

LIVING IN AMERICA AND IN EUROPE.

It has recently been pointed out that it is not the "high cost of living" but "high living that costs" and this has been further demonstrated by the observations of Thomas A. Edison, the "Wizard of Menlo Park," during his recent tour through Europe. He was struck by the extravagance of Americans as compared with the living expenses of Europeans, Americans being satisfied with nothing but the best whatever the cost, whether it be in food, dress or pleasure. Mr. Edison said recently in an interview:

"The cost of living throughout Europe, is higher than it is in the United States—that is, it would be higher if the Europeans lived on the same scale which we insist upon. Fortunately for themselves they do not do so. They are far more sensible in their expenditures.

"The average European who cannot afford that thing which happens, for one reason or another, to be abnormally high-priced meets the situation simply by getting on without it. Thus the high price does not drive him into bankruptcy.

"I looked over market reports, while I was in Europe, with considerable care, and found little difference between American and European wholesale prices. Their middlemen exact smaller profits, probably, than ours do; but the chief difference between the peoples on the two sides of the Atlantic is that, in America, when a thing comes very much too high is when our people cannot get along without it; whereas, in Europe, an abnormally high price is a signal for the people to deny themselves till prices drop again. One sure result of this is prompt readjustment of the prices."

"Do they also eat more sensibly than we do?" he was asked.

"Very much less sensibly," said Mr. Edison. "At German restaurants the general tendency toward over-eating is a painful sight to witness, really, Americans, as a rule, I have observed, eat about twice as much as they need; Germans eat twice as much as Americans, which is four times as much as they need. The prosperity of the German nation is in spite of the most extraordinary overeating. And a people who take into their systems, every day, 75 per cent. more food than is necessary to give the proper strength and weight must necessarily suffer from it."

"I made an interesting, but necessarily crude, calculation in Germany. If Germany ate as she ought to she could export food products instead of importing them at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 annually. She pays, therefore, far more than \$2,000,000,000 every year for the food which she consumes in plain excess of her needs."

"This is an era of progress along most scientific and commercial lines, is a startling contradiction—an astonishing instance of extravagance and foolishness in the midst of careful economics and common sense."

From the German he turned to the economy of the French, which is based upon their skill in cooking, and in answer to the question as to the superiority of the French, who, it is claimed, can live on what Americans waste, said:

"Oh first of all and more than anything else, French cooking. The cooking in France is far superior to ours, not only in the large cities, but in the smallest, meanest town. It has its effect upon the national health, the national temper, the national prosperity. Not only is it far more palatable than the cooking in this country, on the average, but it is far more sanitary. We were always encountering surprising merits in the cooking, no matter where we went in France."

"Generally European cooking is much better than American, but that in France is infinitely superior. They can give us lessons, too, in culinary economics. An average French cook will take what an average American housewife would waste and make a good and wholesome meal of it. Our cook could learn from France some lessons which would make the average American home much happier and healthier. French cooking introduced here would prevent in a year's time at least a small proportion of our numerous divorce suits, and reduce our death rate."

OUR GROWTH IN FIGURES.

Official Publication, Giving Record of Progress of the United States. "Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1911," is the title of a small document just issued by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor. It covers conditions in the commercial, financial, industrial and transportation systems of the United States at brief intervals since the year 1800, down to, and, in many instances, including, the year 1911.

Among the interesting facts shown are that the area of continental United States was 843,255 square miles in 1800, advancing to 1,734,630 square miles in 1810, to 2,995,536 square miles in 1850 and 3,026,789 square miles in 1853, since which date no change in area is shown. The population, which was 5,333,333 in 1800, was 93,750,000 in 1911. The public debt, which was \$83,000,000 in 1800, reached \$2,675,000,000, less cash in treasury, in 1905, the figures of 1911 being \$1,015,000,000. The per capita debt, which was \$15.93 in 1800 and in 1805 \$76.98, is in 1911 \$10.83. Deposits in all banks in the country cannot be shown earlier than in 1875, at which date they are set down as a little over \$2,000,000,000 and in 1910 over \$15,000,000,000. Exports of domestic merchandise, which amounted to \$32,000,000 in value in 1800, were over \$2,000,000,000 in 1911, and imports, which amounted to \$91,000,000 in 1800, were \$1,500,000,000 in 1911.

Cocoon Tree For Shade.

The cocoon tree is not only valuable as a source of food and drink in tropical countries, but it is also the best of all trees for shade.

EXPLOSIVES HAD A PART

Some Reminders of Potentiality of Twentieth Century Weapons.

THE board that is appointed to investigate the cause of the explosions that reduced an \$8,000,000 French war vessel, the splendid Liberte, to a misshapen mass of scrap iron in a few minutes will undoubtedly reach a final conclusion similar to the result of the investigation into the cause of the demolition of the Jena on March 12, 1907. France, as Rear Admiral Melville points out in writing of the nineteenth century's naval progress, was the first nation to employ the modern high explosives which have displaced gunpowder with various nitro compounds. These "products not only far greater energy, but are as well smokeless. The sea fights of our war with Spain saw the last contending fleets to be wrapped in a cloud, lingering and baffling, of their own warships. Cordite, one of these compounds in use abroad, is prepared in long 'cords' from dinitrocellulose and nitroglycerin. The new smokeless powder of the United States navy is made from nitrocellulose dissolved in ether alcohol."

The B Powder.

In the case of the French battleship Jena a committee that made its report to the senate reached the conclusion, according to Brassey's Naval Annual for 1908, that the explosion in which the lives of 115 men were forfeited was due "to the decomposition of the B powder, which might have been caused by the magazine being under the compartment containing the dynamo and by want of proper refrigerating apparatus or, again, by some 80 per cent. of the powder being more than six years old." But, on the other hand, "the technical authorities responsible for the manufacture of the B powder defended it resolutely." Colonel Marsat showed by mathematics that it was incapable of spontaneous explosion. M. Vielle, the eminent chemist, who was its inventor, admitted that such a thing might happen. Captain Lepidif feared the worst. "I do not say that all our ships will blow up tomorrow, but all of them may blow up." On the night of July 28, while a committee was inspecting it, a sample of the powder "burst into flames spontaneously." Experiments seemed to demonstrate "the danger of B powder and also the fact that if it is properly stored in magazines kept at the right temperature and is not allowed to grow old no danger can result." The annual goes on to say that "undoubtedly old stocks will not be supplied to French men-of-war in the future." The frightful casualty that took place aboard the Liberte must give pause to those who implicitly trusted the vigilance of the French admiralty in this regard.

What is this B powder that seems to have been at the bottom of the awful explosions that rent the French leviathan asunder on Monday morning, Sept. 25 last? It is the first of modern smokeless powders and was invented by Vielle in 1886. It consists of "gun cotton mixed with barium nitrate, potassium nitrate and sodium carbonate and treated with either ether alcohol, ethyl acetate or acetone." It is unnecessary to essay the explanation of the nature of each of these ingredients. Let it suffice here to point out that gun cotton, the base of the deadly agency, is made by treating purified cotton with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid. "Every pound of cotton twelve pounds of acid are added, and the cotton is allowed to soak for twenty-four hours. Then the cotton is wrung dry and compressed into blocks. While it is damp it can be shaped with tools, just as though it were wood, and when the projectiles were being made for the "dynamite cruiser" Vesuvius the blocks of gun cotton were sawed and turned in lathes to the dimensions desired.

Cordite consists chiefly of fifty-eight parts of nitroglycerin to thirty-seven parts of gun cotton. Nitroglycerin was discovered by Ascanio Sobrero at Turin in 1847. It is a liquid, colorless and odorless.

Novel Aeroplane Signaling Morse Alphabet to Be Used in Smoke by the Army.

Experiments at the army aviation school at College Park, Md., are to be made with an aerial signaling apparatus devised by Lieutenant Roy C. Kirtland, the army aviator, and Charles Bowman, a semaphore expert. The apparatus is based upon the crude semaphore methods employed by the Indians. The Morse code will be used, the signals being shown by smoke emissions from a cauldron. The cauldron is shaped like a teapot and will be controlled by a valve. The smoke will be generated by a chemical mixture. With this device it is planned to spell out words against the sky. The velocity of the aeroplane in flight is calculated, will always counteract the force of the wind, and it is believed that it will be possible to leave behind a trail of signals perfectly legible to a man on the ground.

Postal Bank for Panama. But Canal Zone Residents Won't Get Interest on Deposits.

Residents of the Panama canal zone who have long desired to put their savings in the hands of the government for safe keeping have had their wish granted. President Taft has signed an order establishing a postal savings system on the canal strip, which will go into effect on Nov. 8. The system to be instituted differs materially from that in the states in that no interest will be paid on the deposits, the object being merely to provide a depository for the funds of the canal zone inhabitants. The new system is not under the direction of the postoffice department, but under the Isthmian canal commission. The board of directors of the canal zone system is the collector of revenues, the auditor and the treasurer of the canal government acting ex officio. Deposits of a dollar or more will be accepted.

THAT HAVE IN HISTORY

B Powder, Cordite, Dynamite and Lyddite Have Wrought Deadly Results.

less or light yellow, made by adding glycerin to a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. At 180 degrees C., equivalent to 350 degrees F., it violently explodes, and in order to curb its dissolvent tendencies it must be mixed with other substances to make it available for military purposes.

Nobel's Dynamite.

Nobel, the founder of the celebrated prizes, who invented dynamite in the year 1866, used seventy-five parts of nitroglycerin with twenty-five parts of an absorbent, varying the proportion to thirty parts of the former and seventy parts of the latter. In 1875 Nobel produced a still more powerful form of this substance, styled explosive or blasting gelatin. A jelly-like mass of pyroxilin, or soluble cellulose nitrate, is dissolved in nitroglycerin and mixed with wood meal or wood pulp. The latter is put up in sticks (cartridges) one and one-half inches in diameter and eight inches long, and these can be shipped in boxes in sawdust, each box holding fifty pounds. To various sorts of dynamite trade names are given, the differentiation depending upon the absorbent that is used. "Atlas powder," "giant powder," "Titan powder," "rendrock powder," "Neptune powder," "hercules powder" are some of the designations.

Lyddite in the Boer War.

The British in South Africa in 1899-1902 used large quantities of lyddite which did not perform all that was expected of it, perhaps because the Boers, knowing "the lay of the land," managed to entrench themselves in positions where projectiles charged with it could not readily find them. Its name comes from Lydd, in Kent, where it was first manufactured. It is made by the fusion of picric acid into a dense state, but the exact secret of its manufacture is jealously guarded by the British government, as is the recipe for its first cousin, melinite, which is made in France. Countless other names ending in "ite" are given to ballistic substances, such as the suggestive title of hellhoite, bestowed upon a near relation of lyddite.

Mercury fulminate is made by dissolving mercury in nitric acid. It is exceedingly sensitive to heat and shock of any kind and may be detonated by heat at a temperature variously given from 149 to 200 degrees C.

Peaceful Uses of Dynamite.

A conspicuous instance of the utility of dynamite in bringing about the victories of peace, historically not less notable than those of war, is the employment of dynamite to effect the gigantic cleavage of the earth along the route of the Panama canal, especially in the backbone of the Cordilleras at the Culebra cut. The quantity of dynamite used is almost beyond belief. The amount of the official estimate for 1911 is 13,727,000 pounds. It has grown in the years since the United States took the work over from the French at the rate indicated in the subjoined table:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Pounds, Year, Pounds. Data for 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898.

The dynamite bought in the first year, 1894, lasted through 1905. The figures are significant of the increasing ability of the army of occupation to "make the dirt fly." It is of local interest to note that the whole of the contract for dynamite for the year 1911 went to the Du Pont de Nemours Powder company of Wilmington. 8,540,000 pounds of 45 per cent dynamite at 11.7 cents per pound and 6,187,000 pounds of 60 per cent at 12.7 cents per pound. The first deliveries were to be made in August, 1910.

The care taken in the handling of dynamite cargoes at Panama is illustrated by a shipment that arrived at Cristobal Oct. 10, 1908. There were 1,000,000 pounds in 20,000 boxes, fifty pounds to a box. Every box was taken from the hold of the Sylvia by hand, and so cautiously was this done that of the 20,000 boxes only one was broken.

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GREATER ARENA WILL TAKE GARDEN'S PLACE.

Thirteen Story Structure Will Cost \$2,500,000—Seats For 8,622.

New York is to have a great exhibition building to take the place of Madison Square Garden, which is to be torn down in February.

The new building will cover the entire territory bounded by Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth streets and Park and Lexington avenues. It will be a thirteen story show and loft building costing about \$2,500,000. Of this amount the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange will furnish \$1,000,000. The building and site will belong to the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads. The exchange will have a fifty year lease at an annual rental of from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

The arena will be the same size as that of Madison Square Garden, but it will have a far larger seating capacity. On the main floor will be 3,688 orchestra seats and ninety-one boxes containing 546 seats, and two balconies seating 2,483 and 1,905 respectively, a total seating capacity of 8,622, being more than has the garden.

The upper ten stories will be used for loft purposes. When the arena or central floor space is used for conventions or other large gatherings chairs can be placed for nearly 4,500 additional seats, so that nearly 13,000 people can be seated if desired.

There will be a mezzanine floor with over 150 box stalls. The arrangements for handling horse shows and military tournaments have been made under the direction of James T. Hyde, manager of the New York horse show.

The arena will have an earth floor, with two other floors above it, so arranged that they can be easily removed. One of these will be the ordinary wooden floor for trade shows, etc.; the other will be a ballroom floor. Another feature will be a large tank for aquatic events.

BANKERS WILL VISIT PANAMA.

After Convention in New Orleans Four Hundred Are to Inspect Canal.

Details of the plans of the New York bankers who will attend the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' association in New Orleans from Nov. 20 to 24 next have been made known. Almost all those who attend the convention will travel afterward to the Panama canal to inspect the work done there.

The bankers, many of them with their wives, will travel in five special trains over the New York Central. It is expected 400 will make the trip. The trains will be of the all steel type, with mahogany interior finish. Barbers, stenographers and maids will be in the cars. For the trip from New Orleans to Panama and return the New York Central has chartered four steamships.

In Nashville the bankers will be entertained by F. O. Watts, president of the American Bankers' association. A special train on the Panama railroad has been chartered for the party.

NEW JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Great-grandson of the Confederacy's President is Born.

The first great-grandson of the president of the southern Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hayes Davis at Denver. He is named after his great-grandfather.

The baby's father is the son of Winnie Davis Hayes and J. A. Hayes, a banker of Colorado Springs. He had his name changed to Jefferson Davis in honor of his grandfather on the maternal side. The change in name was legalized by an act of the Colorado legislature.

Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Dora De Witt, daughter of Dr. Theodore De Witt of Broadmoore, a fashionable suburb of Colorado Springs. The baby, if he lives, will inherit a million or more.

INSCRIPTIONS BY DR. ELIOT.

Only Ones to Appear on Washington's New Postoffice.

The only inscriptions which will be placed on the new city postoffice building at Washington have been written by ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. Dr. Eliot was requested to write the inscriptions by the architects, and they have been approved by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. The following will be inscribed on the east pavilion:

Carrier of news and knowledge, instrument of trade and commerce, promoter of mutual acquaintance among men and nations, and hence of peace and good will.

On the west pavilion will be this inscription: Carrier of love and sympathy, messenger of friendship, consolator of the lonely, bond of the scattered family, enlarger of the common life.

MISS CLEVELAND, STUDENT.

Daughter of Former President Enrolled at the Shipley School.

Enrolled among the pupils at the Shipley school, Bryn Mawr, is Miss Marion Cleveland, daughter of the late President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland. She is to take the full course at the school, but whether she will enter Bryn Mawr college at the expiration of the school term has not been decided by the young woman's mother. Miss Cleveland was born at the summer home of the ex-president at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., during her father's second term in the White House.

According to the Calendar. The locust sounds its rasping lay Upon some log; And hot and humid is the day In Aug.—Kansas City Journal.

Dad looked at his lean pocketbook, And then he wept. He's glad the folks will all be home In Sept.—Los Angeles Express.

We soon must claim the overcoat That we have hooked, Because the nights will all be cool In Oct.—Youngstown Telegram.

Thanksgiving's triumphs will be few For me, by Jove! I've signed a note that will be due In Nov.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Alas, the bills that now abound Will never cease, For Santa Claus will be around In Dec.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Too Small For Him.

Spanish grandees delight in numerous names, even appropriating those that belong to their wives' families. One of these distinguished dons, wandering too far into the country, went astray on a lonely road late at night. He knocked at the door of a small inn, the landlord of which from an upper window shouted: "Who is there?"

"Don Diego de Mendoza Silva Ribero Guzman Pimetal Osario Ponce de Leon Guimaza Accorra Tellez y Giron," replied the grandee.

"In that case," interrupted the innkeeper, closing his window, "go; there is not room enough here for half of you!"—New York Telegram.

Choice.

I would not wish nor wealthy be; I ask not much of fame; I care not that was left to me No high and noble name; I crave not power, no, no, I—Nor pride, which hath a fall—In fact, my longings do not lie Along these lines at all.

I'd play no superficial part To gain mankind's applause; If I might be in mind and heart Exempt from nature's laws, So that no fault could e'er be found In my perfected ways And men the whole great world around Would name me but to praise.

So could I choose what'er I would From all of life's estate, I'd make my choice—I'm sure I should—Without a moment's wait. I'd choose that lot which no mishap Could prove a hollow sham—I'd choose to be the sort of chap My mother thinks I am!—Chicago News.

The Reverse Order.

"There are times," remarked the general, "when we do not care to have the army in what is usually considered the best trim."

"When is that?" asked the surprised visitor.

"It is not desirable," answered the general sententiously, "from a courageous point of view, to have it in good running order."—Baltimore American.

Helping the Home Merchant.

The farmer's wife, behind old Bass, Drives in to buy a new "best dress." She's sure to find just what she wants—"That black serge like Sarah Quant's." But her friend in town feels called upon To go for her best to Stapleton, And Stapleton is sure to go To Rochester or Buffalo.

An Exaggerated Report.

Editor—You say here in your report that Mr. Jones has "taken a partner for life." Reporter—Well, I suppose the expression is a trifle bromidic. Editor—It isn't its bromidic quality I was thinking of, but don't you know our policy is never to be extravagant or dogmatic in our statements?—Boston Transcript.

The Modern Version.

Jack Spratt could play no bridge; his wife could play no golf. So Jack spent hours in his prodigious tasks of tending of his wife's hair. His wife at bridge would win each prize, and so they had no care, and which really helped in advertising this congenial pair. —Life.

An Advantage.

"The automobile presents another advantage over the horse," said Mr. Chuggins thoughtfully, "that people do not commonly appreciate." "What is that?" "When a motorcar plays out it goes to the junk pile. Nobody thinks of chopping it up and trying to export it as beef."—Washington Star.

The Modern Method.

Let us, then, be up and doing—Doing every one we meet—Then throughout the years ensuing We will have enough to eat. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Afraid to Fight.

Mrs. James—My husband and I have never had a quarrel in all our married life.

Mrs. Frank. Yes. Everybody said when you married him that he would be afraid to say his soul was his own.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Impromptu.

"If I should kiss you," asked the man, "My dearest girl, what would you say?" "I don't know," answered Mistress Anne. "My best things are extempore." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wanted a Meal.

"Saw a man order \$30 worth of ham and eggs yesterday." "I've heard that old joke." "This ain't no joke. The man was hungry."—Kansas City Journal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office adjacent to Post Office in Dimmick office, Honesdale, Pa.

W. M. H. LEE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over post office. All legal business promptly attended to. Honesdale, Pa.

E. C. MUMFORD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Liberty Hall building, opposite to Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, 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. LLOFF, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office—Second floor old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

CHARLES & 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.

DR. E. T. BROWN, DENTIST. Office—First floor, old Savings Bank building, Honesdale, Pa.

DR. C. R. BRADY, DENTIST, HONESDALE, PA. 1011 MAIN ST. Citizens' Phone.

Physicians.

P. B. PETERSON, M. D. 1126 MAIN STREET, HONESDALE, PA. Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glasses given careful attention.

Livery.

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

ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. FIRST CLASS OUTFITS. 75yl

SPENCER The Jeweler would like to see you if you are in the market for JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES "Guaranteed articles only sold."

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.

German-American Home Treatment Men & Women, young & old. H. Osterling & Son's get cured. The GERMAN AMERICAN TREATMENT is a Scientific Combination of the Best of 5000 Different Drugs for each and every individual case. It positively is the Only Cure, no matter whatever your ailment or disease may be, please or origin, no matter how long it has been in the system. Write, state your case in first-class English. DR. OSTERLING, 200 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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