

STEDMAN THE POET.

Anecdotes Told About the Banker and Man of Letters.

INCIDENT OF HIS EARLY DAYS.

Adventure With Mint Julep While Visiting a Southern Family—Blessing He Invoked at Dinner in Absence of a Minister—Odd Experience in France

Few who are familiar with the conventional severity of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker, poet, critic, litterateur and man of letters, who died recently in New York, would imagine that the faculty of Yale once found it necessary to "rusticate" him, says the New York Press. Remorse for his youthful depravity seemed not to have embittered him, however, for he told with reminiscent glee of his adventures in that memorable time of his withdrawal from his alma mater.

To fill the leisure thus imposed on him he took a trip to the south, a region with whose social customs he was largely unfamiliar, to visit a chum. On the first morning of his stay as he arose to dress he was surprised by the entrance of an old dandy, who brought in a large pitcher containing a liquid of strange but seductive odor. "Mars Tom," the aged servitor explained, "he reckoned that Mars Edmund might want some mint julep before breakfast," with which invitation he set his burden on the table and withdrew.

Mr. Stedman was prepared for any household ceremonial which might be in order. He took an inquiring sip. The drink was delicious, and only the quantity seemed appalling. As he proceeded with the operation of dressing, however, he frequently returned to it. It was a large pitcher, and it was pretty full, but gradually there came over him a sense of the duty imposed on him and an appreciation of the fact that the reputation of the north was at stake.

He found each sip more refreshing than the last, however, and as he saw the bottom of the pitcher he became convinced that no form of hospitality could be more pleasant and no social and family customs more delightful than those found in the southern home. As he finished his toilet with growing difficulty the dandy again made his appearance. He gazed at the empty pitcher, then at the visitor, then at the pitcher and at the visitor once more, with rolling eyes and departed with shaking shoulders.

Somewhat mystified, yet happy, Mr. Stedman descended to breakfast with a surprising sense of difficulty in navigation. As he steered to his place the family—a large one, containing several girls—looked at him with glances started, amused, horrified. The meal and the remainder of the day, which he passed in close retirement, he confessed, remain as a vague dream in his mind. It was not until a few days later that he discovered he had consumed the entire family's morning allowance of mint julep, which, according to the southern custom, had been carried first to the guest.

When Mr. Stedman was visiting in New England a few years ago he was called upon by the head of the house while at dinner to invoke the divine blessing, says the Boston Herald.

"I was rather surprised and for half a minute sorely tempted," said Mr. Stedman in relating the incident; "then I rose to the occasion and asked a grace which I remembered."

"But, Mr. Stedman," demanded the young woman of the party eagerly, "what were you sorely tempted to do?"

"As Charles Lamb did under similar circumstances. He looked about the board and asked in surprise, 'Is there no clergyman present?' The hostess shook her head. Then Lamb prayed, 'For this and all other mercies, O Lord, make us truly thankful.'"

While on a visit to France Mr. Stedman stopped one day on a country road to admire the surrounding country, says Harper's Weekly. As he stood gazing meditatively over the fields he noticed that several peasants who passed him on the road bowed and took off their hats to him.

Mr. Stedman was at first surprised at their salutes in his honor and wondered for whom these polite peasants mistook him, but as they were repeated by peasant after peasant he finally concluded that his reputation had penetrated farther than he had ventured to suppose. As he moved away from the spot he happened to glance behind him. He had been standing in front of a statue of the Virgin.

Time did not diminish the dislike Edmund Clarence Stedman felt for the designation "banker-poet," says the New York Mail. It was buried at him one night when he was present at a banquet to a friend whose two deities, like his own, have always been two deities in advance of his age, and, so the story goes, he was provoked to observe in his genial manner:

"Call me banker if you will and poet if you must, but a banker-poet has no scientific position. The terms are mutually exclusive, except on the principle that a right hand knows not what a left doeth—a happy anomaly existing only in benevolent imagination."

A Ball of Green. Grass seed or flax seed sprinkled on a wet sponge and occasionally moistened, hung up by a string in the window, in a few weeks will make a ball of green.

He Meant It. There is a politician now serving his state in congress who is well known for his disinclination to admit that he is ill, as well as for his circumlocutory method of expression.

One day a friend asked after the great man's health. "Thomas," said the representative cautiously, "I am not well, but I am better than I was when I was worse than I now am."—Lippincott's.

Riches don't amount to so much. Some of the happiest, most fortunate people we know are poor.—Atchison Globe.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR OF DANVILLE AND MAHONING POOR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 1, 1908.

J. P. BARE, Treasurer. In account with the Directors of the Danville and Mahoning Poor District, for the Year Ending Jan. 1, 1908.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'To balance due Directors at last settlement', 'To cash received from return taxes', etc.

By balance due from J. P. Bare on duplicate for 1907. 706 15

By commission allowed E. V. Peters on duplicate for the year 1907. 4 70

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 39 79

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 31 35

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 7 63

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 208 52

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 102 04

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 38 84

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 7 95

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 731 32

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 2 11

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 2 00

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 7 06

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 11 75

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 85 65

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 4 92

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 706 15

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 392 94

By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907. 10690 50

Statement of Orders issued during the year 1907. Paid and outstanding and purposes for which the same were issued.

Stock Raised. Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes '100 Chickens', '25 Pigs', '6 Parkys', etc.

Paupers admitted during the year 1907. 14 Left. 6 Died. 2 Number in House Jan. 1st, 1908. 17 Tramps Relieved during the year 1907. 17 Night lodgings furnished Tramps. 217 Meals furnished Tramps. 219

CLOTHES AND THE MAN. Study the Lord of Creation and the Things He Wears.

See the man! He wears a hat of straw, stiffened with glue until it is like a tin pail, or of felt or silk, stiffened with bum shellac until it is like a cast iron pot. Inside this unyielding balm is a thick band of hard, stiff leather, re-enforced with inner bands of flannel. Result, compression of the blood vessels of the scalp, causing undue perspiration, headache and baldness.

About his neck in summer is a turndown collar, which is a high, stiff fence of eight thicknesses of starched linen. This fits closely, leaving him unable to turn his head without great effort. Imbedded in this and tied in front in a thick, uncomfortable bunch is a tie of heavy cotton or silk, re-enforced with linings of quilted cotton flannel.

His shirt has a stiff, unyielding front of the firmness of a priest's breastplate. This must be donned with dexterity and worn with care lest it break or bend. His waistcoat is made of heavy woolen cloth, and in summer he wears one of heavier, thicker and warmer duck or chevot. This warmth and thickness, however, are only in front, where nature has already protected the lungs and heart. At his back, where protection is required against draft or chill, the waistcoat is of thin muslin.

His coat is built similarly, the fronts being re-enforced with lapels of many linings. About his waist he buckles a belt so tightly as to interfere with breathing and circulation, yet can rarely get it tight enough to achieve its own purpose. For this reason he must wear suspenders, which are probably the most uncomfortable garment known.

He carries a stick which has no pretense to use or beauty. He has dozens of pockets into which he never puts anything. He has buttons which button nothing and buttonholes which are not to be used. He has strange jewelry of clumsy invention. Great buttons of uncouth shape must be thrust through stiffly starched layers of linen. Collar buttons must be lost and hunted for.

He has rings on his fingers, pins in his scarf, chains across his breast, fobs dangling from his pockets and studs in his shirts. He is not what he was created, but is what he has created. Is the man a savage? No; he is the lord of creation!—Life.

MILLET'S POVERTY. Incident in the Life of the Great French Painter.

It seems almost incredible that Millet, painter of "The Angelus" and other now world famous pictures, should have suffered from the poverty that forms the basis of the following story, but it is a fact that he did: One day, indeed, he found himself without food in the house for himself and his family. In his extremity Diaz offered to take two of Millet's drawings to Paris and make an effort to sell them. Evening came, the Millet family anxiously awaiting their friend's return. If he came back without the drawings it meant bread; with them, hungry to bed. Night fell, the family sitting in darkness because they felt they could not afford a light.

At last they heard the stamping of Diaz's wooden leg as he crossed the little paved court and his lusty voice calling out: "Light! Light! Where is the light?" The family hurried to light a candle. But even while the head of the old fashioned sulphur match still was spluttering Diaz, who was a Spaniard and nothing if not temperamental, slipped down two leaves of bread on the table, one after another, in quick succession. When at last the candle was burning he drew out 60 francs in gold, all save one piece, which he had been obliged to change in buying the bread. He arranged the gold pieces in a circle like a halo around the candle, ending with the change, of which he made a neat pile.

"Ah," sighed Millet as he regarded the unhopied for treasure, "if only I could count on a sum like this every week!"

"Would you turn capitalist?" reproachfully asked Diaz. If to suffer is a spur to genius, is it a wonder that these Barbizon men were great painters?

After you have said you are sorry in a sickroom get out. The doctor and the nurses will do the rest.—Atchison Globe.

SOMETHING NEW! A Reliable TIN SHOP For all kind of Tin Roofing, Spouting and General Job Work. Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Furnaces, etc. PRICES THE LOWEST! QUALITY THE BEST!

JOHN HIXSON NO. 119 E. FRONT ST.

Receipts and Expenditures of Montour County, Penn'a. For the Year Ending January 6th., A. D., 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TAX ACCOUNTS OF THE SEVERAL COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, COLLECTORS, COUNTY TAX, STATE TAX, DOG TAX. Lists various districts and their respective tax amounts.

Total tax account for 1907. 18090 61. Total taxes received for prior years. 1712 86. Total taxes received during the year A. D. 1907. 16418 96.

DR. TO CASH RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES: Balance on hand at last settlement. \$ 1860.59. County tax received for 1907. 14736.10.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Lists sources of cash received such as 'County tax received for 1907', 'State tax received for 1907', etc.

By amount paid for advertising mercantile list and postage. \$4300.99. By amount paid for Commonweath. 124.78.

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