

Mother Dog's Devotion.

During the terribly destructive floods which visited many sections of the country, the following pathetic story was told in a Kansas journal. It is on the old, old theme of mother-love, only this time in a dog instead of a human:

A colored man living next door to one McDivett was taking care of a fine setter bird dog. The old dog had a litter of nine puppies, of which she was as proud as ever as any human mother of the first little stranger that came to her home. The mother and her family were kept in the barn in the rear of the lot, and as the water rose the colored man and his family left home and went to the South Side. They also left the dogs. The barn was lower than the house and the water soon was running in at the back. The old dog took a survey of the situation and one by one she carried the nine helpless puppies to the house, which was a little higher.

Still the water crept higher, and once more her precious family was in danger. Another investigation followed, and the old dog made another transfer, this time taking her family, one at a time, to McDivett's house next door, which was set high and dry.

But the flood had not nearly reached the limit yet, and in an hour the water was creeping into the one-story building, and the poor dog-mother was frantic. McDivett, by making a walk of fence boards from his back door to the back fence, was able to make a platform there which was three or four feet above the water. There he took refuge, and there the old dog followed, swimming a part of the way, but bringing every one of her family of nine through to the place of safety.

The water rose more slowly then, and it looked as if the mother-love of that dog was to be rewarded; but the currents ran swifter, and the water lapped higher and higher, and just before dark, McDivett had to take to a tree. There was no dry place in sight. The poor old bird dog gave a despairing look around, took one of the puppies—her favorite, perhaps—in her mouth, and started away, swimming aimlessly about, looking for a safe place to land it. Soon she disappeared in the current; but in about half an hour she returned swimming fiercely against the current. She swam to the place where she had left the other eight of her babies, and they were gone. While she was gone the water had washed away the little raft and the eight brown babies had been drowned. The mother managed to take refuge on an old shed near by, and all that night McDivett says the hardest thing he had to listen to was the mournful howl of that mother.

"My own situation was bad enough," he said, "but every time that dog would howl there was something so human in her cry that it made one's heart ache for her."

AUTOMOBILE MAINTENANCE.

Kingston Editor Figures it to Twenty-Three Cents a Mile.

It is a strange fact that while the number of automobiles in use increases at an enormous annual percentage scarcely anybody knows what it costs to maintain such a machine, says the Kingston Freeman. Not more than a dozen out of a hundred owners keep any account of cost, and of that dozen not more than three seem to possess even a rudimentary knowledge of book-keeping. Yet, in spite of this uncertainty, plenty of people will neglect to pay their debts and will even mortgage their houses to get money to buy automobiles. It is very interesting to hear them laugh with feigning glee when they see their creditors gnash their teeth with rage as they wily by.

Take the case of a man who acquired an automobile at the beginning of this season, and will soon store it away. He should get the opinion of an expert as to the present value of his property and subtract the latter from the cost price. Of course, if the machine is sold, all guesswork is eliminated. This depreciation is just as much an expense as the cost of gasoline, but few people ever think of it. Also the interest on the investment at the legal rate for a full year should be put in the expense account. If the owner has a garage of his own, he should put in a fair rental therefor, just as if he hired space elsewhere. If the owner is a mechanic and repairs his own machine, he should allow a reasonable price for his time, since working in that way hardly comes under the head of amusement, although acting as one's own chauffeur may be so considered. An insurance premium should be counted in, whether a policy is bought or the owner insures himself against liability and fire. The other expenses will naturally be put down anyway by anybody who keeps books at all. By dividing the total of all these items by the number of miles traveled, the cost per mile is arrived at, and this is the only satisfactory basis of comparison. It should not be forgotten, however, that the cost per mile increases with the size of the machine, other things being equal.

In trying to ascertain the facts, we find an extreme amount of reticence among owners. In fact there is not one we have inquired of who would consent to have his name mentioned. The reasons for this are various as well as obvious, and there is no need to analyze them. In one case the owner of a car thinks it has cost him 63 cents a mile, but we do not think highly of his ability as an accountant, and he may be mistaken. The very

lowest figure given us—and we believe it can be relied upon, is 23 1/2 cents per mile, and that does not include the wages of a chauffeur. Moreover, the owner considers that he had remarkable good luck in the wear of tires and parts. If the pay of a chauffeur should be added, the expense would be about 32 cents per mile. If any one can show a better record than that, we should be glad to have him tell us, so that we may encourage others, stipulating that the name of the owner and of the machine be withheld. It is important to note that we are considering cars that travel four or five thousand miles a year. It is clear that a man who traveled but 10 miles would pay a price per mile useless for comparison. Unless one does travel several thousand miles a year, which does not mean very far each day, it is more economical for him to hire a machine when desired.

There is another side of the subject which no one can give figures about. That is the social side—dinners at neighboring towns instead of more inexpensive repasts at home, expenses on tours, extra clothing, etc. Considering everything, it appears to us that anyone who buys an automobile and borrows money to pay for it commits a crime against his creditors. If he has the cash, automobiling is not outrageously expensive as luxuries go. It costs 25 cents a mile to ride in a livery carriage, and Weston says it costs a dollar a mile to walk from Portland to the Pacific.

Eskimo Dog Justice.

In his voyage of polar explorations, Commander Flia observed among his dogs a sort of government quite independent of that of their keepers, says the Youth's Companion.

They were of the Eskimo variety, and were trained to work in teams. In their general conduct, however, they acted as a community, and their rules had reference to the common good. There was no penalty less than that of death.

During the period of darkness we lost eight dogs; three of them, splendid large animals, were killed by their companions. The other five either wandered off on the young ice and were blown away, or were killed by the pack at a distance from camp. Every dog was known by name.

It is a curious fact that when one dog has antagonized the others, the only way to save him from destruction later on is to chain him; then the other dogs let him alone. Unfortunately for us, the dogs that seemed to incur the enmity of their fellows were the large, strong animals—the bullies and fighters.

There seemed to be a degree of justice in their judgments. From close observation, I found that the dogs generally forgave a bite on the head or body, but that an attack on the legs seemed to be considered foul play, and must be paid for by the life of the offending canine. The whole pack united in his execution.

The Eskimo Dogs.

While the world waits for positive proof as to the rightful discoverer of the North Pole and pending a settlement of the controversy between rival claimants, we believe it is time to honor those other hardy Arctic explorers—the Eskimo dogs.

To these four-footed pole-seekers belongs the everlasting credit of making travel and scientific exploration possible in the coldest regions of the earth. Through their power and mobility the icy barriers of the North have been overcome and the efforts of men, who have risked their lives to gain the top of the world, are at last successful.

After many years of hardship, privation, and suffering, the humble dog has dragged his master to the much-coveted goal, and without expectation of reward or hope of glory. The part he took in the long quest may generally be overlooked and forgotten, but he will not whine nor go mad about it. He will jog along in his ever-faithful way until he joins those other silent martyrs of civilization.

"No hope of future glory nerved him to do and dare, No strong ambition lightened the loads he had to bear. And while the brave explorer reaps his plentiful reward Of fame and gold and honor, yielded with one accord, What thanks has he, the gaunt sledge dog, whose every step was pain, Whose poor feet, cut and bleeding, craved rest and help in vain— Who, worn by toil and scorched by blows, hungry and tired and lame Dragged his victorious master up the slippery heights of fame?"

To Consider New Football Rules. Radical changes in the foot ball rules, aimed at lessening the possibility of deaths and injuries are recommended by Director A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, one of the western representatives of the national rules committee. At a meeting of the athletic board recently Stagg was instructed in a resolution to work for modifications in the rules which may be calculated to make the game safer. Stagg's suggestions will be taken up at a meeting of the conference committee being held at Chicago Beach hotel at the present time.

The suggestions follow: Allowing two chances to make ten yards, or increasing the distance to fifteen yards and give a team three chances, as Walter Camp has suggested. In this way forward passing will be encouraged by making use of the play more often necessary. By prohibiting pushing or pulling

of the runner with the ball, which now does lots of damage, for, first, a single player now is often struck by the combined force of two or three men, and, second, it takes the combined strength of two or more men falling under or on top of the attacking players to stop them.

By making a penalty for crawling with the ball, which would encourage standing up in running. By increasing the penalty for piling on a player unnecessarily. By emphasizing the need of the referee blowing his whistle when the ball is stopped, thus preventing massing.

Labeling Nature.

The plea of a woman criminal that her sidestep from the path of rectitude was due to her "natural badness" is not as convincing as that of the colored man who was "bad afore de wab, bad endurin' ob de wab and bad ebber since de wab." He added that he was born bad, and the criminologist knows where to place his type. But this woman had been good long enough to be decently and win a respectable man's love. We may set this down as a freak case, but there must be some reason beyond that of latent hereditary strain to account for the sudden moral lapse.

Natural badness is consistent. It is marked by attempts at betterment, and only after repeated backsliding will the erring one admit that nature is too strong to be overcome. As a rule criminals manifest a desire to reform and make the plea of temptation. This natural goodness is probably more real than utter natural badness. The temptation or the incentive to crime is the evil to be aimed at. We are told to pray, "Lead us not into temptation." And the proverb has it that "Satan finds work for idle hands to do." The woman of means and leisure without strong family and social restraints is in danger. The tendency of the times is toward activities which give zest to life—that is, artificial excitement. Then the badness which crops out is not the taint of nature, but a morbid growth.

SECRET DIES WITH WOMAN

Never Knowing Circumstances of Her Birth, She Kept Intact Her Childhood Fortune.

Philadelphia.—Mrs. Robert Swansborough, a woman of mystery, even to herself, is dead in Axminster, England. Her little fortune of \$20,000, the source of which is as deep a mystery as her antecedents, will fall to Mrs. Hannah Garland of West Philadelphia, a widow.

The mysterious woman in England is the mother of John Garland, whose forbears undoubtedly were of some wealthy and perhaps noble family of England, and who for some reason chose to shroud his mother's life in secrecy. Mrs. Garland has seven children. The family live in comfortable circumstances.

When John Garland's mother was an infant she was taken from Madeira to London under the direction of an eminent firm of barristers, which made the best of arrangements for her care and education. This was nearly one hundred years ago. The sum of \$20,000 was placed in trust, and upon its income she lived. When she reached years of understanding she was informed that the money would be forfeited if an attempt was ever made to learn the identity of the giver, who watched over her, from a hidden position, long after she was married.

The child without a name became the wife, in 1846, of John Garland, a merchant of Dorsetshire, by whom she had one child, a son, the late John Garland. Her husband died in 1859, and in 1862 his widow was married to the Rev. Robert Swansborough. The first husband had made no effort to learn who his wife's parents were, but the second is said to have attempted to gain possession, not only of the fund from the unknown hand, but of money left Mrs. Garland by her first husband, desiring it for use in his church work. He died last September without having revealed that he knew anything about his wife's birth.

Houses Built of Meerschmum. The town of Vallecias, in Spain, is almost entirely built of meerschmum. Vallecias has on its outskirts great quarries of a meerschmum too coarse for pipe making, and a meerschmum-bult town is the result—an ivory-white town that shines in the Spanish sun. In Morocco meerschmum is so plentiful that they use it, when soft and fresh, for soap. It gives a plentiful and cleansing lather. Ekdischehr, in Asia Minor, supplies the world's meerschmum. There are 2,000 mines, large and small, and 8,000 Kurd and Persian meerschmum miners work day and night in them. The meerschmum comes from the earth yellow, and turns white after ten days bleaching in the sun.

Setting Fire to a Whale. A dead whale, seventy-five feet long, came ashore at Phillips Cove, on the Maine coast, and large numbers of tourists went off in motor boats to have a good look at the monster. Then the town authorities towed the carcass two miles out, and inserting into it sticks of dynamite, set the explosive off. What was their astonishment when the whole animal burst into flames, fed by the whale oil for which whales were once so much hunted before the discovery of petroleum. The flames shot ten feet high, and the carcass was several hours in burning, the beach being lined with astonished spectators.

BRINGS THE "DEAD" BACK TO LIFE

Doctor Has Portable Electrical Outfit for Restoring Suspended Animation

WAS USED ON A HUMAN BEING

Woman Believes That Electrocutation as It is Done Today Does not Rid the Criminal of Life—Gives a Scientific Exhibition.

New York, N. Y.—Dr. Louise G. Robinovitch, of No. 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, is trying to get the Governor and the prison officials of the State interested in what she considers a most important reform in the method of electrocuting criminals. She believes, after many experiments with dumb animals, that the electrocution of a human being as it is done to-day does not actually rid the condemned person of life, and that the placing of one electrode on the leg and the other on the head allows of the current distributing itself. Her contention is that one electrode should be placed between the shoulder blades and the other either in the small of the back or at the base of the skull.

Dr. Robinovitch now has in operation in Paris a portable electrical outfit for the restoration of suspended animation. It is used in the ambulance service. She does not say she can put life into the dead, but contends that before death, there is a period of four or five minutes when life is suspended.

Her method of bringing a patient out of this pre-death coma, if it may be called such, is to shoot currents of electricity through the body intermittently. In her experiments she has shocked into apparent death dogs and other animals, and has been able to bring them back to consciousness.

Dr. Robinovitch's researches into death and resuscitation by means of electricity have commanded the attention of some of the most eminent of surgeons in this country, as well as in France. Recently she gave a demonstration before the New England Association of Physical Therapeutics in Boston, using rabbits as subjects. The demonstration was given in the Edison building in that city and was attended by many well-known New England surgeons and physicians. Some of the rabbits were chloroformed, others electrocuted, and others given deadly doses of morphine. They were apparently dead, there being no evident heart action. She then restored them to normal life, shocked them again until seemingly dead and again restored them.

The only case in which the Robinovitch electrical treatment has been tried on a human being was in Paris, about a year ago. A woman, addicted to morphine, was pronounced dead. Twenty minutes after this pronouncement she was treated in a Paris hospital with the electrodes and resuscitation followed. She is said to be alive to-day.

It is the dreadful probability that many condemned men are electrocuted and then put under the knife for autopsies while life still exists in the body, although suspended, that has made Dr. Robinovitch endeavor to have the present method of electrocution made more perfect.

WARNING BY SCHURMAN.

Cornell Head Urges Industrial Training in Schools.

Utica, N. Y.—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, delivered an address on "Industrial Education" at the State Council of School Superintendents. He said that Germany does not fear America as a competitor because the Germans know that our industries do not rest on a scientific foundation.

The secret, he said, was due to their knowledge of the fact that industry rests on a knowledge of the sciences and arts and their application to the various trades. Unless we do the same, he continued, and stop exhausting the natural resources, we will drop to a second or third rate power. We must put industrial training into our schools.

WANT A CONGRESSWOMAN.

Colorado Suffragettes Plan Big Fight for One of Their Sex.

Denver, Col.—The women of Colorado are to make a stubborn effort to send one of their sex to Congress two years hence. The announcement was made to the visiting delegates from the International Council of Women by one who spoke for the women's associations in the State. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker is to be the candidate.

Easy to Telegraph Pictures Now.

Paris.—A new apparatus for the telegraphic transmission of pictures, called the teleautocopyist, was displayed at the Academy of Sciences a few days ago. It does not employ photography, works with great rapidity and does not require skilled manipulation.

Made 3,374 Coffins by Hand.

Elwood, Ind.—Peter Wells, undertaker, who made 3,374 coffins by hand, is dead, aged eighty-three. A farmer once entered his shop with a bean pole six feet nine inches long, said it represented the height of his deceased wife and ordered a coffin.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,

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RESOURCES.

Reserve fund.....	\$
Cash, specie and notes.....	88,128
Due from approved re-serve agents.....	83,484 54-39,612 54
Nickels, cents and fractional currency.....	1,142 21
Checks and other cash items.....	1,572 33
Bills discounted, not due.....	74,985 29
Bills discounted, time loans with collateral.....	29,800 00
Loans on call with collaterals.....	18,431 47
Loans on call upon one name.....	1,000 00
Loans upon call upon two or more names.....	23,105 00
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages.....	14,160 00
Investment securities owned exclusive of reserve bonds, viz:	
Stocks, bonds, etc.....	44,200 41
Mortgages and judgments of record.....	36,480 22-80,770 63
Office Building and Lot.....	18,899 05
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,904 41
	\$ 293,443 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 75,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	5,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid.....	4,530 18
Deposits, subject to check.....	865,528 64
Deposits, special.....	142,803 11
Cashier's Checks outstanding, 171 50-208,913 15	
	\$ 293,443 33

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss: I, C. A. Emery, Cashier of the above named company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. EMERY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Nov. 1909.
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Correct attest:
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Trains arrive at 9:55 a. m., 3:15 and 7:31 p. m.	
Sundays at 10:15 a. m. and 6:50 p. m.	
Eric R. R.	
Trains leave at 8:25 a. m. and 2:45 p. m.	
Sundays at 2:45 p. m.	
Trains arrive at 1:40 and 8:05 p. m.	
Saturdays, arrives at 3:45 and leaves at 7:10.	
Sundays at 7:02 p. m.	

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

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