

BIGAMY HIS TRADE

Man With a Dozen Wives Makes Full Confession.

WOODED THEM FOR THEIR MONEY

Admits He Was Engaged to Eighteen Women Besides Those He Married—He Courted Several at Once.

San Francisco, July 14.—Christian C. Johnson, alias John Madison, alias John Anderson, sentenced to seven years in State prison for bigamy, has made a full confession. His story indicates that he is the arch polygamist of his time, the greatest Bluebeard of them all.

According to Johnson's story his career as a Bluebeard really began in San Francisco, he having committed bigamy here on Dec. 28, 1906, when he married Mrs. Sylvia Pollard De Bonnett. At the time he had a wife living in Massachusetts, whom he led to the altar in November, 1905. A few weeks after his marriage to Mrs. De Bonnett he deserted her, and from that day on he made his livelihood by making love to women and taking their money.

He confesses that during the period of less than four years since his desertion of Mrs. De Bonnett he has courted hundreds of women, married ten others after he had committed bigamy and separated at least eighteen of them from their last cent.

"From that day to this," he said, "I have been making my living by marrying. My life and story for the last four years has been woven about women. The women to whom I have been engaged to marry are so many that I am unable to count them off-hand."

As far as this modern Bluebeard was able to recollect in the course of his conversation he has only twelve wives. Mrs. Mary Brown of Springfield, Mass., was his first and only legal wife. He says he really liked her and that on the wedding day she gave him \$500. He left her a few days later.

Mrs. Eliza Jones of Portland, Ore., was a well to do widow who answered one of his advertisements. While he was courting Mrs. Jones he was courting ten others at the same time. "I got \$1,800 from her," Johnson remarked.

He deserted Mrs. Jones and married Mrs. Henrietta Leopold of San Francisco. He got \$1,200 from her and left her three days later.

Mrs. Josephine Thretheway of Stockton, whom he married next, had only \$300 and he took the money and fled to Los Angeles. There he married Mrs. Catherine Hoene, whom he robbed of \$400.

In the four years of his marrying and courting he has got from women more than \$25,000 in cash, besides jewelry.

AMERICAN GIRLS INJURED.

Miss Feigenspan and Miss Ness In Auto Wreck Abroad.

Joigny, France, July 14.—Miss Ella Feigenspan and Miss Anna Ness, American girls, were injured in an automobile accident near here and are being cared for at the Brienon hospital. The condition of Miss Ness is critical. Miss Feigenspan's injuries are serious.

The accident occurred in the village of Esonn. The machine was running rapidly when it skidded in the mud and turned over. Edwin Feigenspan, brother of Miss Feigenspan, and the chauffeur escaped uninjured, but the two women were pinned beneath the wrecked machine.

Feigenspan is a son of Christian Feigenspan, a brewer of Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call was 1 1/2 per cent; time money and mercantile paper unchanged in rates. Closing prices of stocks were: Amal. Copper... 7 3/4; Norf. & West... 91; Atchison... 115; Northwestern... 123 1/4; B. & O... 119; Penn. R. R... 137 1/4; Brooklyn R. T. T... 77 1/2; Reading... 156; Ches. & Ohio... 77 1/2; Rock Island... 33 1/2; C. C. & St. L... 14 1/2; St. Paul... 133 1/2; D. & H... 12 1/2; Southern Pac... 132 1/2; Erie... 36; Southern Ry... 30 1/2; Gen. Electric... 164; Sugar... 69; Ill. Central... 125 1/2; Texas Pacific... 32 1/2; Int.-Met... 15 1/2; Union Pacific... 139 1/2; Louis. & Nash... 14 1/2; U. S. Steel... 68 1/2; Manhattan... 144; U. S. Steel pf... 125 1/2; Missouri Pac... 71 1/2; U. S. Steel pf... 125 1/2; N. Y. Central... 131 1/2; West. Union... 72

Market Reports.

WHEAT—Contract grade, July, \$1.18a 1.19; August, \$1.16a 1.17. CORN—July, 79 1/2a 80c; August, 77 1/2a 78c. OATS—No. 2, white, natural, 69 1/2a 70c. BUTTER—Steady; receipts, 25,301 packages; creamery, specials, 23 1/2a 27c; (official 24 1/2c); extras, 23c; thirds to firsts, 22a 25 1/2c; state dairy, common to finest, 20a 25 1/2c; process, common to special, 12a 24c; western, factory, 17a 21c; imitation creamery, 22c. CHEESE—Steady; receipts, 13,732 boxes; state, new, full cream, special, 13 1/2a 14 1/2c; small, colored, fancy, 13 1/2c; large, colored, fancy, 13 1/2c; small, white, fancy, 13 1/2c; common to good, 10a 12 1/2c; skims, full to specials, 2a 10 1/2c. EGGS—Firm for top grades; receipts, 20,947 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennerly, white, 28a 31c; gathered, white, 28a 29c; hennerly, brown and mixed, fancy, 28a 29c; gathered, brown, fair to prime, 23a 25c; western, extra firsts, 23a 24 1/2c; firsts, 21 1/2a 22 1/2c; seconds, 20a 21c. DRESSED POULTRY—Firm; broilers, nearby, fancy, squab, per pair, 40a 50c; 3 lbs. to pair, per lb., 25a 30c; western, dry picked, 18a 22c; scalded, 18a 22c; old roosters, 10a 10 1/2c; spring ducks, nearby, 15a 17c; squabs, white, per doz., \$2a 50; frozen broilers, milk fed, fancy, per lb., 22a 23c; corn fed, fancy, 18a 20c; roasting chickens, milk fed, 23a 25c; corn fed, 19a 20c; same, No. 1, 10a 11c.

SHAH HAS FEW DEFENDERS.

Insurgent Army In Persian Capital Meets Little Resistance.

Teheran, Persia, July 14.—Recent events in Turkey are being repeated in Persia. The Constitutional forces are now in possession of the greater part of the city, which they entered without encountering any organized resistance.

While Sardarasad and Sipahdar, the leaders in the movement, concentrated the attention of the Royalists by demonstrations to the west a strong body of Nationalists and Bakhtiari made their way unnoticed around to the north, from which point the capture of the capital was not difficult.

The guards at the northern gates were disarmed and the invaders marched in, the foreign section leaders taking up their quarters in the old Mejliss building. This gives the Nationalists command of the city, with the exception of the artillery square and the drill ground adjoining.

The Royalists are badly situated to make further resistance, and the Cossacks, under command of Russian officers, remain outside the city, entirely cut off from their comrades in the artillery square.

The strictest discipline is being maintained by the Nationalists, who are placing guards at the gates and other points as the Royalists are disarmed. The Nationalist leader in a note to the Russian and British legations guarantees security of life and property to foreigners.

England Will Not Aid the Shah.

London, July 14.—There is little sympathy in England for the shah, who, according to reports from Persia, will lose his throne. Great Britain, in conjunction with Russia, consistently urged him to re-establish the constitution, the failure to do which has placed him in his present uncomfortable position.

Great Britain's action will be confined to safeguarding British interests. It is believed that Russia will act similarly and will not allow her troops to interfere in the present crisis.

NORDICA TO WED IN LONDON.

Prima Donna's Third Husband Will Be George W. Young.

London, July 14.—The marriage of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, to George W. Young will take place here tomorrow.

Her marriage to Mr. Young will be Mme. Nordica's third matrimonial venture. Her first husband was Frederick A. Gower, a wealthy electrician, whom she met and married in Paris in 1882. Three years later Mme. Nordica began legal proceedings for a separation. The case was postponed from time to time and, in 1887, news was received that Gower had lost his life while making an attempt to cross the English channel in a balloon.

Mme. Nordica's second marriage took place in Indianapolis in 1896, when she wedded Zoltan Doeme, the Hungarian tenor. She obtained a divorce from Doeme in 1904.

Mr. Young has been a prominent figure in social and financial circles in New York. He was formerly president of the United States Mortgage and Trust company and is now vice president of the Windsor Trust company. His wife, whom he married in 1880, divorced him in Trenton last year.

DROUGHT OVER WIDE AREA.

Crops In Parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut Suffer.

New York, July 14.—New York city and the territory for a hundred miles around it is in the grip of a serious drought, according to detailed reports made to the weather bureau.

Throughout this territory, which includes rich farming and truck raising land in southeastern New York, northeastern Pennsylvania and eastern Connecticut, there has been no rain since the middle of June, and as a result vegetation is parched, wells and rivers are drying up and roads are almost impassable because of the dust. The situation is considered unusually grave by the farmers, whose potatoes, berries and small produce at this season of the year usually yield them tens of thousands of dollars.

In eastern Pennsylvania the Schuylkill river has broken the low water record for forty years, while in New York state many of the mills along the Hudson which operate by water power have been compelled to close down.

WRIGHTS MEET MISHAP AGAIN.

Their Aeroplane Fails in Two Flights and Is Disabled.

Washington, July 14.—Orville Wright made two unsuccessful attempts to maneuver his aeroplane in the air at Fort Myer. The small area of the field and the unfavorable direction of the light wind blowing at the time were largely responsible for the failure of both flights.

The machine arose from the ground on both occasions, but the aviator was obliged to make the turn at the end of the drill field before the "flying speed" has been attained. Greater speed is required for making turns than for straightaway flights, and Mr. Wright was compelled to come to earth because of lack of speed when he attempted to make the turn.

On the last attempt a cross piece connecting the two skids was broken, and it will take a whole day to repair the break.

Langford-Hayes Fight a Draw.

Pittsburg, July 14.—Sam Langford of Boston and John Hayes of Chicago fought six rounds to a draw here. Hayes took the count of nine six times during the bout.

CONFEREES BUSY.

About 400 Amendments to Tariff Bill Passed On.

LOBBYISTS BESIEGE MEMBERS.

Representatives of Special Interests Thrust Appeals Upon Committeemen In Regard to the Various Schedules.

Washington, July 14.—By passing over the cotton and woolen schedules without taking up any of the amended paragraphs and skipping the disputed points connected with the rates on lumber in the wood schedule, the tariff conferees have already disposed of about 400 amendments.

Many important subjects, such as the house drawback feature of the alcohol paragraphs, the rates on oleochem and the various items under the head of lithographs, were submitted to sub-conferees. The treasury experts who helped the senate finance committee in its consideration of the bill are assisting the conferees in gathering information about these subjects.

The corridors about the conference room in the senate office building are about as thickly peopled with representatives of special interests and lobbyists generally as they were when the bill was in house and senate committees.

The moment a member of the conference emerges from a session he is surrounded and briefed relating to various schedules are thrust at him. Some of the conferees have adopted the plan of refusing to accept these arguments, basing their declination upon the ground that the bill has been considered in both branches of congress and that it is now the duty of the conference committee to harmonize the differences without outside influence of any kind.

Few of the conferees predict that a report can be made before a week from Saturday, and some go so far as to forecast a 2-1 or later for the adjournment of the extra session.

Members of the senate committee of finance are preparing a statement replying to charges that senate amendments to the tariff bill will result in increasing the cost of woolen and cotton clothing, shoes and other articles of common wear, as well as other necessities of life. The statement will be intended to show that the duty on shoes has been reduced and that there has not been a change in the rates on woolen goods and that the rates on cotton have not been increased.

There will follow a list of about 500 decreases in rates from the Dingley duties and a list of about sixty or seventy-five increases. An effort will be made to show that most of the latter are not in reality increases in rates but that they provide for the collection of the rates fixed by the Dingley law, which had been set aside by misinterpretation of that law.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin presented to the senate a table of the increases and decreases of the senate tariff bill over the Dingley bill which was prepared by the bureau of statistics of the government. It is generally understood that this table does not correspond with the table prepared by Senator Aldrich, but, on the contrary, shows the senate rates to be higher in some schedules than has been admitted by the chairman of the senate finance committee. This table, together with a consular report showing the working of the initiative and referendum in Switzerland, Senator La Follette secured leave to print as public documents.

The senate received the official notice of the house asking a conference on the Philippine tariff bill, declined to take up legislation affecting solely the District of Columbia on the ground that it would be in violation of the unanimous consent agreement and, after a brief executive session, adjourned until Friday.

BRYAN WRITES TO TAFT.

He Would Have Vote Taken on Election of United States Senators.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—William J. Bryan has written President Taft the following letter:

President Taft: Now that the states are going to vote on the ratification of the amendment specifically authorizing an income tax, why not give them a chance to vote on an amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote?

In your speech of acceptance you said that you were personally inclined to favor such a change in the constitution. Would this not be an opportune time to present the subject to congress? Two constitutional amendments, one authorizing an income tax and the other providing for the popular election of senators, would make your administration memorable, and I pledge you whatever assistance I can render in securing the ratification of these amendments. With great respect, I am, yours truly, WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

GETS \$12,000 A YEAR ALIMONY.

Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw Also Allowed \$5,000 For Counsel Fees.

New York, July 14.—Alimony of \$1,000 a month and \$5,000 extra for counsel fees was granted to Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw pending a decision in her suit for separation from W. Gould Brokaw, the millionaire clubman.

Her suit alleges abandonment and cruel treatment. She says her husband is worth \$4,000,000 and has an income of \$200,000 a year.

Setting an Asparagus Bed.

"What is the best method to pursue starting an asparagus bed?" This question was referred to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, by one of the newspapers of Philadelphia, the information having been asked by a correspondent of the paper. It elicited the following reply:

"In planting an asparagus bed the ground should be spaded or plowed deeply, or to a depth of twelve inches if possible. In turning the soil, manure should be mixed well with it and, in fact, some of the fertilizer should be turned under completely. The soil cannot be made too fertile. Three to four inches of manure well turned under and stirred into the soil will not be too much. Dig holes to a depth of eight inches with a circumference of two feet, making them five feet apart each way, or at least not less than four feet. Put two inches of well-fertilized good earth in the bottom of each hole and set the asparagus plant or root on this firmly, with the roots spread in every direction. Over this place about two inches of good rich soil that is not so damp as to pack or cake when tramped, and then tramp it with the feet firmly around the heart of the stalk of the plant. The secret of making this kind of plant grow is to pack the earth quite firmly about the roots, but not to have it so wet that it will cake or form a ball. Next, throw two or three inches of loose earth over the packed earth, leaving a depression in the ground for watering and future filling. As the little weeds start, hoe and gradually fill the space around the new plants. Cultivate them deeply, thoroughly and frequently, and use considerable salt and commercial fertilizer. In fact, much salt can be used on the surface of asparagus beds to kill the weeds, and at the same time benefit the asparagus plants greatly. I have seen the ground covered with salt to a depth of one inch, killing the grass and weeds but not injuring the asparagus roots.

"The chief pests will be the 'Rust,' for which spraying should be done with Bordeaux mixture, and the Asparagus Beetles, which insects should be dusted with freshly slaked lime (thirty parts) and Paris green (one part); or sprayed with arsenate of lead, one ounce in each gallon of water or Bordeaux mixture."

The Undesirable Mosquito.

"Preparations should be made at once to down the undesirable mosquito," is the suggestion made by the Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Mosquitoes carry the germs of disease and there is no more potent disseminator of fevers. The utmost precautions should, therefore, be taken to keep the mosquito out of our homes.

As pools of stagnant water, cisterns and cess-pools are breeding places of mosquitoes, Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, recommends that all tanks of water, cisterns, or vessels which hold water, or which might be filled with water after a rain, be covered, or screened with a screen of at least 18 meshes of wires to the inch. Standing water on lots or commons should not be permitted. All shallow lots should be drained and kept dry, and post holes filled, old tin cans and bottles emptied, and all breeding places destroyed. All stables ought to be provided with air-tight receptacles for refuse, and this refuse should be removed every week.

Where there are large natural bodies of water which cannot be drained, the surface should be disinfected and oiled with kerosene at frequent and regular intervals. Kerosene is invaluable in this connection and it is also good as a disinfectant. Chloride of lime or common copperas (sulphate of iron) can be thrown into cess-pools. Even the water used in sprinkling carts can be charged with disinfectants, and will prove a valuable aid in keeping away the mosquitoes. The proprietors of restaurants, meat markets, milk depots and bakeries should be compelled to screen their premises as well as all receptacles in which water stands or food is kept and prepared, in order to guard against mosquitoes and flies.

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