

A SHOCKING NEW YEAR'S DIVORCE.

OLD pipe of mine, we've got to part. I leave you soon forever. Though you are twined about my heart, We'll meet in future—never. I'll swear you've faithful been and true, You've put dull care to chase. But there has come 'twixt you and me That woman in the case.



WE'VE GOT TO PART.

OLD pipe of mine, the day draws near. When from me you must roam. No longer may I know the cheer You brought into my home; No longer when the shadows fall And night comes on apace I'll take you up. Oh, cup of gall That woman in the case!

I LOVED you first, I hear you say, I pledged my troth to you, And I have loved you from that day I promised to be true. 'Tis so, but I was young and green, A youth with beardless face, I little thought there'd come between That woman in the case.



A YOUTH WITH BEARDLESS FACE.

YOU were my love in days of old. Old pipe, I love you still, But there's a woman in the fold That has a stronger will. Forever from my life you're banned, Denied your favorite place. Ejected by supreme command, The woman in the case.

NO longer when my heart grows sad Will you bring peace to me. The comforts you and I have had In future cannot be. You will not soothe my aching brow, My drooping spirits brace. There stand—separate us now The woman in the case.



ANOTHER RULES MY HEART.

OLD pipe, farewell, a long farewell, For you and I must part. With me no longer may you dwell. Another rules my heart. You think I'm cowardly to so Desert you in disgrace, But then, old pipe, you do not know The woman in the case. —Detroit Free Press.

U. S. BARS COIN BANGLES

Jewellers Advised by Secret Service Men That It is Against Law to Mutilate Money.

New York, N. Y.—Secret Service men are notifying jewelers in Maiden lane and elsewhere who have been in the practice of converting gold and silver coins into ornaments and selling them at a profit that this is a violation of a federal law and must cease.

The usual process of the jewelers has been to make one side of the coin smooth, so as to engrave a monogram or other design on it, while the other side remains the same as when it left the mint.

A revival of a demand for bangle bracelets has been one of the causes of the mutilation of coins. Bangles were a fad twenty-five years ago, when a young woman was proud to have her arm encircled in a bracelet to which were fastened many coins bearing the monograms of the young men of her acquaintance.

Besides the use of coins for bangles they have been meeting with favor of late in the manufacture of scarfpins and also hatpins and various other articles of jewelry.

The opinions of federal attorneys in several cities were obtained by the Secret Service, and it was decided, instead of commencing any legal proceedings, to notify the jewelers that the practice must cease. It is pointed out that the coins so mutilated may again go into circulation as their identity is not destroyed.

Manufacturing jewelers are in the habit of melting gold coin instead of buying the metal in bullion, and this is permitted, as the coins are then destroyed as such. It is often more convenient for jewelers to get coin than gold bullion for melting, and an advantage in using the coin in this way is that the metal has the government guarantee of quality and needs no further assay.

Some jewelers think that the federal authorities are going too far in interfering with the bangle industry, as they say a person who owns a coin may do as he likes with it providing he does not try to pass it as money after mutilating it.

NOT WRONG TO KISS GIRL YOU KNEW IN SCHOOL DAYS.

Sterling, Ill.—"Kissing a pretty girl with whom there has been an acquaintance for years extending through school days, does not constitute a case of assault and battery, but it is the result of uncontrolled emotion and I thereby discharge the defendant from this court," was a report of the verbal decision handed down by Justice Frank Miller of Chadwick in a suit brought by Ethel Buyers, a school teacher. Miss Buyers and Frank Davis attended a party and in the course of the evening amusements Mr. Davis kissed the teacher in spite of the fact that she protested. She became angered over the affair due to taunts received and finally secured a warrant for Davis's arrest charging him with assault and battery.

HIS INSURED WHISKERS BURN.

Lloyds of London Will Have to Pay Up on the Policy. Portland Ore.—Fred W. Palmer of San Francisco will on returning from here to his own city collect the insurance on his whiskers.

Fifty years of age and endowed with considerable capital, Palmer when his hair began to thin out insured the fading hirsute growth for \$100. At the same time he took out a \$50 policy with Lloyds of London Eng. through the San Francisco agent on his whiskers, which, alas, were then waist low.

LOMBROSO'S SKULL FOR PUPIL.

Famous Criminologist Wanted it Examined for Science. Turin, Italy.—By special arrangement he had made Lombroso's skull has been handed over to Professor Roncoroni of Parma University.

The famous criminologist left directions to Roncoroni, one of his former pupils, to make a scientific examination of his skull and then to rejoin it to the body. Lombroso also directed that his bones should be placed in the museum he founded here.

TURNIP WEIGHS 11 1/2 POUNDS.

Owensville, Ind.—A turnip weighing eleven and one-half pounds, measuring thirty-two inches in circumference and sound as a dollar has been grown by Will Jones, west of town, and he has a number of others almost as large taken from the same patch.

WOMAN KILLS A DEER AT 500 FEET.

Northfield, Mass.—Mrs. Edward Lynch, who lives just over the New Hampshire line, saw a deer, and, opening a window, shot and killed the animal at 500 feet. It is believed to be the only deer killed by a woman in the New Hampshire deer season.

IN THE LAND OF TAILLESS CATS.

IN the Isle of Man are many curious beliefs. The last night of the old year was called Quaalagh, and it was the custom for parties of young men to visit from house to house and sing a song wishing the inmates long life and happiness and plenty of potatoes and herrings, butter and cheese, that they might sleep well during the year and not be disturbed by even "the tooth of a flea." On finishing the song the party was invited into the house, the darkest member being always the first to enter, and they were regaled with good cheer. For a light haired man or any woman or girl to enter a house on New Year's day is dreaded by all. If such a catastrophe takes place, on him or her will be cast the blame for every accident that befalls the home during the year.

Great care is taken to brush the carpet of a room from the door to the hearth and not from the hearth to the door. This makes all the difference between good and bad luck, health and death, to the family during the year. On New Year's eve it was also the custom to rake the ashes of the fire over the kitchen floor. The next morning the ashes were eagerly examined for the trace of a footprint. If one was discovered with the toes pointing to the door it signified that death would certainly carry off one of the household during the year; if the foot, however, pointed from the door to the hearth then an addition would be made to the family before twelve months had gone.—San Francisco Chronicle.

NEW YEAR'S BELLS.

Paulinus, bishop of Nola, introduced the bell into the Christian worship in the year 400 A. D. The first bells were made in Campania; hence the term campanile, or bell tower. The adoption of the bell into the services of the church soon gave the chimes the comfort of the bell in the minds of the devout. In their simple faith the worshippers believed that consecrated bells had the power to prevent storms, to drive away evil spirits and to bring repose to the sufferer.

The direct forerunner of the New Year's bell is what was known as the "passing bell." This was rung at the death of a believer. In theory devils troubled the expiring patient. Moreover, they lay in wait to trouble the soul the instant it passed from the body. But the peals of a consecrated bell were believed to possess a potency that the most malignant of devils could not withstand; hence with every death the ringing of the holy bells exorcised the evil spirits and assured the soul a happy passing into a future of untroubled peace.

From this ancient custom developed easily and naturally the habit of ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. The parallel between the death of a human being and the death of the spent old year is clear enough. All that was evil in the old year, all that it had brought of misfortune and worry, was supposed to be resolved into nothing by the music of bells ascending the starlit skies at the mysterious midnight moment of transition.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A NATIONAL PAY DAY.

New Year is the national pay day in China. All accounts must be squared up at that time, and the man who can't raise enough to pay his debts has to go into bankruptcy. The laws are such that the creditor can enter the debtor's house and take what he pleases if there is no settlement. To prevent such action families club together and make all sorts of compromises to keep up the business reputation of the clan. New Year's is a great day for the pawnbrokers; their shops are crowded with people who want to redeem their best clothes before the new year. There are crowds who want to pawn other things in order to get money to pay their debts. Pawnbrokers receive very high rates of interest, in which they are protected by the government.—Philadelphia Press.

SWEEPING OUT THE OLD YEAR.

On New Year's eve in Yorkshire and some other parts of England people with blackened faces, decked with ribbons and paper flowers, etc., each carrying a broom, go the round of the houses and offer to sweep out the old year for the occupants. They are generally rewarded with crescent shaped New Year's cakes or butter and eggs.

WHEN POP SWORE OFF.

When pop swore off last New Year's My man was awful glad, Although she sorter cried a bit, But that's a way she had. Pop said that he'd 'a' done it Jest after Christmas night Except that he was waitin' for New Year's to do it right.

When pop swore off last New Year's It seemed like he was sore. He scooped maw an' kicked the cat Clean through the kitchen door. An' as for me, good gracious, He liked me good enough Jest 'cause I asked him how it felt To do without the stuff!

When pop swore off last New Year's He didn't smile for days, But seemed to mope around the house With jest a stony gaze. An' there was simply nothin' That seemed a-pleasin' him. I never see a man so stern An' grumpy-like an' grim.

When pop swore off last New Year's It lasted for a spell, But when he started up again Maw said 'twas jest as well. I guess she knows her business. It made pop act so queer I hope he ain't a-join' to do No swearin' off this year! —Sam S. Stinson.

Short Sermons For a Sunday Half-Hour

Theme: ANGELS. BY THE REV. WALDO A. AMOS.

Text: Matthew 4:6: "He shall give his angels charge concerning thee and their hands they shall bear thee up at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone."

One evening when the poet Shelley was at University College, Oxford, he and a fellow student named Hogg became engaged in a warm discussion at the dinner table as to the comparative merits of German and Italian literature. The discussion was carried on with great ardor for an hour or more, Shelley defending the Italian writers, and Hogg siding with the Germans. Then it was proposed that the disputants should continue their debate in Shelley's rooms. On reaching his study the poet turned to Hogg and said: "To tell you the truth, I have no knowledge of the Italian language, and I know absolutely nothing about Italian literature." Hogg confessed a like ignorance of the German language and literature, and here the discussion ended.

Let us begin, then, by saying frankly that you don't know anything about angels, and neither do I. There have been times during the course of history when people thought that they knew a great deal about them. The medieval schollasts, for example, seem to have had inside information which enabled them to give the most detailed account of the nature and habits of angels. Even as recently as 1875 a Mr. Duke, of London, published a book on "The Nature and Employments of the Holy Angels." Several years ago one of the sculptors engaged in decorating the new cathedral in New York was brought to book when his chisel produced a woman angel, for any one who knows anything at all knows that all angels are of the male persuasion. Apparently, conditions in Heaven are somewhat different from what they are in this world. For among the "angels I have known" there have been of the gentler sex. The whole attitude, however, which prompts a man to write a book on the nature and employments of the angels, is seriously to discuss the question of their sex, finds scant sympathy at the present day. Nowadays we regard the angels of Scripture as part of the poetry of religion; we regard them as products of the poetic imagination, who give expression to their hopes and fears in song and verse; we associate them with shepherds and starlit nights and with "the storied land across the Syrian Sea." Consequently, we resent any attempt on the part of the theologian to reduce the angels to terms of dull prose; we resent any attempt such as that of Father Rackham to determine what speech is current in the world beyond, for we know that the speech of the angels is poetry, the language of the heart, and that that language is universal, knowing naught of accent, gender, mood or tense.

While the angels are the peculiar province of the poet, we prosaic folk may, however, apply our scientific method to what the world has thought about angels. We must study historically the gradual development of the idea of angels without feeling that we are rushing in where poets fear to tread. Our word angel is derived from the Greek word meaning a messenger who conveys God's words to men. In the later books of the Old Testament and in the New Testament we find the influence of the Persian religion, with which the Jews had come into contact for several hundred years. We find archangels, Michael, Gabriel and Raphael, with Persian names. The background of the Bible, the background of the Master's mind, is the popular thinking of the day, and consequently we find in our Scriptures this celestial company adapted by the Jews from the poetry and religion of Persia. Included in this heavenly hierarchy were guardian angels, and recording angels, angelic messengers, in ancient times, as in our own time, were the products of the poetic imagination.

When I say that the angels are part of the poetry of religion, I do not mean that they are unreal. The things of poetry are more real than the things of prose. The angels are the products of the imagination, but we must remember that the imagination is no airy and playful thing. It is that deep and essential faculty which in a Newton leaps from the falling apple to the movements of the stars in their courses; it is that idealizing faculty which in a Darwin wings its daring flight from a few observed phenomena to a universal process of evolution. There are angels, then, guardian angels, recording angels, and angels who carry to and fro the messages of God. Swedenborg, the philosopher, believed in them so thoroughly that he used to go into his church all alone in the early morning and preach to them, and if the sermons were expressions of his own deep and earnest conviction, I've no doubt the angels heard him.

There are guardian angels. Of their nature and employments we know nothing. But they are the spiritual forces that are above and around and all about us.

TRIAL LIST.—Wayne Common Pleas Jan. Term, 1910. Beginning Jan. 7. 1 Ames vs. La Barr. 2 Spelvoegel assigned to Honesdale Mine Bank vs. Brutsche. 3 Dunn vs. Dunn. 4 Mitan vs. Hunkele. 5 Rumble vs. Pennsylvania Coal Co. 6 Rieffer & Sons vs. Wayne Storage Warehouse Power Co. 7 Hirt vs. Messler. 8 Trustees Adm'r. vs. Arnold et al. Honesdale, Dec. 23, 1909. M. J. HANLAN, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Judge of the several Courts of the County of Wayne has issued his precept for holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said County, at the Court House, to begin on

MONDAY JANUARY 17, 1910, and to continue one week: And directing that a Grand Jury for the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer be summoned to meet on Monday, Jan. 10, 1910, at 2 p. m. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners and Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the County of Wayne, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at said Court House at 9 o'clock in the afternoon of said 10th of Jan. 1910, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound by recognizance or otherwise to prosecute the prisoners who are or shall be in the Jail of Wayne County, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Given under my hand, at Honesdale, this 22d day of Dec., 1909, and in the 133d year of the Independence of the United States. M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office Honesdale, Dec. 22, 1909. 102w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the accountants herein named have settled their respective accounts in the office of the Register of Wills of Wayne County, Pa., and that the same will be presented at the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation at the Court House in Honesdale, on the third Monday of Jan. next—viz:

- First and final account of Joshua A. Brown and H. M. Spence, administrators of the estate of Eliza C. Peters, Honesdale. First and final account of George Ansley, testamentary guardian of Homer Ansley. First and final account of G. C. Tarbox, administrator of the estate of Lida Tarbox, Scott township. First and final account of Edwin P. Kilroe, administrator of the estate of John C. Kilroe, Dyberry township. First and partial account of Henry Wilson, administrator C. T. A. of the estate of Albert Whitmore, Honesdale. First and final account of Phoebe J. Wheeler, administratrix of the estate of Almone E. Wheeler, Lake township. Second and partial account of E. A. Penniman, executor of the last will and testament of Francis B. Penniman, Honesdale. First and final account of Walter M. Fowler and Chas. Sanker, administrators of the estate of Frederick Werner, Texas township. E. W. GAMMELL, Register. Register's Office, Honesdale Dec. 22, 1909. 102t4

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., at the close of business, Nov. 6, 1909.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Cash, specie and notes, legal securities, due from approved reserve agents, checks and cash items, due from banks and trust co's, reserve agents, bills discounted not due, bills discounted, time loans with collateral, loans on call with collateral, loans on call upon one name, loans on call upon two or more names, loans secured by bond and mortgage, investment securities owned exclusive of reserve bonds, stocks, bonds, etc., mortgages and judgments of record, office building and lot, other real estate, furniture and fixtures, overdrafts, miscellaneous assets. Liabilities include Capital Stock, Surplus Fund, undivided profits, less expenses, deposits subject to check, time certificates of deposit, saving fund deposit, cashier's check outstanding, due to commonwealth, due to banks and trust co's, non-reserve agents, dividends unpaid.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss: I, Scott Salmon, Cashier of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. (Signed) H. S. SALMON, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of Nov. 1909. (Signed) ROBERT A. SMITH, N. P. (Notarial Seal)

Correct—Attest: W. B. HOLMES, F. P. KIMBLE, H. J. CONGER, Directors.

For New Late Novelties

—IN—

JEWELRY SILVERWARE WATCHES

Try SPENCER, The Jeweler "Guaranteed articles only sold."

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1910, 2 P. M.

All of defendant's right, title and interest in the following described property, viz: All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to those certain parcels of land lying in the township of Cherry Ridge, county of Wayne, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: FIRST—Beginning in the southern line of lot of land formerly owned by Peter Meginnis, now Lawrence Weidner, being the north-western corner of lot No. 40 in the allotment of the Tilghman Cherry Ridge tract near the eastern water course of the Honesdale and Cherry Ridge Turnpike Road; thence by said Weidner's land and land formerly of Thomas Callaway, now Valentine Weidner, being also north line of said lot No. 40 east one hundred and sixty rods to a corner in the public road known as the east Cherry Ridge or Sandercock road; thence along said public road south one hundred and sixty rods to a corner in the north line of land late of Geo. Sandercock deed; thence by said Sandercock land, being the south line of said lot No. 40 west one hundred and sixty rods to a stone, formerly a beech corner; thence by lands conveyed by executors of John Torrey, dec'd, to Mary Murray et al., north twelve and eighth-tenths rods to a stone's corner; thence by same land north eighty-seven degrees west eighty-seven rods to a corner in the middle of the Honesdale and Cherry Ridge road; thence along the center of said road northerly, one hundred eighty-five and three-tenths rods to place of beginning, containing 185 acres and 80 perches.

SECOND—Beginning at the southwest corner of land late of John Callaway; thence by land late of John Torrey and one Howe west one hundred and eight rods; thence north five degrees west sixteen and six-tenths rods to a corner of land of J. Greenfield; thence by last mentioned land east fifty-four and four-tenths rods to middle of the Honesdale and Cherry Ridge Turnpike Road; thence north on said road two degrees east one and three-fourths rods to a corner; thence by J. Greenfield east fifty-four and five-tenths rods to a stone's corner in the western line of said Callaway; thence by said line south eighteen and one-fourth rods to place of beginning, containing 11 acres and 126 perches. Excepting minerals, oils and coals as mentioned in deed from executor of Elizabeth Smith to David Robbins, dated January 3, 1908, recorded in D. B. 98, page 87. Upon said premises are a frame dwelling and barn, and about thirty acres of said land is improved. Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Robbins at the suit of W. H. Smith, Executor of Elizabeth A. Smith, assigned to C. J. Smith, trustee, No. 164, October Term, 1907. Judgment, \$3300. Kimble, Atty for Assignee. Sheriff's Office, Honesdale, M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.

MARTIN CAUFIELD Designer and Manufacturer of ARTISTIC MEMORIALS Office and Works 1036 MAIN ST. HONESDALE, PA.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Delaware & Hudson R. R. Trains leave at 6:55 a. m. and 12:25 and 4:30 p. m. Sundays at 11:05 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Trains arrive at 9:55 a. m., 3:15 and 7:21 p. m. Sundays at 10:15 a. m. and 6:50 p. m. Erie R. R. Trains leave at 8:25 a. m. and 2:48 p. m. Sundays at 2:48 p. m. Trains arrive at 1:40 and 8:08 p. m. Saturdays, arrives at 3:45 and leaves at 7:10. Sundays at 7:02 p. m.

ELECTION NOTICE. Meeting of the stockholders of the Honesdale National Bank will be held at the banking house of the said bank in the Borough of Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1910, between the hours of two and four o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the stockholders. EDWIN F. TORREY, Cashier. 4eol100 Honesdale, Dec. 15, 1909.