

SAYS SUICIDE IS OFTEN JUSTIFIABLE

Dr. Spitzka Adds That Physicians Are Sometimes Pardonable for Killing

ASSERTION CAUSES SENSATION

Children Born of Fathers More than Fifty Years Old are Most Moral, So the Well Known Brain Specialist, Tells Episcopal Ministers.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, the noted brain specialist of the Jefferson Medical College, declared at a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Clerical Brotherhood that "murder and suicide were at times justifiable."

His assertion, which caused a sensation, was made in reply to questions put by a clergyman after listening to an address by Dr. Spitzka.

"There are times when murder and even suicide appeals to a normal mind as justifiable, breaking no law and perhaps as the only human way out of a horrible situation," said Dr. Spitzka.

"Take for instance, a soldier who is to be hanged as a spy or mutilated by a barbarous foe. He knows there is no escape, and armed with a weapon, kills himself. I think this case is justifiable suicide."

"Now, in answer to the other question, is the taking or ending of a human life ever justified? Aside from legal homicide, such as an execution, the physician is sometimes confronted with the problem of saving a human being unmentionable torture by giving a grain of morphia. Take a railroad accident. The physician is face to face with a human being pinned under a train and suffering agony. One grain of morphia will end it all. It is not uncommon for a physician to have to face this situation, and I will say that under some circumstances he is justified in using his judgment and giving relief in the semblance of death to the sufferer."

Dr. Spitzka was asked what he thought of phrenology. He replied that the "so-called science" was in error. He denied the theory of criminal brains.

"Examination of brains by the Lombroso School shows that great criminals had finely developed brains, while in many cases the so-called criminal brain has been found after death in people whose lives were moral and lovable."

Another statement of the physician that fathers over fifty years old produce most moral and religious children caused the clergymen to gasp.

"Children of fathers under thirty years old are usually egotists, military and aggressive," he said. "Those born of fathers between forty and fifty years are philosophers and thinkers; but the finest moralists, religious teachers and philanthropists, such as Benjamin Franklin, were born after their fathers had reached the age of fifty years."

HANGMAN "CHIEF EXECUTIVE."

Would-Be Officeholders Give Answers Almost as Queer.

Trenton, N. J.—In the recent examinations for positions in the public service some queer answers were made to questions. A few of the gems were:

Q. Give a sketch of one of Shakespeare's female characters. A. Juliet is a very sweet girlish character. She ruined her life by dashing into love too hastily.

Q. Who was the Maid of Orleans? A. The Maid of Orleans was a young lady who dressed as a man and rode horseback leading an army.

Q. Name some of the greatest Generals of the civil war? A. George Washington.

Q. Name one of the chief causes of the war with Spain? A. The war with Spain was on account of an island.

Q. State briefly the cause of the Revolutionary War? A. The cause of the Revolutionary War was England insulted our American flags.

Q. Name some of the characteristics of the Japanese? A. They have long nails and yellow skin.

Q. Name the Chief Executive of Jersey City? A. Mr. Van Hise. (Van Hise formerly was hangman.)

"SOIL STUDY IS CULTURE"

Vassar Graduate Urges a Knowledge of Scientific Farming.

St. Louis.—Miss Elizabeth Moore, Vassar Graduate, daughter of Mrs. Philip N. Moore, national president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, who recently strolled as a student in the agricultural department of the University of Missouri, declared that every man and woman who would be considered cultured nowadays must have a knowledge of scientific farming.

"Agriculture," she says, "is an intricate science. All problems must revert to the soil, for from the soil arises our complex civilization."

Lightning Brought Fortune.

Dalhart, Tex.—Mrs. Josie Pettis declared that a bolt of lightning struck the ground on the mountainside near her farmhouse recently and tapped a spring of crude oil, which is now producing 200 barrels daily. The land before the uncovering of the spring, had barely yielded enough to support her.

CAGED ANIMALS STILL EAT

Despite Wall at High Prices by Zoological Curator in New York's Bronx Park.

New York, N. Y.—According to Director Hornaday of the Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park, it costs more to feed a lion now than at any time in the history of the gardens. It is equally true of nearly all the hoof stock besides, for though hay and grains have not been so high this year as last, the trend of prices has been upward and not down for three or four years. Of the eighty-two varieties of food used, the greater proportion show an increase in cost. For the eleven months ended on January 10, 1910, the total food expenditure for all mammals, birds and reptiles, amounted to \$26,390.23. The entire collection now includes 5,528 living things. More as an indication of the growth since its inception, in 1899, than as an example of the difference in cost of food will it be of interest to give the first year's food expenditure. In 1899 it was only \$1,845.

But, as Director Hornaday says, a lion and a bear eat just as much when prices are high as when low. So does a hippopotamus, but the latter, in proportion, does not cost as much as a lion or tiger, because the former can be induced to eat most anything, while the carnivorous animals stick to a meat diet principally.

The issue of the supplies from the park steward, or "cook," as he is called, for the lion house in one day showed a total of 150 pounds of meat. This commodity, according to Mr. Hornaday, has taken another stride upward in price in the last two weeks. Of course, the manner of buying meat, which is purchased by the ton, keeps it lower than otherwise, but even at that it costs two cents more a pound than it used to. The lion house takes in, besides the lions, tigers, pumas, leopards and jaguars, the greatest meat eating animals in the park. A normal day, though, sees the consumption by all meat eating animals of 387 pounds.

The eighty-two varieties of food on the menu include everything from puffed rice to horseflesh. The monkeys like eggs and condensed milk, as well as apples and bananas. In one day the "cook" issued twelve apples, eighty-five bananas, eight loaves of bread, four cans of milk and thirty-two eggs to the primates. Is there any wonder why the enthusiastic youngsters who want to feed peanuts indiscriminately each Sunday are forbidden to do so?

It is when the elephant house is reached that the daily stipend, especially in vegetables, reaches a high-water mark. This house takes in the "rhinos" and hippo, and the tapirs, besides the three elephants. The "cook" had to issue eighteen loaves of bread, sixteen quarts of carrots, a dozen heads of cabbage, many quarts of potatoes and a goodly portion of fruit on a normal day recently. That was "topped off" with clover hay. One water soaked loaf of bread for a hippopotamus with a dozen-lb capacity wouldn't be any more reasonable than one frog for a snake with a thirty-frog capacity.

Here's a Woman's Menu for a Meatless Meal.

Washington.—At a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Anti-Trust Food League here to-day, Mrs. John B. Henderson, who presided, gave the following menu for a meatless lunch:

A slice of corn bread, a baked potato and an apple.

"And the sooner the nation finds this is an ideal meal the better it will be."

A "BELLAMY" DANCE.

Everything Was Literally Backward at Odd Affair.

Pittsburg.—A "Bellamy" dance, given at the Bellefield Club, was attended by several hundred fashionable young people. Everything was literally backward.

The dancing began with the home waltz and ended with the grand march. The room was arranged with large mirrors, and on the back of each person attending was a tag written backward, giving the name of his or her partner for dinner. The dining room was arranged so that the supper was served on chairs, while guests sat on the tables. The menu was printed backward, and began with coffee and ended with soup. The waiters wore their coats buttoned up the back. They wore false faces on the backs of their heads and served the courses walking backward.

CHILD'S HAIR TURNING GRAY.

Said to Have Been Caused by Fright at Fall in Hayloft.

Arlington, Kan.—Fred Jones, a seven-year-old child, with hair as gray as that of an old man, is attracting the attention of physicians. Recently while playing in a hayloft he fell thirty feet. He was not seriously injured, but the fright so acted upon his nervous system that his hair began to turn white.

She Smoked Cigarettes 106 Years.

Patagonia, Ariz.—Mrs. Juana Corona reported to be the oldest person in Arizona, is dead here. She was 116 years old. Her youngest surviving child is 60 years old. Mrs. Corona was born in Sonora, Mex., in 1794. She had been married three times. From her tenth birthday until her death she was a constant user of cigarettes.

RAILROAD WITHOUT A BEST.

Owned by Kansas Farmers and Said to Be Unique in the United States.

The only independent railroad in the United States that is absolutely free from bonds or any kind of debt is a line ten miles in length in Barber County, Kansas.

A score or more of wealthy wheat farmers living near the village of Hardtner, ten miles west of Kiowa, raised the money with which to grade and equip this railroad. It cost them \$100,000 and its trains are now hauling their wheat to market. The railroad has not been named. It is simply known as the farmers' road.

Hardtner isn't on the map of Kansas yet, but it is calling for a bank and the State Bank Commissioner has despatched a deputy to the town to investigate. The farmers who put up \$100,000 to build a railroad say they are ready to establish a bank with a capital of \$25,000.

Hardtner is two miles from the Oklahoma line. Roundabout are the greatest wheat fields of the West and a railroad to haul the wheat to market was a necessity.

The Chemistry of Hell.

It has been pointed out in more than one scientific organ during the comparatively few years that have elapsed since the discovery of the radio-active elements how readily the new knowledge lends itself to the belief in an eternal hell of fire and brimstone. To the lay mind, as a Paris paper points out, hell is supposed to be a scientific impossibility, whereas, it has been made, on the contrary, a physical and chemical fact. The physics and the chemistry of hell must not be taken to demonstrate the habitability of hell by the souls of the damned. The souls of the damned may not be there, but the place exists precisely where the scholastic theology places it—namely, in the center of the earth. In considering a proposition, or rather a hypothesis, that hell exists, the scientist will differentiate between the place, the ruler of the place, and the subjects under his sway. In this order of ideas science has to do only with the place, leaving the devil and the damned out of account altogether.—Current Literature.

Kitto's Triumphant Will.

Kitto the master of oriental learning, lost his hearing at 12, and his father's circumstances became so wretched that young Kitto was sent to the poorhouse where he learned shoemaking. He piteously begged his father to take him out of the poorhouse, saying that he would live on blackberries and field turnips and be willing to sleep on a hayrick. What obstacles could dampen the enthusiasm of such ardor! What impossibilities could withstand such a resolute will!

A Roman Matron's Epitaph.

"Stranger, what I have to say is quickly told; stop and read it to the end. Here is the unbecoming tomb of a beautiful woman. Claudia was the name her parents gave her. Her husband she loved with her whole heart. Two sons she bore; of them the one she leaves on earth, the other she buried beneath the sod. Charming in discourse, gentle in mien, she kept the house, she made the wool, I have finished. Go thy way."—From "Society and Politics, in Ancient Rome."

Knew of One.

"Suggestion? H'mph! Did you ever hear of a real cure effected by 'suggestion'?" "I personally know of one. I once suggested to a young fellow that if he didn't want to have a big dog chasing him off the premises he'd better quit coming to my house, and it cured him of the habit."

Cathedrals of Uganda.

There are three Cathedrals at Mengo, Uganda, all on neighboring hills. The Mengo cathedral of St. Paul, Church of England, has a congregation of 3,000. The other cathedrals are Roman Catholic, one English, the other German, both large buildings.

History of Tuberculosis.

George Frederick Laidlaw of New York says that we have passed from the stage in which we tried to kill the tubercle bacillus into one in which we try to help the individual, through his power of resistance, to kill it. This he calls italism.—Medical Record.

Rich Picking for Lawyers.

After costs and other expenses had been deducted from a legacy of \$45,000 to the city of Lucerne, in consequence of the will being disputed, only \$4,000 was left when the legacy was finally received by the council.

A Remarkable Woman.

A New York husband is suing his wife for divorce on the ground that she takes his money and keeps it. If she keeps it she must be a very remarkable woman.—Providence Tribune.

Novel Institute for Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro is to have a government zootechnical and agronomical institute dedicated to the study of stock raising and agricultural experiments.

His Query.

A foreigner, watching a young kitten playing with its mother, asked of his friend: "Vat you ze cat call ven he is a little pup?"

Personal Note.

The janitor, if not in the public eye these days, is very much in the public mouth.

Reverse Order of Things.

Dress materials are sold by weight in Japan.

PRESERVING FOOD

Much to Be Said of Meats Cured by Salt and Smoke.

For some time past the public taste has been gradually growing in favor of mild-cured articles, with the result that at the present moment strong salted or smoked foods are not in evidence as they used to be, and are rarely called for. The ham and the bacon must be mild cured, and even butter must be fresh and absolutely without a salt flavor.

This preference for the so-called mild-cured article has undoubtedly furnished an excuse on the part of the caterers for the use of stronger antiseptics, salt and smoke, and antiseptics which are, comparatively speaking, tasteless, or, at any rate, which add no special flavor to the food. The old-fashioned antiseptics—salt and smoke—are thus sharply distinguished from modern antiseptics, inasmuch as the former not only preserved food, but also served as condiments. In the case, however, of certain preserved foods, although the salt may be left out, the smoke must be retained, as otherwise the food loses its individuality. The kipper, for example, is inseparable from the smoky flavor, as is also dried haddock or dried salmon.

We have heard that a "smoke essence" is employed to impart the kind of palatability associated with properly smoked food, but such practice, coupled with the use of antiseptics, would really account for the regrettable fact that cured articles of diet are not now up to their former standard.

Assuming that the mild-cured article—and as a particular example we choose butter, because it is an indispensable article of the dietary—is free from objectionable antiseptics, it is still left more helpless against the attacks of micro-organisms than were the old-fashioned cured foodstuffs.

Experiments have, in fact, shown that the addition of salt to butter is a factor of great importance from the point of view of germs. In unsalted butter the growth of micro-organisms is more vigorous and continues for a longer time than in the case with salted butter. Mycellal fungi, if present, disappear entirely after a while in salted butter, while in fresh or unsalted butter they multiply rapidly.

The quality of butter appears to be improved by a small percentage of salt (say 2.5); it encourages the development of flavor, which makes butter an attractive article of food, and it acts as a safeguard.

Altogether there would appear to be certain valid reasons for thinking that the public preference for the mild-cured article may be an error of judgment, and there certainly is much to be said in favor of the old policy of preserving foods by salt and smoke.—The Lancet.

Diplomatic Lions.

Lions are said to walk about the palace of Emperor Menelik or Abyssinia and injure no one, and are docile at the least sign from their master. A Russian visitor demanded of Menelik how it was that his gentle pets respected such and such a visitor. "They have scent," replied the emperor, "and know the smell of an ambassador. They know they must not cause trouble between me and the foreign power. They are diplomatic lions." The queen added: "They once devoured before me an Italian consul. It was afterward found that he had not his letters of credence. He was not in order and I excused the lions."

NEW OATH IN ENGLAND.

Kissing the Book to Become a Thing of the Past.

If the oath bill is passed "kissing the Book," the present insubstantial and undignified form of oath taking, will practically become a thing of the past in England. Every witness will be sworn with his hand uplifted, unless he voluntarily objects to being sworn in that fashion or is physically incapable of so taking the oath.

The witnesses who will avail themselves of their option to "kiss the Book" will be even less numerous than those who have been accustomed to exercise their right to be sworn with uplifted hand. The right has not been exercised, our contemporary adds, because the majority of witnesses, however, great their dislike to the insubstantial oath, have been unwilling to make themselves conspicuous in a court of justice by making an unusual request.

With the abolition of "kissing the Book" in England the insubstantial oath will practically disappear from the civilized world.

As to the Kindergarten.

A writer in a current magazine thinks that the kindergarten child lacks the power of concentration. The effort is to make it learn things easily, and as an education cannot be acquired that way, she thinks the kindergarten unnecessary for children whose home surroundings are what they should be. For other children she can see how the school would awaken dormant faculties that their lack of proper environment would not otherwise develop.

A Missouri Epitaph.

A North Missouri editor says he saw this on a moss-grown tombstone: "Here lies our wife, Samantha Proctor, who ketch'd a cold and wouldn't doctor. She could not stay, she had to go; praise God from whom all blessings flow."—Kansas City Star.

How to Lose Some Fun.

"The girl who marries the first fellow she falls in love with," replied the observer of events and things, "misses a whole lot of fun."

The Hidden Corner.

Let mystery have its place in you; do not be always turning up your whole self with the plowshare of self-examination, but leave a little fellow corner in your heart ready for any seed that the winds may bring, and reserve a nook of shadow for the nesting bird; keep a place in your heart for the unexpected guest, an altar for the unknown God. Then if a song sings among your branches, do not be too eager to tame it. If you are conscious of something new—thought or feeling—wakening in the depths of your being, do not be in a hurry to set the light in upon it, to look at it, let the springtime germ have its protection of being forgotten, hedged around with quiet, and do not break in upon its darkness; let it take its shape and grow, and not a word of your happiness to any one? Sacred work of nature as it is, all conception should be enwrapped by the triple veil of modesty, silence and night.—Amiel.

Case of Chew.

"What's that orny bull pup you owned, Mistah Simpson?" asked the neighbor with the bucket and whitewash brush.

"Hub!" grunted Mistah Simpson. "Dat dawg got so vicious Ah traded him off for a plug ob tobacco."

"Gosh, dat was a queer trade, wasn't et, Mistah Simpson?"

"Not et all sah. Ah knew of Ah kept dat dawg he'd chew me, so Ah thought Ah'd trade him off for a plug ob tobacco en do sum chewing mah-self."

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D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

SUN	SUN	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	SUN	SUN
8:30	10:00	10:00	4:30	10:00	10:00	2:00	10:50	10:50	8:45
10:00	12:00	12:00	8:30	12:15	12:15	3:55	7:31	7:31	7:32
1:30	7:25	4:40	1:30	7:15	7:15	10:40	4:05	4:05	2:25
2:05	8:15	5:30	2:45	7:55	7:55	9:37	3:15	3:15	10:45
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ly	Ar	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5:40	9:05	6:20	2:05	8:45	8:45	8:05	1:35	5:00	12:17
5:50	9:15	6:30	2:15	8:55	8:55	7:54	1:25	5:30	12:07
5:54	9:19	6:34	2:19	8:59	8:59	7:50	1:21	5:30	12:03
6:11	9:36	6:52	2:36	9:16	9:16	7:35	1:01	5:08	11:44
6:17	9:42	6:58	2:42	9:24	9:24	7:29	12:50	5:01	11:37
6:25	9:48	7:04	2:48	9:30	9:30	7:25	12:51	5:56	11:31
6:26	9:51	7:05	2:51	9:33	9:33	7:24	12:51	5:56	11:29
6:32	9:57	7:11	2:57	9:37	9:37	7:20	12:48	4:48	11:26
6:35	10:00	7:14	2:59	9:39	9:39	7:19	12:48	4:45	11:26
6:38	10:03	7:17	3:01	9:42	9:42	7:18	12:48	4:45	11:26
6:40	10:05	7:19	3:03	9:44	9:44	7:17	12:48	4:45	11:26
6:45	10:11	7:24	3:10	9:50	9:50	7:14	12:46	4:34	11:22
6:50	10:15	7:29	3:15	9:55	9:55	7:12	12:45	4:30	11:05
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar	Ly	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Wayne Co. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Net amount insurance in force Dec. 31, 1909. \$2,554,000.00
Amount of premium notes in force Dec. 31, 1909. 154,103.00

RECEIPTS
Cash in bank Jan. 1, 1909. \$6,093.16
Rec'd on assessments on premium notes. 2,095.87
Rec'd on applications. 479.87
Borrowed money. 2,439.33
Interest from Savings Bank 100.71 = 16,118.14

EXPENDITURES
Paid for the following losses:
Clark DuMont, house and contents burned. 450.00
Arthur Akers, house damaged by fire. 5.00
J. W. Whitmore, house damaged by fire. 5.00
Mrs. E. Tyler, house, clothing and furniture, and wearing apparel damaged. 25.00
Christian Schrader, house and contents burned. 643.50
Mrs. Alice Hanna, house and summer kitchen burned. 600.00
A. H. Down, house damaged by fire. 2.50
Mrs. L. E. Price. 4.00
E. L. Hartford, basement barn burned. 340.00
Thos. A. Brooks, house and contents burned. 8.00
Chris. Eppley, Jr., 20.00
W. H. Whitmore, barn. 2.00
"Dat dawg got so vicious Ah traded him off for a plug ob tobacco." 400.00
J. T. O'Neill, barn damaged by fire. 7.22
Chas. and Edith Davis, house and contents burned. 800.00
Aylee T. Bronson, house and contents burned. 600.00
H. S. Ballou, barn, damaged by lightning. 10.00
J. J. Thomas, barn and contents burned, lightning. 400.00
James F. Brooks, house and contents burned. 500.00
Allen Trester, barn, outbuildings and contents burned. 700.00
Charles M. Donald, house and contents burned. 500.00
Augustus Lintner, barn, shed and contents burned. 550.00
Charles M. Donald, house and barn and outbuildings burned. 700.00
Paul Prebor, house burned. 300.00
Wm. J. Mack, house and goods, etc., burned. 35.00

Telephone. 19.50
Stationery. 5.25
Rent. 7.50
Printing. 41.00
Calendars. 50.00
Incidentals. 15.00
Salaries and commissions. 1,524.00
Borrowed money and interest. 2,500.00
Refund. 4.56
Cash in treasurer's hands. 5,444.50 = 16,918.14

ASSETS
Cash in treasury. \$ 5,444.50
Cash in hands of agents. 17.00
Assessments in course of col. 100.00
Safe. 100.00
Premium notes in force. 154,103.00 = 169,200.00

LIABILITIES
1,229.92
Assets in excess of liabilities. \$ 157,970.08

H. C. JACKSON, President.
Perry A. Clark, Secretary. 215

A. O.