FOR INCOME TAX.

Senator Root Takes Issue With Governor Hughes.

WANTS AMENDMENT PASSED.

In Letter Read to New York Legislature He Urges That Measure Gives No New Federal Taxing Power.

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—A letter from United States Senator Elihu Root to State Senator Frederick M Davenport taking issue with Governor Hughes on the Taft federal income tax was read in both houses of the legislature. The report was referred to the judiciary committee of both houses. In his letter Mr. Root said:

"Much as I respect the opinion of the governor of the state, I cannot agree with the view expressed in his special message, and as I advocated in the senate the resolution to submit the proposed amendment it seems appropriate that I should state my view of its effect.

"The objection made to the amendment is that it will confer upon the national government the power to tax incomes derived from bonds issued by the states or under the authority of the states and will place the borrowing capacity of the state and its governmental agencies at the mercy of the federal taxing power.

"I do not find in the amendment any such meaning or effect. I do not consider that the amendment in any degree whatever will enlarge the taxing power of the national government or will have any effect except to relieve the exercise of that taxing power from the requirement that the tax shall be apportioned among the several states. The effect of the amendment will be, in my view, the same as if it said, 'The United States may lay a tax on incomes without apportioning the tax, and this shall be applicable whatever the source of the income subjected to the tax,' leaving the question, 'What incomes are subject to national taxation?' to be determined by the same principles and rules which are now applicable to the determination of that question.

"The amendment consists of a single sentence, and the whole of it must be read together. It expresses but a single idea, and that is that the tax to which it relates must be laid and collected without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration, while the words 'from whatever source derived' are obviously introduced to make the exemption from the rule of apportionment comprehensive and applicable to all taxes on incomes.

"This amendment will be no new grant of power. The congress already has power to impose taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, subject to the rule of construction which excludes state securities from the operation of the power, but the taxes so imposed must be apportioned among the states. Under the proposed amendment there will be the same and no greater power to tax incomes from whatever source derived, subject to the same rule of construction, but relieved from the requirement that the tax shall be apportioned.

"It appears therefore that no danger to the powers or instrumentalities of the states is to be apprehended from the adoption of the amendment.

"It would be cause for regret if the amendment were rejected by the legislature of New York.

"It is said that a very large part of any income tax under the amendment would be paid by citizens of New York. That is undoubtedly true, but there is all the more reason why our legislature should take special care to exclude every narrow and selfish motive from influence upon its action and should consider the proposal in a spirit of broad national patriotism and should act upon it for the best interests of the whole country.

"The circumstances that originally justified the establishment of the rule of apportionment in the constitution have long since passed away. It is universally conceded that its application to existing conditions would be so unjust and inequitable as to be impossible. The power of taxation which the rule makes it impossible for the nation to exercise may be again, as it has once been, vital to the preservation of national existence. It would be most unfortunate if the several states of the Union were to insist upon the continuance of this unjust and useless limitation upon the necessary powers originally and wisely granted to the national government."

RAILROAD OPPOSES SALOONS.

Pennsylvania Enters Protest Against Granting More Licenses.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has taken an active part in the fight against increasing the number of liquor licenses in this county by filing remonstrances against a number of applicants who want to conduct saloons in towns close to the line of the railway.

Assistant Trainmaster Andrew Newberry said the railroad company was opposed to more saloons because it desired to curtail the liquor traffic as much as possible in order to prevent accidents along the road.

TELEGRAPH LETTERS SHOULD BE POPULAR.

Letters by telegraph are expected to become a popular means of communication after a while. That is the idea the Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union, which now belongs to the first-named company, had in mind when they decided upon the fifty-word night letter as a new feature of the telegraph service. The additional facilities that the telephone company was able to supply were counted upon to make it easy for the sender to get the letter from his house to the wires.

The night letter system is scheduled to start some time within a month.

It is to be handled in combination by the telegraph and telephone when that is the quickest and most convenient way. When it reaches its destination in the early morning hours it is put in the mails there and delivered in the first morning distribution.

In announcing the new service the company stipulates that only plain English letters will be received. Code words are excluded. The rate for fifty words is to be the same as the day rate for ten words, and one-fifth of the day rate is to be charged for each additional ten words or less.

"We are inaugurating this 'night letter' plan in order to keep our idle wires busy at night," says an official of both the American Telegraph and the Western Union Telephone Company. "It will be a great economy to business men and an additional convenience to them.

"Messages handed in at a Western Union office in one city up to midnight will be transmitted to destination with customary rapidity. The office of destination will place the messages in stamped and addressed envelopes and messengers will carry them over to the local postoffice, depositing them there before 3 a. m., long before the first morning mail goes out.

"The 'night letter' service is really meant for letters. It insures quick transmission. If a letter is sent from Honesdale to St. Louis, for example, by mail to-day it will reach its destination day after to-morrow, and may not be delivered until the next day. If I send the same letter by the 'night letter' service this evening the letter will be delivered in St. Louis to-morrow morning in the first mail."

People who live remote from the telegraph office, where the telegraph office closes early in the evening, are to have city accommodations under the new plans that have been worked out. They may call up the Bell Telephone Company "central" in their locality and dictate their telegraphic message. "Central" will communicate the message to the nearest office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and it will from there be dispatched to its destination over the telegraph wires.

As the American Telegraph Company's offices in the big cities are open day and night, every private person who has access to a Bell telephone may send a telegram to any distant part of the country at any hour of the night. The answer also can be delivered back to the sender over his telephone by telephone "central."

The rates to be charged for this combination of telephone and telegraph service have not yet been worked out but it was said recently that they would not be high.

Edward J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, says that the idea of a night letter service was not new, having been discussed by telegraph men for years. For his company he had made an exhaustive study of the question, however, for the purpose of finding out if there was a demand for such a service, and the reports he received were that what the public wanted was not a deferred service but an instantaneous service; the result being that the Postal Telegraph last August installed a special rush service, under which they undertake to handle messages between all important places, from customer to customer, within twenty minutes. This service, Mr. Nally says was an instant success. Facilities by which persons having telephones could get in touch with remote telegraph offices at all hours of the night, Mr. Nally added, had been furnished by his company for some time.

ABOUT CIGARETTES.

There isn't room for cigarettes on the campus at the University of Pittsburg, and Joseph H. Thompson, track and football coach, is leading the fight for the extermination of the deadly "pills" among the students.

"Cigarettes will do a young man more harm than whiskey," declares Thompson, emphatically, when warning an undergraduate. "I don't care whether a man is an athlete or not, cigarettes will injure him."

Thompson will not permit a cigarette smoker on any of the athletic teams, and has asked all the students to cease smoking the nails. He puts his request on the broad grounds that the sight of the others smoking is a temptation to the athletes.

Chancellor S. B. McCormick and other university officials are supporting Thompson enthusiastically in his crusade.

"If cigarettes will stain a smoker's fingers a dark yellow, what do they do to his stomach?" Thompson demands, when arguing. "The skin of the hands and fingers is tougher than on any other part of the body, yet you can pick the inveterate smoker almost at a glance by his stained fingers. Imagine then, the appearance of the sensitive internal organs.

"Cigarette smoking is one of the most dangerous habits our youth contract. Maybe three or four cigarettes a day won't do much harm—I'm not a crank on this—but how many stop at three or four? Some smoke as many as 40 a day. I haven't much to say against cigars, for they are not so harmful, but tobacco in any form is bad for an athlete."

Thompson says he never drank intoxicants or smoked. He played football for eight years and was never injured in a game, although he was a star halfback for five years.

MARCH.

Cometh March, with wind and rain,
Smashing on the window pane,
Little zephyrs here and there
Lifting roofs high in the air.
Blowing hats from A to Z;
Raising thunder on the sea.
Filling all the air with dust,
On their mad boreal bust.
Now and then we hear the hum
Of the blizzards frolicsome,
As about the land they tack,
Giving early spring a whack;
Filling all the ways with snow,
Setting plumbers' hearts aglow.
Raising thunder with the car
Of the trolleys near and far.
Now and then a robin's peep
Tells us somewhere life is "cheap."
And the rose gives us the laugh
At nine dollars and a half.
For it knows that Easter's moon
Will be shining very soon
And amid this wintry scene
Cometh March the Seventeen.
Marvel month this month of March,
Filling up our souls with starch;
Now a lion, now a lamb,
Now a blat, and now a slam—
How it fills the soul with cheer
That it comes but once a year!

SPIRITUAL SIGHT.

To him who has faith all things are possible.

Faith is that something in man that transcends every form of limitation and opens the mind to the limitless powers of the soul.

It is faith that emancipates the person; it is faith that unfolds the unbounded greatness of the soul; it is faith that removes the veil of mystery and reveals to man that wonderful world, that limitless world, that divinely beautiful world that is within.

Faith has been the hidden secret of the great souls in every age; faith has been the secret through which all miracles have been wrought; faith has been the secret through which the prophet gained his wisdom and his powers; faith has been the secret through which the sons of glory gained their rare and wonderful genius; faith has been the secret through which everything high, everything worthy and everything beautiful has been given to the world.

It is faith that the awakened minds have eternally sought to find, though not always knowing that the hidden secret was faith, and faith alone; and it is faith that will change the world, as the world should be changed, when its inner sanctuary has been entered by the mind of man.

Faith is the hidden secret to everything; the key that unlocks every door that may exist in the universe; faith is the perfect way to the inner world from which all things proceed; faith is the royal path to unbounded power, immeasurable wisdom and limitless love; faith is the gates ajar to that kingdom which first must be sought if all other things are to be added; faith is the hidden secret to every desire and need of man.

WARNED AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Health Commissioner Notifies Local Board to be on Guard.

State Commissioner of Health Samuel G. Dixon has issued a warning to health officers and physicians in general all over the State to guard against a possible outbreak of smallpox. He especially emphasizes unusual care in examination of cases that might be supposed to be other diseases.

Eighty-four cases of smallpox in a mild form are now existent in the State. All are believed to have been imported from other states. The two latest reported were returned last Friday from Moosic, Lackawanna county.

"The first symptoms of all these cases," said Dr. Dixon Friday night, "very greatly resemble an ordinary attack of la grippe. Because of this resemblance physicians and others are apt to be careless and infection will thus be spread."

Dr. Dixon points to the great record of Pennsylvania in its almost absolute freedom from the disease during the last two years.

"I cannot urge too strongely," he concludes, "the necessity of all health officers and physicians being on their guard for the first symptoms of the disease."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CALL FOR WALL ST. PROBE.

Assemblyman Toombs Proposes Stock Exchange Investigation.

Albany, N. Y., March 1.—Assemblyman Frederick R. Toombs of New York has introduced a resolution in the assembly proposing a legislative investigation of the New York Stock Exchange and all other stock exchanges in the state. The resolution says:

Whereas, The committee on speculation in securities and commodities appointed by Governor Hughes reported on June 7, 1909, that in many vital cases affecting the public good the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange had the power to regulate the operations and manipulation of securities on the floor of that exchange; and

Whereas, Since the filing of this report new conditions have arisen and new revelations have been made relating to improper practices participated in by members of the New York Stock Exchange, particularly in the recent Rock Island stock crash and in the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron company stock pool; and

Whereas, Hundreds of innocent purchasers sustained losses amounting to millions of dollars through the inflation by manipulation and misrepresentation of the market prices of these stocks; and

Whereas, The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange have avoided administering material punishment to those responsible for the deceptions practiced on the public and have long tolerated abuses within their power to correct, such as wash sales, matched orders, fictitious sales, etc.

The resolution finally resolves that a committee be appointed at once, consisting of two senators to be named by the lieutenant governor and three assemblymen and two citizens to be named by the governor, to investigate the modes of conduct of all exchanges of the state, the methods and practices of the individuals or firms operating any exchanges and every other subject in connection with the operation of stock exchanges.

ROOSEVELT IS HOMESICK.

Will Be Glad to See Sandy Hook After All His Travels.

Gondokoro, Sudan, March 1.—Before sailing hence on the steamer Dei for Khartum, where he is due March 15, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said:

"I want to get home as quickly as possible. While I was in the jungle I didn't really allow myself to think of home or business. But now that the hunt is practically over I am getting anxious to see Sandy Hook.

"My plans for visiting Berlin, Paris and London have been made for months, and I have no thought of changing them now. But after I fill them I shall sail straight for New York.

"A cable from Mrs. Roosevelt made me realize how near home I am getting. I expected a bully time, but it has been several times more pleasurable than I anticipated. Twenty years from now it will be impossible to have such a hunt."

Colonel Roosevelt considers that the killing of the giant elands in his recent excursion along the upper reaches of the Nile was a fitting ending of a marvelously successful trip. The results generally from the standpoint of the hunter and the scientist have exceeded all expectations.

Colonel Roosevelt and his son Kermit have killed some 500 specimens of large mammals. The bag includes the following: Seventeen lions, 11 elephants, 10 buffaloes, 10 black rhinoceroses, 9 white rhinoceroses, 9 hippopotami, 9 giraffes, 3 leopards, 7 cheetahs, 3 giant elands, 3 sables, 1 situtunga and 2 bongos

All these were killed in the interest of science, and the specimens will be disposed of accordingly, the greater number going to the Smithsonian institution. Mr. Roosevelt will retain not more than six trophies for himself.

Just Going to Say That.

A son of Erin who had the misfortune to get mixed up in an accident was immediately conveyed to a hospital, where it was found that his only injury was a slight wound. The house surgeon carefully examined him, after which he thus stated the case to the nurse:

"As subcutaneous abrasion is not observable, I think there is little reason to apprehend tegumental elcatrization of the wound. What do you think yourself?" he asked Pat, with a mischievous smile.

"Sure, doctor," replied Pat, "You're a wonderful thought reader. You took the very words out of my mouth. I was just going to say that."—Tit-Bits.

A Case of Too Much Children.

In a volume of reminiscences a very funny story is told of the late Bishop Bloomfield, who, having a family by his first wife, married a second time. This Mrs. Bloomfield was a widow with a brood of her own, and in due course a third family arrived on the scene. One day the bishop was disturbed by his wife running into his study in a great state of excitement. "What is it, dear?" he testily inquired. "Oh, bishop!" was her agonized reply. "Quick, quick! There's not a moment to lose! Your children are sliding with my children and are murdering our children!"

To Make Sleep Come.

If you cannot get to sleep try a sponge bath thus: Into eight ounces of alcohol put two of ammonia and two of camphor. Shake thoroughly, and when well mixed add four ounces of sea salt and enough hot water to fill a quart bottle. To apply it pour a little of the liquid in a shallow dish, moisten the whole body a little at a time by dipping a small sponge in it. Rub on only very little, then finish with a vigorous rubbing with a coarse crash towel. Get into bed, and we'll insure the quick arrival of "Nature's quick restorer, balmy sleep."—Family Doctor.

THE BELLS OF THE BASTILLE.

Still in Existence in a Private House in Paris.

Comparatively few persons have ever heard of the bells of the Bastille, yet they are still in existence. After the destruction of the prison, says the Gentlewoman, they found their way to the great foundry in Romilly, but the manager of the works disobeyed the orders he received and did not destroy them.

Now they are back in Paris, in a private house in the Avenue d'Eylau. On each bell is engraved, "Made by Louis Cheron for the Royal Bastille, in the year 1761," and they are further ornamented with the royal arms and a huge cross.

Advises "Back to the Land."

There is just one way for the people of the city to find it possible to buy eggs, chickens, meat and flour for less money—that is for some of them to leave the city and go back to raising more hens, more cattle, and growing more wheat. The fact is that the country is getting top-heavy. The cities are calling too heavily on the producing areas. Farming is getting to be one of the most profitable buisiness in the country, because the proportion of non-producers is getting so large. It is all a matter of supply and demand; just now the demand for foodstuffs is larger than it has ever been in proportion to the supply.—Denver Republican.

Four Votes for Her Candidate.

Cook—Ye'll vote like I vote—you and the young leddies—or I'll quit ye. "Merciful heavens! And the Van Dammes expected on Thursday!"—Life.

Beyond Reason.

There be two individuals who cannot be reasoned with—a girl in love and a man who is determined to run for an office.—New Orleans Picayune.

CIRCULATE -:- -:- $
THAT GOOD OLD
At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION,
ESTATE OF
JAMES NEVILLE late of Sterling, Pa.
All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested, for settlement.
J. E. CROSS,
Sterling, Jan. 10, 1910. Administrator.

For New Late Novelties
—IN—
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
WATCHES
Try
SPENCER, The Jeweler
"Guaranteed articles only sold."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK
AT
HONESDALE, WAYNE COUNTY, PA.
At the close of business, Jan. 31, 1910.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 232,986 85
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		55,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,800 00
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,371,533 28
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		40,000 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		3,656 89
Due from State and Private Banks and Bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks		210 58
Due from approved reserve agents		131 129 02
Checks and other cash items		4,344 00
Notes of other National Banks		675 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		335 66
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie	$82,073 00	
Legal tender notes	6,758 00	88,831 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,750 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		700 00
Total		$1,934,946 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 150,000 00
Surplus fund		150,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		70,937 88
National Bank notes outstanding		52,500 00
State Bank notes outstanding		900 00
Due to other National Banks		296 57
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,483,663 28	
Demand certificates of deposit	26,700 00	
Certified checks	55 00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	964 17	$1,511,412 46
Bonds borrowed		None
Notes and bills rediscounted		None
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed		None
Liabilities other than those above stated		None
Total		$1,934,946 88

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne, ss.
I, H. Z. RUSSELL, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. Z. RUSSELL, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of Feb. 1910.
W. H. STONE, N. P.
Correct—attest:
ANDREW THOMPSON,
H. T. MENNER,
LOUIS J. DORFLINGER,
} Directors.
20w4

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

M. LEE BRAMAN
EVERYTHING IN LIVERY
Buss for Every Train and Town Calls.
Horses always for sale
Boarding and Accomodations for Farmers
Prompt and polite attention at all times.
ALLEN HOUSE BARN

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

A.M. SUN	A.M. SUN		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.		A.M.		P. SUN	A.M. SUN
8 30			10 00		4 30	Albany	2 00	10 50			10 50	
10 00			10 00		6 05	Binghamton	12 40	8 45			8 45	
					A.M.							
10 08	2 15		12 30	8 30	2 15	Philadelphia	3 53	7 31	7 32		7 31	7 32
							A.M.		P.M.			
1 20	7 25		4 40	1 20	7 10	Wilkes-Barre	10 20	4 05	7 15		2 25	P.M.
2 08	8 15		5 30	2 08	7 55	Scranton	9 37	3 15	6 20		1 35	10 05
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv — Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
5 40	9 05		6 20	2 05	8 45	Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 40		12 17	8 2[illegible]
5 50	9 15		6 30	2 15	8 55	Lincoln Avenue	7 54	1 25	5 30		12 07	8 1[illegible]
5 54	9 19		6 34	2 19	8 59	Whites	7 50	1 21	5 24		12 03	8 1[illegible]
6 11	9 36		6 52	2 37	9 18	Farview	7 33	1 04	5 08		11 44	7 5[illegible]
6 17	9 42		6 58	2 43	9 24	Cansan	7 25	12 56	5 01		11 37	7 4[illegible]
6 25	9 48		7 04	2 49	9 29	Lake Lodore	7 19	12 51	5 56		11 31	7 4[illegible]
6 26	9 51		7 07	2 52	9 32	Waymart	7 17	12 49	4 54		11 29	7 [illegible]
6 32	9 57		7 13	2 57	9 37	Keene	7 12	12 43	4 48		11 23	7 [illegible]
6 35	10 00		7 16	2 59	9 39	Steene	7 09	12 40	4 45		11 20	7 [illegible]
6 39	10 04		7 20	3 03	9 43	Prompton	7 05	12 36	4 41		11 16	7 2[illegible]
6 43	10 08		7 24	3 07	9 47	Fortenia	7 01	12 32	4 37		11 12	7 2[illegible]
6 46	10 11		7 27	3 10	9 50	Seelyville	6 58	12 29	4 34		11 09	7 1[illegible]
6 50	10 15		7 31	3 15	9 55	Honesdale	6 55	12 25	4 30		11 05	7 1[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar — Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.

The Era of New Mixed Paints!

This year opens with a deluge of new mixed paints. A co[illegible] dition brought about by our enterprising dealers to get some ki[illegible] of a mixed paint that would supplant CHILTON'S MIXE[illegible] PAINTS. Their compounds, being new and heavily advertise[illegible] may find a sale with the unwary.

THE ONLY PLACE IN HONESDALE AUTHORIZED TO HANDLE CHILTON'S MIXED PAIN[illegible]
Is JADWIN'S PHARMACY.

There are reasons for the pre-eminence of CHILTON PAIN[illegible]
1st—No one can mix a better mixed paint.
2d—The painters declare that it works easily and has w[illegible] derful covering qualities.
3d—Chilton stands back of it, and will agree to repaint, at [illegible] owu expense, every surface painted with Chilton Paint t[illegible] proves defective.
4th—Those who have used it are perfectly satisfied wit[illegible] and recommend its use to others.