KERMIT'S NEW WORK

President's Son to Be His Photographer on African Trip.

WILL SNAPSHOT WILD LIFE.

Young Roosevelt Being Taught by F. M. Chapman, Well Known Ornithologist, to Use a Camera in the Field. Methods of Snapping Birds.

Kermit Roosevelt is to be the official photographer with the president's party on the African hunting trip. In preparation for this important work the young man is studying with Frank M. Chapman, the ornithologist of New York city.

The responsibility which will rest on Kermit's shoulders will be heavy, for all his father's accounts of his adventures in the jungles of the dark continent are to be illustrated. It is also understood that the president is anxious to bring back photographs of rare African birds and other animals taken in life for several of the big museums, including the Smithsonian Institution at Washington and the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The president was anxious to have Mr. Chapman accompany him, says the New York Times, but when this was found to be impossible it was decided that Kermit should get a complete camera outfit and be trained in its use by Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Chapman has long been a friend of the president. As associate curator of the department of ornithology of the Museum of Natural History he has made frequent trips into the interior of Florida, photographing rare and beautiful birds at close range and in the end making the collection at the museum one of the most complete and valuable in the world.

It has been unusual indeed for him to pass through Washington since Mr. Roosevelt has been president without stopping over for luncheon or dinner at the White House, when the president and he have discussed birds to the delight of both.

"The president could not have selected a better man to help him prepare for the photographic end of the expedition," said a friend of Mr. Chapman the other day. "He has made a long and thorough study of birds with the camera, and he is not only an expert in the use of the camera, but knows all the tricks of how to get close to the birds."

The question now under consideration by Kermit and Mr. Chapman is the best kind of photographic outfit to take. It is expected that the camera alone, with the several lenses, including a powerful long range lens, will cost about $250. He will have to snap birds hopping and flying and wild animals in motion.

But the mechanical operation of the camera and a thorough understanding of its mechanism, so that he can repair it in the event of its getting out of order far from the haunts of men, are but a small part of what Mr. Chapman will teach the president's son. It is one thing to photograph young folks on a lawn, all anxious to be in the picture, and another to catch a wary bird in the heart of the jungle.

Mr. Chapman's success has been due to the fact that he has been able to get very close views of birds. One of his favorite methods is to construct a blind, cover it over with brush and then leave it for weeks until the birds have become thoroughly accustomed to it. Then he has slipped into it before the birds are astir and has often been able to get good negatives of rare birds which hopped about unconcernedly only a few feet from his lens.

Another favorite device is to hang a piece of burlap over a bush and leave it there for several weeks while on another expedition and then creep under it and wait. Of course the camera must be arranged so that in snapping it there is no noise. The slightest suspicious sound would spoil everything.

A NEW ORANGE TREE.

Botanists Hope to "Invent" One That Will Grow In the North.

Botanists in the employ of the United States department of agriculture hope to bring into being an orange tree which will be as sturdy as the apple tree, an orange tree that will not perish in the chill of northern winter, which in December will wear its wreath of snow and in May its garlands of bloom and when summer comes will yield fruit as good as that sweetened in the southern sun.

This may seem to be an unnatural proposition, but it only seems so. No violence upon the laws of nature has been or will be attempted. It is simply an effort to make the citrus tree which bears the sweet table orange as hardy and insensible to cold as the citrus tree which bears the bitter, uneditable orange. By crossing the citrus tree of the north and that of the south it is sought to beget a plant in which will be combined the good traits of each.

Government botanists are confident that the results of this citrus marriage will be a scion that will grow and fruit at a latitude midway between the northern limits of the sweet and bitter orange.

HUNTS FOR THE PUBLIC.

Harriman Organizes Orange County Drag Hounds on New Basis.

E. H. Harriman, whose estate is located at Arden, Orange county, N. Y., and who has always taken great interest in the Orange county hunt, which has been rather exclusive in the past, has made arrangements to change the character of the hunt in the future.

While the Orange county hunt has acquired a large tract in Virginia and will hold most of its meets there, at the suggestion of Mr. Harriman, John R. Townsend of New York has obtained a pack of hounds from England and under the name of the Orange county drag hounds will hold meets in Orange county throughout this season.

It is Mr. Harriman's desire that the public have every opportunity to enjoy these hunts not only as witnesses, but to participate in them, and every one will be welcome to follow the hounds. The public is also invited to visit and inspect the kennels at Goshen.

WOMAN'S SWIFT VOYAGE.

Englishwoman Went to New York and Back In a Hurry.

Miss C. A. Grace, an employee of a London business firm, claims the record for a trip from London to New York and return.

She was pledged to be in New York on Aug. 6 and back in London to free a colleague for a vacation on Aug. 15. She left Southampton on the Adriatic on July 29 and reached New York at 11 a. m. Aug. 6. She left the customs at 11:05, arrived at West Eleventh street at 11:40, completed her interview at 11:20 and was back at the White Star line dock at 11:25.

She boarded the Baltic for her return trip with thirty-two and a half minutes to spare. The customs officers helped and cheered her. She reached London on Aug. 14 at 10 p. m. and her office at 9 o'clock the next morning.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

"Five years at least will elapse before we begin the erection of a new clubhouse on the site recently purchased by us at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and I streets," said a member of the Army and Navy club the other day. "We will get possession of the Myer property next month, but it is stipulated in the deed of transfer that the present building shall remain until at least five years have passed. Slight alterations, of course, will be allowed. It may possibly be more than five years before any plans are made for our new home."

An Interesting Building.

Both historically and architecturally the Myer property is interesting. Particularly appropriate is it, too, that this home of a famous general should become the property of the Army and Navy club. General Albert J. Myer, in whose honor Fort Myer, on the opposite banks of the Potomac, was named, bought it about thirty years ago. He was founder and first head of the signal corps of the United States army and also founder of the weather bureau.

As one of the finest specimens in this country of Gothic style the house is of architectural interest. It was designed by Renwick, the famous architect of Grace church and its adjoining chapel in Broadway, New York. Set in its large, well shaded grounds, it seems like a quaint old bit of quiet English country life transplanted to foreign shores. At one time it was used as the English embassy and later as the Russian embassy. The house contains about twenty-five rooms.

An Appropriate Memorial.

There was recently unveiled at Fort Worden, Wash., a monument to soldier dead which was constructed by enlisted men of the coast artillery corps on duty at that post. The structure consists of a concrete foundation supporting an old fashioned carriage and a five inch gun of historic tradition. The weapon is said to have formed a part of the armament of the pioneer revenue cutter Jefferson Davis when it visited Puget sound to suppress hostile Indians. For many years it was used in firing Fourth of July salutes, and it finally came into possession of the local G. A. R. post. The appropriateness of using such a relic as a monument in the post cemetery was appreciated by Captain E. S. Easterbrook, on duty at Fort Worden, and it was through his industry that the memorial was erected.

To Beautify Station Plaza.

Work on the beautification and improvement of the plaza in front of the new Union station as provided for by act of congress is to be commenced immediately.

Playing fountains, ornamental lampposts and other decorations dear to the architect's eye are to be placed. Congress appropriated $100,000 for this purpose, and the Washington Terminal company has added $50,000 to the amount. Those interested in the work are of opinion that something of rare artistic beauty and richness will be produced.

Uncle Sam's Dough Guardians.

Visitors to the treasury find the most interesting subject, with the exception of the money itself, is the means taken to guard the money. The office of Captain H. A. Cobaugh, captain of the watch, where the long rows of Krags are kept in the gun racks and where once in awhile the lower case is opened, showing the grim blue row of Colt revolvers, is the center of attraction.

All sorts of speculations fill the minds of the visitors concerning the guards of the treasury. "Many of them," said Captain Cobaugh, "seem to think we have detectives constantly patrolling the corridors ready to nab any one who looks cross eyed at the place where the money handlers are working."

Spanish War Medals.

Clerks in the office of Chief Clerk Callahan of the bureau of navigation, navy department, are engaged in sending out medals for service during the Spanish-American war, with the added bars for each engagement in which the holder fought.

When it was first decided to give medals to men who took part in different actions the idea was that for each of these fights a medal should be given. As there are more than 150 of such engagements in the list and many of the sailors participated in several of them, it was found impracticable to give a separate medal in each case. So the plan was changed to one medal, with bronze bars for each separate engagement in which the recipient had taken part. Circulars were sent to the men who had already received medals asking them to return their tokens to have the bars added.

The Capital In Summer.

Statistics are said to show that Washington has a larger out of town summer population than any city in the country. The census shrivels enormously in August, especially when almost every governmental clerk among the thousands here who can possibly arrange it takes his thirty days' furlough, generously allowed by his Uncle Sam, with full pay.

Yet the town is a sylvan paradise—the shadiest city in the world, with 200,000 trees and verdant front yards on every street that all belong to the government. There is a band concert every evening in some one of the umbrageous parks federally provided—the Marine band three times a week. And at theaters, where summer shows still persist, small boys in buttons pass around ice cream between the acts. So the capital struggles to give a pretty correct imitation of a summer resort despite the mercury.

CARL SCHOPIELD.

Automatic Auto Shield Cleaner.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the kaiser, has applied for a patent for an automatic cleaner of the glass screens protecting the occupants of automobiles, says a Berlin cable dispatch. The invention is in the form of a leather lined rule moving up and down the screen when the car is speeding in the rain.

DEVERY'S POLICE FORCE.

Retired Chief Expects to Enroll Men to Look After Crimes Only.

William S. Devery, the same "Big Bill" who was once chief of police of New York city, is about to return to his former activities, but not on the city's payroll. He is building up a police department of his own, of which, of course, he will be the head and front.

This action, he said the other day, has been inspired by countless requests from business men and others to establish a system of protection which shall, as he put it, supply the deficiencies of the department presided over by General Bingham. His private policemen, so to speak, will number nearly a thousand before a year has passed, and they will be men who know the crooks on sight.

"I haven't any criticism to make of Commissioner Bingham," said "Big Bill," "but the present police department is wholly inadequate, incompetent and inefficient. My men will look after nothing but crimes. They will not be engaged in chasing saloon keepers or shooting dogs, and I'm not going to import any police dogs for my force either."

SAVING WATER WASTE

Movement to Conserve Supply of Natural Moisture.

WATERWAY CONTROL URGED.

Professor McGee Says Co-operation of Congress and States In This Work Would Add to the Nation's Wealth. Our Annual Rainfall Amazing.

"Two hundred million cubic feet of water on an average falls on the surface of the United States every year." This startling statement was made by Dr. W. J. McGee, secretary of the inland waterways commission and an expert connected with the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture.

This is not a haphazard statement on the part of one whose original research has made his name familiar to scientists the whole world over, but was made in the course of an interview which had for its primary object a better knowledge of the conservation of water and its uses for the benefit of mankind.

"Two hundred trillion cubic feet of water," said Professor McGee, "is to the average mind but two and a lot of ciphers. To be more explicit, it equals about ten Mississippis, and that volume of water is the entire basis of our prosperity.

"The United States has an area of 3,000,000 square miles, but that area could be cut directly in twain, and with the same amount of rainfall we could sustain the same population that we have today, conduct the same enterprises and raise the same products, a condition which I do not believe most people appreciate. We know very well, if we stop to consider, that the market price of any commodity is dependent on the water supply. We buy land in the eastern half of the United States and say that there are so many acres in this parcel or in that, but in reality we buy water. This is fundamental. Water is the first of our resources. It is the natural resident. It is power, fertility, everything. And, being fundamental, values begin with the water supply.

"With the ten Mississippis falling upon the land of the United States every year, two Mississippis run off. Thus one-fifth of the waterfall from the heavens flows into the sea. Of the eight Mississippis remaining about five Mississippis are absorbed, passing off into the air, to be precipitated again and again. A fraction in part passes into the earth and slowly reaches the oceans, while another fraction is consumed, passing into chemical combinations, such as plant growth, etc.

"What we want to do is to minimize the waste of water and maximize the benefits which must accrue to the citizens and country by proper conservation of water supply. If we so control the water that the rivers shall flow in uniform stage we will solve the problem of inland navigation and make the United States richer by a thousand per cent than it is today. In order to do this we must equalize the [illegible] of the streams at the heads of the rivers, and this may be done by dams and reservoirs and scientific cultivation of the soil along the courses of both streams and rivers. The levees of the lower Mississippi have done a magnificent work, but the prevention of floods is better far than all the levees in the world.

"What we want to do is to get back to nature in dealing with water, first, to prevent floods, and, second, to compel the water to run clear and pure. It is a fact that each year the rivers of the mainland of the United States pour into the sea a thousand million tons of richest soil matter in the form of suspended sediment, an impost greater than all our land taxes combined and a commensurate injury to commerce in the lower rivers, which are rendered capricious and difficult of control by the unstable load.

"The difference in the power value alone between controlled and uncontrolled streams would in ten years pay the entire cost of stream control in the United States. And this, coupled with the billion dollars' loss every year through soil erosion, due to floods, would construct a comprehensive system of water control in the United States.

"It seems to me, in view of these statements, that congress should authorize the conservation of the waters in order that this wealth might contribute a thousand fold to man's happiness and prosperity. Both the federal government and the states have shrunk from assuming control over inland waters because they have been fearful of invading each other's rights. What we should aim to do is to so coordinate the work on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest time, and a comprehensive policy, such as is urged by the national rivers and harbors congress, toward the navigable waters of the nation would bring untold prosperity and add immeasurably to the nation's wealth."

SMOOT ON FORESTS.

Utah Senator Favors American Adoption of European Forestry System.

United States Senator Reed Smoot, chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to look into means for the conservation of the national forests, recently arrived in London after a tour of inspection of the European forests.

He is convinced by what he has seen that the general principles of continental scientific forestry may be successfully applied to the United States, although the character of the west demands some modification in them.

Senator Smoot considers the forest of Silwald, owned and managed by the city of Zurich, the most carefully developed in the world. Such forests cost more per acre to take care of, but yield a greater net gain because there are arrangements for the utilization of all possible products. Under the direction of the municipal government sawmills, planing mills and excelsior and tool handle factories are run.

At Munich the senator examined the experimental forest of the university, directed by Professor Mayer. Mr. Smoot considers that what he observed being done in the Black forest would be of the greatest benefit in the United States. Years ago the Black forest was being destroyed. It has now been greatly built up by the rigorous care of the German authorities. Every tree is numbered, and stock is taken each year.

In Mr. Smoot's opinion the same thing is imperatively necessary to save the 164,000,000 acres of forest reserve in the United States at the present time. He says the commission he heads will probably advise an increase in the United States forestry department to that end.

Costly Ring In a Bird's Nest.

While several boys and girls were playing in the woods in the lower end of Caldwell, N. J., recently the other day, Aaron Decker, whose home is in Brooklyn, found the nest of a blackbird and in it a ring set with four diamonds. A jeweler examined it and said it was worth $500.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Costume For Late Summer.

The model illustrated is a smart jacket suit of heavy linen, the skirt, sleeves and shoulders of which are strapped with bands of wide embroidery. The coat is in the modified cut away style, hip length, and is trimmed with six large flat linen buttons. The skirt is laid in wide plaits.

HEAVY WHITE LINEN.

No Sheath For Miss Columbia.

All this chatter about the sheath skirt amuses women of fashion, for of course, no matter what sensational writers may say, no such ultra French fad ever will be adopted in its extreme by Americans. It is probable the idea will find expression in the slashing of an overskirt, with the slight gap amply filled by a drop skirt, but to suppose any woman of breeding in this country would appear in a frock slit to show her stocking almost to the knee is foolish. Conditions under the directoire in France, when the sheath skirt was designed, were altogether different from those prevailing in the United States today. French women in their recoil from what they regarded as the ugliness of the styles of the revolution were eager to go to any length or brevity in dress provided it was picturesque. Hardly had Robespierre's incorruptible personality faded from the daily life of France when social queens appeared at balls in French versions of Greek costumes that would not be tolerated today in a London music hall. Things have changed since then, and the sheath gown, as France conceives it, hasn't a chance in these United States.

Frocks For Afternoon Wear.

The costumes designed for afternoon wear are most picturesque and artistic, the soft clinging materials of odd and unusual colorings lending themselves to the prevailing modes with most happy results. The rich embroideries and metallic trimmings heighten the effect of luxury, while the hats also fall into line, their drooping brims and soft plumes making a charming woman appear as if she had just stepped from the pages of a well bred story.

FULL LACE AND SILK.

[illegible]

Pretty and Popular.

[illegible]

More Bird's Elevation Checked.

A man cannot make a balloon ascension in Austria without the written consent of his wife. It's getting so a man can't even get off the earth on his own responsibility.

Canada's Big Cities.

Canada's six principal cities, with their population, as given by the census of 1906, are:

Montreal, 267,730, about equaling Newark, N. J.

Toronto, 208,040, about equaling Louisville, Ky.

Quebec, 68,840, about equaling Oakland, Cal.

Ottawa, 59,928, about equaling Evansville, Ind.

Hamilton, 52,634, about equaling Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Winnipeg, 42,340, about equaling Akron, O.

Flower and Tree.

Roses serve as food for about a hundred species of insects.

Air is essential to growing peas plants. Peas sprouts in a vacuum die in three days.

Yew trees were originally planted in churchyards to protect them from cattle and so preserve them for the making of bows and arrows.

As trees go, elms are not really long lived. After a century they show failing, two centuries call for the surgeon, and he is not far ahead of the woodchopper, who does the same work as the surgeon, but more thoroughly.

A BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL.

Cincinnati Girl's Automatic Device to Water Flowers In Cemetery.

Miss Carrie D. Jackson, 1361 Chapel street, Cincinnati, who was born and reared in Dearborn county, Ind., prompted by her love for her late departed brother, George W. Jackson, and other members of her family now resting in the family lot in Greendale cemetery, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., desired to erect something new and beautiful to their memory. A happy idea came to her. She would have a large vase constructed, containing pots of flowers, and set it in the center of a flower bed. Within the vase there should be a tank of water, which by its own automatic force each day would water the flowers in the pots and also the flowers in the bed planted around the foot of the vase.

Accordingly she went to work, employed a mechanic, superintended the construction herself, and in a few weeks her ideals were realized. The original vase may be seen in Greendale cemetery. The tank has a capacity of about one-half barrel of water and must be filled every two weeks. During the heat of the day the water slowly drips from the large tank into a smaller one. By evening the small tank is filled, and by its weight it closes the valves of the large tank and opens the valves below, thus allowing the water to flow from it and refresh the flowers during the cool hours of night. By morning the small tank is empty, and the weights lift it into position again, the lower valves close, the upper ones open, and the tank fills as on the previous day.

When Miss Jackson completes the ornamental design of her vase and perfects the mechanism as she has planned it will be a thing of beauty.

NEW CHICAGO SECT.

Kingdom of Heaven Church of the Firstborn Is Its Name.

"Doubt and be damned" is the battlecry of a new religion, according to Mrs. Jennie Blakely of 773 West Sixty-third street, Chicago, who, with her husband, Albert Blakely, is promoting the Kingdom of Heaven Church of the Firstborn.

Mr. and Mrs. Blakely say they received a divine manifestation from out of the clouds fifteen years ago the coming 20th day of August, and they declare that ill will befall any one who discusses it before its fifteenth anniversary.

They filed their charter of incorporation in the county recorder's office the other day. Blakely is named in the papers on file as "ruler" and his wife as secretary, and the claim is made that the Almighty elected them.

The objects of the church are given as follows:

To rule and refine; to redeem Zion; to set up the heavenly sanctuary; to bind up the testimony and seal the law; to work after the spiritual order of God in all divine ordinances; to establish apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers with fundamental principles and to gather in all Israel.

Blakely is a carpenter and has been a close student of the Bible for a long time. He and his wife were formerly members of the Latter Day Saints' church.

The Royal Box.

Nicholas II., czar of all the Russias, is forty years old.

King Edward is a model landlord and when at Sandringham spends some time every day with his agent and takes an active personal interest in the estate and in the well being of the people.

Princess Philippe of Wurttemberg, who was an archduchess of Austria, makes rubber stockings and other aids for the wounded, and she receives royalties from several of the war ministers of Europe.

Almost alone among the sovereigns of Europe, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary makes no use of automobiles. The heir apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is a most enthusiastic motorist, and so are several other members of the imperial family. But so far the emperor has kept to his horses and carriages.

Tales of Cities.

Columbus, O., makes more buggies than any other place.

Liverpool makes nearly $800,000 per year by municipal trading.

New York city pays a large funeral bill. It costs the city $32.50 to bury each of the unclaimed bodies that pass through the morgue, and there are about 9,400 of them in the course of a year.

In 1790 the population of Baltimore was only 13,503. It was fifty years, or in 1840, before Baltimore had climbed up into the 100,000 class. She could first count 500,000 in 1900, and today the official records disclose a population of 680,910, according to the Baltimore directory.

Animal Oddities.

A squirrel can bite harder than a dog.

The ostrich has been known to travel as fast as a mile a minute.

Cattle and sheep will not fatten alone. They must feed in company.

The frog has, like the camel, the power of storing up moisture, which enables it to pass through times of drought which would otherwise prove fatal.

Swallows are said to be the only birds that take their food from the air and drink when flying. On first arriving in spring the birds feed upon gnats and such insects, but as summer advances winged beetles are also eagerly snapped in.

Dream of Railroad Builders.

In South America the dream of financiers and railroad builders is that at some future time travelers may land at Pernambuco and be taken across the continent to Valparaiso in less than four days and without change of carriage.

Pure Water.

Pure water will not rust iron. It is the presence of carbonic acid and other impurities which causes the surface of the iron to oxidize when exposed to moisture.

Cigarettes.

The cigarette did not reach England until after the Crimean war, in which the English officers adopted it from the Turks and Russians. Many people give Pellegrini, the Ape of "Vanity Fair," the credit of introducing the cigarette into England, and, at any rate, his example did much to popularize it.

Minute Holes.

The smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are one one-thousandths of an inch in diameter. They are bored through sapphires, rubies and diamonds.

A Faithful Friend.

When Sir Walter Scott was urged not to prop the falling credit of an acquaintance, he replied, "This man was my friend when friends were few, and I will be his now that his enemies are many."

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

"I wish the Lord had never made the north pole," sighed Mrs. Robert E Peary recently.

Mrs. John P. Newman, the bishop's widow, has given to the Methodist Foreign Missionary society property in Jerusalem valued at $75,000.

Mrs. Selina C. Carter, widow of the late Levi Carter of Omaha, has donated to the city $50,000 for the purchase of Lake Nakoma and 260 acres of land around it for a permanent park.

Lady Warwick has not lost any of her influence as a social leader on account of her socialistic principles. Indeed, the king has complimented her more than once on her earnestness and sincerity.

May Murray, a successful actress in New York, has forsaken the theatrical field to control the coat room privilege in a big hotel, paying $8,000 a year for the business. She expects to receive at least $10,000 a year in fees and tips.

Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, who was elected president of the National Suffrage association of the Netherlands, was the first woman physician in her country and in order to enter the medical university had to get permission from her government.

Miss Rose Becker has been appointed a claim agent and United States pension attorney for Missouri. She has been a well known business woman in St. Louis for a number of years, being both a notary public and an insurance agent.

Emily Mason, daughter of a former minister to France and an international belle in antebellum days, is ninety-three, yet is as interested in the world at large as she was fifty years ago. She lives in a handsome colonial mansion in Georgetown and holds her receptions.

Beyond Reason.

A Scottish singer named Wilson, who was being trained for professional work, sang a love song with exquisite quality of voice, but with insufficient passion and expression. His teacher told him he must put more feeling into it and sing as if he were really in love.

"Eh, man," he replied, "hoo can I do that and me a marriet man?"—Tit-Bits.

Secure Enough.

Barber—Did Weaver give you any security for the money he borrowed of you?

Draper—No; he said it would be secure enough in his possession.

Barber—Come to think about it, I guess it will be.—Boston Transcript.

To Help the World Along.

We're living in an age of doubt,
And, if for woe or weal,
No more with simple faith we put
Our shoulders to the wheel.

But in these rapid auto days
We count that help too slow—
We all crawl underneath to find
Just why it doesn't go.
—Judge.

An Opinion.

"A little learning may be a dangerous thing," remarked the observer of events and things, "but the man with a little learning is not nearly so dangerous as the man who knows it all."—Yonkers Statesman.

Another Hammock Falling Out.

Two in a hammock;
The old hammock tilted;
Coining a word,
The lovers were "spilted."
Dan Cupid took wing;
All his hopes wilted;
The maiden went home—
And the young man was jilted.
—Detroit Tribune.

Hard to Please.

Professor (to his wife, provoked)—I never know how to take you, Amelia. Two years ago you were crazy for that hat, and now I've bought it for you you don't like it at all.—Fliegende Blatter.

Isn't This Awful?

There once was a girl named Miss Mary,
Whose mother baked excellent cabinuts
One day the girl married
A man with a harelip—
Let's lean up against the deep river.
—Denver Post.

Discouraging.

"Perhaps you could learn to love me in time?"

"I don't know. I never was any good at learning things I didn't like."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Prospective Elephant Hunt.

To mighty pachyderms, beware,
Nor linger in your native lair.
The only places safe for you
Are now the circus and the zoo.
—Washington Star.

The Honker Haunted.

"What makes old Blank so uneasy when a motor car comes along?"

"Why, his wife ran away in one and he is always afraid she is coming back."—Tit-Bits.

He's Very Much Alive.

"Deadbeat" we call the scurvy wight
Who cheats us. 'Twould be great
If he were really dead. We might
Collect from his estate.
—Philadelphia Press.

A Natural Question.

Jenkins—Poor Bjones! It's just about a year now since he passed the great divide.

Tompkins—Dead or divorced?—Judge.

The Flirt's Fate.

She watched the gallants come and go;
She flirted so with every beau,
Now when she'd have one come and stay
They merely come—and go.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Hopeful Hint.

He (just engaged)—Darling, I simply can't kiss you enough.

She—Well, why waste any time talking about it?—Chicago News.

One Consolation.

The poor man has one happy thought
As he eats bread and water—
As long as he is poor no duke
Will ever wed his daughter.
—San Francisco Examiner.

Thought.

Thought is the most wonderful thing in the world. No man ever kicked a bulldog after stopping to think twice.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Like Papa.

He kissed! Although she oughter
Have frowned upon such pranks,
The editor's coy daughter
Returned the thing with thanks.
—Topeka Journal.

Keeps Him Busy.

"In what form of literary work do you indulge?"

"I'm an inventor of reminiscences."—New York Life.

What We All Want.

"Man wants but little here below,"
This summer how we've prayed
To get a little here below
One hundred in the shade!
—Philadelphia Press.

A Fine Distinction.

"Is her husband a medical man?"

"No; I think he's just a specialist on somethin'."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Upon the Sea.

Upon the moonlit sea we float,
And likewise in a little boat.
If we the latter should ignore,
I fear we should not float much more.
—Buffalo Express.

Stage Money.

Time is stage money to the man who is out on the highway in quest of a job.—Judge.

HONESDALE DIME BANK

Accepts Deposits, Loans Money in Small and Large Amounts

It Gives Free to All — A Handy Household Bank — Check and Pass Book

One to the Savings Depositor, the other to Anyone opening a Business Account.

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106	104	102	88	86	84	82		81	83	85	87	101	103	105
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Leave ....Arrive	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 40		9 05	6 20	1 50	8 40		....Carbondale....	8 05	1 20	5 40		12 17		8 07
f5 40		9 15	f6 30	f 2 00	f8 50		....Lincoln Ave....	7 54	1 09	5 30		12 07		8 17
f5 54		9 19	f6 34	f 2 04	f8 54		....White's....	f7 50	f 1 05	f5 26		f12 03		f8 13
f6 11		9 36	f6 52	f 2 22	f9 13		....Farview....	f7 33	f1 48	f5 09		f11 44		f7 54
f6 17		9 42	f6 58	f 2 28	f9 19		....Cahoun....	f7 25	f1 41	f5 03		f11 37		f7 47
6 23		9 48	7 04	2 31	9 24		....Lake Lodore....	f7 20	1 36	4 58		11 31		f7 41
6 26		9 51	7 07	2 37	9 27		....Waymart....	7 17	1 44	4 54		11 29		7 39
6 32		9 57	f7 13	2 44	f9 32		....Keene....	f7 10	f1 33	f4 48		11 23		f7 33
f6 35		10 00	f7 16	2 44	f9 34		....Steene....	f7 06	f1 33	f4 45		11 20		f7 30
f6 39		10 04	f7 20	2 48	f9 38		....Prompton....	f7 02	f1 21	f4 41		11 16		f7 26
f6 43		10 08	f7 24	2 52	f9 42		....Portenia....		1 12			11 12		
f6 46		10 11	f7 27	f 2 55	f9 45		....Seelyville....	f6 58	f1 12	f4 34		11 09		f7 16
f6 50		10 15	7 31	3 00	9 50		....Honesdale....	6 55	1 07	4 30		11 05		7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Arrive ....Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

f indicates flag stations.

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Menner & Co
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Henry Freund
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Antonio Barbieri
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Jacob A Hiller
G Smith & Son
Patrick Weir

Hawley

Atkinson & Quinny
M R Barrett
W H Bigatt
P J Bower
M Corcoran
Frank Foster
Mrs T Mangan
C H Woodward
E J Richardson
James D Ames
Mary A Waterson
F F Swingle
John Curran
F L Tuttle & Co
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