

News from Towns in the State of Pennsylvania

THE MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS WHICH ARE ESPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF

OUR MANY ENTERPRISING SUBSCRIBERS TO PERUSE

WILL SAVE A MILLION A YEAR.

The Amendments, It is Said, Will Save the State That Much.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—Abolition of the February election, as a result of the adoption of the amendments to the State constitution in the recent election, will result in a direct saving of at least \$1,000,000 a year. This is the estimate of officials at the capitol who are familiar with such matters.

The State itself will save approximately \$150,000 a year by reason of the doing away with the uniform primaries in January. The counties are reimbursed from the State treasury for the primary expenses, and the bills for 1907 aggregated \$140,156.75, and for 1908, \$134,831. As not all the districts hold uniform primaries in January, some exercising the option to retain the old system and pay their own bills, it is estimated that the total cost of nominating officers for the February election is \$200,000.

Expenses of the February election, including pay of election officers, rent of polling places, printing of ballots, advertising of proclamations, etc., are paid by the counties, but there is sufficient data at the capitol to make it certain that the aggregate cost is not less than \$375,000.

Thus the official part of the January primaries and the February election represent a total of \$575,000. The expenditures of party committees and candidates vary greatly, but it is regarded at the capitol as a moderate estimate to make these figures at least as large as the official expenditures, thus bringing the aggregate up past the \$1,000,000 mark.

If the loss of time by individual voters in going twice to the polls could be estimated, it would probably double the above figures.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS HELD.

Woman's Leg Broken, Gravestones Desecrated, School Property Destroyed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 13.—Belated Hallowe'en celebrations have been attended with an unusual amount of damage hereabout, and arrests of the youthful lawbreakers are now common occurrences in the city and vicinity. The little town of Morris holds the record. Twenty-two boys, accused of entering the school building and destroying books and other property, were rounded up. Justice O. H. Davis, of Wellsboro, has not yet disposed of their cases.

The old Quaker cemetery in Knoxville was visited by boys, who ruthlessly overturned a large granite monument, which was badly broken. Mrs. O. C. Cutting, of Westfield, has a broken leg as the result of one of the belated Hallowe'en pranks. Boys removed the steps of her home, causing her to fall.

HALTED BY A BULLET.

Detectives Shot Negro As He Broke Away From Them.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—After assaulting a private detective, who had arrested him on a warrant charging assault and battery, James Crutchfield, colored, 25 years old, of 1414 Bainbridge street, according to the police, dashed madly through the crowds that thronged Lancaster avenue, near Forty-fifth street, late yesterday afternoon, knocking down women and children and halting only when a bullet fired by Domenico Riveddi, of 4951 Thompson street, the detective wounded him in the leg.

Miss Madge Henderson, of 4910 Girard avenue, who was knocked down and slightly injured by the negro as he dashed through the crowd, after recovering consciousness was taken to her home in an automobile.

When Crutchfield attempted to cross the street, Riveddi fired twice, the second bullet taking effect in the man's left hip. Though he fell to the ground after being shot, Crutchfield struggled to his feet and managed to limp for another block, when he was caught by Policeman Smiley, of the Sixty-first and Thompson streets station. Crutchfield was taken to the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital, where he is now under guard.

STREAM FLOW DATA.

Water Supply Commission Furnishing Valuable Information.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 13.—The Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania has been carrying on a system of stream flow measurements on the principal rivers of the Commonwealth and their larger tributaries since early in 1907. It became evident to the commission that one of collection of stream discharge data, collection of steam discharge data, for this information would be of the utmost importance in solving problems of water supply, water power, flood control, channel regulation and the like.

as possible with the small amount of water now available.

Chief Ralph Zimmerman last night instructed his lieutenants in the fire department to instruct firemen how to fight fires, as well as possible, without water from the reservoirs, which cannot supply the department until a heavy storm occurs.

The Board of Health is warning residents to boil water in order to prevent a typhoid fever epidemic.

Epidemics Force Schools to Close.

HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 14.—On account of the prevalence of measles, chickenpox and the mumps in the northern section of the city, it has been necessary to close the parochial schools of St. Joseph's Slavonian parish, to prevent the spread of contagion among the children. Hundreds of pupils are kept out of school throughout the city.

Monster Locomotive Creates Much Interest.

Erie locomotive No. 2600, which with two exceptions, is the largest in the world, pulled a train of 90 cars up the Hawley branch one day last week. This iron monster has been in use on the Delaware division at Susquehanna and Port Jervis. In future it will be used to pull trains up the grade between Avoca and Elmhurst. It is practically two locomotives in one and weighs empty 205 tons, and with boiler and tank filled, about 286 tons. It has 16 driving wheels, the eight forward wheels being on a swivel truck for making the short curves, and has a hauling capacity of 320 loaded cars, or a train nearly two miles long. It will do the work of three ordinary engines.

The Great Northern or one of the great roads of the west also has a similar locomotive, and another monster which is even larger than the two mentioned above has just been turned out by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, and will be used for fast trains on the mountain division in Southern California and Nevada. It weighs 300 tons, and has a hauling power one-half greater than any now in use. Apart from its tender this locomotive weighs 376,450 pounds and is 65 feet long. The tender carries 12,000 gallons of water, and 4,000 gallons of oil, which is the fuel the monster locomotive will use. This will run the engine about 100 miles without stopping for water or fuel. The total length of the locomotive and tender is 105 feet.

Discord at the Holy Sepulcher.

The "deadliest scandal of Christendom" centers, we are told, about the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. It takes the bayonets of Islam to keep the Christians from each other's throats, says James Creelman, who in a recent visit to the East to investigate the Adana massacre saw a condition of things both in Jerusalem and in Bethlehem to make Christians weep. As a matter of fact, "this confusion of Christendom among its supremely sacred shrines" makes the Turk laugh and the Jew marvel. The facts in a nutshell are given in this paragraph from Mr. Creelman's article in the New York Times:

"Greeks, Latins, and Armenians, robed, mitered, headed, and sandaled, with Syrians, Copts, Abyssinians, and what not of minor churches huddled on either side of the great Christian denominations, insult and conspire against each other, and descend to vulgar fist brawls, while hosts of poor pilgrims, haggard, weary, and white with want, pour their pitiful cavings into monastic treasures in which are already piled gold and jewels enough to make the splendor of the Caesars look dim."

This is the bone of contention between these priests of antagonistic races:

"This sacred place, where for more than sixteen centuries Christendom has wept and prayed over the small rock-hewn chamber in which it is said Joseph, of Arimathaea, laid the dead body of Christ; where emperors and empresses, kings and queens, popes, cardinals, steel-clad crusaders, military conquerors, millions of travel-weary pilgrims, the greatest and the meanest of earth, have knelt in awed silence, is a white marble chapel, six and a half feet long by six feet wide, with a tomb of once white marble slabs at the side—the top slab being cracked in the middle—and forty-three precious little silver lamps twinkling faintly at the ends of chains overhead."

The keeping of the sacred place is deputed to these warring sects with sharply defined privileges for each coming from the Sultan himself. Says the writer:

"So jealous are the churches of their rights and so ready to resist the slightest encroachment of others upon their privileges, that it would require a special firman of the Sultan to permit one church even to dust a lamp belonging to another church."

The right of each denomination to sweep or dust any part of the sacred building is set forth in imperial firman, each spot of the floor or wall being measured to an inch—and this minute and almost incredibly strict system of regulation extends even to the stones of the outer courtyard. To keep Christian monks and priests from assaulting each other in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the Sultan and his ministers prescribe the time at which the doors shall open and close, the order in which each church shall celebrate mass, or have other

religious services, naming the day, the hour, and the minute of each event that takes place, enumerating the exact number of candles and lamps to which each denomination is entitled in each particular place, and just when they may be trimmed; and not a picture may be moved or cleaned, not a nail or tack disturbed without an imperial document from Constantinople.

"The lofty arches of the venerable church, with its wonderful aisles and chapels, are gray with the dirt of ages, and even the ceiling of the great dome above the sepulcher of Christ is disfigured with bare patches and hanging tatters of blue fresco, because the contentious followers of the humble Nazarene, in whose name they split upon each other, can not agree who shall have the honor of repairing it."

The writer quotes the words of the Arab guardian who sits in the doorway and keeps the keys of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, a duty that has reposed in his family since the days of the great Omar. He said:

"If we were not here the Christians would kill each other. There are times when it is necessary to have a thousand of our soldiers inside of the building to keep the peace. Think of a whole Moslem regiment with rifles and bayonets on duty in a Christian church on Easter Sunday! These monks and priests have no more reverence for this place than so many merchants have for their shops. They quarrel and abuse each other from one end of the year to the other and we are constantly called upon to interfere when they beat each other with fists and brooms, yes, sometimes with knives and hatchets. But there is never a Moslem who enters the church without removing his shoes."

"In all the years I have sat here I have never seen a Christian monk, Greek, Latin, Armenian, Copt, or Syrian, give alms to the miserable men, women, and children who come here for help; yet it is a common thing to see Moslems bestow money on the beggars in and out of the church. And no king has such rich treasures as these monks can show, while the pilgrims pour new fortunes into their hands every year."

"Oh, it is terrible here! There is so much fraud, so much hatred, so much jealousy. I have even seen Christians shouting and swearing and fighting like common street ruffians around the tomb of Christ itself. We Moslems, of course, guard this church because it is the shrine of one of our greatest prophets, Jesus, but also to keep the public peace."

Profits in Orchard Culture.

As many owners of land are thinking of planting fruit trees this fall, the following taken from the correspondence of Professor H. A. Surface, of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, State Zoologist, will be read by them with interest.

A professional man of Chambersburg wrote for information concerning the planting of an orchard, and among other things contained in his letter was the following:

"My soil is specially adapted to the peach, but apples also do very well and have the advantage of a longer season of harvesting. My professional duties render it almost impossible for me to take the time to handle and care for a peach orchard and crop as it should be done, and I do not want to plant a single tree that I feel I shall not have time to give some personal attention. In other words, I would rather have five hundred apple trees well cared for than five thousand neglected."

The Professor's reply was as follows:

"I acknowledge your letter of recent date, concerning your orchard planting, and can say that it will be a good plan to plant your apple trees 38 or 40 feet apart, and also plant peach trees half way between them as fillers. Your peach crop will more than pay for the cost of planting, and after getting about three fruit crops from these trees you will be entirely independent on that score, and will have one or two of the crops as entirely clear gain. Then you can well afford to cut out the peach trees, and the apple trees will come into profitable bearing and be really improved in every respect by having received the treatment that peach and apple trees need while they are young. I am confident that you will get more profit from an acre planted in peach than from two acres in apple trees, although I must admit that if not given good attention the peach will not endure nearly as long as the apple; but even the apple trees will not be profitable in this State if neglected. We must count with certainty on their getting San Jose scale sooner or later, and thus the only thing to do is to be prepared for an extensive warfare to control this pest."

"I agree with you that it is much better to have a small orchard, well cared for than a larger one neglected. As to whether you grow apples or peaches, or both, will depend upon your own inclination in the matter, but your only trouble as to successful growing of fruit will be the care of the orchard, with the paying of special attention to the suppression of pests. If you need help in this direction, we shall be glad to give it."

"How the children enjoy exchanging those good photographs with their school mates. What a nice keepsake! 24 for 25 cents."

LAST DAYS OF WAYNE CO. INSTITUTE

Instructors Telling Us What to Do and What Not to Do.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Prof. Gortner occupied the first period in the afternoon, his subject being "A Teachers' Problems."

We meet problems all along; first the problem of preparation for the work—the examinations to be passed, the securing a position. Then come the problems of the school room. Of these there are three which we must consider, first, school government; second, instruction; third, inspiration. Most of our young teachers fail in the first. The power of governing and the faculty of teaching together make strong teacher. This power of government must include heart power. Keep in touch with your pupil. Another element is good common sense, wisdom in dealing with the little affairs of school life. Still another is present mindedness. Be able to go on with your work and still be conscious of every thing that goes on.

Another quality is self-control or will power. Have confidence in your own ability and have confidence in your boys and girls.

To solve the problem of instruction we must know those whom we teach; know what we would teach and know how to teach it.

Always make daily preparation. Never adopt a method but adapt it to your own needs.

A teacher has not done her full duty until she inspires the boy or girl to higher ideals of education and life. If you have the qualities of manhood or womanhood you should have an unconscious influence will go forth to make the boys and girls nobler men and women. Dr. Rigdon's talk was on "Education as Art." Art includes the feeling of beauty, form and thought. Some one has said, "Art is feeling run through thought and fixed in form."

Education to art must observe certain principles. The principle of unity and of simplicity. Then nothing is great as a piece of art unless it has reserve. We should speak with reserve and the greater, the reserve power and knowledge of the teacher, the better will be his teaching. Then comes the principle of suggestion. As a great picture inspires by the suggestion rather than by the details, so the artist teacher will teach using this power of suggestion.

Dr. Gordiner discussed "Chas. Dickens as an Educator."

We all accept Dickens as a great novelist and he is as great as an educator.

He studied Froebel and introduced the kindergarten into England. He took up the ideas of great educators and gave them wings with his marvelous pen.

He knew that if the people of England understood the evils of the schools they would have the good sense to find a remedy; so he introduces us to thirty-eight schools in his work. In Nicholas Nickleby by the school of Squers, the Cruel. In Dombe and Son, Blimber, who undertook to teach them everything; and another with whom we are all familiar, was Gradgrind who loved facts.

A large audience was present at the entertainment in the evening at the Lyric.

FRIDAY FORENOON.

Rev. H. Coenen of the German Lutheran church, conducted the devotional exercises on Friday morning.

After music Dr. Rigdon spoke on "Mental Efficiency."

Efficiency is partly original capacity and partly its right use. We cannot change the first but the second is what concerns us. We must observe certain rules for the right use of the powers with which nature has endowed us. We should regularly alternate work and rest. More people over rest than over work—rest, rest and rot.

There should also be correct association and an optimistic attitude toward men and women and the world.

Prof. Gortner's subject was "A Professional Teacher." The professional teacher is one who is born with a special aptitude for teaching and has the best possible training. Many states require a common school course, a good high school course and at least two years of pedagogical training. In the state of Pennsylvania five thousand new teachers are needed every year. Our thirteen Normal Schools furnish about fifteen hundred. Another hundred are furnished by our colleges. We must work gradually for a body of trained teachers in this State. Make teaching your business.

The Professional teacher needs professional courtesy. Be loyal to each other and to those in authority. Be careful of your professional reputation. Be a growing teacher, the teacher who stands still stagnates. Read professional books and journals. Build up a professional library. Get in touch with members of your community and let's grow all the time.

The last talk of the day was "The Man in the Moon," by Dr. Gordiner.

The Man in the Moon was conclusively proven to be a teacher and several visits to his school were described, and many pedagogical lessons were to be learned from this teaching of the man in the moon. On one visit the school is singing and the value of music in the school

is shown. On the next visit the teacher was ill-prepared for his work and it was one of his bad days. These are the days when we need self control. Do not let your moods come into the school room. We can modify nature and keep ourselves ready for the best work.

After this very interesting talk Sup't. Koehler declared the 42nd Institute closed.

Many things had helped to make the week a very pleasant one. The unusually pleasant weather, the pleasant auditorium, with its supply of fresh air, the excellent music and the high order of instruction all combined to give teachers and visitors a pleasant as well as profitable week.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

H. WILSON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office in Masonic building, second floor, 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 in Liberty Hall building, opposite the Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

HOMER GREENE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Reif's store, Honesdale, Pa.

A. T. SEARLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office near Court House, Honesdale, Pa.

L. ROWLAND, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over Post Office, Honesdale, Pa.

C. CHARLES A. McCARTY, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Special and prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Office in Reif's new store, Honesdale, Pa.

F. P. KIMBLE, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. Office over the post office, Honesdale, Pa.

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