

**GOMPERS' FACTS FOR THE TARIFF.**

The Democrats have been much irritated over an article written by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and recently printed in the organ of that association. Mr. Gompers spent considerable time in Europe last year in company with other members of his organization, and though a persistent opponent of the Republican party, his article is a very strong utterance in favor of the Protective Tariff. He gives a statement of Richard Bell, a member of the British Parliament, made before the British Trades Union Congress last September, in which Mr. Bell stated that railway men in Great Britain received \$4.25 a week, and one G. H. Roberts, another member of the British Parliament, also stated that agricultural laborers were receiving less than \$3 a week. Mr. Thorn, still another member of the British Parliament, mentioned that builders' laborers in Ipswich were receiving 9 cents an hour, and some men in the audience called out that many of them were working for 7 cents an hour. Mr. Gompers quotes from an official German document showing that only three or four of the trades of that country average over \$300 a year for skilled workmen, while most of the average run less than \$250. He states that the Berlin Saddlers' organization union scale calls only for \$7 a week, while plumbers in the same city get from \$8 to \$9 a week, and wages are higher in Berlin than any place else in Germany. Day laborers receive from 62 cents to 75 cents a day. Mr. Gompers says:

I believe I may assert that whether the cost of living in Europe or in America is greater to the working man depends entirely on the standard of living he adopts while in America. If he voluntarily lives a life of self-denial in this country that he compulsorily lived in his native land, his outlay in money will remain about the same. Even then he will hardly escape gaining some from the superior supply of the good things of life in America. Living is cheap to the wage worker in Europe only because he does without what in America soon becomes a necessity to him—food in good quantity and quality, presentable clothes, and a comfortable home, and, in general, a larger and freer life. Meat is usually from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher in Europe than in the United States. The immigrant coming to America finds that he can buy in quantity, and (in cases where he need not) his flour, potatoes, fuel, oil, sugar, coffee, salt—the essentials for his plain table—all cost less ordinarily than in the land he left. The cheapness and abundance of many varieties of fruit and of our melons and tomatoes is a surprise to him. Closely after that most pressing necessities come a line of things cheaper than in Europe, such as cotton clothing, jumpers and shoes. Fine wool and silk stuffs, furs, laces and kid gloves cost less abroad than in the United States; a fact, however, which bears as lightly in an inquiry as to the conditions of the masses as does the tariff on the masterpieces of art. The main conclusion as to housing is the same as that relating to food; if the immigrant who comes to this country is willing to continue living here at the same level he was obliged to accept in his native land, he can find it for the same money.

**EASTER PLANT LEGENDS.**

The Christian legends connected with plants generally explain their behavior during Passion week. The aspen still shivers with remorse because when Christ passed, it had boldly faced the heavens instead of bowing its head in company with the other trees. The Saviour cast one look on it and the memory of that sorrowful glance is handed down even to this generation. The willow was used for the scourges and ever since it has dropped its arms in misery. The elder is commonly supposed to be the tree upon which Judas hanged himself, and it is not even to be touched as firewood. However, it affords a safe refuge in a warring of the elements, for not even lightning will deign to strike it. A fungus that grows on the elder and is now known as Jew's ears was originally called Judas' ears. The exalts, or wood sorrel, was standing at the foot of the cross and received some drops of the precious blood. These she still carries. The Italians have the same legend and call this little blossom "alleluia," as if the very flowers rejoice in the great gift to the world. The scarlet anemone, too, is said to bear the stains of Christ's blood.

**PRAYER MADE PREACHERS.**

God's true preachers have been distinguished by one great feature; they were men of prayer. Differing often in many things, they have always had one common centre. They may have started from different points, and traveled by different roads, but they converged to one point; they were one in prayer. God to them was the centre of attraction, and prayer was the path that led to God.

These men prayed not occasionally, not a little at regular or at odd times, but they so prayed that their prayers entered into and shaped their characters; they so prayed as to affect their own lives and the lives of others; they so prayed as to make the history of the church and influence the current of the times. They spent much time in prayer, not because they marked the shadow on the dial or the hands of the clock, but because it was to them so momentous and engaging a business that they could scarcely give over.

**GIRL DEAD; SUITOR GONE.**

**Warrants Out for Hancock, N. Y., Business Man and Two Women.**  
A dispatch from Liberty, N. Y., in Friday's New York Times, says residents of Central Valley, especially of Liberty and Hancock, where the principals were well known, were surprised Thursday by the disappearance from Hancock of Eugene Boyle, a prosperous young business man, following the death of Hazel Cole, 17 years old, and issuance of a warrant for Boyle's arrest based upon her ante-mortem statement. Miss Cole and Boyle had been known to be friendly for some time. Recently Miss Cole visited Dr. Phoebe Low of Liberty, and on Tuesday she died after returning to her home. District Attorney Ellsworth Baker obtained from Miss Cole an ante-mortem statement, upon the strength of which he issued warrants also for Dr. Low and Miss Sadie Carey. Dr. Low is 75 years of age and has been practicing in Central Valley for the last twenty years. Miss Cole was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cole, who moved to Hancock recently from Winterdale, Penn.

**DON'T SEND DUN ON POSTAL CARD.**

Ignorance or disregard of the postal laws, particularly as to the limitations they put on postal card correspondence, is liable to bring some people into the clutches of the postal authorities, says a Washington dispatch. It is stated that a number of firms in this section as individuals have been sending out postal cards bearing the words, "Bill Rendered." All matter upon the envelope or outside cover, or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which any delineations, epithets, terms of language of a lascivious, libelous, defamatory or threatening character, and obviously intended to affect injuriously the character or conduct of another man, are written or printed, are declared unmailable matter. Any person who causes to be deposited such matter, the law further reads, is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for five years, or both, in the discretion of the court. "Bill rendered," inasmuch as it shows that the man addressed has been dunned before, is classed as defamatory. Likewise, are running cards bearing the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, suggesting that the man addressed had been reminded of his debt more than once.

"Please remit," is acceptable to the federal authorities, and one firm recently took that way of prodding its creditors, sending a "please remit" postal for 14 consecutive days.

**THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN KANSAS.**

Jay E. House in Human Life for March tells a powerful human interest story, and the subject is Governor Stubbs of Kansas. In all the political turmoil and unrest which has shrouded the West during the past five years, no other personality so distinctive and unusual has been disclosed. He was, so to speak, pitchforked into reform—broke in over night.

Stubbs, with the hayseed still in his hair, had never seen the inside of the Kansas Statehouse until the first Legislature in which he sat convened, and in his innocence imagined that every member had some sort of voice in its affairs. So when, on the very first day, the "machine" got a majority large enough to do anything it liked, and proceeded to distribute the loaves and fishes, he was amazed and disgusted. He protested, and his protests made about as much impression apparently as a mosquito bite on a Drednaught. Nobody paid any attention to him.

BUT—There was a weak spot in the armor. The "bosses" had aroused a sleeping giant in his wrath; a typical Kansan tornado was on the war-path. Knowing nothing of the political game, socially crude and unpolished, he was yet the thunderbolt which shattered the "old" Kansas machine—drunk with power—into kindling wood, and prepared a number of clever statesmen for the junk heap.

A splendid fighter is Stubbs—at once the most admired and the best hated Jayhawk on the political horizon of the Sunflower State today. Governor of his state, millionaire, ardent reformer and purifier of politics, the story of the rise of this unlettered farmer boy is one that will stir the blood of every citizen who likes to believe that honor and patriotism and sturdy manhood are as much a part of our civic life to-day as ever they were.

**ENTER NOT INTO TEMPTATION.**

A reckless man in a zoological garden once seized a venomous serpent by the nape of the neck and held it up before his companions. The man thought he had the serpent wholly in his power. But it began to coil its long body about his arm and then slowly tighten its grasp till the man in agony was obliged to drop his hold of his neck. Quickly then it turned and bit him, and soon the man was dead.

He thought he was strong enough to play with the serpent, and then thrust it from him when wearied of the play. Many think they are strong enough to play with temptation of any sort, but they find sooner or later that the temptation has mastered them. "Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation," said Christ. It is the entering into temptation which is to be guarded against.

**SURPRISE TO THE BRITISH.**

**Organized Cheering and Cheer Leading Here Novelties for Foreigners.**  
"There is probably no one thing that so surprises British visitors to our college football games and boat races," said the one time varsity athlete, "as the organized cheering and the poses and antics of the cheer leaders. At a British meet polite hand-clapping is about the strongest indication of approval of any performance and the cheering at the football games is just that sort any man might give vent to if something stirred him. "The cheer leader is a product that astounds many Americans not a little, and therefore the surprise of the British visitor is not so remarkable. The sight of two or three young men, out in front of a stand, waving megaphones, whirling arms about and twisting from side to side to give the time to the cheering folks certainly is out of the ordinary. "Quite business," is the British comment, and the cheering does seem to lack spontaneity."

**Animal Learning.**

Dr. T. Zell, a German naturalist, has collected many instances to prove that animals learn by experience, and thus become wiser animals than their un-instructed parents. Game animals of all kinds, he avers, have learned the range of modern rifles. Greyhounds quickly learn to lay rabbits alone, and fox-hounds pay no attention to either rabbits or hares. Killer whales and gulls follow whaling vessels, just as vultures follow an army. Crows begin to accompany the chamois hunter as soon as they have seen the result of his first successful shot, and rough-legged buzzards follow the sportsman after winged game. The number of birds that kill or injure themselves by flying against telegraph wires is much smaller than it used to be. Dr. Zell also refers to the fact that birds and quadrupeds have learned to disregard passing railway trains, as horses quickly cease to be frightened by motor cars. His instances of intelligent selection exercised by sheep-dogs are familiar to all.—Tit-Bits.

**Plea for the Imagination.**

Just as if every living being must have soul and body, so must man have two points of view; that which helps him to see after worldly affairs and that which makes him realize that there is something beyond.

In training the child's imagination there is danger. It is that he may develop a contempt for the practical; but one should be a help to the other. A man who is always in the clouds is a cause of irritation to his neighbor; but one who cannot ascend there will be a dull and depressing companion.

A man who sees Mont Blanc for the first time and wonders what is going on on the stock exchange is a person to be pitied; but the one who makes his friend lose his train because he is lecturing him on the beautiful, or forgets to bring the ring to church because he is so much in love, is every bit as tiresome as the other.

**Story of a Bunch of Keys.**

After Mary Queen of Scots had succeeded in effecting her escape from the grim old fortress of Lochleven, her deliverer, William Douglas, threw the keys which had brought her her freedom into the waters of the lake. There they lay till the parching summer of 1805, when a boy named William Honeyman, while strolling on its banks, picked up a bunch of five keys of antique workmanship, fastened by an iron ring. These he carried to the parish schoolmaster, who forwarded them to the earl of Morton, hereditary keeper of Lochleven castle near Edinburgh, where they still remain. They are, without doubt, the old keys which William Douglas threw into the loch on the eventful night when the queen escaped, only to be taken again and consigned to life-long captivity.

**Brussels Women Live Long.**

The length of life of an average woman, in Brussels at least, is superior to man, according to the Independence Belge. Statistics show that during the last two years the feminine element has predominated in the Brussels population. In 1908 there were only 7,848 boys in the Belgian capital between the ages of ten and fifteen years and 7,903 girls of the same age. After twenty years the difference increases in favor of the woman, and while Brussels only possessed 9,383 males of twenty and twenty-five years and 9,181 of twenty-five to thirty years the fairest half of the human race was represented by 11,701 and 10,899, respectively.

**Our First Money.**

The first United States money was made in 1786, but instead of bearing the faces of leading statesmen it bore only the face of Liberty. Some few coins were stamped with the face of Washington, and are highly valued by collectors. The first coins struck by the United States Mint were some half-dimes, in 1792. The first United States dimes were struck in France from old silver family plate furnished by Washington, and were known as "Martha Washington Dimes," from the fact that the Liberty head was adapted to that of the President's wife.

**"Divine Right."**

Following is an extract from a speech made by a railroad president during the anthracite strike: "The rights and interests of the laboring man will be looked after and cared for, not by the agitators, but by Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."

**ROLLER SKATING ABROAD.**

**Paris Has the Craze and London Starts an Exclusive Sunday Club.**  
All Paris has gone wild over roller skating and the various rinks are gay all afternoon and evening with performers in various degrees of perfection. Even the parks and the streets have their skaters, and the broad asphalt walks of the Tuilleries and the Luxembourg make fine practicing grounds for small boys and girls. The keenest of all skaters whether roller or otherwise are the English school-girls in Paris, and it is astonishing, says the Queen, to find how many there are of them. In London the Olympia Skating Club, an exclusive organization for enjoying roller skating on Sunday afternoons, has aroused opposition among churchgoers, but it has come to stay, at least until Easter.

**He Was Not Hypercritical.**

"I don't want to be hypercritical," said a citizen, as he was negotiating at a Harlem garage for the use of an auto, "but I don't want that red-haired chauffeur to drive me. Give me another man." "What's the matter with him?" asked the manager. "He's all right. Has he ever driven you?" "No," replied the man who didn't want to be hypercritical. "But the other afternoon when the thermometer stood at 91 he went by my place alone in a machine, and I'm blest if he hadn't taken his hat off, exposing his head to a broiling sun, and kept his coat on—when he might have got some relief by taking off his coat and protecting his head with his hat." "I figure it out that with a man who has no more intelligence than he displayed, it would be only a question of time till he'd land in a ditch or in a hospital. I don't want him."

**First Hospital in New World.**

It is said that the first hospital ever built in America was erected by the Spaniard Cortez in the City of Mexico in 1524. It was endowed out of the revenues obtained from the properties conferred on him by the Spanish crown for his services in the conquest of Mexico. The endowment was so arranged that it still exists and is paid at the present day. A supervisor is named by the lineal descendant of Cortez at present.

In this hospital women occupied positions as nurses and physicians, and in their care were all cases of obstetrics and women's diseases. Considerable was known by the Indians of medicine. The Mexican hospital is a fine building, with arcades and courtyard. It is an interesting landmark in the history of hospital construction and administration.—Medical Record.

**Hall of Fame.**

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans is the name of a building on University Heights, in New York City, in which are inscribed the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and submitted to a committee of one hundred eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1909.

**Cause of Tidal Waves.**

The great tidal waves observed at Marseilles on June 15, 1909, appear to have been caused by unusually high electrical charge of the atmosphere which is known to have existed during the period of the earthquakes which devastated the south of France. The powerful attraction exerted on the surface of the earth by this electric charge caused earthquakes on land and tidal waves in the Mediterranean.—Scientific American.

**The Gypsies.**

The origin of the people known as gypsies remains largely a mystery. Egypt, India, Persia and Arabia have in turn been pointed out as their original country, but there is but little definite knowledge on the subject. The weight of evidence is in favor of their having originated in India. They first appeared in Europe about 1400, and from the Danube region spread all over the Continent, appearing in England about 1520.

**A Tongue-Twister.**

Do you read by sight or sound? Do you skim the sense or pronounce the words as you go? Inaudibly—but consciously? There are many readers who read by the ear, and when this writer had written the sentence—about Wick (there was an election there)—"Wick is rich in Pietish relics," he leaned back and tried to whisper it, thinking of the next. "Wick is rich in Pietish relics." Say it three times quickly.

**The Torpedo.**

The use of the torpedo in naval warfare was thought of so early as the beginning of the last century, but it may be said that the first practical application of torpedoes was made by the Confederates during the Civil War of 1861-65. So soon as their destructive character was demonstrated both sides used them quite extensively, and since the war between the States the torpedo has been the most dreaded weapon in marine warfare.

**Quaint Little Clock.**

An odd little clock is in the form of a crystal ball suspended by a leather strap to the top of a strapp iron. The iron, which is really of silver or gun metal, stands on the desk or dresser on the metal base on which the foot rests when one rides, and the clock swings from its tiny leather strap.

**THE EASTER LILY**

THE lily is regarded as a saint among flowers, and the reason lilies are so largely used in the decoration of churches is not only because they are the most perfect of floral types, but because of their symbolic meaning.

One beautiful old belief about the lily relates that the candidates for the Virgin Mary's hand after having sought the Lord's blessing each left his own staff in the temple in the evening. The next morning the dry rod of Joseph was found green and blossomed with lily flowers.

Another pretty legend is that Mary on her way to the temple plucked a lily, and upon pressing it to her breast it became white. "Lily of the Virgin," "Madonna flower" and several other mystical names were given to the lily and have reference to this legend.

A German belief points to the Harz mountains as the birthplace of the white lily. A beautiful girl named Alice was carried off by a wicked lord. Just as he reached his castle the guardian spirit of the place wrested the girl from his arms. On the place touched by the feet of this innocent maid sprang the white lily. This story is believed by the peasants of the Harz mountains, and every year hundreds of them make a pilgrimage to the castle to behold the dazzling beauty of the flower that flourishes there.

Another German legend runs this way and relates to the "red" lily: Once the garden of Gethsemane was full of flowers of all kinds and among them none so lovely as the splendid lily, with her clustering bells proudly upright. It was evening, and the Lord came to walk in his garden. As he passed along each flower bowed before him, but when he came to the lily her haughty head remained erect, defiant in her conscious beauty. The Lord paused and looked at her for a second. She braved the mild eye of reproof, then slowly bent her head, while blushes swept over her. Still the Lord's gaze rested on her. Lower sank her head, deeper burned her crimson, then tear after tear welled up in her lily cups. At this the Lord passed on. When morning came all the flowers lifted their heads—all but the lily, that once was white queen among them. Her head remained bowed in shame. To this day she blushes over her sin of vanity, and the clear crystal tears of repentance still lay in the cups of the flower that refused to bend before the Lord.

**An Easter Miracle.**

It was in the year 1799, when the armies of Napoleon were passing over the continent of Europe and conquering all that came in their way. It was Easter morning, and the sun shone brightly on Feldkirch, a little town situated on the Ill river, just within the borders of Austria. The Ill flows into the Rhine. Quite early on this morning there suddenly appeared on the heights above the town to the west the glittering weapons of 18,000 French soldiers, the division under the command of General Massena.

There was a hasty assembling of the town council, and it was decided that a deputation be sent to Massena with the keys of the town and a petition for mercy.

In the midst of all the confusion of the hurrying to and fro and the anxious consultation the old dean of the church stood up serene as was the morning, with no thought of fear in his brave Christian heart.

"It is Easter day," he said. "We have been reckoning on our own strength, and it is but weakness. Let us ring the bells and have service as usual. We will leave our troubles in the hands of the Higher Power."

Soon from all the church spires of Feldkirch the bells rang out joyously. The streets became thronged with worshippers on their way to church. Loud and more triumphant pealed the bells as they rang out the glad message, and the hills, putting on their new green, echoed back: "Christ is risen. He is risen from the dead."

The French army heard the sounds of rejoicing, and Massena concluded there could be but one reason for it. He was sure that the Austrian army had arrived in the night.

He ordered his men to break up camp, and almost before the bells had ceased ringing—long before Easter services were over—the French army was in orderly retreat.

By noon not a tent, not a soldier, not a glittering bayonet, was to be seen on the heights above Feldkirch.—Boston Globe.

**An Easter Sermon.**

"I'm glad that Easter Sunday's here," said Mrs. Henry Gray. "My bonnet new and other gear I'll wear to church today. A vein of glory will pervade My hymn of praise and prayer. For when my toilet is displayed How Mrs. Bliss will stare!"

"I hate that horrid Mrs. Brown. With all her quirks and smiles. Of all the women in the town. She spies the coarsest styles. She bought her bonnet 'way last spring And wears it now for new. And as for that old Thompson thing, I vow I hate her too!"

"I hear Miss Jones, the cross eyed cut. Has bought a new pelacy And terra cotta Paris hat To wear to church today. And Helen White has got a dress They say is just divine. Come, Mr. Gray, and do you guess It's half as sweet as mine?"

"There go those awful Billings girls. They paint and powder too. They pad and wear cheap bangs and curls They do—I know they do! You needn't laugh, I boldly say And stake my honor on it—I'll paralyze them all today With my new dress and bonnet!" —Eugene Field.

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