the concave bottom or base of the bottle between the hole and circumferential side or sides.

Experiment with the sort of liquid most effective has disclosed that the fly will take most readily to beer and, not unlike other creatures upon the earth, will swim in it.

The result is easily appreciated. The flies will die with a jag, and if not totally toxified by their external and internal bath, will at least be so stupefied as to fall an easy prey to capture.

If beer is not at convenient hand, then syrup, vinegar, or even H₂O will answer the purpose.

One bottle one day last summer, by way of experiment, trapped twenty thousand flies in a New York city boarding house. Mr. Gill has put the invention to a test, and is so confident it will do even more than he claims that he has described it as "The Champion Fly Trap."

Notes of Science and Invention.

London is the banking center of the world.

Radium emits three streams of minute particles.

Palmistry was practiced by the ancient Greeks.

Cinnamon is a species of laurel that thrives in Ceylon.

In point of instinct ants rank above all animals except man.

The sand dunes of the Sahara desert move about 50 feet each year.

A chair in aeronautics has been established at a Vienna college.

Men of science have not yet decided whether microbes are plants or animals.

English mortality figures indicate that farmers are the healthiest class of men except clergymen.

For drying stockings a New Yorker has patented a wire frame to stretch them, adjustable to any size.

Asbestos recently was discovered in Sardinia in quantities that are expected to make mining profitable.

The amount of starlight reaching the earth is equal to that of three thousand stars of the first magnitude.

More than 1,100 women students are enrolled at Berlin university this year, of whom 60 are from the United States.

Because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit, the apple is one of the best brain foods.

The queen of Bulgaria has a medical degree, and the young queen of Belgium is said to be the only oculist of royal blood in the world.

An attachment for a gas jet that will cook almost anything as well as a gas range would do it has been invented by an Englishman.

Good Reason.

Daniel Kennedy, New York's famous auctioneer, was talking about a collection of French snuffboxes that had sold too low.

"You ask why the owner sold them so low?" said Mr. Kennedy.

"Well, he sold them low because he had to. Poverty compelled him.

"It is like the story of the little boys with the green ribbon in their coats. The school teacher interrogated these little boys to see what their knowledge of Irish history amounted to.

"Parick," she began, "why are you wearing a green ribbon to-day?"

"Because it's the anniversary of the great and good St. Patrick ma'am."

"Very well. And you, Michael, why are you wearing a green ribbon?"

"Because St. Patrick is Ireland's patron saint, ma'am, and green is Ireland's color."

"Good! And now, Solomon Eckharstein, tell us why you in your turn are wearing a green ribbon."

"Because, ma'am, Pat and Mike and Denny said they'd put me snoot if I didn't."

STARRUCCA.

(Special to The Citizen.)

Starrucca, July 20.

Oddie Utter and wife have been spending a few days with his parents.

Marion Cash of New York, has been spending a few days with friends in town.

Mrs. E. W. Downton and Lillian Downton are spending a few weeks at Cedar Edge, Colorado, with H. Strong, brother of Mrs. Downton.

Mrs. A. W. Brown and family are spending some time at Holly, N. Y., where Allen Brown is employed by a Construction Co. on the Barge Canal.

Myra Young, of Albany, who has been spending the past week with relatives in this place, went to Forest City Wednesday where she will be the guest of H. W. Brown and family.

Misses Elbe and Mildred Sampson of Carbondale spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Charles Howell visited his sons at Orson Sunday, his niece, Miss Southworth, of New York, returning with him.

A. C. Crossley and family, of Binghamton, arrived in town Tuesday on the way to their summer home at Coxton Lake.

E. R. Sampson, of Lanesboro, the lightweight, has been helping his father in haying the past few days.

Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crossley during the past few weeks: Angus Smith, Jr., and bride of Binghamton, Mrs. Sarah Getter of Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Myra Young of Albany, Mrs. H. W. Brown and Misses Jennie and Marion Brown of Forest City, and Miss Isabelle Smith of Binghamton.

POSTAL BANKS TRIUMPH.

No financial experiment ever justified itself more rapidly than the American system of postal savings banks. There are now virtually 5,000 branches with deposits aggregating nearly \$12,000,000. Not only are depositors clamoring for wider privileges so that they may be allowed to put more than \$500 a year in the keeping of the United States Government, but the bankers of the country have realized with evident astonishment and delight that the postal savings bank is a substantial help to currency in the money market.

In the face of a demand so strongly supported it seems not unlikely that Congress must accede to the suggestions for legislation at the present session. No person is allowed to deposit more than \$100 in a month or \$500 in a year. The sale of postal bank bonds is confined to January and July. Both restrictions are protested and remedies asked.

Heretofore the chief opposition to the postal savings bank idea in the United States came from the bankers. They feared a withdrawal of funds from the regular banks on account of Government security for deposits in the postal savings banks. Their fears have proved groundless and the volume of currency has been increased by putting in circulation millions of dollars which had been hoarded and withdrawn from the channels of commerce.

Congress should now legislate wisely to encourage an extension of the postal savings banks and increase their usefulness. Their economic importance does not lie alone in their encouragement of thrift.

WHY HE FAILED.

He did not know how to advertise.

He did not keep up with the times.

He tried to do everything himself.

He tried to save by hiring cheap help.

His word could not be depended upon.

He looked upon system as useless red-tape.

He strangled his progress by cheese-paring economy.

He did not have the ability to multiply himself in others.

He did not think it worth while to look after little things.

He ruined his capacity for larger things by burying himself in detail.

He never learned that it is the liberal policy that wins in business-building.

His first success made him overconfident, and he got a "swelled head."

He thought he could save the money which his competitors spent for advertising.

He was always running his business down. With him times were hard and money tight; business only just "so-so."

He was pessimistic, and all his employes caught the contagion, making the whole atmosphere of his establishment depressing.

He put men at the head of departments or in posts of responsibility who lacked executive ability and the qualities of leadership.

He could plan, but could not execute, and he did not know human nature well enough to surround himself with efficient lieutenants.

He did not think it worth while to compare his business with that of his more successful competitors, or to study their methods.—Shears.

Things That Make Life Worth Living

Admiring a pretty woman's back and finding out that she is your wife with her hair done up a new way.

Sitting beside a man in the theatre who saw the play with the original company.

Getting a bunch of No. 14 collars from the laundry when you wear 17's and when you have to have one for the party that evening.

Receiving a tall, dignified clerical looking gentleman whom you take for a minister, and inviting him in the house politely only to have him hand you a bill from the coal company.

No Hurry.

It may be all very well to give the devil his due, but there is scant need to pay him in advance.—Puck.

The Right Combination.

Our idea of an admirable girl is one who has a kissable countenance combined with a don't-you-dare demeanor.—Dallas News.

CIRCLED WORLD IN JUST 39 DAYS

Two Americans Started From Los Angeles on June 3.

TRIP WAS RESULT OF A WAGER

Scott and Allan Followed the Same Course as Jagerschmidt, the French Reporter, and Beat His Record—Other Globe Circling Trips.

The records for encircling the globe have been smashed by E. J. Scott and J. A. Allan of Phoenix, Ariz., who set out June 3 from Los Angeles and made a circuit of the globe in thirty-nine days.

Steamers and railway trains at high speed were used to assure the record being lowered by the young globe-trotters, who were laughed at when they first suggested its feasibility.

Japan, Siberia, Russia, Germany, France and England were visited by the pair.

The Itinerary.

Their expenses were borne by a number of bankers who made the wager that the trip could not be made.

The itinerary of the travelers was as follows:

June 1, p. m., left Los Angeles; June 3, sailed from Seattle, steamship Ava Maru; June 14, arrived at Yokohama; June 14, left Vladivostok via Trans-Siberian railway June 25, arrived at Moscow, Russia; June 27, arrived at Paris; July 4, arrived in New York; July 9, arrived in Los Angeles.

The former record was made by Andre Jagerschmidt, a reporter on the Excelsior, who made the trip around the world in 39 days, 19 hours, 43 minutes and 37.45 seconds. He set out to accomplish the feat in forty days, cutting Jules Verne's celebrated accomplishment exactly in half, and, although he succeeded in doing it, he had a number of narrow escapes.

Jagerschmidt's Trip.

The steamer Empress of Japan, on which he crossed the Pacific, encountered a typhoon just off Vancouver, and Jagerschmidt missed the Continental express he had planned to take. In New York he sent his only pair of trousers out to be pressed, and he got them back only a few minutes before his boat, the Olympic, sailed.

At Cherbourg the Olympic was met by a speedy motorboat chartered by the newspaper on which Jagerschmidt was employed, and the globe trotter carried to shore, put in a big automobile racer and rushed to Paris. He arrived about four hours ahead of his forty day schedule. He was the idol of the cafes and boulevards for a whole week.

Allan and Scott followed the same route as Jagerschmidt, going by way of Seattle, Vladivostok and Paris. This is known as the Siberian route. It was first traversed by Harry Frederick, an Englishman, who in 1908 circled the globe in 54 days, 7 hours and 20 minutes.

Nellie Bly left New York on a trip around the world in 1880 and returned a fraction over seventy-two days later. She followed the Mediterranean and Indian ocean route as mapped out in Jules Verne's well known book.

AVIATOR'S RARE PHOTO.

He Took a Picture of the Gun That Was Fired at Him.

The latest thing in courtesies between belligerents has just been provided by Commander Deuti, chief of the dirigibles used by the Italian army in Tripoli.

Some time ago while circling the Arab position Deuti photographed the explosion of a shrapnel which was fired at him. On developing the negative Deuti found that he had a rare picture, and his curiosity regarding the gun which had fired the shell was aroused. He knew that a Turkish captain of artillery was in command of the battery which had assailed him, and, circling over the position again, he dropped a large envelope which contained a copy of the photograph and a polite request that he be furnished with the type and caliber of the gun which had been used in firing the shrapnel. He also asked what means of aiming was used, and the interests of aviation were given as the excuse for the unusual request.

The commander closed the note by thanking the Turkish captain and expressing the hope that they might meet on earth.

WIRELESS TO AEROPLANES.

Lieutenant Maddox, U. S. N., Completes Station at Annapolis.

C. H. Maddox, U. S. N., an expert on wireless telegraphy, has completed the shore station of a wireless system designed to secure communication between aeroplanes and either vessels or the shore. One or more of the aeroplanes now here will be equipped with a specially designed wireless apparatus, the dynamo of which will be driven by the motor of the aeroplane.

The complete apparatus will weigh but thirty-eight pounds. The experiments with wireless telegraphy will be among the most important undertaken by the navy bird men this summer. Lieutenant Maddox is now pursuing a special course in wireless engineering at Harvard university.

WATER POWER BOOSTING CANADA.

Rapid Development at Niagara Falls Disturbs Americans Who Are Forbidden to Import Current.

Niagara Falls, July 22.—Recent enlargements of the generating plants of the hydro-electric power companies on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls call attention to the rapidly growing demand in the province of Ontario for this modern form of energy, and are leading to apprehension as to the effect of this expansion upon industry on the American side of the border. Six years ago less than 3,000 horse power from Niagara Falls was sold in Canada. Now sales amount to about 100,000 horse power, while one of the three companies in the field announces that by 1913 it will have ready two additional generating units of 13,000 horse power each to meet the increasing demands of its Canadian business.

There is a limit to this growth. It is found in the recently negotiated treaty for protecting the scenic beauty of the Falls, by which Canada is restricted to a maximum of 36,000 cubic feet of water a second and the United States to 20,000 cubic feet a second—in all only a small fraction of the total flow. The United States is already using all but 4,000 cubic feet of her allowance, Canada about half of hers.

The United States would be using her full amount but for the fact that the treaty is not yet fully operative in this country. By an old law running until March 4, 1913, industries on the American side of the Falls are limited to 15,600 cubic feet of water a second, while importance of electoral current from Canada is restricted to 100,000 horse power. The latter provision, intended to safeguard the Horseshoe Falls, was devised at a time when the Canadian Government afforded the eataract no protection. Under the treaty the protection is ample becomes operative the restriction will be removed.

What is worrying business men of New York is that while they wait for the treaty to give them 4,400 cubic feet additional water and to remove the limit on importation of power, new industries are passing them by and locating in Canada. This means not only loss of the industries themselves, but the absorption of Canada's limited quota of hydro-electric energy, so that when unrestricted importation of power is finally permitted, Canada may be using all the treaty permits her to develop, and there may be none left to import into the United States.

PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Another freak of the hen—this time a Plymouth Rock—is that being shown by C. J. Burkhardt, of Aberdeen.

An egg, measuring several inches in diameter, was broken open by Mrs. Burkhardt and the white and the yolk removed. To her surprise she saw another egg, one of an ordinary size, inside the shell. Although it

was not broken open, it is believed to be a regular egg, full of nourishing food.

This Plymouth Rock hen has to all appearances broken all records for a day's work, laying two eggs at once, and, to save time, one inside the other.

Overheard in Court.

Jimsonberry and Harkaway had been hauled up before the court for speeding.

"Fifty dollars apiece," said the judge. "All the evidence before this here bench goes to prove that you fellers was racin' along at 50 miles an hour."

"But, judge," protested Jimsonberry, "my car can't possibly go more than 30 miles an hour."

"And the limit of mine is 35," pleaded Harkaway.

"Wa-al—s'posin' it is?" demanded the judge. "Thirty and 35 comes to 65, don't it? By Gorry, I'll add a dollar on the fines of both of ye."—Harper's Weekly.

JOSEPH N. WELCH Fire Insurance

The OLDEST Fire Insurance Agency in Wayne County.

Office: Second floor Masonic Building, over C. C. Jadwin's drug store Honesdale.

1871 ABSOLUTE SECURITY 1912

The Leading Financial Institution of Wayne County

Wayne County Savings Bank, Honesdale, Pa.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Capital Stock | \$200,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 350,000.00 |
| Total Capital | 550,000.00 |
| Resources | 3,950,000.00 |

We are pleased to announce to our CUSTOMERS and FRIENDS that by the increase of our CAPITAL STOCK to \$200,000.00 we have the largest CAPITALIZATION of any Bank in this SECTION.

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July 15, 1912.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS

The use of water for sprinkling lawns, gardens, streets, etc., is hereby prohibited EXCEPT between the hours of 6 & 8 a. m. and 6 & 8 p. m.

Honesdale Consolidated Water Co.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Label in Divorce.

No. 19, March Term, 1912.

LILLIAN C. BUELL, Libellant,
vs.
LEWITT E. BUELL, Respondent.

To LEWITT E. BUELL: You are hereby required to appear in the said Court on the second Monday in August, to answer the complaint exhibited to the judge of said court by Lillian C. Buell, your wife, 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.

F. C. KIMBLE, Sheriff.
Mumford, Attorney.
Honesdale, July 2, 1912. 54w4

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

O. T. CHAMBERS,
PHARMACIST.
Opp. D. & H. Station, HONESDALE, PA.