

JEWS FLOCKING INTO HOLY LAND

Constitutional Regime in Turkey Causes Influx from Russia, Persia and Elsewhere

Jerusalem is in their hands

Colonies Spread Through Plain of Esdrælon and Modern Methods of Agriculture Greatly Increase Production of Paying Crops.

London.—Letters from Jerusalem say that the proclamation of the Constitution in Turkey has thrown open the doors of Palestine to the incoming of Jews from all parts of the world. In Jerusalem alone four-fifths of the population of 100,000 now belong to the Jewish faith, while at Jaffa, Tiberias, Safed, and Haifa Jews are reckoned by tens of thousands.

Almost the whole extensive plain of Esdrælon has been bought up by them. Their prosperous colonies spread from Dan to Beersheba, and even further south to the outskirts of Egypt. Thousands are escaping from Persia to find shelter and protection in the Holy Land, while every ship from Odessa carries hundreds of them. The valley of the Jordan, once the property of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, is being eagerly sought after by Jewish capitalists and syndicates of Zionists, whose agents, distributed all over the land, are buying up rich properties of Mohammedan landlords whose incomes since the revolution are considerably lessened.

The Holy City is essentially a Jewish town. Banking, as well as trade and commerce, is monopolized by Jews. The Government has found it necessary to organize a company of Jewish gendarmes. Hundreds of thousands of pounds are sent annually from Europe and America to enable the colonists to build homes, hospitals, schools, and invalid homes. Over 100 Jewish schools already exist in Jerusalem alone and synagogues are going up everywhere.

The value of land has risen four-fold. The ignorant and poverty-stricken fellahen are being ousted from their homes and villages by the sharp European Jewish settler, whose modern agricultural implements and methods have made the land produce harvests never before dreamed of by the natives. The Anglo-Palestine Company, a Zionist banking and commercial enterprise, is pushing the cause of Israel with great determination.

The racial exclusiveness of the Jews and their clanish proclivities are arousing the opposition of the Ottomans and the Turkish constitutional regime has in this question one of the greatest problems that a new and patriotic Government ever faced.

PASSING OF ROTOKINO BILLY.

Famous Decoy Sheep of Auckland Dies a Violent Death.

Auckland, New Zealand.—There is sadness here because of the death of Rotokino Billy, the famous decoy sheep of the Union Steamship Company, which shared with Pilot Tom, the white whispering grampus which guides vessels through Cook's Strait, between the North and South Islands, the protection of the Government. Pilot Tom was not to be shot under a penalty of \$500, and it was prohibited to convert Rotokino Billy into mutton under any circumstances.

For the last ten years the sheep had been one of the crew of the Union Steamship Company's liner Wanaka, between New Zealand and Australia. Billy's duty was to act as a decoy in leading sheep on and off the steamer. He was never known to make a mistake, and his saint-like expression as he led his unfortunate brethren to their doom was much appreciated by American tourists on the Wanaka.

On the last passage of the ship from Wellington to Auckland Rotokino Billy was knocked into one of the coal bunkers by a heavy sea and broke his neck, to the intense grief of the crew.

Knowing Decalog Frees Him.

Lancaster, Pa.—It has been a peculiar fancy of Mayor McCosky to ask prisoners to repeat the Ten Commandments, but he never, until the other day, found a man who could stand the test. Among his subjects was James Duffy, a resident of Philadelphia, who had been picked up for taking a snooze in a public hallway. James proved equal to the emergency, and, after establishing a record on which men in many professions and trades had failed, he was given his liberty.

Ad. for Wife Brings Many Replies.

Oconto, Wis.—Letters from women flowed in on John Barney, a farmer, who advertised for a wife, offering to take her to town to see moving picture shows once every week, and to allow her all the physical culture training and piano playing she might wish. He received thirty-six letters in two days.

Allentown, Pa.—James Wilson, who is serving a thirty-year sentence for the murder of John P. Ebert of this city, whom he shot for money to get married with, has written to the warden, saying he is happy and nothing worries him; that he is "glad he has no wife, because they are no good."

Highest Known Temperature.

Sir Andrew Noble has reached the highest point of temperature in terrestrial thermometry, says Harper's Magazine. He has accomplished this by exploding cordite in closed vessels with a resulting pressure of 50 tons to the square inch, and a temperature of no less than 5,200 degrees C. Sir William Crookes saw that one incidental result of this experiment should have been the formation of diamond—that is, if his calculations were correct. On working over the residues of the explosion chamber he has recently extracted from them small crystals that seem to be veritable diamonds. We see, then, that if men cannot control the conditions that make for large diamonds, they, at least, understand them. It is, in all likelihood, a matter of a comparatively short time when the diamond will have been conquered as absolutely as ruby.

With this final temperature of 2,500 degrees C. we have reached the limit looking back we see that every step in temperature he has so far taken has led him just so far along the path to universal conquest—the absolute conquest which he is destined ultimately to make. But in this phase of temperature alone he still has far to go. We have had evidence from many sources that even in the sun, which is by no means the hottest of the heavenly bodies, and which yet possesses temperatures that transcend anything we know on earth, the very elements of matter lie there disintegrated into simpler forms. Such temperatures are the distant Alpine heights ever and ever so far higher than the eight ascent to which we have so tentatively arrived.

Gum Going in Maine.

Doleful reports come from the Maine woods. The spruce gum industry is on the decline, and the prices for the sticky delight are on the rise. Gum that would not have brought more than 50 or 60 cents a pound a few years ago, gum of a gritty, acid, ill-flavored sort, now sells for \$1 and \$1.25 a pound at Bangor and other gum centres. A few years ago the best gum that was ever chewed, fresh from the wind-swept gum trees of the north, sold at 75 cents a pound, and was chewed by the fairest in the land. Bits of Maine were in everybody's mouth, so to speak. Maine spruce gum ranked alongside of James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed in making the state famous. What Reed did for the House, spruce gum did for the common people—it regulated the jaw movement. People sank their teeth into Maine spruce gum and ennobling thoughts came perforce. It would be impossible to say how much of the nation's valor has found its origin in the effort to separate working parts of the system from Maine gum. But it is all over, and the gum is becoming as scarce as great men in Maine. —Boston Advertiser.

Tale of an Animal Trainer.

Animal trainers of the old days led adventurous lives. In 1600 all London was talking of a man named Benkes, servant to the Earl of Essex, who had taught his horse to count and perform a number of feats, including mounting to the top of St. Paul's Cathedral while "a number of asses," as the historian puts it, "brayed below." Sir Walter Raleigh, in his history, says of Benkes that he "would have shamed all of the enchanters of the world; for whatsoever was most famous among them could never master or instruct any beast as he did his horse." When Benkes took his horse to Rome both were burnt for witchcraft.

Introducing Hall Caine.

In one of Hall Caine's visits to this country a banquet was given in his honor in a certain city and Thomas Nelson Page was invited to introduce the guest of the evening. Just before the toast began Mr. Page's right-hand neighbor passed his menu around the table with the request that Caine should lead the usual "autographing" with his signature. "Good idea," said Page; "I'll send my menu card along too. I've got to introduce Hall Caine in a few minutes and I want to be able to say that I have read something he has written."

New York's Y. M. C. A.

Greater New York is the greatest Y. M. C. A. center in the world. It has more than 40 organizations and 20,000 members; it has 400 secretaries and employees, and 2,800 of its members are officeholders and committee-men. Its largest building, the Twenty-third street branch, cost \$1,500,000 and has 3,600 members. Branch associations are located in all parts of the city, and are extending into The Bronx and out into the parks of Brooklyn.

Survivor of Battle.

The only known survivor of the naval battle of Navarino, which took place in 1827, is still living near Rhyde, namely, John Stainer, who has just passed his hundredth birthday. Stainer was midshipman's steward on board the Talbot.

A quaint superstition is prevalent in many English villages. When a woman is going to be married every effort is made to prevent her from seeing her wedding ring before the ceremony, as it is considered that a sight of it except at the altar is bound to bring bad luck.

BOOTH FEARS END OF WORLD

Salvation Army Leader Says Destruction by Fire is Not Improbable in the Near Future.

London.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army has taken upon his shoulders the mantle of those sad prophets who from time to time have predicted the imminent dissolution of the world because of its wickedness. Addressing a meeting, he said:

"We have a world setting God Almighty at naught and rushing forward reckless of His wishes and threatenings as to their fate. Notwithstanding all that has been done in years gone by, men and women still pursue their wickedness to-day in all the nations of the earth.

"Not only one nation, but all nations, seem banded together as one great people of rebellion, transgression, and wickedness until some think—I believe with a considerable degree of probability—that we may be approaching rapidly the end of all things, with similar results but far surpassing in magnitude anything that has gone before; that all things may be wound up, but that instead of there being a deluge of water sweeping the world and its inhabitants there will be destruction by fire."

Philosophy and Views of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.

New York, N. Y.—I would rather be a successful woman than an unsuccessful lady.

As soon as the women of England get the ballot they will amend the laws, and the divorce law will be one of their first points of attack.

There are women interested in suffrage who put three lumps of sugar in their tea and wear satin gowns.

The modern woman breaks conventions whenever they get in her way or impede her progress.

Women are more earnest about getting the ballot in England than here. They need it more.

The ameliorating thing about getting old is that you take an interest in so many other people and so little in yourself.

LUNACY AND MATRIMONY.

The Latter Apparently an Antidote for the Former in France.

Paris.—Some interesting statistics have just been published in Paris regarding marriage and lunacy in France. Why there should be any relevancy the French authorities do not say.

It appears that there are in France 29 cases of lunacy per 10,000 bachelors and 32 per 10,000 spinsters, while the rate is only 7 per 10,000 married men and 10 per 10,000 married women. For widowers the rate is 17 and for widows 18 per 10,000.

These figures should not be taken as a standard for other European countries. In Switzerland, for instance, the rate of lunacy is much lower. There are only 9 lunatics among 10,000 Swiss bachelors and only 7 among 10,000 married men, with 13 per 10,000 widowers and 31 per 10,000 divorced men.

Cases of suicide in France are far more numerous among bachelors than among married men, and the proportion is double among widowers and divorced men.

"EARTH SOLID AT FIRST."

Professor Davis, of Harvard, Disputes Theory That it was Molten Mass. Boston.—Professor William Morris Davis, of Harvard, took issue in a lecture at the Lowell Institute, with the theory that the earth was a molten mass at first.

"In the beginning, the outside of the earth was a solid crust," he said. "This crust had a great attracting power, and drew to it many small bodies. 'The constantly increasing pressure of these bodies caused the centre of the earth to become molten, although at first it was solid, like the earth's crust. The formation of rocks in the Grand Canyon proves this.'"

SHOTS BRING AID TO HIM.

Prospector's Leg Broken, Use of His Rifle Summons Rescuers.

Redding, Cal.—Having broken a leg, Patrick J. Fitzgerald, prospector, was six hours crawling to his cabin, 300 yards away.

Unable for five days to move about enough to get himself food he lay on the floor in a half-conscious condition. Driven almost out of his mind by pain and hunger he finally succeeded in dragging himself to his rifle and fired several shots, which attracted the attention of some section men on the railroad near by and brought them to him.

INDIAN IMPORTS BEARS' NOSES.

Fraud Unearthed When He Brings in Twenty-three in One Lot.

Cajals, Me.—Joseph Lacout, a Passamaquoddy Indian, who from time to time has been bringing in bears' noses and paws and collecting the \$5 bounty, has been sent to the Machias jail for ninety days. His last lot of twenty-three noses was his undoing. A detective discovered that Joe did his hunting in a fur dealer's place in St. Stephens, N. B., buying the noses and claws and smuggling them across the line.

Markin gthe Santa Fe Trail.

The famous old Santa Fe trail is to be marked so that its location will not be forgotten. The school children of Kansas were asked to contribute a penny each to secure suitable markers for this pioneer highway of progress, and 369,166 responded. With this fund the trail will be outlined in an enduring manner from Kansas City to Santa Fe, 800 miles as the caravans made it, the time consumed for the round trip being 110 days. It is believed the trail dates back to 1540, when a Spanish adventurer led an expedition from Mexico as far north as Kansas. But it was not until the beginning of the last century that the American trader and pioneer utilized the long trail that stretched out into the wilderness of the new El Dorado. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where Elephants are Stolen.

To steal an elephant would seem to be well-nigh impossible. But the British Consul reports that it is a common practice in Siam. There the huge quadrupeds are employed in the teak forests and frequently disappear. One British firm last year bewailed the loss of a dozen and reported that as many more were stolen from their contractors. Another firm lost nine, only three of which were recovered. As the average value of the elephants is about \$1,000 a head, the consul naturally enlarges on the seriousness of the matter. What is annoying about it is that the officials are indifferent and if one of the missing creatures is recovered at all it is only by means of a search party organized for the purpose.

Pinsless Chinese.

A member of the Chinese legation, clad in splendid pale hued silks, mood before the Casino at Newport.

"Pins," he said, "cause untidy habits. We have no pins in China. The right way to fasten things is with buttons and buttonholes, or with leops and frogs. To fasten things with pins is to make use of an untidy makeshift. To employ pins is to become lazy and slovenly."

"We have no pins in China. Certain foreign manufacturers shipped millions of them to us in the past, but we sent them back. We had no use for them. We were too neat."—Providence Journal.

Foreign Educational Schools.

A few years ago the foreign missionary schools were practically the only institutions in Foo-Chow offering facilities for the acquisition of Western learning. There are now at least 30 native schools fashioned after the foreign model. Foo-Chow is a city of 600,000 inhabitants and these schools embrace about 2,000 students. Posters placarded all over the city advertise the opening of various modern schools, which are springing up in every nook and corner of the place. Scarcely a week passes without the announcement of the opening of a new school.

American Goods in China.

Noticeable among the foreign articles in the shops at Shasi, China, according to a British representative, were German and American clocks and watches; British, French and German medicines, provisions and wines; British and German cutlery, and everywhere the widely advertised British and American cigarets.

Serfdom in Hungary.

In some parts of Hungary serfdom of the old Russian type still prevails. The peasant is obliged to work fifty days each year for his landlord without pay, the time to be chosen by the latter, who is almost sure to choose the season when the poor man can least afford to work for nothing. This system led to an insurrection in 1848.

From the Cotton Machine.

Ell Whitney's cotton gin was responsible for the immense strides taken by King Cotton, yet it has been asserted that this machine was but the practical application of an idea that found birth in the brain of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene of revolutionary fame.

Increasing Use of Glass.

A noticeable increase in the imports of glass at Nahaasaki, Japan, is reported by the British consul. It is due, he says to the growing use by the Japanese of window glass for the houses. Most of it is fourth quality and Belgium is the chief source of supply.

Paving Roads With Straw.

The experiment of paving the roads with straw has been tried with success by the farmers of Western America. Every autumn the roads are covered with dust, which, after the heavy rains, becomes thick mud, making travel hard for man and beast. After straw had been laid on the main thoroughfares to a depth of a foot or more traveling became easy.

Wedding Superstitions.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is boasting that it has accomplished the feat of landing British mails in Hongkong in 29 days from the dispatch from London, or nearly a week less than the previous records.

Corpus Christi Procession.

In Orotava, Tenerife, the Corpus Christi procession passes over floral carpets with which the streets on the route are covered during the festival. Beautiful tapestry designs are imitated with fresh blossoms.

THE MIDDLE AGED MAN.

Why He Thinks It is Rheumatism That Bothers Him and Not Gout.

"Can anybody tell me," said the middle aged man, "the difference between rheumatism and gout? Now, not being very well versed in medical science, knowing very little in fact about osteology or therapeutics or anatomy, materia medica or pharmacopoea, I wouldn't undertake, myself, offhand to say; but in a general way I would say that gout is an ailment that attacks the rich and rheumatism the poor; and, being not what you would call a rich man, I suppose what I've got is rheumatism."

"I have read in novels and seen pictures of portly gentlemen of middle age or rather more who sat in great easy chairs and with one foot all swathed up in bandages stretched out in front of them supported on a foot rest. This is the old gentleman, living in a fine old manor house or in a splendid mansion in town, who is described in the novel as being testy and choleric—choleric, as I understand it, meaning not that he has cholera or anything of that sort but an uneven temper; and this old gentleman with foot thus done up in bandages and supported on a foot rest has gout."

"But several of my symptoms are different. I don't live in an old manor house, nor in a mansion in town; and however disposed I might be to be testy and choleric, I have to keep my temper, and I don't swath my foot in bandages and recline it on a foot rest. I have to keep more or less on the move."

"So I suppose that in the absence of the familiar gout symptoms we might safely diagnose my case as one of just plain rheumatism; but I guess my rheumatism hurts me about as much as the gout of our testy and choleric old friend hurts him."

One Book Authors.

Robert Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," may claim this honor: His book has stood the test of time as few books have. Professor Saintsbury writes that "all fit readers of English literature have loved him." Lamb praises "the fantastic great old man" and, indeed, borrowed from him many a choice phrase. Among other remarkable "one book authors" may be mentioned Sir Thomas Malory, whose famous collection of Arthurian romances is one of the imperishable treasures of the English tongue; Richard Hooker, whose "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity" is still a standard book on the constitution of the Church of England, and Gilbert White, whose immortal "Natural History of Selbourne" is still read with pleasure and profit.

Business Philosophy.

Play is work that you don't have to do.

Never hide a traveling man whose waistcoat is more insistent than his personality.

Don't rise so high in your calling that you see only one side of your fellows.

It's true that a marble statue has no faults, — but then it has no friends, either.

There are plenty of doors labelled "Pull," but the majority, after all, bear the legend "Push."

There are self-made men in this world who ought to be suffering from remorse.—Warwick James Price in Lippincott's.

Canadians in This Country.

In the United States, according to the census, are 819,264 Canadians 10 years of age and over. Forty per cent of these are engaged in manufacturing, 30 per cent in personal service, between 17 and 18 per cent in trade and transportation, about the same percentage in agriculture, and somewhat over 4 per cent in professions. The percentage in the professions is approximately the same as that of the native born white population in the United States. The large numbers, as compared with the number left behind following the same occupations throw light on conditions in Canada—for example, the number of expatriated Canadian teachers and college professors, lawyers and clergymen.

Disinfecting Churches.

The Alcade of Madrid, who, at least in sanitary matters, is decidedly progressive, has issued an order for the disinfection of churches. This order, which is based on a report from the director of the municipal laboratory, prescribes that all the churches of the Spanish capital are to be swept out daily with sawdust moistened with a solution of copper sulphate. All the fittings and furniture of the churches, chairs, benches, confessional, holy water fonts, etc., are to be disinfected every day.

For Surveying Great Depths.

A new instrument for surveying deep-bore holes contains a compass, plummet, small cameras and electric light, the whole connected with a small adjustable clock, so that the light may be turned on for a given period after the apparatus has been lowered into the hole. It has been used in surveying a number of holes in South Africa and has proved satisfactory. Both dip and deviation are recorded by means of photographs of the positions of both a plumb-bob and a magnetic needle of any desired point in the bore hole. The photographs are taken by means of two small electric lamps lighted by a time contact.

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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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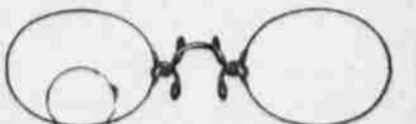
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